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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1900.

## TANGAROOISM IN FRANCE,

TRUNS ON THE ROCKS OF THE CLASS CONSCIOUS MOVEMENT.

Mas to Have Destroyed the Parti Owler Francals in Fifteen Days-The Campaign of Autonomy-Jeures Fights. Shy of Guesde.

PARIS, FRANCE, October 23.-It is burily necessary for me to say that everything here was in a state of confesion at the close of the International Congress and of still greater conafter the withdrawal of the tusien after the withdrawal of the Paril Ouvrier Français from the French National Congress which immediately followed. Jaures, speaking in the name of his Intellectual Independents, and other Millerandists, confidently pre-dicted that the Parti Ouvrier Francais would be dead and buried in fifteen In order to make his prediction be addpted, or rather continued good be adopted, or rather to the marchistic tac ties of "autonomy" suggested by the exthe formation of "autonomous groups of middle heads and Kangaroos in ev ery region or district of France hereto-fore controlled by the Parti Ouvrier

His first "success" was at Bordeaux where, by a vote of 42 to 39 the organ-isation of the Parti Ouvrier Francais declared itself in his favor. Bordeaux had long been an ill-smelling sere on the face of this party. It was there that the "unionists" a la Jaures had once combined with the Royalists and the Clericals to "break down the Radical Bourgeois," and since then, whenever an orator of the Parti Ouvrier Francals declaimed against compromission, he ras met with a five minutes' song of "A Bordeaux" on the famous air "Des Laupions." Now at last the "union-lats" had expelled themselves from the Parti Ouvrier Français and the true Socalists immediately organized them-selves into a faithful body. His second "success" was at Lens, where Millerand delivered a "great

weech," for the purpose of preparing "the campaign of autonomy" in the seighboring cities of the Nort! Departwhich is one of the congholds Istellectual Independents of the North, Francais, firstly because they could not do otherwise, and secondly, for what there was in it, had the control of one or two papers, which they now used in the Kangaroo fashion. They produced no impression and derisively the Parti Ouvrier Français invited Jaures to Lille to debate with Jules Guesde, thus guaranteeing to him a physical security which the temper of the people seemed to render quite uncertain, for the terrible reception once give to the pure and simple Faberet at Reubaix was still re-membered. (This oratorical tournament between Jaures and Guesde; has not yet taken place.)

Jaures had not killed the Parti Ouv rier Français in fifteen days. He then changed his tone in the "Pettie Re-publique." "No one," he said "could publique." "No one," he said "could think of effecting the desirable unity without the co-operation of the great Parti Ouvrier Francais and on one thought or could think of destroying that greatest of great parties." He claimed to have been misuaderstood. The "autonomous" bodies which it was intended to organize had so other object than to permit all the socialists, agreed on fundamental prin-tiples, but differing somewhat on tactiquestions, to express their views within the party, it' being understood that the minority would "honestly" submit to the decisions of the majority.

In the mean time the shaky portion of

the Blanquists had recovered its back-Vaillant had not withdrawn from the National Congress. He wanted, if possible, to take all his forces with him, on the day, obviously coming, when a reorganization of the Social-Revolutionary army would have to take place. On Oc-tober 22, the following Declaration was published:

## DECLARATION.

The Administrative Commission the Social-Revolutionary Party (Blan-talts), the National Committee of the Parti Ouvrier Francais, and the Secre-of the Social-Revolutionary Party, an iat of the Communist Alliance, at a joint meeting held on Sunday, October 21, have agreed upon the following dec-

the co-operation of efforts in which by have been united since the manifests July, 1899, the above-named organiza-reassort their fraternal union.

Having respectively performed their by at Wagram Hall and Vantier Hall struggled to maintain in their integ-the Socialist Doctrine and the Sodist Party against all ministerial and burgeois combinations, it remains for to continue this work by preparing the ication of the party upon its revoluchary class basis, leaving outside all elements foreign to it. For this purpose and in accordance

with the resolution presented by Vaillant at Wagram Hall and adopted on the ray same day at Vantier Hall, the afore-tic bodies have constituted themstres into a commission for the diboration of a plan of uniof a plan of uni-the Social-Revolutionary which, before any nation agrees can be held under the inconditions of sincerity and

#### THE CAT CAME BACK.

The "Volkszeitnug Corporation" Again Hit With Its Boomerang.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20,-The Court

of Appeals handed down a decision this afternoon in the case of the Volkszeitung Corporation against the executive members of the Socialist Labor Party. The decision appealed from was the decision of Mr. Justice Trunx of the Supreme Court, which was affirmed by the Appe late Division, and which decision fined Tenry Kuhn, Lucien Sanial, Patrick Murphy and John J. Kinneally \$250 each for an alleged violation of an injunction order, or imprisonment until paid. The injunction order was ob-tained by the Volkszeitung Corporation restraining the publication of "The People." The Court of Appeals holds with the defendants, who made the appeal, that Judge Truax had no right to fine the defendants more than \$250 in the aggregate, instead of \$1000, and modified the order against the defend-ants accordingly with costs to the appellants. The Volkszeitung Corporatio will have to pay the costs of this appeal, which amount to \$400.

N. B .- Next Saturday the Volkszeltung Corporation will have to pay over \$200 in costs granted by the Appellate Division on reversing another order in the same action, as announced in the issue of the DAILY PEOPLE of November 14. Still another order had been previously reversed by the Appellate Division with costs against the Volkszeitung Corporation amounting to over \$250, as announced last June. Thus the Corporation is paying dearly for the stupidity, and malice of its President, Mr. Johann Nagle, and his fellow stupids on the Board of Directors. These gentlemen tried to pluck the Socialist Labor Party; they failed ignominously; and now the body, whose interests they are supposed to safeguard, has itself to pay over \$1,000 court expenses of the Party members whom, in their malice and stupidity, these Board of Directors gentlemen sought to persecute.

#### Help Needed.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., Nov. 20.-Jacob Loven who organized the section at Somerville and who at present is ganizer of the section and agent for the DAILY PEOPLE met with a most sad bereavement last week. Five of his six children have been down with scarlet fever for the past three weeks at his

home on Somerville avenue, this city. Last week his boy Henry, aged years, and a younger child died of the dread disease. Comrade Loven, who is a glass worker, has been quarantined since the disease entered his house. The comrades in this city have taken steps to put him on his feet and help him through his terrible calamity. In the meantime help is needed at once. Send money to Charles A. Johnson, Fin. See'y Somer-ville section, 252 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass.

Those who intend to move in this mat-

ter should act at once.
T. C. BROPHY, 17 Fremont avenue, Somerville, Mass.

#### S. L. P. IN CANADA.

## Requirements of Candidates for Office.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 18 .- Chas. C. Woodley has been nominated by the S cialist Labor Party of Toronto for the offic of mayor. Candidates must now make affidavit that they possess propert assessed at \$1,000, otherwise their name will not be printed on the ballot paper. That will prevent the nomination of candidates for aldermanic offices.

The lying proclivities of capitalists ar commission now sitting in Toronto. Hutton, the assessor of Hamilton, recite instances of affidavits given to him show ing that certain parties had no propert of the personal class, and six months ter, the death of the men in question dis losed that the men had held just suc property as would have come under th

One of the witnesses stated that a re port of a commission in the States ha said: "The personalty tax in the Unite States has made the people a nation of hars and perjurers." He ought to have said, "made capitalists lie and perjure."

"Delegates of the Communist Alliance of the Social-Revolutionary Party, and of the P. O. F., will hold themselves in rendiness to answer the calls of all So cialist groups in France for explanation concerning the correctness and the mech anism of the plan agreed upon in con

"For the Communist Alliance, "Marchand, Secretary. "For the Parti Ouvrier Français, "Jules Guesde, Secretary.

"For the Social-Revolutionary Party, "E. Landrin, Secretary, "For the (Departmental) Federations of the Doubs, Haut-Rhin, and Haute-Saone, the Delegate,
V. Dejeante.

"P. S.—At the same meeting the above named organizations have decided to se tle by means of an arbitration commi-tee, the differences existing between som of their respective groups, chiefly in the Department of Allier, and to thus esta lish between those groups the condition of a lasting and a necessary peace.

"The arbitrators shall be: "For the S. R. P., Comrades Sembat, Dubreufih and Landrin.
"For the P. O. F., Comrades Lafargue, Fortio, and Bracke.

LUCIAN SANIAL Caball be referred for study to Paris, France, October 23, 1900.

# FURTHER RETURNS

Of the Socialist Labor Party Vote Still Coming in.

#### ARIZONA.

MARICOPA, Ariz., Nov. 11 .- The So cialist Labor Party vote (incomplete) in this county is 64.

#### COLORADO.

DENVER, Nov. 17 .- The poll of Malloney and Remmel so ar gives the So-cialist Labor Party in four out of fiftyseven counties in the State 521 votes. When the remaining fifty-three counties are heard from, the vote will be about 1:000. In 1896 the Socialist Labor Party vote was 159. The Debserie cuts a very sorry figure. It looks like a chicken that went through a Kansas cyclone. Only here and there they have a little vote, altogether much less than the So cialist Labor Party.

Lake county, Malloney 19; Debs 30.

SILVERTON, Colo., Nov. 19.—The vote here for Malloney and Remmel is 21. 1896 but one S. L. P. vote was cast.

#### CONNECTICUT.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Nov. 13. The Socialist Labor Party vote in this city was 170 and not 153 as reported in the DAILY PEOPLE.

ILLINOIS. DUQUOIN, Ill., Nov. 20.-In 1896 one vote was cast here for the S. L. P. This year 10 in town, 11 in county.

PEORIA, III., Nov. 20.-82 votes here for Malloney and Remmel.

COLLINSVILLE, III., Nov. 13 .- The Socialist Labor Party vote cast here is 33; total vote cast for all parties, 1,325; in ISS6 the Socialist Labor Party vote was 1. Fool dinner pail swept every-

#### INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 15 .- The Socialist Labor Party vote in Indiana (incomplete) is 771. This is Debs' own stat: He was boomed heavily by the 1000 bit or press of the State as sure to get 10,000, if not 15,000 votes; he has to be satisfied with 1,759.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 17-The State returns give Moore, the Socialist Labor Party candidate for governor 644 votes.

#### KENTUCKY.

JEFFERSON, Ky., Nov. 18.—County towns g.ve Malloney 10; Debs, 3, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 18.—Official returns of Jefferson County give Malloney and Remmel 131 votes; Doyle for gover-

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

	Partial and incomplete returns	for So-
	cialist Labor Party vote for C	
	is as follows:	
	Berkshire County.	
	Adams	70
	N. Adams	96
	Pittsfield	:61
e	Total	227
	Bristol County.	
a	Fall River	357
5	New Bedford	224
•	Taunton	153
255		743
	Total Essex County.	140
		55
e	Beverly	
X	Haverhill	117
	Lawrence /	269
d	Lynn	166
	Manchester	13
7	Newburyport	96
	Salem	230-
	Total	946
h	Hampden County. Holyoke	
e	Holyoke	264
	Springfield	240
뫮	Westfield	37—
d	Total	541
d	Hampshire County.	
f.	Easthampton	13
e	Southhampton	1
	Total	14
	Middlesex County.	
	Cambridge	150
	Everett	109 •
d	Lowell	226
	Mariboro	73
	Medford	56
9	Newton	28
	* Somerville	116
	Stoneham	264
	Waltham;	35
	Melrose	18
	Total	1189
	Nantucket County.	
	Vineyard Haven	7
	Total	7
	Norfolk County.	
	Dedham	23
	Hyde Park	58
	Total	81
	Plymouth County.	
	Abington	38
	Bridgewater	12
囂	East Bridgewater	8
킠	Brockton	226
e	Plymouth	58
e	West Bridgewater	3
盟	Total	360
9	Suffolk County.	
		.408

Revere ..... 44

Winthrop .....

Milford ....

Worcester	327
Chicopee	6
Total	413
Total fer State	6,117

EVERETT, Mass., Nov. 13.—The vote for Berry is 109. Last year 90. For Malloney, 55; in 1896, 26.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 13.-Berry's vote here is 357. Last year vote was 250.

TAUNTON, Mass., Nov. 14-The vote for Malloney and Remmel is 79 as against 17 in 1806; Michael T. Berry (governor), 153 as against 108 in 1896. The largest vote in Taunton for the Socialist Labor Party is 553, given to Com rade Carpenter for register of deeds. We have started on the municipal ticket. and intend to keep the good work up.

WINTROP., Mass., Nov. 14.-The So cialist Labor Party vote here is 9; Debs

PEABODY, Mass., Nov. 13 .- The So cialist Labor Party vote in Tenth Rep-resentative District is 135; Second Sena-torial District returns show 227 for the S. L. P.; 202 for S. D. P.

WOBURN, Mass. Nov. 14 .- Vote for Malloney is 58; for Berry 114. In 1896 2 votes were cast for the Socialist Labo Party. Vote in county is 536.

WOBURN, Mass., Nov. 20,-Malloney and Remmel, 58; Debs, 20. For Governor, Berry, S. L. P., 114; Bradley, S.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Nov 17.—The S. L. P. vote in Dukes County Mass., so far as reported, is as follows: President, Mailoney and Reamel, 7: Berry, Governor, 11; Ruther, Lieut, Gov., 6; Jones, Secretary of State, 11; Nagler, Treasurer, 7: Forstrom, Audit-or, 9: MacDonald, Attorney Gen'l, 9: Swindlehurst, Congress, 7; Rigby, Councillor, 9.

NORTHAMPTON, Nov. 17-The vote for the Socialist Labor Party in this county, Hampshire, is as follows: Malloney, 23: in 1896, S. For governor, Berry, 42: in 1899, 20. In Brookline the vote for Berry is 18:

in 1899, 17.

#### MICHIGAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., Nov. 13.—Vote for Socialist Labor Party to Ottawa county is 32.

#### MINNESOTA

ST. PAUL, Nov. 12 .-- Malloney and Remmel 200 votes, which is good; Debs gets barely 310.

WINONA, Minn., Nov. 17.—Official count. S. L. P., Malloney, 90; Kriz (Governor), 72.—S. D. P., Debs, 62; Lucas (Governor), 65.

GRAFTON, Mass., Nov. 17.—The S. L. P. vote in Grafton for Malloney is 16. In 1896 the S. L. P. vote was 1.

#### MISSOUIRI.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 17 .- The S. L. P. vote in Jackson county is, according to official count, 106. We are well pleased with this vote as the Kanganos, single taxers, Pops, and fakirs all whooped it up for Debs, and many who formerly were regarded as class conscious Socialists were led astray by the Debs clatter. We are arrangeing to conduct a Marx class this winter and will keep up the fight w.ti. renewed energy.

MONTANA. BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 19 .- The S. L. P. rote in Silver Bow County 87; in Deer Lodge 20.

NEW JERSEY. NEWTON, N. J., Nov. 12.—The offi-cial count gives Malloney and Remmel 8 votes; Kangaroos 2 votes. In 1896 there were no votes for the Socialist Labor Party.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 20.-Latest returns give S. L. P. 38 votes here.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 15 .- Official count gives Malloney and Remmel 349. Organized Scabbery, led by Debs, gets

JERSEY CITY. Nov. 15 .- Official count of Hudson county gives the Social-

	ist Labor Party Dir votes.
	NEW YORK.
•	
	Partial returns of the S. L. P. vote for
	Governor from 30 of the 61 counties, all
1	incomplete:
Š	County Votes
	New York 5.449
	Kings 1,921
	Queens 274
韻	Richmond 153
	Onondaga 1,459
	Monroe 659
	Erie 947
	Schenectady 230
	Renssalaer 185
	Oneida 387
展	Orange 59
0	
55 155	· Cayuga 172
	Albany 266
26	Herkimer 10

Steuben	18
Cattaraugus	28
Jefferson	68
Orleans	45
Essex	15
Allegany	14
Schoharie	
Wayne	. 8
Wyoming	11
Cortland	12
Total	3 260

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 14 .- Official count in County Clerk's office gives following result: City of Buffalo-Malloney 843, Debs 366; Towns in Eric County-Malloney 82; Debs 25; entire Eric County-Malloney 925; Debs 391. In 1896 the Socialist Labor Party vote for president was in entire Fris County 508. president was in entire Eric County 508.
For Governor in 1900-City of Buffalo, Corregan S77, Hanford 376; Towns in Eric County-Corregan 70, Hanford 25; entire Erie County-Corregan 947, Han-ford 401. In 1896 the Socialist Labor Party vote for Governor in the entire Erie County was 411.

ALBANY, Nov. 14 .- In 46 out of 70 districts Malloney and Remmel get 152 votes. In 1896 187 votes in entire county.

RENSSELAER, N. Y., Nov. 16.-Malloney and Remmel get 40 votes here. A number of Democrats here have an-nounced their intention to vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket from now

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 16.-The official count of Rensselaer county gives the Socialist Labor Party 185 votes; S. D.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 16 .- There were 55 votes cast for the first three electors on the Socialist Labor Party ticket, and 54 for the other electors in this (Jefferson) county.

LITTLE NECK, L. I., Nov. 16.-The Socialist Labor Party polled 4 straight

AUBURN, Nov. 17 .- The county canvassers report vote for Malloney and Remmel, 171; Debs, 49; for governor, Corregan, S. L. P., 176; Hanford, S. D. P., 63. Lieuenant-governor, Armstrong, 8. L. P., 180; Butcher, S. D. P., 46; s retary of State, Sweeney, S. L. P., 191; Jackson, S. D. P., 44; Comptroller, Kilm, S. L. P., 175; Sherman, S. D. P., 47. Treasurer, Alexander, S. L. P., 167; Abbott, S. D. P., 44. Attorney-general, Ebert, S. L. P., 174; Slobodin, S. D. P., 48; Engineer and surveyor, Wallace, S. L. P., 172; Stahl, S. D. P., 48 Repreentative in Congress, Rose, S. L. P., 180.

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 17 .- The official count of the Board of Supervisors of Schenectady county gives presidential electors for Mallone, and Remmel 240

	S.L.P.	S.D.P.
Presidential Electors	243	33
Governor	247	30
Lieutenant-Governor	241	30
Secretary of State	247	29
Comptroller	247	27
Treasurer		29
Attorney-General	243	29
State Engineer and Sur-		
veyor		31

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 19 .- The official count for Albany city shows a vote of 162 for Corregan, 25 for Hanford. In Watervliet Corregan received 49, Hanford 18 votes.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The vote for Malloney and Remmel in Montgomery County is given at 40; Debs had 24 votes.

## THE OFFICIAL CANVASS.

## Manhattan and the Bronx.

-President-

First..... 18 13 23

Dist. S.LP. S.D.P. S.L.P. S.D.P.

-Governor

12 65

As'bly

250000				
MESSE	Total . 4,846	6,181	5,387	6,445
100000	A'x'd Dis. 25	44	32	61
Œ.	T'rty-f'th 269	547	318	561
	T'rty-f'th 252	263	304	288
ğ	T'rty-t'rd 92	97	107	106
	T'rty-sec'd 199	258	221	269
ŝ	T'rty-first 108	102	120	100
S	Thirtieth 154	491	158	514
	Try-ninth 29	37	47	42
ğ	T'y-eig'th 119	420	133	438
	T'y-sev'th 19	18	25	19
	T'y-sixth 136	378	148	384
g	Twity-fith 26	25	30	33
ğ	Tw'ty-f'rth 92	212	95	219
ğ	Tw'ty-sec'd 62 Tw'ty-t'rd112	147	125	155
		162	68	101
9	Twentieth. 66 Tw'ty-first, 93	98	111	113
ĝ		71	76	69
	Eight'th138 Ninet'nth 60	54	81	57
100	Sevent'th 68	95	91 161	106
	Sixteenth847	219		102
g	Fifteenth 85	95	101 870	226
ij	Fourteenth262	295	278	100
g	Thirteenth 70	131	84	141 320
	Twelfth .443	352	403	351
	Eleventh . 54	84	64	88
ij	Tenth240	396	252	403
200	Ninth 62	44	69	50
20,387233	Eighth157	252	109	258
9	Seventh 40	44	49	43
	Sixth 86	67	113	128
5	Fifth 45	.43	53	58
930	Fourth 247	137	266	439
Š	Third 36	36	49	*38
É	Second 35	61	38	65
6	F1151 10	19	20	

Westchester 446
Niagara 65 HOLLISTER, O., Nov. 14 .- Tae So cialist Labor Party cast 18 class-con-

6 Debsites, 4 Union Reformers, 2 Pro hibitionists, 152 Reps and 81 Demo-crats. The Socialist Labor Party is still third.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 14.—Malloney received 40 votes in this city. Vote in 1896-10. CANTON, O., Nov. 14 .- The Socialist

Labor Party vote in Stark county is S7; vote in 1896 54. CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nor. 19.-The

S. L. P. vote in Hamilton County is 220; in 1896 201.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 18.—The offi-cial count of the vote of Allegheny County being unished, we are in a position to show the results of the vigorous campaign that was conducted by Section Allegheny county, S. L. P. The official figures are:

Charles Rupp, Congress 22d Dist . . . 645

The discrepancy that appears between the head of the ticket and the others is explair . by the fact that voters marked an (X) in the electoral column, thinking they were voting the full S. L. P. ticket. The Pittsburg "Dispatch" admits that we have made "comparatively large gains,

having gained 1,620 votes over 1896. In 1896, for national and state ticket. 267 votes were polled. In 1898 the vote for state and county averaged about 995 In 1899 the vote was close to 1,000. This year the most energetic fight that ever took place in Pennsylvania was fought in Allegheny County. We held, all together, over 400 meetings, three-fourths of which street meetings, where, from the soap-box rostrum, the principles of the fighting S. L. P. were expounded to the wage slave working class. We had sixteen speakers to do the spellbinding act this year, and they all worked like Trojans, and along with these I must not forget to mention the faithful comrades who, not being speakers, attended every meeting, got the platform ready, distrib-uted leaflets and DAILY PEOPLES, sold books, etc. We are highly elated with the local results here, and likewise with the

results here, and likewise with the vote that is coming in from the rest of the country. Taking everything into consulteration the S. L. P. for the year 1900 has planted itself more firmly on the great political battlefield, where capitalism will surely meet its Waterloo. Section Alleschem County had one advantage this remissary of Wall street dead gheny County had one advantage this year that we never had before. Our ranks were thoroughly purged of the Kangaroo element, which left our striking arms free to bring down on the heads of the foes of the working class the hammer of class-conscious Socialim. The agitation carried on this year will bring an abundant

harvest at the next election.

The Debseroo vote was 424, subdivided as follows: Straight labor fakir, 5; anti-S. L. P., 116; pure and simple trades all-American kangaroo, 61; "Christ was a Socialist," 18: Beer Trust Socialists, 113; Ruskin Colony Socialists, 8; Glasgow Socialits, 12; thirty-year-old Alto Gennossen (the rest are not citizens yet), 2.
And a conglomeration of all the above ingredients, which amounted to 3 votes, making altogether 424. The campaign of 1901 was started promptly at 12.57 A. M. on the morning of Nov. 7, and will be prosecuted earnestly until its wind-up next year. Each and every member has girded on the armor for the next battle; the on the armor for the next partie; the watchwords are, "Up, boys, and at them!"
"On to the Socialist Republic!" "In the vocabulary of the fighting S. L. P. there is no such word as FAIL."

the Socialist Labor Party vote here was READY BOUGHT. 4, this time 32 sraight.

WICK HAVEN, Pa., Nov. 14.-The Socialist Labor Party vote in Perryopolis, 11; none last year. In Layton, 5; last year, 2. In Jacob's Creek 6, none

last year.

The membership is scattered over four little mining camps and in two counties. Taking everything into consideration we are well satisfied here, for every vote cast for the Party is ours for the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Several who would have voted for us lost their vote by moving, inability to

pay poll tax, etc.
Suffice to say that we are happy boys
in Section Wick Payen. Look out for the buzz saw amon; the miners from

MORRISDALE MINES, Nov. 14 .-The Socialist Labor Party polled 3 votes

LACKAWAXEN, Pa., Nov. 14.—In 1806 the Socialist Labor Party polled one vote here. This time 7 votes were cast for the Party. BRISBIN, Pa. Nov. 17.-The follow-

ing is the official count of the Socialist Labor Party in Clearfield county; Mal-loney and Bemmel, 100. Some of our candidates for county offices received 118. The total Socialist Labor Party vote

for president in 1896 was 3 in this county. Who can best this rate of increase? The vote in Warren county, is as follows: Socialist Labor Party; 20; Social Democrats, 28.

In Mercer County the S. L. P. vote is 47; S. D. P., 39.

# WESTERN GOLD FIELDS.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

CONDITION OF THE MINERS IN COLO-RADO, MONTANA AND IDAHO.

There the Labor Fakir Flourishes in All His "Glory"-Isolated From the Rest of the Proletarian World the Miner is An Easy Victim.

The question is often asked by Soe cialists, in what part of the country does the pure and simple union display the greatest amount of corruption? Is it in the South, the East or the West? The question is a difficult one to answer, and it is questionable if it is one worthy recent cigarmakers' strike, where Adolph Strasser boasted to the manufacturers he "could drive the strikers before him like cattle;" in the West, from Ohio to Montana, the same barter and trade of the bodies of the working class is carried on.

In this article I shall deal with this phase of the Labor Movement in the three of the far western States, viz.4 Colorado, Montana, and Idaho,

COLORADO In Colorado the labor fakir flourishes like a bay tree. For years they have howled in divers keys for free silver-As Colorado is a great silver producing State they painted the immense demand for labor that would arise in the silver mines if we only had the money of the constitution, the dollars of our daddles, This argument was so specious that if carried all before it with the unthinking workingmen. So deep grounded was the prejudice against any other movement that when one of our organizers from New York was billed to speak in

this "emissary of Wall street dead on the platform," if he attacked free silver. The speech was made, but Keneban did not carry out his bluff. Needless to say, with such antiquated notions for the betterment of their conditions in their mind, the working class allowed the labor fakir full sway, and right well did he avail himself of the opportunity. Free silves Democratic, Populist, and silver Republican politics flourished in the union; the Socialist was reviled as a lunatic, a

traitor, and a fool. That the honest rank and file suffered terribly because of this goes without saying. They voted the silver mind harons behind the guns, and then got shot in the back for their pains.

Then they said, "Save your money and buy a gun." The mirage of prosperity under free silver prevented them from seeing that they SHOULD SAVE THEIR MONEY AND VOTE THEM-

The great Bull Hill strike of '94 came along, and the Colorado miner was shot into submission while the great corporation lawyer, who was afterwards the free silver Governor of the States Thomas, denounced these miners as savuge dogs. In June '96 the great Leadville strike broke out, and again did the military swoop down on the strikers, and we saw the silver mine barons cause the streets of Leadville to be crimsoned with blood. Despite these experiences the workers of Colorado voted solidly for the Democratic party in '96.

To hold the men in line after '96 was a difficult job, so this scheme was reseried to: get GOOP men, friends of labor: men who would fight government by injunction strenuously, genuine octopus hunters, plutocrat chasers, etc., etc. The State legislature of '97 was filled with labor's friends, who promptly passed an 8-hour law. The smelter trust magnates rebelled. The case was taken to the Supreme Court, whereupon the freesilver, no-government-by-injunction court promptly killed the law. The indge who was relied upon to save the law was one Gabbert, who had been elected in the previous year.

Dave Coates, editor of the "Pueble Courier," a fake labor sheet, and also president of the Western Labor Uni stymped for this judge and also for Thomas who had so savagely denous the union men. When the 8-hour law was killed Coates advised the workers (Continued on pare 12) ..... to wait four years and work during the

time for a revision of the constitution so that the 8-hour law would be constitutional when again passed. This proposition was a fraud on the face of it. Well did Mr. Coates know that it was not the constitution of Golorado that that interpreted the constitution: if a working class judge interpreted the constitution, then the law was safe; if a capitalist judge passed on it, then the law was killed. Only that and nothing

Mr. Contes then continued to agitate along these lines with a view to feathering his own nest with a snug political job. When the nominations were being made for the Presidential campaign Thomas M. Patterson, the editor of the Denver "Rocky Mountain News" was nominated for governor, and John C. Caldwell, who led the Bull Hill strikers received enough votes at the primaries to make him candidate for lieutenantgovernor if the convention did not go back on its instructions. This did not suit governor Thomas. He felt it was carrying demagoguery too far, so he hustled to the end that Calderwood was thrown down and another fakir whom he absolutely owned, to wit, Mr. D. C. Coates, was nominated for lieutenantgovernor in his stead.

The election laws of Colorade are very lax, to the fakirs and their capitalistic politician accomplices proceeded to fix up a fusion ticket that would take every name that the working class has any respect for. Thus the ballot this year read:

Democratic (Patterson, Coates). Peoples (Patterson, Coates). Teller Silver Republican (Patterson

Silver Republican (Patterson, Coates). Bryan (Patterson, Coates).

They would have had a "Socialist" ticket also if our comrades had not forstalled them by filing two sets of papers, one for the S. L. P. and the other the Socialist Party. Altogether there were five tickets outside the fusionists five. They were Prohibition Social Democrat and Republican and our two mentioned above. The fusion ticket was of course elected, and the workers of Colorado will now have an opportunity of seeing a pure and simple trades unionist in the lieutenant-governor's chair. As he was elected on the Bull Pen ticket he will of course help build a bull pen for the first set of striking miners that his capitalist masters desire locked up. In the light of these events we can see how the bunco game of capitalist politics is played in Colorado. Nevertheless there is hope for the workers of that State. The Socialist Labor Party is well organized and is striking ever harder blows at the misleaders of the working class. The S. L. P. is assisting in the building of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance that is destined in the near future to wipe out the organized scabbery of which D. C. Coates is such an excellent type, and thus organize the workers for the Social Revolution, in whose flame will be burned up the treason of the Thomas Coateses and all other traitors to the working class.

IDAHO.

In Idaho, more than any other State. proportionate to its size, has the baneeffects of pure and simple trades unionism been felt by the working class. For years the leaders of the Western Federation had been coquetting with who was a Populist assemblyman in '94. ncy the workers have had a ghastly Bull Pen built for them, a monument to the criminality and stupidity of their leaders. Another berg, the rascally Standard Oil Governor on the roll of honor of the typographical union in Boise, with the further result of having him nominated for Governor as a friend of labor. We have also seen the Industrial Commission go to Idaho and have its Mr. Kennedy of the I. T. U. report that the Bull Pen was needed, the miners were asspecies anarchists, etc., and that the free silver, gold standard capitalists were all right in what they did, We have further seen the chief labor fakir of Boise, Mr. Rex Osborne, take a similar position in the "American Workman," an L. T. U. paper. And finally we have seen this Steunenberg carry the State at the last election with the result that he will be the next United States Senator from the State of Idaho." Steps are being taken to organize the State along Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance lines. Only in that way can the State be redeemed from the shame that has fallen on it, and only in that way can the Idaho proletariat be saved from further

Speed the day.

MONTANA. In Montana the pure and simple union dourishes like rotten apples on the tree rampant on all sides; it is there that the labor fakir puts no frill on his boodling, and unblushingly sells out his

In the election just ended W. A

Clark, the copper king, bought up Breen. Maher. Sovereign and a host of other fakirs, including the editor of the "Reveille," the pure and simple sheet in Butte. All these labor fakirs pretended that the reason for their advocacy of Clark was that by electing him they would down the Standard Oil Company. How ridiculous this is may be seen from the fact that next to Rockefeller Clark is the wealthiest capitalist in the United States. He is a man who is thoroughly unscrupulous. He runs the company store in Jerome, Arizona, and pays his workers in shin plasters. He terros this shin plaster system "a felicitous arrangement for securing credit for my employees." For this fellow James R. Sovereign spoke all through the campaign and earnestly worked for his election to the United States Senate

The Anaconda "Standard," writing on November 2 on the subject of Clark's felicitous arrangements and his labor

"There's the case of the professional operator, Sovereign, for instance. A few nights ago, at a Clark rally in Butte, Sovereign spread out his hand in benediction on Peter Breen, Clark candidate for some ofice or other in Butte, commending Breen as an honest man worthy of labor's support.

"Sovereign knows; he is a Breen xpert. A few years ago, Sovereign had it in for Breen and thrust him out of the order of which he, Sovereign, then was the head. Thereupon, in an official communication, now a part of the record, Mr. Breen, using a term of endearment in letter he wrote, addressed Sovereign in the words: "You worthless

Now, that expression isn't likely to live so very long, yet doubtless it will survive till next Tuesday night when Sovereign's professional en-gagement with Clark boodle ends. Addressing an Anaconda audience Sovereign plastered the place with loose-tongued lies about the Standard. This office was thinking of characterize this hired

"After all, however, the Jeror incident, where Clark runs a badreputed company store, gives the eleverest phrase to the campaign. campaign. The Clark newspaper in Jerome assures the reading public that Clark does not own the Company store at Jerome-certainly not. But this Jerome newspaper, remarking that the miners and workingmen at Jerome can get unlimited credit at the the mine-describes this concession ealls it a "felicitous arrangement."

This in the rough is a good charac-terization of the gang. Bull pen builders, company store keepers, fakirs all clasped in one another's arms, all bitter enemies of the working class. For the first time in the history of Montana the Socialist Labor Party entered the political field there to remain and grow stronger with the years scious workingman-the S. L. P. ballot -we will lay low for all time the murderous capitalist class and their in-famous lackeys, the labor fakirs.

#### ELECTION EXPENSES.

# The Part Played by Money In Connecti-

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 19 .- The returns the parties of capital in the State and last canvass in this State have are sed filed of election expenses during the Nation, notably in the case of Boyce, public attention to the great and increasing use of money in Connecticut ning for office. Including about \$40,000 spent in a canvass, which has not been result has been the placing of Steunen- didate for Governor, \$25,000 or more mittee, \$18,500 by the Democratic canby committees in the larger towns; an average of about \$1,500 by Republican candidates for Congress, and other individual expenses, the open returns altogether show not less than \$100,000 spent nia canvass, which has not been regarded as a close or heated one. The returns on the Republican side show that newspapers as well as speakers were paid, and indicate a decided increase in amounts now regarded as nec essary for posters. In not a few cases for the legislature sums far in excess of their salaries as members of the General Assembly, and almost every candidate, rich or poor, seems to have been under virtual, if not direct, assessment, while office-holders direct, assessment, while office-holders everywhere appear to have been put under contribution. As contrasted with these expenses a chairman of the Kepublican State Committee in one of the warmest State campaigns during the civil war says that all big consists. civil war says that all his committee had to use at that time was \$2,000.

The present inferior corrupt-practices act of the State, which allows of many, erasions, has at least served the good purpose of bringing to public view the great increase of expenses, and the dis-position is strong in the State to compel some reduction, if possible, by 2 more severe measure. Such a bill is to be introduced through the representatives from this city, providing for more itemized returns a clearer and more personal statement of contributions as fourishes like rotten apples on the tree of capitalism.

There the company store is the largest in the country; there corruption stalks

# Apprentices in the Navy.

stories of the battles of Manila Bay and Santiago, fought by men-of-war of the United States and Sprin, thinks what great heroes the men and boys manning the successful ships must be. If he has read one of the five-cent novels written about, around or concerning these battles his ideas of the boy in the Navy are certainly wonderful even though they are crude.

As with hair slightly raised and galloping pulse he reads of how Dick Scuppers, the apprentice boy was ordered away-it's always "ordered away." never "ordere l"-by Admiral Sampson or Schley, to capture a Spanish gunboat lying right under the guns of Morro Castle, then indeed does his heart beat high with love of country and patriotism: then does he swell out his chest and make up his mind that he, even he, shall be like unto the immortal Dick Scuppers, the friend, confidant and adviser in chief to the greatest sea fighters the world have ever known. He will enlist as an apprentice and reach the same The boy who has read the tales of

Marryatt, Kingston, Fenn, Cooper and other writers of sea stories that are stories only, early makes up his mind to join that noble band of heroes beginning with Frank Mildmay and ending with Topsuil Ike. But the days of Marryat are gone; and it is well they are, for meaner days for seamen never existed. The place of the old brig-of-war has been taken by a little dumpy looking floating scouse-kettle called a gunboat; the sloop-of-war has given place to the metal coffin called an unprotected cruiser; the stately frigate is no more -in its place we find, to use the rather rough language of an old salt, "a sea flying machine made of iron and filled with guts, they call a armored cruiser.' The old 115-gun line of battle ship is, along with her towering spars and large number of gurs, a memory. Her hull, perhaps roofed over, an overgrown Noah's Ark tied to the cob-dock of some Navy Yard, is used as a receiving ship for recruits. On none of the old style ships can the boy made crazy by romantic tales of a sea that never was, hope to win his way, cutlass in hand and knife in teeth, to fame. If he wants fame to-day he must find it in the bowels of some floating combination of boiler shop and scrap-iron pile, throwing coal into a small edition

The Navy needs men, though, and no man will join unless he must. Therefore, those in charge of the Navigation Bureau see to it that boys are secured who, after serving a four or five years apprenticeship are in nine cases out of ten, absolutely worthless for anything except the Navy or the electric chair. once they re-calist they are the Navy's own. Never again can they hope to be free men among men, the mark of the service is on them, dogs they have been made, dogs they must remain.

A short description of the life of an apprentice in the U. S. Navy, will knock the romance out of the pretty stories now being sent out broadcast, especially through the middle West, better than all the attacks that could be made from

The Navy promises the boy who enlists \$9 a month, his food, medical attendance and lodging. It sounds nice, especially the nine dollars. Does he get clothes, caps, shoes, matress, etc., etc., take all of his first five month's pay. And if the division officer is, as he usually is, "standing in" with the ship's end of the first five months the old clothes are no good, and the boy must buy some more cloth and have another of the sale of the cloth the paymaster, paymaster's clerk and yoeman, get their little rake off, out of the bill rendered by the tailor, the division officer gets his Then the officer can find out that the boy needs oil-skins, son-wester, and rubber boots. Therein is the best graft the officers of a ship have. about a years time the boy finds he is at last square on the books and is allowed to draw \$2 per month as spending money. The rest is entered on count. A fearful and wonderful thing that account is too, which only the pay-master, his clerk and youman can understand, and that always balances up dollars short of what the boy thinks, aye knows, he ought to have.

best book-keepers in the world tain. are in the Paymaster's department of the U. S. Navy. They are paid for knowing their business, and they know it. There is in existence a legal fiction that a man in the Navy may complain There is, on the other hand, a regula-tion, which is always binding, that you cannot complain of your superior offi of a ship. You can go that high up in the scale, but no further. As the cap-tain of a ship will not attack a brother officer's reputation without good grounds, unless he bears his brother officer a grudge, the legal fiction is but a fiction and the fancy book-keeping goes on. The food the boy is supposed to get might be all right if he got it, but he don't. The actions call for various can-

boy calls for them likewise, but they and bully-the canned roast beef-Alger and Miles-slum-gullion, a vile concection with an appropriate name with beans and more beans. On state occasions he is fed "plum-duff." a palatable dish made of water, flour and prunes boiled together, which, when boiled sufficiently, takes on the appear ance of blocks of white chalk at which stones had been thrown. Less occahe may get canned corned beef. cheese, and, sometimes, rice. Vegetables must buy, also must he buy bread if he wants enough, as most of the time only hard-tack is issued. This necessity of buying his food, for he must buy vegetables if he doesn't want to get scurvy, is another chance for some officer to rob him, usually the junior officer of the ship this time.

boys are told off into "messes" of 10 or 11 members and each month are allowed "to put in" a dollar in a common fund, which fund is under the control of a "caterer," the officer referred to, who purchases potatoes and onions therewith for all the "messes" of boys on the ship. I have known an officer, then an ensign. now a lieutenant, to act as for 110 boys, which meant \$110 every month he had to spend in vegetables, etc., for the boys. He never bought, in the year he served, more than \$30 worth of potatoes and onions, the only things in any single month. What he did with the \$50 left each month he nlone knows.

The medical attendance he gets best be told of in the following. A boy fell out of the mizzen-top, a distance of about 22 feet, and struck on his right breaking the bone at the wrist short off, so that it protruded through the flesh. The doctor(?), an ignorant drunken loafer, sawed off about an inch of the bone, and that while the boy lay howling with pain, and tried to join th bone to the broken stump of the hand. For some reason the scheme wouldn't work, so some days after he sawed of the boys arm just below the elbow. But he did not leave enough flesh to make the stump protruded, causing the boy intense pain. Upon arrival in New York the boy was sent to a hospital where near the shoulder, and let it go at that remarkable skill displayed by the naval octor, but one is enough.

When the boy first enters he is sent to a receiving ship, and finally to the training ship. This is where his "education" really begins. He is not beaten there is nothing outside of that which he does not get in the way of abuse. Up early, washing down decks. Then polishing brasses, cleaning guns learning to knot and splice, sail drill, sword drill, foot drill, gun drill, exercise at this and that all morning, then go below to a hog-wash of soup-and-bully o. slum-gullion. The same things over again in the afternoon. Some of then sent into the engine room, a limited few, many of them sent to do the work of coal-passers, stokers and trimmers, Working in a veritable hell for fou hours, then up on deck to go through some fool performance at the comand of some fool cur in uniform. Oh, it's a great life is the apprentice's life.

-- out this period of their experience they all want to, and would desert, bu they have no money and are not allowed liberty. When at last they can beg, borrow or steal, a couple of dollars, then it's good-bye Navy "no more dog" The best thing a man in the for me. Navy can do is get out of it at once.

The boy's life is made still more miser able by the petty tyranny of the who seem to consider it an outrage to have been ordered to a training ship. As an instance of some of the treatment they receive the following comes to the

There is an officer in the Navy wh is at present staggering under the title of Lieut.-Comander J. F. D. Kelly. is known in the Navy as "Pope" Kelly Back in 1887 he was a liestenant and a it? Wait. For the first five months the natural born ignoramus as a sailorman. ship and naval construction. He had and has a "pull." One morning in June the deck was in charge of this fellow Kelly. In the After Guards there boy, about 17, named Maher. Against this boy, who was rather weak-minded, owing to the abuse he had suffered in the Orphan's Home, where he had been Kelly seemed to have a special grudge. Many times had he had the boy at the mast" on charges. The boy never kicked, never complained. He seemed to have had even the power of speech beaten out of him, so much so, that when he was spoken to he would hesitate before answering, as though thinking up the necessary words with which to answer. On the morning referred to Kelly was "working the watch for all was in it," easing up and tautening braces, altogether unnecesary work, and Maher was pulling, along with others, on one of the after braces, when Kelly walked up to him and said. your pound, you lazy hulker?" The boy never even looked up. This seemed to enrage Kelly, because he ordered the boy to the "mast," and sent for the cap-tain. When the captain came Kelly said the boy had called him unmention able names, and had absolutely refused duty. The captain ordered the fore a court-martial (general), which was held in Newport, R. I., several months after, and which sentenced the boy to two years' confinement in the prison a the navy yard in Boston. ing Newport the ship touched at several ports in Europe and Africa, and in every port Maher was placed in double iron under guard, and only freed while the

ship was at sea.

Kelley deliberately perjured himself to onvict the boy, and it was worth a man's liberty to testify for the boy. The was ordered on shore duty the day of the trial. Every officer on the courtmartial must have known that Kelley

lied, but a pull is a great thing. To sum up: The apprentice in the United States Navy is robbed, starved and abused. There is no method known to paval regulations whereby he can se cure redress. When he joins he gives up his liberty; can go ashore only when some officer says so; must return when ordered: is treated as a dog-is a dog. Those who join and serve out their en listment as apprentices are whipped, deto the slavery of the Navy that they feel like a fish out of water unless the are back. All manly feelings of resent them, and they get into a state of passive obedience to being treated as dirt be neath an officer's feet. This is true in nine cases out of ten. There are a few jobs, such as machinist, oiler and fire man, with a few dog-robbing petty offi-FEW. Most men in the Navy get poor pay, bad food and worse treatment. In port they are allowed a day or so ashore, which they use up in a debauch; at sea, it is work, work, and more work, some place fit for machines or devils, but no place for men. Being a wage slave for a capitalist employer is bad enough; be ing a dog in the Navy or Army is finitely worse. And the worst treated is the apprentice, who suffers no alone the abuse the men do, but also the abuse of the men.

#### FURTHER RETURNS.

(Continued from page 1)

## SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 19 .- All

that can be ascertained about the S. L. P. vote are the following scattered and unofficial reports of votes cast for Royall, S L. P candidate for roternor: Pasco County......116 Johnson County...... 35

McCulloch County..... Tarrant County..... Train County ...... 30

ROSENBERG, Tex., Nov. 20 .- Three votes polled here for Malloney and Rem-

#### VIRGINIA.

ROANOKE, Nov. 12 .- Debs, 2 votes; Malloney and Remmel, 51.

#### WASHINGNON,

TACOMA, WASH., Nov. 14.-As wired to State Secretary for consolidation with his report; highest vote for S. L. P. in Pierce County is 147; for Malloney, 126. In 1898 we had 133.

This vote was saved and more added in the face of a howling mob of "advanced populists" who call themselves "Social Democrats." What they will be a year from now depends on where the biggest graft is. They only polled 292 in the entire county, after boasting of 300 straight votes in the city alone. In Ohop precinct we polled 10 straight S. L. P. votes, against 18 Republican and 9 Democrat, thus beating the Democrats. Bravo, men of Ohen!

The S. L. P. opened the campaign of 1904 last night with a lecture by Arthur Spencer on "Capitalist Ideals." Reports of our votes in the East were read, and received with applause.

Hurrah for the Socialist Labor Party-East, West, North and South!

Readers of the PEOPLE are reminded of our Sunday meetings in our hall, corner C and Fifteeneh streets.

Now, let's take off our coats for the next skirmish. On to the Workers' Re-

#### WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 16 .- Incomplete returns for Milwaukee county give Malloney and Remmel 308 votes.

The Socialist Labor Party goes down in defeat! The New York "Volkszeitung" yells: "Good news from Washington! In Seattle-we had 140 votes. The Socialist Labor Party has only 180. We would have had a much larger vote, had it not been for the fact that the De Leonites worked against our ticket!" That was really wicked of them. They should have taken a leaf out of the Social Demothing that hove in sight. Instead of recognizing the fact that they were a class conscious body, they should have allowed their Socialism to few cant phrases about God, and then they should have looked around for a bidder. Really, the Socialist Labor Party of Scattle deserves rebuke for daring to work for Socialism by opposing every capitalist or freak ticket in the field what

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## A REVIEW OF THINGS.

HOW THE VOTE WENT IN PASSAIC CO.,

Mr. Thomas Maher, President of the Broad Silk Weavers' Association Speaks, and Speaks Not in Vain-He Illustrates a Type.

PATTERSON, N. J., Nov 18.-With the close of the campaign of 1900 the names of JosephFrancis Malloney, the machinist, of Massachusetts, and Valentine Remmel, the glass worker, of Fennsylvania, the late candidates of the fighting S. L. P., are recorded in the history of the revolutionary working-class movement for the abolition of wageslavery.
The official count in Passasic county

gives Malloney 349, Debs, 337. The 337 represents the combined voting strength of organized scabbery and the freak Socialist, plus the Kangaroo ele-

In the campaign of 1899, for member of the General Assembly, the vote for the lowest candidate on the S. L. P. ticket was 786; the Kangaroos polled 112 for Max Richter. Total combined vote The combined vote for Malloney and Debs is 686 in the county. This shows a drop of 212 votes in the entire county of Passaic. This is a remarkably into consideration. The several causes are as follows:

First.-The several candidates wisely discarded the use of pasters.

Second.—The uncompromising denunciation of the labor fakirs, fittingly termed "organized scabbery" by the DAILY PEOPLE.

Third.-The German singing, turning, sick and death, also the cremating society, "Socialists," going over to Bryan

Four .- Lack of challengers at the var ious polling places to see that all voters received Socialist Labor Party ballots. Fifth-Want of courage on the part of the wage-slaves to vote the ticket of the fighting Socialist Labor Party.

Sixth-Many half-baked Socialists ed for McKinely in fear that if Bryan was elected, a panic would follow.

Seventh-Intimidation by employers.

In the Ashley and Bailey Silk mill and the Cook Locomovtive Works, "intimidation notices" were posted. On the fifth of November. The Paterson "Evening News" published the following news item:
"CAN THIS BE TRUE?"

"A lady brought into the "News" of-fice this morning the following notice which she said had been posted in a prominent silk mill in this city:

: INFORMATION CONCERNING : ORDERS ARE TAKEN
SUBJECT TO THE ELECTION OF McKINLEY. IF
BRYAN IS ELECTED ORDERS WILL BE CANCELL-LY AND WITHOUT MAL-

ICE. REMEMBER THE PANIC OF 1893.

Paterson, Nov. 5, 1900. In the Ashley & Bailey mill the follow-

ng words were written on the margin of the notice: "Let well enough alone."

To cap the climax the Organized Scab ery-the Loom Fixers and Twiste Ashley & Bailey's were out in full force keeping tab, and supplying the purchase-able voters with trust beer and Gatling gun whiskey. In a number of polling daces the election boards and police of ficers were amply supplied with intoxi-

Evidence is at hand to prove that one police officer, Thomas Walker, and also others, drank beer in the Fifth Election District of the Third Ward while t'e balloting was in progress. To prevent the sale and use of intoxi-

cating liquors on election day the law is very clear—so clear that he who runs may read. Many of our l'aterson "finest" are election day. A score of ward-heelers, political scabs, are always ready to wade through the same dirty political slime and

John C. Butterworth, one of the Socialist Labor Party candidates for mem-ber of the general assembly, reported that Thos. Maher. President of the United Broad Silk Weavers Association of America, and all round labor fakir and ward heeler, represented the Demo-cratic party, one of the political wings of the vuiture of capitalism, on the l of elections in the first district of the second ward. The following conversation

between Butterworth and Thos. Maher, president of the U. B. S. W. Association of America, etc., etc., on the

morning of election day.

"Butterworth—"Well, Tom, did you read that article in the DAILY PEOPLE on the Paterson silk industry?"
Tom Maher-"Yes, And that

- who wrote that article should have his face smashed in, and when I see him he'll get it.' Butterworth-"Well, Tom, when you

old-party beelers, who go into trade unions and tell the rank and file to keep politics out of the union, so that you can trade on their vote and sell them out to the capitalist class, got what you deserve. A trade union like yours (the United Broad Silk Weavers' Association of America) whose members, while out on strike will go and shoot other strikers down, is a fake union, and you know it. You have seen seven of your members up that in Allentown, when they went to shoot down striking coal miners. Will you deny that state-

Maher-(bolling with anger) "You talk as if it was a crime for a workingman to belong to the militia."

Butterworth-"Yes, I do consider it a

wage-worker can be guilty of wage-worker can be contempt be people hold a scab in contempt be takes a job that you have quil delib take a gun on his shoulder to his fellow-workingmen of another to accept a reduction of wages, the did in Buffalo, Brooklyn, go, Hazleton, Wardner, and the fields of Pennsylvania, such men are most contemptible of all hones tand intelligent workingmen keep out of the militia "

Maher-"Well, that is the worst I heard."

The argument between Butte and Maher was continued later la day as followh:
Butterworth—"Well, Tom, I told

Glanz, the writer or that you Paterson Silk Industry, that you Paterson his face, and he going to smash his face, and going to smash his complimen the earliest date, by writing so PEOPLE and then send you a mentary copy of the paper."

Maher—"Well, that —

ed his face smashed !!!" Great Scott, what a beautiful and h cal argument in defence of On

Brut,e physical force, is the last r of a scoundrel when defeated

Could a stronger indictment and the old school of trade unions justing led "Disorganized Labor," coupled "Organized Scabbery," be pres the jury, public opinion?

Let the Socialist arm with the ha

escend with aim, and smash the lab fakir and his pure and simple a or scab incubator.

These dead twigs of the upas trace

capitalism must be cut off to premovement.

How shall we proceed to do it organizing the Socialist Labor Put to fight the capitalist class on the litical field, while striving to oracle the wage system of slavery, and Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. champion the cause of the working in factories and mines. By de every trade union officers who advac "politics in trade unions" a and treating inasmuch every tunionist that supports the labor for and affords him, voting cattle to a with and sell to the bosses, the De cratic or Republican parties on elecday, must be pronounced the seab a he is. Every trade union officer indvocates the Democratic, Republican stool-pigeon Social Democratic party, parties that represent the various at of capitalist development, and the italist class, must be declared a s Every public officer who comes from ranks of the workers who votes to ar priate money to build or support are ies must be declared a scab. Every w

worker who enrolls in the militia must declared a scab. The whole history of the labor fo the pure and simple non-political organization, the history of labor lation from A to Z, are but inch the history of the Democratic publican and Debsic parties. All hail the fighting S. L. P.

the stsurdy S. T. & L. A. Deal labor fakir and his organized Onward to the Socialist Republic.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-It surprise the members of the Na Executive Committee to know that are at last doing the impossible day in the Louisville "Dispatch" I the following news item, sent doubt, by the intelligent and truth ing Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.-A was issued to-day by the National Committee of the Socialist Laboratory party for a convention, to be he in Boston next Sunday, to brig about a reconciliation of the Socialist Laboratory and the Socialist Laboratory factions in the party, if possible. is the intention to have only of ticket on the ballot in the future.

The absurdity of the matter seemed to strike the astute news at It is not customary to call nations ventions at two day's notice, and if i were so called it is not customar keep the matter a secret both fro concerned, and from those credited doing the calling. Another absurdity of the m

that the Socialist Labor Party is to unite with any one or anyth rests on the fight that it conduct year, and it demonstrated the fact it can hold the field in the midst of ble obstacles, and against almost whelming odds. On the contrary, Social Democracy fid not reach the ure at which it aimed. It took too a ditch to jump, and it is now to water far from both banks. Unlike ver Twist it has received its peripolitical gruel and wants no more.

That this side of the question is not appeal to the "Dispatch" is not appeal to the "Dispatch" is not appeal to the "Dispatch".

able, because the average capital newspaper knows as little about cialism as possible, and learns that the as badly as it can, but for a part of the capital state of the capital to announce with becoming jour to announce with becoming journal gravity that a convention is to be con-in two days—could the Debsites to selves do anything more preposter. The item, of course, must have of from some bedress must have of

from some body of men. It is only other indication that the Social D crats, weakened by the unmerciful bing they received are grasping for thing to catch hold of. They ca live wire in politics, and now the live wire in politics, and now they evidently caught the boomerang of own nonsensical lies on a ten of the cranium.

Louisville, Kentucky, November The British shoedcaler is raising

of alarm because his market is bela empted by American rivals. Board trade announcements show a hear? ing off in exports, those to South alone being 25,000 dozen pairs is they were last year. In addition imports are rapidly rising—\$2,1 last year against \$1,500,000 the crime for a workingman to join the fore-all high-priced French and a militia, and one of the worst crimes a lican aboes, chiefly the latter,

# THE DEBS MOVEMENT!

Its Origin, Its Development, and Its Failure as a Political Party-In the Campaign Its Boast of 250,000 Votes Is Shown to Have Been the Boast of a Crook--- Now Split Into Factions, Torn by Conflicting Interests, They Stand on the Political Auction Block To Be Knocked Down to the Highest Bidder.

as the old parties

thing for them.

The history of the Peoples' party is identical with that of the Greenback.

The numberless so-called "Independ-

ent" parties-local to a great extent-

which have sprung up from time to time, have only added to the history

made by the Grenback and Peoples

looks upon the third party

parties, until to-day the average man

a collection of sorcheads who have lost

at the regular game and have started a new party as a "strike party with

which to hold up and terrify the man

agers of the old parties into doing some-

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

There is and has been for some time

past in existence a party that cannot be captured by the capitalist emissaries-

the Socialist Labor Party. It is a party

of workingmen standing for the capture

and the abolition of slavery. This party

is a stiffnecked party that is very particular about who joins it. It does

ranks the disappointed politician and

worn-out spellbinder. Many of these have tried to join and have been run

up against the cold and brutal exposure

impolite refusal of their adherence. This

party, because of its unswerving alle-

giance to principle and its refusal to

compromise with anything or anybody

has, in a quiet way, been gradually beating down the idea that all parties are crooked. The capitalist class knows

general that a party of workingmen can

such a party will become rapid, and as

grow weak. Therefore all its papers ig-

nore that party and when they do no

their best to make it appear that that party is composed of warring factions

who do not know what they want, ex-cept it may be noteriety. This was

made easy because, while the party was

only too willing to keep out the pro-

fessedly crooked politician, it good-naturedly took in all manner of freaks

and men who sought careers, whom the party had to every once in a while, for its own saftey and in its desire to re-

main uncompromising and honest, to kick out. Time and again have

forced to kick out. Time and again

thusiastic than they, until at last they

gave themselves away by some act which resulted in their expulsion. All these so-called "fights" have only re-

acted against their capitalist instigators

and endeared the party more and more

to the intelligent members of the work-

REASON FOR THE SOCIAL DEM-

OCRATIC PARTY.

In that is found the reason for the Social Democratic party. If the Socialist Labor Party could continue as the

Socialist party then would men come to

titude. To overcome this it was neces

sary to get up another "Socialist" party that could be manipulated and twisted

as was the Greenbacks and Populists

as was the Greenback and Peoples

parties, until at last the people would say: "That Socialist party is like the others; it is as crooked as they are and it is only a collection of soreheads!"

Out of the political necessities of the capitalist class has come the thing called

STRUGGLE WITHIN THE SOCIAL

IST LABOR PARTY.

Together with the attempts made from

the outside, there was going on within the Socialist Labor Party a struggle be-tween those who had settled down on the

movement for what they could make out

movement for the sake of having a move-

organized as soon as possible, so that the

old and the new, the settled habits of age and the enthusiasm and purpose of youth.

This struggle at last ranged itself around

in the German language should be allowed

to train with every crooked and dirty

element that would give it money for its

support, or whether it should support loyally and faithfully, the principles of

of this paper were men who looked upon all Americans as frauds and corruption-

ists who simply wished to make what they

could out of anything and everything Americans in their minds were hopelessly

incompetent and ignorant. Keeping them

Against the power of the progressive

selves apart from the life of the

the question of whether a paper publishe

should secure the object for which it

the Social Democratic party.

tered its ranks, and none were more

carefully disguised emissaries en-

cept it may be noteriety.

ignore they misrepresent it, and try

well that once the idea becomes

their past, together with a rather

within its

of political power by the working

not want and will not have

Social Democratic Party is a that even third parties were as rotten that has to be known to be good. The soil from which it the causes of its being, and he shape it and control it, must bown, before a knowledge of just at it is can be had. The object the writing shall be, then, to find out attre of that soil, the causes that ht the Debserie (that is the best for it, for without Debs it is noth o into being, and the mental and intual status of the men who shape olicy and direct its movements. All brave words and fine prases of its stes count for naught against the in the case.

in this country the system of govern is such that at recurring periods, class in power must ask for an exless in power must get the right to rule stes the hoodwinking and befuddling of roters. No capitalist party could pe to win an election if it were forced place itself before the voters for what is place itself bridge people of this country in the people of this country are essentially revolutionary in their acone and thought, and that revolutiontiltude has been created by the capist class itself. There are other capi tie countries; this is the only capital st country. In all other countries the italist class is hampered by old ideas and traditions that prevent the full deent of capitalism. Here even the raditions are capitalist ones. In other chinery is blocked and hindered by the thought and sentiment prevailing. New and revolutionary methods of production frowned upon and objected to by and power. This is practically rue of every European country with the exception of France. In this country, though, the man who puts in new and better machinery in a factory, is looked more he puts in the greater is his great that revolutionizes the methods of proon, or who utilizes the ideas of men that revolutionize a particular line of industry, is looked upon as having reach-ed the pinnacle of success. As a manthe pinnacle of success. As a mattry have been revolutionized within the past thirty years, and the revolution has movived the acclaim of all the leading without any notable exception, of country.

MEADY TO VOTE FOR ANYTHING Starting with that revolutionary spirit, endered and fostered by the capital it class, we find the voters of this counby, or a very considerable portion of them, ready to vote for anything that consider better than they do that hing already used; ready to jump from one party to another. This feature in | ing class. olitics must be reckoned with, so the italist class see to it that any movement that springs up, must be don and controlled by men whom the capi-ulist class control. This they must do If they would maintain the power they

The two main parties of capitalism the sufficient for all purposes usually, but re comes a time when, owing to the reasing poverty of vast unmbers of the people, or the bankruptcy of the mid-the class, it appears necessary that a party should be brought into being ither of the two dominant parties there any hope; they are hopslessly the side of the enemy, say those who te a new party, and a new party

This last assertion of the advocates a new party is accepted even by a paries. There are no real fanatical Recans or Democrats, except a few se older ones who hold, have held, we expect to hold a job. Most men look upon both parties as a collection of apon both parties as a collection of france and schemers, and know very well that both are hypocrites, though they words their shortcomings. Practically Practically manimous is the sentiment that politics is a game and that only fakirs play it. long as capitalism can make men bethe average man will then consider the state of the state of the state of the state of the the still, and will swing from one evil to stother. With the opening of a new With the oncoming of a new Ty, starting out, as it invariably does the truth about the two old parmen begin to hope that here at a a decent party, here is one that playing a game with public office for honesty, is, ostensibly, about to infied, in politics as in other things.

THE GREENBACK PARTY. we see coming into existence Greenback party, which was event-by swallowed up by the Democratic W. The Greenback party was a the impossible. Still those who up its rank and file were honest

they studiously avoided making any at-tempt to become acquainted with the real situation in America. They believed the movement was organized solely to pub-lish a paper upon which paper they could live. Any other conception of the labor movement was wrong and indeway, and sincerely desired a ad honest party. It is the belief many who ought to know better the Greenback party was captured the Democrats when it was strong ous. It was not. It was capand militant force, then gradually gain-ing ground, they felt themselves impotent. the Democratic party for that pur-who joined the Greenback party it was young and weak, for the of add-tracking it into the Demwho joined the Greenback party it was young and weak, for the set of side-tracking it into the Demile narty, and showing the people it was young and showing the people it was young and weak, for the feared the power of the Socialist Labor Party, and showing the people it was young and they needed assistance. Naturally they turned to the socialist Labor Party, and showing the people it was young the people in the property of the socialist Labor Party, and showing the people in the property is they turned to those who also have and they needed assistance. Naturally they turned to those who also have and they needed assistance.

smash in the heads of its officers and active members. They were foiled, and the result was that they and their Tammany thugs were soundly thrashed, and themselves kicked out, once for all, of the Socialist Labor Party. used them for a short time afterwards, and then, finding them of no account, threw them overboard.

When this element found themselves out in the cold what was more natural than that they should "join" the crowd that had been organized with the sole intent of smashing the Socialist Labor Party, and making the Socialist movement a laughing stock. Therefore, they joined forces with the Social Democracy, which they had formerly contemped, and the leaders of which they hate because they are so-like themselves every one of them out for a job in some sort of a movement. The "joining" was not effected without trouble, and various and many were the well-founded allegations of fraud and double-dealing that were burled at

blessing, with which they descended upon the Party and attempted to physically

BOASTFUL CLAIMS.

Since the jointure the S. D. P. has had two national committees, and lately three. which have pulled both ways at once. The "united" body "nominated" candidates for president and vice president in Debs and Harriman, and then began campaign that was a repetition of the old Greenback and Populist campaigns. Large and juicy were the boasts which ere made concerning the vote the Debserie would get. They were going to carry Kansas. Indiana and a few more States, 1,000,000 votes was the smallest estimate they made of their strength. Any old fakir or crook was good enough to secure membership-nondues paying at that-and the usual hysterics of a bysterical campaign were on. The capitalist papers, and especispace and announced on all sides that the Socialist candidate. The Republican party, anxious to secure themselves against loss, boomed them in close-States, and both Republicans and Democrats in New York State, wishing to get rid of the Socialist Labor Party as an official party, worked for them, studiin the field. In fact, the only time the one exception, noticed the S. L. P. was Siteenth Assembly District, and then they carefully mentioned it as a "fac-It was a chance not lost by cansoreheads, the Socialists, were "fighting

among themselves." The foregoing is a description of the soil out of which the Debserie grew. and the causes of its being. Both thoroughly capitalist. To fully understand it a short history of the individual around whom it revolves and from whom it gets its standing such as it is, is here given.

Eugene V. Debs was for years previous to 1892 an officer of the Brotherhood of Firemen and a Democratic politician in Terre Haute, Indiana.

THE A. R. U. . In 1892 he organized (?) the American Railway Union which was to take the place of the old brotherhoods, and unite ill railroad workers in a common organization. He began his "work" upon the Union Pacific Railroad, the only railroad upon which the workers were or ganized under one head and in a common organization. This organization he at organization. This organization ne at-tempted to break up by forming rival unions of his A. R. U. Assisting him in this "noble work" was one Howard, a notorious fakir who had been used by the railroad managers to organize th o-called "Independent Order of Railway Conductors" in opposition to the regular union of that trade. Backing up Howard was Kelliher of Minnesota, another notorious fakir who had also been used by the railroad managers to break up strikes of brakemen. The history of the A. R. U. is well known. Its failure, in-tended from the start, is one of Mr. Debs assets in the lecture business. During showed himself for what he is, a bombas threatens and the next minute whines. The end of it all is characteristic of the whole Debserie. When called upon to defend himself against the attack of Woods and Grosscup, two shyster lawyers who had been elevated to the Federal bench because of services rendered to several smooth financiers of Illinois and Wisconsin, instead of assuming the attitude of a man and attacking their right to issue such an injunction as they had, by de-finantly stating that it was his business to refuse to obey illegal and arbitrary mandates of a corrupt judge, he meekly pleads "not guilty," and calls upon the working class for funds with which to hire Clarence S. Darrow and other tricky lawyer politicians to conduct his own dement off which they could live, but wanted a movement that should move: one that fense. The result was as intended, the real issue of putting Woods and Gross-cup on trial was lost in the shuffle, and necessity for such a movement should be abolished. It was a struggle between the the case became one of technicalities end-ing in the alleged punishment of Debs violating an illegal and unwarranted act of a corrupt judge. His punishment was six months in Woodstock jail, where he enjoyed all the comforts of together with a goodly supply of the creature comforts he so fondly loves.

DEBS SUPPORT BRYAN.

He could have saved himself even then by going back to Terre Haute and running for congress, so that the work-ingmen of that district might have given proof of their "devotion to liberty" o fend of prating about. Instead of that he supports the Democratic candidate for congress there, and Bryan for president. Understanding, as he must nave, otherwise he is an imbecile, that the Democratic party's record was written in the blood of workingmen killed by the Democratic party in the interest of capitalism. When Bryan was defeated he then said that the defeat of Bryan showed that the ballot had been found useless in the hands of tions had been enthroned in power, and

gave them a body of heelers and their only a pack of beer-drinking Germans of labor in 1894," for the railroad manwho met in the back rooms of saloons and made a convert every time a new bartender was hired. This game he kept up until, early in 1897, he found out that he too was a "Socialist," and that his mission on earth was to take "Socialism down among the lowly." COLONIZING.

He proceeded to perform his mission omething after the following: Among the many wild and visionary schemes evolved for the solving of the social problem, is the one of colonization Time and again had such schemes been tried and failed, owing to the fact that a new birth in society cannot take place behind society's back. When such schemes fail the schemers usually have all there is left. Debs decided that the best way to bring about Socialism was to colonize a State, preferably one of the smaller western ones, by getting a lot of 'Socialistically" inclined persons to movinto such State AFTER THEY HAD PUT UP ENOUGH MONEY TO PAY THEIR WAY THERE, AND BUY THE LAND UPON WHICH THEY SHOULD LIVE.

Of course, the money was to be put in the hands of Debs' agents. Debs got this idea from a man named Lermond in Maine, who had been working the game for some time, and thought that with Debs to back it up the shekels would come in more readily from the suckers who would be caught, with Debs as a bait, in large numbers. not going to let a good thing slide so mond overboard and started a game for

A "Convention" of the defunct A R II s called, composed of a lot of fakirs an a few decent men which convention after listening to the inevitable "speech" by Debs, "organizes" itself as the cial Democracy." This organization was neither fish nor fowl. According to Debs. it was non-political, according to others, t was a political organization. All the riff-raff of fakirdom flocked to it, and the sentimentally inclined were "touched" for funds. As chief bell- ringer in the show appeared "Colonel," "Maje and some other things, Richard Hinton, Debs made a tour of the country heralded as the "advance agent of the new dis pensation." Every capitalist paper gave lots of space to the new apostle, and the salvation of the working class was at last in sight.

Debs in starting out had picked upon Washington as the State to be colonized but after a while he refused to say what State it was he "was going to be gin on." Not so with Mr. Hinton. He came out with a glowing prospectus of the heaven-to-be which he located on some hills composed mostly of rocks, in Tennessee. Debs would give a descrip tion of the New Jerusalem, which only six months away, in which he built schools, villages, churches and factories, costing \$60,000 a factory. This as late as March, 1898, in Washington, D.C.

VICTIMIZING MINERS.

During 1897 the coal miners' strike in the bituminus fields was on. Debs took some time off to go and assist the Hannaite Ratchford in victimizing the miners. Things looked so hopeless to him in August that he again saw the necessity of a "bloody revolution" using ords at a meeting called to discuss the strike at St. Louis.

The time will come to incite the pulace. In the near future there will be an uprising of the people; Congress will be dispersed and the Supreme Court abolished. When that time comes you can count upon me. I will be ready to shed the last drop of my blood when the time

That sort of language is not uncommon to Mr. Debs. Whenever he has the "blues," which is very often, he sees

After "inciting the populace" at St. Louis, Debs got back into the harness and again continued his "tour." working the colonization game for all it was worth. During 1897 about \$8,000 were collected from various persons, many of whom were very poor.

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY SPLITS.

In June 1898 the Social Democracy the other a political party. Debs stood with the latter, the leaders of which, after the "convention," issued a state-ment declaring the colonization scheme to be a fraud and swindle, stating there in that they, including Debs, knew it

was a fraud and swindle in December 1897. That statement was a bad one for Debs, because it proved that he knew the scheme to be a swindle in December '97, yet spoke for and advocated that swindle as late as April 15th, 1898.

The Debsites then took the name of

"Social Democratic Party," and started out as the "real thing" as a Socialist party. Debs was the messiah and nov he was to take "scientific Socialism down to the lowly and make it popular among Americans. He began his work by surrounding himself with all man-ner of foreign anarchists, and haters of America and Americans, besides all the fakirs of home growth. According to these gentry the Socialist Labor Party with its ignorant Dutch following was going to have its face pushed into the mud so deep that it would never emerge. Assaults were made upon the party, and various were the attempts made to pul sections out and add them to Debr gang. This was made necessary by the fact that most of those who "joined" Debs had a constitutional objection to paying dues, in fact most of them had quit the S. L. P. because it was tyrannus enough to demand dues.

Without funds these grafters could not live; dues they must have. So they be-gan a campaign of lies and abuse, ac-companied by the beating of toms-toms and the sound of brass.

REGINS "LECTURE" TOUR Again, as in '97, did Debs quit his work on behalf of the "Social Democratic that there was nothing is front of us but a bloody revolution. After that he spent his time in throwing slings at the Socialist movement, claiming that it was he had incurred in "fighting the battle"

agers. No one has ever seen any itemized or other account of said debts, and as a matter of fact they are like the ber-lud Debs sees at times-a figment of his imagination, which was always stronger than his memory. Those debts must be paid, therefore, for a "lecture" through his manager, Rogers, another relict of the A. R. U. and notorious in dependent politician, with Republican leanings, of Chicago, would charge all the way from \$50 up to \$125. Many a confiding mortal was euchered out of from fifteen to seventy-five cents for one these lectures; and many a fakir-ridden central labor union was caught by Debs During 1898 Debs came down to New York to tell a gang of rich men, at a meeting of their club, that the labor problem would be solved by love In that year also he got into a lingual tussle with an English parson, during historical "fact" that all progress was the result of compromise. Debs. to show his familiarity with history, accepted that deliberately false statement as correct and allowed himself to be made a monkey by the sleek defender of capitalism

On his lecture tour early in 1899 Debs struck the town of Columbus, Ohio, Being asked by a man named Steinhoff why he was going around lecturing. Debs answered "To get money with which to pay certain debts incurred by the A. R. U. further investigation it was shown that if money was owing to anybody, it was owed to a few shyster lawyers. Thereupon Steinhoff demanded twenty dollars which he had paid into Deb colonization plan, which money he sorely needed. He got the frozen face.

DEBS RECOMES THE MESSIAH OF THE KANGAROOS.

In July, 1899, there happened a series of events, referred to above, in Socialist Labor Party, which put outside the breastworks once for all thos who had attempted to make the Party an annex to their business. These individuals needed a home, needed a Messiah to lead them out of the wilderness into which they had plunged themselves. They were not particular as to whom they secured for the job, didn't care whetner they liked him or not, any old thing would do so long as they could use it. What better Messiah could they get than Debs? His heart was filled with rage against the Socialist Labor Party, so was theirs. His living depended upon working grafts, so did theirs. His main stock was a reputation rather decayed and frayed at the edges, so was theirs. In one thing only did he outdistance them. He was an American. A despised, contemned American ignoramus these reasons they begged Debs to take them in. After mature consideration he did, partly; they took him in completely.

Debs knew that in a political struggle in the United States he would cut about as much of a figure as a jelly-fish in an ocean, therefore did not want to nominated for candidate for president. But after seeing several of his new found friends of Mr. Rogers, the Republican was nominated, and voted for, with the result that the great and only "socialist," who was going to show the Socialist Labor Party how to get votes, and build up a tremendous socialist movement in a day, will not get anywhere near as many votes as the most conservative of his supporters hoped for.

IGNORANCE OF DEBS.

During the campaign Debs gave on several occasions evidences of his fitness to act as leader of a Socialist movement. by disclosing his crass ignorance of American history; when he declared Lincoln was elected to free the slaves. Also his understanding of Socialist principles, by asserting his intention to begin the nationalization of industries by starting with the railroads. Also did he display his ignorance by saying that "I do not know whether I would buy them or confiscate them."

There are other men who have some part to fill in the Debserie, but they are simply small editions of Debs, who hang upon him as satellites. A picture of Debs is, to a great extent, a picture of them all. Innorant, scheming, coastful, whinheld a convention and "split" itself.
One crowd wanted a colonization plan, ing and vapid are they all. The fact their own innate fakir nature. a movement such as the Socialist movement must be; a movement armed with facts, knowledge of history, economics and politics, to accept the leadership of a Debs, whose knowledge of those supjects is on a par with that of a Siwash Indian, is to expect the impossible. Any movement that accepts such "leadership" is a movement indeed. A movement that moves sideways, backwards, any way but forward.

Taking the Debserie as it is, adding nothing to it, taking nothing from it, it stands forth a cancerous capitalist growth that has reached its limit and must shortly cease to be, because the surgeon's knife of awakening class- consciousness will have cut it out of the body politic and thrown it aside on the ash heap, together with its prototype of the past, the Populist pary.
politic and thrown it aside on the

neap, together with its prototype of the past, the Populist party. Those who steer the ship of the Social

Democratic party steer by the rule of old, that "history repeats itself." They ex-pect to repeat the history of the Populist party, and securing political jobs for themselves sell out those who follow their lead. But they forget that all historic events occur twice, "once as tragedy and again as farce." The Populist move men was he tragedy, the Debserie is the farce.

## "ARBETAREN"

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

Swedish Party organ, published weekly, at 2-6 New Reads street, DAILY PEOPLE Building, New York

months \$1.50 Six months
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Rample copies free. ON THE STUMP.

The Humors of a Political Campaign as Seen and Heard From the Platform.

The Socialist Labor Party agitator is engaged in so serious a movement, and he sees so much of the dark side of that tragedy whose victims are the men, women and children of his class, that he is likely to overlook the glints of humor which light up the gloom for a passing

In New York the Socialist speaker faces crowds which are ever varying in their make-up. The crowd may be composed of men of one nationality, or of a dozen. Democrats or Republicans may predominate, but two things are certain: the children will be there and they will let you know it.

THE CHILDREN.

While the stand from which you are to speak is being put up, the children gather around and ask all sorts of questions and offer more advice than is possible to follow. "Is this a Republican or Democrat meetin', Mister?" "Do youse fellers talk for Bryan?" "Don't you have "Say, youse fellers no brass band?" can't hold soshulist meetin' here; the use? Bryan's goin' to get 'lected anny-#'8 T

When you begin to speak some urchin will suggest certain improvements in your features. He may not like the color or cut of your whiskers, and, for sent itself, he tells you just how to fix them up to suit his taste. But the children invaciably stop making noise as soon as the speaker has got well started. They line up as close as possible to the stand, and applaud at every opening.

THE OBJECTOR.

He is a regular institution. He only attends the meeting for the purpose of objecting, and really does not care wheth er anybody sides with him or not. He has always some pet grievance up his sleeve and drags it out for the purpose of letting folks know he has it. may object to the speaker urging the working men to vote for the party of their own class, either because is crooked" or because he "can there are no classes in America." In the first case he is probably a harmless rose or dirty-water anarchist, and in the sec ond he is most likely some poor devil who is best described by the term "coolie of commerce." who receives from six to eight dollars a week and expects to get rich. These people make only as much noise as the speaker permits.

But the drunien Tammanvite who objects to having the Democratic party roasted, is harder to dispose of the first time he bumps against the Socialist. He is very quiet afterwards. He generally opens up by declaring more or less perof the worker." When he discovers that he is up against a very hard proposition a fine opening to lash Tammany across the face, he tries the dodge which used to work so well in former years:"he abuses the speakers and threatens to "do" him. This bluff being called, he slinks away, with the crowd cheering and

laughing at him. THE MAN WHO ASKS QUESTIONS. He does not ask the questions because of any desire for enlightenment. It matters nought to him that the speaker has thoroughy explained and illustrated the point he inquires about. He has a question to ask, and he hears nothing and sees nothing until he has rid himself of it. He will fire the same question at the next speaker he hears, and he will try to draw any speaker into a private conversation so as to have the pleasure of telling him that "You did not answer my question fully." Of course, every man who asks questions does not belong to this class of chronics. Men who are really anxious to learn will often ask pertinent questions on some point which the speaker has overle crowd is quick to distinguish between the freak and the honest questioner and

quick to laugh him out of the way. THE POLICE.

At the ordinary street corner meetings couple of policemen are detailed, and they lose just that much time from their the regular men and no extra men put dreds of street meetings are held every evening. Sometimes the officer is gruff, and tries to show his loyalty to Tammany, but this is the exception. Usually, the officers are attentive, and preserve order. In some cases they are sympa-thetic and their suppression of the tough and freak is vigorous and effective.

RIVAL MEETINGS.

It often happens that opposing parties will hold meetings on street corners across from each other. This means hard work for the Socialist if he is one of the contestants. The other fellows will have music and drums to attract the crowd and drown his opponent's voice If the latter possesses good lungs and staying powers he generally captures the crowd that the music has brought to the scene, as the hired spellbinder, like the military mercenary, only fights for the

THE CROWD. A New York crowd is almost always

A New York crowd is almost always blase. It listens to a political speech in about the same way it looks at a crowd of men engaged in excavating the street for a newer. Hardly ever does it refuse to grant a hearing. The common reproof to a disturber, "If you don't want to listen, go away," expresses well the psychology of the crowd. It will listen without becoming greatly interested, and will resent either being disturbed or forced to listen. What the effect of the speech will be is difficult to estimate. It may not only increase the vote, but it. may not only increase the vote, but we may be means of making some future captain of brindreds take the first step on the road that leads to the emancipation of the wage slave.

# MILLERANDISM

THE PROCESS OF DECOMPOSITION IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

Straws That Indicate the Coming Disintegration of the Social Democracy of Germany and Reorganization on Lines Abreast of the Needs of the Times.

HEIDLEBERG, Ger., Nov. 7 .- I no-

ce that the indignation of the American ky-Millerand resolution by the late In ernational Congress has not yet subsided, and that they are earnestly seeking the reasons for its adoption. It seems to me that a brief summary of a few of the leading events which have taken place in two or three of the European Socialist parties will throw considerable light on the unhappy result arrived at in the Paris Congress. That the "party morals" of certian portions of the Euro pean Socialist parties have sadly deter orated is apparent, and to no one so, than our capitalist antagonists. And it goes without saying, that the latter out saying, that the latter have not failed to use the weapon put into their hands by the consequent splits.

In France, Millerand's acceptance of a postion in the Cabinet and the consequent disunion in the ranks of our reach comrades is too well known to e rehearsed note:

Here in Germany there has also been much party trouble. It is only necessary to recall the Bernstein controversy. The comrades will recollect how an attack of Bernstein's on Belfort Bax in "Die Neue Zelt" finally culminated in an in-sane attack on Marx, Engels and the program of the Social Democracy gen-erally in his Voraussetsungen des Sorialismus," (1899) which resulted in a ringing denunciation from Liebkneckt, and a refutation from Kautsky in his "Antikritik" (1899). But the mischief produced did not fall to work on.

To show how demoralized certain por-tions of the party here are let me name a pamphlet which appeared this year, called "Dennoch," from the theory and history of the trades union movement. The author is Werner Sombart, a professor at the University of Bre This "learned"output was greeted with great enthusiasm by the comrades in Breslau and was widely circulated, in spite of a vigorous criticism in the "Vorwarts." In the conclusion of his book the author says that we could not do without the "genial" (?) leaders of industry. A remark like this would easily have settled the book with the comrades, but the honorable professor was kists in making compliments to the So-cialists, and then negating them very cleverly. A book like this is naturally dear to the hearts of the capitalists, and can easily create trouble in a party shaken as the German Social Democracy

has been by the avil consequences of the Bernstein controversy.

This insidious book has done considerable to create a "Brer" Capitalist and Brother Labor spirit, and, what, with local influences, the party has finally drifted to the coalition stage-a stage which has proven the ruin of many parties in by-gone times. The clear cut tactics which have so far led to vic-tory in ming countries seem to have been temperarily forgotten, and the desire for

power is uppermost.

The factors which helped to bring about the final result in the Congress on the Millerand resolution are thus in a measure laid bare. And that the Trust resolution adopted by it is a weak thing follows with mathematical precision. Well known authority as he is, Comrade Sanial, though backed by such com-rades as Guesde, Latarque and Ferri,

could naturally make no headway againse
the faintheartedness caused by dissensions in the parties, which again was
caused more by the "greed for gain" than
anything else. The Kangaroos (for this term is now current in Europe also, and used in the same sense as at home), of the differ-

ent parties tried to cover up their ret-teness in the Congress by wearying howis for "Unity! Unity!" and the credit due to the Socialist Labor parties of the United States, France, and Ireland and comrade Ferri for their clear cut to comrade Ferri for their clear cuts stand against reactionism cannot be overestimated. That Hyndman and the English delegation should have supported "Millerandism" and "Unity," is natural, for its seems they have no clear cut Socialist party in England (Vide Pete Curran Socialist (?) labor leader, who was a delegate.) But the attitude of Singer was rather surprising to some of us. He voted for the Kautsky resolution and yet, in a German address to of us. He voted for the Kaursky resolution and yet, in a German address to the Congress just, before the visit to the Communard Wall at Pere Lachaise he remarked "that he, (Singer), was against the taking of jobs..." the rest was lost to me in the usual plea

for Unity!
No doubt the next International at Amsterdam will have a considerable mess to clean up.
THEO. F. VONNEGUT.

Of Section Indianapolis, Socialist Labor Party.

PAMPHLETS

. unbedie nert United

The Boers are still holding their ow in the Transvaal. We have on hand : few of each of the following pamphlets

The Transvesi Wer and the Degradation of England. By. H. M. Hyndman. The Truth About the Transpeal. By F. Reginald Statham.
South Africa in the Past and Puture.

By F. Recinald Stratham andstroof

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COM

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Entered as second class matter at New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential) ..... 2,068 In 1898......82,204 In 1899 ......85.231



I am a Proletarire. But no longer blind I stand erect: Conscious, not only of my class, but more; Knowing the destiny and place in life I and my brothers shall full soon attain. -STANISLAS CULLEN.

#### CONCESSIONS? WHAT CONCES-SIONS, PRAY?

Beginning with almost the day after election, and, since then increasing in numbers letters in all sorts of languages have come to this office from Social Democratic sources in this city, proposing "harmony," "peace," a "stoppage of hostilities between brothers," an "end of internecine feud between Socialists," etc., etc. One of these correspondents, gifted with a more practical mind than the rest, and speaking in the same vein, asks "what concessions would the Socialist Labor Party be willing to make to bring about harmony?"

It would greatly tacilitate business if our charming correspondents would indicate the S. L. P. principles that they would wish the S. L. P. to abandon. For instance:

The principle of the Class Struggle is a principle of the S. L. P. It is a principle with the S. L. P. that no help can come to the Werking Class sexcept to the extent that tiself strikes the blow, and downs the Capitalist Class; and that capitalist governments are inevitably engines of hostility to the Working Class. Accordingly, the S. L. P. prohibits its members from filling any public office except such office is conquered by the workers themselves: It does not allow them to take office by the grace of the Capitalist Class: and the Party ruthlessly expels and brands as a traitor the member who would accept public office at the blood-stained hands of a capitalist government. The Social Democracy holds otherwise. Its San Francisco organization applied for public offices to the capitalist municipal government of that city; that government granted them two jobs, and the two were accepted, and are now filled with the consent of the Social Democracy.-Is the S. L. P. expected to aban-

don the principle of the Class Struggle? It is a principle with the S. L. P that the men it elects to public office shall use the position thus wrested from the clutches of capitalism wholly in the interest of the Working Class; that they shall unswervingly resist any and all measures that accrue to the power of the Capitalist Class and that strengthen its capacity to oppress the Working Class. The Social Democracy holds otherwise. James F. Carey, its man in Haverhill, Mass., gave his vote to a \$15,000 appropriation for an armory in the industrial center of that town: with factories in not one of which there is not some violation of the factory acts: with the children of the workers in that town unable to enjoy proper school facilities; with measures untold, that would ease the burdens of the workers, ...with all this left neglected or unprovided for, the Social Democratic representative gives his support to an armory, to a notorious engine of Working Class oppression, and his conduct as approved by his party,-Is the S. L. P. expected to abandon the principle of keeping faith with the Working Class

It is a principle with the S. T. P. that always and at all times it is to stand by the Working Class in all its endeavors to improve its condition, and, consequently, that the Party is always and at all times to resist the manoeuvers of the fleecers of the Working Class to sacrifice the workers to the deprers constal it left to fir on its own wings. interests: Accordingly, when a class of The men would see through it. In order men, whom Hanna correctly calls his to make the fraud successful the services "Labor Lieutenants," and who are of the "Labor Lieutenants" of the emoffierwise known as Labor Fakirs, or player became necessary. Theirs was the Organized Scabbery, start strikes, the organised Scanber, stort strate the important work of the emthe sole reason of having a pretent to ployer in the Union these gentlemes were giunder the workers to make to puff up the concession as a victory.

sessments for Fakirs' salaries and strike ommittee dues, and when these scamps refuse to settle a strike for the exclusive reason that, the strike being off, their Strike Committee revenues would be at end:-when such crimes are perpetrated on the workers, then the S. L. P., strictly holding to its principles, falls with sledge-hammer blows open the "Labor Lieutenants" of Capitalism, and stands by the workers amid shot and shell. The Social Democracy holds otherwise. Right here in this city, its organ, the "Volkszeitung" is the ready handmaid of the "Labor Lieutenants of Capitalism, aiding them at every point in their schemes whereby to keep the workers in ignorance and delude them to their undoing .- Is the S. L. P. expected to abandon the principle that makes it one with the Working Class.

and shall it forsake the proletgriat? It is a principle with the S. L. P. that internal Party dissensions shall be settled within the Party itself, and never. under no circumstance, shall the Capitalist Courts be made the arbiter in Party disputes. The Social Democracy holds otherwise. Its Kangaroo organization in this city rushed for protection, on July 14, 1899, to the labor-browbeating Courts and thus introduced the judicial benchmen of the Capitalist Class right into the political camp of the Working Class.-Is the S. L. P. expected to abandon the principle that alliances with the Capitalist foe are a betrayal of the proletariat?

It is unnecessary to enumerate any further cardinal principles that to-day draw sharp the line between the Social ist Labor Party and the Social Democracy, or the Kangaroo party.

It will be well, henceforth, if any proposition for harmony and request for concessions are addressed to the Socialist Labor Party, that the exact principles which the Party is expected to concede be clearly specified, to the end that the Party may know the extent to which any babe-in-the-woods may be silly enough to imagine that the fighting Socialist Labor Party would betray its sacred trust, and become a boodle concern.

There is but one concession the S. L. P. will ever make, and that concession is to stave in the heads of the lackers of the Capitalist Class as readily as the Party will stave in the head of Capital-

#### "LABOR LIEUTENANTS" AT WORK.

The International Association of Machinists are just now holding a series of big meetings in New York and vicinity. The ostensible purpose of these meetings is to "celebrate a victory" ob tained against the employers. The alleged victory is a concession of two hours' work a week. The rank and file of the International Machinists who attend, and other machinists who are attracted to, these meetings verily believe that such a victory has been obtained, and are consequently jubilant. The fact is that no such victory has been obtained; the fact is that once more have the efforts of the rank and file to improve their condition suffered shipwreck; the fact is that the employer has once more circumvented his employees and pulled the wool over their eyes; and, most important of all, the fact is that these "celebrations," these mass meetings, only record another instance wher Capital manages to cheat Labor with the assistance of Capital's "Labor Lieutenants," the officers and placemen of

the Union. The facts are these: The rank and file of the machinists have been pushing for shorter hours. At first the employers ignored the demand, but the pushing finally became too strong to be ignored. Did the employers thereupon grant the demand? This they would have been forced to do if a large number of their employees were not members of the International Association of Machinists, that is to say, of an organization that is controlled, officered by Labor Fakirs, by "Labor Lieutenants" of the employers themseives. What the employers did was this: They posted a notice by which ostensibly two hours are granted to the men-so far, how beautiful?-; but forthwith, and "moreover that the shortening of time shall not put this shop, by working shorter hours, at a disadvantage in selling our product," the notice proceeds to make provisions, the result of which is to eat into the time belonging to the mentand this nibbling process is carried to the point of taking back fully 11/2 of the 2 hours granted. The concession thus offered by the employer would amount to only 1/2 an hour, and everyone knows that such a small difference is soon swallowed up again. So transparent a fraud on the men could hardly be suc-

and, by means of oratory, cause the rank and file to swallow their defeat in the midst of hurrahs of victory.

This is work now being done at the large metings of machinists that are being addressed by the James O'Connells, the Warners and such other lieutenants of the employer among the workingmen. This is what is actually low going on at these mass meetings.

Of course, the workingmen, whom these lieutenants of the employer are now cold-bloodedly leading into defeat under the allurements of victory, will oon find out. Then they will remember the warnings from the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliancemen whose voice they are drowning at these meetings, and at whose members they are now uttering vile imprecations prompted by the scoundrel Labor Lieutenants of Capital. That day is bound to come, and to come soon But, whether soon or late, the Organized Labor of the land-the S. T. & L. A .can abide its time. The curses now ig norantly hurled at it will be turned to blessings, while the scoundrel Labor Lieutenants of the Capitalist Class. being discovered and standing have and exposed, will be thrown out of the win dows by the men whom they are now selling out.

#### WHO EXCUSES ACCUSES HIM SELF.

The Socialist press of Europe, particularly of the continent, and more particularly of Germany and Austria, offers interesting reading just now. It teems with apologetic explanations, excuses, by those delegates, who, at the recent International Congress held in Paris, went on record in favor of the inglorious, not to say disgraceful, resolution condoning the accepting of political jobs at the hands of capitalist governments. The tenor of the apologies is that the resolution never was meant for an endorsement of Millerand, who accepted a portfolio in the French Cabinet, given him as a Socialist, and who stood by the cabinet despite its several massacres of workingmen on strike

Vain are the efforts of these excusers They cannout becloud their conduct. Their resolution itself was an abortive attempt to becloud their thought by means of a cloud of words. Additional clouds of words raised now have only the effect produced when cloud is heaped on cloudthe lightning flash that throws light into the very area that the clouds would conceal in darkness.

The discussion on political jobs did not come into the Congress like a bolt from a clear sky. It was introduced by a resolution from the French Socialist Labor Party that, in clear and terse language, expressed the unquestionable Socialist position. Planting itself squarely upon the theory of the class struggle, and evidently guiding its steps by the light of the experience gained from the devices that capitalism employs to corrupt and, thereby to lame, the onward march of the Working Class Revolution, this resolution declared plump and plain:

"Socialists should occupy those positions only which are elective: that is, those positions only which their party can conquer with its own forces by the action of the workers, organized into a class party."

Nor did this resolution come in as a surprise. It had long cast its shadows before it. The accession of Millerand to the cabinet by the grace of a French capitalist premier, had forthwith aroused serious criticism from the virile portions of the French Socialists; and when Millerand, by continuing in the cabinet after the massacres of workingmen on strike at the Creusot Works and in Martinique, gave his sanction to such outrages, the criticism grew in vigor, depth and breadth. All Europe, the whole world, was aware of the attitude of the French Socialist Labor Party on this subject. It was known everywhere that the French Socialist Labor Party looked upon Millerand's conduct as a proof that the class struggle could not be toyed with without exposing the whole Labor Movement to suffer shipwreck. It was likewise known that other divisions of Socialists in France, the Millerandists, held otherwise. And it was known that this question was bound to come up in the Congress. With all these antecedents, and they, in their turn, summarized by the resolution offered by the French Socialist Labor Party, the defeat of that clean-cut resolution, and the adoption of its verbose substitute, which does not condemn the accepting of political joos from capitalist governments, but, on the contrary, makes a labored distinction to justify such action, can receive only one interpretation, to wit, the approval of Millerand's conduct. And so indeed it is interpreted everywhere by the militants, and so was it interpreted by the Millerandist delegates, who received it amid thunderous and inter-

The German and Austrian excusers are accusing themselves. A militant Socialist's conduct never needs explanation. surely not on matters of cardinal principle; upon such his conduct is ever clear and unequivocal.

minable outbursts of applause.

But these excusers accuse themselves

attempt to draw attention away from the actual, the real slip that they made, the real offence that they are guilty of. The real offence committed by these excusers is the fundamental offence of throwing the class struggle overboard. They might conjugate on whether or not their resolution endorsed Millerand; they can't equivocate on its abandonment of the class struggle. Their attitude toward Millerand is but a natural consequence of their desertion of the principle of the class struggle. Their substitute resolu tion closes with these wondrous words:

"A Socialist must leave the ministry when the organized party recoghizes that the government gives evidences of PARTIALITY in the struggle between capital and labor.'

"Partiality"?!

What else can this sentence mean than that it is possible for a capitalist government to be IMPARTIAL in the struggle between capital and labor. It means nothing else. He who uses the expresion, says: "Exit Class Struggle."

the capitalist class and the working class there is an irrepressible conflict. The capitalist class cannot maintanh its supremacy except at the expense and by the subjugation of the working class. Impartiality on the part of either is a badge of blindness to their class inter ests. Among large portions of the work ing class this blindness yet provails, ren dering them "impartial," and, conse quently, delaying their emancipation and urging on their downward course In the ranks of the capitalist class, how ever, there is no such blindness. They are class-conscious, and, consequently "partial" up to the handle. The main effort on the part of the capitalist class is to keep up the delusion of "impartiality," i. e., deny the existence of the class struggle, so that, while they, themselves relentlessly practice partiality in their own behalf, the deluded working man may be left more completely helpless in their clutches. From capitalist govern ment nothing can be expected but sharp edged partiality, partiality towards capi tal and against labor. The resolution of the present excusers is a desertion of the class struggle. It means compromise. fusion, a sheathing of the sword, with utter demoralization and corruption at the other erd of the line awaiting the elements that are headed by such "excusers."

To properly understand the conduct in Paris of the present excusers so as to profit by it here in America, as a hor rible example, the mistake must be guardel against of supposing these gentlemen to have indulged in Paris in an act of deliberate "confession of faith." They did not. And there is the rub. What they did was an unconscious act they involuntarily gave voice to senti ments that, unknown to themselves have been slowly corroding their onetime revolutionary or Socialist fibre They started well, but their povement was premature. It was premature be cause it had not been preceded by the proper bourgeois political movements Accordingly they found their path blocked; they ran up against institutions that Socialism should not need to wrestle with. In this wrestle their spirits' edge has been dulled.

Of deep significance these facts are to us in America. They bring home to us the advantages of our own political topography. They are facts to cheer, en courage and inspire the Socialist Labor Party, whose delegation in Paris firmly put its foot down on the disgraceful proiob and anti-class struggle resolution Finally, these facts are a lucid commentary on the crew of "Broad Socialists, who, here out of poltroonery and corruption, would have the Labor Movement of America start where in politically backward Germany and Austria it runs into the ground:

#### PETTIGREW'S KEEN SCENT.

Senator Pettigrew, defeated in his own State, forthwith inflated his nostrils for carrion. His own party is annihilated: he seeks for a new one; and he steps before the political footlights with a name. manufactured by himself, for the new concern which he would like to ride. That name is the "Social Labor Party." This combination tells quite a tale, it gives an inside view into the workings of a politician's mind, which is an interest-

For ten years the Socialist Labor Party has stood in the field. Its arguments were unshakable, its facts were undeniable. It stood its ground, and has continued to stand it, despite all opposition, intrigue and chicanery, as only sound principles, and unflinching rectitude and conscious ascendancy can stand its ground. Of course, it did not grow fast, Its posture nevertheless attracted attention, and not a few discerned in it all the elements needed for ultimate triture to deny that Socialism was right; "of course it was" said they, "but it never will do'to say so"; in the second place, "Labor" was a shocking word, it denoted "classes," it would keep away the intellectuals, etc., etc.

Senator Pettigrew now looks over the political battlefield and he sniffs certain whiffs. He sees the much-boomed Social Democracy turn out a ridiculously small vote everywhere, especially in the West, the theatre of Mr. Deb's "great exploits"; and the Senator evidently does not forget to contrast this small vote with the rodementade "endorsements" received by Mr. Debs from "organized labor" all over the country. And yet he sees some kind of a vote. This is enough to make him sympathize with the word "Social" On the other hand, he sees the Socialist Labor Party breast a storm that was ex-Capitalist governments are political pected and intended to smash it. he sees engines of the capitalist class. Between that vote mop the floor with the Debserie in Colorado and other places, despite the howl of the Organized Scabbery, and he justly concludes that Labor is with the S. L. P., while only wind is with the Debserie. Accordingly, the ex-Senator realizes that the word "Labor" is a powerful one, and he accepts it. Thus he pieces together the name of his new party, and calls it the "Social Labor party."

> Interesting it is to watch how these politicians cannot rid themselves of the rooted belief that the people are but flies to be caught with hird lime. They do not realize that the masses stick to old parties by mere force of habit, and that something stronger than bird-lime is required to bear them away into new channels. The late elections have proved this. If bird-lime could do the work of soundness and manliness, the Debs' vote would be up in the hundreds of thousands instead of crawling, as it is, around less than one-half of 100,000, and the Socialist Labor Party would be wiped out, instead of having an unquestioned increase to register over the previous presidential year.

> No "Social Labor" or any other compromise will do. Nothing short of the party that builds upon Labor and that is so unquestionably Socialist that it calls itself, and is known to be, such,

#### WHY NOT TAKE IN THE WEST SIDE, TOOP

Bishop Potter has taken the lead in the "Crusade against vice." It is, however, noticeable that all the antivice drums that he is beating are being beaten on the Eeast Side. Why does he not take in the West Side, too?

On the West Side there will be found some of the rottenest tenement houses there are found to flurish rum shops that hold their own among the vilest: houses of ill-fame - spread their wide patches on the West Side like veritable patches of leprosy; dives immoral and putrid, pool-rooms where gambling flour ishes, "panel-houses" where robbery i carried on and the victims are allured by the painted sirens of the sidewalk .in short, all sorts of resorts of vice, rampant and triumphant, are known to be housed on the leave that alone? Moreover, at first blush, one should

think that this highly moral Bishor would turn his thoughts to the West Side sooner than to the East Side. It would seem natural that he do so for the simple reason that, on the West Side, he could start in equipped with rights and powers that he cannot start in equipped with on the East Side. These rights and powers are of the nature of landlord rights and powers. Bishop Potter is affiliated with the Trinity Church Corporation. Now, then, the Trinity Church Corporation is among the largest landholders on the West Side, and on its territory, on land owned by it, and from which it draws immense revenues-"eleemosynary revenues" they call it,-are found the filthi est vice-breeding haunts, the filthiest vice-fomenting tenement houses.

Why does Bishop Potter of the Trinity Church Corporation insist on crusading on the East Side only Why does he not start his raid over the pest areas that are in possession of Trinity Church Corporation Why --- ?

#### AN S. L. P. BULWARK

Eloquent are the figures given by the official cunvass for the Sixteenth Assembly District of New York, published in our yesterday's issue. For President. the Socialist Labor Party polls 847 votes while the Social Democracy comes out But these excusers accuse themselves the elements needed for distinct the still more. The volumes of "explanations" that they offer is now a deliberate name. In the first place, "Socialist" was 226; and for Assembly, the S. L. P. of honor and honesty they possessed.

too outspoken; these critics did not ven- comes out with 1,551 votes, while the S. D. parely gets 199.

The Sixteenth Assembly District was

the field of the fiercest encounters in this late political contest, and there it was that all the forces of reaction centered their strongest efforts. Accordingly the Sixteenth Assembly District was the theatre on which the stool-pigeon Social Democracy was egged on by the capitalist parties to strongest efforts. Nowhere in the land was the issue more fully presented. There it was that in hundreds of public meetings the Social Democracy, wholly forgetful of its cue knew of no bourgeoisie to fight, but emptied all the vials of its slanderous wrath upon the Socialist Labor Party and, of course, its candidates; there, above all, it was that the blasphemous claim of the Organized Scabbery was trumpeted in the air that it represented "Labor" while the S. L. P. only represented the "scabs," etc. But, there also was the position of the S. L. P. made clearest, its sound reasoning tearing to shreds the rantings of the Social Democracy, its dignified attitude wholly routing this Social Democracy into ignominy.

After three months of battle, the vote was taken, and what was the result? The S. D. P. is beaten to pieces; all its Organized Scabbery candidates are left with every political bone broken in their bodies; and the point is emphasized by decided difference between votes received by the S. L. P. candidate for Assembly (1.551) and the miserable poll received by the corresponding candidate of the Organized Scabbery (199),

The Sixteenth Assembly District of New York stood the brunt of the battle; and it stood it nobly. It remains at the head of all the Districts in the land, and from the midst of its camp floats, untouched and unsulfied, the brilliant colors of the working man's party. while outside of its camp are strewn and bleaching in the winter's sun the sullied banners and bones of the miscreant, silly crew that imagined that the Socialist Labor Party's bulwark could be cantured.

The Sixteenth Assembly District of New York is a-bulwark of the Socialist Labor Party; it has done well in the past, it will do even better in the future.

#### An Unsuccessful Boast.

Brag, Eluster, Falsehoods, and Unlimited Cash All Proved of No Avail. SYRACUSE, November 13, 1900 .-

Just before election the local labor 'leaders," fearing that we should obtain a good vote in the hardest of all years, issued a blanket circular telling the voters that there was only one "Socialist" ticket in the field, and that Debs was it. They were scattered by the tens of thousands, and the ground was covered deep with them. This was done for the purpose of persuading our voters that there was no use voting for the Socialist Labor Party, which, though it might be on the ballot, did not exist.

Max S. Hayes and I. Phillips-think of Phillips as a Socialist!-would address the last rally of the campaign, and prove why there was only one ticket. The circular then went on to state the great power of the Social Democratic press. Among other papers which supported Debs were the "Coming Nation" which came out three weeks before election for Bryan: the "Farmer's Review" which tooted things up for the Populists; the Chicago "Arbeiter Zeitung." an Anarchist sheet which was too busy shouting about the coming celebration of the Anarchists to pay any attention to the ballot, and which does not believe in the ballot: the "Kentucky Socialist." which sald editorially that Socialism was not a clars movement; the Phila-lelphia "Tagevlatt," which in a two column write-up urged its readers to vote for a Republican; and the "West-

ern Miner," which was out for Bryan.

The circular admitted that the Socialist Labor Party had a German weekly paper, located in New York, but it de nied that it had one elsewhere. This tatement is in keeping with the rest of the document. There is no such paper in New York, and the Germans of There Syracuse should have known it, if they now anything.. There are other German papers, and this also should have been known. However, a little thing like the truth is easily overlooked when it is detrimental. Hence the lies to which the Syracuse Kangs, backed by

The effect was all this came to light when the votes were counted. They had worked like beavers, not against Republican or Democratic parties, but against us. O, when the votes were counted! They did not have a leg to stand on. They were wiped out. Their seventy five papers, six of them dailies" did not help them. The money which they sold themselves, and for which they would sell their class, did not help them. They received about one fifth as many votes as we received Yet they had lied most assiduously. They made a house to house campaign telling people there was to be no So-cialist Labor Party ticket. They skulked behind the pure and simple unions here, and got their assistance in spreading the slanders, and in furnish-ing the doubt. But for all that they made no headway. Now they are weep-ing bitterly. They realize that all is lost



### Uncle Sam and Brother Jonath

BROTHER JONATHAN Walle . ooking quite crestfallen.

UNCLE SAM (looking the picture) happiness, claps B. J. on the shoulden Hell! What's the matter with ron? B. J. (sighs)-I'm heart-broken,

U. S. (smiling with a knowing smile) What about? B. J.-This election! It makes a

sick in the stomach. U. S. (consolingly)-Come now, let m

know what you mean. B. J. Yafter sighing three times and grouning four times)-I voted for Bress

U. S .- You ought to be sad. B. J .- You agree with me that b ought to have been elected?

U. S .- Oh, no! I don't agree to the He ought to be benten. B. J. (surprised) -Didn't you rote for

him? U. S. (emphatically)-No, zir; I

not. I never throw away my vote. B. J. (with great surprise)-Whom ! you vote for?

U. S .- I voted for Malloney and De mel. I voted the Socialist Labor Page ticket straight. B. J.-Well, what are you b

about? They were not elected en You threw away your vote too.

U. S .- Not much I didn't. My counted and counted remarkably It, together with the other S. L. P. van in this election, are the only votes the counted.

B. J.-I'll be blown if I can see bee Least of all can I see it if you we that my Bryan vote didn't Bryan polled over 6,000,000, the P. ticket didn't poll 100,000. And you say my vote for Bryan was and yours for Malloney was I'll be blown if I can see how that out.

U. S .- You will see it will being blown. Didn't you tell election that the Socialist Lal was right and it would be the the future.

B. J .- I did, so I did!

U. S .- And didn't you say I only reason you were going to direction and would be elected? B. J.-I did.

U. S .- Isn't a miss as good as a se B. J.-It is that.

S.—Consequently it matters how large the Bryan and how small Malloney vote was; in point of visit the Bryan miss is as wide of the market was the Bryan miss is as wide of the market was the same of the as the Malloney mile.

B. J.—That's so, sure enough.
U. S.—There being no different tween the two from that views there remains only one thing to there remains only one there rosesider, to wit, whether either rosesome building up, and, if so, which B. J.-How do you mean

U. S .- I'll tell you. I have across more than one Bryan man since election, told me he was the trying it on that line. Before these people spoke just ake you. election they have admitted that wasted their time trying "one step a time," they now declare these Socialist Labor Party men for

Haven't you met such?
B. J.—Indeed I have. Lots of I'm one of them myself.

U. S.—Good! Now suppose allespecially in this State, where the light was, had followed, like you Bryan will-o'-the-wisp. have been the result? What B. J. looks like one who

see light? U. S.-The result would have

that there would be to-day no to go to. Bryanism being smashed as. L. P. dissolved, the only this over would have been McKinler of raw-boned capitalism, on on and a collection of debris of free more or less corrupt political on the other. The work of u a class-conscious party of the would have had to be started at again, under conditions infinitely than prevailed ten years ago. By ing firm to their colors; by Ma'oney and Remmel; by Maloney and Remmel; by relative to the Socialist Labor Party vote the dential year, above the vote of years ago, and doing so despisacles that seemel insurmounts by that the Socialists performs years, work of preserving the yoeman's work of preserving the that had been gained, and ground. That's what I

"building up."

B. J.—I understand it and right. We threw our votes Bryan. That has gone to Socialists did not throw # votes, you built like wise

Bully for you!

U. S.—The S. L. P. vote presidential year will go the down the galleries of time and It was the only vote that was

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

ist under an assumed name, will attach a same to their communications, besides are own signature and address. None are will be recognized.]

#### Fake Movement in Canada

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-In the isdated November 12 there appeared a them stating that the Socialist La-Party candidate had polled 1,660 in Toronto at the recent Dominelection. As a matter of fact the So andidate in Toronto, being prevented by the \$200 deposit necessary in Canada : but a fake party, composed of trade ists, Epworth Leaguers, Temperadvocates and Christian Socialists () Heaven help us, nominated two cans, one of whom polled 179 votes and erether 1660 votes. It called itself the ole's Party," and entered the politarena with a great blare of grapets, prophesying victory and guarcapitalists, middle class and working

To understand the party, we must g bek three years-to the time before the Secialist Labor Party entered Toronto politics. Until three years ago the crooks the old trade union movement here ald capitalist parties, Liberal and Con-But in 1898 the Socialist servative. But in 1898 the Socialis Labor Party nominated four candidates and polled 706 votes. That was 700 rotes of workingmen the crooks could so longer claim to control. Then in 1899 the Socialist Labor Party again nomin-ated candidates and polled 1,453 votes. value of the crooks fell still more They concocted a scheme to steal the of the Socialist Labor Party, if ble and thus destroy the party, and at the same time build a new party that would shelter crooks. A convention of the old granny reformers was called by the Trade and Labor Council and the ple's party" was then formed. It had a temperance plank for the temperadvocates; an eight hour workday plank for the wage-workers; tax blank for the large capitalists; and alsory arbirtration and public ownership of the means of transportation.

benefit of the middle class.

The last above-mentioned plank ought to be well understood. There are three anches of industry used by the large capitalists for crushing the middle class more speedily than it could otherwise be crushed. Those branches are transportation, communication and exchange. The middle class desires the railroads. graphs and banks to be taken out of the hands of private capitalists, hoping that means to abolish freight and count rates that favor large capitalists, and to prevent the circulation of the business reports. It was the main sleet to the platform and was expected Socialist votes as well as the votes of the middle class,

the scheme was not successful. either the working class nor middle class trusted the movement, and its two candidates received less than 1,900 votes out of about 30,000 votes east small percentage of votes received was made more ridiculous by the boastful of money it spent. It cost about \$1,000 to get those 1,900 votes. Last municipal election the Socialist Labor Party got 1453 votes and its total election exeaders" of the "People's party" got their "services" has not yet been made

The Kangarooish scheme of the Trade and Labor Council has failed in Toronto. The Socialist Labor Party is going straight sahead straight ahead. At the approaching municipal election, to be held January 7. wage-workers will have an opportur ity to vote for a Socialist Labor Party candidate for Mayor, and the votes pol-led for him will indicate the number of conscious working men there are

S. L. P. Toronto, November 15, 1900.

## Working Them Out.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-The New York long distance telephone has been discharging about 160 men. This is to reduce expenses, and precedes a consolidation with another company

-William Northrup, who worked twentytwo years for the Western Union Telecraph Company was discharged to reduce expenses. Mr. Northrup has tharge of the repairs for this district.

John D. Rockefeller discharged Company was discharged to re-Mr. Northrup had

John D. Rockefeller discharged working on the macadamized road improvement near his \$2,250,000 palace at Tarrytown. Steam automobiles and

The middle class is getting ground out in the vicinity of Pleasantville. S. Wood Cornel, a capitalist, is now getting all the contract business. Mr. Cornel owns his own lime kiln and lumber rad, and can fry out the small middle C. C. CROLLY, Presentville, N. Y., Nov. 7.

#### - Serry Figure.

the DAILY PEOPLE.-I shall forget the evening when I was with a committee of three to Debs to interview him sometime in January 1867 at the Windsor Hotel in this city. he was called upon by his croni Livard Boyce to settle the Leadville trike, but he could do nothing though a tried until the strike was settled by

Eson Melatire and his militia.
Eson showing him the open letter added to him by the editor of the copple, which by the way he read a carefully, he flew off at a tangent. country twice and the result was a pairry 35,000. This showed that a paltry employed were the wrong the great Debs, would em-

the practical mind of the American At the moment I wondered at the extraordinary vision of the man, but was utterly unable to account for it. I found out not long after of his liking

for "green cucumbers." From that time on I did not wonder at any of his statements, no matter how extraordinary. Now let me touch another matter. The "Appeal to Reason" claims to have 10,000 sub's in this State. It supported Debs in this campapign. Now, I should like to hear from man with sound judgment how it is that that paper does not wield more influence over its readers.

Our vote will easily reach the 1,000 mark, and that number of votes in this State means a great deal. We had 159 votes in 1896, and our proportionate

vote increases in population. The Debsites have played a sorry fig. c. Their 10,000 "Appeal to Reason" subscribers and their 72 other papers give them less than 200 votes. They look like a chicken that went through Kansas cyclone. They have been own off the earth despite their at-

tempts to get the Pops.

J. WARNECKE. Denver, Col., Nov. 10, 1900.

#### A Few Pointers.

To the DAILY PEOPLE .- I have just read your editorial on the Social Democratic Party and "concessions" and it has my unqualified assent. am only one member of the Social Labor Party, but the very thing that attracted me and made me join the party was the fact that it was "nar-row." The first thing that a freak thing that a freak or fake attempts is to run a thing; not succeeding in that they turn about and try to kill it if possible; failing in that also, but having hit what they, one else, thinks is a telling blow, and seeing their end, they come around and say: "You see what we can do. Now you let us in (or unite the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic Party, which is what they mean), and we'll work together."

When a man is afflicted with a bad ulcer or sore, he does not conx it off. time occassion small pain. Now it seems to me that the Socialist Labor Party has been through that operation, and it din't hurt us very much either. In-stead, we have come out better able to

fight all kinds of freaks, fakes or crooks. Concessions they say; well, I guess not. There is only one party of the working class and that is the Socialist Labor Party. All others are capitalist parties, and any one who supports them and pretends to help the workingman is a knave and also a traitor.

As a money making venture, fusion might be a success. Just think for moment what a collection there would be: Single Taxers, Populists, Social Democrats, Kangaroos, Christian Socialists, Me Toos, Free Beer Socialists, Tax Paying Socialists, etc., etc. the famous P. T. Barnum wouldn't be in it. The finest collection of curiosities in existence would pale before such an

aggregation of talent (?)
The Socialist Labor Party firmly repudiates any and all attempts at com promise and always will. We may get a bump now and then but it will teach us how to avoid those bad places in the

future. It would be well to find out who it is that nominates such men as Debs and Harriman and see how many Socialists sign the papers I think before compromise or concessions. MEMBER.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., Nov. 16.

Register! register and vote for repre sentation befitting wage-workers, upon the school committees of Massachusetts.

Do you know how the capitalist wom en, more class-conscious than you, are working to keep your children, future voters, in the toils of the capitalist sysvoters, in the toils of the capitalist sys-tem? They would that your children turn traitor to the class of their parents and give to ye capitalist "ladye" alone, support and protection. Aye, more-that support and protection would have

to be taken away from you.

Do not think that your vote is use less. The capitalist women are so anxious to get hold of it for their own benefit that they are now making use of Kindly pardon this letter; but I con-label of the Allied Printing Trades sider it my duty, as a postal clerk, to upon their campaign postal cards, in hopes of getting wage-working women to vote their ticket. Do not be caught by such hypocrisy, but vote for the prinicples of the wage-workers and let these patronnesses see that she who works has wit enough to know that the idler and the worker belong to different classes. Remember too, that the children of to-day are the taw-makers, the law-interpreters and law executors

of to-morrow.

If you do not wish to suffer worse physical and mental agony than that of the women of the Bull Pen district, arise and bestir yourselves!

The men fighting for your and their future, for the future of the race, need your aid and call to you to lend a hand. Will you be selfish and allow the brunt of your batle to be borne entirely by of your batle to be borne entirely by others? If so, it is but fit that you should suffer. If so, never dare utter one word of complaint at the barren-ness and privation of your daily struggling life.

If not, then register, vote and pile un the vote throughout Massachusetts for Socialist Labor Party candidates for School Committee, adn be sure to vote

fer no others.
Registration in Boston closes at 10 m., November 21. Until then register either during day

and evening at the offices of the Election Commissioners, Old Court House, or between 6 p. m. and 10 p. m. at the wardroom of the ward in which you lived May 1, 1900. No poll tax is necessary.

Section Boston. HARRIET E. LOTHROP. Secretary.

The Conditions in Duluth.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—Complete returns of vote cast in Deluth, now give us for Malloney 94; in '96 the vote was 9. Kriz, for Governor, this year, trent tactics, more suitable to 117; in '96 Hammond got 70. Johnson, favor of organization, progressive and

for congress this year got 139; Kriz for same office in '98 got 56. In this state we have nine presidential electors. A great many people voted for Brandborg, S. L. P. elector and 8 Democratic S. L. P. elector and 8 Democratic electors. This is perfectly legal and within the law providing not more than nine are voted for. Nevertheless, the Re not counting either side. While such is clearly not a Social st vote it nevertheless should have been counted for the S. L. P. Debs got 54 in Duluth. What meager returns we have from the various counties in our Congressional District show a gain, in spite of the S. D. A., which was put in the field to smash the S. L. P., in spits of the Mid-Road Populist ticket, which was for some peculiar reason resurrected from the dead. Hundreds of poor, deluded workers who Bryan because "he was quite a Socialist with a good chance of election," are now kicking themselves because they did not the straight S. L. P. ticket. have the laugh on them now. It makes them sore when we tell them "their party stands not a ghost of a show to be elected, that their place is in the S. L. P. and that they are "throwing their votes away." "You can't' win any way" shuts them up completely. are at it again, preparing for the spring election. A let up is unknown

vote next time will show. trades unions are on their knees Socialist before the Conneil asking it to establish a free labor employment office. Of course they do not propose to moles or refuse further licence to the score of private sharks, neither do they want a labor party to enforce these things, but beg crumbs from the robbers.

among the stalwarts of Duluth, as the

The American Steam Barge Works. in which Rockefeller is heavily interested, at West Superior. Wis., to-day gave their "labor" a full dinner pail in shape of a 20 per cent, cut in wages in payment for their votes last November 6. A few more welts like this should convince some that there is a fight, a class struggle between brothers labor" and the only way to end it all is by smashing the gang of robbers, with the good S. L. P. bollot next election.

the D. M. & N. ore docks at Duluth, November 6 the men were told to go and vote and take the whole afternoon if necessary. Of course they voted for "the full dinner pail." V When slack and laid off for the rest of the season. Surely they wid have a "full

dinner pail"-of wind.
LOUIS DWORSCHAK. Duluth, November 14.

#### The True State of Affairs in the Post Office. To the DAILY PEOPLE-I read an

article in last Monday's edition of your valuable paper relating to a demonstration by New York Post Office clerks expressing their appreciation of an order abolishing the present system of overtime.

I take the liberty to say that the ar ticle covers entirely too broad a field to be consistent with actual facts. Owing, perhaps, to an increase in the clerical force, or a diminution of business following election, the overtime may have been reduced in one or two divisions. But by no means has it been entirely abolished; nor does the relief extend throughout the department, for in nearly all the divisions and stations the evil continues to exist in its most virulent form. Station "H" is a particularly notable example; there the clerks are compelled to work over-time each day for intervals of time ranging from one to two hours, for which extra work they receive absolately no extra remuneration. Forty or fifty hours are a perfectly safe estimate

for each month. In addition to this in many divisions and stations-and particularly the abovenamed station-during the busy season extending from September to the fol lowing April, the clerks are so frequent-ly deprived of their Sunday liberty that Sundays off each month during that period are considered a very good aver-

age.

Kindly pardon this letter; but I conprotest against the publication of any thing relative to our condition that might convey a false impression to the New York, November 16. public mind

#### Proposed Waiters' Organization

To the DAILY PEOPLE-Gastro nomer! Writing as you did in the DAILY PEOPLE, it certainly must have struck you that an organization of waiters is an absolute necessity to keep conditions from growing worse; for worse they are surely getting. Only a short time ago the Brevoort House reduced the waiters' wages from 25 to 22 dollars per month; such reductions and petty exactions are increasing rapidly.

In all these cases the boss's index finger is immediately turned to that unknown and intangible quantity called T'ps, with a big T, but waiters, to their sorrow, know better than anyone else that the tipping business is gradually but surely dying out. A successfu waiters' union will ultimately result in the organization of all hotel employes, male and female, into a grand federa

In no other business are the workers of one nationality used against those o another as waiters are. So long as the German waiter thinks that the Irish waiter is his greatest enemy, and so long as the English waiter looks upon the Italian as his enemy, just so long will all waiters ask themselves, "Why are things getting worse every year?" all waiters it is our duty to convince all waiters that, regardless of nationality, etc., their interests are identical; this done, and presenting a solid front to the hotel proprietors and managers, our demands

annot be refused.

In nearly every house that I have worked I've discussed this matter and find that the sentiment is unanimous in

the ever present question. Now, my friend, we may not be professional orcanizers but with what friends you and may enlist in the cause. I foully to see a bona-fide waiters union in New York, and that organization must be a Socialist one.

ANOTHER WAITER. New York, November 14.

#### New York Waiters' Winter Life

To the DAILY PEOPLE-Most of th waiters live-more or less-upon extrawork, and that system of life and its demoralizing effects upon the waiter's well as upon himself are worth noting.

These men, from the first, depend upo such vampires as saloon-keepers, club-owners, and different other associations. There the unfortunate seeker after employment is, the first time, very amiably received, and many promises are made, If the place (or saloon) bears the name 'club" (of some sort) then the man is invited to join. Their admission must be paid, members and friends are

Those who do not join the "club" or pay a good sum where no ' are invited to call daily, and always for work-and await till a suitable "job" announced, but who is going to get it? Do you suppose that the first calls," gets it?

The one who has spent the most gets it, unless the announced "job" to attract the poor dupes, and this hap pens most of the time. The latter are sent by the "boss" to some place or is too late, or any other answer. This the club-owner knows in advance, but must do something to encourage "dupes," and get them to call and recall again and again.

By that system time passes by; the workless spend all they possess, and in some cases what they don't possess, but what they borrow, while wives and children suffer hunger at home.

These very tame places give oppor-unity for gambling. Other places again tunity for gambling. lay wires to get a license for a saloon These small places sell cigars, sods water, bottled beer and other drinks on the quiet (without license). It al comes to the same thing. They have to be all right with the cop, and that will do.

Of course every such boss has his "agents" to attract poor fools, Should there happen one of those rare cases in which a man gets a "job indeed," he has to pay dearly for it, because, if he does not spend nearly all he earned for his hard and sometimes unhealthy work, he will not have another chance soon.

While the waiters and their starving families are fooled, the club-boss or saloon keeper is heaping up money, and his safe in an astonishingly short time.

They usually form an alliance with a unscrupulous headwaiter to skin the do a good business with little expenses.

Others of those vampires, again, see ing that their prey is too clever and does not spend enough, make him pay a certain sum, usually \$5 or more, for which the waiter may be promised a job for several days in one place, but in fact, the headwaiter in command wil soon find a reason for dismissal, although headwaiter may have a share of the money in his own pecket. Thus

The facts concerning these practices must all be known and made public, with details of the way in which they are carried on. The lot of the waiter is a hard one. He is robbed in all direc tions. His position is unlike that o most wage workers in that no defence for him has yet been offered. The DAILY PEOPLE will take this matter up, and those most active in the deals will be exposed and brought to justice. GASTRONOMER.

New York, November 12.

the DAILY PEOPLE-Minne apolis has made a new bid for distinc tion by organizing the newest, mos modern trust of all-a Fakirs' Trust. It is evident that competition has been getting all too lively in the labor-faking ed jurists in the other wards being Mike fakirs who might ten years ago have been rewarded with seats in the city council or even in the State legislature have of late been perforce contente with places as policemen, etc.-place that really entailed some work, and gave no opportunity for "perqs" by the sale of votes, and so on, while others equally meritorious, but less fortunate, have been left to cool their heels outside of office in the depths of a Minnesota winleft actually withou any reward for their strennous efforts in behalf of "capitalist friends of labor." Such a state of affairs could not be permitted to continue. It will not permitted to continue for lo! the Fakin Trust is with us, and will hereafter re gulate matters in the faking life."

Of course, that is not its name for publication. It is the Trades Unionists' Political Club, and its holy purpose is to investigate the merits of political candidates and bestow its formal indorse ment on those who are found worthy of the innocent laboring man's suppo-The unions, you know, cannot do that, so some agency is needed to express the worker's preference; and such an agency the club will be. It won't endorse any of its own members. Not a bit of it; if a member wishes to run for office, he must get out of the club.

Now see how nicely it will work First, suppose some ordinary capitalist or other non-member candidate wisher its endorsement, and the 10,000 labor votes that the 'club keeps in a neat package in a pigeon hole of the Secre-tary's desk. Why, he is investigated, and if "found worthy," he has the union label placed on him and the deed is

This reminds me of the late "Penny Press," once also of Minneapolis. It published a partial list of candidates whom it endorsed, selected from all parties (except the S. L. P.), and at the bottom of the list stated that "others was a clear and logical one, and not the

would be adopted from time to time as mere conspiracy it was to use Kentucky they were found worthy." If my recoi- and North Carolina methods in Connectney were found worthy." If my recol-lection is correct, it cost about \$5 to be "found worthy Chesp enough! Well. the beauty of the new schemes is, that no one on two fakirs will be able to pocket the price of being "found worthy." There'll be a square "divvy"

hereafter, or there'll be trouble. Then again, suppose a "labor leader" thinks his turn has come for public honors. To be sure, he belongs and it won't work for its own members; so, after making the proper arrangements as to "worthiness. formally withdraws, asks the endorsement of his late brethren, and gets it, with the assurance that the opposition capitalist political party cannot put up another "labor leader" against him to too strong for their body to carry far. spoil his chances-that is, unless the They boomed their last cause with the other side raises the price of "worthi-

You see, competition has been too acat a loss. There is no intention of raising the market price of first-class, welldeveloped fakirs-oh, no? only to guarantee the goods and regulate and institute economies, and so on, just like all other legitimate trusts. And it is non-partisan, too-Republicans, Dem-Populists, Debsocrats-anything ocrats. in it except bigoted S. L. P. cranks. Great is the Fakirs' Trust!

ARIEL. Minneapolis, Minn., Nev. 12

#### Counting Out.

To the DAILY PEOPLE-In order to get elected, a candidate for Governor in Connecticut, a man must receive a vote that is a majority over the vote of other parties. If he gets only a plurality, the election is thrown into the Assembly. Now, the Assembly in Connecticut is always largely Republican, and in orde safe side and prepared for any emergency, the Democrats conspired to State and thereby lessen the combined vote of all the parties other than the

Democratic. In some cities and wards they admirably succeeded in their conspiracy; in others, where our party had good watch ers and the Democratic moderators were unable to act, the conspiracy failed.

. With these explanations, the inclosed elipping from the New Britain Daily Herald" ("independent Democrat"), may interest to the readers of the DAILY PEOPLE.

M. GOLDSMITH.

COUNTING BALLOTS - SUGGES-TION FROM MR. GOLDSMITH.

(From the New Britain "Herald" or November 8.)

Editor Herald:-It seems that a reer tain class of Democrats in New Britain have made up their minds that the method to find out the result of an election should be not the simple act of counting the ballots after they had been cast, and thus finding out what the sovereign will of the people was, that this method in enlightened Con necticut should be the same as is used in the State of Kentuckyponamely, the fist of the rowdy, the club of the police man, and, if necessary, the deadly weap

on of the hired assassin.

This was proven Tuesday night by Ringrose, moderator in the Fifth ward. With an effron ery and impedence seldom equalled, he decided to throw out every Socialist and Prohibition ballot in ward. The only reason and excuse he could offer for his doing so was that he did it at the hint and advice of such an eminent and learned jurist as th rum merchant, Mr. Dawson, who claimed that the ballots were defective in form When the Socialists present, with the Public Acts of 1800 in their hands, protested against this high handed and crim at the same time informing Ringrose the moderators was to count the Social ist ballots, Ringrose answered them by ordering the officer to grab them by the

collar and throw them out.

That the attack on the rights of the Socialists was a well planned conspir-acy of the Democratic statesmen of our blessed city is proven by the fact that the onslaught was simultaneously made in pit the six wards, and in the same terms, the eminent statesmen and learn-Hannon and others. But with the ex-ception of the Fifth ward, the plans of Dawson, Denis O'Keefe, Mike Hannon and other eminent Democratic statesmen and learned jurists have ignominiously failed, the moderators ap parently having some self respect and also some respect for the people and the laws of Connecticut. Among these was also the Democratic moderator in the Sixth, who with a firm voice declared that the objections raised were ridicu-lous and ordered the Socialist ballots

In the Sixth ward the man sent by the Dimocrats to execute their conspir-acy was Lawyer Markley. When he found that the moderator could not be made temporarily color blind to disclare made temporarily color blind to declare in here and see it.

black, white and white black, he saided M. 1. If ACEVILLE, MINN, Tout that this was a breach of the law on the part of the moderator. It seems that according to Lawyer and Jurist Markley, whenever a doubt arises as to the meaning of the law, the maxim should be that he intent and object of the laws is not to pretect the people in their rights, but o deprive them of these rights.

That Mr. Markley did not act in sood by the public property there will be not support to the source of the support of of the black, white and white black, he said that this was a breach of the law on the part of the moderator. It seems that according to Lawyer and Jurist Markley, whenever a doubt arises as to the mean whenever a doubt arrises as to the inean-ing of the law, the maxim should be that the intent and object of the laws is not to pretect the people in their rights, but to destrive them of these rights.

faith is proven also by the following:. To the moderator and the undersigned. who was arguing the Socialist side of the case, he said that the New Britain Demecrats would communicate with every place in the State, where tele-graptic connections could be made, and inform and advise the Democrats there of the idea struck by the New Britain Bismarcks in the Democratic party. Bismarcks in the Democratic party-Now Messrs. Dawson, O'Keefe, Han-non and Ringrose are not the only great Democratic statesmen in the Nat-meg State; neither is Mr. Markley the only Democratic lawyer in Conscient willing to push a good thing along, and

salaries pad strik

M. GOLDSMITH tient. New Britain, Conn., November 9.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-We are a them again; Section Salem is entering the maniered fight and will deliver several good blows at the capitalist class and their lackeys before the votes are counted. We have suffered a little from the Bryanistic cyclone but we stand erect, while Bryanism is dead and buried. The Democrats polled their last noll here, and it was a strong poll, butbrightest stars in the State and disappointed their dupes by sinking. Billy is in the mud. The Debserie is dead here We have learned a good deal and we will use it in the future. We call upon all Socialists to attend our municipal caucus in Town Hall, Derby Square on Saturday, November 17, 7.30 p. m.

PRESS COMMITTEE. Salem, Mass., November 10, 1900.

#### Still Growing Broader.

To the DAILY PEOPLE-The following circular has been issued and sent to all organizations and workingmen in this city; otal

#### CENTRAL LABOR UNION, BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Central Labor Union will give a dinner in the main hall of the Brooklyn LABOR Lyceum on Wednesday evening, November 21, 1900, at 8 p m. The purpose of this dinner is to ADVANCE THE INTERESTS OF LABOR by the following well-known

Comptroller Bird S. Coler, Bishop Potter, Father E. W. McCarthy Augustine's Church, Benjamin Hanford, R. Fulton Cutting, James B. Reynolds of the University Settlement, N. Y., Chas. Frederick Adams, and gentlemen.

Members of labor organizations and their friends who wish to attend can do so, by prompring tickets, which are 50 cents each, from M. J. Flaherty, Scen-

The local lights, the pillars of fire by night, among the Debsites are pushing their infamous documents throughout the city, and are hustling to sell tickets. Perhaps Coler and Potter are coming their way. As a sop they put Hanford and it is probable that he may get two minutes On, the strength of this the Kangs claim that the whole thing is a Socialist affair, and that they are justified in working up a fraud.

It becomes more plain every day that not only, are they most contemptible hypocrites, but that they are also saturated with treason to the very marrow. They are now doing the dirty work

the Seth Laws, et al. Brooklyn, November 13.

## LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Corre

the william win be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona 6de signature and ad-

S. L., NEW YORK—1. Mr. Rombro, alias Kranz, was elected or appointed by New York Kangaroos a delegate to the International Congress

2. Mr. Debs took the stump in 1896 for Bryan; that was after he had signed himself a Marxian Socialist. He spoke during that nehmpxing the Western States.

"At this storm."
"How so?"
"Why," said the scared passenger, pointing at a gigantic wave that rose to one side of the vessel and greatly overtopping it, "look at that wave."
"I see it, "What, of it?"
"The suppose it may be a seen of ellow," is the seen of the scared fellow," wave were to break over our heads:"
"Why, if, all that water fell upon us, it would drown us.
Whereupon, with perfect composure Epictetus observed: "It wouldn't take all that water to drown us; a cupful would do it.

And so say we to you. It does not take the complete conversion of all these mil-lions of workingmen. The conversions of a relative cupful will suffice to drown and down expitalism.

F. B. R. NEW YORK—Suppose you drop

IL A. WORCESTER, MASS. -Not from the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party will rise the man who, by placing personal vanity before principle, would endanger the cause of Socialism. The S. L. P. conspicuously keeps its men in the rank and plants principle in the front. It is just the reverse with the Social Democracy. With it, principles are secondary; so secondary that it has as many of them as it faces swayer regions of the nation. The principal thing with it is individuals: the principal thing with it is individuals: the principal thing with it is individuals. Prom the ranks of the S. D. P. will the Benedlet Arnolds of Siedsliam arise:—and theirs will be the fate of

B. R., BUFFALO. N. Y.—Tour question's cannot be answered until the official returns are in.

O. F. P., SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Fear not. In reform or freak movements such were possible. It is not possible, at least not likely, with such a movement as the Socialist Rabon Party. Much labor is the surest preventive of vanity.

A L NEW YORK-It is with

succeed lamenast, innominously rise have failed, innominously lapse is now inertiable. They expected bury the S. L. P., they now find out to the S. L. P. is not there to be buried. We then selves carry within them the y they themselves carry within them they they themselves the them slip into the son that will make them slip into their political grave,—and they know it.

J. R., ERIE, PA.—You can't be answered until the official vote of the whole country is known. That will take fully a month.

G: T. T., NEW YORK—Those people can't help it. They must be crossed. Proceedness has become an instinct with itsmure Wish instinct but living facts of which the cause lies in necessities that have been undergone? Thus you will frequently see one of these pec e actually steal even after there is no more necessity for this steeling, and they produce Reptomaniae children.

or this steering, and they produce reptomaniae children.

J. F., CHICAGO, ILL.—We care not at
this time to discuss the Socialist sincerity
or insincerity of Mr. Debs. But this much
may be safely said, if, indeed, he were
animated singly by the wish to promote
the interests of Socialism, he never would
have allowed his name to be used in this
State as a candidate, whatever he may
have done elsewhere. He knew the Socialist movment here was strong and needed
no building up. In running here, he
catepist yielded to personal malies against
that S. L. T. which steadily refused to accept his saccessive economic and sociologic
capers for feats of wisdom, and to whom,
despite himself, he owns whatever Socialism he may now know. To satisfy such
ignoble sentiments, he was willing to sink
to the low level of a club to be used against
the S. L. P. by the Kangaroos. Well, we
are satized with the result. He gave us
the opportunity to measure ourselves with
him. In this State, of all others, he gets
walloped by the S. L. P. to a crew, that had
claimed to be a majority of the Party in
this State, that so claiming, had highhandedly sought to liwarf the Farty to the
own lager beer, and small grocery, and
usurlous money-lenders interests, and that
for a club. usurious money-lenders' interests, and thought of him poorly enough to use for a club.

"II. D. KARINGIESTER, N. T.—Do ye really think that the term "Kangaroe" a "calling of names" and "improper While respecting your opinion we can share it. Look at the French. They a share it. Look at the French. They are proverbially the politicst of people. And yet our term "Kangaroo" has been adopted by them with delight, and they, those polite people, now call their Millerandistration." We suspect that you don't like use term because it strikes near home.

G. S. G., NEW YORK—Excuse us. You certainly have done your best, but you have not convinced as. These references of the Bishop of the stamp would like to do the cooking in white gloves. Now, that would do. Neither will it do to try and get a strictn steak out of partridges. T. G. A., CLEVELAND, O.—You will find the S. L. P. ever as regular as a sheet of music. As Artemus Ward would say, the S. L. P. never slops over.

R. O. DETROIT. MICH.—The striving after the impossible never elevates it rather brings on moral dwarfing. That's what his happened with the Socialist leaders of dierman.

T. H. E., HARTFORD, CONN.-T. H. E., HARTFORD, CONN.—The fourth principle" enumerated in the self-torial entitled "Consessions? What Concessions, Pray?" refers to the legal necessions, Pray?" refers to the legal necessions undertaken against the Party by the Volkaseltung Corporation; and the reference is correct. The corporation is situated proceedings against the Party on July 14, 1899; that date is officially of record We know they try to deduce the research of the present when they try to deduce the research of the present when they try to deduce the research was the present the present they are to the present when they are to deduce the present was the present the pres the Volkszeiung Corporation; and the reference is correct. The corporation in stituted proceedings against the Party of July 14, 1809; that date is officially of record. We know they try to dodge the ught posts to have in many properties of the corporation of we do know that, in America, the Asia a month don't even come alreast of the 18th, but just four days ahead. The compensational that all a way a head. The compensational that all a second that a second to the latest a court, a camp in court, we give them a dose of the own medicine, and taught them that of thing is to be able to snift a Bersaud court of a bersaud another a partition of the court of the cou

P. C., BUFFAIO, N. Y.—The trumids pelicy of the Socialist Labor Pand that of the Social Democracy is ample and sharp chough line of detail that may illustrate the point that would make:

Epictetus the philosoper was once overtaken by a severe storm at sea. All the other passengers were overcome with fear, and wore making vows to their utelary delites; Epictetus alone preserved perfect esimpless and point of the storm. A fellow passenger, indignant at his indifference, rebuked him.

"What should 1 be afraid about?" be asked.

"At this storm."

"How so?"

"Why," said the scared of the

claring expressly and repeatedly american people were hopelessly and corrupt, and they would go they would maintain their right mans to run the Socialist Movemen cone explosion of infiguation on the the Party officers.

T. K. W. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Fees sir! The R. L. P. will not be de whatever the mask may be that cruness cover its face with. Why, the went through all this when the Prarty flared up. These identical "Vol went through all this when the People Party flared up. These identical "Volking tung" people, wanted to go over it then is their there was indeed "auccess" precisions by the People's Party: it had elected a rat of people, senators, and whole legislature besides governors and congressment. But for all that, the Party stood firm, and hat he satisfaction of burying the People Party. Do you call this Debecrie vote "success"? You make us laugh. Comback in two yeafts.

P. S. NEW HAVEIN. CONN—We not publish reports of votes that we de receive. That's why there are no full returns of the liebs vote. The figure in the "Voltazeltung" were in its cases known to be forgeries, beare on not se used. As heat as anything positis known it will be published. You have noticed by this time how false to paper, structs very.

H. N. NEW TORK—They will appear to the voltage of the Volkazeltung. Conspiration for the Appellate Division the decision of the Appellate Division the decision of the Appellate Division the decision of the Appellate Division the corporation the right to enjudgment against the Farty without to not provide the control of the right to enjudgment against the Farty without to the provide the control of the right to enjudgment against the Farty without to the provide the control of the right to enjudgment against the Farty without to the provide of the provide the control of the provide the pr

L E Y. BATAVIA, S. Y. is perpetual. The proof has a first being the being the

#### OFFICIAL.

MATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Read street, New York

BOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA-P, J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dunda street, Market square, Londen, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—
26 New Reade street. (The Party's liter-

ary agency.)
ROTICE — For technical reasons, no Party amouncements can go inathat are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 pm.

#### National Executive Committee.

The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the Daily People Building, Monday evening, No-vember 19, Forbes in the chair. Receipts for the week, \$45.17; expendi-

tures, \$29.92. In the published proceedings for last week the receipts and expenditures for the week ending November 1 were omitted. They were as follows: receipts, \$230.35; expenditures, \$238.84.

An interesting communication was read from Lucien Sanial relative to the Socialist Movement in Belgium. J. R. Peper reported on his organizing trip through Wisconsin.

New York State Committee reported that they had arranged to send W. S.

Dalton through the State of New York on an agitation trip.

Manager of the Labor News Company reported that he had received the manu-script of the proceedings of the last National Convention of the party.

JULIAN PIERCE,

Recording Secretary.

#### Official Notice.

State Committees and Sections of the Socialist Labor Party are herewith called upon to-call in, without delay, all cam-paign subscription lists so that the financial end of the campaign can be cleared up. They are also urged to make full returns on the stamps for Paris congress assessments, paying for what is due and returning all unsold stamps. Sections in organized States make returns to their respective State Committees; isolated Sections report directly to the under-For the National Executive Committee,

Socialist Labor Party. HENRY KUHN. National Secretary.

COMRADES: August Palm of Sweden will speak at the following four meet-ings, which every comrade should endeavor to make a grand success by advertising it among the Swedish wage-

workers.
Saturday, December 1, 8 p. m.—Clif-ford Hall, 6,335 Hasted street.
Sunday, December 2, 2,30 p. m.—Rose-land Hall, 111th street and Michigan

avenue, (Roseland). Sunday, December 2, 8 p. m.-Svea

Hall, Chicago avenue and Larrabee

Monday, December 3, 8 p. m.-Leddy's Hall, Thirty-first street and Wentworth

All those who voted the Socialist La-bor Party ticket on November 6, and are not members of Section Chicago, are requested to send their name and ad-dress to the undersigned.

Thomas Steigerwald, Organizer, 203

Illinois street.

#### Chicago, Ill.

Section Chicago will hold a mass convention Friday, December 7, at 8 p. m., at 48 West Randolph street, for the purpose of nominating candidgtes for the different offices to be filled at the municipal election to be held next April. Every comrade is earnestly requested o be present.
THOMAS STEIGERWALD.

Organizer, 203 Illinois street.

#### A CARD.

Comrades in every part of the country should watch for items of interest to working men in their local papers and then forward them immediately to the undersigned. Particular notice should be taken of strikes, boycotts, lockouts and

reductions of wages.
Editor Field of Labor, DAILY PEO-PLE, 2 to 6 New Rende street, New

## IMPORTANT.

A general meeting of Party members, called for the purpose of furthering mat ters pertaining to the DAILY PEOPLE will be held on Saturday, November 24, 8 p. m., at Happy Days Hall, 12 St. Marks place (Eight street), New York, The speakers will be Daniel DeLeon, H. Kuhn, H. Vogt and others. The matters to be discussed at the meeting are of such rital importance that the presence of every Party member is required. Party cards must be shown at the

door. Members from New Jersey, Yonkers and Scandinavián Sections are also invited to attend.

The financial secretacies of the variou subdivisions are urged to notify their m mbers to attend the meeting For the General Committee of Section New York, S. L. P.

L. ABELSON, Organizer.

Minnesota. August Palm's dates in St. Paul and Minneapolis are from November 19 to November 24, both inclusive.

#### D. A. 19, S. T. & L. A.

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 20.—The next regular meeting of D. A. 19 S. T. & L. A. will be held in S. L. P. headquarters, will be held in S. L. P. headquarters, corner of Munroe and Marker streets. Lynn, Mass., on Sunday, November 28, at 2 a. m. Delegates should see to it that each organization is represented at this meeting by its entire delegation.

MICHAEL, T. BERKY.

Organizer D. A. 19, S. T. & L. A.

#### Bridgeport, Attention!

BRIDGEPORT, Com., Nov. 20.—All City Clerk, a Treasurer, five Aldermen members of the Mixed Alliance, as well as friends and sympathisers, are urged to attend a meeting to be held at Social Large.

Delorates to convention: Henry St.

# THE BUZZ-SAW IN MONTANA

ITS MAIDEN EFFORT WILL SHOW THE RIPPING IT GAVE THE FREAKS AND FAKIRS.

Clark, the Capper King, Carries Four Political Parties in His Vest Pocket-Fakirs "Lead" the Working Class to Victory Singing Childish Drivel.

BUTTE CITY, Mon., Nov. 8 .- The Socialist Labor Party this year entered the political field in this State for the first time. We put up a strong fight and are hopeful that when the returns are announced the fighting Socialist La-bor Party will show a good vote for its maiden effort.

This campaign was a genuine Mon tana one. That is to say, it was as cor-rupt as any political campaign could possibly be. It looks as if Democratic Clark has succeeded in corrupting more people than his Republican opponents as Clark has carried the State by 5,000.

The blanket ballot that we voted was a sight. There were eight tickets, no less than four of which had Clark electors and candidates. They were: the Democratic, Populist, Independent Democratic and Labor tickets. Each of these tickets was put in the field by ark, paid for by him and owned by

ark, paid for by him and owned by him. Money flowed like water. Every labor skate in the State was bought by one side or the other. Most of them by the Democrats. The organ of organized scabbery in Butte, "The Reveille," came out for the "Fusionists." They made the fight against the Republicans on the plea that the Republicans were backed by the Standard Oil Company; they failed to say that Clark himself is a large sized Standard Oil Company; that he robbed the miners in his company stores and is always the first to turn the courts, guns and sheriffs on the working class.

This Reveille got out a supplement to

This Reveile got out a supplement to its sheet, full of ridiculous parodies on popular songs. The following one on "A Hot Time" will give an idea of the mental food dished up to its readers.

For hand in hand to the battle we will And like American freemen we will let these people know That when capital and labor will have an

equal show There will be a hot time in Montana that night.

This, sung to the air of "Coming Through the Rye," is another beautiful "Don't forget," said Rockefeller, "that

full dinner pail."
"My stomach," said the miner,
"Is not all that I bewail.

There's mother, old and feeble now, 'And assistance she will-need. There's clothes to buy for wife and I. And other mouths to feed."

Thees songs are on par with the speeches the working class had to listen to. The notorious labor crook, J. R. Sovereign, was imported from Arkansas to build up Clark and down the Stan-dard Oil octopus. Thus we saw the fellow who ran away from the Democratic Governor of Idaho speaking for the Democrats of Montana whose leaders drove the Shoshone County miners back the hands of the soldiery who

.It is a good proof of how low in intelligence the pure and simple union has kept the working class when they can be fooled into listening to fakirs of the

promptly took them back to the bull

Sovereign type. We have buckled on the armor for the next campaign and are determined to enter it with a strong Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance movement back of

From now on the cry in the far west must be death to all frauds and particu larly the meanest one-pure and simple

Up with the fighting Socialist Iabor

# SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P.

Vigorously Pushed. NEWARK, Nov. 20.-Section Essex County, Socialist Labor Party, has com menced in earnest the arrange ments for its annual Christmas fair and festival to be held menced ments at their headquarters, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, on Saturday and Sunday.

December 22 and 23. Tickets are ten cents each. At the committee meeting last Saturday night the county com-mittees, Third and Thirteenth Wards, and Bloomfield and Montclair branches were represented. The Twelfth Ward and Scandinavian Branches are expected to have their delegates at next Saturday's meeting. The tickets and lists will be ready then. All branches are determined to do their utmost in the sale of tickets and collections of presents as the branch raising the most money from sale of tickets and presents col-lected will be presented with an excel-lent silk banner with the name of branch

thereon.
HENRY W. JOY, Sec'y pro tein.

#### S. L. P. Cancuses of Holyoke.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Nov. 17.-In compliance with the election laws of Massa chusetts, the municipal caucuses of the Socialist Labor Party, of Holyoke, were held at O'Neil's Hall, on Friday night, November 16. Each ward met separate and formed its own organization. These delegates were chosen to the city convention, which meets at City Hall on Wednesday night, November 21, at S o'clock, for the choice of a Mayor, a

Thursday November 22, at 8 Delegates to convention: Henry St. CHARLES J. MERCER. Cyr, Henry Noffke, J. E. A. Charest, Jon

seph O' Niel, Moritz E. Ruther, Gustave A. Geissler, Henry Kalloch, Patrick Geran, Robert J. Smith, Warren Hicks, John R. MacNally, Thomas Healy, Otto Beach, Louis E. Lippmen, Fred. W. Kostenbader, Timothy Malloney, M. J. Marsh, Frank L. Buck.

A new City Committee was also elected. These nominations for Aldermen were made by the wards: Ward 2-George L. Coderre. Ward 3-Moritz E. Ruther. Ward 4-M. J. Ryan.

Ward 5-John R. MacNally. Ward 6-Otto Beach. School Committeeman for Ward 3-Gustave E. Tiedemann.

Donations for the Daily People.

(Week ending November 10.) Previously acknowledged ..... \$2,326.55 Schenectady, N. Y.: E. L. Lake, 50c: E. F. Lake, 50c: Weinberger, 50c; Clubs 1 to 5, 50c 'each, \$2.50..... San Antonio, Texas: Bowers, 25c; Federolf, 25c; Pollard,

50c; Leitner, 50c..... New Haven, Conn.: Serrer, 50c; Feldman, 25c; Sobey, 50c; Grant, 25c; Kienzy, 25c; Meyer, 25c; Pfirman, 50c; Maher, 50c: Stodel, 25c.... Buffalo, N. Y.: Jezewski, 25c;

stein, 50c; Cunliffe, \$2..... Providence, R. I.: Clabby, \$3: Gannon, \$1; Reid, \$1.50; Murray, \$1.50 ..... Baltimore, Md.: Freed, 25c; Stevens, 25c; Hartman, 25c; Muchler, 25c Essex County, N. J.: Metz. \$1;

B. Reinstein, 50c; A. Rein-

Rachel, \$1; Wittel, 50c; Newey, 50c; Wilson, 50c; Anderholm, 50c; Nelson, 25c; Lang. 25c; Holmstrom, 25c; Lindorm, 25c; Larson, 25c; Anderson, 25c.; Lindergreen, 25e; Waltz, 25e; Duggan, 25e; Corlin, 25e; Vogel, 25e; Bloomfield Branch, 50e..... Union Hill. N. J.: Sheops, 10c;

Fricke, 10c; Themmel; 10c; G. E., 25c; C. L., 10c; Blome, 25c; Dietrich, 5c; Becker, 10c; Betsch, 10c; Weibert, 10c... Jersey City, N. J.: Wegener, New York: Prog. Litho. Al-liance No. 170, \$5......

5.00

1.00

1.50

7.50

Excelsior Literary Society, Rc-6th and 10th A. D.: Weisslowitch, \$1; Scheurer, \$1; Ihl, 50c; Hurwitch, 50c..... 12th A. D.: Hammer, \$1; Di-

rector, 50c..... 16th A. D.: Bordoch, 25c; a friend, 50c: J. Kleinberger 25c; M. Kleinberger, 50c; Lederman, 50c; Stark, 50c ... 18th A. D., per Owen Diamond 19th and 21st A. D.: Mittelberg, 50: Mahland, 50e; Eller, 50e; Brandes, 50e; Ortlieb, 50e; Douai, 50e; Rasmussen, 50e; J. W. G., 50e; Franks, 50e; Weiman, 50e; Patenson, 5

50c; Petersen, 50c; Rurode, 50c; Schwartz, 50c..... 20th A. D.: Shop collection, custom shoemakers, 301 E. 29th street, \$8.60; Slevin,

23a A. D.: Rubin, \$1; Russin, 50; Tzemakh, \$1; Larson, 50e; Westerberg, 50e; Pla-mondon, 50e; Busson, 50e; Twomey, 50e; Pollock, 50e; Koffman, 50c; Bama, 20c... 26th A. D.: Britz, 50c; a bet on De Leon, \$1; Moonelis,

30th A. D.: Gillhaus, \$1; Heyman, \$1; Moren, \$1; Barthel, 34th and 35th A. D.: Johansen,

\$1: Hodes, 50c: Hermansen, \$1: Kinneally, \$1: Gajewski, \$1: Kautor, \$2: Crawford, \$1 Brooklyn, 5th A. D.: Baldwin, 50c; Bisch, \$1; Hansen, 75c; Schwartz, 50c; Fuedman, 50c; \$1.50; Wassmuth, 25c; Walsh, 25c; Grange, 50c; Thiede, 25c; Peck, \$1; Ke-

5.75 16th and 18th A. D.: Ebert, 1.25 50c 20th A. D.: Zoeller, 25c; Cash, 50c; Mueller, 50c; Stegeman, 50c; Forbes, 50c.... 21st A. D., Branch 1, \$1....

..... \$2,426.85

National Secretary. NOTE .- In the issue of the WEEKLY PEOPLE of November 10, the 34th and 35th A. D., New York, is credited with \$2; this is a typographical error, and the figure should be \$3.75. The total is

Dally People General Fund. Previously acknowledged .... \$14.762.85

Received from Daily People Conference, per E. Siff, Financial Secretary..... Received for Minor Fund from Section Hudson Co., N. J., proceeds of festival, \$1.50; collection at lecture, Wurzler's Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$1.77; Prog. Women's Club, Buffalo, N. Y., proceeds of pic-nic, \$5.36; Austin Boudreau, Paw-tucket, R. L. \$1; J. J. Areta, Waterbury, Conn., 50e .....

NOTE .- In the last acknowledgments by a transposition of figures, the total was made to appear as \$14,672.85, less than the preceding total. It should have been \$14,762.85 as given above.

HENRY KUHN. People Committee.

10 10 mg 15 T

# The Daily People.

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 DAILY PEOPLE, the only English Socialist paper in the world, can perform this

ITS EDITORIALS MAKE SOCIALISTS. ITS SPECIAL ARTICLES BUILD UP THE MOVEMENT.

MOST RELIABLE INFORMATION. ITS EFFICIENCY IS OF A NATURE THAT CANNOT BE DUPLI-CATED ANYWHERE.

ITS NEWS COLUMS ARE REPLETE WITH THE LATE, & AND

# HELP THE WORK ALONG

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 following:

We shall make a specialty, during the Winter of one menth'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 send the DAILY PEOPLE into every town and city of the country.

BEGIN YOUR WORK TO-NIGHT.

CONTINUE IT TO-MORROW.

IT WILL BOOM THE VOTE OF MALLONEY AND REMMEL IT WILL BUILD SECTIONS AS NOTHING ELSE CAN.

Remember that we shall send the Daily People for One Month for

# # FORTY CENTS. # #

Rush in the subscriptions, and circulate the DAILY PEOPLE everywhere.

THE PRICE IS ONLY: 1 Month, 40 Cents; 3 Months, \$1.00; 6 Months, \$2.00 1 Year, \$3.50.

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MONTHS. IF SIX MONTHS ARE TOO MUCH, SEND IN THREE MONTHS. 1F THREE MONTHS ARE TOO MUCH, GET HIM FOR A MONTH.

AFTER THAT HE WILL WANT THE PAPER.

# Trades' & Societies' Directory.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, P.A., MEETINGS at Headquarters, No 431 Smithhe'd street. Pittisburg, P.a. Free Lectures every Sanday, 3 p. m. Speakers Club every Wednesday, 8 p. m. State Coumittee, every 1st and 3d Sunday, 9 a. m. Section Pittsburg, Central Committee, every 1st and 3d Sunday, 7.30 p. m. Pittsburg District Alliance, No. 15, S. T. & L. A., meets '2d Sunday of every month, 11 a. m. Machinists Locai, No. 190, S. T. & L. A., meets every 2d and 4th Saturday, 8 p. m. Mized Locai, No. 191, meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday, S. p. m., at 14 Ley street, Allegheuy, P.a. 13th Ward Branet, of Allegheuy, P.a. 13th Ward Branet, of Allegheuy, meets every 2d and4th Lunday, 8 p. m., at 14 Ley street, Allegheuy, P.a. 13th Ward Branet, of Allegheuy, P.a. 11 Ley Street, Allegheuy, P.a. 11 Ley Street, Allegheuy, P.a. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEAD.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEAD-QUARTERS of the 34th and 35th A. D.'s 481 Willis ave. Business meeting every Wednesday evening. Free reading room and pool parlor open day and evening. Free lectures every Sunday evening. Subscriptions for this paper taken.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets every Monday evening 8 p. m. at Doily People Bullding 2-6 New Reade street. New York. Daily People stamps may be purchased by delegates from L. Abelson, Assistant Organizer, 177 First avenue; E. Siff, Financial Secretary, 362 Canal street; Julius Hammer, Recording Secretary, 304 Rivington street.

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sundry, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's stall, 167 S. Howard street, Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Pariges street. THE NEW JERSEY STATE Constitutes, S.L.P., meets list Sunday of month, 10 a.m., at headquarters, Essex Co. Socialist Cité. 78 Springdelr ave., Newark. Address communications to John Hossack, secre-sare 105 Princeton ave. Jersey City 444

WATERIS ALLIANCE "LIBERTI No. 19, B. T, & L. A. Unice 257 E. Houston at. Telephone call, 2321 Spring, Mests every Thursday, 3 p. 480
WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, head-quarrers of the 23d Assembly District 31 W. 143d st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room: open 8 to 10 p.m Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome YEW YORK MACHINISTS LOCAL 174 S. T. & L. A., meets every lat and 3rd Wed-nesday at 8 p. m. at 235 E. 38th street, Secretary, K. Wallberg. 408

Section Hartfor, S. L. P., meets every Tuesday, S p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 S. T. & L. A., Local No. 307, meets 2d and 4th Thursday at above hall. Vis-

SMOKE

SO AVE.B.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADquarters of Boston, No. 45 Elliot street, Rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room open every evening. Wage-workers

SECTION LOS ANGELES, L.P. Head-quarters and free reading room, 2051/2 So. Main st. Public meetings every Sunday, S.p. m., Foresters Temple, 12v1/2 W. First street, corner Spring. 435

SECTION ESSEX COUNTI, S.L.P. The County Committee representing the sec-

SECTION RUFFALO, S.L.P., BRANCH 4, meets at International Hail, 251 E. Genesse St., near Michigan st., upst. Public lectures and discussion on questions pertaining to Socialism every Monday, 8 p. except 4th Monday of month, which is served for business meeting. Everybody welcome. Hring friends along 461

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PART1 meets every 22 and 4th Friday, 8 p.in., S.L.P. headquarters, 853 Grand av. Westville Br. meets every 3d Tuesday at 8t. Joseph's Hall Visitors welcome, 423 BOSTON SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY Hendquarters, No. 45 Eliot St., rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room. Oper

SCANDINAVIAN SEC. /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 Scand. Socialist weekly. Arbetaren. 429

every evening. Wage-workers wel-

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, BRANCH 2 meets 1st and 3d Sunday of month, at 10 a.m. at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic av-enue, Brooklyn. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB,

14th Assembly District. Business meeting every Tuesday evening. 8 p.m., at Ciub rooms, southwest corner 11th street and First avenue. Pool Parlor open every evening. SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets every second Sunday of the month, 230 p. m., headouarters, 1304 Germantown Ave. BRANCH No: 1 meets every Tuesday evening same place.

LOCAL ALLIANCE 282 of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets evmonth at S p. m. at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth

CICARS

This is Book Advertisement No. 1. It contains the titles of 200 books, will Book Advertisement No. 2, containing titles of 200 more books, will

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