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THE WORKING CLASS ISSUE

L. L. P. CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR EX-PLAINS IT TO BROOKLYN WAGE WORKERS.

Hollow Pretences of "Reformers" Ripped Open—Tammany and "Cits" Vind for the One Class—The Capitalist Class—The Duty of Workingmen.

Last night at the corner of Bostum street and Broadway, Brooklyn, the Socialist Labor Party held one of the finest open air meetings of the campaign thus far held in that Borough.

Isaac Rapp was chairman of the meeting. After explaining its objects he introduced Timothy Walsh as the first speaker.

Walsh's vigorous denunciation of the capitalist parties that hoodwink the working class by raising fake issues and thus dividing the workers at the polls was heartily applauded.

The next speaker was Benjamin F. Keimard, the Socialist Labor Party's candidate for Mayor.

When Keimard mounted the platform, he found fully 400 eager faces before him, and the crowd continually growing.

Keimard spoke, in part, as follows:

"The various political parties of Capital are vociferating that the campaign this fall is one whose scope is confined to purely municipal limits. Granted that were true, we might properly inquire how the elements—Democrats and Republicans—now united under the Gooey banner, who formerly denounced each other as corrupt and traitors in national affairs, and also the Gold and Silver Bug Democrats under Tammany's flag, who similarly denounced each other—how these elements all at once become it to carry on a city government? Do two bad men by coming together become good? Do two rotten eggs when united make a dainty omelet? These various elements have by their conduct confessed that there is no essential difference among them, the only dividing line being a physical one—the line of least resistance for both the Ins and Outs in holding on to or getting hold of public office for plunder's sake—the infamous fight between the two parties over their shares. Such elements that are not fit to run the city government even if such government were purely local question."

"But the capture and administration of the government of New York City is a national question. That government can only be made better in any real sense and for the vast majority of its citizens, the only useful class in the city, namely, the wage-workers, upon a political theory and by a political organization that are nation wide and fundamentally revolutionary in character and purpose. In other words, the thing to lay our hands on this campaign is the Wage Question and that means the Class Struggle. Tammany and the Cits will manoeuvre all around this point, but will not dare touch it. The Socialist Labor Party will put its probe straight to the heart of it."

"The Socialist Labor Party holds that the wage earner's condition can only be bettered by his having more wealth, more wages, and it also holds that more wages, more wealth could be obtained for Labor except by correspondingly cutting into the profits of the capitalist, because profits are simply wealth stolen from the workers. PROFITS ARE WITHHELD, HELD-BACK, UNPAID STOLEN WAGES. The Socialist Labor Party has proven again and again in the past, and will do so again in the future that the capitalist exercises no function of real superintendence and that his capital is acquired in the beginning by theft. The wealth of the capitalist therefore is a series of accumulated layers of Stealings sheared off from Labor by Capital. Take a cake baked in four layers. Let the bottom layer represent wages, then the other three above will represent the part that is stolen and accumulated away from Labor by the Capitalist Class. It then follows as a simple mathematical proposition that you cannot increase Labor's share to two layers (from \$1 to \$2), without correspondingly shearing away one layer of wealth, \$1 from dividends (or unpaid wages). And so on up. Give Labor three layers, \$3, and the Capitalist has only one left, give Labor all, and the Capitalist has only zero to dig his nails into and would have to go to work. Conversely, dividends cannot get higher without wages going down lower. This is the core from which the class struggle proceeds. The question of wages is always a class struggle, though when industry is small its fight has an individual appearance as between the small employer and the individual workman. To say, however, when industry is organized on national proportions, when a single railroad system, the Vanderbilt, extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and has directly and indirectly a million people dependent upon it, and when all industries are so interconnected that they form but one mammoth organism, so that a shock in one part is felt in all other parts, and when the ownership and control of the gigantic mass resides in a few hands, using it in their cold-blooded cruelty like a vast hydraulic press squeezing down upon the struggling mass of labor beneath, then that struggle, a class struggle in principle, has become a NATIONAL CLASS STRUGGLE IN FACT."

"In that national class struggle, the

puny atom of one workman doesn't count; thousands no longer count; a whole trade no longer counts; only a nation-sweeping CLASS organization of Labor can count and that MUST count by abolishing absolutely for all time the Wage System and setting up the Socialist Republic where the means of production are common property and Labor is rewarded with ALL it produces instead of being paid as now for the market price of its hide, and that continually depreciating in competition with ever-developing labor-saving machinery.

"Facts so numerous as to overpower the mind, show this statement true. Not only does every thinking man know this to be true of labor in general, but he has recently seen the 200,000 men of the Steel Trust whipped and humiliated like babes under the fakir leadership of Shafter and Gompers, who uphold the Wage System; the 150,000 machinists of the United States made a laughing-stock of under Gompers and McConnell, and 150,000 anthracite coal miners defeated under the methods of Mitchell and Gompers; the vast army of textile workers are so thoroughly whipped that terrible despair rises from them as from slaves without hope; and so it is everywhere.

"Labor can no longer go with bare hands, naked bodies and aching stomachs up against the lofty steel walls, the barbed wire, the galling guns and the endless array of siege guns possessed by capital. As well might a cat without teeth or toe-nails try to climb a mountain of ice, or scale the walls of Hell. And the leader who urges the workers to hold on to the antiquated forms of pure and simple democracy is either outright corrupt or his ignorance, presumption and false promises stamp him as material to become corrupt at any time.

"Through the telegraph, the railroad and the prodigious machinery of modern days the price of wheat is to-day fixed practically the same all over the United States; the country has become one market; the same with potatoes, ditto with labor. These commodities are as much subject to one force and the same force as the inhabitant of New York breathes and is affected by the same atmosphere as a man in San Francisco. Exhaust the air from the United States, and the inhabitant of New York collapses simultaneously along with him of San Francisco. As the feet of all the inhabitants of our country all radiate down towards the same center of this one earth, so the wage earners of every city over the whole country are held down to the same system of Wage Slavery. The individual can be freed in one place only by freeing the whole class everywhere. We must get hold of the king-bolt of the whole system, the political power, pull the bottom out of Wage Slavery by voting our class into possession of the means of production.

"Let us take a few examples. In New York City newsmen as well as an army of other newspaper employees are skinned by Yellow-Journal Hearst, skinned by him in Chicago and San Francisco. He also skins silver and copper miners in different Rocky Mountain States, and by his representation in the State Trust Co. of this city, skins textile workers in New England, distillery workers in Kentucky, etc.; he also, as a member of the Union Pacific Club of San Francisco, which contributed \$100,000 to smash the strikers of that city, joins with Republicans and other Democrats in smashing that strike. He also, as the owner of 11,000 shares of stock in the Metropolitan Traction Company, of this city, joins hands with the Rockefeller gang in exploiting and physically destroying the employees, as well as acts as participant criminals in the ten-hour railroad workers' law of the State of New York. And so on. Not a prominent Bryan or Roosevelt capitalist of this city but who is connected with scores of other Republican and Democratic fleecers throughout the whole United States. New York city is in fact the headquarters of all the large corporations of the United States and is the home of the great bulk of the Republican and Democratic millionaires. It is the country in miniature—the real capital of the United States. The fight we carry on in here is really against the capitalist class of the United States. If we fight them on the strike field, we must fight them on the great field here where we can absolutely swamp them and get hold of power with which we can hold down the capitalist class and powerfully buttress our own class in their wage conflicts not only here, but in all parts of the country. Our financial aid from the city can help them as much as we could help the Galveston sufferers. Our example of Socialist control of school funds, police, money help to strikers, etc., would have a powerful effect in rallying the whole Labor-battle-line throughout the country.

In harmony with their capitalistic interests neither capitalist party has a word about wages. What the Cits promise us is clean streets. Clean streets to starve in are no better than a clean Central Park to commit suicide in as so many unemployed do. On schools, they make no real promises. Although they hint about furnishing accommodations to those children who can afford to go, they are silent as the grave about putting to school the hundreds of thousands of New York children who are employed, almost as babes, by the yellow-janded "Journal," the white-livered and black-hearted "Sun" and others; broken and stunted by the big department stores, whether Holy John's or whether the Tammany Hall

ANOTHER RICH RECRUIT

TO "THE WORKINGMEN PAY THE TAXES" RANKS.

Steel Trust Magnate Potter Shows His utter Ignorance of economics—Gives Vent to Anarchistic Utterances—Predicts Revolution Against Taxation.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Orrin W. Potter of this city and former President of the Illinois Steel Company has declared against trusts.

The half-baked Social Democrats and other freaks are likely to claim "another accession to 'socialism.'"

Potter is quoted as saying: "I resigned as President of the Illinois Steel Company when it entered a trust. Trusts are inimical to the rights of the laboring man."

"I cannot consistently hold a position which would force me to put into execution measures of which my conscience cannot approve."

"Our system of taxation is infernal. What people are given to calling the middle and lower classes know this and they are getting ripe for a revolution. They will not continue to live under such a system. I am only taxed \$500 for my house. It is wrong; it should be much more."

"I was in New York recently and while walking along Broadway I had to stop a moment at the corner of Twenty-third street to allow a carriage to pass. It was a fine carriage drawn by a pair of splendid horses. A liveried coachman drove and a liveried footman was in attendance. The carriage was open. Upon a rear seat sat a bearded French maid. Upon the seat beside her, sitting upon its haunches, was a blanketed dog. That dog was being driven out for an airing. And the maid was in attendance upon his dogship."

"When I stopped I looked beyond the carriage and saw a workman carrying a baby and accompanied by his wife, standing on the crossing. They were facing me and their progress had been checked like mine by the passing of the carriage. The workman was clean, but threadbare. He looked hungry and his wife looked worn. The babe looked strong and well. In the three faces was the story of sacrifice for the little one."

"I saw that workman look at the splendid equipage that was passing. He looked at the coachman, the footman, the maid, and, lastly, the dog. I saw something come into that man's eyes and I saw his lips grow firm. I knew what it was that was looking out of his eyes, and I say that if the look had been put into spoken words they would have found an echo in my heart."

"I have taken the word of fifty men, representing 10,000 wage workers, without a word of writing to bind them to what they had agreed, and was as well satisfied with their word as I would have been with the word of the fifty foremost business men of Chicago."

ROOSEVELT AT THE HELM.

A Navy Contemplated That Will Eclipse All Others.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—President Roosevelt is credited with having stated to-day to two visitors that the Navy of the United States must be increased at a rate that will keep it equal at least to that of Germany and Russia and, if possible, to bring it close to that of France, if not equal to it. The bureau chiefs have recommended:

The purchase of nearly one million dollars' worth of smokeless powder; heavy amounts for work on the big gun building here; better facilities for coaling ships on foreign stations; eight millions to maintain the present navy in repair.

The Equipment Bureau will ask for large sums. New batteries for a number of older ships will call for thousands of dollars. Additional torpedo boats are believed necessary, as well as battleships and armored cruisers.

With the return of Secretary Long the reports of all these bureau chiefs will be taken up for consideration. It is understood by Bureau chiefs that a most liberal increase of ships will be urged by Secretary Long, who will find a most enthusiastic endorser in the President.

MACHINISTS REFUSE TO WORK.

Discharged by Railroad and Taken Back Again.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 27.—The Plant System is having trouble with its machinists. Yesterday afternoon one of the Southern Railway engines was run into the Plant shops and instructions were given machinists to repair it. They refused and were discharged. Lathemen were then ordered to do the work, but they refused, and were discharged. Others were ordered, but not only refused, but declared they would walk out unless the men who had been discharged were reinstated.

The officials conferred about the matter and yielded, taking back the men who had been discharged. Members of the union are ordered not to work on any of the Southern's rolling stock.

September Incorporations.

The combined capital of the new companies incorporated in September is about \$136,000,000 against \$275,000,000 in August. The total for New Jersey was \$66,374,000; New York, \$23,563,000; Delaware, \$18,180,000; Maine, \$5,820,000; Pennsylvania, \$4,559,000; and other States, \$16,688,000.

GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

It Passes Resolutions Against Bernsteinism.

The annual conference of the Socialist party has been sitting at Lubeck for three days. The time has been almost entirely occupied with a discussion of the so-called Bernstein question. It will be remembered that Bernstein was lately allowed by the Prussian Government to return from his banishment, which was spent chiefly in England, whence he constantly contributed Socialist literature, gradually developing views conflicting with those of Mark and Engels, to which the bulk of the party adhere. Since his return to Germany Bernstein has continued to write and lecture denouncing the class struggle tactics, and preaching all theories so dear to the bourgeois and which were embodied in the Kautsky resolutions of the Paris Congress. In view of that, a resolution was submitted at the Congress to the effect that the party unreservedly acknowledges the necessity for free criticism in regard to the spiritual development of the party, but the utterly biased manner in which Bernstein carried on his criticism during the last few years, omitting to criticize the bourgeoisie and their champions, placed him in an "ambiguous position" and created dissatisfaction in a large section of the party. The resolution further said that the congress expects Bernstein not to disregard the criticism of this action.

Bernstein made a windy speech in his own defence, but his remarks went over the heads of his audience, being more suitable for a meeting of savants than an assembly of labor representatives.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 203 to 31. Bernstein then said that inasmuch as Delegate Bebel disavowed that the resolution involved censure, he would acquiesce, although he regarded his treatment as unjust, and could not alter his convictions.

FREAKS OUTBREAKED.

The Co-operative Commonwealth Via Lewiston, Maine.

"The trusts are bringing about the millennium" was the statement made at the meeting of Co-operative Societies of America at Civic Center Hall, No. 128 East Twenty-eighth street, Wednesday night. It was Bradford Peck, of Lewiston, Me., a millionaire "Socialist," who made the remark, and the gathering of delegates from seven organizations, in America agreed with him.

"I believe that the way to settle the financial and social questions of the day," he said, "is by the forming of trusts. There should be a trust of the people, and that is what we have formed in the Co-operative Association of America. Why not consolidate labor? There is enough wasted every day in competition to support half the race. We intend to own mills, factories, farms, stores, offices and newspapers. No one will have to work more than three or four hours a day. Every one's credit will be good. All children will be educated and poverty will be an unknown quantity. We already have begun the work by settling upon the city of Lewiston, Me., and in seventeen years we shall own every inch of land in the city, and every citizen will be a member of our society. We have members all over the country, including the Governors of many of the States."

"We are going to start a penny daily newspaper in Boston which will fight our battles for us and will give the public condensed, reliable news at the same time. This will be done at once. One may be started in Philadelphia, too."

FOR A GREAT ARMY.

Roosevelt Wants to Command Greatest Fighting Machine in the World.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—A general in the army who called on President Roosevelt yesterday says he was surprised to find the President an expert on military matters. He also learned that the President intends to do away with the old fogeyism that prevails in some of the army bureaus, and as soon as practicable, get up-to-date, vigorous young men in the places now filled by gray beards.

Before the end of his three years and a half in office he hopes to have the United States army a fighting machine unequalled in the world for its size, in its officers, equipment and general adaptability.

S. L. P. Nominations.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The following nominations have been made by the Socialist Labor Party: Assembly—First district, John P. De Vore; second district, Thomas J. Giblin.

For sheriff, Jules Levechou. For county judge, Charles W. House. For surrogate, Fletcher D. Dills. For special county judge, Michael B. McNulty. For special surrogate, Joseph F. Dunn. For assessor, John H. Morris. For eighth ward alderman, Charles C. Hall. For supervisor, Frank L. Brannick.

CINCINNATI'S WORK-HOUSE

THE EXPERIENCE OF AN S. L. P. MAN IN THAT INSTITUTION.

Philip Veal, Sentenced to Do Time for Exercising the Right of Free Speech, Reveals the Horrors of a Capitalist "Reformatory" Hell.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 27.—As readers of THE PEOPLE know, I was arrested here on September 8th for exercising the right of free speech in the interest of the Socialist Labor Party. On the morning of the 13th when my case came up I received short shrift and was sentenced to the workhouse. While in the pen waiting my turn for arraignment I noticed two significant incidents take place.

An old man accused of some petty charge was brought before the tribunal of justice. In telling his story to the Court he stated that he was a veteran of the civil war, having served in an Ohio regiment.

The severe countenance of the judge was moved to tears, soon the hat was passed and the judge after contributing, saluted the veteran and gave him an honorable discharge. It was not brought out whether the old man was guilty or innocent of the charge.

Five members of the working class were then arraigned as vagrants. These men had been caught sleeping in an empty box car. The judge's severity, quickly returned to him, as these terrible criminals were brought to the bar. Asked what they had to say for themselves, one, a young miner from Girard, Ill., said he was making his way to the Virginia coal fields. Another, also young, said that having lost his job in Burnside, Ky., he came here to look for work but couldn't find it. The others, all decent looking men, told similar stories.

Still another case was that of a young man lately landed from Ireland. He was a baker by trade. He had work but it was worse than anything he had ever experienced in the "old land." He said his boss had worked him incessantly for a week without rest. Having a few hours off the previous evening he had wandered into Washington Park. While sitting on a bench exhausted, nature gave way and soon he was dreaming of the little cabin and its occupants at home, when a burly policeman awoke him with his club and dragged the innocent and inoffensive lad off to the lock-up.

No excuses went with the Judge that morning. All were found "guilty" and sentenced to the workhouse. After court adjourned we were loaded into a closed van and taken to one of those Bastilles maintained by Capitalism—the workhouse.

On the outside this place looks rather attractive. Finely kept lawns, browsing deer and beautiful flowers are some of the features.

Captain Bartley of the institution received us in person. We all were lined up for his inspection. The captain and guards saw that to most of us the experience was new, so they pretended to recognize us as having been there before, and cracked various jokes at our expense.

After being recorded our heads were shaved; then we were marched to the bath house. After the bath we were given the regulation convict suit to wear. By this time dinner was ready and I had my first taste of prison fare. We had bean soup, full of flies, meat that was green and putrid, and sour tasting bread.

After dinner we were marched to our cells and kept in solitary confinement until the next morning. That first night reminded me of Dante's Inferno, with the difference that I could hear the groans and sobs of strong men, who were there being punished though guilty of no wrong doing. Their tears fell on the cold stone floor unnoticed, except when some turnkey shouted: "Dry up, damn you!"

My cell was as cold as a refrigerator. The "bed" contained the remains of what had been a mattress, the blanket was a thing of shreds, the whole so filled with vermin that I could not sleep on it. The result is men are chilled to the bone after a night in such a hole.

The sanitary arrangements are something vile; a minute description would be unfit for publication. Suffice it to say that when the morning gong sounds each prisoner has to form in line carrying his cell vessel. The stench from the procession invariably turns the stomach of the newcomer. After this we were lined up and marched to the wash trough; no soap is furnished and as for towels, the proverbial printers' towel is clean in comparison.

From this part of the building we could get a glimpse of the dungeons, where men who cannot perform their tasks are punished by close confinement and a bread and water diet. These dungeons are so small and damp that men confined any length of time can hardly walk on getting out.

For breakfast we had prune soup, full of chips of wood, the booties coffee was cold.

Then came work. Men with trades are utilized if possible at their trade. Being without a trade I was sent to the rock pile. Here one has to sit in one position continually and keep the hammer going. The stones must be broken into pieces the size of a marble. After we got well under way the guards had their breakfasts sent to them. Their table was spread in a shed where they could overlook all that was going on. Certain of the prisoners were detailed to wait on them.

When the guards finished they gave what was left on the table to the most servile of the prisoners, and these unclass-conscious workmen were very jealous of each other when the crumbs were given out.

The guards then stroked their fat paunches before the hungry prisoners, and asked them "How would you like to have that?" Then they smoked. About this time they felt good and wanted to have some fun. They usually select some weak-minded prisoners—of whom there were a number—for their butt. They would place them together and pelt them with rocks, and laugh at their attempts to dodge. If they stopped work they would yell at them to hammer away. I am sorry to say that some of the other prisoners would join in the laugh. They probably did so to keep from getting the same dose themselves. These guards had men to brush their clothes and black their shoes. Then came dinner call. To my surprise I found to lockstep, which I had heard was generally abolished, in vogue here. It is an inhuman institution and produces bodily deformities.

On Saturday night we were given another bath. At night in the cells no ray of light enters, except what comes from the guards' lanterns as he makes his rounds.

On Sunday morning we had a chance to be shaved. The convicts are anxious to act as barbers, as it keeps them out of the cells for a while. I got on the bench. After one stroke of that razor on my face I thought my cheek was gone. When the guard wasn't looking I slipped off the bench and though half shaved gladly gave way to the next.

After being butchered I was put back in the cell again. Then a keeper handed me blacking and brushes, and ordered me to shine up and make as good an appearance as possible, for it was the Lord's day. I noticed the guards were all dressed in their best, their hair parted in the middle, and they had a docile lamb-like look.

Soon we were all marched out and I heard the strains of "holy" music. "Nearer My God to Thee" was our procession.

The cold blooded captain assisted a couple of weak prisoners, as we entered the presence of the eminent divines and beautiful women "who were there to give us spiritual food. The Reverend Parker was almost moved to tears as he saw the compassion of the captain. He prayed the Lord that our hard hearts might be softened.

A sweet-looking woman then came forward and it was announced that she would sing "Lead Kindly Light," one of President McKinley's favorite hymns. Then a minister began to talk to the men and women prisoners, the latter being up in the gallery where the male prisoners could not see them. His subject was: "The Possibilities of Fallen Men and Women." The biblical incident of the rich publican Zachaeus, who climbed a tree his Lord to see, furnished the text. Christ dined with this rich sinner, therefore there was hope for us. I am yet trying to see the application. If we would but be good, material prosperity would follow, said this capitalist pulpit pounder, and I couldn't get back at him.

Another beautiful lady appeared and sung a plaintive air in a sad voice; she seemed filled with compassion for us, but I noticed she made goo goo eyes at one of the guards, who is handsome and of fine figure. Another guard fell asleep. He had a big jag on the night before and couldn't get through with the whole performance. He was awakened by the pianist striking up a lively air. He looked foolish, then stood erect, threw out his chest and joined the singing. The last hymn, our recessional, was the "Sweet Bye and Bye." A benediction poured upon us and we went back to our cells to reflect on our wickedness.

For dinner we got bean hash, with cabbage for desert. No supper that night, evidently that is reserved for the Sweet Bye and Bye.

Monday morning in the stoneyard I saw a brutal guard strike a colored boot black who is a cripple. The boy had no shoes, and the sharp stones made his feet bleed. When the Captain came around, some of the prisoners provoked at the unwarranted brutality of the guard, made bold enough to intercede with the captain in the cripple's behalf. The captain said he didn't want the damned nigger to die on his hands, and ordered a pair of shoes to be brought him. I never before heard such filthy language as these murderous brutes of keepers use to these unfortunate members of the working class. Talk about law and order! Talk about reform! Bah.

The next day, for some reason or other, all who were able to present a good marching appearance were sent out on the Hill. The old men, the imbeciles, the cripples, the sick, besides myself and a few others were left in the stone shed. No guard came around that morning so I got a chance to talk with some of the other prisoners.

One was a young colored man, who had been sent up for fighting. A short time before sentence he had been mustered out of the United States Army weighing 162 1/2 pounds. When I saw him he couldn't have weighed more than 100 pounds. He was a physical wreck dying with consumption. He said his health was good when he entered the workhouse.

He told me that the men in the machine shop were so badly abused that they preferred to be sent to the State Penitentiary at Columbus. He said the men deliberately committed criminal acts so that they would be transferred. He told me that a recent attack on one of the guards was for this very purpose. The prisoners

HIS LATEST DECORATION.

CZAR BESTOWS CORDON OF THE WHITE EAGLE ON MILLERAND.

Judas, "Le Baron," Had the "Honor" of Shaking the Despot's Hand—Conduct of the Three Mayors in Contrast—Parti Ouvrier on Deck.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—When the Czar left France he left behind him a trail of decorations, ribbons and cords of which the leading republicans of France are as proud as the African chief is of the worthless beads given him by the traders.

M. Millerand, the "socialist" member of the cabinet, was the recipient of the grand cordon of the White Eagle. Millerand was most gracious and courteous to the Emperor and had the "honor" of shaking the imperial hand. History is silent as to whether the minister kissed it or not. Millerand's list of decorations is increasing rapidly, but none of them can efface the brand of traitor given him by the class conscious workmen of France.

In marked contrast to the conduct of Millerand was that of the Mayors of Reims, Lille and Bethel. The first one the Mayor of Reims, received the Czar without using the words "Your Majesty." Nobody said anything to him. The second, the Mayor of Lille, refused to decorate and illuminate the town for the imperial visit. His prefect was content with writing to him that he left his case to public opinion. The third, the Mayor of Bethel, declared at an official banquet that his aids had been pleased to refuse the use of the stables for the horses of the Minister of War, whom he called "that scoundrel, Andre." He was dismissed.

for the Minister of War, whom he called the "scoundrel, Andre." He was dismissed. Fierce criticisms from the Socialist officials (Parti Ouvrier Français) of other cities, caused the managers of the program to avoid those places.

Every effort was made to make the royal visit a great success and these actions of the Militant Socialists rankle like a thorn in the side of official France.

M. Loubet congratulated in the Czar's name and his own the French army and navy. The Ministers of War and Navy transmitted these congratulations to their subordinates, adding testimony of their personal gratification. The Minister of Public Works did the same for the railway companies. All these declarations were accompanied by a veritable shower of decorations.

Parliament convenes on Oct. 22 and a lot of ameliorative legislation will be introduced. The most important is the workmen's pension fund scheme.

In the meantime both workmen and employers are electing members of the labor councils which M. Millerand has organized by decree and which the other ministers want to see organized according to law.

But there is almost no enthusiasm for them, on the part of the workers. The working class thanks to the Parti Ouvrier Français men is beginning to see through the pretences of "Socialist" Millerand.

RELIGION AND BUSINESS.

Des Moines Discussing the Way Soap "Ads" Were Spliced With Hymns.

DES MOINES, Sept. 29.—The leading clergymen are heatedly discussing the propriety of an advertising feature introduced at the revival meeting of M. B. Williams, evangelist, just closed, at which 900 persons were "converted." The advertising space on the song books was bought by an enterprising soap manufacturer, himself a prominent member of one of the leading churches. He introduced a unique form of advertising that was inevitably read by those attending tee meetings. His advertisements were spliced in between the songs with startling effect. For example, the refrain, "When Jesus Washed My Sins Away" was followed by "In order to get washed clean use Cleanem's celebrated kitchen soap." After "Yield Not to Temptation" is the statement: "The alluring advertisements of other soaps are enticing. Yield not to temptation, but use Scour-em's."

The echoes of the hymn, "Wonderful Words of Life," which closes with "Jesus, only Saviour, sanctify forever," hardly die away when the eyes of the audience fall on the advertisement beneath the song, which says: "Conviction in a religious way often comes after a desire to be clean. For that dirty feeling, use Rubout's Mechanic Soap." "Saved by Grace" has an advertisement attached which says: "If cleanliness is next to godliness, Scour-em's soap must be a sure means of grace. Use any soap, so it's Scour-em's."

who risk killing a man so that they could go to the penitentiary to escape being slowly murdered in the Cincinnati workhouse.

Finally the day of my release came, and I left this capitalist, law and order, justice and right, hell hole, where members of the working class in most instances guilty of no wrong, are as brutally treated as if we were living in the dark ages, instead of this "enlightened era of Christianity."

I at once resumed my tour. The only effect my experience had on me—aside from its unpleasantness—is to make me more determined than ever to work for the overthrow of the robber class, whose social system needs such murderous institutions to maintain it.

PHILIP VEAL.

(Continued on Page 3.)

FAKIRS REPUDIATED.

The Boycott Agitation Committee Bombaraded with Significant Questions as to the Honors of the Union-Workers Recognize That While Abend-Blatt Smiles the Fakirs it Stands Up for Labor.

UNIONS OF THE UNITED HEBREW TRADERS REFUSE TO RECOGNIZE BOYCOTT AGAINST "ABEND-BLATT."

The "United Hebrew Trades" by its desperate attempt to force upon the Jewish workmen the "Vorwaerts" boycott against the "Abend-Blatt," the Jewish official organ of the S. L. P., has evidently undertaken to provide the Jewish neighborhood with "lots of fun."

What the influence of this corrupt organization amounts to can be judged by three events which occurred within the last few days.

At a special meeting of the Jewish Typographical Union, held at 105 East Broadway, the boycott committee of the U. H. T. demanded that the union should endorse the boycott and call out those of its members that are employed on the "Abend-Blatt" on strike. The union declined to obey the order of its superior body and the boycott committee left in disappointment.

The U. H. T. arranged for a "grand mass-meeting" to be held at New Irving Hall on Wednesday September 18, in order to "arouse" the Jewish workers against the "Abend-Blatt." This large meeting was advertised by thousands of circulars bearing a large heading: "The Boycott Against the 'Abend-Blatt' which should certainly have attracted the attention of the public. Besides the meeting was boomed by the organ of the Jewish labor fakirs, the "Vorwaerts." The meeting was a tremendous failure. The hall was very large but the number of people present was small. Out of this small number a goodly portion consisted of S. L. P. men who were about the only ones that were not driven into the arms of the "Vorwaerts" by the "enthusiastic" speeches of the petty Jewish labor fakirs.

On the same evening a meeting of the Ladies Waist Makers Union took place at 134 Eldridge street, where the demand of the U. H. T. to endorse the boycott against the "Abend-Blatt" was discussed for the third time. After a lively discussion which lasted for over three hours the demand of the U. H. T. to boycott the "Abend-Blatt" was laid on the table.

Here are three examples showing the tremendous influence of the U. H. T. over their own unions and followers: The transactions of the above-mentioned two subordinate bodies of the U. H. T. were interesting, and we shall endeavor to describe them here as briefly as possible.

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL MEETING.

On Tuesday, September 17, on the evening of which the special meeting of the Typographical Union was to take place, the "Vorwaerts" announced, with great joy, that at least all the Jewish workmen, the typesetters included, will go on strike against the Jewish S. L. P. organ the "Abend-Blatt."

On the same afternoon a committee, under the leadership of Organizer McLaughlin, of the International Typographical Union called upon the "Abend-Blatt" with the demand that it sign an agreement to employ members of the Stereotypers Union. It was explained to the committee that the "Abend-Blatt" could have no transactions with them, since a boycott against it exists anyhow. The attention of the committee was also called to the fact that according to the "Vorwaerts" on Wednesday a strike of the typesetters would take place. It would not have been a surprise had the Typographical Union, at its special meeting on Tuesday evening, decided to help the "Vorwaerts" in its war upon the "Abend-Blatt," which was conducted under the dirty cover of the U. H. T. The Typographical Union was never friendly toward the "Abend-Blatt" and has shown its hostility whenever it had occasion to do so. Under these circumstances it was natural to expect that the Jewish Typographical Union would follow the instructions of its superior body—the U. H. T. And yet the fakirs have not attained their object.

During the discussion a question was put to the boycott committee to the effect why is it that the "Abend-Blatt" was to be boycotted and other Jewish newspapers, which also have the same advertisement of the American Tobacco Company? The answer to the above rather interesting query was sarcastically to the effect that the "Abend-Blatt" was to be boycotted because it alone was constantly on the heels of the fakirs. When the attention of the committee was called to the fact that this was not sufficient to justify a boycott, the corrupt committee of the U. H. T. replied: "Now is no time for logic or arguments; a boycott is on and it has to be upheld."

Organizer McLaughlin, who was present at this meeting, then warned the Typographical Union that if they go out on strike at the instigation of the U. H. T., his organization (the International Typographical Union) would not recognize it and would not give them strike benefits.

A strike of the typesetters in the "Abend-Blatt" is absolutely necessary for the corruptionists of the U. H. T. The boycott was born dead. If a comparison is made between the tremendous uproar created by the recent boycott against the "Tagblatt" (a Jewish capitalist sheet) and the almost mortal silence of the boycott against the "Abend-Blatt," one will easily see that the latter has produced no sympathy among the Jewish workmen. The non-effective boycott agitation will soon have to cease. The object of the gang of labor fakirs will not be attained; they will only be more ridiculous and contemptible and the downfall of the "Vorwaerts" will be all the more certain. But in the event of a strike on the "Abend-Blatt," the fraudulent cry of "sob-cab can be raised; crocodile tears can be shed for family-parents left without bread"; and only then there would be hope of making the boycott effective. Now, however, the Typographical Union

refused to aid the "Vorwaerts" and the U. H. T. to carry out this beautiful plan. The Typographical Union has, therefore, refused to follow the demand of the U. H. T. and if there should be a strike on the "Abend-Blatt" after all, it will be on the demand of the International Typographical Union, but the U. H. T. is meanwhile ignored.

A strike on the "Abend-Blatt" is not improbable since, as it has already been hinted at above, it absolutely declines to enter into any transactions with the I. T. U., on account of the already existing boycott.

THE LADIES' WAIST MAKERS.
At the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union the demand of the U. H. T. to endorse the boycott against the "Abend-Blatt" was on the order of business at three consecutive meetings. In order to make an end to it the last meeting took it up as the first order of business. At this meeting the notorious labor fakir Droscher, a member of the boycott committee, said during the discussion that the American Tobacco Company has been under a boycott for the last 25 years. Thereupon member Weingarten queried: "If that be so why has the 'Vorwaerts' till very recently continued to accept its advertisements?"

"Because until now the American Tobacco Company has not manufactured paper cigarettes" was Droscher's silly answer, and all laughed heartily.

Financial Secretary Rosenberg made the following interesting remark: "When the Salesmen's Union boycotted the dry-goods dealer Yachnin, the U. H. T. demanded of the 'Vorwaerts' to take out Yachnin's advertisements. The 'Vorwaerts' declined to do so, and yet it was not boycotted."

Taridash, member of the Executive Committee said: When the committee of the U. H. T. for the first time called upon the "Vorwaerts" with the demand to take out the ads. of the A. T. Co., the members of the committee were called 'scamps.' None of the boycott committee denied this. Taridash then made this very important statement: "When the U. H. T. resolved to boycott the 'Abend-Blatt' it was decided at the same time not to agitate for the boycott until it had been sanctioned by the several unions through a referendum vote; but that until then the unions should be requested through a short notice in the 'Vorwaerts' to sever connections with the 'Abend-Blatt.' In spite of this decision there appeared the next day in the 'Vorwaerts' a two-column boycott declaration signed by the U. H. T."

The boycott committee did not dare to refute this statement. But still more remarkable was the statement of Michaelson, delegate of the Waist Makers' Union to the U. H. T. Said this delegate: "When the 'Abend-Blatt' had to be boycotted a conference of all the unions was called together in order to discuss the question. Much less important questions were submitted to a referendum vote of the unions. Why have not the unions been consulted as to whether they wanted to boycott the 'Abend-Blatt'? Had the Socialist Trades & Labor Alliance boycotted a firm and called upon the 'Vorwaerts' with the demand to take out the ads. of that firm do you think the 'Abend-Blatt' has always helped us in our strikes and has always taken out 'want-ads.' for workers whenever it was notified that a strike was in a certain shop. You say the Alliance forms scab-unions! YOU YOURSELVES, BY YOUR TREACHEROUS ACTS, COMPEL THE FORMATION OF OPPOSITION UNIONS! When a committee of the U. H. T. called upon the Central Fakirated Union with the request to agitate for the label of the Rolled Cigarette-Makers' Union, the label was declared to be a scab-label, and the union a scab-union. IT WAS THEN PROPOSED THAT THE U. H. T. SEVER CONNECTIONS WITH THE C. F. U. THIS WAS POSTPONED FROM ONE MEETING TO ANOTHER UNTIL IT WAS FINALLY BURIED."

As already mentioned the demand of the U. H. T. to boycott the "Abend-Blatt" was, after a three-hour discussion laid on the table. Droscher then exclaimed: "The U. H. T. can exist without the L. W. M. U. but the L. W. M. U. cannot exist without the U. H. T."

Of course this is only an idle boast! We wish to repeat once more that the strike which was given as a pretext for the boycott, was called out in the interest of the East Side petty traders and manufacturers and that the boycott itself was declared in the interests of the fakirs' organ, the "Vorwaerts," which is in a very precarious condition and has actually no legs to stand upon.

Coal Company Now in Trolley Business.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—The Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, which already operates a trolley line from Tamaqua to Lansford, twelve miles, is building an extension of ten miles from Lansford to Mauch Chunk. It is not generally known that this corporation, which mines coal, operates a canal and owns a steam railroad, is also engaged in the trolley business, but such is the case. When it found that the steam railroad, it decided to build the electric line, and thus control the situation. A further gap between Mauch Chunk and Lehighton and Slatington is almost closed up by the Mauch Chunk, Lehighton and Slatington Street Railway Company, which, after purchasing the local line at Mauch Chunk, has built an extension over Flagstaff Mountain to Lehighton, and is pushing work on the middle division.

Herron Goes to the Desert.
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 24.—The Rev. George D. Herron, who married Miss Carrie Raul in May, has left his home in Metuchen with his wife and child for Europe. Rev. and Mrs. Herron will spend most of the winter in Egypt. I professor Herron's idea of establishing a colony of "Socialists" at Oak Tree, in Metuchen, did not meet with success.

Average Wage in New Hampshire.
The last report of the New Hampshire Bureau of Labor shows that the 73,345 employees tabulated averaged \$5.55 a week in wages.

LAW AND ORDER.

HOW IT IS UPHELD IN AMSTERDAM, N. Y.

They Lead a Howling Mob Against Peaceful Audience Listening to S. L. P. Speakers—Speaker Dragged From His Box—Recorder Makes "Crime" Fit the Law.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Last Saturday night, as advertised, Section Amsterdam, Socialist Labor Party, held a meeting on the corner of West Main and Market streets with comrades Lake, Wallace and Schenectady as speakers. The meeting was called to order promptly at 8 o'clock, Comrade Playford acting as chairman. After making a few remarks he introduced E. F. Lake of Schenectady.

After defining the difference between Anarchism and Socialism, and showing to the entire satisfaction of all present that the S. L. P. is the party of law and order. Lake then proceeded to explain how the capitalist system of society robs the workers of the wealth which they create, when he was interrupted by the Chief of Police announcing that he would have to permit for a street meeting. Lake in answer told him that the Socialist Labor Party was a party with an official standing, having cast 10,000 votes in the last State election for Governor of New York, and standing third on the official ballot it needed no permit.

The Chief then answered: "Well, we can't allow the meeting to proceed, because you are obstructing the street." Thereupon Lake informed him that it was his duty to keep a passageway open. The chief, aided by the court, then tried to disperse the audience, but the audience being eager to hear the speaker through, made it a very difficult task for the officers and they were compelled to desist.

While the officers were trying to create confusion Lake was pointing out to the crowd the methods resorted to by the hirelings of capitalism to infringe on their rights of peaceful assembly. The officers then left and the original audience which was about 400 increased to 900; this was due to the disturbance created by the police. The meeting then proceeded harmoniously until Lake had nearly finished his address. The speaker then espied in the distance a dense mass of humanity led by almost the entire police force and a few boys who had received instructions and were shouting "Lynch him," "mob him," "pull him off the box," etc.

The audience, who at that time were greatly interested in the speaking turned in amazement and stood spell-bound at such a violent demonstration headed by the police. The crowd approached to within 100 feet of the speakers' stand. The police, being more courageous than their followers, madly rushed into the audience and commenced to push right and left all time crying out: "Get out of the road," and compelling the crowd to take to the sidewalk.

At this juncture Lake pointed out to the audience that this was simply another trick of the officers to block the sidewalks thereby giving them a pretext to break up the meeting. This angered the officers to such an extent that they rushed to the box and forcibly ejected the speaker from the stand. Lake asked the officer if he was under arrest. The officer answered "Yes."

The speaker then asked him what the charges were. The officer not being instructed did not reply. The crowd being indignant at the action of the police commenced to hiss whereupon Wallace mounted the stand and asked the audience to be peaceful and orderly, explaining that we were law abiding citizens and asked for nothing but our rights. "I, as a member of the Socialist Labor Party and having the honor to be its candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, demand my rights, the rights accorded to all American citizens, the right of free speech." The speaker resumed: "All we ask is that my friend here be allowed to continue his address and I will follow." The remarks of Wallace elicited rounds of applause from the audience.

The chief being absent at this time and the officers not knowing how to proceed released Lake whereupon he mounted the platform amid the cheers of the audience.

The speaker scarcely resumed when the chief again appeared, whereupon the speaker was dragged from the box and placed under arrest, the officer stating the charge was for obstructing the street. He immediately took Lake to police headquarters. The police, having at this time confiscated the box, Wallace, nothing daunted by the arrest of Lake immediately proceeded to address the crowd from terra firma, when he also was placed under arrest. The police telling him that the charges would be made known to him at police headquarters.

While these proceedings were being enacted the other comrades were busy distributing leaflets and selling pamphlets which were eagerly sought for.

When the prisoners were arraigned at the bar, the Recorder finding that there was no provision in the by-laws of the City Charter for obstructing the streets, the charge was changed to that of violation of Section 675 of the Penal Code. The comrades pleaded not guilty to the charge. The case was then adjourned until Wednesday morning. It was also decided that comrades Lake and Wallace appear before the Common Council at their next meeting on Tuesday and state the position of the Socialist Labor Party in the matter. By the expressions of indignation heard on all sides we figure a healthy increase in the vote this coming election.

Trail of Socialists Postponed.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The trials of John F. Wallace and Edmund F. Lake, the Socialist Labor Party men, arrested here Saturday night, for speaking in the street, have been postponed to Friday, October 11.

THE FIELD OF LABOR.

In the previous weekly review of the Field of Labor the results of the Steel Strike were summed up. Since then the abandoning of the Amalgamated has gone on apace, the latest lodge to declare its intention of leaving the Association being that of Bellaire, O., a very important steel town. At Cleveland the tin workers threaten to leave the Amalgamated.

Reports are also out that the Amalgamated may sever connections with the A. F. of L. Such a move will furnish Shaffer at least some help in letting himself down easy for his own blunders and treason. Clapper-clawing between the two gangs of fakirs will be relied on to keep the attention of the rank and file from removing the real seat of the trouble—fakirism in general. At present, it is Shaffer's move. He has charged Gompers, Mitchell and Sargent with having broken their promises to help him in the strike. To this Gompers and Mitchell reply with a challenge to Shaffer to prove his charges before a committee. So far, Shaffer is doing the ignoring act.

In the meantime Mr. Mitchell is having troubles of his own. He begins to see ahead a finish for him similar to Shaffer's. The delay he granted the barons by the last strike has been used by them in making themselves invulnerable in case of a strike. Nor is any election near this time to make them hesitate in the length to which they wish to go. How fraudulent was the claim of "victory" made by Mitchell & Company last October is now revealed by his own words. At Lake Lodge recently he said: "Complaints have come in thick and fast, that men have been discharged without cause, wages have been reduced and contracts violated," etc. Mitchell brazenly boasts of how promptly he furnishes scabs to fill the places of L. M. W. men when they "break" their contracts. How prompt are the capitalists now to punish their members who break the contract and what is Mitchell going to do about it? He said at Forest City a little over a week ago that he would advise the miners "to secure, PEACEABLY, IF YOU CAN, the 8-hour day, BUT if not peacefully, then AT ANY RATE." Behold this Anarchist, who has prevented the workers from using their ballots to redress their wrongs, now inciting to violence. Such language is the usual fakir precursor of defeat and indicates a fakir whose organization is marked for smashing by the trust and who, while in the pay of the capitalists, wishes to have his dupes believe he is radical and their true representative. And again, like many little business men, who, seeing their "business" ruined, talk wildly and anarchistically, so does Mitchell, whose business of dues collecting is to be interfered with. The extent of this interference is already shown by the statement of President Underwood, of the Erie, that "the demand that the coal operators shall not allow any one to enter the collieries without first showing the union card is radical and cannot be considered."

A blue outlook is that ahead for the textile workers of New England. A strike seems to be brewing in Fall River as a result of Borden's raise of 5 per cent. in the wages of spinners. The other employers refuse to pay the advance, and a strike may result. Such action would result in further raising the price of the cloth which Borden has cornered. A strike with its alleged anarchistic features, is thus to be created by a pillar of "law and order." At the same time agents are busy luring English textile workers here with glowing pictures of high wages, etc.

The Patterson mills have decided that hereafter no person who is not a house owner shall be employed in many departments. The tale here told of surplus labor is frightful.

The big strike that made the 7,000 men of the trust, the Standard Chain Company, idle, will be ended by a compromise that gives the men a very slight advance instead of the 10 to 20 per cent. increase they asked for.

At Savannah the machinists in the Plant shops refused to work on engines of the Southern railway and after a brief contest were successful.

A serious strike of expressmen is threatened in Boston. Two hundred are out, and to keep things moving the company put clerks on the wagon. Thus is the \$6 a week free-born aristocrat forced by his employer to do "rude, common work," and act as a scab.

Last reports give the South Side "L" in Chicago as being almost stopped by a strike of 215 out of the 250 employees on the system. The demands are for 25 cents a day increase for all hands and a better working schedule.

The fruits of the capitalist system continue to bank up in their awful proportions. The last annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission shows that during the year ending June 30, the number of casualties on the railroads reached the appalling proportions of 58,185, of whom 7,865 were deaths. Of those accidents over 42,000 were of employees, a rate at which a number equivalent to the whole force is injured and killed off in a few years! The total number of people killed and crippled, nearly 60,000 far exceeds the darkest records of the bloody South African war for a similar period. Such is the capitalist record of murder and anarchy.

RAILROAD FATALITIES.

In One Year a Darker Record Than the South African War.

The last annual report of the statisticians of the Interstate Commerce Commission indicates that the healthy growth of our railroad systems, which has been a marked feature of the past few years, has been maintained during the year ending June 30, 1900. The total length of single-track was 193,346 miles, an increase during the year of 4,051 miles, or more than that of any years since 1893. The aggregate length of railway track, including tracks of every kind, was 259,788.

The amount of railroad capital outstanding was \$11,491,034,960, which represents a capitalization of \$61,490 per mile. Of the total given, about \$5,750,000 existed in the form of stock, while the funded debt was about \$5,500,000. The amount of capital stock paying no dividend was \$3,176,000,698, or 54.3 per cent. of the total amount outstanding. The amount of dividends declared would be produced by an average rate of 5.23 per cent. on stock which dividend was declared.

For the operation of our roads there were required 37,663 locomotives, or 960 more than in the year preceding. The total number of cars of all classes in service was 1,450,838, an increase of 88,729 over the preceding year. This is the first year in the history of our railroads when the total number of employees has reached the million mark. To this great industrial army was paid out during the year \$77,264,841 in wages and salaries, an increase of \$131,756,580 over the amount paid during the fiscal year of 1895. The number of passengers carried during the year was 576,865,230, an increase over the previous year of 53,688,722. During the year 1,101,680,238 tons of freight was transported, an increase for the year of 142,000,000 tons. An analysis of these totals, both of passenger and freight, indicate that in both cases there was not merely a large increase, but an increase in the density of traffic. The gross earnings for the year were \$1,487,044,814, and the income from operations was \$525,610,303, an increase of \$68,975,184.

The above statistics are true indications of the great prosperity which the country has been enjoying for the last two or three years, and the steady nature of the growth of our railroad systems as compared with the spasmodic and exaggerated growth of twelve or fifteen years ago affords hope that the present prosperity will be long continued. One could wish that the closing figures given in the report regarding the safety both of employees and passengers, particularly of the former, were less distressing, for we find that the total number of casualties on account of railroad accidents during the year reached the huge total of 58,185; 7,865 of these unfortunate being killed and the others more or less seriously injured. Of the railway employees 2,550 were killed, 39,643 injured, while of the passengers 249 were killed and 4,128 injured. The list of slaughter, however, does not stop here, for we learn that the total number of persons other than employees and passengers killed was 5,096, and that 6,649 were injured. In this list of figures are included trespassers, of whom 4,346 were killed and 4,080 injured. It does not need these figures to teach us that the tracks of a railroad company form a hazardous highway for foot-passengers; but we were certainly not prepared for the record of slaughter at highway crossings, 750 people being killed at these man-traps and 1,350 injured. The splendid body of men who are engaged in the active operation of our railroads evidently carry on their daily duties at enormous risk to life and limb, as we learn from the fact that one out of every 399 employees was killed during the year, and one out of every 26 was injured. We have become so accustomed to these records of railroad slaughter that they have lost much of their meaning to us, else there would surely be an outcry against such a sacrifice of life—such a cruel maiming, and more or less complete disablement—as these figures indicate.

We believe somebody once asked: "Is not the life of a man worth more than that of a sheep?" The story of killing which these statistics bring annually to our notice, almost leaves one in doubt as to what, in certain quarters, the answer might be. We are aware that automatic couplers have been introduced and made compulsory, largely with a view to preventing this loss of life; but in view of the fact that the railroads are now so thoroughly equipped with them, we cannot help feeling disappointed that the casualty list shows so little signs of decrease. The United States people evidently do not realize the magnitude of this question. If they did, it would be agitated to the point at which some special inquiry would be made into the matter with a view to determining the cause of such a frightful loss of life, and the best means of preventing it. Fifty thousand injured and nearly 8,000 killed in a single year! We doubt whether the darkest records of the South African war would show a similar record in the same period of time.

—Scientific American.

The fusion ticket is a thing of beauty. There is a Republican, a Democrat, and a Gold-Democrat on it. The interests of gold and silver are the same, and both work to fleece the working class.

The man who killed Mr. Smith. Such is the calm record of the murderous rioting perpetrated by the capitalist class in Albany, notwithstanding the workingmen's friend, the New York "Journal," dubbed the strikers as the ones who did the rioting. But there'll come a day and it's coming fast, when the Fighting S. L. P. will crowd this and all other elements into one mass and with its Arm and Hammer ballot end their rule forever.

THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

The news from the Field of Capital for the week ending September 28, is not marked by any features of particular distinction.

Quite a little activity was displayed in the domain of electricity. In Philadelphia the last step in bringing all the electric lighting plants under one control was finished by the absorption of the Kensington Electric Light Company by the Philadelphia Electric Company.

In Ohio the Lake Shore Electric Company increased its capital from \$10,000 to \$86,000,000 and will absorb the four lines belonging to the Everett-Moore syndicate.

In Washington the Great Northern has decided to install electric locomotives in place of steam locomotives on its Cascade division. Electric power will also be installed in the roundhouses and shops for running all kinds of machinery. The electricity will be developed partly from water and partly from steam power. An electric railway is to be built from Pittsburg, Pa., to Washington, Pa., a distance of thirty miles, and it will pierce Mt. Washington on the south side of Pittsburg. A group of street railroads consolidated under the name of the Utica & Mohawk Valley Railway Company, including the Mohawk Valley Railway Co., Utica Belt Line & Suburban, Utica & Mohawk, Utica & Deerfield, Oneida Street Railroad and the Mohawk, Ilion & Frankfort Railroad.

An attempt will be made to pass control of the Erie Telegraph & Telephone Co., with Telephone, Telegraph & Cable Co. of America, over to C. W. Morse, former associate of Tammany in Ice Trust.

The Standard Oil which is the real power behind the T. T. & C. Co. of A. is carrying the war still farther into copper by getting control of the world's supply of copper, whereby they have been able to sandbag various people into a very lamblike attitude.

An important move was the incorporation of the Commercial Pacific Cable Co. to connect New York with San Francisco from the latter city to extend to the Philippines via Hawaii Silver bug Mackay is one of the leading bugs under this chip.

The Steel Trust is preparing plans to concentrate various of its plants in a new plant at West Homestead, to cover forty acres. The Eastern Bridge Works will be centered in the same way at Pency, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., the trust controlled by John Pitzinger, H. C. Frick and A. W. Mellon, has increased its capital from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000. The old surplus, it is said, has been used for the purchase of the paint supply business.

A census report just issued shows a rapid growth in the paper industry. The total capital is \$167,507,713, a gain of \$6.5 per cent. The total number of wage-earners employed is 9,656, total wages \$20,746,428.

A most interesting report is that of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the past fiscal year. According to it, the total length of single track was 193,346 miles, an increase during the year of 4,051 miles, or more than any other year since 1893. The capitalization was equal to \$61,490 per mile. For the operation of the roads were required 37,663 locomotives, or 960 more than in the year preceding.

The total number of cars of all classes in service was 1,450,838, an increase of 88,729 over the preceding year. This is the first year when the total number of employees reached the million mark. To this great army was paid in wages and salaries \$77,264,841. The total number of passengers carried was 576,865,230, an increase of 53,688,722. During the year 1,101,680,238 tons of freight was transported, an increase of 142,000,000 tons. The gross earnings for the year were \$1,487,044,814. In the Field of Labor appears a statement of the frightful loss of life and limb that accompanied the operation of these roads.

An important announcement is that of the intention of the U. S. Corporation to buy from a Chicago man 4,000,000 acres of coal, iron and timber land in West Virginia, and Kentucky for \$16,000,000. Another big reported deal is that of the Clarksburg Fuel Co., organized by interests identified with the Fairmount Coal Co., through which arrangements have been completed for acquiring nine or ten companies, with an annual output of 1,000,000 tons.

A despatch from Philadelphia reiterates that the Pittsburgh and Western, the Ohio River R. R. and the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling will be merged into the Baltimore & Ohio.

It is said that the American Lime & Stone Company, capital, \$6,000,000, will soon be incorporated under Pennsylvania laws.

Turning abroad, a significant fact was the contract given an American firm to deliver 2,000,000 watches in London during the next 12 months. The order was secured on competition bidding with German and Swiss firms and is said to be the largest of its kind ever given. A big steamship consolidation is that of Edward Hain & Son, of St. Ives, who have consolidated their 22 steamship companies. A Spanish Iron Trust has been formed of all three iron companies at Bilbao, capital \$14,475,000.

Among the plunder bludgeoned by capital out of labor is the net "earnings" of the Steel Trust for the six months amounting to \$54,000,000, according to a report current in the Stock Exchange. The record of small fleecers who went to the wall in September thus far shows commercial failures of \$5,302,420. The number of failures the past week was 227 in the United States against 201 last year for the corresponding period.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

PLAYING WITH LOADED DICE

Gompers' and Mitchell's Scheme to Win Out Against Shaffer.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 26.—When President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, read the open letter issued by President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, and John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, in reply to his statement charging them with the responsibility for the failure of the steel strike, he said he would accept their challenge and was ready to submit to an investigation as to the truth of his charges.

"I have no objections," said he, "to the men named by Mr. Gompers to act as a committee of investigation, but as he always looks to arbitration, that is what I always agree to. I desire to go to the foot of this matter, and will select as my man Simon Burns, president of the Knights of Labor and the National Window Glass Workers' Association. Mr. Burns can choose a second man and Gompers and Mitchell the third party."

Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell, have challenged Shaffer to prove his statements that they pledged support to the cause of the steel strikers and then withheld it. Gompers and Mitchell signed and issued an open letter to Shaffer in which they ask him to submit the affair to an investigating committee of three.

In Shaffer's statement, it was said: "We especially relied upon the American Federation of Labor, with which body we have been affiliated ever since its inception. The American Federation gave us not one cent. The report that financial help came from the national lodge of the Mine Workers is absolutely false—we received nothing."

The statement goes on to say that Shaffer arranged for Gompers to meet Morgan and effect a settlement, and that "Mr. Morgan gave up his vacation, went to New York and waited for Mr. Gompers who failed to appear, nor has he since explained why he neglected our interests." Shaffer in his statement also says: "We waited for the coal miners and railroad men to be called out. They were willing to come, as thousands assured us, but they have not been called and the Trust was more sure that, with other organized labor bodies against us, we must be defeated."

In the Gompers-Mitchell challenge they say: "There was published in the New York papers a statement purporting to emanate from you, in which grave charges and insinuations are made by you against the undersigned."

"We believe that you should have the fullest latitude in justifying your course and your charges, and at the same time pillory us if we deserve it."

"On the other hand, you will realize the impossibility of our allowing your charges and insinuations to go broadcast and stand unanswered and unchallenged. We submit the following proposition to you:

"First—That a committee of three shall meet you in Pittsburgh, Washington, D. C., or New York for the purpose of hearing and determining the charges and insinuations you have made against us."

"Second—That if the committee find us guilty of your charges and insinuations we will resign from the presidency of the American Federation of Labor and the vice-presidency of the Cigar Maker's International Union, from the presidency of the United Mine Workers of America and from the second vice-presidency of the American Federation of Labor."

"Third—That the committee shall consist of three members of organized labor, to be selected by you from the lists here submitted: Martin Fox, President, or Joseph Valentine, Vice-President, Iron Moulders' Union; John Phillips, Secretary, United Hatters; Secretary Tilden or Organizer Spencer, United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers; James Lynch, President, or J. W. Bramwood, Secretary, International Typographical Union; Martin O. Higgins, President, International Printing Pressmen's Union, M. Dolphin, President, or H. B. Perham, Secretary, Order of Railway Telegraphers; William H. Frazier, Secretary, International Seamen's Union; E. Lewis Evans, Secretary, Tobacco Workers' International Union; Jere L. Sullivan, Secretary, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance; Mr. Feeney, President, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders; William Huber, President, International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; Thomas Atkinson, Secretary, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners; James A. Cable, Secretary, Coopers' International Union; W. E. Klapetky, Secretary, Journeymen Barbers' International Union; John Mulholland, President, International Association Allied Metal Mechanics."

"If you prefer that the committee should consist of men active in the labor movement whose organizations are unaffiliated with the American Federation of Labor, you may select the names of either of the following gentlemen to compose the committee in whole or in part: P. H. Morrissey, Grand Master Order of Railway Trainmen

A BUNCH OF 'EM.

TYPE OF DOGUS SOCIALISTS AND NOTORIOUS SEEKERS.

Five Members Determine the Action of a Club Claiming a Membership of Seventy-Five—S. L. P. Objected to Because It "Mixes" the Political and Economic Movements.

The Asheville Socialist club held a meeting at the Central Labor union hall Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. There was a fair attendance and J. B. White, president of the club, occupied the chair. The subject of the meeting was to take steps towards affiliating the club with the socialist party whose headquarters are at St. Louis, and the preliminaries were effected and will be completed at an early date.

The movement was supported and approved by the members and it was further decided to establish ward branches as soon as possible.

There are enrolled in the club at present seventy-five members, of these twenty-five have already subscribed themselves as active members to the new Asheville branch of the socialist party. J. W. Summers, secretary of the club, has been very active in organizing and carrying the work forward.

The following clause in the constitution of the club, will be embodied in the constitution adopted by the Asheville branch of the socialist party: "The principles of socialism as we conceive them, are industrially, therapeutically or common ownership by the people of all the means of production and distribution, that is all land and capital; politically, the administration by the people of these for the common benefit of all; and virtually the making of the golden rule into the common law of the land in all conditions of life."

ASHVILLE, N. C., Sept. 25.—The above notice appeared in the Asheville "Gazette," September 18. The meeting referred to was on Sunday, September 15, about 4 o'clock. Instead of a fair attendance as stated, there were just eight people present, of whom four are not members of the club. Mr. Summers made a motion that the club should join the "Socialist" party—Social Democracy—with headquarters at St. Louis. Before the question was called I asked for the floor, stating my objection to such a motion, which was that there were only 15 members present and the club claimed 75 members, therefore, a question of such importance should not be voted on, at a meeting where only five members were present. Then Mr. Horton interrupted me, saying: "It is no use, Comrade Schultz, I know what you will say, and I know that Comrade Summers surely will start a branch of the Socialist Party, and you cannot start a section here of the Socialist Labor Party. Therefore, I move we join." I protested, but in vain, as everything was made up beforehand. Mr. Horton then spoke as follows:

"You all know or should know, that there are two socialist parties, one with headquarters at St. Louis, the other, the S.L.P., with headquarters at New York, of which Mr. Schultz here is a member, etc. Now, Mr. Summers will organize a branch of the 'Socialist Party' and everything is settled, and it is no use for you or anybody else to try and organize something else, because there is no room for two parties."

After Mr. Horton was through, I asked him the following questions: "Did you not tell me, when you came to me at the time this club was started, 'Whenever we are ready to join any political party, you will have your say and I mine, and whatever the club decides, that must be done, but there shall be fair play?'"

I also asked: "Is it not only fair to let me speak for the S.L.P., as you often have abused my party, and if I protested and wanted a hearing, I always was told the time was too short for a debate?"

But as everything was settled beforehand, just as Mr. Horton said, I could get no hearing. Being accused different times of bringing discord into the club by pointing out the errors of some of the leading comrades, and some of the would-be-know-everything-but-really-know-nothings, I waited patiently for an answer from Summers and Horton, but no answer came, then I challenged Mr. J. W. Summers to a debate at any time and place he may appoint at my expense. The subject to be: "That the S.L.P. is the only genuine socialist party in the United States, and the Socialist Party only a Reform Party."

There was an uproar and I was called a lot of names and the President, a poster by the name of J. B. White, said: "I know all about the S.L.P. I object to it because it mixes up the political movement with the labor movement" and more of such trash. Of course, I could not help laughing about such gross ignorance of a man, who is over eight months a member of a "socialist club." I told Mr. White that such utterances were so silly and showed such gross ignorance that I would not answer it, but that he was reading a little more and not the "Appeal to Nonsense" but a genuine Socialist Labor paper such as THE PEOPLE.

Well, instead of arguments I simply received insults and was told I always made "disturbance and did not know how to behave in meetings," etc. Maybe the gentlemen wanted me to swallow their rot and be quiet when they abuse the S.L.P. to which none would be eligible as a member, because of their gross ignorance and the ambition to be leaders.

These gentlemen call themselves the "leaders of Socialism" and "Socialists." A nice lot of leaders! Better misleaders if you remember the statement of Mr. White as quoted before.

cialist party." My friend answered him, "We have already too many parties, let us join the S.L.P., and done with it! In my opinion the S.L.P. is the only real Socialist party."

Now, this same Mr. Horton was the first man who signed his name as a member of a branch of the "S.P." The branch was organized with five members, just enough to start one. Mr. Horton's act is an inconsistency; after his statement, made by a man, who claims to be authority on "socialism and on scientific socialism," a man who is now writing a book of which he claims that it shall be "a book on socialism as never was written before," a man who claims to know and to have read every work on socialism! Surely such gross ignorance and inconsistency should not be combined in such a man. Mr. Summers, the man leader, stated once, he never would join the S.L.P., because they issue charters, and he did not want charters, that was "un-American," etc.

Now, Messrs. Horton and Summers, I have challenged you, you have tried to make fun of that. I repeat my challenge, you both have abused the name of the S.L.P. I have offered at different times to enlighten you, but under some pretext or another, you have put it off and played a little game behind the curtains. I called you my personal friends, but friend or no friend, he who insults and abuses the S.L.P. knowingly and willingly as you both have done, insults me, therefore gentlemen, I repeat my challenge. If you accept it, I will say you are only ignorant and misinformed. If you don't accept it I will say you are not only ignorant, but you are false and corrupt, like the leaders of the party you have joined, and a fit addition to them. Birds of a feather flock together. We the members of the S.L.P., don't accept or tolerate leaders, we try to train every member to become well informed on the subject of socialism, but you try to keep the workers in ignorance so you can mislead them. But even to mislead men you should be well-informed and try to know what you want yourselves, otherwise you may stumble and fall over your own tactics. One thing is sure, if you were real socialists, you would not have acted as you did.

CARL SCHULTZ.

37 S. Main street.

INCIPIENT ANARCHISTS.

Small Cigar Manufacturers Who "Stand Up Defiantly."

The capitalist process of crushing out competition, producing the Trust on the one hand, and on the other either drilling the intelligent people into Socialists, or inciting the unintelligent into schemes to avoid the inevitable, with the inevitable result of pushing them either into crookedness or to the craziness of which Anarchy is but a manifestation, is proceeding undisturbed. Say what the politicians and their fellows may, the process is going on. How steadily the crushing process proceeds may be gathered from the following circular.

CIGAR STORE KEEPERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

Important to all Cigar Store Keepers.

New York, Sept. 24, 1901.

Dear Sir: The Tobacco Trust, not content with its absolute control of the manufacturing and distributing fields of the various branches of the tobacco line, has, in its greed, encroached upon the retail line of the cigar and tobacco business, and is now trying, through its agency, THE UNITED STATES CIGAR STORES CO., to stifle competition and acquire entire control of the tobacco trade.

To attain this object, and with the intent of driving the retail dealers out of business, The United States Cigar Stores Co., as you no doubt are already aware, is establishing various retail cigar stores throughout the United States and in the City of New York especially, and is selling its goods at prices below cost.

Every cigar store keeper, singly, must soon be driven to give up business under such ruinous competition, as it would be simply suicidal for him to endeavor to cope with the millions of capital in back of the Tobacco Trust.

It therefore behooves the retail cigar store keeper, if he would remain in business and retain the meagre living he derives therefrom, to unite and co-operate with his fellow retail dealers and devise ways and means for meeting this new danger which threatens his means of livelihood.

Accordingly, the Cigar Store Keepers' Protective Association has been devised, a meeting of which was held on the 18th inst., which was well attended, and those present appointed a committee on organization, who have decided to hold the next meeting of said association at Liberty Hall, No. 255-261 E. Houston street, New York City, on Friday, Sept. 27, 1901, at 8 o'clock p. m. sharp.

Every cigar store keeper who has his own interests at heart ought to be interested in this project, and you are therefore earnestly requested to attend said meeting and we have no doubt that we will overcome not only this new danger, but the old one as well.

Respectfully yours,

THE COMMITTEE.

The meeting took place. The most incoherent thoughts were expressed, except the thoughts of the one Socialist present. How readily these smoked-out middle class graytates towards Anarchy was illustrated on the occasion. Hows went up from certain corners the instant the word Socialism was mentioned. The howlers were the crooks who are trying to exploit the unsuspecting rank and file, and who, finding one business sinking are trying to start the business of fakery. One remark made by the crooks present was significant in that it betrayed the identity of the crook middle class workerman or labor fakir. The remark was: "No politics!" "No politics!" the instant the Socialist theory of economics was mentioned. It was, indeed, a significant circumstance.

THE WORKING CLASS ISSUE.

(Continued from page 1.)

Straus's Macy store in Manhattan or their Abraham & Straus store in Brooklyn, etc.; little lives outraged and ruined whether in the tenements of Holy Bishop Potter's Holy Trinity, or those of Astor or those of Martin Engel of "De Ate." Why will they not change those things? Because being of the robber class, their wealth would be reduced, reduced both by the expense of putting the children to school and by having to pay higher wages for "their" labor, which would then be reduced in supply and made up of adults better able to maintain prices.

The Cits, however, are not tongue-tied when it comes to telling of their own grievances—the blackmail and heavy taxes of Tammany. Tammany charges them too much blackmail for allowing them anarchistically to violate the laws especially the "labor" laws. Tammany charges too much taxes to maintain its enormous machine. The business of government like all others must eliminate the middle-man and so they want to down Dick Croker, the Crime Broker. The class-conscious workmen will simply regard one as the principal and the other as the agent and smash them both at the ballot-box. What matters it to him whether Tammany charges heavy blackmail or not? If taxes were lowered the amount so reduced would never reach the worker's pocket—any more than the thousands of dollars Croker's son spends on a bull-pup and steaks for him such as workmen's teeth never touch, would have gone into the wage earner's pocket, if young Croker hadn't spent it. No more would the wage earner get the reduced amount than he would receive the money Harry Lehr, the unspeakable, squandered like water at Newport for a Incheon given expressly to poodles—\$25 or so a plate—among the poodles being Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's, the latter "oldy" the wife of a prominent Tammanyite and Bryanite. The money the capitalist spends in taxes is stolen from the worker first-hand in the Croker Metropolitan Traction Company, the Vanderbilt railroads, etc., and he never gets it again. The language of the Cits to the workers to fight for lower taxes is only a specimen of the conduct of a lawless class full-blown and insolent with "their" stolen wealth, who add insult to injury: the workers having been their meat in the shop, also of right should be their foot-meat at election time.

"The Socialist Labor Party says plainly that it will tax the capitalist class to the full extent of its power, it means to tax far more than Tammany ever did, but unlike Tammany the money thus received will be used for schools for the children, support for the children where necessary, used to provide homes for the workers, to furnish free legal and medical attendance, aid in pensions for the aged and crippled, etc.

"As to municipal ownership, the Socialist Labor Party's programme as before issued is our standard; that programme gives the working class complete control of the work acquired for their benefit. A conspicuous example of capitalist dishonesty is shown by the fact that whereas in the former municipal campaign all the four parties then opposed to the Socialist Labor Party, 'ad vocated' municipal ownership, this year by common consent they have dropped it. Were they dishonest then or are they dishonest now? Both.

"Many a well-bellied orator tells you that he fights for all the people. Put him down at once as a rogue, whether he be a Cit, a Tammanyite or an Australian aborigine, known as kangaroo. Tell him there are two peoples today, and he can stand for one exclusively or for the other exclusively, but not for both at the same time, and for the reason before given, viz., that profits are stolen wages. A man can go north and south simultaneously as well as he can stand at one and the same time for higher wages and higher dividends. There is nothing mysterious in fact that the smooth-tongued demagogue who says he stands for all the people, whenever the test comes, always stands for the capitalist. There must be two of them, there must be ALL of them. But the worker could exist if every capitalist was in the bottom of the sea. There needs to be only ONE of them for him. Bill Nye in one of his funny essays says that there are only two persons, who, while being single individuals, may properly use the word 'we'; one is the editor of a newspaper, the other is the owner of a tape-worm. Here Bill stopped. We might go further and say the interest of the incloser of the tape-worm would be to get absolutely rid of the parasite. The two are living off the same food, prepared all by the one man. The man lives just to the extent that he gets rid of the thing, when he gets clean rid of it, he gets all his food and is fully a man. There are no 'mutual interests' to him between himself and the worm. The worm, on the contrary, draws all his food from the man. It is absolutely necessary for the worm that a man should be in order that the worm may be. The worm lives just to the extent that he gets the man's grub, and yet if he were to eat it all, both would die, whereas in the reverse case only one, the worm, dies.

If, therefore, the worm could talk, his language, on being attacked by the man, would necessarily be interlarded with the words 'we,' 'our,' 'us,' he would say: 'our interests are mutual,' 'one cannot exist without the other,' etc., etc. Such is the reason for similar language to workmen by society's tape-worm, the capitalist class and its representatives, wherever the workers may make any effort towards getting rid of the parasite. Workmen, the only representatives for you are those who by word-and actions, the loudest words of all—stand at all times and at all places for LABOR EXCLUSIVELY, absolutely and unqualifiedly—stand for it 100 per cent, 60 seconds in the minute, 60 minutes in the hour, 24 hours in the day, and 365 1/4 days in the year. Those men are the candidates of the Socialist Labor party, and it is your duty to vote for them.

THE COST OF LIVING.

A United States Consul Gives a Hint as to How It May Be Reduced.

A consular report from Vienna, states that the comparatively high prices obtaining there for beef, mutton and pork put these meats beyond the reach of the working class, who taxed by hard labor stand the most in need of strength-giving food.

The report goes on to say that a governmental decree issued some years ago, gave legal permission to sell horse meat as an article of food.

Horses and donkeys after they are worn out, are slaughtered to supply food for the working class of Vienna. The prices range from five to seven cents per pound, the same cuts in beef averaging from twenty to twenty-four cents per pound. The horsemeat is also worked up into cheap sausages.

There are 185 horse meat butcher shops in Vienna. In the restaurants that serve horse meat the fact must be designated in a special column of the bill of fare.

The report describes the meat and attractive appearance of the shops, and the precautions taken by the authorities to prevent the use of diseased animals. Inspectors examine the animals for tubercles, ulcers, glanders, etc.

As the United States Consular service is a bureau the sole object of which is to gather information for use of the capitalist-class of this country, this report is evidently a hint to the capitalists here of one way in which to furnish cheap food for the American workman.

One of the reasons given for the number of wage increase strikes in this country in this year of "unexamined prosperity," is the assertion that the cost of living is constantly increasing. This every household knows is true.

Meats have long been excessively high, and the choice cuts are away beyond the purchasing power of the wage worker. Even pork is becoming a working class luxury. Vegetables are high also. Potatoes, the staple of the working class table, were never dearer—in proportion to the rate of wages. Fruit this year is out of the question for wage workers.

The capitalist papers and other mouthpieces of the employers are advising the workers to live more plainly. A number of demonstrations of how to live on nothing have been made recently.

One paper says the American workman's family wastes what would keep a European workman's family.

Another suggestion made by various writers is that cheap cuts of meat are more nutritious than the expensive ones. According to them, the workman is starving himself, eating high-priced meats of poor food value, while he scorns the cheap, but highly nutritious liver, lights, and other scraps.

Instead of potatoes, they say, eat rice or corn, which, according to their showing contain more food value than the potato.

The Massachusetts bureau of labor advises the purchase of prepared foods. Other bureaus have shown that most of these foods are "preserved" in a manner highly dangerous to health.

There is no doubt but that the droughts of the past summer curtailed crops, hence the increase in prices. But aside from that the fact remains that even in favorable years meat prices are high in proportion to wages.

Government statistics show that the meat supply does not keep pace with the increase in population. In 1894 there were nearly three heads of horned cattle, about five sheep and thirty-eight swine less than in 1860 for every hundred inhabitants. Even in the years where there is an apparent increase in the production of meat, it is of no benefit to the working class; as their purchasing power is continually going down the increased meat production must seek a foreign market. As the years go by the working class must of necessity under capitalism, eat less and less meat, and resort more and more to what our forefathers considered offal.

The owner of a "little home" has received a halo from the Paterson mill owners. No person who is not a house owner will be employed hereafter in many departments. The reason given for this is that the house owners are more docile and are never inclined to go into strikes. Those who do not own houses, according to the Paterson mill owners, are "anarchists," and it is patriotic to get workers who are not "anarchists," and who will not, because they must protect their "little home," go on strike to increase their wages, shorten their hours, or better their condition in any way. The Paterson capitalist is the equal to his fellow anywhere. He knows how to use everything for the purpose of grinding more profits out of his wage slaves.

worm, the capitalist class and its representatives, wherever the workers may make any effort towards getting rid of the parasite. Workmen, the only representatives for you are those who by word-and actions, the loudest words of all—stand at all times and at all places for LABOR EXCLUSIVELY, absolutely and unqualifiedly—stand for it 100 per cent, 60 seconds in the minute, 60 minutes in the hour, 24 hours in the day, and 365 1/4 days in the year. Those men are the candidates of the Socialist Labor party, and it is your duty to vote for them.

CONNECTICUT'S CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

In the Public Acts of 1901—State of Connecticut, Pages 94-5 and 6, Chapter 146, will be found House Bill No. 95, of which we will try and lay the contents in its simplest form before the readers of THE PEOPLE.

Section 1 reads:—The question is hereby submitted to the electors of this State whether a convention shall or shall not be called for the purpose of forming, in the manner and under the limitations and restrictions of this act, a form of a constitution for the State of Connecticut to be proposed to the electors of this State for their adoption or rejection.

"The annual town meetings which shall be held in the several towns in this State on the first Monday of October, 1901, for the election of town officers, shall also be held for the purpose of deciding said question and in those towns of this State which do not elect town officers on the first Monday of October there shall be special town meetings on said first Monday of October, 1901, for the purpose of deciding said question."

Sec. 2.—"The ballots shall contain only the words 'Constitutional Convention, Yes or No.' The ballots for or against the calling of said convention shall be placed in the same official envelope with ballots for town officers."

Sec. 3.—"Providing that if it shall be ascertained in the manner hereinbefore provided that said convention has been called by the electors of this State the Governor shall call a special election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1901, for the purpose of electing delegates to such convention and notice that said delegates are to be elected shall be given in the warning of said special election."

Sec. 4.—"The said convention shall consist of one delegate from each town in the State and shall possess the same qualifications now required for a representative in the general assembly."

Sec. 5.—"The said delegates shall meet in convention at the capital in Hartford on the first Wednesday of January next succeeding their election. Said convention SHALL BE THE FINAL JUDGE OF THE ELECTION RETURNS AND QUALIFICATIONS OF ITS OWN MEMBERS."

Sec. 6.—"Said convention shall frame under and in accordance with the limitations and restrictions of this act, a form of constitution for this State to be submitted to the electors of this State for approval or disapproval IN THE MANNER WHICH SAID CONVENTION MAY PRESCRIBE."

LIMITATIONS.

Sec. 8.—"Said convention shall have power to embody and shall not embody in said proposed constitution or in any article to be separately submitted as aforesaid, any provision whereby any town may or can cease to exist as a separate town, except whereby any town having a city within its limits may be merged into such city so that such city may stand in place of such town and become vested with all the powers, rights and functions of such town."

Sec. 9.—"Said convention shall not have any power to embody in said proposed constitution or in any separate article any provision whereby any town can cease to have at any time at least one representative in the house of representatives."

Sec. 11.—"Every delegate to the convention shall before entering upon the duties of his office make solemn oath or affirmation that he will faithfully discharge the duties of said office to the best of his ability."

Such are the important parts of the call for the constitutional convention. It will very easily be seen that the capitalist spirit in Connecticut is awakening. We certainly need a more perfect system of representation, and it has been standing in the State platform of the Socialist Labor Party for some years. At present each little town with its population of 5,000, has as many representatives as Hartford with a population of 79,000, or New Haven or Bridgeport.

This proportionate representation is being sung by very nearly all the city papers, while the country districts think that their power is to be clipped, and they oppose it very strongly and very surely their fears have some grounds. A growing capitalist community cannot afford to have its interests opposed by a majority of the legislators who come to Hartford biennially to spend the winter, talking about putting a bounty upon woodchucks and rabbits and each time a measure is up in the interest of some rich corporation they make it necessary for the employment of a drove of lobbyists very nearly as large as the legislature itself to put such a measure through the House. How much easier it is to elect men of their own class such as the Senator from Hartford who is credited with saying a dollar a day is wages enough for any man. There is a man who knows his class interests! So the fight seems to be between the country (farmers and small business men and middle class) and cities (large manufacturers, brokers, politicians, crooks, etc.)

We say the fight "seems to be," but if you will notice there are no limitations on stopping free speech or breaking up working class meetings. Let us look at the present constitution and see what it says: Article 1, Sec. 1.—"All men, when they form a social compact are equal in rights, and no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive public emoluments or privileges from the community."

Sec. 2.—"That all political power is

inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their benefit AND THAT THEY HAVE AT ALL TIMES AN UNDENIABLE AND INDEFENSIBLE RIGHT TO ALTER THEIR FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN SUCH A MANNER AS THEY MAY THINK EXPEDIENT."

That is very strong language to have in the constitution of a State, and don't you think such an article had better be dropped from our public declarations?

But there are several more sections that look very wrong to our capitalist masters. Look at Section 5: "Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects being responsible for the abuse of that liberty."

Sec. 6.—"No law shall ever be passed to curtail or restrain the liberty of speech, or of the press."

Such declarations are most dangerous to the upholders of the capitalist system, for there are men of the working class who are being pinched by the wage system, men who have been reading and studying the opinions of great thinkers and have become so convinced that they are right that they are really taking advantage of those privileges accorded us by our forefathers to exercise the constitutional right of free speech and explain their ideas to their fellow wage-slaves and urge them to organize into a compact political body to take control of the machinery of government and use it for the benefit of the wage-working class according to the rights of the people expressed in Section 2 of the present constitution.

Such is the question of the constitutional convention and it is our opinion that with the freedom of speech in danger it is to the advantage of the wage working class to leave the old constitution untouched, until the class interest of the workers shall rivet them into a compact, energetic and courageous body, knowing their rights, and ready to maintain them under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party. Then will we change the constitution to fit the conditions of the great wage working majority of our people and with magnanimity to our enemies we will accord them the privilege of going to work at something useful to society and join that class to which all rightfully belong, "The Working Class." Remember Virginia.

Conn. State Committee, Socialist Labor Party, Hartford, Conn., Sept. 30.

SOCIALISM
WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT
SEEKS TO ACCOMPLISH.

The whole subject of Socialism and the Socialist Republic is entirely covered by the following books, published by the Literary Agency of the Socialist Labor Party. Every Workman should read them.

WHAT MEANS THIS STRIKE? A lecture delivered at New Bedford, Mass., by Daniel De Leon, editor of the "Daily People," the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. 16mo. Paper, 5 cents.

REFORM OR REVOLUTION. A lecture delivered at Boston, Mass., by Daniel De Leon, editor of the "Daily People," the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. 16mo. Paper, 5 cents.

SOCIALISM. By William Scholl McClure. A paper read before the Albany Press Club. 16mo. Paper, 5 cents.

THE WORKING CLASS. Translated from the German and adapted to America by Daniel De Leon, editor of the "Daily People," the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. 16mo. Paper, 5 cents.

THE CAPITALIST CLASS. Translated from the German and adapted to America by Daniel De Leon, editor of the "Daily People," the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. 16mo. Paper, 5 cents.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE. Translated from the German and adapted to America by Daniel De Leon, editor of the "Daily People," the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. 16mo. Paper, 5 cents.

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC. Translated from the German and adapted to America by Daniel De Leon, editor of the "Daily People," the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. Paper, 5 cents.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM FROM UTOPIA TO SCIENCE. By Frederick Engels. Translated from the German by Daniel De Leon, editor of the "Daily People," the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. 16mo. Paper, 5 cents.

VALUE, PRICE AND PROFIT. By Karl Marx. Edited by his daughter, Eleanor Marx Aveling. With an introduction and annotations by Lucien Sanial. 12mo. Cloth, 50 cents.

TAXATION. By Lucien Sanial, formerly editor of "The People," the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. 8vo. Paper, 5 cents.

THE NEW TRUSTS, THE MIDDLE CLASS, GERMAN TRADE UNIONISM. By Lucien Sanial, formerly editor of "The People," the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. Three essays in one volume. 8vo. Paper, 5 cents.

MANIFESTO OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY. By Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. Authorized English translation. Edited and annotated by Frederick Engels. 12mo. Paper, 10 cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 24 New Reade St. New York.

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Barges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Peachtree ave., Newark, N. J.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 488

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 K 4 New Reade street. Secretary, K. Wallberg. 408

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 312 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.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P. meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets second Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday or month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." 423

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, Newark, N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P. Headquarters and free reading room, 205 1/2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 2 p. m. Foresters' Temple, 129 1/2 W. First street, corner Spring. 435

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, Westville Branch meets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie Co., S. L. P., meets 1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee st. Everybody welcome. Open air meetings every Sunday evening, corner Main and Church sts.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A., 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy st., San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

THE PARIS COMMUNE

is a landmark as being the first administration managed by the Working Class. Consequently the workingman should be familiar with the history of the Commune—its birth, its growth, its death. The capitalist press has persistently distorted the facts relative to the Commune, and Socialists, more than any one else

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888..... 2,048
In 1892..... 21,157
In 1896..... 36,564
In 1900..... 34,191



A system that says to labor "You shall take what I offer you without a word of remuneration, without any conference as to its justice; you shall take it or you shall move your family two hundred miles before you can earn a dollar," is as real a system of slavery as anything that was ever endured in the North or any of the Southern States, for the man is utterly unable to resist his circumstances.

Wendell Phillips.

TO THE LIBELOUS "BROOKLYN STANDARD UNION."

We gladly step aside and give the editorial floor to the writer of the below letter. Its contents, addressed to a calumniating capitalist publishing concern, and breathing the firm, intrepid spirit of the Fighting S. L. P., form a fit obverse to the complaint, published elsewhere in this issue, by which the Socialist Labor Party summons the libeler to appear before the Courts of his own Capitalist System, and before a jury of his peers make good his attempted assassination of character, or stand branded before the community.

This is the letter:

Editor Standard Union:—Unworthy, indeed, must be the cause that seeks to bolster itself up with falsehoods; and slight is the respect due the perpetrators of the article which appeared in your paper of Wednesday the 18th instant, concerning the Socialist Labor Party.

I had not thought to speak on this matter, for the Party needs not my defense, but, as a Socialist, and because I am such, I would put myself on record as an enemy of Anarchy in whatever form it takes, whether it be the assassination of the physical presence, or of character.

To be a Socialist, well becomes me. In my veins flows the blood of American Patriots. The sister of a soldier of the Civil War, daughter of an Abolitionist, grand-daughter of a revolutionary soldier, who was with the Patriot Army from the beginning to the end of that seven years' struggle, it seems right and natural for me to espouse what is known in this generation as Scientific Socialism.

For Socialism is right. It is truth. It is based upon the enlightened study of and reasoning upon, historical facts. Founded upon the principles of science, it can consistently predict the New Social Order. The principles of Socialism are revolutionary; hence the Socialist Labor Party, the party founded upon these principles, is a revolutionary party.

Its personnel corresponds with its principles. The men of the Party are men, not cowards. Men such as trouble-makers require—manly, intelligent, self-respecting, honorable and mentally well-balanced, because the study of Socialism broadens, regulates and ennobles character. They are mostly wage-workers, whose spare moments are not employed in drinking, gambling, or helping to degrade women; but in such earnest thought and study as becomes men in training for the coming Social Order.

The Socialist Labor Party is a regularly organized and enrolled political party. Seeking votes, not by the dishonest ways of the old parties, but by convincing those who are willing to listen and learn its principles and aims. Its weapon is the ballot. Is this Anarchy?

Brasen indeed is the tongue and pen that dares say men of the Socialist Labor Party "applauded Czolgosz," the Anarchist murderer. The article to which I refer, was conceived in cowardice, written in crass ignorance, and spawned all over with the poison of a venomous nature.

Socialism is frank, fearless, and works in the open. It says: "He who hath ears to hear, let him hear." But its chief efforts are among the poor, exploited wealth-producers, because "OUT OF ITS OWN BODY THE PINIONS MUST GROW WITH WHICH THE BIRD WOULD FLY."

Anarchy is a twin monster, with two bodies; each possessed of a false tongue and a murderous right hand. Each has adherents, one organized and the other unorganized. The weapon of both is the bullet. From the ranks of unorganized Anarchy sprang the murderer, Czolgosz. That wing of the monster is now silent. But organized Anarchy, entrenched in power, is talking with its false mouthpieces; the Christian (D) pulpites and the press, inciting to street riots, causing lawlessness—the beating of a man for preferring to keep on his hat; the heinous killing of one for no stronger reason than that he "looked suspicious." This Anarchy that incites these and like lawless acts, too numerous to mention, is an Anarchist press that incites street gaming for whom no schools are provided, and who are, consequently, in waiting for crime—and thugs about

town, except "citizens," to create disturbance and riot against the speakers of the Socialist Labor Party. Using every effort to induce them to physical retaliation, that their meetings may be broken up and their Cause discredited.

The crimes of Anarchy, with its two false tongues and two blood-stained hands, prove that the law-abiding Socialist Labor Party, is to-day the sole representative of law and order.

And may the day, of its triumph soon come. Then will toll the death knell of Anarchy in both its hideous forms.

H. A. LORING, M. D.

Brooklyn, Sept. 25.

Needless to say the Comrade's letter was suppressed by the "Brooklyn Standard Union." When have malicious libelers ever been known to cleanse themselves of their leprosy?

THE "INSECT ANARCHIST."

Sometime during the early months of 1896 (the exact date has slipped from the clipping, but could easily be ascertained from the files of the Chicago paper in question,) the "Illinois Staats-Zeitung," a capitalist paper, had an article in which a passage occurred, of which the below is a faithful rendition in English:

"We have always been of the opinion that it takes the devil to drive out Beelzebub with, that Socialism must be fought with Anarchy. The same as the corn house and similar insects are driven out by setting against them other insects that devour them and their eggs. SO SHOULD THE STATE CULTIVATE AND REAR ANARCHISTS in the principal nests of Socialism, and leave to the Anarchists the work of destroying Socialists. The Anarchists will do the work more effectively and thoroughly than either police or District Attorneys."

It is at seasons like this: with the country still outraged by Czolgosz' act; with the leading capitalist paper buildings and other edifices still ostentatiously draped in mourning; with the remembrance still fresh on the public mind of the journalistic lionizing bestowed only a few months ago by the capitalist press upon a leading Anarchist, Prince Krapotkin; and with the savage, libelous howl against Socialism by virtually the whole capitalist press, together with its pulpit and politician appendages still ringing in the public ear,—with all these facts as its "setting," the above quoted "jewel" can be best appreciated.

The capitalist class now that they can not defeat Socialism with argument: they know that Socialism is built on the granite rock of Science; during their lucid intervals they even perceive that Socialism is bound to overthrow their rule. They feel all this. "What to do? Abdicate?" Evidently the twentieth century will not record the phenomenon of a social-economic class, that has outlived its usefulness, voluntarily abdicating. Evidently the sight that is in store is the same that has been witnessed all time, at every recurring period when the human race cast off an old social slough and entered on a new period. That sight has ever been CHICANERY, the attempt to trip the oncoming social order by MURDER masked with DECEPTION. At each period the system of the scheme took a special aspect. What the aspect will be at this period the "Illinois Staats-Zeitung" indicates.

As, step by step, the fencer class of America is adopting the methods of its fellows in Europe, we may expect to see the insect Anarchist "cultivated and reared" by the ruling class in the State as suggested by the "Illinois Staats-Zeitung" for the purpose of devouring Socialism. Socialism can take care of itself, every bit as well as Capitalism, when struggling to overthrow itself against the tenacious will of the Feudal rulers set in play. But what a perspective of horrors has not the capitalist scheme of "cultivating and rearing Anarchists!" The insect Anarchist, quickly scented by the Socialist, repelled throw Feudalism, was able to take care and rendered helpless for its real mission, has a way of turning upon its own breeders—as amply illustrated by the hysterics, fear and insane rage that Czolgosz threw the class into, that monkeyed with the Krapotkins, and whose sentiments the "Illinois Staats-Zeitung"

THE BOKAGE THAT VICEPAYS TO VIRTUE.

On the 8th of this month a gathering took place in Omaha, Neb., that called itself a "State Convention of Socialists." The element there convened was the Prof. Kharas "Socialist" Element, sufficiently known to readers of the DAILY PEOPLE. This element, one that could never have gained admission to the Socialist Labor Party by reason of its perverse ignorance and inveterate corruption, and which, as a matter of course, has ever denounced the S.L.P., gave on that occasion once more the lie to the claims of its whole set.

That element has ever claimed that they were as Socialist as the S.L.P.—but they did not deny that the S.L.P. earnestly and honestly and undauntingly aimed at promoting Socialism. Only the craziest or most drunk of the lot have ever presumed to deny that. But—Their "but" was to the effect that the "intolerance," "narrowness," "vindictiveness," etc., etc., of the S.L.P. had rendered it so "repulsive to the masses" that the American people would none of it. It is in view of this theory and with

this pretence that the Kangaroo Social Democracy set itself up. The said convention at Omaha was made up of the Nebraska contingent of this gentry.

What, in view of these premises, would one expect to have seen done at Omaha? That the conventionists should do all in their power to escape being taken for the S.L.P.? Well, that, indeed, would have been their conduct if they themselves believed what they claimed against the S.L.P., in short, if they were honest. Knowing themselves, however, for what they are, they took a different course. While fraternizing with the Worcester, Mass., and Hoboken, N. J., organizations of their party that allowed their members to run upon capitalist tickets, while full of love and affection for the organization of their party in Haverhill, Mass., that tolerated and approved the voting of appropriations for Armories; while bursting with admiration for the San Francisco, Cal., organization of their party that begged and accepted political jobs from capitalist politicians; while full of admiration for the New York organization of their party that repudiated the class struggle in the Paris Congress; while approving of their party conferees everywhere who whoop it up for the labor fakirs in the nefarious work of acting as lieutenants of the capitalist class in the pure and simple Unions;—while thus animated and thus internally accentuating the broad, deep, and radical distinction between a bogus Socialist body and the Socialist Labor Party, the Omaha "Socialist" convention did all it could to assume the external appearance of the S.L.P.: it assumed as its emblem the well known emblem of the S.L.P.—the ARM AND HAMMER!

"Vice can never fail to render homage to Virtue. When it least expects to, it does the thing. The conduct of the Kangaroo Social Democrats in the Omaha convention demonstrate that they fully appreciate the respect enjoyed by the S.L.P. Of course, they also demonstrate their own stupidity when they thus forget the fate of the jackdaw that strutted in borrowed feathers, or of the donkey that donned a lion's skin.

HEARST AND HIS "JOURNAL." Not quite four weeks ago, it would have been a mild dream that the day was at hand when Wm. R. Hearst and his "Journal" would be sufficiently ready for the dissecting table of Political Science, so as to serve the only good purpose that their joint career could be put to, to wit, a warning to the fools. But that mild dream is a reality to-day. Plucked by its fellow capitalist concerns since McKinley's assassination, the combination looks to-day like a hen "dressed" for the poultry market, and is left without comfort from the imbecile, morbid, gaping admirers whose applause it received and mistook for success. The pitiable plight of Hearst and his sheet, is the wages of flippancy and cynicism in the domain of the Social Question.

It is not capitalism alone, all previous social systems grounded on class-rule, suffer a certain leakage among the class that rules. The degenerate, the reckless libertine who rather injures than helps his class, makes his appearance in all. With the capitalist system, however, the leakage is largest, and the varieties in the leakage are most numerous. Among these varieties is the CYNIC. Bred on the lap of luxury; his mind idle and unfurnished with solid information, "a figure" merely through his possession of that which, without efforts on his part enables him to ride on the backs of his workers; raised in the atmosphere of adulation; brought in contact with and attracting the easily purchased of mankind; cloyed with dissipation at an early age, the capitalist cynic makes his appearance. To him nothing is earnest, nothing sacred; "money buys all things" is his motto; he toys with women, he toys with politics, he toys with art. In the instance of Wm. R. Hearst, he thinks the Social Question also is there to be toyed with, and he approaches it with the same reckless flippancy that he has approached every other serious thing. These liberties not infrequently get run through or their brains blown out for their swagger towards women; in the instance of Hearst and his "Journal" that is relatively just what has happened to them for their swagger and cynicism towards the Social Question.

The very etymology of the word radicalism implies deep-lying premises. Radical conclusions, accordingly, are well-nigh. The Hearst radicalism, the radicalism of the cynic, and rattle brained, is conspicuous for its flightiness. It has no substance as it has no roots. It raises only bubbles. And, eventually, if not sooner, the bubbles explode to the utter discomfiture of the "radical."

This has happened to Hearst. Other editors have before him been assailed; some even physically, and their plants wrecked. This happened notably to Abolition papers. But their physical ruin never dragged their moral ruin after it. Naturally so. The Abolitionists were the well grounded radicals of that time. The fury of copperhead mobs could smash men and presses but never could touch their honor, because it could not touch their Cause. To-day, the

physically untouched and his "Journal" plant intact, Hearst the capitalist cynic, is caught in the meshes of his own flippancy. With both his feet in his own mouth, he and his paper stand branded as blatherskites, a lump of ignominy. Sic Semper!

IN ONE ANOTHER'S HAIR. Before the spokesmen and upholders of capitalist society had gained the point which they seemed bent upon, to wit, to lash the masses into a mob fury and physically wreck the Socialist Labor Party with the preposterous charge that Czolgosz was a product of Socialism, these gentlemen have fallen out among themselves. While the Jingos, suppressing the fact that Czolgosz is a native, has been letting out the A. P. A. claw, the September 12 issue of the "Pittsburg Observer," an organ of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, turns with correct instinct upon its A. P. A. assailants, and fires this absurd squib against them:

"The assassin of the President is a product of our public schools. Interesting it will be to watch the A. P. A. capitalist in a clapper-claw with the Catholic capitalist, and see how these two gentlemen, who exploit with equal gusto the Protestant and the Catholic workingman, pull out one another's hair in their 'Christian' and 'patriotic' endeavor to undersell and, thereby, commercially cut one another's throat.

But interesting as the sight may be, most interesting is the sermon it preaches. It is a canon of Providence that wrongdoers shall not hold long together. They are bound to scatter, and turn their swords against one another. That crime against Morals as well as against Intelligence, named Capitalism, can not long hold its own upholders in a bond of unity. The spirit of rapine that Capitalism breeds, breeds also the destruction of all coalition between its apostles. The immorality of exploiting the working class deadens all sense of morality among those who either preach or practice Capitalism: good faith can not long last among such gentry; the stupidity of keeping mankind chained down to the poverty and distress-breeding system of Capitalism deadens the intellect of those engaged in promoting such infamy: such gentry can not long preserve sense enough to hang together as their only possible means of success, if success is at all possible. It follows, as night follows day, that they soon must fall out. They have fallen out. The Catholic capitalist sinner of Catholic and other workingmen now denounces the Public Schools that "Palladium" of the Protestant sinner of Protestant and other workingmen, and vice versa, and they mutually institute Czolgosz to each other.

Inscrutable are the ways of Providence. It always blasts with dissensions the powers of Evil.

standard preparatory education and of culture, and this evil cries out for reform. The proportion of high-standard medical colleges in this country are very low. The preliminary examination is only a pretense. The 156 medical colleges of the United States turn out about 6,000 graduates annually. This is one-half in the excess that can make a living. The present disgraceful system of making doctors has so overcrowded the ranks of the medical profession that young men are running a serious risk in entering the profession." Dr. Shallenberger is evidently a poor hand at making social diagnosis. He does not know where the disease comes from, or what the 6,000 graduates' fever indicates.

Mayor Tom Johnson, of Cleveland, says: "The railroads lower materially—from a half to a third—previously established passenger and freight rates. Second, they afford people not only their own extra facilities for travel and shipping, but also bring better steam-railway facilities with lower rates. Take these two more obvious results, and they alone will more than repay any city for the use of its streets. In a nutshell every additional facility a city gives people and freights for reaching it, and reaching it cheaper, benefits that city just that much. My advice to all cities is—throw open wide the gates for every urban electric line that she can even encourage into the life, that will reach out twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, or more miles into the country." In other words, railway magnate Tom don't favor taxing himself.

A gentleman named Mr. Yard amused himself by stepping on the hose that a workman was using to wet down some material used in construction. He stood on the hose until he had satiated his spirit of fun, and then he started to walk away in a dignified manner. The workman turned the hose on him, and soiled him to the skin. Mr. Yard could not see the joke. He called at a police station and demanded the arrest of the person who has dared infringe upon the right of an American citizen. He was told that he would first be obliged to get his man. The surprising thing about this is that the howlers for law and order have not yelled themselves into convulsions demanding that the militia be called out to suppress the impossible demands, and the high-handed aggressions of labor.

The Schley trial still drags on, and if the court that is considering the case can find what the evidence means, more than that bitter partisans are fighting, they will be able to discover a thing that no sane man can discover.

Political and Economic. The "New Yorker" is a wise sheet. The other day it published an article entitled "The Ways and Wiles of Wall Street," and in that article appears the announcement that "a tobacco plant can be established by any man who can buy a few hundred pounds of tobacco and hire a few girls." Of course it can, but it is quite another thing to maintain it. When the girls that you have hired have worked up the few hundred pounds of tobacco that were necessary to start the plant, the gentleman starter must dispose of his product. Perhaps he will put \$100,000 into announcing that his product is not made by a trust, as McAlpin did. Or perhaps he will sell his product below the cost of manufacture, as many starters do. Or then, again, he will put hundreds of thousands of dollars into advertisements and premiums. If he does not do some one of these things, he can discontinue, as nine persons in ten of those who buy a few hundred pounds of tobacco and hire a few girls, do.

We are glad to see that there is a revolt on in Japan. While the "Labor World," published in Tokyo, is not always clear, it nevertheless deals a telling blow at "chigs," as follows:

"The Yozoru (another daily) started a movement for abolishing chips in Hotels and restaurants. It has been a bad custom with us to give some sum of money to host or hostess in the hotel by a guest. And the amount of chips given by a guest decides as to how he should be treated. Thus each guest was compelled to give a chip besides paying his regular fee for room and board. Thus given chip runs often higher than a regular bill. Indeed it was reported that a noble gave one hundred 'yen' as a chip for a single night stay. It is gratifying to see that many persons who are giving their names to the movement for not giving any chip in future, while there are quite many hotels and tea houses that have advertised through the paper not to take any from guests hereafter."

The "Virginia Pilot," a Democratic paper of Norfolk, is much exercised over the blow that has been struck at free speech in Virginia. Its indignation is due, not to the suppression of free-speech, but to the fact that the freedom of the press is in jeopardy. No doubt it is. The freedom of the press is freedom to slander—if you are on the right side. The new constitution of Virginia will curtail even the semblance of freedom the press formerly had, and should an emergency arise that freedom will be still more rigorously curtailed.

Dr. H. M. Shallenberger at a recent meeting of the Pennsylvania Medical Society made the following statement on the low standard of general education in the medical profession:

"The standard of equipment is very low in many of our medical schools. Young men are being entered into these schools who, if they succeed after graduating, must do so by the exercise of theft, and not of their qualifications as physicians. The schools, in their practices, would make it appear that they exist for science. As a matter of fact, they exist to make money. The spirit of commercialism in the medical profession has resulted in a low

Mr. A. M. Simons, Editor, and B. L. (degrees wholesale and retail, \$5 each) delivered a speech in which he said: "This is a phase of anarchy that particularly appeals to the 'barbaric' anarchist, if I may be allowed to add one more to an already over long list of varieties of anarchy." You will not be permitted to add it. It has already been added. The peculiar conceit of A. M. E., B. L., is seen by his claiming this phrase that is already many years old. It was coined by Whitelaw Reid and was applied to William Dean Howells.

U. S.—You realize that the machine produces infinitely more than hand-work, hence you must realize that there is something wrong somewhere, inasmuch as, despite increased production, there is increased poverty. You realize that one large store is better than many playhouse ones, hence there must be something wrong if, despite such advantages, there would be people who suffer by it.

B. J.—That's all right, but the remedy!

U. S.—Can a solid standard or a sif-



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN.—I'm going to drop politics.

UNCLE SAM.—That might not be a bad idea, provided the political issues too dropped you.

B. J.—Well, I won't let them interfere with my business.

U. S.—What is your business?

B. J.—I have a little grocery store.

U. S.—And you imagine you could run that uninterfered with, if you interfere with nobody?

B. J.—Why, of course!

U. S.—Can you get along without customers?

B. J.—How foolish you talk. Of course I need customers.

U. S.—Now suppose that the employers of your customers reduce wages, will the workers have as much to expend in groceries as before?

B. J. (with an angry look that tells "I have been there")—No!

U. S.—Can you prevent it?

B. J.—No!

U. S.—And consequently the loss of revenue of the men will interfere with your business, eh?

B. J. bites his lips.

U. S.—You know that the machine displaces workmen, don't you?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Every new machine puts out workmen, and every improvement puts out some more, eh?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Now suppose the employers of your customers get new machines, what becomes of customers whom those machines displace? Will they have any money to buy groceries from you?

B. J. (angrier still)—No, they won't!

U. S.—Consequently the conduct of the employers interferes with your business?

B. J. grows quite red in the face.

U. S.—But that's not all. Have you not heard of the "Department Store"?

B. J. (walking backwards and forwards impatiently)—Have I heard of them? Heard of them? By Jericho! I've heard of them and felt them, too!

U. S.—These larger capitalistic concerns are more attractive than the little ones?

B. J.—If that were all! They can afford to sell so much cheaper; and they flinch our customers away.

U. S.—Just so. These larger concentrations of capital interfere with your business?

B. J.—Yes! Yes! Yes!

U. S.—Whether you will or no?

B. J.—Yes, will I or nil I.

U. S.—Thus, you see my good man, that there is no such thing as running away from, or dropping the political issues of the day, or turning your back upon them. They won't drop you. They will hold you fast. What good does it do you to run away, if they can and do overtake you?

B. J.—Now what is a man to do?

U. S.—Even a rat pursued turns to bay, and shall man do less?

B. J.—What good will turning to bay do?

U. S.—The good that fighting always does. It settles the question. No question is ever settled until it is settled right. The fight will and must continue until the right cause prevails.

B. J.—But who is to tell who is right?

U. S.—The prevailing, finally prevailing one always is the right cause.

B. J.—And in the meantime?

U. S.—Everyone should fight as hard as he knows how for what he considers the right thing.

B. J.—Well, I for one don't know which of all these is right.

U. S.—And yet it is as easy as rolling off a log.

B. J.—I find it damned hard.

U. S.—Look you here. Is it to your interest to live or to starve?

B. J.—Why, of course to live.

U. S.—Is life becoming easier or harder?

U. S.—Harder, by thunder!

U. S.—What makes it harder for you?

B. J.—The inability of people to buy as much as before.

U. S.—And what makes that harder?

B. J.—I'm stumped.

U. S.—Do you not realize that the machine pauperized your customers, and the large stores undersold you?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Does the machine cause less goods or more goods to be produced?

B. J.—More, immensely more.

U. S.—Stick a pin there, and taking it as a whole, which is more sensible, a lot of small stores or a few large and well-stocked ones?

B. J.—The large ones, but where would I come in?

U. S.—You realize that the machine produces infinitely more than hand-work, hence you must realize that there is something wrong somewhere, inasmuch as, despite increased production, there is increased poverty. You realize that one large store is better than many playhouse ones, hence there must be something wrong if, despite such advantages, there would be people who suffer by it.

B. J.—That's all right, but the remedy!

U. S.—Can a solid standard or a sif-

ver standard, or protection or free trade, or expansion or anti-expansion, remove these evils?

B. J.—Don't see how they could.

U. S.—Nor does anybody else; those who shout that way least of all. Now suppose that the machine, and the land and the factories were owned by the people and operated by them would there be any idle capitalists to sponge upon wages, throw men out of work and thereby make the whole community suffer?

B. J.—Guess not.

U. S.—That's all the milk there is in the coconut, and that is Socialism. And that is what you should fight for. To run away from politics is all nonsense. You must stand up and fight. Vote the straight Socialist Labor Party ticket, the ticket of the Arm and Hammer, and get every one you can to do the same.

FORCE.

[Upon request this article is reprinted from the columns of the DAILY PEOPLE of May 14, and the WEEKLY PEOPLE of June 1, 1901.]

An episode of the recent and certainly memorable Civic Federation Cooper Union meeting was a certain interpellation made in the course of Mr. Gompers' little speech. The gentleman was floundering along, when he capped the climax of his spineless rhetoric with the declaration:

"We want PEACE."

On the spot a strong voice rose from the audience:

"We want SOCIALISM!"

The response was correct; it was timely. "Peace," in the mouth of such a misleader of the working class; uttered on a platform where—gathered for the express vampire purpose of concealing, by soothing, the spot at which capitalism sucks the blood in Labor's flanks—sat a collection of scrawny "intellectuals," uttered moreover to an audience over whose eyes Gompers and his crew expected to pull the wool;—"Peace," in and under such circumstances, is not the noble term that it implies, and that the Socialist has in mind. The word "Peace," in and under such circumstances, means the condition under which the slave—broken in body and mind—lives under the yoke of the oppressor. "Peace" of the Mitchells and Gomperses, the Sprague Smiths and Felix Adlers means a social condition of human degradation. Gompers' "PEACE" was knocked down with the word "SOCIALISM," which implies the peace that alone the self-respecting man cares to enjoy.

So far, the episode. It was complete—within the hall. It had, however, its supplement without, as did the whole meeting itself, for that matter. The capitalist press felt the slap in its face by the word SOCIALISM—spontaneously hurled by the meeting in prompt contrast with the PEACE of the Labor deceivers. They felt the slap so keenly that not only did they not report the incident, but they falsified it. Instead of:

"We want SOCIALISM!"

the capitalist press reported the retort:

"We want FORCE!"

The Socialist Labor Party

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

A Suggestion to Sections.

TO THE PEOPLE.—The writer suggests that each Section of the Party send to all of the capitalist papers in its city a communication endorsing the editorial entitled "Force" that appeared in the DAILY PEOPLE of May 14 of this year and in the WEEKLY PEOPLE of the following June 1, and a passage from which was reprinted as the quotation that headed the editorial page of the Sunday issue of the 13th and the Weekly issue of the 21st instant. I would suggest that the editorial in question be copied, stating the date, etc., when and where it appeared. Let the Section do it officially and use the Section seal or official signature.

If every Section will do this immediately I believe it will have a wholesome effect on some of the half-brained editors of the capitalist sheets, and will, above all, show that the S. L. P. is a fighting organization of the Working Class and will not be bluffed.

E. C. DIECKMANN.
St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 26.

Meet to Continue Slavery.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Mrs. Eva Valesh, westward bound, is holding meetings as the national organizer of the A. F. L. to prop up the expected stampede from her organization on the coming slump of steel strikers. Eva has changed wonderfully since living here, a poor earnest working girl then, now she appears as the well-dressed society woman, speaking as if her heart were not in it. So long as her "union" is recognized she can repeat: "I am doing quite well, thank you." She is not more than one hundred people scattered in a hall that can hold a thousand, she failed to earn her salary. In five minutes big crowds eager to learn Socialism gather, but music, recitations, all our city labor organizations with the national organizer herself met a flat failure. You can't fool all the people all the time. Besides Eva had the help of Rev. Sample, Single Taxer, whose nasal bellows were strained to the utmost pumping "justice, justice for the laborer, but not such justice as would infringe on the rights of capital, the bottled labor of the past." Such were the exact words, which brand him as a "fakir."

The noted lawyer, Mr. Erwin, who was hired to defend the Homestead strikers and is a leading Democrat of Minnesota introduced Mrs. Valesh. Like them all, he insisted on "practical measures" (i. e., their personal bread and butter), which can never give the laborers the "industrial freedom" that Mrs. Valesh vespers for. Mr. Erwin committed such lies as "governments were not founded on the principles of industry until after Jesus"; "the soul tells men how they should vote"; "the laborers' independence must be attained through temperance, frugality and industry." Then he added their wages must be large enough (raising his voice to the rafters to drown thought), to (MARK IT WELL) be covered by the stars and stripes. Cheers from such labor lieutenants of capital as John B. Swift, whom the Republicans have given a fat job in Washington.

Mrs. Valesh spoke after the order of our Republican State Labor Commissioners who tell how they got their jobs by working for the A. F. L.

Mrs. Valesh wanted it distinctly understood that the A. F. L. stood for organization "in the broad sense," that admitted all classes of producers, rich men, poor men, business and professional men; that it was an organization against the monopoly of capital, not against capital. Honest capital is all right. She then threw out the inference that all that is necessary for the workers of the slums of New York to be able to free themselves is to have to work but eight hours so they would have time to study; that if these unions of Republican and Democratic lieutenants of capital be not recognized, that every religious political and educational union would immediately fall into the clutches of capital also. Just as if that were not the case! Mrs. Valesh said in conclusion that she could only hint at the remedy, which was first, shorter hours, and second, better wages (and funny stories), to be obtained by organizing the A. F. L. She said that the A. F. L. steps up to capital and says: "We will have a little better share of what we produce if you please. We don't attempt to overthrow existing institutions, but we want a little better homes." Of course private capital can have all the rest if only it kindly recognizes our "union."

"Our membership," she said, "of over a million, is growing faster than we can get out the papers. It is animated with the same spirit that animated the Boers. It's the bulwark of labor. It's the reason of these mighty labor day parades, breathing the spirit of freedom, exhibiting happy peaceful armies of laborers in holiday attire, marching with brows uplifted." (Verbatim Report.)

Such a supper gave me a sleepless night of dyspeptic torture, which only the electric current of the S. L. P. can remove.
H. B. FAY.
Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 20.

The Buzzard Counterfeiters in Denver.
TO THE PEOPLE.—The counterfeiters are in full bloom here. They held a meeting on Sunday, Aug. 15, at which some were sung and a Mr. Morgan was introduced as "Comrade Morgan" to be the speaker of the evening. He held forth for a hour and fifteen minutes. Think of the agony one has to endure

in order to show up the fallacies of this bogus movement and the rascality of the leeches who have been kicked out of the S. L. P. The speaker (this comrade Morgan) rambled on and more than three-fourths of his time was consumed in reading from the Bible. He called Jesus the "Master Socialist," and said that all else was anarchy. At the end of his talk this "Comrade Brother Morgan" asked for a show of hands as to all of those present who believed in Jesus Christ. Instantly about six hands went up. And then the discussion which followed. These pretenders and freaks talked about religion, and there was the free thinker and the infidel and the sanctimonious leech and grafter, contending for the mastery; and then they have the impudence and brazenness which is a part of the stock-in-trade of the common charlatan whether he is president of a college, editor of a capitalist sheet, a pulpitist or a free thinker or the patent medicine man. However, it can be stated that there is a fierce competition in the counterfeit movement for the spoils and there will be less spoils for each individual charlatan. They should learn a lesson from the economic development and form a trust so as to do away with competition—but, however, an agreement between gentlemen will not suffice.

Nothing could do the Socialist Labor Party more good than to have the good sterling element of the working class come into contact with the cuckoo Socialist. When this does happen, there arises a feeling of disgust and repulsion, and then when the working man attends a meeting of the clear-cut and uncompromising S. L. P., the S. L. P. gains by the comparison; and as the S. L. P. is a constructive organization, as we realize that a good, strong compact organization of working men is necessary to combat the organized capitalist class, therefore no let up on the exploiters of the movement is possible and timid and morbid sentimentalists are not appealed to join the S. L. P. To all those who wish to be continually humbugged and cheated we can only say that it is not our fault. We have warned them in time and after a bitter experience and after their energy has been expended and wasted perhaps they will learn. The "Socialist" party here is dominated by that element, which reminds one of the scene which presents itself on the Texas prairies where the cowardly buzzard watches for its food, and where they can be seen tugging and pulling on all sides of the carrion, and there are so many buzzards that they will not leave a scrap of meat, but will pick the bones clean, and then go in search of more food. This is broadness and brotherly love with a vengeance, and the sight of such a spectacle makes one more determined to crush out this element, and unmercifully lash them whenever and wherever met with.

The Socialist Labor Party here is carrying on a vigorous campaign. Street meetings are being held, and that in the working-class districts, and we expect a large increase in our vote next November, and along with this is going the growth and development of Section Denver, and in comparison with the counterfeit party one is struck with the youthful vigor of our members, showing conclusively that a kindergarten for Socialism is not necessary, that the teaching of straight and uncompromising working-class economics is more attractive than a lot of wishy-washy stuff advocated by men who don't understand what they are talking about.

Then on with the straight S. L. P., let fall by the wayside who may: with the uncompromising attitude of the S. L. P. there will be many to fill up the gap which from time to time may be made.
THENES.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 17.

Neither Capitalism Nor Czolgosz Anarchy Can Stop the S. L. P.

TO THE PEOPLE.—After being released from the Bristol jail for defending the right of free speech and carrying the message of the Socialist Labor Party to the proletariat, I started on my journey again.

On Sunday, I reached Bridgeport, Conn., and in the afternoon I delivered a lecture on "False Socialism and Fake Socialists," to a very attentive audience. When the time came for questions, someone asked, "What is the difference between Socialism and Anarchy?" I showed them that society to-day is divided into two hostile camps, on one side stood the Socialist who believed in the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution and who did not believe that "might made right and the devil take the hindmost."

On the other side stood the Anarchist or individualist from the little peanut vendor up to the billionaire, all animated with the desire to crush anyone and anything that stood in their selfish way. That the only difference between Czolgosz and Willie Hearst was one of degree not of kind. They both stood for the competitive system, and both hated the Socialists and Socialist Labor Party. All questions were answered and everyone seemed satisfied. I am engaged to speak at South Norwalk on Wednesday night on the public square. A number of our speakers have been arrested there and I may have to face the music again; but where duty calls the S. L. P. will not falter, because we know the future is ours.
WM. WALKER.
Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 23.

On the Firing Line in Amsterdam, N. Y.

TO THE PEOPLE.—The within enclosure is a copy of a letter sent to the Amsterdam, N. Y., "Morning Sentinel" in correction of some of its recent confusions of thought and misrepresentations.
M. DUNCAN.
Amsterdam, N. Y., Sept. 24.

[Enclosure.]
Amsterdam, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1901.

To the Editor of the "Morning Sentinel": I am a member of the Press Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Amsterdam, wish to correct some statements that have appeared at different times in the columns of the "Morning Sentinel." In your issue of the 21st you make an effort to confuse the minds of your readers, by trying to make a connecting link between Anarchy and Socialism.

What breeds Anarchy? We of the Socialist Labor Party contend that An-

archy is a product of the present system of society, and that the Republican and Democratic parties, by striving to bolster up and perpetuate this system are directly to blame.

The Working Class has been deluded into the belief that by supporting the Democratic party in an issue of tariff for revenue only, their condition would be improved if they elected them to office. The result was no improvement in the condition of the workers. They were then duped into believing that by voting for a high protective tariff they, the workers, would revel in luxury. The reign of Government then passed into the hands of the Republican party. And still their condition grew worse. The Republican party, realizing this, through their mouthpiece the capitalist press, herded to the workers throughout the land the unprecedented prosperity that would follow the adoption of the single gold standard, the potency of which would be complete with the addition of territorial expansion. We need not comment on the prosperity that followed. It was fully shown in the number of shut-downs, lockouts, strikes and failures that followed. This making of false promises that cannot be fulfilled tend to bewilder people and breed discontent in the minds of the workers, leaving them in a condition bordering on despair, manifesting itself in such instances as the Buffalo tragedy. The Socialist Labor Party has always opposed violence in any form. Its aim is to teach the workers that the intelligent use of the ballot is the only force necessary to overthrow the present capitalist system and inaugurate a system in which the workers would receive the full product of their labor, thus eliminating the cause of poverty, misery and crime.

According to the statistics of 1890 the workers received 17 per cent. of the wealth they create and as you are aware 17 per cent. will not buy back one dollar in commodity. The Working Class remains unable to consume this, the product of its labor, therefore causing what is known as "over-production," and leaving them in want in the midst of plenty. This being due to the fact that the machinery of production and distribution are in the possession of the Capitalist Class, who has no use for it, but to exploit labor.

Again, in your issue of September 22, you make the statement that members of the Socialist Labor Party waited on Mayor Wallin to obtain permission to hold a street meeting. Now this is false, for we of the Socialist Labor Party, realizing our constitutional right, know that this is unnecessary. We notified Chief of Police Bartlett that the meeting would be held and requested him to police the meeting for the preservation of order as the previous meeting was disturbed by an inebriated ward politician.

In your report of the meeting you stated that things looked serious at one time, intimating that the audience was hostile to the speakers. In this you are misinformed and but for the outrage committed by the police the meeting would have concluded in an orderly and peaceful manner.
M. DUNCAN.

Replies to Work.

TO THE PEOPLE.—The enclosure which I clip from the Dayton, O., "Herald" tells the tale of the methods that are being resorted to in order to injure the Socialist Labor Party, and of the reptile character of those engaged therein.

Dayton, O., Sept. 20.

NOT ANARCHISTS.

An anonymous letter was received by Chief Whitaker, this morning, concerning the existence of alleged anarchists in Dayton. Investigation develops that the writer was either mistaken or else wrote the letter in a spirit of malicious mischief. He also wrote one to the police of Hamilton, as can be seen by a perusal of the following two copies, which explain each other:

F.
City, Sept. 13th, 1901.

Mr. Whitaker:

I wish to inform you that four anarchists from Dayton are going down to Hamilton, Saturday afternoon, about 3 or 4 o'clock, to have a speaking on one of the corners of that city, upholding anarchy. Since the assassination of our President, this band of anarchists is stirred up worse than ever. They claim it was the right thing, and it was a pity the bullets didn't take effect and prove fatal. These people (anarchists) meet up in the Davies Block every Thursday night. They are going to speak in all the neighboring towns, upholding anarchy. I feel it is my duty to at least inform you of their intentions. They intend to create disturbance. That's their object. You ought to place them under arrest at the depot, or wherever you can, and have all such speeches stopped, at present anyway.

I can give their names and addresses.

And the leader of this band of anarchists is _____ all of this city. Do what you think best.

MR. H. H.
A Law-Abiding Citizen.

THE SECOND LETTER.

Hamilton, O., Sept. 13th, 1901.

John C. Whitaker, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Dayton, O.:

Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of a letter from some one in your city, who signs himself "a law-abiding citizen," and states that there is a branch of anarchists in your city, and states that the following named persons are coming to your city to-morrow night, for the purpose of making a few speeches. I would therefore be obliged to have you learn who these parties are, and let me know at once.

The latter is supposed to be the leader, and any information you could give us concerning the above named parties would be greatly appreciated.

Yours truly,
G. KUERMERLING,
Superintendent of Police.

The writer located the headquarters of the alleged anarchists in Room 34, Davies building, where they meet every Thursday night, but they are not anarchists. The organization is a society of Socialist Labor men, whose teachings are exactly opposite to that of anarchy. Mr. J. R. Fraser, a prominent leader of the Socialist Labor movement in Dayton, was located in the office of Watkins &

Co., abstractors of titles, with whom he is connected, above 17 East Third street. He denounced anarchy and the assassination of President McKinley in the bitterest terms, and was considerably wrought up over the report that the local Socialist Labor element was identified with anarchy.

The persons mentioned in the letter to Chief Whitaker are reputable citizens, and were going to Hamilton to open the fall political campaign and expound their doctrines.

Czolgosz Trial Experience of the Daily People
Buffalo Correspondent.

TO THE PEOPLE.—As you already know from my telegram I was refused admission to the court. It was unquestionably an act of deliberate discrimination against the DAILY PEOPLE as organ of the S. L. P., as you can see from the following facts:

On the morning of the first day of Czolgosz trial, when I came to the City Hall, where the trial takes place, I found all walks leading from the curb stone to the main entrance roped off with the exception of the middle walk which was guarded by a score of policemen. On the streets and walks around the building there were at least 100 patrolmen, detectives, mounted police, etc. Besides this outer cordon there was one at the door leading to the ground floor at the foot of the stairway, one on the second floor at the head of stairway, one at the beginning of the part of the hall leading to courtroom, and one at the door of courtroom. There must have been at least as many police officers inside of the building as outside.

I was stopped by police on the first cordon on the street and was asked what I wanted. I explained and produced my credentials as the correspondent for the DAILY PEOPLE. I was then referred to a man in civilian clothes standing with the police at the first cordon. I explained to him that DAILY PEOPLE and showed my credentials. He looked it over, made a face when he read on the letterhead that the DAILY PEOPLE was the organ of the Socialist Labor Party and told me to go and see Police Superintendent W. Bull, as he was the one who supplied the reporters with passes.

I went to Bull. He examined carefully my DAILY PEOPLE credentials, and then told me to go and see "Mr. O'Brien," of the press committee. I told him that the man representing the press committee had sent me to him for a pass, and that that man was not "Mr. O'Brien" and "Mr. O'Brien" was in the hall I could not see him anyhow; unless I got his, Bull, pass to get into the building. Bull, said that this dodge did not work. Bull started to question me more about the paper I represent and finally flatly declared that he would not give me a pass anyhow, because—well, because I am "only a reporter and correspondent," and not an editor! If I was not satisfied I should go and see "Mr. O'Brien." I left and as I later learned from a third party who later called at the Police Headquarters, there was a good deal of talk there about how a "representative of a Socialist" paper was cut out.

I returned to the City Hall Place and told the man in civilian clothes at the first cordon that I wanted to see "Mr. O'Brien."

"I am Mr. O'Brien. What do you wish?"

"I demand admission on the strength of this credential from the Editor of the New York DAILY PEOPLE."

"Well, you'll have to see Superintendent Bull about it."

"But I just came from his office and he referred me to you."

"Well, I can't help it. You'll have to see Superintendent Bull. He has charge of the passes."

It was evident that they were bent on cutting the S. L. P. paper out. As faithful guardians of the interests of the capitalist class when they talk about "publicity" they cannot mean anything but the mercenary capitalist press. A clean, honest working class paper is not "in it."

Nevertheless, I finally did succeed, and the conspiracy failed as far as the first day of the trial was concerned. It happened this way. When I realized that they were determined to keep our paper out I turned to go home. Presently I noticed that Mr. O'Brien had left his place at the first outer cordon, leaving in his stead another man in civilian clothes. I walked up to him, presented the credentials and demanded admission. Evidently "Mr. O'Brien" in his hurry (it was nearly 10 o'clock, and time for the opening of the season), forgot to post this man and he, taken by surprise, let me pass the first—the hardest cordon. Still it was not yet smooth sailing as I had to pass a number of inner cordons. But the cerberuses there were not drilled enough by the head conspirators, and although grumblingly remonstrating, one after the other let me pass after a hasty glance at my credentials.

Thus, after all these travels from Pontius to Pilate I at last safely landed inside of the so much guarded courtroom, and thus I succeeded in getting the general impression of the drama enacted there. The proceedings that are to follow can hardly change in any essential particular the general character of the whole affair.

B. REINSTEIN.

Buffalo, Sept. 24.

Of Course They Lied.

TO THE PEOPLE.—As the New York "Journal," and other garbage-box sheets in New York, Yonkers, and Portchester have published accounts of the mobbing of a Socialist Labor Party meeting in Portchester on Wednesday, September 18, in which I figure as the victim of mob violence, I wish you would publish this denial. There was no meeting held in Portchester on that evening owing to the fact that it rained all evening. I was not within twenty miles of Portchester on that evening, or have I been there since last spring. There was no Socialist "hustled out of town," and if there was "a crowd of excited citizens bent on lynching," they had to adopt the safe course of lynching via the newspapers of the yellow variety. As

those papers took advantage of the occasion to attempt the assassination of the character of Comrade May of Yonkers by calling him an anarchist, a little thing like misrepresenting the citizens of Portchester—who are described by the yellows as acting like lunatics—would not stand in the way of a good "story."

WM. S. DALTON.
New York Sept. 22.

The Same Old Flabby Debs.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Mr. Eugene V. Debs is again at large, that is occasionally, and during the past week full sheet posters have adorned the bill-boards of Wheeling, W. Va., and surrounding towns in this State and Ohio.

The posters read thus:—

The Brilliant
ORATOR
and Fearless Leader,

EUGENE V. DEBS.

Subject:
"Labor and Liberty,"
At Fair Grounds,
Wednesday evening, Sept. 18.

ADMISSION FREE.

These are the same posters that were used during Mr. Debs' celebrated "debt paying" tour all over the country, when he spoke before Central Federated bodies to the tune of \$250 to \$400 per lecture.

But such was not the manner of Mr. Debs' appearance last night. That scheme can work once only and it has played out with Mr. Debs.

This meeting was advertised "admission free."

And not only was it advertised on the bill-boards, but attached to street cars in all the working class districts were signs advertising "The Peerless Labor Leader, Eugene V. Debs to speak at the State Fair Grounds, admission free."

But just at this time "Peerless Labor Leaders" are not in very good grace with the workers, and when Mr. Debs advanced on the platform at the State Fair Grounds in an enclosure that will hold 10,000 persons he smilingly faced a "large and enthusiastic audience" of less than 200 people; many less than appear at an ordinary S. L. P. street meeting, addressed by unadvised speakers, who have gained no notoriety by leading large bodies of workmen to defeat on the economic field.

Mr. Debs looked he could see one of his commitments wearing a badge with his picture, as he would like to look, bearing the inscription, "Eugene V. Debs, Labor's Peerless Leader."

As Mr. Debs stood on the platform, one who had known him no less than four years ago could see a great change in him. Then he had a clear eye and a clear complexion. To-day he looks small and sunken, his cheeks puffed and flabby and his complexion a ghastly pallor.

Not so with Mr. Debs' speech. That was much the same as it was four years ago, so much the same that he just escapes being an automaton, for there is a slight variation which might be summed up in the following mathematical rule:—

Mr. Debs' speeches vary in "Socialistness" directly as the number of S. L. P. men in his audience, and inversely as the number of pure and simple in said audience.

Mr. Debs undertook to explain the difference between Socialism and Anarchism and stated that "we deplore the untimely death of our President and express the greatest sorrow for his loss."

Then followed much of the usual sentimental gush that Mr. Debs has been dishing up to his audiences ever since he became a self-made Socialist leader. He said:

"The rich man is continually fighting for more wealth, but is not happy. The workman does not want wealth. All he desires is enough to supply his physical wants, to keep his family from want. Let's go back to the days of our daddies."

Further he said: "Why even the beasts of the jungle do not have to think thus. As a result you do not find among them plutocrats or paupers; insane asylums or penitentiaries. They enjoy life and live out the full term of their lives. They have not suffered the results of a supposed civilization."

What a brilliant comparison and what a profound knowledge of the jungle is here displayed!

Being in a steel strike district, Mr. Debs did not fail to touch upon the subject. He said:

The great steel strike just closed has been lost. It does not make any difference what the men think, they have been defeated. I am on the side of the workman, but realized from the first that it was a lost cause. They could not win against capital, for the wealthy would live on were not a wheel to turn, while on the other hand, the workman with his family has little or no resources and cannot raise any great amount of money. The capitalist has but to wait until the men are starved into submission. This is the results of the seed they have sown. For did they not vote at the polls almost solidly for capital? I trust they have learned differently.

"Morgan did not crush out the Amalgamated Association. Why? It would have been as easy as any egg-shell beneath his heel. He was too shrewd. That was his reason. Had he crushed them the 'Socialistic' party men would have become too strong. The men are united in a strike but in politics divided. When they learn to unite at the polls then they will succeed. They must become the ruling class."

What a spectacle of hypocrisy and double-dealing Mr. Debs makes of him-

self in this foregoing argument!

How plainly he pillories himself and his "Socialistic" party as being fakish to the core!

He says, in other words, "You cannot fight capital with capital."

"You must vote yourselves into power and become the ruling class."

"Morgan did not crush out the Amalgamated Association, although he could have done so as easily as crush an egg shell under his heel."

"Why?" "Because the Amalgamated Association is a bulwark of capitalism."

And not only so with the Amalgamated Association, but so with every other pure and simple trade union organization.

Yet here stands the same Mr. Debs, who virtually admits that pure and simple trade unions are bulwarks of capitalism, here he stands as a representative of 45 or more "Socialistic" and "Social Democratic" parties.

Debs only proclaims themselves as not opposed to such trade unions as is the Socialist Labor Party with its Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, but actually advising all their members to join these "fight capital with capital," "fair days pay for fair days' work," and "no politics in the union," pure and simple "eggshell" trade unions of their respective trades, thereby strengthening these acknowledged bulwarks of capitalism to that extent.

The logic of events continually argues for the organization of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and agitation by the Socialist Labor Party. And this section of the country is ripe for such.

Here in this iron, steel, tin and coal district where the Amalgamated strikers had the mills closed as tightly as a drug during the entire strike, and are not forced to go back, non-union workers can be heard on the street corners and in street cars, asking each other: "Don't you think we were sold out?"

It is hoped that organizers touring Ohio, and Pennsylvania in the future, will not fail to spend a week or more in this vicinity or that the Ohio and Pennsylvania State Committees can jointly give some attention to this vicinity where a good strong section of the S. L. P. ought to be formed.

LOUIS COHEN.
Wheeling, W. Va., Sept. 20, 1901.

Various Points from Los Angeles.

TO THE PEOPLE.—The resolution of the Salem Local, August 23d, regarding the use of the label in the Alliance, must have struck the sentiments of all thinking comrades of that organization as it did the members in Los Angeles, where the matter had been discussed in the local.

Speaking further on the subject of tactics, the writer was for a long time sceptical as to the potency of strikes, boycotts, and economic organization as a whole. But a deeper consideration of the power that the workmen would have in a genuine and well-handled strike, and a realization also of the value of the boycott, properly used as it is in Germany, according to the article in the WEEKLY PEOPLE of August 24, have convinced me that much can be done, especially when we shall have got the capitalists into that happy state where they will hardly dare to resent anything the Socialists do for fear of stirring them up; which is a healthy fear for them as the experiences of our street meetings all over the country have been teaching them.

So the work of the Alliance, as it appears to me, is both educational and practical, it will help to get the men behind the votes, and it will show them how to get the capitalists behind the fences, and keep them in check while we brace ourselves for the industrial revolution.

One more subject I wish to touch on, regarding the first and incorrect report of the Ince-Tuttle debate at San Pedro, which was sent to THE PEOPLE. I am glad that the report was corrected, for whoever it was written by, the article was so incorrect in parts, that it would seem rather like a malicious attempt at blurring up the minds of the facts. The case, as at first presented, could well be used to discredit THE PEOPLE, and there is no doubt that a good moral effect is to be obtained by nailing promptly anything that tends in this direction.

H. NORMAN.
Los Angeles, Sept. 10.

Agitation in Newburg.

TO THE PEOPLE.—One of the best attended and most successful meetings ever held by Section Newburgh, took place here last evening Sept. 24. Comrade W. S. Dalton was the speaker and Comrade E. Gidley acted as Chairman. Just as we were about to open the meeting the "Salvation Army" put in appearance on the opposite side of the street and began to beat its tom toms but the crowd soon deserted them for the Socialist speaker where they listened attentively until the close of the meeting. Such agitation must bear good fruit.

Comrades on with the fighting S. L. P.
E. A. GIDLEY, Organizer.
Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 27.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

D. B. D. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—I. By applying to the New York Labor News Company, 2-6 New Head Street, this city, for the "Socialist Alliance" and Supplement, you will there find the latest statistics on the savings banks then available. The depositors are not workmen; that is proven.

The working class is on the increase absolutely and relatively.

H. W. DETROIT, MICH.—Well, take the following as an instance: "History of the United States" by William R. Hearst published in the editorial office of his New York "Journal" and San Francisco "Examiner" the following:

"The bulk of the plundered people's chest cannot be found in all the West. Good reason: It is speeding here. It is stretching McKinley on his bier."

It is undeniable that the capitalist papers which are now pitching into the "Journal" are animated mainly by jealousy, and that

they have no right to find fault with the "Journal's" language, seeing that themselves in the late war used the same filthy language as to incite the capitalist press. Nevertheless, such a passage as above quoted does seem to cross the line.

S. D. CHICAGO, ILL.—Much of the praise for the authority of Socialism contained in that article, must be recalled. It is quite evident that a censorship was enacted in the Chicago trial. The actual facts will leak out later.

S. P. R. PHILADELPHIA, PA.—We mean just what we said, and we said just what we meant. The Kansas Social Democracy, especially in this city, is up to its eyes-brows in the mire of Anarchism. The illustration mentioned is a shining light, and is certainly a shame to the New York Social Democrats. The Anarchist Schwab died, recently, and Social Democracy was the funeral orator, and called Schwab a "hero" (sic).

D. W. SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Man or his life is not like a pine. A man's life is nearly split up in two. There is no question of McKinley's domestic virtues, his private life was a complete failure. At the same time it was no disgrace to hold him free of the outrages committed upon the Philippines and upon the

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Henry Kuba, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.
J. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.
2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can be made in this office on Tuesday, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting held Friday, September 20th at 2 to 6 New Reade street. A. Gilhaus in the chair. **ABSENT**, with out excuse, Forbes. The financial report for the two weeks ending September 14th showed receipts in the amount of \$98.58; expenditures, \$62.37.

A communication from the Pennsylvania State Committee suggested the publication of a special leaflet in view of the many villainous utterances of the capitalist press endeavoring to confound Socialism and Anarchism in connection with the attack of Czolgosz upon the late President McKinley. It was resolved to issue such a leaflet as soon as possible and the National Secretary was instructed to take steps in the matter. Section Peckskill, N. Y., sent a detailed report of the successful work done in spreading the Party's organs, the report showing that at the time a greater number of Party papers come to Peckskill than ever before.

Kansas City, Mo., reported that they will raise \$5 per member in monthly payments for the DAILY PEOPLE. Jackson, Mo., will raise \$50; Jacksonville, Ill., \$45; St. Louis, Mo., \$115 within six months and they will also issue subscription lists for local circulation in behalf of the DAILY PEOPLE. Section Hartford will raise \$100. Section Richmond County, N. Y., will raise \$75 to be paid on November 1st if the other Sections will raise enough to wipe out the indebtedness on the machinery of the DAILY PEOPLE. The Sections should report their pledges toward the machinery fund as fast as possible. Section Detroit, Mich., asked a number of questions relative to the DAILY PEOPLE which were ordered answered. Section Tacoma, Wash., reported that they will pay \$1.50 per member within 60 days.

A communication was received from J. De Vries, San Francisco, Cal., asking whether the N. E. C. had been informed at the time of reorganization that the suspended Section had turned over the Party property to the reorganized Section, he having found no mention of the fact in the published minutes of the N. E. C. As to this it can be said that such report was received at the time from T. Steigward who had been charged with the work of reorganization.

Reports were also on hand from Davenport, Iowa, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Baltimore, Md., which latter section will pay \$50 to the DAILY PEOPLE; Haverhill, Mass., relative to a debate comrade M. T. Berry is to have with a Kangaroo at Springfield, Mass., on September 29; also that Section Haverhill will raise \$3 per member for the DAILY PEOPLE; Newburgh, N. Y., to the effect that the Section there will raise \$5 per month.

From Connecticut State Committee a communication reporting the arrest at Bristol, Conn., of Comrades Walker and Patrick. Resolved to assure the Connecticut State Committee that the N. E. C. will back it up in this fight, and if need be issue a call to the Party.

A report from New Brunswick, N. J., has it that a Section is in process of formation. Section Buffalo reported the suspension of a member and the National Secretary was ordered to inquire of the Section as the case does not seem quite clear, there being quite a disparity between the offence charged and the penalty inflicted.

In the matter of a complaint of Section Philadelphia, Pa., against interference with their local affairs on the part of an organizer of the N. E. C., it was decided not to pass censure as requested because of the trivial nature of the matter, but to advise the organizer to in future hold aloof from local differences not affecting general party interests.

Charter was granted to new Section at Adams, Mass. Adjourned.

JULIUS HAMMER.
Recording Secretary.

Canadian S. L. P.

Regular meeting of the National Executive Committee held at London, Ont., September 23. Bryce elected to the chair. Hansgrove absent and excused. Minutes of last regular meeting 26th also adopted, with the correction of an error in the financial report—receipts, \$4.00 instead of \$0.75, leaving a balance of \$5.51 instead of \$3.25 as previously stated. Minutes of the special meeting, 12th and 15th inst., adopted as read.

Correspondence.—From Section London requesting the N. E. C. to procure legal advice re speaking on the public highways of this country. It was decided to comply with the request reporting the result to all sections. Communication from Section Vancouver re stamps, cards, etc., not being received, secretary explained matter, and it was left with him to adjust communication also from Section Vancouver asking if the S. L. P. & L. A. had ever been endorsed by a referendum vote of the Party. Secretary to reply, drawing attention to the article in the revised constitution bearing on the matter.

Reports.—National secretary reported that Comrade Appleton's expenses were \$6.15. The N. E. C. decided to pay the whole amount to Comrade Appleton and charge Section Hamilton with the half.

Treasurer reported that he had been drawn for the amount of \$3.00, the expenses of the national secretary and delegates for the N. E. C. to the convention. Sending speakers and organizing a Section in St. Thomas. \$3.00. Will ordered paid.

National secretary reported application for charter from St. Thomas. Applications received, and secretary em-

powered to send charters.

Committee reported progress on seal. Financial report.—Balance on hand August 26, \$35.51; receipts \$13.30; expenditures, \$17.15; balance on hand at date, \$31.66.

Committee reported progress on leaflet "Socialism, Revolutionary and Class-Conscious."

Secretary instructed to draw up revised form of constitution for printing and obtain rough copies to be sent to all sections for confirmation.

I. P. COURTNEY.
Recording Secretary.

Connecticut State Committee.

Regular meeting held September 21. Chairman Joseph Arieter. Present, Lefflerman, Fantone, Thompson, LeNorge, Harrison and Arieter, absent, none. Previous minutes read and approved. Letter from Kuba relative to leaflet left in hands of secretary. Bill of \$1.14 to Arieter for expense of organizing Section in Waterbury ordered paid. Bill of \$2.50 to Manee, expense in Bristol case ordered paid. Committee on rules reported progress. Letter from Cianfarra, stating as terms for speaking. Tabled until next meeting. Motion that the meeting nights of the S.E.C. be changed from the first and third Saturdays to the first and third Fridays, at 8 p. m., sharp, carried.

LEONARD THOMPSON.
Recording Secretary.

"DAILY PEOPLE" MONIES.

Special Fund.

(As per circular letter Sept. 8, 1901.)
Previously acknowledged \$270.37

Section Paterson, N. J. 1.00
E. Gilmore 2.00
J. Schmutter 2.00
F. Kohler 3.00
J. Tully 1.00

Through Young Men's Socialist Club, Milwaukee, Wis. 5.00
Frank Wilke 5.00
E. M. Rubiger 5.00
Hans Hillmann 2.00
H. Huber 2.00
Rochus Babrik 2.00
Fred Schnater 1.00
G. Driebel 1.00
Chas. Schults 5.00
Theo. Horn 2.00
J. Vierthaler 5.00
Socialist Lidertafel 5.00

Section Schenectady, N. Y. 1.00
C. H. Sydmeier 1.00
C. B. Gutt 2.00
J. E. Wallace 2.00
W. H. Panthen 2.00
A. Maubels 5.00
20th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00
Emil Neussle, Schenectady, N. Y. 30.00
Section St. Louis, Mo. 30.00
Section South Norwalk, Conn. 1.00

A. Kling 5.00
C. J. Christensen 5.00
Ollise Cernte 5.00
Ole Olsen 1.00
Geo. Manni 5.00
Albino Varnero 5.00
Angelo Costarette 1.00
Ph. Nygrod 1.00
Emil Singewald 1.00
Max Singewald 5.00
Geo. Singer 1.00
Fritz Stock 1.00
Adam Singer 5.00
Fritz Garlin 5.00
James Drum 1.00
M. Spahr 1.00
Antonio, D. C. 2.00
Section Denver, Colo. 2.00

A. Jundlovitz 4.00
Howard Tyrion 2.00
Carl Starkenburg 2.00
J. Johndahl 2.00
29th Ward Branch, Section Allegheny Co., Pa. 10.00

James Clark, Jr. 10.00
F. A. Uhl 10.00
H. R. Mangold 10.00
W. E. Kephart 1.50
Geo. Abel 1.00
C. A. Kessler 1.00
C. Hammerbacher 1.00
William Krumm 1.00
James Ellick 1.00
Wm. G. Cowen 12.00
John A. Staley 1.00
John Boehmer 1.00
Section Utica, N. Y. 6.25
Section Collinsville, Ill. 14.00

Section Grove City, Pa. 1.00
William Long 1.00
Charles Long 5.00
Robert Johnson 5.00
Section Bridgeport, Conn. 2.00
Oscar Rosen, Moline, Ill. 1.00
Paul Pressel, Moline, Ill. 1.00
Section Essex Co., N. J. 22.70
10th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. 10.00
Wm. McVeigh, 11th A. D., City, Seattle, Wash. 25.00
Mixed Local, 189 S. T. & L. A., Pittsburg, Pa. 3.00

13th Ward Branch, Section Allegheny Co., Pa. 5.00
Wm. J. Eberle 2.00
Edward Tornot 2.00
Enos Schwartz 2.00
Lorenz Helfrich 5.00
L. A. Tessary, Bakersfield, Cal. 1.00
Ben Tompkins, Kern City, Cal. 3.00
H. E. Wells, Kern City, Cal. 3.00
C. A. Lavin, Kern City, Cal. 5.00
10th A. D., City, Providence, R. I. 1.00
Section New Haven, Conn. 10.50
Section Omaha, Neb. 10.00
Fred Kinsel 10.00
Aug. Bertram 10.00
Christ Bertelsen 10.00
S. Wilkinson 1.00
H. Dixon 1.00
Section Schenectady, N. Y. 1.00
E. L. Lake 1.00
E. F. Lake 1.00
Chas. Gebner 1.00
H. Krusl 1.00
C. Hough 1.00
Mr. Link 5.00
Mr. Cummings 7.50
Mr. Weinberger 5.00
M. Molloy 1.00
F. Campbell 1.00
J. Coyne 1.00
Mr. Hall 1.00
Section Berlin, Vt. 3.00
Thomas Weidling, Du Bois, Pa. 1.00
18th Ward, Section Allegheny Co., Pa. 5.00
John Zellhorn 2.00
Edward Pernot 2.00
John Desmond 2.00
C. Deering 5.00

Total \$568.17
Edward Dietrich, Cashier.

Grand total \$10,106.70

HENRY KUHN.
Financial Secretary-Treasurer
Daily People Committee.

Notice to Canadian S. L. P.

To members of the S. L. P. of Canada and all revolutionary Socialists in Canada: Kindly note that the S. L. P. of Canada has endorsed and accepted as their official organ, THE PEOPLE of New York City.

FRED J. DAHET.
National Secretary.

Berry's Massachusetts Dates.

Michael T. Berry, S.L.P. candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, will begin his tour in the coming campaign Sunday, September 29. All comrades throughout the State are urged to take note of the dates and make early preparations, so as to insure large and successful meetings. The places and dates are as follows:

Westfield, October 3.
Pittsfield, October 4.
Adams, October 5.
North Adams, October 6.
Gardner, October 7.
Fitchburg, October 8.
Leominster, October 9.
Worcester, October 10 and 11.
Brookton, October 12 and 13.
Taunton, October 14.
Fall River, October 15.
Open dates, October 16 and 17.
Fall River, October 18.
New Bedford, October 19.
Lowell, October 20.
Lawrence, October 21.
Haverhill, October 22.
Beverly, October 23.
Salem, October 24.
Peabody, October 25.
Woburn, October 26.
Lynn, October 27.
Malden, October 28.
Medford, October 29.
Everett, October 30.
Somerville, October 31.
Boston, November 1.
Cambridge, November 2.
Boston, November 3 and 4.

Open Air Agitation in Cleveland, Ohio.

Section Cleveland, S. L. P., has arranged for the following open air meetings:

Thursday, Oct. 3d.—Corner Croton and Humbolt street.
Saturday, Oct. 5th.—Public Square in front of Postoffice. West Side Market, corner of Lorain and Pearl streets.
Tuesday, Oct. 8th.—Corner of Fulton and Lorain streets.
Thursday, Oct. 10th.—Corner of Wade and Pearl streets.
Saturday, Oct. 12th.—Public Square in front of Postoffice. West Side Market.
Tuesday, Oct. 15th.—Corner of Woolsey and St. Clair streets.

New York Election Dates.

FILING CERTIFICATES OF NOMINATION with Secretary of State, September 26 to October 5.

With County Clerk, October 1 to October 11.

REGISTRATION DAYS: In cities and villages of 5,000 or more inhabitants:

Friday, October 11.
Saturday, October 12.
Friday, October 18.
Saturday, October 19.
In villages of less than 5,000 inhabitants:

Saturday, October 12.
Saturday, October 19.
ELECTION DAY: November 5.

FILING OF EXPENSE STATEMENTS by candidates not later than November 15.

Corregan in Western New York.

The New York State Committee has made arrangements for the following tour of the western part of the State by Comrade Charles H. Corregan of Syracuse:

Seneca Falls, October 3 and 4.
Auburn, October 5 and 6.
Fulton, October 7.
Oswego, October 8.
Watertown, October 9, 10 and 11.
Utica, October 12 and 13.
Fulton County, 14, 15 and 16.
Amsterdam, October 17.

H. VOGT, Sec'y State Com.

Syracuse, N. Y. City Convention.

All S. L. P. members, sympathizers, and readers of THE PEOPLE are requested to attend the city convention to be held in the City Hall on Monday, October 7, at 8 p. m. Let us make this convention a monster demonstration, and one that will be a body blow to all enemies of the Socialist Labor Party.

THOS. CRIMMINS, Organizer.

Conference of the Progressive Trade and Labor Organizations.

The above conference called by the General Committee of Section New York was held on Sunday, September 29 at 2-6 New Reade street, with A. Ulrich

Jr., in the chair and Joseph S. Klein as recording secretary.

Thirty-five organizations were represented by delegates.

The Organizer for Section New York reported for the General Committee that Cooper Union has been engaged for Saturday evening, October 19th.

The delegates were requested to ask their respective organizations for donations to defray the necessary expenses of the meeting.

L. Abelson, Andros Babusen, John Keep, and Joseph S. Klein were elected as the committee of arrangements.

M. Goodman, E. Miller, and John Keep, were elected a committee to visit the organizations that did not send delegates to the conference, and request them to do so also to urge them to contribute their share of the expenses.

A. Ulrich Jr., was elected as Financial Secretary and Treasurer.

The delegates were requested to instruct their respective organizations to the effect that each district should elect two men to act on the various committees at the meeting and that their names should be forwarded to the organizer.

It was decided to meet again on Saturday, October 5th, at 8 p. m., at 2-6 New Reade street.

Joseph S. Klein.
Secretary.

Westchester County S. L. P. Nominations.

The Socialist Labor Party of Peekskill, N. Y., made the following nominations:

For Supervisor,
FRANCIS R. FROST.

For Town Clerk,
GRANT FIELD.

For Justices of the Peace, Full Term,
MCCLELLAND, MILLER, ALDEN, RICHARDS.

For Justice of Peace to fill Vacancy,
OSCAR B. LENT.

For Collector of Taxes,
JOHN H. LENT.

For Assessors,
CHAS. ZOLOT, JOHN FOLEY, ALEXANDER LENT.

For Auditors,
DAVID BROWN, JOHN POST, WILLIAM R. RICHARDS.

For Overseers of the Poor,
THOMAS DEPEW, THOMAS COLLIN.

For Assembly, 3rd Assembly District,
DAVID DAVIDSON, of Pleasantville.

To the Sections of Greater Boston.

At a meeting of the Union Picnic Committee, held on Sunday, September 15, it was voted to instruct the delegates to said committee, to secure the opinion of their Sections as to the advisability of a permanent organization for the purpose of raising funds for the Party by holding entertainments, balls, picnics, etc.

At a later meeting, September 29, the secretary was instructed to notify the Sections through the agency of the WEEKLY PEOPLE and by mail, and request them to take prompt action on this matter, and be represented at the next meeting to be held in Everett at 154 School street, room 3, on Sunday, October 20, at 2.30 p. m. Sections Somerville and Everett have reported favorably. If prompt action is taken the committee may be able to get right to work as soon as the campaign work is cleaned up.

Albert M. Grant, Secretary.

De Leon to Lecture in Boston.

Lecture under the auspices of the State Executive Committee of Massachusetts by comrade Daniel De Leon, editor of the DAILY PEOPLE.

The subject, "Socialism vs. Anarchism," is one of special interest at this time, especially to non-Socialists.

The lecture will be held in Investigator Hall, Palm Memorial Building, 9 Appleton street, near Castle Square, Boston, on Sunday, October 13, 1901.

Doors open 2 p. m.; lecture begins at 3 p. m. Admission, 15 cents.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

Itinerary of the Organizer of the Middle West Circuit, Comrade Phillip Veal.

Indianapolis, Muncie, Marian, Alexandria and Ellwood, Sept. 25 to Oct. 7. Sections of above named places are requested to apply for particulars to E. Viewegh, No. 805 Iowa street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Sections are requested to make arrangements accordingly.

JOHN D. GOERKE.
Secretary Middle West Circuit.

Agitation in Newark, N. J.

An open-air meeting of the S. L. P. will be held at Court House Square Saturday evening, October 5.

Frank W. Wilson, the Party's candidate for Governor of New Jersey, will be the principal speaker.

Party members are requested to bring their friends.

Agitation in Elizabeth, N. J.

An open-air mass meeting of the S. L. P. will be held corner Livingston and First streets, Saturday, October 5, at 8 p. m. Harry Oakes of Jersey City will be the speaker. Comrades and readers of THE PEOPLE, take notice.

Organizer.

D. A. 4, S. T. & L. A.

A special meeting of D. A. 4, to take place at headquarters 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, on Wednesday, Oct. 2, at 8 p. m., to consider cases now pending before Grievance Committee—very important—all members must attend.

F. J. GREEN.
Organizer.

Lynn, Mass.

Section Lynn will hold an agitation meeting Friday, October 4th, on Federal Square. Speakers, Walsh and Tracy.

DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND.

St. Paul, Minn., Geo. F. Spettel, \$7; W. H. Anderson, \$1; A. Worm, \$7; Sam Johnson, \$1; Christine Jacobson, 25c; F. Hayeck, \$1; R. Peterson, 50c; M. Cikaneck, 50c. 12.25

Section New York, sale of cigars, 2.50

J. Larson, New Haven, Conn., 1.00

John Galizia, Hallowell, Maine, .72

James Matthews, Colliwood, Ohio, 1.00

Frank Geiser, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1.00

Charlie Stein, member Ex. Board Cigarmakers' Union, N.Y. 3.00

L. F. Alrut, Rensselaer, N. Y. 1.00

A. M. W. Anderson, St. Paul, Minn. 10.00

Aug. Lammernann, St. Louis, Mo. .50

J. S. Green, Brooklyn, N. Y. 4.00

James Kinsella, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00

John O'Brien, 18th A.D., N.Y. City, .50

Mrs. J. Swenson, N.Y. City 1.00

Jacob Schwenk, Jersey City, N.J. 1.00

F. Kochendorfer, Albany, N. Y. 3.00

Ed. Schade, Newport News, Va.25

Chas. G. Davidson, St. Paul, Minn. 5.00

John Lidberg, St. Paul, Minn. 1.00

John Dahlen, Hibbing, Minn. 2.00

H. A. Loring, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00

Total \$57.72

Previously acknowledged \$10,048.98

Grand total \$10,106.70

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