Daniel De Leon
NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR

MILITANTS AT WORK

Lawrence Comrades Have Sleeves Rolled Up.

The Alliance joins the Party in a campaign of agitation—Todd Yates and the City

Other News of Interest.

of the Daily People

Lawrence, Aug. 20.—The Wood and Worsen Workers Alliance has

Still has a hand in the agitation operation in this

by holding a meeting on Saturday evening at the corners of Hill and Essex streets.

at 8 p.m., Charles Corrigan, who heads the Wood and Worsen 250

is the local director of the "New Trades Union" and the launching of the Socialist

for whom, it is said, Labor and Alliance, and ending with an

on the local fales of all laborers, who, in press, picket and parades,

have been attacking and men- 

the representatives of the B. T. L. and A. has appeared

of those fales he said: "We

They complained of unfair deals. They

"If we know that in their vain

their ultimate undoing if it is not

an organized body of these poor people who are

response to the leaders of the "New Trades Union" and the launching of the Socialist

We are at the point where we are

we shall have to stop the parade before it

the police as the "taxpayers," detracting anything from the "pleasures" of his visit.

His curiosity seemed to be the predomiance of the large

that gathered at the station when the President's train pulled in.

of genuine enthusiasm being com- 

The ticket for Governor

DANIEL DE LEON OF NEW YORK

NORMAN S. BURNHAM OF TROY

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE

Boris Reinstein of Buffalo

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL

NORMAN S. BURNHAM OF TROY

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FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL

JACOB E. WALLACE OF SCHENECTADY

FOR STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

JOHN M. GRACY OF SYRACUSE

ASSOCIATE JUDGE COURT OF APPEALS

JOHN METZLER OF ROCHESTER

For the Daily People

Uitsa, N.Y., Aug. 20.—The State convention of the Socialist Labor Party opened its

of the Daily People

its way to Sharp's Hall, at 2.30 p.m. Charles H. Corrigan,

of Syracuse, was chosen temporary chairman, and H. C. Fussare,

of the Wood and Worsen workers, was chosen temporary secretary.

There were no set speech notes, but the convention got down to

work. John Walsh and Bertha Reinstein of Buffalo, were elected a commit-

tee of two, to report on credentials. They reported delegates entitled to a seat as

follows:

Buffalo; three; Rochester, two; Syracuse, three; Utica, one; Glo-

rystown one; Amsterdam, one; Rome, one; Utica, one; Bingham-

ton, two; Westchester County, one; Auburn, one; New York City, eleven.

The temporary organization was then made permanent. The follow-

ing committee on platform and resolutions was elected: De Leon, Weiss,

Reinstein, McAdoo and Rucker.

The convention adjourned at 11:30.

After recess the committee on platform and resolutions reported. A

resolution on the basis of the conclusions of the convention was

sent to the newspapers and individuals in the

to the leaders of the "New Trades Union" and the launching of the Socialist

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LIFE AND POPULAR SCIENCE.

HARD TIMES IN WASHINGTON.

The President is distressed over the situation, but Congress is doing nothing to alleviate it.

Increasing the interest rate would only be a temporary solution, as it will not lead to increased savings or reduced consumption.

The government is considering various measures, including increasing taxes and cutting spending, to reduce the budget deficit.

Despite these measures, the economic situation remains challenging, and there is no guarantee of a quick recovery.

The problem is further compounded by the global nature of the economy, as the US is heavily dependent on foreign trade.

The government, however, is committed to ensuring a stable and healthy economy for the long-term.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC.

The Economic Crisis.

The government has implemented various measures to mitigate the impact of the economic crisis, including stimulus packages and regulatory reforms.

These measures have helped to stabilize the economy, but there is still a need for further action.

The government is working closely with international organizations to coordinate efforts and ensure a coordinated approach.

Financial regulation is also being strengthened to prevent future crises.

The government is committed to ensuring a stable and healthy economy for the long-term, and is working tirelessly to achieve this goal.

In summary, the economic crisis remains a significant challenge, but the government is committed to taking the necessary steps to ensure a strong and healthy economy for the future.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Published by the Sunday Labor Party, New York, A. B. Green, New York, Editor.

SOCIAL SEGREGATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1890, the US Census Bureau, under the direction of Henry Cabot Lodge, published a report titled "The Negro in the United States." This report was one of the first to systematically document the extent of segregation and discrimination against African Americans in the United States.

The report highlighted the segregation in housing, education, and employment, as well as the systemic discrimination faced by African Americans in the country.

The report also discussed the economic impact of segregation, including the lower wages and limited job opportunities faced by African Americans.

The report was influential in shaping public opinion and policy, and it helped to galvanize the civil rights movement.

In summary, the report of the US Census Bureau in 1890 was a significant contribution to the understanding of segregation and discrimination in the United States, and it played a role in shaping public policy and social change.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The American Revolution was a series of conflicts fought from 1775 to 1783 between Great Britain and the Thirteen Colonies, which sought to gain independence from the British Empire.

The war began in 1775 over British attempts to impose new taxes and regulations on the colonies without their consent.

The colonies, thirsting for independence, assembled in 1776 to form a Continental Congress and to declare their independence.

The war ended in 1783 with the signing of the Treaty of Paris, which officially recognized the independence of the United States.

In summary, the American Revolution was a significant event in the history of the United States, and it marked the beginning of a new nation.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Lamentation over the Election of 1880.

The election of 1880 was a crucial moment in American history, as it marked the end of the Reconstruction era and the beginning of the Gilded Age.

The election was won by James Garfield, a Republican, over Democrat Horace Greeley.

The election result was a significant blow to the Radical Republicans, who had supported Reconstruction policies in the South.

In summary, the election of 1880 marked a significant shift in American politics, and it set the stage for the Gilded Age, a period marked by economic growth and social change.

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