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JAMES CONNOLLY, THE IRISH AGITATOR, GIVEN A ROUS-ING WELCOME.

New York's Proletariat Turns Out to Great the Representative of the Iriah Socialist Republican Party and Velcome Him to American Sacres.

The opening of the doors of Cooper Union last night was like the breaking dam and the releasing of a torrent. At 7.30 o'clock all the approaches to the hall were jammed with the waiting crowd, and long after the head waters of the living stream had passed in the flow continued. There was little standing room left when at 8.15 John J. Kinneally as the representative of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, stepped to the front. and opened the meeting. Kinneally an-Wrank D. Lyon as chairman and Donald Ferguson as secretary. Lyon explained that the meeting was to serve the two-fold purpose, of a reception to James Connolly, the representative of the Irish Socialist Republican Party, who is the guest of the S. L. P., and for the inauguration of the State campaign of the Socialist Labor Party. The chairman then introduced as the

Comrade De Leon said in substance: The Republican and Democratic par ties have not yet opened their campaigns in this State. They are sparring for position. Like pugilists in the show, the stand that each will take depends upon the stand of the other. This is natural. They both stand upon the same field, the field of capitalist acciety. Success

DE LEON'S SPEECH.

the field of capitalist society. Success with either is merely a matter of maneeuvre. Not so with the Socialist Labor Party. It is in the field now and its campaign is in full blast. Indeed, its campaign never stops. This also is natural. Its attitude does not depend upon anybody else's attitude. Republicans and Democrats stand for the order or discount of the context of the con eld of capitalist society. Success anybody else's attitude. Republicans and Democrats stand for the order or dis-order in existence. Socialism stands for the overthrow of the existing disorder, What is that system of disorder? Three ustrations, living coals from the fur-ce of capitalism will serve to illustrate

the point."
The speaker then summarized the recent strike or threatened strike of the recent strike or their amerinaers, their road locomotive engineers, their ed victory, and the schedule just d in the shops whereby, instead of posted in the shops whereby, instead of 75 men on the walting list they now have 92, with intenser labor for those at work. He summarised the strike of the anthra-He summarized the strike of the antiquette coal miners, whose distress is being exploited by the soft coal mine barons to open a market for their goods. And he summarized the conduct of the Fedhe summarized the conduct of the Federal Secretary of the Treasury, who, in order to relieve the tight money market in Wall street, simply paid ahead of time about four million dollars of interest on U. S. bonds not due until next betaber in other world.

its cake and eat it, that blows hot and cold, yet at all times immolates the workers on the altar of the capitalist moloch. Neither could the Prohibition party, whose horizon is bounded by the maxim that it is better to die sober -the working class is not concerned in the question of how to die, but how to live: a live dog is better than a dead lion. Least of all could the irregular Democracy, called in this State the Social Democratic party, with its long official record that brands it the decoy duck of the political corruptionists of the land. One party only stands with a record not only sound but clean, the Socialist Labor Party, that fiercely battles for the New Social Order where the last shackels of slavery, wage slavery, would be struck off the limbs of humanity."

The speaker closed with an allusion to the comrade from Ireland, whose greetings from the Socialist Labor Party of Ireland the comrade had come to deliver, and to urge his fellow wage slaves in America to hasten the day when the "Amerian Invasion" of Europe will be, not the invasion of ultra capitalism with heavier chains for the workers, but the invasion of that Freedom dreamed of by the Franklins of old, carried now as live possibility in the folds of the So-cialist Labor Party of America.

While De Leon was speaking the interest was intense, so intense at times that those moved to interrupt by ap-plause were frowned down.

Chairman Lyon at this point said that it would be necessary to take the audience into the confidence of those having the meeting in charge. He said it costs money The chairman then introduced as the first speaker the Party's candidate for governor, Daniel De Leon. When the standard bearer of the intrepid Party of the working class stepped forward the appliance that greeted him was deafening and terrifying—terrifying to those who ing that whatever was left over would uld stand in the way of the Party's, be donated to the "Workers Republic," the official organ of the Irish Socialists. The audience responded with the gener-

RESOLUTIONS.

After taking of the collection Secretary ferguson read the following resolutions

of welcome to Connolly:
Whereas, James Connolly is visiting this country as the representative of the Irish Socialist Republican Party, for the purpose of enlisting the interest of Irish-Americans in the Socialist move-

ment of Ireland; and ... Whereas, James Connolly, in his mission, aims to destroy the influence of the Irish home rulers and bourgeois in trish nome rulers and bourgeois in Ireland, and their allies, who trade on the Irish vote in this country to the economic detriement of the Irish work-ingmen of this country; therefore be it Resolved, that we, the members of the Socialist Labor Party, here assembled to receive James Connolly, cordially welnission our emphatic endorsement; be it further

Resolved, that we call upon all the sections of the Socialist Labor Party throughout the country, to aid James Connolly in his work, to the end that Socialism may prevail both here and in Ireland, and that International Socialism, which knows no race, color or creed, may be triumphantly vindicated."

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions bearing upon the general situation here were also read:

Whereas, The land, the factories the railroads and all the other means Cotober, in other words gave higher increase to the bond holders.

The speaker then asked, "Can the republican Farty afford relief from such allies class rule? No. It is the logical exponent of the existing system. Can he Democratic Party? Less yet, it is and of demagoguery, that would have

quarters of our population to produce tremendous amounts of wealth for wages that represent barely 18 per cent. of their product and are not suf-ficient to enable a single person to live decently, to say nothing of supporting

Whereas Such an arrangement of society unavoidably condemns the entire working class to the miserable life of half-starved wage slaves dependent not only in the exercise of their political rights, but for their very exist-ence on the will and the whim of their employers and forces larger and even larger portions of the working class into the ranks of paupers, criminals, prostitutes, suicides, inmates of

insane asylums, etc.; Whereas, Such destructive effect of modern society on the bulk of the population can only be eliminated by a complete change in the very arrange-ment of society, viz., by the sub-stitution of a Socialist Co-operative Republic instead of the modern capitalist republic, by the abolition of private property in the means of production and distribution and their transformation into national property to be used collectively for the common benefi of all those who will contribute to socieyt their share of useful serv-

Whereas, The capitalist class, conscious and mindful only of the interests of its class naturally seeks to prolong indefinitely the present arrangement of society-so beneficial for itself and so detrimental for the people-by holding in its hands and seeking to retain forever the powers of government through the agency of the Republican, Democratic and all other parties avowedly pledged to maintain the present arrangement of society;

Whereas, The capitalist class is asin its oppression and its endeavor to prolong its own existence by the representatives of old style trades unions—commonly known as labor fakirs—who paralyze the energy and the efforts of the membership of those unions to improve their conditions and who also keep that membership in ignorance as to the labor question and thus leave them a ready prey for the

thus leave them a ready prey for the capitalist politicians:

Whereas, The capitalist class is also assisted by that new variously-named party, known in this State as Social-Democratic party, who, working hand in hand with the labor-fakirs on the economic field, pretends in its political utterances to stand for Socialism and the working class, while the very opposite character-political log-rolling, voting for armory appro-priations, etc.; and

Whereas, The twelve years' record of the Socialist Labor Party proves it to be the only party in the political arena, that, despite onslaughts from all sides stands and fights intelligently, consistently, faithfully and uncompromisingly for the interests of the wage-working class and the establishment of the Socialist Republic;

Resolved. That we, the workingmen of New York, in mass meeting at Cooper Union assembled, hereby ap-peal to our fellow workers and to all fair-minded citizens to rally round the banner of the Socialist Labor Party, to join and help build up its organization and its press;

Resolved That we appeal to them to persistently vote from year to year, the straight ticket of that party and to thus give encouragement to the working people battling for the emancipation of their class, to urge on the day when the public powers will be wrested from the hands of the capitalist class and to assist in bringing this class of legalized plunderers to sur-render and in securing for the working class Freedom in Socialism instead of wage-slavery in capitalism.

The resolutions were put to a vote and unanimously and enthusiastically

Chairman Lyon in introducing Connolly, said that the guest of the evening was unique in that, while many other Irish agitators had come to these shores representing Irish landlordism and capitalis Connolly was the first who came as the representative of Irish Socialism. Connolly was received with cheers and applause, that increased in volume for several minutes, and ended in round upon round of cheers. The sturdy Irish pro-letarian was visibly affected by the en-thusiastic reception accorded him. But he quickly took up his speech with vigor

CONNOLLY'S SPEECH. He said in part: "I feel under a great disadvantage in addressing such a large and enthusiastic body of workingmen as are gathered here this evening. Though accustomed to addressing audiences of the working class in England, Scotland and my own country, I never stood be fore such a crowd before. I must say, judging form your hearty and vigorous conduct, that for a Party that is supposed to be dead you appear to be as lively as an Irish wake in full blast." (Laughter and applause.)

Connolly then referred to the difficulties of talking to an audience three thousand miles away from the subject of his remarks, and were it not for the fact that the audience was composed of workingmen and Socialists, who could appreciate and realize the universality of capitalism which links Ireland and America together, he would not have the hardihood to address them as he was doing.

Resuming the speaker said, "As your chairman has well said, Irish agitators to this country are no infrequent phe-nomena, but I wish to state at the outset that as an Irish agitator the present one has certain distinctive characteristics that prevent him from being confounded with those of the past. The Irish agi- put a native one in their place is no class. If you die in the town-and

tators of the past who have come here said that thy represented the whole Irish people. I do not. I represent only the class to which I belong, and that is the working class. (Applause.)

"The Irish people, like the people of this and other capitalist countries, are divided into the master class and the working class; and I could not represent the entire Irish people on account of the antagonistic interests of these classes, no more than the wolf could represent the lamb or the fisherman the fish." (Applause.)

Connolly then said he could only give time to the Irish situation in so far as it affected working class interests. "The Irish situation," said he, "is twofold, political and economic. Politically the people of Ireland are under the rule of another country, and even if the Irish were to resolve to effect important economic changes they could not, because of the political domination of this other country.

"Despite the so-called benefits of the British constitution the two peoples are so different racially, economically and otherwise, that what is regarded as an aspiration in one country is abhored in the other."

To show the political disadvantages up der which Ireland labors, Connolly cited the difference in treatment accorded pub lic meetings in England and Ireland. England, those in opposition to the govern-ment, though prohibited, are permitted to continue to the close, when the offenders are peacefully arrested and tried, being given the full benefits of the law Ireland public meetings are ruthlessly suppressed by armed police. There is no summons, no trial, no peaceful process of law. "They hang you first and try you afterwards."

The first aim of the Irish Socialist Republican Party then was to secure inde-pendent government, for it was realized that before economice freedom was pos-sible political freedom must be secured. "No person," said Connolly, "can be economically free who is not politically free, and no person can be politically free who is not economically free." (Applause, long continued.)

The second aim is economic independence, for while it was found that political dependence destroys the racial and other characteristics of the Irish, economic de pendence destroys the people themselves. Connolly then cited the English capitalist statistician, Mulhal, that in Ireland the fifty years from 1837 to 1887, 1,225,000 men, women and children died of hunger, 3,000,000 were evicted, 4,000,000 were compelled to emigrate. During this half century there was exported food enough to feed and sustain more than double that number. This was done by the Irish landlord class. The responsibility for this awful picture must be placed on men who were nurtured and reared on the same soil as the starving people. The capitalist and landlord class do not suffer misery, so that the talk of Irish suffering that is pronounced general is not true. "The tale of fifty years ago," said Con-nolly, "may be said to be old, but it still continues.'

Connolly then described scenes not equaled in olden times that were personally witnessed by him in 1897. Families who had not indulged in "the luxury" of potatoes for three months; they had to eat Indian meal. "In this country," said Connolly, "you call the social question the bread and butter question; on the other side we refer to it as the potatoes and meal question."

Connolly then turned to the consideration of economic conditions as they exist in the principal cities of Ireland In Dublin the majority of the trial classes, seven or eight families in a house. Most of these houses are owned by the shining lights of the Home Rule executive committee. speaker dwelt upon the impossibility of raising families decently under such inhuman conditions. The Irish work people get so little in wages that it becomes intelligent human beings. The Referring to the report of John week for 87 per cent. of the entire population of Ireland. Referring to the report of John D. Crimmins that the Irish are rolling wealth and lolling in the lap luxury, this same Crimmins, Connolly said, was the man whom John D. Redmond spoke so enland. "Birds of a feather flock to-gether." Speaking of the state of proposed by Irish politicians, Connolly took up first the peasant proprietary land scheme. He said that international competition and the small farms of Ireland, without improved machinery, peasant proprietary which might have done some good one hun-dred years ago was now too late. He then showed the fallacy of tech nical education and "fair rent" and took up Home Rule. The Home Rulers that with home rule, larks would fall from the sky already roast They point to the Ireland of a hundred years ago under the Grattar parliament. Connolly claimed this would be of no benefit to the working class without economic independence. He referred to a Dublin paper of 1785 which he had unearthed. It contained an announcement of a charity ball to

be held for the purpose of relieving 2000 starving persons in a Dublin parish. This was five years after the establishment of the Grattan parliament and shows what kind of freedom The speaker dwelt upon the importance of the Socialist demand for the social ownership of agricultural land and the means whereby to ex-

remedy and a waste of time. The you stand a good chance to do so, if speaker laid much stress upon this part of the economic programme of the Irish Socialists. Also the necessity of owning the factory and the implements. Speaking of the headway the Irish Socialists are making against religious prejudice, he stated that the Irish workmen were becoming slowly but surely united on the class conscious lines of Socialism.

During his speech Connolly again and again drew comparisons between Irish and American conditions, and urged the Irishmen present to work and vote for the Socialist Labor Party, on the ground that whatever was done here to promote Socialism and destroy capitalism, would also aid to advance Socialism and destroy capitalism at home.

Connolly closed with a fervent appeal along these lines, amid tumultuous applause. The audience cheering at the top of their voices, rising in their seats and throwing their hats in the air. The demonstration lasted several minutes and continued even when James Hunter the next speaker arose to address the meeting.

Connolly impressed his hearers with his sincerity of purpose, his eloquent and pathetic descriptions of Irish suffering, and his evident mastery of his subject, his knowledge of Irish history being reflected in his many utterances.

Hunter closed the meeting with one of his forcible and magnetic speeches, and the audience filed out cheering for the Socialist Labor Party and the Irish agitator.

BERRY IN MAYNARD.

DELIVERS FIRST SOCIALIST AD-ADDRESS IN THAT WAGE SLAVE TOWN.

Owned Body and Soul by the Woolen Trust-Some Contrasts Plainly Noticeable-A Picture of Slavery-Meeting Well Attended - "What Would We Do Without Capitalists."

Special to The Daily People.

Maynard, Mass., Sept. 11.-Last night I spoke in Maynard. For the first time in its history, Maynard heard a Socialist Labor Party speaker expound the class conscious doctrine of the Socialist Labor Party, and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. From 300 to 500 persons were present.

Maynard, is a typical wage slave town of perhaps 4000 inhabitants. It is owned body and soul by the American Woolen Company.

As I pulled into the town, the first thing that my eyes rested on was the mammoth plant of this "friend of la-A little below and on the other side of the railroad tracks stands a row of blocks inhabited by wage slaves. A wonderful contrast exists between the two One is suggestive of the power of the modern tool of industry; the other is suggestive, and doubly so, of the poverty of our class. One is in the possession of a stupendous mass of wealth; the other, the working class, is stripped of every thing but its labor power and its large

As I looked at these shantles, I felt rieved for the condition of our class. Standing beside the tracks of the Boston and Maine railroad, they have as front of these shacks were some twenty-five children, all of whom showed the poverty of the class to which they belong, a poverty that will intensify unless the "American voting kings," whom they honor by the name of wake up and overthrow "pap. capitalist class, and its wages system of robbery, which binds not only the adult of this town, and the nation, but these little ones as well, to the rack of wage slavery, as firmly as the wedges of Vulcan held Prometheus

to the rock. I can never forget this picture of wage slavery as long as I live; and, class, it will act as an incentive to urge me on to awaken the class which I belong to a consciousness of the rights and mission of that classthe overthrow of the robber system of capitalism, and the instituting of the Socialist Republic, when he who works shall live not in the shacks such as I have mentioned, but in dwellings such as our class now create for their exploiters; where he who can, and wont, work can starve; where the robbery of our class will be at an end and the struggle for a mere animal existence will be no more. Maynard is ruled by the American

Woolen Company with a hand of steel. This corporation owns the only industry in the town worth considering. If you "live" in this neck of the woods it is by grace of Mr. Wood and the American Woolen Company. You "live" in his houses, you trade in stores which don't run counter to the wishes of this god, capital. If you are married and keep house you must take boarders, if Wood says so, or you are a tenant at sufferance. If you are religiously inclined you go to the church where the "Holy Writ" is interpreted according to the class interploit it. Fighting foreign tyrants to est of Mr Wood's class-the capitalist

you work for Mr. Wood's company-you, in all probability will be buried by the town government, which this corporation controls from end to end. So much for the pen sketch of this home of the wage slave, on which the gubernatorial candidate of the only party of the working class-the So cialist Labor Party-descended last night.

There are a few members of the S L. P. working here, and a few readers of The Weekly Peple, one of whom acted as chairman of the meeting last night.

The meeting was held in the open air and was well attended, notwithstanding that the Democratic party was holding its caucuses, and the lodges of one kind and another drew many workingmen away from us.
About 7.30 p. m. the chairman opened

the meeting and introduced the speaker, Michael T. Berry, who he said was the candidate for governor nominated by the only party of the working class.

I spoke for nearly two hours to the wage slaves, who stayed to the end and paid the closest attention to what was said. I did my best to make them see whither they are drifting and religiously whaled all of their false gods, from the Republican and Democratic parties to the labor fakirs. Time and again they applauded what was said. They seemed to realize our purpose, the rending of the

veil of capitalism.

When I got through I answered several questions, one of which was, "What would we do without capitalists?" The crowd got onto the fellow who asked this "poser" and told him he was "bug-house," or words to that effect. After the meeting this same fellow told

me in a somewhat confidential manner that we must bow the knee to the cap! talist if we want to live. He is a Re-publican of the average intelligence of workingmen who follow in the footsteps of "Teddy" of the chattering teeth, "spiked police club" and "strenuous life," enough said. This gives the cue to his

The pure and simplers have no foothold in this place as yet. Neither have the "armory" building, franchise voting. labor grafting marsupials, the Kangaroo 'Socialist" party of many names. The Prohibs are not very strong here either. It is a "booze" town of the first magnitude, sufficiently so to attract Carrie Na-tion Maynardward with her little hatchet.

Raw boned capitalism here rules the ost, and when the barbaric yawp of Treasurer Wood, of the American Woolen Company is heard Republican and Democratic parties, agents alike of Wood and his wooden headed and woolen hearted class, alike bow down to do homage to their god, and obey his commands in all things political.

It is up to the workingmen of Maybreak the chains which them, They can only do so by setting up in this capitalist ridden town the two organizations of the working class which alone promise redemption to the wage slave—the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Aliance, Thus. and thus only, can such social contrasts be ended as I witnessed on both sides of the railroad tracks as I entered this town-the American Woolen Company's mammoth mill, in which now the wage slaves of this town are exploited on one side; on the other, the shacks in which the exploited children of labor grow up in ignorance and poverty, which means that they are to be degraded to the level of the coolie laborer by the sytem which now robs their parents.

It is the duty of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and La-bor Alliance to work unceasingly until these and all other members of our class are organized into a mighty, militant, revolutionary party of labor, which will at the ballot box use that weapon of civilized man-the ballot-to wrest from Wood and his robber class the land and a landscape view, a few coal and capital of this land, and thus, once and freight cars, switches, etc. Playing in for all, settle the "labor problem." which Mr. Wood's State Board of Arbitration now is attempting to scuttle for the capitalist class.
God speed the day!

After the meeting some subscriptions were gathered for The Weekly People.

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE, S.L.P. Regular meeting called to order by State Secretary, Comrade J. W. Johnson, elected chairman.

Michael T. Berry.

Communications received as follows From Henry Kuhn, National Secretary, in regard to Polish literature. None on hand. Also in regard to Comrade Connolly's tour; from Labor News Co., New York; also Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis; three letters from Dulutuh dealing with Con-nolly's tour and filing petitions; from Winona, stating that the Kangaroos had set a rumor affoat that the S. L. P. would not be in the field this election. Section Winona informed that this rumor applies to the S. D. P. One from Section Henning enclosing petition and promising financial ald for the campaign fund.

Section Red Wing contributes six dollars to campaign fund and reports inability to prepare for Comrade Connolly's tour. Letter from Sturgeon Lake and Sandstone, Minn.

Committee elected to draw up platform and campaign document, Comrades J. W Johnson, Hyack and Van Lear.

State Secretary ordered to call in all petitions and present same for filing.

Treasurer's report for August \$14.98 Money on hand \$30.73. Appropriations for due stamps \$14.00, street car fare for Minneapolis members 60 cents, State Secre tary expenses \$1.63. The State Secretary and State Treasurer were instructed to prepare an itemized report for the six months ending June 30, same to be published in The Weekly People.

Thos. Van Lear, Rec. Sec'y. 2225 11th avenue So., Minneapolis, Minn.

ENTREE CO.

SAN FRANCISCO FORGETS ITS NUMEROUS AND BLOODY STRIKES.

Indulges in Mummery That Momentarily Hides the Class Struggle-The Local Papers and Labor Fakirs Applaud the Deceptive Spectacle-"Labor" Politics.

Special to The Daily People.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 7 .- The celebration of Labor Day in San Francisco this year was of more than usual significance. The spectacle of forty thousand men moving together in orderly procession swayed, seemingly, by one impulse, animated, perhaps, by one idea, might well awaken strong emotions, even in the most casual observer. But when the forty thousand men are workingmen, and the observer a Socialist, the emotions are likely to be of a mixed and various char-

The great mass of live manhood was magnificent. Viewed less broadly, the procession was a fine one. Floats and other trimmings being fewer and less vulgarly conspicuous than usual, the men themselves were brought into prominence, and truly they were worthy of attention. The pretty uniforms of the different trades were a show in themselves; and for the most part they were handsome fellows that wore those uniforms. The plasterers in pure white, and the word and most parters in pure white, and the wood and metal workers in blue and white were followed by trade after trade in all the colors of the rainbow, mingled here and there with black or white, and stretching for miles along the astonished streets. When the Water Front Federation approached, the ununiformed 'long-snoremen, with their slouching forms and grim, battered faces, turned the tide of enthusiasm for a moment. Not many months ago a bloody, brutal strike was waged and lost by these same haggard men, who play at mummery now. But the Sailors' Union followed, gayly equipped, marching with a precision and order unknown in the ranks of the other trades, and answering the vociferous greetings which met them on all sides with hearty cheers, such as only sailors can give. The stonecutters all rode in hacks. They leaned back to their carrieges and looked appropriately heavy and bored. The German Brewers' Union carried a red flag and sang the Mar-

The local papers and labor leaders were cuthusiastic over the peaceful character of the affair. Strife between employer and employe has been healed, say they. They rejoice that in that "great army of peace" no unkind thoughts against empleyers are harbored. It is strange from what widely different viewpoints the same subject may be observed.

Labor Day was immediately followed by the Democratic State convention at Sacramento. This convention differed from the Republican in one particular. viz., while in the latter no mention was made of labor, in the former little else

A daily paper says: "Probably there never was a political convention in which the representatives of labor were so nu-But the two conventions had points of resemblance also: for when it came to action, the interests of labor were, in both, made subservient to those

The platform of the California Democrats excludes the Chinese and overthrows trusts, tariffs and injunctions after the most approved style. And Franklin K. Lane is pominated for governor. It had been rumored that the Union Labor Party might endorse the nomination of Lane. All now looked eagerly forward to the Union Labor Party's State convention. To again quote the daily press; "All eyes are straining to see where labor stands. The long-looked for Union Labor con-

vention met on the evening of September. 6, but it soon resolved itself into a "con-It was the almost unanimous ference." opinion of the meeting that the State was not well enough organized to justify a State ticket. After many fine speeche in which Mayor Schmitz was again and again promised the governorhhip of California in four years, the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that the Union Labor Party does not hold a State convention at this time; and that it neither places a State ticket in the field, nor endorses a candidate of either of the other parties."

CHICAGO OPEN AIR MEETINGS. September 18.

Halsted and Maxwell streets, 8 p. m. Lake and Forty-eighth streets, 8 p. m. Ashland and Lincoln avenues, 8 p. m. September 20.

Halsted and Sixty-third streets, 8 p. m. Milwaukee avenue and Paulina street,

p. m. Michigan avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh street, 8 p. m.

All organizations and comrades who hold tickets of the Arbeiter Zeitung excursion are urgently requested to settl their accounts at once. Louis Pomeranz

Secretary Arbeiter Zeitung Auxiliary

Association.

The Workers' Condition in Its Nicotine and Acid-Poisoned Atmosphere.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 8.-Louisville has the largest tobacco stemmery in the world. It is situated at Twenty-fourth and Main streets, and is generally referred to by Socialist speakers as "the industrial penitentiary at Twenty-fourth

Thinking a "write-up" of the factory might be of interest to The Daily and Weekly People, a few days ago I paid the factory a visit, met General Manager Eddy and explained to him that I would like to see the general methods employed and the workings of the factory from the inside. He very readily assented and called the superintendent, a Mr. Manson, to conduct me through the various

We visited the fifth floor first, where we found the tobacco broken and assorted into grades. After this preliminary work the tobacco was fed into large revolving cylinders about thirty feet long by thirty ches in diameter, called "steam boxes." This is done to put the tobacco in proper order for the stemmers on the floors below. In the cylinders the tobacco is dampened and warmed, so that one operation of the stemmer will remove the stem without breaking it and causing the mer to lose time.

The heated and dampened air issuing from the mouths of the cylinders into the stemming departments on the floors below is so charged with nicotine and poisoned acids from the tobacco that in passing in front of one of them I was nearly stifled from the inhalation of a breath of the polluted air.

This same air passes out into the stemng departments, and in a diluted form breathed into the lungs of the stemmers ten hours a day. But the superin-tendent assured me that the tobsore tendent assured me that the tobacco stemmers occupation was quite healthful and the stemmers were practically im-muse from contagious diseases.

One department is occupied by men and another by women, and these are again subdivided into whites and negroes.

When the tobacco is stemmed and

when the tobacts is seminer are to be seen that is piled into a funnel-like opening into a long cylindrical pipe line and blown by an electric fan through this pipe line into another department to be gotten to respicing.

ady for reprising.

Here in the prizing department we and automatic machibery at work that sabled three men to "fill and prize," as a superintendent explained it, "half a seen hogsheads, while by the old hand ethod they were getting ready to prize."

As we passed through one of the men's departments, my attention was especially attracted to a little delicate, pale-faced boy, apparently about twelve years or

What is the age of that boy?" I asked. "What is the age of that boy?" I asked.
"Fourteen," answered the superintendent. "The factory inspector was in here
the other day. It's true we have a great
many children in here under the legal aga
limit, but we have permits from the
county judge. The foreman over there
(beckoning) has over forty permits now
on file granted by the county judge at the
sequents of parents."

on file granted by the county judge at the request of parents."
"Don't you think," said I, "these children ought to be out of here and at school?" "Yes, I do," he answered, "and if their parents would save their money, as they should do, instead of squandering it for drink, they could support them out of their own wages instead of sending them here. I don't care to be quoted," het said, "but I give it as my opinion that at least 80 per cent. of the parents "but I give it as my opinion least 90 per cent. of the parents at their children here waste their for drink."

to observe this big army of stemmers at work, all ages from thirty or forty down to twelve, and all colors and sexes being rapresented. You will see the large, the trong and robust (they are newcomers), and you will see the small, the delicate and the weak. You will see many, especially among the younger white girls, whose expressions are haggard and worn, whose eyes are almost expressionless and maken in their sockets. The glow of ith has forever departed from their ing faces. The stemmers sit at right des in rows all the way across the ma. The tobacco is delivered to them The tobacco is delivered to them all stalls or boxed-off partitions, re the stemmers bend to their daily d here the stemmers bend to their daily ik, and they work as never chattel slave arked under the observant eye or the under the observant eye or the sh of his master. They work, omen and children, as if the loss men, women and children, as it the loss of a moment of time meant the infliction of a fine. They work as if their very lives depended upon their exerting them-selves to the highest possible degree of

The wages run from about \$6 a week

The wages run from about \$6 a week down to \$2.50. The speciest and most skillful workers, usually young women and girls, earn the best wages.

I noticed many of them wearing a kind of cloth or handkerchief over their hoses to check or lessen to some extent the amount of poison inhaled. The older employees say it is only the "newcomers" that thus protect themselves against the atifing tobacco fumes.

stiffing tobacco fumes.

The superintendent explained that they were about to instal a new and modern machine for drying and curing tobacce that would do the work of twenty-fivemen. By the old method he said it would require, perhaps, two or three weeks, depending upon the condition of the weather; while, where the new machine is installed, the tobacco will be dryed and cured in first-class style in twenty-two minutes, rain or shine.

This new machine will render a double service; it will largely increase the profits of the Continental Tobacco Company

and will possibly help the twenty-five men it knocks out of a job to do a little thinking.

Bad and unhealthful as are the conditions obtaining in this great tobacco factory, the plant is immeasurably su-perior in its sanitary conditons and arrangements to any factory in the city owned and operated on a small scale. The apartments are large, the ceilings high and the ventilation as good as could ooked for in a prison of this kind. The floors, aisles and passageways are kept clean. I noticed no signs of expectoration on the floors or in the aisles.

I asked the superintendent whether i would not materially increase their profroad so they could have a switch laid and the railroad deliver the tobacco right into the factory instead of their having to hire a large number of teamsters and wagons to haul the tobacco from the freight depots and warehouses. He anwhen we were buying up the various plants we had to take them where we found them. But in the future all plants will be erected with a view to the great-est economy, and they will be placed on the railway, where switches can easily and cheaply be laid right to the factory's door. And it will likewise be a great economy to have the plant for manufac-turing plug tobacco situated close and convenient to the stemmeries. This conexpense of employing a large number of stemmed from the stemmery to the plant for manufacturing plug."

I don't want to extend this letter beyond the limit, but I want to add this, as it comes from an employee, or rather an ex-employee of the company. An old man (not in years, but in fact) a few days ago, who was on the tramp for a job. told me he had been working for Continental Tobacco Company for years, but they had fired him because he was growing old (was now forty-two years of age), and had lost some of his skill and speed. He said they preferred women and children because they were younger and speedier and could do more work. The Continental Tobacco Company had squeezed about all the labor power out of this wretched creature that he was capable of yielding up, had placed then had thrown the wrecked and wretched husband and father out into the street to find a living as best he might. was not one of the "90 per cent." squandered their wages for drink."

As the more advanced capitalist counholds up to the less developed country the mirror of the latter's own future, so likewise the Continental Tobacco Company in the persons of its older employ-ers, with their emaciated, worn-out and exhausted bodies, dwarfed intellectually and stunted physically, with their sallow complexion and expressionless eyes, holds up to its new and fresh employees the mirror of their own future; and also in the persons of its new and fresh em-ployees does the company hold up to its

old employees the mirror of their past. But alas! for both sets of employees, they are so intensely at work expending their inbor pewer for the company's profit that they are unable to see and unerstand the meaning of the mirror.

Iwill Watchem.

BOSTON BREWERS DEFEATED.

Go Back at Old Wages—Firemen Sac rificed to the Brewery Workers. Special to The Daily People.

Boston, Sept. 11 .- Score one more defeat for Gomperosity and pure and simple trades union dupes. Hurrah for Gaston! Hurrah tol Conry! Ditto for Kellcher! Ditto for Dennison! Now let's vote the Democratic and Republican tickets. "United we strike,

Divided we votc."

The brewers' strike is ended. An agreement declaring Boston beer off the unfair list and the strike settled was signed by Col. Pfaff for the brewers and secretary F. Ward for the strike committee.

This agreement leaves the status of some 400 men to be determined by the board of arbitration. Of these, 305 are brewery workers, 22 bottlers, 40 firemen, 3 coppers,

and 31 engineers.

By the agreement the strike has been settled, so far as the committee can settle it, the only question remaining being whether the firemen's union will attempt

As to the rights of the union in the premises, a wide diversity of opinions were expressed to-day by labor men. Some of them were of the opinion that the firemen must take the decision of the joint men are not bound by the settlement un-

At a meeting of the strike committee last evening, and by a vote of 8 to 7, it was decided to recommend that all unions incolved in the strike accept the compromise

proposition agreed upon.

This proposition is in effect that all men who were involved in the strike should re port for work at their former positions and be placed upon the pay roll, that their wages should begin from the time they reported for work, and that, after the board standing of the strikers, their wages should remain as they were before the strike.

A prominent member of the union said to-day that the action of the brewery workers and the strike committee was

VICTORY FOR THE 8. L. P.

Capitalist Decoys Prevented
Using the Name "Socialists"
on Official Ballot.

The Missouri Socialist Labor Party has been fighting the "Socialist" Party in its efforts to secure a place on the official ballot under that misleading and dishonest name. The result of the fight is apnounced in the following dispatch from St. Louis, the secretary of the Missouri

State Committee: "St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 14.-To The Daily People, 2 New Reade street, New York: We won fight for name. Kangs prohibited using name Socialist.

A New England Wage Worker Dissects His Boston Speech.

President Roosevelt spoke Symphony Hall, Boston, on the night of August 25.

The Boston Post gives a good summary of his speech. It shows Roosevelt to be a good representative of the capitalist class.

Roosevelt says, according to this summary, "When a great corporation sued for violating the anti-trust law, it is not a move against property, but in favor of property." How does that strike you? Roosevelt says nothing about "be-

ing in favor" of labor, and yet some workingmen applaud him, and say "he is almost a Socialist." Poor, deluded people! Roosevelt sounded the key-note of his class when he said, "in favor of property." What property have the working class for him to be in favor of?

The members of the working class have nothing but their labor-power. This they are compelled to sell, already "overcrowded market,' at the price they can support themselves upon, and still keep in good physical condition. That is one reason why there is such a large number of children in our various industries. That is also the reason why there have been so many "strikes" this present year.

Roosevelt continues "I am not saying, that even if we had all the power, we could completely solve the trust question." Why not? Can we take him seriously? When he says "we," he to the class to which he belongs. Roosevelt does not realize that there is an irrepressible class struggle: or if he does, he ignores it en-His class have "all the power, and it is not their material interest to "solve the trust question," because they use their "power" to "make money," and as "the trusts are the est paying investments," the stockholders receive large dividends.

Besides this they also control the

powers of government, and practic-ally are in control of "all the power." Large dividends mean low wages, and low wages mean an empty stomach or a bare back, or both.

seems that Roosevelt is ignorant of the fact, "that private property in the natural sources of production, and the instruments of labor is the cause of all economic servitude, and political dependence." (Platform S. L. P.) This gives the few (capitalists) the absolute control over the lives of the many (the working class).

Roosevelt seems to think that if a law should be passed by Congress, similar to the one in Massachusetts, it would relieve the situation. As a citizen of the State of Massa-

chusetts I would say that the law does not benefit the working class at all. Indeed, Roosevelt does not care for "property." Property, (or capital) is the accumulated value which was created by and stolen from the working class in the past, and is used in the present system, to force more unjust conditions upon us. This is done for profit (to quote Mr. Baer) "by Christian men upon whose successful management so much depends." management so much depe Speaking of profit implies wages.

Wages represents the one part of the labor for which we are paid, while profits represent the value, created by our labor-power, for which we receive nothing. The more we produce, the less we receive.

Roosevelt favors "government con-Neither government ownership trol." nor control would benefit the working class. The wage system would re-main, and it is the cause of the strike. Strikes would be treason against the government. The working class should beware of their "friends."

All the means of production were built by collective labor, and not by the nation. The capture is our them, and control the nation. Is our them, and control to Congress? If "the nation." The capitalists own so, how much?

Reform will not benefit our condition. It deals with effects, and ignores the cause. The cause is wage-slavery and it must be abolished. You cannot kill an apple tree by picking the apples. You must cut the tree down, and destroy it root and branch. So with the wage system.

If President Roosevelt could hide his identity, and secure employment in some of our "factory hells of capitalism" and appear as a workingman then, with the aid of the experience so gained, and a careful study of our official organ, (The Daily and Weekly People) supplemented "by the flash-light of reason, and common sense," then he would have learned some of the economic questions that confront

us every day, even in Massachusetts.
"It is not a theory, it is a condition," that confronts us. Perhaps, if the working class studied their condition and did their own thinking, they sary to establish the Socialist Re-public. It is to their interest, and they are the majority. We should rule the land, and thus having "all the power could have efficient control," and would "socialize the trust." Tha is quite a remedy, when Roosevelt thinks of it. To quote Franklin, Property is the creature of society, and society is entitled to the last farthing, whenever society needs it."

Do we not need it?

Fellow workingmen, it is your duty to unite into a class conscious body, politically and economically, and break every chain that holds you in servitude. Join the ranks of the T. and L. A., and the Socialist Labor Party. "Determine to resist wrong at every step," and emancipate your-selves at the ballot box. You can do uame Socialist.

"H. C. Dieckmann."

it. Break away from superstition, and lay aside prejudice. Remember that our class alone is able to main-

tain and advance civilization. To do so we must advance into "The Socialist Republic." Then you will be able to understand, and secure that pri e-less boon called "Freedom," of which we have often heard, but never realtarian blood has already been sacrificed. Do you want it? Are you worthy of it? Will you vote for it? It will cost you but an effort, and it you refuse to secure it at so small a cost, what right have you to complain of oppression? You get just what you vote for, when you give the control of the public powers to the capitalists. They retain the present system by the power, and authority of your vote You can change the system, and establish the Socialist Republic, by the same method. Then you will have free access to all the means of production, and the full benefit of your labor, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization." That will be Socialism. As the immortal Marx "You have naught to lose but your chains, and you have a world to A Wage Slave. N. Abington, Mass.

S. L. P. Meets in Convention and Nominates Ticket-Resolutions Adopted.

Special to The Daily People.

Troy, N. Y., Sept. 10.-The Socialists of Rensselaer County, Socialist Labor Party, held their convention here and nominated a complete ticket, besides adopting resolutions on party matters.

The resolutions were as follows:

We, the members of the Socialist Labor Party of Rensselaer County, in county convention assembled, do reindorse the platform of the national and State organizations of the Socialist Labor Party, and most heartily endorse the action of the N. E. C. in its magnificent defence of the party at the present juncture. And we do hereby resolve:

Whereas, The Socialist Labor Party of America for the past thirteen years, has continually and fearlessly pointed out to the working class that the correct course for its emancipation from wage slavery is through the ballot; and

Whereas, Knowing that the Socialist Labor Party stands to-day as the only representative of the working class on the political field, and demanding for that class the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class to the workers; and

Whereas, the Socialist Labor Party never withholds a blow at error lest it make an enemy, or-compromise the truth in order to make a friend; and

Whereas, As the Socialist Labor Party has had to deal with crooks, freaks and fakirs, who, through their petty interests, have tried to mislead the working class and sidetrack the only working class party, the Socialist Labor Party, so as to lead the workers into the political shambles of the capitalist class, whether it be through the Republican, Democratic or Social Democratic party, or any other party organized for the purpose of graft, stands branded as cowards and truly representative janisaries of the capitalist class; and

Whereas, We, as workingmen who tactics of the several enemies, whether from within or without, most vigorously condemn as traitorous the action of all such petty conspirators, and call on all of the working class to at all times beware of unsuccessful lawyers, disappointed enthusiasts and uns and unprincipled petty scheming individ-

Whereas, The action of Section Allegheny County, in conjunction with Sec-tion Providence, and with the aid of the Pennsylvania State committee, a few disgruntled New Yorkers, and all other "logical centers of Socialism in Amer be it Northport, Long Island, or Chicago, Ill., who posed as revolutionists, but whose tactics and actions denote them as confusionists and igno-ramuses of the most impure and simple type, who tried to mislead the worker and thereby perpetuate them in capitalism, we condemn as cowardly and torous in their attempt to kill The Daily and Weekly People, and call upon all workers who are interested in their own material interest, to repudiate all such freaks and fakirs, and smash their petty ambitions, and for the workers to defend for themselves, and by themselves, an organization that at all times stands first last and all the time for the working class, the Socialist Labor Party alone be ing such an organization; and

We further call upon all of the com-rades throughout the land to strengthen the striking arm of the party, the Daily and Weekly People, our officials organs by such financial and other assistance as the present times command. (Signed)

(Signed)
Section Rensselaer County, S. L. P. F. E. Passonno, Secretary.

The following is a list of candidates nominated for office at coming election Justice of the Supreme Court-Victor

Representative in Congress-Lawrence A. Boland. State Senator-Frank E. Passonno. Member of Assembly, First District-

Member of Assembly, Second District

Charles Brickner. Member of Assembly, Third District-Henry Siasus.

County Judge—Robert Johnson. County Treasurer—John P. Gilley. District Attorney—Samuel P. Shaw. Acting Superintendent of the Poor-Adam Wildermuth. Coroner-Herman Huttman

NO LAW FOR LABOR.

of this or any other State makes it readily apparent that the working class counts for nothing in the consideration of our lawmakers, the most convincing proof of the contention that the law is not intended to operate in the interest of Labor is found in a cursory contemplation of some of the customs prevailing in the courts on the trial of

fact that when a case is opened to a jury the counsel for the plaintiff, with a few preliminary statements, informs the jurors of the points he proposes to prove, and then closes with a request for the withdrawal of any juror who is interested in the case. This is a matter of so frequent occurrence that it would be thought that the lesson it inculcates would have a deep and wide effect on those who have been in court either as spectators or as litigants. Yet the reverse is the case, and the members of the legal profession who have figured most in such proceedings are probably the last to comprehend their true import.

The fact that lawyers are inclined to obtuseness on anything connected with their profession is hardly likely to win for them worry or commiseration, as it is too well known that they are generally devoid of sympathy for others. If the failure to accept the actual significance of the challenge of self interest contained in the formal suggestion to jurors so concerned to retire from the consideration of a case, were to begin and end with the attorney class this article would not be written. The instruction to be gleaned in this instance is, however, a loud warning to the working class to trust itself, to depend on itself and to act for itself, but the warning is absolute ly unheeded.

One would hardly look to attorneys and courts and judges for practices illustrative of such a potent admonition to wageworkers, but there it can be The real purpose of the practise is, of course, to enable an attorney to secure a jury free from bias. The logic of the situation, however, points a deeper meaning. Lawyers and judges, like clerics and moralists, will descant solemnly on the integrity and upright-ness of mankind, but when it comes to an action in court no such lawyer would consent and no judge would dare to knowingly permit a juror to sit in judgment who has avowed an interest in the result. Integrity is a nice thing to talk about when out of court, but its value and worth are very much dis-counted when it attempts to officiate as an interpreter for the Blind Goddess.

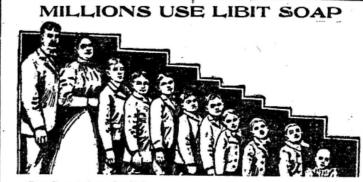
The practice and its application is a confession of the fact that self interest controls in court. A juror swears to decide impartially, but no amount of swearing of that kind will be conceded to cloak him with the garb of honesty if he can profit himself by giving one decision as against another. If self interest controls in the halls of justice in the fact of taking a solemn oath to adhere to honesty and fairness, who much more must it have sway outside where there is no public pretense to disregard the promptings of sordidness

A little incident will make the point clearer. A few years ago a jury heard a case of a boy suing a large corporaidence was to the effect that the foreman of the corporation had been negligent. When the jury retired to assess damage, one member objected strenuously to holding the corporation liable for the acts of its foreman. Questioning revealed that he was a small manufacturer, and though he admitted the foreman was in full control, he did not want to give a verdict against the defendant, for he himself might some day have to pay for similar negligence in his shop. As a result in order to have an agreement the re-maining members of the jury compromised by reducing the amount of the

This seemingly natural custom in the challenging of jurors is a striking illustration of the simplicity of reasoning by those of the wageworking class who still believe there is such a thing as law for Labor. As jurors are se-lected because of their qualification as taxpayers their interests as a conse-quence are akin with all others who are in the same category. A wage-worker who comes before a jury for a verdict is of a class that is not on the property list. If the litigant's case is one that comprises a controversy with another one of his class he may possibly be given fair consideration. involves a question that tends to establish a rule detrimental to the interests of property holders, the jury will be blased and its decision will be tinged with some regard for the person with pelf. If a juror can be swerved from justice by the fact that he is directly concerned in the result of a case, he will also stray from rectitude in a proportionate degree by the fact that he may benefit himself indirectly by the verdict to be rendered.

The law as made bears hard upon Labor and again the law as practiced gives Labor the last consid tion. For this enactment and this practice the lawmakers are to blame, but Labor puts the lawmakers in office and by its vote retains them there or replaces them with others equally culpable. If Labor is satisfied with this condition of affairs well and good, but if it is disgruntled and inclined to resentment it should select its law-makers from its own class, and these should be such as are rid of all non sensical hopes of justice from property holders or the employing class.— Strikers' Call and Textile Workers' Advocate.





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SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P .- The County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club. 78

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE. S. L. P., meets every third Friday at 8 p. ni., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey Secretary, George P. Herrs craft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274. S

T. and L. A., meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary, Ed McCormack. SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets

every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. hall, 892 Main street.

T. & L. A. LOCAL No. 307, Hartford Conn., meets every second Thursday at S. L. P. hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Branch 1, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets first and third Sundays of morth at St. Louis hall, 443 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

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.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., headquarters and free reading room, 205 1-2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., 107 1-2 North Main street. The People agent, L. C. Holler, 205 1-2 South Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR Party meets every second and fourth Saturday evenings, at S. L. P. headquarters, 349 State street, Ernest T. Oakley, Organizer, 17 Wooster Pl Westville branch meets every third Tuesday, at St. Joseph's hall. Visitors welcome.

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

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erle County S. L. P., meets first and third Saturdays, 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. Everybody welcom

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Vis-

SECTION CHICAGO, S. L. P .- Headquarters 118 Fifth avenue, (third floor front). City Central Committee meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. State Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m. Visitors welcome. W. Berns, Org. 12 Wilmot avenue.

SECTION CANTON, O., S. Le P., meets second and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m., in Union hall, 118 North Pledmont street. All are welcome. Discussion invited

SECTION SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, S. L. P.—Headquarters, 1514. First avenue, uear Pike street. Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m. S. T. & L. A. meets Mondays at 8 p. m. Wm. H. Walker, Financial Sec'y, 733 Fifters the avenue.

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LIVELY S. L. P. CAMPAIGN ON IN THAT STATE. 1 (----

Berry Addresses Successful Meetings at Lowell and Woburn - Scores Fakirs, Enunciates Principles and Answers Many Workmen's Questions Section Lawrence Hammering Away.

Special to The Daily People

Lowell, Mass., Sept. 8.—The Socialist Labor Party started the campaign of 1962 here to-night with a well attended

open air rally;
Michael T. Berry, the gubernatorial candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, who is now stumping the State in the nterest of the S. L. P., was the speaker of the evening. Berry spoke for about an hour on the "Aims and Objects of the Socialist Labor Party." during which time he drove home to the workingmen present the truths of Socialism as ex-pounded by the Socialist Labor Party. numerous illustrations, the oneness of the Republican and Democratic parties. He showed them both to be the political agents of the class which robs the workers in the shop—the capitalist class. The audience was much impresed with audience was much impresed with what the speaker said and, at the conon of his address, asked many que tions about the Socialist Labor Party, its growth and its chances for the fo

pent up feelings with cheers for the S.
L. P. and the speaker, as the meeting
came to an end.

James Connolly, the Irish agitator, and
editor of the Workers' Republic, of Dublin, who will make a tour of this country
for the S. L. P., will speak in Huntingtou Hall on Saturday, October 4.

A rousing meeting is anticipated. Sec-

ture, all of which the speaker answered

ingmen present, who gave vent to their pent up feelings with cheers for the S.

to the seeming gratification of the worl

n Lowell will leave no stone unturned to make it an event long to be remem bered by the workmen of this city, ecially invites the Irish and Irish American workingmen to attend this meeting and learn the true way to free, not only themselves and the workers of America, but the "scattered children of the Gael," and the workmen of the world, by setting up the Socialist republic, the only government of use to the

BERRY IN WOBURN.

lal to The Dally People. Woburn, Mass., Sept. 8.—Last Satur-lay night Section Woburn started its all campaign. Michael T. Berry, the subernatorial candidate from Haverhill, was the speaker. After a few introduc-tory remarks by the chairman, William L. O Brien, Comrade Berry sailed into the enumies of the working class in his well known vigorous style. After prov-ing to the satisfaction of the audience that the various capitalist parties, whether their name be Republicans or Demoionists or Social Demo were not worthy of the support of self-respecting workingmen, he then gave a short outline of the coal strike showing how futile is the attempt to gain any lasting benefit to the working class through an economic struggle with capi-tal, when not accompanied with a class-conscious political struggle.

i, when not accompanied was a like when the speaker, as usual, called for juestions, an old man stepped up and inquired what the Socialists proposed to do quired what the Socialists proposed to do usually a like including the liquid the liquid the liquid the liquid the liquid to the liquid to the liquid the liquid the liquid to the liqu "trusts." The question was an-red to the satisfaction of the inquirer swered to the satisfaction of the inquirer that the "trust," being practically but a labor saving machine, it would, under the co-operative commonwealth, proposed by the Socialist Labor Party, be owned by society and be as much a blessing then society and be as much a blessing theu as it was now a curse. Thus, for instance, take a shop employing 120 men at eight bours a day. An inventor comes along with a labor saving machine capable of reducing the actual necessary labor one eighth. Under the present capitalist system this means that fifteen men must march out and join the army of the meaning of the me tive commonwealth it would mean that the hours of labor would be reduced to seven. Thus, the labor saving machin-ery, which, under capitalism is a curse, becomes a blessing under Socialism. And ioyea; w so with the trusts also. As no more questions were asked, the meeting was

More literature was sold than at any previous open air meeting conducted by the S. L. P. in this city, and the pros-pects are on the whole better for a vig-orous agitation this fall than ever before.

LAWRENCE HAMMERING AWAY.

French, Tracey and Ryan Address Good Crowd on the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A.

Special to The Dally People.

Lawrence, Mass., Sept. &—Section
Lawrence is still hammering away with
vigor. Another very successful open air
meeting was held here at the corner of
Mill and Essex streets on Saturday night,
with comrades Michael Tracey and John
W. Ryan, of Lynn, as speakers.

Comrade French, as chairman, introduced Tracey, who spoke about twenty
minutes, during which he ripped into the
schemers and fakirs of every degree, who
unite in hambousling the workingmen
and leading them into the slaughter pens
of capitalies politics, and pure and simple
trade unions, and seeking to keep them
blind as to their own material and class
interests.

risy and crookedness of the multi-no-mial "Socialist party," which, in this State, has had a special bill passed enabling it to change its name and still re tain its three per cent. standing, which is something the capitalist politicians at the State House would not do, if they did not recognise its usefulness to them in helping to confuse the minds of the

working class. Both speakers exposed the false principles and utter impotence of pure and simpledom, and the crooked and fraitor-ous conduct of its "labor fakirs;" and pointed to the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. as the only organizations from which the workers can ever hope to gain anything Both also repeatedly mentioned the names of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A.,

point which, by the way, should not be forgotten by party orators wherever Twenty pamphlets and ten copies of

The Weekly People were sold, and a one year subscription to The Weekly Comrade M. T. Berry, candidate for governor, speaks here on Tuesday, and Comrade Thos. F. Brenaan, candidate

for lieutenant governor, is expected to speak here next Saturday evening. Let the other cities of Massachusetts hammer away in like manner, and we won't have to bother with "nomination papers" next year.

THE LIVING STREAM.

A Typical Incident at Corning's Labor Day.

Special to The Daily People.

Corning, N. Y., Sept. 4 .- I take the liberty of sending in an account of a Labor Day oration which was given by an il-lustrious person by the name of "Spring of California," who spoke for the union men and Social Democrats.

A young traveling man who happened to be in town that day asked permission to mount the dry goods box after Mr. Spring was done talking, but when the Social Democrats found out the stranger belonged to the Socialist Labor Party would not allow mm to speak o their box. Mr. Spring went on to give the crowd reasons why he would not let Socialist Labor Party people "discourage the labor movement," and pointed out the questioner as a "union wrecker." I I never saw anything more curlike than trying to excite the passion of the crowd by such remarks. It seems to me the act of a rat when cornered, but Mr. Cochran, the stranger, was equal to the occasion. He got upon the band stand, which was a few feet away, and ad-dressing the crowd, showed the reasons why the Social Democrats would not let an S. L. P. man talk.

Some of the followers of the Social Democrats tried to start a noise to drown the voice of the S. L. P. speaker, but the growd was interested in what was being said. One Spring man called out "stiff," but he looked like a stiff himself before he knew it. It was certainly what he deserved. The S. L. P. speaker showed he could fight as well as talk. The musicians came back and that ended further discussion.

There is quite a few of us here that will be on to these Social Democrats, I am a union man at that. I am sending enclosed a clipping from the Corning Democrat, which gives an account of the meeting. I will look further into the political movement. So far I heard only the S. L. P. from Social Democrats If what Mr. Cochran says is true about the Social Democrats they will have their hands full. J. S. J. (Enclosure from Corning, N. Y., Den

crat. A little incident occurred on the Dickiuson House Square yesterday afternoon that was not at all arranged for by the Labor Day Committees. It provided a lot of fun for a large crowd and ended in a fistic contest.

The trouble all started when F. J. Spring of Los Angeles, Cal., hoisted himelf on a dry goods box and made an address urging the people to vote for Benjamin Hanford, Social Democratic candidate for governor of the state. He made several points in his argument which a little black haired man in the audience refuted. Soon there was a cross fire of questions

and answers. Finally the little man in the audience demanded a place on the dry goods box and it was refused him. the climbed upon the band stand and started a rival political meeting in favor of the Socialist Labor Party. He had more to say than the Social Democrat man and soon had Mr. Spring's fountain of cratory run dry. Mr. Spring sprang to the ground and sprung a few question at the little man. They were answered An over enthusiastic individual started a howl of derision which was taken up by Mr. Spring's friends. But it didn't work. The little man talked faster and louder and soon had the right of way. All was going smoothly again when some one called him a "stiff." The little man proved that he was not a stiff for he gave a spring into the crowd where Spring was and sprung an upper cut on a man who had been listened. had been listering to Spring. The mix-up lasted several minutes and finally both orators went away, each with a following but with the nation's great problems still at issue.

It is learned this afternoon that the little man who sprang the questions on Spring was R. A. Cochran, a traveling man of Chicago. All were strangers to the local union men who were not concted in any way with their open air meeting.

S. L. P. SUPPLIES.

as to their own material and class crests.

During Tracey's speech a good sized dience had gathered and remained attively listening to the next speaker, an, for nearly an hour and a half.

Descrade Ryan delivered a good admin, in which he pointed out the necessory of recognising the class struggles, ing facts and figures to prove its excepted. He also showed up the falses of the issues of the various political parties of capitalism, and the hypoco-

CARRYING THE NEWS

To the Proletariat in Southern Illinois-Lovejoy Recalled.

Special to The Daily People.

Belleville, Ill., Sept. 9 .- Carry the news to the proletariat from Collinsville to East St. Louis, St. Louis, Alton and return!

Last Saturday evening we left home at 6 o'clock for East St. Louis, where a meeting had been advertised to take place at the City Hall. We there met a number of St. Louis comrades, two of whom were billed to speak. With four speakers present the forces were divided, two remaining at the hall and two going to the street, not to hold an overflow meeting, but to take the message to the wage slaves. What message? That the class struggle is waging fiercely. Allow me to say that the party, both on the west and east sides, work together in perfect har-mony (the west side is meant St. Louis, Mo., east side is East St. Louis and suburban towns in St. Clair and Madison counties, Ill.). So from the mouth of four speakers the message was delivered to the proletariat that the class struggle is waging fierce. We crossed over to the west side and stayed the remainder of the night with a comrade.
At 8.30 Sunday morning we boarded a

train for the east side and to Alton, and arrived at 9.30. A crowd was waiting at the appointed place and for three hours, in the shade of the three story City Hall, we delivered the message to the proletariat of the class struggle that is waging fiercely. We closed only in time to catch the train on a run, not like Go-go-Gompy, but there was to be a meeting of Section Madison County at 3 o'clock, with ourselves twenty-five miles away. Arrived at 3.15 and broke the news to the comrades how we had been telling the proletariats that the class struggle is waging fiercely. After meeting adjourned we went home at just 6 o'clock.

This is how we spend our Saturday nights and Sundays with our families, and rest our weary bones from a week's production of profits for the capitalist

Allow me to picture some of this class struggle, not as the S. L. P. speaker delivers it from the soap box, but as we saw it with our own eyes on our journey. Reaching Edgemont, where we changed cars, we found it packed with trackmen (then 6.30), going home on their own time after toiling in the hot sun for ten hours

East St. Louis was reached at 7.30 at last. Before the hungry slaves there could fill their stomachs they had to work and going, thirteen hours in all, for \$1.35; ced from \$1.50 for ten hours. These are the good union conditions, made so the joint agreement of the fakirs and the railroad company, and cannot be

Meeting a special car we beheld the other side of this class struggle. The car was loaded with road officials, their wives, daughters and friends; a newly painted car, nice, clean windows, while the one we were in was dirty. The occupants of the officials' car were dressed in broadcloths and silks. Flowers perfumed the interior of the special; so that as the car passed a sweet smell came in at the windows. This is all the enjoyent the slaves get after building the railroads-just a sweet smell from those that enjoy the luxuries derived from them. Is not the class struggle waging fiercely? Take the message to the prole

tariat, comrades! Next morning, on entering Union Sta-tion, we beheld great crowds jamming around the ticket offices, the speed of those ticket agents handling cash represented the rate at which the capitalist class are raking in the profits robbed from the working class. Excursion trains were loaded down. One would think that life was being enjoyed by all the people, but, alas! go to the homes of all these slaves and what do we find? Nothing but squalid surroundings and want, to nothing of the thousands that cannot go on even a Forest Park excursion, costing only five cents without denying them-selves a meal. So it is with all wage slaves, when about once a year they

bring self-denial into play and take a pleasure trip.

Compare this kind of pleasure trip even if it could be taken every week, packed in cars like sardines in a boxwith the magnificent ocean trips enjoyed by the capitalist class in their sumptuous yaches; and is it not evident that the lass struggle is waging fiercely?

Take the news to the proletariat, comades, though you meet with what we did in Alton, where some called us Anarchists and wanted to throw us into the river, but we told them that some forty years ago they treated an individual named Lovejoy in like manner. They threw his printing press in the river, took him out and murdered him. This was the act of Anarchists, but now that the slave, they could erect a monument over the grave of the abolitionist Lovejoy, m they killed for advocating the free dom they were now praising. You who call us Anarchists now will ere long be shouting for Socialism.

We thus won the audience and turned them upon the interrupters. Not only is the class struggle waging

fercely between slave and master, but to those who carry the news to the pro-letariat the battle wages fierce and will wage fiercer until wage slavery is abol-ished.

SECTION WOBURN, MASS.

Section Woburn elected the following officers at their last meeting: Organizer, Peter Neilson, 74 Broad street; recording secretary, John Gately; financial secre-tary and treasurer, John F. Bradley; grievance committee, John O'Donnell, Ivar Poulson, William H. O'Brien; agitation committee, John Kogan, William H. O'Brieu, John Gately. Comrades Kogan and O'Brien were elected to the Congressional convention. It was decided to carry on a vigorous campaign this fall, as it appears that the minds of the working class are somewhat aroused and getting ready to pay attention to the agitation of the S. L. P. Organizer, ROCHESTER'S FAKIRS.

Boosting Co-operation as a Trust Buster-Sieverman's Record. Special to The Daily People.

Rochester, Sept. 7.—Section Monroe County is on the firing line, and has opened the campaign against all freaks Recent events in this Kangaroo town

may interest readers of The People. This city has seen a number hanges during the year, the first of

which is the booming of the "co-opera tive and profit sharing plan" of the mid class "beat the trust" method doing business.

The Palmer Grocery Company was the first to "hit the town." This con-A leaflet issued by them explains (2) their motive, viz., to "do for the many what the trusts do for the few.' concern has a store at the above address and the fakirs are booming it. it any wonder that Mr. Palmer got 200 dupes in at one crack?

The latest is another fraud engineered by our friend, "Kangaroo" Martindale, a "co-operative grocery." It seems this poor freak cannot help exploiting and fleecing his unwary brothers, as we can see by his record: First, he is a paid secretary of Tobin's gang in this town. Next he was one of the stockholders in "Co-operative Fire Insurance Co., which went under, after having bled large number of workers out of their few pennies in order to pay "labor's emancipator," Thomas Grady.

The second is the record of Frank A

Sieverman. We have never called him a "fakir," although we had good suspicion. But now that he has proven himself such by his actions, we are in

duty bound to properly brand him.

Look back over the record of any misleader of labor and you will see the same background as the picture we are about to give you, viz.: "'I,' the leader, will get a job even if 'I' have to play 'traitor' to the working class. Am I not justified in getting dollars and cents out of it? Does the union not say, 'Get all you can?"

Frank A. Sieverman is the subject of our picture. We see him running for alderman in the Seventeenth Ward on "Kangaroo" ticket, and he, the selfstyled class-conscious Socialist, issued cards to the voters of the ward with the following instructions to voters:

"Pull the lever at the head of party ticket; push back lever No. 19 and then go over to the fifth column (S. D. P.), and pull lever No. 19 and leave Yet Joel Moses had the nerve to tell

the writer that "Comrade Sieverman dwelt upon scientific Socialism too much that was the reason he was not elected Next we heard this same Sieverman denouncing Tobin fiercely. One of his remarks was that: "A man was a suck-er who paid 25 cents to Tobin's union." Last, but not least, comes the climax of his record. He is now general organizer of the Boot and Shoe Workers' ion. Thus we see these self-styled cialists" exploiting, fleecing and blinding the working class to the road that leads to its emancipation, viz., "class conscious" political action—not Sieverman's glass conscious, "Vote for me and get Socialism"—not the kind dealt out by

Armoryite Carey, St. Louis deputy sheriff Hoehn, or New York city militiaman ohnson, but the genuine kind. The only way to kill this kind of muddleheadedness and viciousness is to agi tate and educate by the S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P. method, viz., vote for your class interests by voting for the only

party pledged to fight the battle of the working class, the Socialist Labor Party. The section held a mass meeting at Webber's Hall on Sanford street Thurs day evening. We had a small but at tentive audience. And, of course, we had a "Kangaroo" in the crowd who took exceptions to what the *speakers said about the S. D. P., and attempted to defend Carey's action in voting an appropriation for an armory by saying: "He was justified in his action because human life was at stake. It was a hu-

mane act." We have a warm campaign on, and al though handicapped by lack of speakers

we have put up a good fight.

We are developing some "green" speakers and hope to be able to have a couple of good ones before the campaign is over. Keep up the fight, as victory shall ye rown our efforts.

IRISH AGITATOR'S FUND. Section Lynn, Mass......\$ 10.00 John Donahue, N. Y. City..... 2.00 Section Columbus, Ohio......
16th A. D., New York.....
Section South Hudson, N. J....

Total.....\$ 24.00
Previously acknowledged.....\$293.72

. Grand Total\$317.72 NOTE.—Party Sections, and individual Party members and sympathizers, who realize the good that can be accomplished by this tour, both for the Party in this ountry and in Ireland, should aid the N. E. C. in seeing through the work un-dertaken. Make what appropriations you can. Take up collections among your fellow workers, who, by the very fact that they contribute, will take an in terest in the tour by having their attention directed to it. Send all contribu

tions to the undersigned.

Henry Kuhn, Nat'l Sec'y,
2-6 New Reade street, New York City. SUNDAY AFTERNOON LECTURES

BY SECTION CLEVELAND. Schedule for free lectures by Section Cleveland, commencing September 21, 1902, 356 Ontario street (top floor), German-American Bank Building, September 21.—Taxation and the Working Class, John Kircher, September 28. - The Trusts, Paul Dinger.
October 5.—Reactionary Movements

(German), Richard Koeppel.
October 12.—S. L. P. Compared with October 12.—S. L. P. Compared with Other Political Parites, John Gorman. October 19.—Social Effects of Ma-chinery, Harry E. Wagner. October 26.—Capitalism or Socialism, W. J. Holwell.

November 2.-S. T. & L. A. vs. Pure and Simpledom, Paul Dinger.
November 9.—Lessons Taught by Late Elections, John Kircher. THE GRAIN INDUSTRY

Its Connection with the Flour Milling Industry-"The Golden Grain Belt."

There are a number of more or less important industries in Minneapolis interdependent upon the flour milling industry. Foremost among these is unquestionably grain marketing and vatoring. There was received in this city during the year 1899 92,000,000 bush of wheat, besides about 25,000,000 bushels of other grain. This is an increase years of over 82,000,000 twenty bushels of wheat alone. It is a remarkable picture which the change has brought in this vicinity in less

than a century. In 1822 some farmers worked their way from Canada through northern Minnesota, and settled near Fort Snelling, eight miles below St. An-At that time there was a howlthony. ing wilderness where Minneapolis now stands. The red man roamed with perfect freedom and partook freely of nature's bounty or suffered nature's tion, as the conditions required. He had fruit, fish and game, and some cultivated cereals with which to sustain life. What he produced by his own exertion was his: to enjoy leisure was his natural birthright. To breathe the fresh air, to listen to the song birds, to observe nature in all her grandeur, to watch the waters at Minnehaha fall in a broad sheet over a high precipice and wind its way down through a wooded flat of tall majestic trees until it mingled its crystal-like substance with the great father of waters, the Mississippi river, wère among his untrammelled delights. Those were the balmy days of the red man. But gradually the white man settled in the vicinity. The forests were hewed down; the soil was tilled and small industrial establishments sprung up here and there. Slowly at first, then faster and faster, two towns, St. Anthony and Minneapolis grew up on either side of the river around St. Authony Falls. In 1872 the two rival cities merged into one, under the name of Minneapolis. While these two towns were thus s-ringing up the whole surrounding te. itory was, of course, being developed. Immigrants came from Europe and Canada, and the farming districts of Minnesota and the Dakotas developed from forest and prairie into what is now known as golden grain belt. The wonderful the improvements in agricultural machinery had made farming on a large scale possible. Furthermore, the great advance in the means of transportation has made it possible to transport the grain to distant markets, which was before an im-possibility. As Minneapolis became the main center for milling, and as the growing demand for wheat made her the foremost consumer, it was necessary that storage room had to be provided here.

growth of the elevator capacity in the Northwest has kept pace with its other development. For an example, in 1870 there was storage room in Minneapolis for but 1,000,000 bushels of grain. In 1900 the elevators had a capacity of 30,000,000 bushels. These elevators form a very fine system equipped with modern machinery. Furthermore, the large Minneapolis companies control the elevator interests of the entire State. The Peavey concern alone controls an elevator capacity in the central Northwestern States amounting to 35,000,000 bushels. Is it any wonder that these "rings" can at will produce a "corner" in the leading substance of life, and hence, carry on actual gambling with the lives of their fellows?

Marx called the workshops "the modern Bastiles of the working class," and, certainly, it is a fit name for the gloomy brick building where men's, women's and children's lives are wasted away; but we may well wonder what a name Marx genius would have suggested could be have seen these modern ironclad strucwhere neither light nor air can penetrate and where workingmen have o drudge away their lives. Behind these solid walls, with but a little window here and there to let in a dim light, men have to work hard during long hours for small wages. No human being can stand this work for any length of time. The dust is so fearful that in order to exist at all, the men have mostly to wear wet sponges before their mouths. In the early days the shovelling was done by hand. Often as I watched these men unload cars of wheat, I felt a pity for them, thining of the hard work they had to do in a dust that was killing them by slow degrees. I thought that it would certainly be a blessing should some one invent a process by which wheat shoveling could be done away with. In a degree, at least, the golden age ought to be here, as all power, so that two men now unload as many cars as half a dozen men did before. But now we may ask, has this debenefited the laborers, and the answer is "no," and again "no." The men work just as hard and long now as they did before; and the same number of men can do several times as much work. If labor should have been benefited by the improvement, their hours of labor should have been reduced in proportion to the increased productive power of the invention; but instead of that, their labor has been intensified.

When we compare the facilities of today with those of the people who in-habited this region a century ago, we can but marvel at our advancement, The Indian was entirely at the mercy of the elements. He suffered misery, cold and hunger when nature was unkind and failed to supply him with his needs, or when an enemy made inroads upon his camp. But when nature's products were abundant, when the weather was favor able for his occupation, when there was peace in the region he inhabited, then he was a free and happy man. How different to-day in "the land of the free!" The machines of production have been so improved that man's productive capacity has been increased many hundredfold, and the land through modern agriculture yields a tremendous amount of grain, By means of the modern facilities of transportation, this can be brought from the region of plenty to a region of This speaks for itself.

drought; and, moreover, by means of modern facilities for storage, the surplus product of the years of plenty can easily e saved for the years of scarcity. a society like ours want, misery and starvation ought to be unknown terms of the language. But what do we find? All these modern factors, from the land, the steam-plow, the elevators, the mills and the means of transportation, are in the hands of a class numbering about two per cent. of the population, and upon this insignificant number at least seventy five per cent of the rest of the population depend for a livelihood. If there is profit in running the mills and factories, they will run; if not, they will stand still. If there is profit in harvesting the grain, it will be taken care of; if - pot, let it rot and let some thousands of the working class rot with it. If there is profit in supplying the wheat, they will do so; if not, they will corner it in their huge elevators and create an artificial demand, and thus raise the market price. It is reasonable that with a storage capacity of 30,000,000 bushels in one city alone the capitalists have it in their hands to actually produce a famine, and that it was profitable was shown in India, out of which country the English capitalists ship grain during the famine.

The modern wage slave clash have to drudge as hard as ever did the aborigines. They often have to suffer starvation and misery, from lack of employment, in the midst of plenty; and when they work hard for long hours and produce masses of wealth, every bit thereof except their mere maintenance, is robbed from them by the capitalist class. owever, this development of industry, the collecting and perfecting of each branch by itself is shaping industry to its logical conclusion. Private property in the means of production is no longer possible. It is illogical in the highest degree, and leads to a coudition of abject slavery for the majority of the population. As the operation of these means of production requires the collective effort of the working class, so must they be owned collectively by the people who operate them.

A Minneapolis Wage Worker.

TROY'S NOVEL SIGHT.

It is Afforded by the A. F. of L. and the Small Business Man.

Trov. N. Y., Sept. 9 .- A povel sight was presented to the people of the city of Troy by the action of the A. F. of Hell extending invitations to the small business man to participate in the Labor Day demonstration, with the result that the petty slave driver and the petty slave marched arm in arm to show that the interests of capital and labor are identical. That the dying middle class must take

every means to maintain itself is shown by the amazing and wonderfully con structed floats used in the parade to advertise their different lines of business One example was designated, "Union La-bel Gross," "All goods sold here have the union label," which shows, to any one posted, that they had the cart be fore the horse, for the rule in obtaining union labels is to get them by the gross, if you only know where to apply.

The laughable feature of the show

was the kick caused in the nearly de funct Cigarmakers' Union against the action of a committee hiring a supposed scab drum corps. This action, reported to that body, was not sustained by the majority, who decided to march to the imaginary music created by the struggle of pure and simple damned. But the fakirs would not down, and on the morning of the parade, they had a paper to be signed by the members, binding them individually to pay for the drup corps engaged by the committee, the excuse being given that as there was no drum corps union, it was impossible for the music to be scab. After Labor Day, said the fakirs, the difficulty would be removed by organizing a union of that character. This did not satisfy about thirty heroes of labor's cause, who claimed that the drum corps was comosed of individuals who had at different times scabbed various trades, particuthe Carpenters' Union; showed their consistency as good union men by marching with other organizations than their own, and swearing by the eternal Jehovah of sacred unionism that not a penny would they pay for such a scabby action.

The fakirs will, no doubt, probably find a convenient wooden horse to make asses of these valiant modern trojan heroes, and, not only make them pay for the drum corps, but punish them for their unheard and unexpected audacity in defying the divine rights of the labor fakir.

The cigarmakers have a new addition to their supply of fakirs in a person designated as Le Clare, who is said to hail from Saratoga, and to have been financial secretary of the union there, and who has been accused of being a defaulter. He immediately created a sensation in the union by moving that a band from Ballston be engaged by the union for Lawhen it was shown that the band was scab music and that Le Clare was supposed to be financially interested. this great and wise union immediately jumped from the frying pan to the fire by taking the action in regard to the music as related above.

As to that International Cigarmakers' Union, the one that is held in veneration by all pure and simple dupes of union ism as the model organization of work ers in this country, the fakir-fooled rank and file that feel for that body should read the article of J. Haupt, pub lished in the Cigarmakers' Journal, from which I quote the commencement: "New York, Aug. 7, 1902.

"It is with deep regret that I write this article, but it seems to me to be absolutely necessary for the maintenance of our organization. It is all well and good to be optimistic and believe our union is built upon a solid foundation. If, however, we but take a survey of our finances, we are bound to be awed at the impending calamity. Some measures and means must be devised to prevent it. It must not be delayed, but on the contrary, be acted upon immediately."

MARLBORO CAPTURED

BERRY WINS OVER HOSTILE WAGE WORKERS THERE.

Undoes the Bad Work of Margaret Moore Avery and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Fakirs-A Description of the Town's Industrial Condition.

Mar'boro, Mass., Sept. 11.-Last night opened fire on this town, or city, as the natives know it.

Marlboro is a queer place to get into and a good place to go from, at least it strikes me that way. It is not on the main line of either of the two great Mussachusetts railway systems, but is reached in a circuitous maner by branch of both of them, the N. Y., N. H.

ann H. and B. and M.
In years gone by, before capitalism reached its present high state of development, Mariboro was quite a large shoe manufacturing town, making a heavy cheap shoes for men and boys. Of late years, however, the fates of capitalism, if the term is permissible, is against it. Its geographical location, railway facilities, or lack of them, together with a big strike of the shoe workers in 1898, have given it a gone to seed appearance. A few capitalists own the town, all of

them are prominent ringmasters in the political arena of either the Republican or Democratic parties. Prominent amongst them are William B. Rice, presdent of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, also the head of the Rice & Hutchings corporation, with which Tobin and his scab help furnishing agency is now dickering, begging them to take his label, which is his, as it is copyrighted in his name; S. H. Howe, of the Horseshoe Company, for years a member of the governor's council, elected on the Republican ticket, and Mike Burke, a distiller. These men, with one or two others, rule the roost in Marlboro.

Prior to the big strike of '98 the pure and simple unions of the shoe trade (Tobin's), which had then as its patron saints locally such men as John H. Murray and Phil Byrne, pulled quite a stroke here, but that strike put the "yuun-yunn" out of business, and thoroughly disorganized the working class of the city. This is one of the places where a man was either a "Democrat or a Protestant." The men were kept for years under the control of the fakirs, and it has resulted in the der oralizing of the working class of the city. It has made the workers more or less cowardly, and the fakirs have got jobs of one kind or another. From McSweeny, the pal of Powderly, down to the "artist" who wrestles with the brain racking job of catching unlicensed dogs or juggling cuspidors in City Hall, the capitalist class has seen to it that in some way or other that the "no politics in the union" brigade were rewarded for their work of keeping the working class in line as voting cattle.

During the strike of '98 the S. E. C.

sent Martha Moore Avery, then a mem-ber of the S. L. P., there to talk to the strikers. She came, she saw, she raised hell, and brought there as the result of her conduct the State police force, which she asked Governor Wolcott to send to guarantee her a safe conduct through the town. We promptly repudiated her conduct at the Worcester convention of '99, and forced this goddess of the "cave of the winds," together with her chaperon, David Goldstein, out of the S. L. P. Both of them promptly joined the "party" of "armory" building Carey and Deputy

Marshal Hoehn of St. Louis

The conduct of the "goddess" toward the striking shoeworkers of this place put the S. L. P. in a bad light, and when Comrade Malloney came here in '99 he had hard work ahead of him. The "Labor" Mayor Plunkitt, who Tobin applauded on the floor of the Kausas City convention of the A. F. of L., refused to let him speak on the streets, Since then we have succeeded in organizing an alliance of the S. T. and L. A., and sooner or later will have a section of the S. L. P. The sentiment is changing in our favor fast. The workers are onto the fakirs, and know that there is nothing to be gained from voting either the Republican or Democratic ticket. They never were accused of having a very strong love for the Prohibition party, so there is a good show for us.

I spoke and answered questions last night for about an hour and a half and got one yearly subscription for The Weekly People. While I was speaking the closest attention was paid to what I had to say. I did my best to break that feeling of cowardice which is in grained in them by the defeat which they sustained at the hands of Tobin and his crew. They applauded the thrashing that their oldtime leaders received at the hands of our S. L. P. speakers.

The meeting was well attended and the

work done will count. The ground is now broken in this city and if followed up Marlboro can be placed in the ranks of the only organizations of our class— the S. L. P. and the S. T. and L. A., where defeat will no longer stare them in the face, but where they can shoulder to shoulder march, as they have done so nobly in the past. Not only in the shop, but at the ballot box as well, to the conquest of the public powers and the emancipation of their class from the exploitation of labor fakirs and capitalists alike. M. T. B.

A CALL.

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor

Party.
Greeting:-In compliance with the provisions of Article V. Section 7k, the Sections of the S. L. P. are herewith called upon to make nominations for one dele-gate to represent the Socialist Labor Party at the annual convention of the Socialist Trade & fabor Alliance, to be held in December, 1902.

The place of the convention is not yet definitely determined, but will be either Syracuse, N. Y., or Hartford, Conn. The nominations shall close on Wed-

nesday, October 1, 1902, and report must be made to the undersigned on or before that date. The nominations made will then be submitted to the Sections for a general vote.

For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

Henry Kuhn.

WEEKLY PEOPLE. ished by the Socialist Labor Party, at 2,4 and 6 New Reads St., New York.

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de Copy.....

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neved as second class matter at the Vork Post Office, June 27, 1900. SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE COMEDY OF CHATTANOOGA. On the 8th instant, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen being in sion, President Theodore Roosevelt was made an honorary member, and addressed his new-found fellow/craftsmen "brothers," whereupon there was great applause.

Is, this merely a comedy? Would it

If one looks over the whole gamu of workingmen, the Chinese contingent is easily picked out as that standing at the lowest step of the ladder. Tradiwith habits of thought, weighs upon them. And gradual have the steps been through which, since the dim past, this result has been attained. One of the means by which the Chinese masses have come to be the abject thing they now are has been the insiduous system of degrading while seeming to exalt them. An instance is the comedy annually performed since time immemorial at the opening of the season. The emperor, decked in imperial robes, steps upon the round, takes hold of a plow and cuts a furrow a few inches long. The act is meant to "dignify" agriculture and to denote the value set upon the workers in the field. The trick takes. The ng-handed and bent-backed toilers imagine the emperor is one of them, or they one of him; they forget their hard lot; they overlook the fact that his fatness is an inventory to particularize their leanness; they feel not, through the wind thus blown into them, the heavy burden of supporting him and the class

Such has been the annual comedy to degrade the Chinaman in China. If it find there that effect—there where the mperor actually stepped upon the sod, nelly took hold of an actual plow, and actually did cut a furrow, how far Chineceward must not the American workan be sinking when he can be in toxicated by a Roosevelt becoming merely "honorary member" of the deadly trade of locomotive firemen, and without his even stepping into a locomotive cabin, let alone taking hold of a shovel and shovelling coal, they can feel inflated, forget the thousands of homes of their fellow craftsmen, rendered desclate by the accidents that befall the breadwinner, thanks to the very social tem that Roosevelt upholds, and imagine him one of them, and them one of

represents; in short, they applaud,

are happy and sink proportionally in

Sudden descents shock, and call attention to the fall through the shock. Gradnal descent, oiled by the comedy of equality between the fleecers and the ced, are insensible. They lead to the ditch by easy gradations.

The comedy at Chattanooga marks one of these gradations—beyond which looms

THE SCRAWNY CAT LET OUT.

The New Yorker Volkszeitung, organ of the Social Democratic party, editorially instructs its partisans to urge the rkingmen, in case they cannot be got to vote for Hanford, that they vote not for De Leon. If, insists the New Yorker Nolkszeitung, the workingmen won't vote for Hanford let them vote for any other gubernatorial candidate, whatever

that candidate may be, so he be not De This is correct Social Democratic res coning, and in the correctness thereof lies scrawny cut that, pushed by events,

New Yorker Volkszeitung lets out of The Social Democracy maintains that

it stands for a principle. The claim is right. There is no organization, political rwise, that is not animated by a ciple, in other words, that has not a purpose. It often is difficult to ascer-tain what the purpose of a body is; wild s and lurid rhetoric frequently conthe purpose; it is their conduct alone that tells the tale. When, accordingly, the organ of the Social Demoic party declares that the workers, if y cannot vote for its own candidate or governor, should vote for any other, emocratic, Republican or what not,

rather than for the candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, the declaration is an admission of the fact that the Social De mocracy is nearer akin to the capitalist parties than it is to the Socialist Labor Party.--CORRECT.

And its candidate symbolizes the fact Hanford denounced the agitation committee of his union, Typographical Union No. 6, against the Sun strike. When a fat salary was attached to the committee and Hanford was made a member thereof, his objections were husbed, and the sluices of his oratory were opened in favor of the said committee.-Capitalists, being grafters on the working class,

the grafting labor scate is akin to them. Hanford has condoned the capitalist practice of "checking off" the dues by quickly submitting to the nefarious act being practised upon himself. Capitalists need the practice so as to dominate the union, the labor scate who aids them thereia is no distant relative.

Hanford, although announced as speaker at the Cooper Union meeting that was to denounce the sell out of Labor to Hinna and Hannaism, known as the Civic Federation, absconded. Though looked for everywhere, could not be found.-Capitalists are not safe unless they can humbug the working class; the Civic Federation is an ideal means for humbugging; the labor scate who will swallow his voice when the swindle should be exposed is a close relative of Brother Capital.

Moreover, Hanford, as a Social Demo crat sits in council with the Social Democrat, John C. Smith, who in 1900 ran in the Worcester, Mass., district on both the Social Democratic and the regular Demogratic party tickets;

He sits in council with the Social Democrat, G. A. Hoehn, of St. Louis, who joined the deputy sheriffs of St. Louis during the street car strikes of 1900;

He sits in council with the Social Dem crats of the municipal government of Brockton, Mass., who in 1900 voted franchises to private coporations, free gratis and for nothing;

He sits in council with the Social Democrat, Morris Eichmann, who, in the spring of 1902, ran in West Hoboken on the Democratic, the Republican and the "Citizens' " tickets;

He sits in council with the Social Democrats, Andrew Holmes, of Peekskill, N Y .: Edward Staub, of Syracuse, N. Y .: Seth Tabor, of Peekskill, N. Y.; Everett and King, of San Francisco: James F. Carey, of Haverhill, Mass., and a score of others, who have run even up to this year on the Democratic or Republican ticket, or have done the dirty work of the capitalist class, or are capitalist politica

All this is matter of official record Eminently logical, accordingly, is the Social Democratic reasoning that indicates the fact that the Social Democracy is closer to the parties of the capitalist class than it is to the Socialist Labor Party. Democrats will urge the workingmen to vote for the Republican party, and Republicaus will urge the workingmen to vote for the Democratic party rather than vote for the Socialist Labor Party. That the Social Democratic party, like the old capitalist parties, should urge the workingmen to rather support the capitalist parties than to support the Socialist Labor Party is an act of prime significance. Were the Social Democ racy capable of a manly act, its pronouncement would be pronounced a "frank admission." Being what it is, its act is a scrawny cat that its tremu

For the same reason that the New for any capitalist candidate, but not for says to the workers:

"If you cannot vote for De Leon, then don't waste your time picking out a candidate from the capitalist side of the line; take up any-Hanford as soon as any other; it is only a choice of rotten apples.

THE FUTURE BELONGS TO THE BRAVE. The below correspondence merits edi-

torial space: New York, Sept. 12, 1902.

Dear Daily and Weekly People:

The engineers on the Manhattan "L" are up against it again. After the "great victory" they recently were made to be-lieve by their leaders and the yellow journals that they had won, and after waiting a whole month for the fruits of their victory to materialize, late last of their victory to materialize, into last night the company posted a schedule whereby, instead of more men getting runs, seventeen more men are added to the waiting list, which already had seventy-five men on. With seventy-five men on the waiting list they were not etting more than two days a week; now with a list of ninety-two, where will they come in? Then, also, the running time from Pelham avenue to City Hall has been cut from 55 minutes to 49. You can readily see how many trains they can take off.

One motorman that I was speaking to and also gave three Socialist Labor Party pamphlets to read, told me not long ago he did not believe one word that was in them, and that De Leon that was in them, and that De Leon was crazy, and that I was an Auarchist. This was a month ago. I told him then that the company would cut the time. He said they could not do that. That was one truth of Socialism that was brought home to him. He now knows better. Watch for more. There are also twelve conductors put on the

already big waiting list. Enclosed I send H. A. E. [The schedule is in this office for inspection.]

This letter, together with its contents, s not a corpse washed ashore, but a living fish, landed from the seething waves of the labor world. Precious are the facts it mentions; precious are the conclusions to which it points.

For the wage slave there is only harder times in store with every new progress in production. The benefit of all progress accrues only to the capitalist class.

The wage slave class, the overwhelming majority of the people, would instinctively follow the principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence. They would consider it their duty, besides their right, the social system having become destructive of their happiness, to so change and rearrange it as to meet the requirements of the times. In the doing of this the workingmen are held back by th officers of their pure and simple trades unions, who, as lieutenants of the capitalist exploiters, clap the scales before the eyes of the rank and file, befog and befuddle them with false promises and falser hopes, and instil into them a hatred for all those who seek to onlighten them.

The above letter also demonstrates that, in order to save the lambs, you may not howl with the wolves. Arduous as the path may be of the Socialist Labor Party, only by the unfinching tactics it pursues can the rank and file be educated. The measure of the hatred entertained by these for the S. L. P. is the measure of the enthusiastic devotion and resistless force, that, in the fullness of time, they will flock to the S. L. P. banner, and is, proportionately, the measure of the indignation that they will then shower upon their former deceivers and the flan-doodlers who rested satisfied with spinning phrases over their condition.

Finally, the above letter gives a toker of the price of the garlands that history has in reserve for the Socialist Labor Party, that organization, which alone amidst the pelting showers of the poisoned arrows of the foe, stands up unterrified, and, regardless of suffering, holds up its banner as the rallying point for the deliverance of the Working Class

MODERN PARADOXES.

The dispatches make two announce ments that are true, and yet are robust lies. One reports the opinion of the Hon, Thomas C. Platt on the attitude of the Trusts towards the President, the other reports the sentiments of Mark Hanna's Vice-President Gompers on the miners' strike. These two reports are veritable cameos of up-to-date lying.

The Hon. T. C. Platt denies that the Trusts are contemplating combined action against President Roosevelt. This is true. It is an unnecessary, a superfluous truth. Why should the Trusts wreak vengeance on Roosevelt? Has he done ought against them? To the uninitiated, to the wool-gatherers, he has To him who has eyes to see he has not The upas tree is not imperiled if some of its fruits are pruned or burnt off Nay, it may even be improved by the process. So the Trust. Merger suits and the like do not, cannot affect the life of the Trust. On the contrary. The notion carefully spread about, that such processes are against the Trust. create the most favorable atmosphere for the Trust to flourish in. Whatever unfavorable opinion the Trusts may have of Roosevelt, the opinion is not due to lous hands could no longer keep in the his "Trust attitude." His "picturesque ness" is such that no sane man can care to see the helm of State in his hands Yorker Volkszeitung says to the workers: Such an opinion of him is general. It is "If you cannot vote for Hapford, vote not confined to any one class or set o men. No doubt the Trusts have no use De Leon," the Socialist Labor Party for Roosevelt. But who has? And, as far as his "Trust attitude" is concerned, it is certain that he is a Trust pet. So that when the Hon. Thomas C. Platt denies any rankling hostilities to Roose velt from the Trust quarter, he speaks

truth-but suggests what is false. And so with Mr. Gompers. It is unquestionable that he is sincere in his wish that the working class empty its pockets for the benefit of the striking anthracite coal miners. And yet here, too, truth is uttered, but falsehood is suggested. The falsehood suggested is that Mr. Gompers is auxious for the welfare of the strikers. The fact is that he is trying to earn his wages as Hanna's lieutenant or vice-president. How? Very simply. The longer the strike lasts, all the longer does the market hold out for Gompers' president's, Hanna's, soft coal. The soft coal combine has to contribute towards the strike. The outlay, true enough, is amply made up by the profits realized on the soft coal. Nevertheless, it must never be forgotten that the heaven of the American capitalist is a father-in-lawship over some European duke, count or prince. Now, then, these are dear commodities. The profits on soft coal may be, are large, but they can be made still larger by reducing expenses. Just now one of these "expenses" is the support of the anthracite coal strikers and their labor leaders by the soft coal magnates. Accordingly, it is not for the benefit of the striking miners that Gompers is pleading but for

the pockets of his president, Hanna. Capitalist society breeds paradoxes; as have lost their strike

a result it is replete with utterances, that, true as far as they go, are meant to be the slimiest sort of falsehoods to cheat the people.

Some of the capitalist newspapers are very disparaging in their criticisms of President Roosevelt's stumping tour. They are pained to see the whilom civil service reformer developing into other painful experiences in store for them when it is found that the great trary to what he professes to be, viz. friend and not an enemy of the trusts

The northern capitalist press which inveighs against child labor in the South, dors so on the ground that through it 20,000 children are denied the right of education to the future detriment of themselves and the State It is now in order for this press to invelgh against the abominable educa tional conditions in this great and wealthy city, by which the same right is denied to 30,000 children of the Northern working class. that, upon this point, there will not be the persistent and vigorous agitation that is being conducted, in their columns, against Southern child labor. It all depends on whose capitalist ox is

St. Louis is dazed by the confessions of municipal bribery made by a former speaker of the House of Delegates. Eighteen delegates entered into a bargain made by him and sold their vote for \$47.500 to a corporation after subis dazed is inexplicable. St. Louis must has been committed in many of the arge cities of this country-in the famous Jake-Sharp-Broadway-Boodle-Al derman-Franchise-Case in New York City, for instance-and that, in every nstance there was a powerful and unpunished corporation that did the oribing. If St. Louis had observed that it must have put two and two together and concluded that bribery and cor-porations always go together. Once having gotten a hold of that fact-once having seen that bribery and capital ism are the same—St. Louis ought not to be dazed at anything immoral that occurs under canitalism What St. Louis should be dazed at is the though that its citizens and the citizens of all great municipalities tolerate the system which makes such bribery possible.

The "per capita" nonsense is just now receiving fresh demonstration. According to this theory since the socalled "national wealth" of the country if equally distributed among all its inhabitants would give to each man, woman and child, say about \$1200, it follows that that is the amount of wealth which is owned by all of individually; such, in other words, is the amount of wealth that is owned "per capita" in this country. course, the charity and other records of poverty knock this beautiful fallacy on ne head by showing that there thousands upon thousands who own nothing or almost nothing; while the statistics of wealth distribution show the population own about 71 per cent. wealth of the country. Nov comes the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington, which reports that in the United States in the fiscal year ending July 31 last there were 6,674,655,557 cigars manufactured. This made a per capita allotment, according to the port, for each man, woman and child of 100 cigars. Just think of the stupidity of a theory which in order to the superabundance of capitalist production, attributes the smoking of cigars to women and children! And that capitalism stakes its existence and it is such theories that, we are told, leads to scientific conclusions. Any man with "the allotted per capita" of brains can see through "the science of such nonsense.

Roosevelt says: "I believe emphati cally in organized labor." So does Mark, Teddy; so does Mark. He is even more emphatic in his belief than you are and gave definite expression emphasis by organizing the Civic Federation. That was before you migration, Teddy.

As predicted, the coal strike will be ended this month by sacrificing the miners. According to the plan assented to by J. Pierpont Morgan, at the earnest presentations of Governor Stone, the men are to return to work without a agreement; that the operators shall then, by concessions, seek to adjust the differences; that if a settle ment is not reached within a stated time whole matter shall be referred to an arbitrator: that the men shall await his decision, and that if they deem it unjust, they may renew the strike. It will be noticed that this is quite in line with the policy of the Civic Federation, as eviworkers' strike of San Francisco. There the men returned to work, pending arbi tration, for a period of six months, with the option of renewing the strike, if, after that time, a favorable decision was not rendered in their case. This was heralded as a victory for "arbitration," and so, no doubt, will the settlement of the coal strike be heralded. That it will be such, however, is fallacious to suppose. In the San Francisco strike it was pointed out that the long interval pending arbitration gave the employers time to prepare for a renewed strike of the ironworkers, and this would practically encompass the defeat of the ironvorkers. And so it will be in the case of the miners. The dilatory course pursued by arbitration has already redounded to the benefit of the coal barons in that it prevented the strike from occurring at a season of the year when it would prove most detrimental to the operators and vice versa, most beneficial to the niners. To continue in this course promises no more success in the future than it has yielded in the past. The miners under pure and simple John Mitchell's nanipulation, per orders of Mark Hanna,

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

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

"TECUMSEH," CLEVELAND. O.—The S. L. P. 18 in a peck of trouble, always has been, and always will be more or less, especially MORE. A body can not, with the consistency of the S. L. P., strike at all the social institutions—clerical or lay—that buttress up the system of Wage Slavery, without being in perpetual hot water. There are still greater troubles ahead, as yet below the horizon. The safety of the larty lies in its power to gather the elite of the land, men who join knowing that the emancipation of the working class is not to be accomplished by a dress-parade. If your heart fail ye, stand aside.

D. C. D., BOSTON, MASS.—The forger of the name of Jaseph Sauter on the screed of "The Thirty One" will be attended to. He is feeling quite uncomfortable. It is a fact that the forgery we set up in Ephraim Siff's show. Ephraim Siff's shop.

W. D., GLEN FALLS, N. Y.—Congress-man Sibley of Pennsylvania is, at best, a bourgeois radical. His antecedents justify the belief that he is a politician who seeks to reach prominence by mounting the backs of the workingmen.

M. G. P., BOSTON, MASS.—Don't write on both sides of the paper.

P. G., BUFFALO, N. Y.—Bet on Odell as the Republican candidate; as to Shepard becoming the Democratic candidate, that is more doubtful.

P. P., NEW YORK.—The Daily People is not there to make agitation against the S. L. P. Drop the notion that it is.

J. A. A., SANTA BARBARA, CAL.-J. A. A. SANTA BARBARA, CAL.—Jour memory serves you perfectly right. The Peter Damm, who appears on the screed of "The Immortal Thirty-One," is the same-gentleman who, as paid organizer of a pure and simple Union, was trying to rope workingmen into the A. F. of Hell, was called down at St. Louis, and had to give up that dirty job because of the S. L. P. constitutional provision barring officers of pure and simple Unions from membership in the Party.

H. S., NEW YORK .- Now, don't the other extreme. No doubt grave questions of principle lay at the bottom of this latest onslaught on the S. L. P. The language of Reid of Rhode Island on the Alliance, and much more that has not yet been mentioned, shows that the firm and stern Alliance policy did not suit some; and the claim of the now defunct State Committee of Pennsylvania that the Editor and the claim of the now defunct State Committee of Pennsylvania that the Editor of The People hostilized religion uncovers another principle at bottom. That's all true. But den't forget that the clashes, which the lash of principles bring on, ever are the opportunity of the slums. Section Greater New York of course had its slums, and these, as slums always do, instinctively joined the perverse side.

joined the perverse side.

P. N.. WOBURN, MASS.—In speaking against the Berry motion, and in the presence of Curran, at the Massachusetts convention. De Leon mentioned neither the names of the two delegates which he said he could prove by them as evidence that Curran had been resorting to the dark-lantern method of whispered slander. Nor does the report of the convention represent De Leon as meeting those statements then and there. The names of the two delegates, and the matter he promised to prove by them, appear in the report inside of brackets or parentheses. In a magazine article, those passages would appear as foot notes. In a daily paper they are put in parentheses or brackets. Moreover, the very construction of the sentences shows that the two passages are interpolated for the sake of clearness and that they form no part of that speech that is reported. Those statements, very much more in full, were made by De Leon after Curran had run away, and he, De Leon, was given the floor. In fact, Curran ran away because he knew what was coming.

A. W., NEW YORK.—Quite interesting but must be excluded. The Daily People's columns would be deluged with nothing but correspondence showing the intimacy of "The Thirty-Ones" with the Kangaroos. That's pretty well known. The information

W. H. R., NEWARK, N. J.—If you don't object, your report will be kept and pub-lished after election. It is valuable on the Alliance controversy. The matter will keep. Remember that the Alliance issue will remain a palpitating one in the S. L. P.

P. M., NEW YORK.—You got that twisted. The "Thirty-One" were not "expelled for expressing an opinion." Seeing the opinion they expressed was valuable to the Party, if true, and if not true, branded them as common libelers, they were not expelled, but charges were brought against them to give them a chance to prove their statements. In the meantime they were suspended. So far they have run away.

J. A. S. ALBUQUERQUE. N. M.—The points you raise are all covered by the dec-laration of the New York State Convention on the Buffalo proposition.

J. F. L. R., INDIANAPOLIS IND.—Taking at random a few of the Alliance locals there are the following in good working or

there are the following in good working order:
Machinists: L. A. 3, Minneapolis, L. A. 367, Newark, N. J.; L. A. 274, N. Y.; L. A. 339 Buffalo.
Weavers: L. A. 227 River Point, : L. A. 268 Providence, and L. A. 385 Woonsocket, R. I.: L. A. 262 Fall River, 368 Plymouth, 373 Lawrence, all in Mass.: L. A. 377 Skowhean and L. A. 378 Waterville, Me.; L. A. 386 Putnam, Ct.
Then there are the Lynn shoeworkers, etc., etc.
De you want more?
Did the information escape you that Frank Jordan is in the pay of the defunct Pennsylvania State Committee, to help along "the only logical center" by the reverse of "vile intrigues"?

R. B., YONKERS, N. Y.—Don't imagine he stands alone. Every grafter on the S. L. P. who got to the end of his tether will vote against our ticket.—that's what the ticket is meant for, a regular disinfect-

A. E. R. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—It may be hard to draw the line, but it must be drawn somewhere. It is drawn so as to exclude your letter. Letters and articles against the proposition of the now defunct Pennsylvania State Committee should come from Pennsylvania first. The Pennsylvania membership must be given a chance to show they need no prodding to prove that they are nobody's cattle.

R. F. I., DENVER, COLO.—Ist whether, before it was clear that the system of a Board of Trustees for The Daily People was harmful, there were tangible facts erough in the hands of the N. E. C. to warrant its suspending the Board, may be a matter for inquiry.

2d. It is no matter for inquiry that, had the Board continued in existence one month longer, the capitalist politicians, clerical and lay, and their labor lieutenants would be dancing a fandango to-day on the grave of this striking arm of the S. L. P.

Congress is going to help the drug trade. It is going to establish a pharmecuetical laboratory in connection with the department of agriculture. When will congress help the working class? its interests there.

SENATOR BEVERIDGE OPENS THE CAMPAIGN TO THE SO-CIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Senator Beveridge, in opening the Republican campaign at Ogden, Utah, de-livered himself of an oration in which he sweepingly and grandiloquently praised the Republican administration and the system of trustification which it fosters and protects. Of course his aim was to show that both had been beneficial to all classes of the nation, especially the working class. In so doing he was careful to confine himself to broad generali ies. In one instance, however, he particularized, and his particularization opened a hole in his argument through which a flood of facts can flow and

drown it out.
Referring to the vast consolidations of railroads, Beveridge said: "The little separate lines of a generation ago, acting in competition without scientific or sen sible connections, paid the laborers 15 to 50 per cent, less than the same men re the Government demands the dissolution of these consolidations." Now, what are the facts in this case?

A writer in the current issue of The American Journal of Sociology in calling attention to the alarming increase of rail ond disasters in the United States, and arguing that overwork on the part of the some facts that do damage to Beveridge's statement. According to this writer, in 1893, for freight service, for instance there was a movement of 107,129 ton miles of traffic per employee, while in 1900 there were 189,143 ton miles. This is an increase of labor of one-fifth in seven years. But as the men work by the trip their pay has decreased about 30 per cent., while the cost of living has increased 35 per cent. Thus, extra work at less wages is thrown on the railroad employees. And why is this done? decrease operating expenses, or, as the writer referred to puts it: "Each general manager who takes charge of a rail road is confronted with the figures of the gross and net earnings of the property under the management of his predeces sor, and is expected to show an increase over those figures, while the operating expenses decrease. * * There are only two avenues open to him-one to neglect the physical condition of the property under his management, the othe to make the employees produce more fo he considers the less of the two evilsthat of making the employees produc

Here, then, we have a statement which knocks Beveridge's roseate picture of prosperity in a cocked hat. Railway wages are not only not from 15 to 50 per cent, higher, but they are less when the increased work and cost of living are considered. The danger attending this means of making a livelihood, as shown in the increased disasters, is, fortunately for Beveridge's argument, not computable on a percentage basis. And what is true of railroads is also true of the iron and steel industry. As has been repent-edly shown in The Daily People, every increase of wages in this industry has been accompanied by an increased output and an increased death rate, the number of violent deaths from accidents, etc., etc.

more.

in Allegheny County, amounting last year to over two thousand persons. The the entire working class have absolutely and relatively declined. It is upon such a foundation that Beveridge's sweeping eneralities are built.

But they will not down. The working

class perceive that, deck the facts as the Beveridges will, let them pile up the totals regarding the expenses of govern-ment, the decrease of the national debt and interest charges, the increase of the deposits and export trade, the prosperity of Republicanism is the prosperity of the capitalist class. And so it would conpower. In a land where all the means of naking wealth are in the hands of th capitalist class, prosperity redounds only that class. If the working class would have prosperity it must own the means of producing wealth. It must make can

ital social property.

The Socialist Labor Party alone stands for and logically pursues this programme

What profiteth a workingman, if he loses his vote by casting his ballot for the capitalist parties and getteth in the neck, in the shape of injunctions, doeth not desire? Class in political scripture will please answer.

On Monday, Stephen Arnold, a carpenter after a vain search for work lasting months, during which he walked repeatedly from his home, in Jackson street, to the Bronx, committed suicide by drinking acid. Yet we are told that there is work for all.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chair-

man of the Democratic National Convention, is out with a statement in which he says trusts make votes for the democrats. Jones ought to know as he is president of the Round Cotton Bale Trust, which is playing so much havoc with the small cotton compressors of the South. Roosevelt, who is so emphatically in

favor of organized labor, visited George Vanderbilt, who is so emphatically onposed to organized labor, at his political esidence, "Biltmore," Asheville, N. C. It is a noteworthy fact that this laborloving president is very welcome at the mansions of the labor-hating capitalists. Workmen, put that in your pipe and reflect while you smoke it.

A friend sends us a copy of a publication called "The Straight Democrat." glance at it justifies the conclusion that it stands for a crowd of "labor" Demorats with only an uncurved name to distinguish them from the crooked Dem- he pays for it. Ha, ha!

The Democratic candidate for governor of Michigan has become paralyzed. This is sad and unusual. Most candidates of the capitalist political parties become paralyzed, as far as their working When the working class helps itself to class constituents' interests are concongress, by electing men to represent cerned, generally after and seldom before



JONATHAN.

UNCLE SAM-From what you say about the old parties, I judge that you did not vote for either. BROTHER JONATHAN-Neither I

U. S .- Then you voted for the Social-

ist Labor Party.

B. J. (testily)-No, sir.

U. S .- Why not? B. J.-Because I have no guarantee

that they would not sell me out, just as the Republicans and Democrats have done regularly.

U. S.—You haven't?

B. J.—No. Have you any guarantes that, if elected, the Socialists will not be bribed as the Republicans and Demo-

crats are, and sell us out? U. S.—Oh, I see.

B. J.-You agree with me? S .- No. I don't know of any Republican or Democratic politician who

was ever bribed—
B. J.—What! you don't?
U. S.—No, I don't know

don't know of a single Democratic or Republican politician who was ever bribed, and thereupon sold out to the working class. B. J .- To the working class?

Only such selling out as is in favor of the working class is worth onsidering.

B. J.-I don't know either of any of

them who has ever sold out to the work-U. S .- And that is the only point to consider. They may be bribed among themselves and may sell out to one an-

other, but they never sell out to the working class. They are unbribable in

that respect.

B. J.—Guess that's so.
U. S.—Consequently, for the same reason that they DON'T the Socialists WON'T. The Democrats and Republications of the Control of the cans represent the capitalist class, and never sell out that class; the Socialists represent the working class, and they won't sell out that class. That is my guarantee. Do you want any bet-

B. J.-No. But is that all?

U. S.-I have another guarantee. By Party no candidate can run for office, unless he places his resignation into the hands of his organization. The moment his conduct is not approved he can be yanked out of office. Do you want more

gauarantee than that?

B. J.-No. That's complete. U. S.-With the old parties once elected, the official is boss. With us he re-

The yellow Journal, referring to the suicide of Stephen Arnold, who, after months of vain search for work, drank carbolic acid, stigmatizes Arnold as a weak man. This is thoroughly capitalistic. Capitalism seeks to perpetuate its criminal career by attributing the "failures" of life to individual imperfection. But these "failures" are becoming so common that, like diseases that have become general, they are no longer regarded as individual and exceptional. These "failures" are, consequently, being rightly attributed to the imperfect conditions of capitalism, just as the origin of diseases of a general nature is sought outside of the individual, in bad sanitation, unhealthy environment, contaminated water supply, etc. Now these imperfect social conditions are due to the tire working class steadily and remuneratively. The statistics of New York State show, for instance, that out of the entire labor force of that State available in the prosperous census year of 1900, but 78 per cent. was employed. In other words, 22 per cent., or one out of every five of the working class was unemployed. When the yellow Journal, therefore, throws the blame of Arnold's acts upon Arnold himself, it is proving once more what The Daily People has all along proclaimed, that, despite its "So-cialistic" talk and "Socialistic" schemes, the yellow Journal is a friend of the

Ha, ha; some deep-dyed (and ever convenient), tipster has again frustrated the gambling squelching proclivities-dormant since his election-of our immaculate district attorney, St. Anthony Jerome. Out upon the villain who would thus cog the sacred workings of justice and render ungatory the terrific tussle in which that fearful foe to gamblers, Jerome, is engaged. He will not long be safe, for doth not our doughty champion in the battle of legal right against blackmailed might, assure us that he knows and will arrest this tipster? And did not our great Jerome assure, before election, that he knew and would capture the mysterious and elusive John Doe? And didn't he, like a true reformer, keep his promise after election? (nit.) Therefore we say, let no guilty man escape-unles

capitalist and an enemy of the working

The Dress Makers' Association, in convention assembled, at the Masonic Temple, devoted one of its sessions to a con-sideration of "The Hygienic Way of Putting On a Corset." It is now in order for a long suffering working class to convene to consider "The Hygienic to convene to consider "The Hygienic Way of Putting a Straight Jacket On the Advocates of Strenuous Capitalism."

Philadelphia, September 8. To The Daily and Weekly People, t the beginning of last week rumors ched me (and other members of our section) to the effect that "prominent" S. L. P. men from Pittsburg have made or were making overtures to the local Kangs to amalgamate "forces." Unable at first to substantiate these rumors, I did not mind them much. Yesterday, however, I met on the street one, Dr. L.

with whom I am on friendly terms, and who is a Kangaroo sympathizer. He asked me how it happened that the S. L. P. threw De Leon out of the party. I assured him that this was not a fact, that he had it all twisted up and asked him to explain how he got such a false

then told me:
Saturday evening, August 30, he was sitting in the "Socialist" (Kangaroo) headquarters with many other Kangs and natting. In comes a fellow by name chulberg, and makes himself at home frong the rest. He shows them credentials from the Pennsylvania State Committee, S. L. P., to the effect that he is a speaker and organizer for that committee. He tells them that the S. Leon, that it is no more what it was L. P. has already thrown overboard De there should be two Socialist parties in the States, that the Kangs ought to send delegates to Pittsburg and try to come to an understanding and have only one ticket in the field. The Kangs apparently did not bite at the balt, and my in-formant tells me Schulberg loked a very disappointed man.

The above information can be trusted as entirely reliable. It needs no com-

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 8.—Yesterday, Sunday the 7th, et a regular meeting of Section Scranton, S. L. P., this vote was cast on holding a special national

The section also voted on proposition of Pennsylvania State Committee to withdraw from the present national or-

Section Scranton will be found solid for the S. L. P. and ready at all times

J. H. Dreher, Secretary. ke, Va., Sept. 9.—In reading effusion of the Pennsylvania State se of the S. L. P. as it appeared Committee of the S. 11. The Daily People, in Sundayle issue of The Daily People, it selt that the insult offered to me and stery other member of the S. II. P. who constientry other member of the S. in consti-anten of our party as we have adopted it and who are prepared to change any to the interests of our party to do so, only holding to the principle that everything must be done in a constitutional manner and not by the chicanery of peter and not by the chicanery of petifogging lawyers by coup fietat or any and of underhand work whatever. ere, I and all other staunch adents to the constitution of the party ngly the insult offered to our see by those smart Alecks of the Pennsylvania State Committee who make were bound to do or get out of the party and let others do what they failed party and let others do what they failed to do, viz. their duty and no more in supporting our press. Their great array of figures cuts no ice. They cannot, although they are so big, be allowed to insult we little fellows, who always have and slways will continue to do our duty, both physically and financially, at the call of our N. E. C., as far as our scanty means will allow, and we can see a far sens will allow, and we can see as far arough a barn door as those exceedingly right chaps from Pittsburg, Rhode Island, etc., and I guess they are to some A fact which will always remain to the everlasting confusion of all crooks, whether in Pirtsburg or elsewhere, I had the esteemed honor of representing and the esteemed honor of representing Virginia in the 1900 convention of the S. L. P., and I think, that of all the del-S. L. P., and I think, that of all the delegates to that convention, I was the one who had least to say, but while saying little I was taking notes and thinking, and the result of my thoughts was stated very briefly to the convention the list verning that I was in attendance there, and that statement appears reported in a somewhat bungling manner on pages 221 and 222 of the proceedings of the tenth asumin convention. After listening to the seemingly unending flow of oractory from the various delegates on the resolution of Comrade Meiko Meyer anent the members of the S. L. P. holding office in a pure and simple labor union, tired of the vast amount of iteration and reiteration of threshing and tion and reiteration of threshing and rethreshing over old straw, I told them that whereas some expressed fears as to the danger from the labor fakirs should the resolution pass, I thought we were in greater danger from within if Senators. Pettus from Alabama was correct when he stated in the United States Senate, in legard to orstors, that you never a uld depend upon them. When you took them seriously end banked on them you invariably got left, as you could never tell where they were at, and I think that, while I claim no gift of prophecy, yet I hit pretty close to the mark. Where now do we find the most of those doughty warriors, those men who were up on their toes continually making the rafters ring with their grandilloquent tones? Where are the Hick-cys, Dalfons, Pierces, Currans, Eberles, et all Wasre, oh where? Just where you will always find those faunel mouthed orstors, broken crede all of them, talking much and saying nothing. His there not been a Daily People to tenses, and a tope that they might be altered to circle around it, like bright particular stain, we the harseds at

that convention, would not have been smothered under their avalanche of elo-As it formed out, they were disappoi

ed because the party did not prove to be an asylum for loafers, and because they could not live off us they came to the conclusion that we could not exist, and because we would not cater to their party wrecking schemes we are insulted by those fellows, called "children" and "men worshipers." Strange how we did not fall down to them, seeing we are all so silly! No, we are no hero worship We bow down to no man, but all nen must bow down to us or off go expect salaried offices from the never party, but who expect to support the party, both physically and financially, will stay in the fight. Wherever we may be forced to wander in our search for labor to live we will in our humble way fight on until the goal is reached, and we will always be in the future, as we were in the past, and are now, a stum-bling block to fakirs and traitors, both in and outside our grand party.

H. D. McTier.

420 Elm avenue S E. Red Wing, Minn., Sept. 9,-The

three members of the S. L. P. located at Red Wing, on September 5 held a special meeting to discuss and vote upon the question submitted by the N. E. C.: Shall a special national convention be held to examine into the various charges made against the N. E. C., etc., etc.? The result of the vote was two voting "No," and none "Yes"—the third member preferred to refrain from voting owing to his professed inability to fully understand the situation. It was, however, unanimously agreed upon, that the could be accompanied by a few reagainst the proposition, lest those clamoring for such a convention might think that we are blind followers of what they are pleased to call the

"managing powers."
Leaving out of consideration the truthfulness or falsity of any or all of the charges made—things to be decided only by a constitutionally qualified court of inquiry—the only con-sideration is whether all other constitutional means for settling the questions at issue have been resorted to. We, voting "No," fail to see that such has been the case, but that on the contrary the whole affair is a gigantic piece of violation of our party constitution on the part of those making the charges, said violation being so much more flagrant as several of the violators were delegates to the convention adopting said constitution framing it, and we cannot but vote against the holding of a convention for the special benefit of those people.

In capitalist society, where making is largely a hypocritical farce, selves entitled to violate the laws of their own making, as, for instance those for the safeguarding of moralty; but in a truly democratic organ-zation, as the S. L. P., not only the rank and file, but also the repres tive members must comply strictly with the laws of the party. In regard to The Daily People, the

alleged bone of contention of the kick-ers, we wish to say that, as well may we abandon the whole S. L. P. move ent and leave the field to the capitalist parties and their pseudo-socialist allies of the S. D. P., alias the "Socialist" party, as, at this functure, to abandon The Daily People. True, it has cost some great sacrifices on the part of a comparatively few members, both to start it and to maintain it: and we may even be tempted to consider the starting of it as premature -although all this was caused by the majority of the membership and sympathizers remaining inactive—sitting on the fence waiting to see how it would turn out-instead of doing their duty: taking up their share of the burden by lending the undertaking hand financially and, better still, by hustling for new subscribers. And it is safe to say, that a different conduct on the part of even the comparatively few kickers would brighten the prospects of The Dally People consider-

Supposing that The Daily People is abandoned, what will be the immediate and future results? In the first place The Weekly People cannot be published as cheaply as at present, effective a means of propaganda as at present, which in turn would tell on the S. L. P. vote throughout the country, The S. L. P. cannot reasonably be expected to be able to cut any great figure in the politics of the country without the aid of a daily press of its own. The pseudo-social-ists having entered the political field —and very likely to be kept there supported by capitalist subscribers, ff need be-it is very doubtful whether the future would offer a more favorable opportunity for starting an S. L. P. daily paper. And judging from our experiences in that direction we are afraid that those who have so gener-ously aided in the present undertaking (of issuing The Daily People) will then, owing to the former sad experi-ence, remain more close-fisted and otherwise inactive.

The Daily People is to-day on a better way to a secure existence than anything in that line we may dream of in a more or less remote future Let us therefore, in view of all this do our best to keep The Daily People in existence. All shoulders to the wheel! Then it won't be so heavy on any of us and we shall soon ha our brilliant band wagon where the road is comparatively smooth and level—out of debt and on a paying basis.

Casting a glance backward from the present opposers of The Daily People to the Kangaroos of three years ago the antics of both, con-

necessity for genuine socialist, i. e., class-conscious, tactics; now come those denying the necessity for a daily Socialist press. The third step-one perfectly in line with the above two
will no doubt be an attempt to abandon even the party organization; for it is just as consistent to deny the necessity for organization as that correct tactics and for an effective

In regard to the "resignation" (?) of Comrades Sanial and Keinard from membership, owing to "the trouble in Section New York," we would say that that is a very queer way of looking at one's duties, to say the least. Sup that all the members, except those involved in the "trouble." should resign from membership, "until the thing has been settled," what would be the outcome. Keinard says, "no question is ever settled until it is settled 'right." Correct! But what guarantee has he, or others choosing to follow his course, that the settlement will be right, when he and they, who, by their being members of the very section having jurisdiction over the case to be settled, are in duty bound to be instrumental in that settlement, withdraw and leave the case for all they care, in the hands of the two parties involved to fight it out as best they can? Such an action would be a parallel to organized society leaving serious matters of dispute to the parties immediately concerned to settle as they may, and could productive of the worst results for the B. Eide.

Hopedale, Mass, Sept. 11.-Enclosed find money order for one dollar to help fill up "the bottomless pit" so prominently mentioued by Pennsylvania circular. Charles H. Dana, a loyal member Section Pawtucket, R. I.

I, John Sweeney, a member of Section Fall River, Mass., was in attendance at meeting of Section Providence, R. I. Heard James Curran make the statement that deficit on The Daily People was lessened through the editor being on a vacation, his calary, \$25, being saved. John Sweeney.

[In the first place the editor's salary was \$15 and not \$25, as Curran well

In the second place, as Curran well knows, the financial report expressly states that it covers 14 weeks, and of these 14 weeks only 4 fell within the

In the third place the editiorial salaries during the editor's vacation for the and Sanial) amounted to more than his \$15.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Paterson Strike Aftermath.

To The Daily and Weekly People:-At the last meeting of Branch Elizabeth S. L. P., an invitation and fifteen tickets to an outing arranged by a so-called "International Workingmen's Defense Committee," was received and read and the Press Committee instructed to issue the following reply in The Daily and Weekly People and the Socialist Arbeiter Zeitung:

We hold that the Socialist Labor Party is the only true and logical organization that stands for and will bring about the emancipation of the entire wage working class from the present anarchistic system of social disorder and planless production and distribution, of the wealth that the working class alone produces. We further hold that the working class must be organized and educated on political lines to that point where it will march to the ballot box and capture the political power, the power that enables the capitalist class, organized in the anarchistic, republican, and democratic, and social democratic kangaroo parties (to which latter category that socalled defense committee belongs), to club and starve the working class into submission and keep them divided and in ignorance as to their class interests.

The S. L. P. holds that the social revolution must take place in the heads of the workingmen by means of class conscious socialist education, which will guide them away from the intrigues of political and economic labor fakirs who are always ready to lead the working

class to defeat. Now, as the invitation, which says something about raising a defense fund for the victimized Paterson dye strikers, who lost their places on account of their political views, fails to state who the victims are and, furthermore, what their political views are, we therefore feel inclined to somewhat refresh their nemory, for, if we are not mistaken, one "victims" is a certain Rudolf Grossman who, as a paid agitator of that corrupt sheet, the N. Y. Volkszeit-ung, stumped the States of New York and Connecticut in order to wreck the S. L. P. after the Kangaroo outbreak in

As to the make-pp of this committee it does well fit the occasion; it is the same noisy element that for some years past has carried on its work of confusin working class. They were first known under the name of "The Sharpshooters of Elizabeth." After busting up they organized a so-called "Fishing Club Dewey," evidently for the purpose of fishing in troubled waters. Now they appear on the scene under the above named title. This element is ever ready to undo and belittle the work of the Socialist Labor Party and its representatives

In this case they pretend to fight for free speech and assemblage. It is a well known fact that in this same Paterson years ago the antics of both, considered together, seem to indicate dyers' strike, the speakers of the Socialthat they are in reality an offshoot ist Trade and Labor Alliance, the only
one step at the time backward being their particular line of procedure,
their particular line of procedure,
First came the Kangs and denied the and simple uniquism. It was this ele-

ment of little anarchists, social democrats, pure and simplers, and unclassified dupes, that held back and antagon-ized S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P. agitation, for the benefit of the ruling anarchists. They have only then to blame as far as they showed their evil tendencies not to listen to Socialist argument, and by their action or reaccontributed their share toward brealing the backbone of the silk dyers

strike. Now, then, the S. L. P. has neither time nor money to spend upon the indi vidual victims of capitalism, and it is our duty to warn the workers against such schemes as it can only have one purpose, viz.: to part them from their hard-earned pennies.

The capitalists and their henchmen

their press, and even the prostituted labor press had nothing to say when our Comrade F. D. Lyon was mobbed by the Standard Oil anarchists of Beat mont, Texas. They had nothing to say when, after that contemptible act of Zolgosz, scores of our speakers were arrested. The S. L. P. did not cow down the upholders of capitalism, as this defense committee did, by appealing for aid to that bunch of political co-

Council in this city. The bona fide So-cialist forces know how to defend those who fall on the firing line in this fierce waging class struggle. Fellow workingmen: We admit that the work of the S. L. P. movement is arduous and its progress is naturally slow, and it is the only work that will tell and the only progress worth having.

ruptionists, the Union County Trade

Our worst obstacle is your inaction and Try to overcome these ndifference. Inform yourselves about our movement Read and study our literature and then line up with those already engaged in this noble fight all over the country. Help to bring about your emancipation and the imauguration of the Socialist Republic. Speed the day! Press Committee

Section Union County, N. J., S. L. P. Elizabeth, N. J., September 7, 1902.

"Now, Frank, At Them."

To The Daily and Weekly People: ndividual members of the assembly disricts that meet at the club rooms of the Fourteenth Assembly District, 177 First ivenue, have opened a Daily People

Auxiliary League and guarantee \$50 toward our fearless and fighting Daily In less than twenty-four hours enough

subscribers signed the list to make up the above amount. Five cents per wee for fifty weeks was pledged. An additional list for \$50 is already prepared for signatures and we therefore invite all other comrades, sympathizers, who are not members and wish to contribute to this poble undertaking to call at our club rooms which are open daily after 7 p. m. and Sundays all day. Let our action be imitated by other districts and let the war cry be "Now, Frank, at

Auxiliary League, 14 A. D., Manhattan.

As to the "Courier."

To The Daily and Weekly People:-In yesterday's People there is an arti-cle "Turning Out the Nuns," translated from "Courier des Etats Unis," which reflection upon the French army. I wish to call your attention to the fact, that the "Courier" is the monthpiec of all anti-republican elements on this side of the pond, consequently is but litreliable concerning such events. Farthermore, it publishes those things from the Paris Gaulois and other papers of that color. Far from trying to defend the Krench army, I proper to inform you about the stand of said paper. Yours

A. Francis. New York, September 8.

Who Knows this Grafter?

To The Daily and Weekly People Some two months ago, a smooth young gent arrived in town and attached himself to the local branch of the socalled "Socialist party." He said he had been in New York and San Francisco a member of the S. L. P., but had gone with the Kangs in 1899. He was a great advocate of the A. L. U. and was, he said, decidedly against the middle class socialism preached here by the "Socialist party."

He spoke for them a good deal and was quite a leader among them. His name was F. Charleton Kingston, and he was an Australian; so he said About three weeks ago M. J. Kennedy of the Seattle section of the S. L. P. came to town, and one evening Kennedy and your correspondent strolled down to a street meeting Mr. Kingston was addressing. Kennedy said: "Why, what is Hamerton doing here?" I replied that the speaker was Mr. King-ston, or at least that was what he called himself. "No, no," said Kennedy, "that is Ralph Hamerton, who was in Seattle and Vancouver last year. He said he was a member of the S. L. P., but didn't have his card. We wrote to New York to find out if he was in good standing and they didn't know any on of that name and had never had such a name on their books. Soon after that he disappeared, going to Tacoma, I believe. This is the same man who spoke under the auspices of Section Vancouver, B. C., some time last spring and an account of the meeting was published in The Weekly People."

I then remembered to have heard from Tacoma that a New York newspaper man, a member of the S. L. P. d been there last winter, and that his name was given as Hamerton. Ken nedy said: "Let us see if he knows me. And we got into the light in plain view of Mr. Kingston or Hamerton. Directly he saw Kennedy he lost the thread of his speech and closed the meeting very abruptly, saying that he was tired and no doubt they were too, and as it was a cold night he would close early, reminding them to vote for the "Soe party" on election day. With that he got off the box, and didn't wait to speak to anyone, but walked rapidly around the corner and was lost to view, leav ing the local members present to carry away the box.

We were disappointed, for we would have liked to ask Mr. Kingston why he went back on the S. L. P. so suddenly and also why he changed his name s quickly. We also wanted to ask if his being a member of the party of many names was the reason for his changing

his own name. He has not been seen

in Spokane since.

We would like to warn all concerned

against this man, as he is liable to turn up somewhere as an S. L. P. man. He is of medium height, weighs about 145 pounds, has light hair and blue eyes, prominent nose, speaks with slight Australian accent and uses very good language, even quoting Latin at times. He told me that he would like nothing etter than speaking and agitating for "Socialism" for a living. This was when I pointed out to him and others that the so-called "Socialist" party is full of grafters who want to work at "Socialism," that is, to work the workers. If any one recognizes my description of Mr. Kingston or Hamerton, it would be a service to our movement to tell us who he really is. San Francisco A. H. S. comrades please note.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 7 .- Another State convention of Rhode Island is a thing of the past. I dropped in at the convention while it was in progress. Mr. Curran, as 'one of the' slandering committee, made his report. He can cer-tainly twist things in his favor. His denunciation of The Daily and Weekly He can cer People as a dirty sheet brought a little applause. Curran also denounced every reader of the party press as totally unfit to do his own thinking. There was but very little said by the members present.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 31.

To relieve the monotonous tone of the convention some comrade asked to from Comrade M. H. Shaynin, of New York, who happened to be present. Comrade Shavnin, in the course of his remarks stated that as far as the comrades of Rhode Island were concerned, it was not a fight against the policy of the party, but a fight of a few individuals to satisfy a personal grudge. This brought several of those that felt touched to their feet. One of these, Mr. Reed, took the floor and let the cat out of the bag. He denounced the policy of the party in regard to the Alliance, and held the na-tional officers responsible for it. At the same time he told the comrades how hard he had and was now working for the Alliance. This same Reed refused to do any speaking last year, but seems to be very active at present. After several comrades had spoken, Comrade Shaynin asked for the floor and in a cool, col ected manner showed the comrades present that Reed, Curran and several other had a private axe to grind. Curran tried to break the influence of Shaynin's marks by keeping up a dialogue with Comrade Shaynin. In the midst of it some one made a motion to adjourn. After the adjourning of the convention a good many of the comrades followed Comrade Shavnin out of the hall, shak-

The Daily People Killers' League will have a hard nut to crack. I really believe they have bit off a little more than they F. Herz.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 4:- Find enclosed \$200 in orders as the first instalment of the \$425 that Washington pledged itself o raise as their part of the debt on The Daily People plant.

This has been pledged and paid in last

ten ~days. The balance is practically pledged and will be there before our sixty days are up. Now, if Washington, with only four sec tions, can do this, is it not folly to talk of letting The Daily People die? Only a little effort on the part of each

State committee is required. T. J. Dean, Secretary.

GENERAL MEETING OF S. L. P. AND S. T. AND L. A. MEMBERS. A general meeting of the members of the S. L. P. and S. T. and L. A. of Brooklyn was held at 813 Park avenue, Brooklyn, September 10, 1902, E. Mueler in the chair. In the absence of E. Schmidt, A. Ruhnke was elected secretary, pro tem

Report of financial secretary of the Labor Day picnic held at Mariendale Park, Maspeth, L. I.:

Wheel of fortune..... \$34.90

Flowers 17.50

Gate receipts 21.4	0
Bowling alley 18.5	W
Raffle for cut-glass set 8.5	
Commission on beer 10.5	
Total receipts\$111.3	
Music	
Flowers 4.0	
Pin boys for bowling alley 2.0	
Printing, Labor News Company 18.5	0
	_
Total expenses\$50.1	0

Balance on hand, \$61.20. Report accepted.

Moved and carried that we elect a

committee to appear before the General Committee of Section New York to obtain permission to elect a permanent agitation committee.

Moved and carried that this commit-

tee be composed of three members. Com-rades Harkow, Kober and Hanlon were elected. Moved and carried that the committee

report back to a general meeting of party members, to be held at this place on Sunday afternoon, 4 p. m. Moved and carried that the secretary

be instructed to have a notice of this meeting appear in the Arbeiter Zeitung. Moved and seconded that the proceeds of the Labor Day picnic be turned over to the agitation committee, and that we refer back to the assembly districts for their approval. Seventeen voted in favor and three

against. Moved and carried that any assembly

district can have their share of the pro-ceeds of the picnic if they so desire. Moved and carried that if the committee report favorably that we proceed to

elect a permanent agitation committee. It was also suggested that the various assembly districts of Brooklyn meet but once a month and hold a general meeting once a month.
Albert E. Ruhnke, Secretary pro tem.

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Pennsylvania street.

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FALL RIVER, MASS.—Wright Wilde, 121 Fulton street.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—M. E. Wilcox, GLOVERSVILLE, A. T. A. T. G. P. Pine street.
GRAND JUNCTION, COL.—J. F. Sloan.
HAMILTON, OHIO.—Ben Hilbert, Jr.,
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HARTFORD, CONN.—Fred Fellermann,

State street, top floor. HAVERHILL, MASS .- Michael T. Berry, Arch street. HOMESTEAD, PA .- James Lawry, 701 Amity street.
HOUNTON, TEX.—John J. Loverde, So-cialist Labor Hall, 707 Preston avenue.
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LAWRENCE, MASS.—Samuel J. French, 23 Mathuen street.

65 Methuen street. LINCOLN, NEB.—Dr. N. S. Ales, P. O. Box 1015.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Louis C. Haller,
205 1-2 So. Main street.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Thos. Sweeney,
1460 High street.

LOWELL MASS.—John Farrel, 24 Willer street. LYNN, MASS.—Michael Tracy, 15 Ellis

McKEESPORT, PA.-John Hobbs, 526 White street MEDFORD, MASS.—George Anderson, 18 Milfoith, CONN.—Gust. Langer. P. O. MILWAUKEE, WIS. Charles H. Mink-

ey. 1076 Tenth street.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Chas. A. Johnson, Laber Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue MONTREAL, CAN .- J. M. Couture, 793 Mount Royal avenue. NEWARK, N. J.-A. P. Wittel, 78 Springfield avenue. NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Denuis Mc-Goff, 351 Sawyer street. NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Roger W. Egan, E. Main street. EW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Frank Zierer, 7 Neilson street. NEW HAVEN, CT.—Christian Schmidt,

whatcom, wash.-wm. McCor-NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Leon Lecoste, 2,402 Custombouse street. Custombouse street.
ABINGTON, MASS.—Jer. Devine. PASCOAG, R. I.—Gus Martin, Box 325. PATERSON, N. J.—John C. Butterworth,

PATERSON, N. J. John C. Butterworth, 110Albion avenue. 15 Meadow street. PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—Charles Zolot, 1,511 Main street. PEORIA, ILL.—George Schlag, 114 Spencer street.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—D. Rehder, 12
Eldridge Place.
PITTSBURG, PA.—William J. Eberle,

510 Wylle arenue.
PROVIDENCE. R. I.—P. F. O'Connor,
Box 206, Olneyville.
PUEBLO. COLO.—J. Frank. 60 E. H St.
RICHMOND. VA.—J. E. Madison, cor.
Louis and Hollings streets.
ROANOKE, ILL.—Frank McVay.
Julia st.; Chas. Grupp, 808 Geyer ave.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Chas. R. Ruby, 861
Clinton avenue, South.
ROCKVILLE, CONN.—Gus Raisch, 87

street. N ANTONIO, TEX.-Frank Leitner, Matagorda street. N DIEGO, CAL.—George Edwards, SAN DIEGO, CALL—John Robert-SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—John Robert-SON, 832 Howard street; E. W. Carpenter,

son, 832 Howard street, 51 Third street. SAN PERDO, CAL.-Alexander Muhl-SAN JOSE, CAL.—Fred Hamann, 42 SAN JOSE, CALL STREET ST. LOUIS, MO—John J. Ernst, 2219
North Tenth street; John Neumann, 810
Julia st.; Chas. Grrupp, 808 Geyer ave.
ST. PAUL, MINN.—Samuel Johnson, 594 Jackson street. SALEM, MASS.—John White, American

House, 23 Church street. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—P. C. Nel-SCHENECTADY, N. Y.-J. S. Weinber-SEATTLE, WASH.—Wm. H. Walker, 733 Fifteenth avenue. SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—Emil Singewald, 173 Ely aenue. SPRINGFIELD. MASS.—F. A. Nagler,

141 Highland street.
SUTERSVILLE, PA.—Cyril Sistek.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—J. Trainor, itoom 14,
Myers Block.
TAUTON, MASS.—John W. Allen, 7 Weir TAUTON, MASS.—John W. Allen, 7 Weir street.
TACOMA. WASH.—Louis Schroeder, Room 6, Armory Block.
TORONTO, ONT., CANADA.—Charles Kemp, 209 Chestnut street.
TROY, N. Y.—G. F. Bussey, 93 6th avenue, No. Troy, N. Y.
UNION HILL, N. J.—Otto Becker, 348
Broadway.

DAILY PEOPLE BUILDING S. T. & L. A. CIGARS.

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Thirtieth and Washington Sts.

MARION, IND.

VANCOUVER, B. C .- J. Thomson, P. O. WATERBURY, CONN.-A. S. Fogelson. N. Elm street. WATERTOWN, N. Y.-Jacob Mires, 1 Moffet street.
WILKINSBURG. PA.—J. A. McConnell.
WINNIPEG. MAN., CAN.—Tennant For-tune, 65 Kate street.
WOBURN. MASS.—N. Peter Nellson, 35 Garfield avenue. WONSOCKET, R. I.—Frank L. Fogarty, WONSDEAL, 2007 Control of the Workers, N. Y.—Peter Jacobson, 3 Palisade avenue.

LABOR TURNING TO SOCIALISM. Virginians Give "Labor" Speakers Cold

Shoulder-Prefer S. L. P. Men. Special to The Daily People.

Roanoke, Va., Sept. 8.-The labor unions of this city, represented in the Trades Council and Assembly agreed to have their annual Labor Day parade and picnic at Crystal Spring, the usual resort. For that purpose nearly all of our little buckeyed fakirs got on to the committee of arrangements, electing as their chairman the king fakir of the

gang. Thus organized, they went to work to make the labor day parade a success. i. e., as far as numbers were concerned, offering prizes for the largest and best equipped delegation in line. Strenuous efforts were to be made to have all the unions in line. Especial effort was made and some sharp practice used to induce the Machinists' Union, which numbers Union, which numbers 150 strong, to fall in line. But they did

You know the instincts of the little fakir are the same as those of the big one; he always desires a good showing of the goods at his disposal. this occasion, they slipped up, as there was only ten unious in parade, in all about 250 men, out of a scheduled number of twenty-two unions, with a membership of over 2,000. One of the ten unions was represented in the parade by

It seems that the working class is getting tired of all the buffoonery of la-bor day parades, and in time will repudiate them altogether; or, otherwise, march in a parade that means some thing, i. e., under the banner of the revolutionary S. L. P.

oue delegate only.

Our fakirs, following up the usual custom of the pure and simple no-politics-in-the-union policy, had invited to address them two Democratic politicians, viz., Mayor J. H. Cutchins, and State labor Commisisoner J. B. Dougherty. Having little else to do. I went to hear what they had to say to their brother Labor.

The mayor opened the ball, After jollying the boys on their dignified position as workingmen, he, as usual, sailed into the octopuses of all shades, showing how they were grinding the faces of the poor and winding up with his remedy, hackneyed one of compulsory arbitration (sic). The labor commissioner next made his little bow, and said his little say. His speech was beyond criticism. Why Well, he talked a good deal, but said nothing, except to let off a few State plat-itudes about the closer relationship of capital and labor, and all such rot, when he knows that he meant capitalist and laborer, between whom there never was s greater distance; a distance which will not be diminished until we usher in the Socialist republic, wherein the present day capitalists will have to get down, shoulder to shoulder with the boys in the workshop, factories, mines, etc., and thus earn an honest living. Or, on the other hand, if they refuse, and are able, they will be permitted to starve.

One thing I noticed, however, and that was that although there was nigh onto 1000 people at the picuic, we Socialists have had more to listen to us on the street corners than those shysters had at any time during their twaddle. UNION HILL, N. J.—Otto Becker, 348
Broadway.
UTICA, N. Y.—John Rapp, 23 Nisgara
traitors! On to the Socialist republic! . H. D. McT.

OFFICIAL.

MATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York Street, New York -W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY— 2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's liter-

Notice.-For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

GENERAL COMMITTEE,

Section New York, Socialist Labor Party.

A regular meeting was held on Saturday, September 13, 1902, 8.30 p. m., in The Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street. leade street. Chairman, Joseph Klein. Vice-Chairman, Bernard Touroff. Two new delegates were scated.
Eight new members were elected.
Three members resigned: Samuel Garison, George B. Cook and Carl Ander-

A request from the National Executive Committee for nomination to fill the vacancy on the N. E. C. caused by the expulsion of Ephraim Siff; also a letter from the New York State Executive Committee, asking for Committee, asking for the election of fourteen nominees for the election of the new State Committee in accordance with the decision of the State Convention State Committee in accordance A letter from the Socialistische Ar-beiter Zeitung enclosing circulars was referred to the Assembly Districts for

The following letter was received from

Joseph H. Sauter:

New York, Aug. 5, 1902.

Comrade L. Abelson:—

I am in receipt of yours of August 28, inquiring whether I had signed the Statement of the Thirty-one and, in reply thereby here to say: Cooper and Siff had to have to say; Cooper and Siff had several conversations with me, after I came back from Cleveland, O., telling me of harsh treatment, unjust and un-lawful decisions, bossism, etc., at the hands of De Leon, Kuhn, National Ex-ecutive and other committees. I had not taken any active part in party mat-ters for about a year and could, therefore, not know in how far Cooper and Siff were right or wrong, but knowing that some of our members are of a very less, I accepted an invitation to a meet-ing of the dissatisfied members, with the honest intention to help rectify the wrongs

pugnations temperament, I though that there may be just cause for complaint. There will always be cause for com-plaint with many of our officers or committeemen, because we can't find in-fallible men to do our work. Nevertheand mistakes that had been committed.

At that meeting speeches were made, and accusations made, but as I attended that meeting on a confidential invitation I shall not disclose in detail what happened there, especially so, because you can all well imagine what happened. vestigated to find out the truth. I called upn Ebert, at The People's office, my Assembly District organization, and saw many party members, and after thor-oughly looking up the whole matter, I came to the conclusion that the 31 kickers had exagerated and lied, that a great ers and exagerated and hed, that a great deal of personal animosity was at the bottom of it all, and that many of them were hungry for the flesh pots of capitalism. When Cooper came to my place of work about a week after that meeting with a proof of the "statement" in question, asking me to sign the same, I hurriedly read the statement over, and then refused to sign it. for three reasons: then refused to sign it, for three reasons: 1. On account of its treacherous, hateful spirit; 2. Because it endorsed the shameful statement issued by Pierce; and 3. Because the statement was unquestionably issued to hurt the Party, stab it in its back, while pretending to be issued for the benefit of the Party. When Cooper called on me a second time I

again refused to sign.

There is no question in my mind that they printed some of the circulars with my name attached thereto, sent them to Party members and sections in the coun-try, then tumbled to themselves and stopped printing in order to get my sig-nature. When they found out that atore. When they found out that my signature could not be had, they changed my name to Wm. Sauter, for they needed the names of some of the old members, one of the so-called "lifelong socialists" on the circular.

When the time comes for me to kick, and within the Party and after thorough investigation and deliberation, and while there is now and always will be a chance for improvements in our Party organization, and while individual mem-bers may be harsh, or cross or arbitrary, they are harsh, cross or arbitrary in their seal to benefit the Party and to

down the enemies thereof.

I am with the S. L. P., its principles and tactics, and none of the small calibered kickers will get me away from

E. Fraternally,
Jos. H. Sauter.
Frank McDonald was expelled by a vote of twenty-six for expulsion and one against, for contempt of a summons of the Grievance Committee to answer charges against him by Rudoiph Katz for slandering the National Executive Committee.

Wm. S. Dalton was expelled by a voice of thirty-three for expulsion and sone against. He having been found guilty of instituting a law-suit against the Party and for ontempt of the summons of the Grievance Committee.

Enbrain Harris was expelled by a

Ephraim Harris was expelled by a

Ephraim Harris was expelled by a vote of thirty-one for expulsion and Lone against, for complicity in issuing the Pierce lampoon and for contempt of the Grievance Committee.

John Keep was expelled by a vote of thirty-one for expulsion and none against, having been found guilty of dissuading a prospective Party member from joining the B. L. P. and for contempt of the summons of the Grievance Committee.

It was decided that in event a resistered letter enclosing summons to

stered letter enclosing summons to embers of the Party from the Grievance annittee cannot be delivered to the rson so addressed, the Grievance Com-

shall be empowered to call upon usembly District to which such see is attached to serve summons

next session. J. Harkow was elected to succeed him.
Emund Moonelis withdrew from the Grievance Committee to make way for he reinstatement of Timothy Walsh, who

had returned from his vacation.

The Auditing Committee reported on the Thanksgiving Day Entertainment on November 28, 1901: Total Receipts.....

Paid to Daily People. \$1108.20 Total Expenses..... Due by A. D. Wegeman, Treasurer....

\$1886.7

The Assembly Districts of Brooklyn were given permission to organize an agitation committee to be composed of a delegated body from the Assembly Districts of that Borough. Its functions to be limited to the distribution of literature and the arrangements of details of agitation. They were also granted the priviledge to secure weekly pledges to form a fund for the distribution of leaflets. All its operations are to be con-ducted under the supervision with the

consent of the City Executive Committee.

Delegates to D. A. 49, S. T. and L. A., reported the endorsement of Daniel De Leon as candidate for Governor and that a mass meeting in Cooper Union had been arranged for to ratify the nomination. A call was issued to the Alliances throughout the State to inaugurate similar meetings. All Alliance speakers were instructed to speak for the S. L. P. candidates. The report was received and adopted.

The organizer was instructed to notify the Assembly Districts to elect agents for the Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung and report such elections to him. Adjournment followed.

A. C. Kihn, Sec'y.

TO THE N. E. C., S. L. P.

Comrades-In reply to your comments on the resolutions of Section Minneapolis, published in The Weekly People of August 30, we have to say that it would probably be quite impossible for Section Minneapolis to inform you of liabilities of The Daily People that you know nothing of; but there is at least one item referred to in your statement, the amount of which is r interest or indebtedness; second. Section Minneapolis is glad to be informed that the party members, sections and officers, stand for a hearing of all charges on their merits, but it wishes the official matter published on the last page of The Weekly People during the last five or six weeks was of a nature to more fully bear out the information. The impression conveyed to Section Minneapolis by these publications has been of a contrary nature, and there has also seemed to be evidence that the N. E. C. was inclined to encourage the sentiments complained of. was self-assurance for Section Minneap-olis to express the views that the N. E. C.'s statement was unsatisfactory and incomplete what shall be said of the N. E. C.'s claim that Section Minueapolis does not stand for an impartial hearing we say it does.

Section Minneapolis, S. L. P. I have been instructed to forward the foregoing reply with request that it be published in The People. I also inclose voting blank, with result of vote on special convention

J. W. Johnson, Organizer,

[Note 1.-Section Minneapolis recedes from its former position. Its original charge was that the report of The Daily People management did not give all the liabilities. Section Minneapolis has found out that it has no ground on which to stand. It would have been handsomer had it frankly admitted its error. But it does not do the handsome thing. it now does is to seek refuge behind the charge that the interest is omitted in the report—a silly charge, since interest is not a fixed quantity. It may be large or small, according to the length of time the debt is allowed to stand. The financial report reflects what the books of the establishment show, and the books cannot foretell when the party will wipe out

Note 2.-The second resolution of Sec tion Minneapolis complained that "party members," "sections" and "officers" were disinclined to consider "Charges Properly disinclined to consider "Charges Properly Made," and the only possible interpreta tion of that statement is that the lampoonists had brought "charge's properly made." But the whole party knows that not only did the lamponists fail to do but that all of them carefully eva constitutional procedure. In the eyes of all sensible men, this is equivalent to an open confession that they knew they had no case, but hoped to raise enough dust to stampede the party membership and in this way get rid of party officers evidently very much in their way, with-out "charges properly made," without trial of these charges, but simply by shoo-ing them off. Section Minneapolis, by also carefully evading the real issue juggling with the word "charges," and by trying to make it appear as though such charges had been brought, sought to make out its case against the "party members," "officers" and "sections," im-puting to them what it was guilty of.

The idea expressed relative to the mat ter that has appeared on page 6 of The Weekly People is too absurd to be met by argument. The idea rests upon the as-sumption that the men whom Section Minneapolis is befriending can kick up a row in the party, concoct a conspiracy to wreck it, violate the constitution of the party, and that then the frame of mind of the party, brought on by this very work, must not find reflection in the party organs.—The N. E. C.]

NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE

COMMITTEE. On Tuesday, September 9, 1902, 6 p. m., a regular meeting of the New York State Executive Committee was held in The Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City. Chairman, Justus Ebert; secretary pro tem., A. C. Kihn. Present were Justus Ebert, Adam Moren, Henry Kuhn and A. C. Kihn. Absent Emil Mueller and C. Bronstman. In the absence of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction. Brouckman. In the absence of the sec-retary, the reading of the minutes was

dispensed with.

The financial report was as follows: Receipts for the month of August: a him.

C. Schmidt withdrew temporarily a the Grievance Committee, he having ad he was prejudiced in certain cases the would come up for trial at the F. Brouckman, donation to came Due stamps..... \$ 91.44

Expenses: Typewriting nomination papers. State convention expenses..... 1.25 Lake and Wallace Fund: 11th and 13th A. D. N. Y., 1 List

No. 6..... 7th A. D. Brooklyn, 1 List No. 23 Section Monroe Co., 1 List No. 66 Section Gloversville, 1 List Nos. 4.90 52 and 53.....

\$ 12.85 Balance on hand July 31, 1902...\$ 94.28 Total receipts......304.87 23.40

Report was received and adopted. A letter was received from the Washington State Executive Committee outlining a plan whereby the payment of \$425 by each one of the twenty State Executive Committees of the party within sixty days would liquidate the debt on the plant of The Daily People. The plan went into details as to how this sum might be realized by the State organizations. It was decided to adopt the plan in the main and that New York State Executive Committee pledges itself to raise \$425 within the A. C. Kihn and Adam Moren were elected a committee to arrange

A letter from the Thirty-fifth A. D. Manhattan, N. Y., was referred from the City Executive Committee, Section N. Y., to the State Committee. It asked why the auditors' signatures had not been fixed to the financial report rendered by the State Committee to the convention. The reply given was, that the report had been audited up to Jan-1902, only; that reports were audited annually and consequently the report which extended up to August, 1902, had no auditors' names affixed.

A letter from E. F. Wegener outlining a plan for the distribution of campaign literature was received, but could

mense expense attached thereto. A letter from F. Kochendorfer giving reasons for his resignation from Section Albany was received and filed, as was also a letter from L. Whitelaw asking for literature. A draft of the minutes of the State Convention was received from F. E. Passonno. Adopted and placed on file.

Acting upon the instructions of the State Convention it was decided to send Daniel De Leon on a tour through the State, to begin not later than October 1; 1902. Justus Ebert and Henry were elected a committee to arrange the tour. It was furthermore decided to send Wm. H. Carroll on a tour through the State as State Organizer, his activities to begin immediately under the supervision of the same committee.

It was decided to issue a call to the General Committee, Section N. Y., to make fourteen nominations for the election of the new State Executive Committee, in accordance with the decision of the convention

The drafting of a State platform was ture, consisting of Adam Moren and

In the matter of the organization of Queens county it was planned to take when operations throughout the State begin.

The Committee on Literature reported plans it had outlined for leaflets in English, Italian, Hebrew, Polish, and German.

A committee on Campaign Subscription lists reported the lists had been published and placed in the hands of the sections, and while some returns had come in, the lists had been out hardly a sufficient length of time to have netted any great sums. Considering that the State Organizer and the gubernatorial candidate will tour the State at once, considering the amount for which there seems to be great derequire considerable ready money, it was decided to call upon the sections of the State to make remittances of neys collected on the campaign lists at once to Henry Kuhn, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

Owing to the importance of the question of a mileage fund for delegates to the State convention, it was decided to refer that question to a general vote of the members of the S. L. P. of the State of New York.

Adjournment followed. A. C. Kihn. Secretary pro tem. GENERAL VOTE. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, STATE

OF NEW YORK. To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party of New York, State of New

Comrades: You are hereby called upon to vote upon the following ques-

"After this date due stamps shall be paid for at the rate of fifteen cents per stamp, three cents of which are to be set aside for the establishment of a mileage fund for the delegates to the New York State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party."

and against to Henry Kuhn, 2-6 Nev Reade street, New York City, not later than Monday, October 13, 1902, 6 p. m., on which date the vote closes. For the New York State Executive Committee. A. C. Kihn.

Secretary pro tem. NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COM-

Regular meeting held Friday, September 12, at 2-6 New Reade street. R. Katz in the chair. Absent and excused, J. Hammer, and A. Gillhaus acted as re-

asking that Connolly be sent there. From Collinsville, Ill., relative to general vote of Illinois sections to remove seat of State Executive committee from Chicago. From Section Milwaukee, Wis., a letter setting forth that the section refuses to consider charges made against party efficers unless such charges are brought in regular constitutional form; also enclosing following resolutions: RESOLUTIONS OF SECTION MIL-WAUKEE.

Whereas, So-called statements have repeatedly been received by individual members and by this section, the contents of which are, in a number of variations, indefinite accusations against the National Executive Committee and the man-

agement of The People; and Whereas, To look into these alleged charges is quite impossible for the mem-bership outside of New York city; and Whereas, It is clear that if party members or party organizations have ample opportunity to bring whatever charges they may have in proper constitutional form, a thing they have thus far neglected to do; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we pay no attention to such statements so long as they are not made and handed in in a constitutional

Whereas, We deny the right of the N. E. C. to call a general vote of the party on its own initiative, and without the support of the number of sections stipulated by the constitution;

Resolved. That we consider the general vote issued by the N. E. C. in the matter of holding a special national convention as unconstitutional; that we decline to participate in said vote, and that we protest against the same.

For Section Milwaukee, Wis., Charles H. Minkley, Organizer. (In connection with the foregoing, the N. E. C. desires to say that it cannot accept the general principle involved in the contention of the section. An executive body, when in doubt, or when confronted by a situation that calls for an expression of opinion on the part of the whole organization, has the inherent right to fall back upon its constituents for advice or direction, or for the purpose of bringing out the collective judgment of the organization. That right has been caercised over and over again, and is, therefore, well established by precedent if not statute. Moreover, if Section Mil-waukee voted on other matters submitted by the N. E. C. (the abolition of the board of trustees, for instance), and yet refuses to vote on the matter of a special convention, it makes a distinction for

which surely no warrant can be found in

Further communications-From Section

the constiution of the party.)

Los Angeles, Cal., enclosing voting blank and reporting that the section had en-dorsed the position of the N. E. C., "In the matter of Section Chicago." From California S. E. C., reporting steps taken n reference to nominating petitions and that a comrade had been sent on the road to collect signatures. From Sec-tion Philadelphia, Pa., reporting election of temporary S. E. C. as ordered by the N. E. C. Pennsylvania sections will address all matters appertaining to the S. E. C. to L. Katz, 423 Brown street, Philadelphia, Pa., who has been chosen as secretary of the S. E. C. All orders for dues stamps must be directed to Com-rade L. Katz. From Section Detroit, Mich., enclosing vote on convention and reporting euroliment in Daily People Auxiliary League. From Michigan E. C., reporting that an organizer had been sent on the road. From Section Indianapolis, Ind., sending vote on convention and reporting that Jordan had come there, but had soon left, not meetwith brilliant success in his work; also that two members. Castenholz and S. E. C., asking for information relative From Washington S. E. C., enclosing \$200 payment on account of their pledge to wipe out debt on Daily People plant. From Belleville, Ill., about party matters in the State of Illinois, and reporting expulsion of Bruno Rueckert for having accepted office in pure and simple union Other communications upon routine matters and sending votes on convention from San Jose, Cal., Troy, N. Y., Scranton, Pa., Auburn, N. Y., Cleveland, Ohio,

tion since organization and pects. A sub-committee of the Jewish Arbeiter Zeitung managing committee ap-peared and reported that the managing committee had disapproved of an editorial article which appeared in the issue of September 6, and had for its purpose to influence the general vote now on in favor of a convention. Upon motion, the position of the managing com-

and other points. Somerdale, Ohio, re-

cently organized, reported growth of sec-

mittee was approved.

J. Schlossberg sent letter of resigna-tion as editor of Jewish Arbeiter Zeitung. Upon motion, resignation was accepted.

Section Cleveland reported election of officers. Section Columbus reported election of new organizer.

August Gillhaus, Adjourned. Recording Secretary, pro tem.

CANADIAN S. L. P.

CANADIAN S. L. P.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C., held at London, Ont., September 8: Comrade G. L. Bryce in the chair. F. Haselgrove absent and excused.

Minutes of last meeting adopted as read. Communcations. A letter was received from Comrade Haselgrove resigning his seat on the N. E. C., as he would be out of town the greater part of each week for an indefinite period, thus making it impossible for him to attend the N. E. C. meetings.

sectings.

As there was but one course open to the i. E. C., it decided to accept the resignation, and notify Section London to fill the tion, and notify Section London to fill the vacancy.
From Comrade Kuhn, of New York, re Connolly; also Dally People Auxiliary League. The secretary was instructed to procure a sufficient number of copies of Auxiliary League proposition to send to every Section.
From Sections London, Hamilton and Vancouver stating their willingness to cooperate with other Sections in having Comrade Connolly tour Canada. These communications were filed for future reference.

Kats in the chair. Absent and excused, J. Hammer, and A. Gillhaus acted as recording secretary pro tem. No financial report, the last one for week ending September 6 having been rendered at the adjourned meeting on September 7.

Communications — From Baitimore, Md., enclosing vote on conventon and Communication from H. H. Stuart, of Hopewell Hill, N. B., asking if there is an S. L. P. Section at Hallfax, N. S., and when organized; also bearing on the sadjourned meeting on September 7.

Daily People, the secretary was instructed to write The-Daily People that the N. E. C. has received a communication from H. H. Stuart, the high-ton is an S. L. P. Section at Hallfax, N. S., and when organized; also bearing on the sum of the properties of the high-ton is an S. L. P. Section at Hallfax, N. S., and when organized; also bearing on the sum of the properties of the high-ton is an S. L. P. Section at Hallfax, N. S., and when organized; also bearing on the sum of the properties o

Stuart and will answer him direct; also to write H. H. Stuart, giving the desired information as far as known to the N. E. C. From Section Winnipeg, Man., containing a lengthy statement of the work of the Section in fighting the freak labor movements there; also stating that one Morgan Lado been expelled from the Section. From Labor News Company containing unpaid bills for literature received by several Canadian Sections. It was decided to send these bills to their respective Sections, and to send the names of their organizers to Labor News Company.

The secretary was instructed to send literature to a comrade in Belmont, Ont., for distribution.

Phil Courtenay, Rec. Sec.

Phil Courtenay, Rec. Sec.

CANADIAN S. L. P.

London, Ont., Sept. 11.—Special meeting of the N. E. C.; Comrade Forbes in the chair, and all members present. Called at the request of Section Hamilton to consider what action that Section should take in order to fight a by-law just passed to prohibit the Socialist Labor Party the right of assemblinge and free speech on the public highway or public places not actually used as a thoroughfare, viz., the "Gore."

A communication was received and read from Section Hamilton containing one from Du Vernet, of Toronto, the lawyer engaged by the Party in this case, pointing out the weak point in said by-law, but not showing manner in which it may be attacked. As the N. E. C. could not, from the information received, see its way to dictate the action Section Hamilton should pursue, it was decided that we write Comrade Woodley, of Toronto, at once, to see Du Vernet in this matter, and, after receiving his advice, to wire Comrade Roadhouse whether to proceed with the regular Saturday night meeting or not.

It was also decided to write Roadhouse of the course the N. E. C. had taken.

Phil Courtenay, Rec. Sec.

CORREGAN'S ITINERARY

THROUGH CONNECTICUT. September 18, 19-Bridgeport. September 20, 21-New Haven. September 22-Derby. September 23-Ansonia. September 24-Waterbury. September 25—Hartford. September 26—Springfield, Mass. (ex-

change for Berry).
September 27-Thompsonville. September 28—Hartford. September 29—Bristol (New Britain). September 30—So. Manchester.
Connecticut State Executive Committee.
M. Lechner, Sec'y.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE

SALE. The sale of the three pictures of Marx, Bellamy and Bebel, which the Wisconsin State Committee will hold for the purpose of aiding in securing funds with which to carry on agitation, will take place on Saturday evening, September 27. at Kaiser's Hall, 298 Fourth street. This will be upon the occasion of the last series of three German meetings that Section Milwaukee has arranged in the hall mentioned. The State committee is in urgent need of funds to carry on the agitation in the State, and the com-rades are therefore urged to push the sale of the tickets as much as and to have the money for the tickets sold, as well as the unsold tickets, in the hands of State Secretary John Vierthaler by the date named above, Septem-John Vierthaler, ber 27.

er 27.
Secretary Wisconsin State Committee,
Milwaukee, September 14.

DE LEON'S TOUR.

N. Y. State Committee Calls on All Interested to Make It a Lively One.

The New York State Campaign Committee is aiming to make the tour of Daniel De Leon, the gubernatorial candidate, a lively and comprehensive It aims to spread the doctrines of Socialism in industrial centers not yet or-ganized in the Socialist Labor Party. With this end in view it calls upon friends and sympathizers living in such centers and desiring to have De Leon speak in them during his tour of the State to communicate immediately with the undersigned. Friends and sympathizers answering this call are requested to state prospects, the date desired and the con-tribution that will be made toward defraving the expenses involved. Answer without further delay. De Leon will begin his tour on the first of October. It will thus be seen that time for arranging his tour-assigning dates with the usual correspondence involved-is very Prompt action is imperative on this ac-Sections that can arrange meetcount. ings in unorganized and nearby places, where prospects are promising and the expenses involved are within the party's means, are urged to do so. Sections are also surged to send in subscription collections to the Campaign Committee and to send them at once. Also forward dates desired and the customary information relating to the tour. To-day, Comrade Wm. H. Carroll begins his tour of the State in Westchester, and will visit the cities along the Hudson River after his work there. Now, comrades, friends and sympathizers, act promptly and decisively. Communicate at once with the undersigned and send all monies intended for the campaign to the New York State Campaign Committee, care Justus Ebert.

of him.

Justus Ebert,
Secretary, N. Y. State Campaign Committee, Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS IN CLEVE-LAND. September 17 .- Wilson and St. Clair

September 18 .- Wilson street and Broadway. September 20 .- Public Square.

September 24.—Wilson and St. Clair. September 25.—Wilson and Broadway. September 27.—Public Square. A MIRROR IN YOUR HAT.

Here is the slicken article that ever came down framed mirror fastened to a fancy colored bat tip with the words "This Hat Belongs To" printed in fancy letters and a space left for any name to be printed or written on it. The back of the

ial gum so all you have to do is wet it and sitch in any hat. It is suitable for ladies or gents, and all tip is gummed with a spe the high-toned people have

by mail 10 cents. One dozen by mail 65 cents. One hundred by express \$4.00. J. Tepper & Co., 470 East Houston The Monthly People

= Ten Cents a Year = ╅ ┆╅╇╅╉╅╊╊╊╊╊╊╊╋╋╅╈╈╊╊╊╊╊╈╈╏

In October a new publication will issue from the press of the Socialist Labor Party.

It will appear monthly, and will contain four pages of seven columns each-the same size as the pages of The Daily and Weekly People.

The contents of The Monthly People will be selected with a view to making it especially useful as a means of propaganda among those who know nothing of Socialist principles.

Official notices and other matters of interest only to members of the Socialist Labor Party will not appear in the Monthly People, which, though owned and controlled by the Party, will not. be an official organ.

The subscription price of The Monthly People will be Ten Cents a Year, postage prepaid.

The complete printing plant of the Socialist Labor Party, with its battery of five Mergenthaler linotypes, stereotyping equipment, and perfecting press, which prints, cuts and folds 32,000 papers an hour, makes The Monthly People, at Ten Cents a Year,

The times are ripe for Socialist agitation, and the Monthly People, at Ten Cents a Year, is the machine with which to sow

Every Party organization, every Party member, every Party sympathizer, every reader of The Daily and Weekly People, must realize the enormous power that may be wielded by The Monthly People at Ten Cents a Year.

Let every real Socialist who reads this announcement send us ten subscribers to the Monthly People, and he will strike a harder blow at Capitalism than can be struck with the same energy in any other direction.

Ten regular readers of The Monthly People will soon produce results. It will not be difficult to get them at the low price of Ten Cents a Year.

In order to secure admission to the mails at second-class rates the postal laws require The Monthly People to have a list of bona fide subscribers. The larger this list the better.

To make a good beginning, we should have at least Ten Thousand Subscribers by October 1.

Every reader of The Daily and Weekly People is hereby appointed an agent for The Monthly People, and we shall expect each agent to turn in his list as soon as he has secured ten sub-

open accounts with agents, and cash MUST accompany each subscription sent in. For convenience, the following blank should be used ir for-

Because of the low price of The Monthly People, we cannot

Manager Monthly People: 2 to 6 New Reade St.

warding subscriptions:

New York City. Send The Monthly People for one year to the subscribers whose names and addresses are given below.

NAME ADDRESS

The Monthly People

= Ten Cents a Year ====

this meeting.

ITINERARY OF JAMES CONNOLLY. September 19-Paterson, N. J. September 20-Elizabeth, N. J.

September 21-Union Hill, N. J. September 22.-Newark, N. J. September 23—Bridgeport, Conn. September 24—New Haven, Conn September 25-Hartford, Conn. September 26—Rockville, Conn. September 27-28—Rhode Island. September 29—Fall River, Mass.

September 30-New Bedford, Mass. BERRY'S ITINERARY. The following is a partial itinerary for Michael T. Berry in Massachusetts. Or-

ganizers will take notice and arrange and thoroughly advertise these meetings: Gardner, September 17. North Adams, September 18. Adams, September 19. Pittsfield, September 20. Springfield, September 21, 22, 23. Holyoke, September 24, 25.

Worcester, September 28.

PHILADELPHIA OPEN-AIR MEET-INGS. September 19.—Seventh street and

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

K T & L. A., will hold a special meeting

on Wednesday, September 17, at 8 p. m.

sharp. Important business to be transacted.

It is the duty of every member to attend

G. Duerr. Recording Secretary.

Forest City Alliance, L. A. 342, of the

Passyunk avenue. September 20.-Fortieth street and Lancaster avenue, Forty-fourth street

and Lancaster avenue. September 21.-North Plaza, City Hall. Other meetings to be announced later

Chairman, Campaign Committee, Section Philadelphia S. L. P.

To the Sections comprising the Eighth Congressional District, Massachusetts:
A convention to nominate a candidate for the above district will be held at the house of Comrade George Anderson, 18 Almont street, Medford, Saturday, September 20th, at 8 o'clock p. m.
A Pecheur, Sec. Conference Com.

them now. Agents can sell one to every one who wears at hat. Sample

Westfield, September 26. Chicopee, September 27.