

WORKINGMEN AND TRUSTS

An Address to Those Employed in Shop, Factory, Mill and Mine, and Who are Members of Trades Unions.

Fellow Workingmen:-

What is a Trust?

that is likely to overshadow all other issues is the so-called trust issue. All Dodges Proposition to Debate a Spethe political parties will express them-selves on the trust. They will appeal cific Proposition and Trys to Escape to you, as the ones most vitally con-cerned, to endorse their attitude by -Is Hauled Over the Coals and Pur sued by His Workingman Opponent your ballot, and, according as you vote will it be said that the working class -The Way it Happened. . stands on the trust question. It accordingly, behooves you to consider you should vote, so that you well how "A JOINT DEBATE may vote rightly on a matter fraught with so much importance to you and the interests of your class. With this

things,

"Being Arranged by the Socialist Labor Party-Congressman. Kern Names Conditions. "Collinsville, Ill., Sept. 24.-Congress man Fred. J. Kern was waited on on Thursday evening by a committee of a copy of it, Socialists who carried a challenge in-

viting him for joint debate with William W. Cox of Collinsville, Ill., the Socialist Labor Party candidate for Congress in the Twenty-second District. "Ms. Kern promptly accepted the chal-

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE RUNS

AWAY FROM SOCIALIST

CHALLENGE.

Special to The Daily People.

uge on condition that a similar challenge be accepted by Mr. Rodenberg, the Republican candidate for Congress, to be present and participate in the same at debate and also that an invitation be extended to the Prohibition candidate for Congress for him to be present and take a hand in the controversy.

"In case a joint debate can be arranged between all of the candidates, at which Mr. Rodenberg will be present and participate, Mr. Kern assured the littee of the Socialists of his willingto pay one-half of the amount of the hall rent and one-half towards de-fraying the expenses of a first-class brass band."

above shows the whip-the-Devilaround-the-stump fashion Kern has of smeaking out of meeting one of the stand-ard bearers of the only workingman's party in the United States in a public debate before the workingmen of the District in which he is asking for their putes that he may be reallected to Cones, that he may be re-elected to Con-ss, and is about the same as the mailtee reported atta: them con-mers with him.

the with him. This method (a challenge in the hands a committee) was taken because Kera, our accepting a public challenge, issued our candidate in 1900, sueaked out it, by claiming his dates were all taken. The following is the challenge, show-that he was not challenge as that he was not challenged as a can-the for representative in Congress on Democratic ticket, as he would make the Do it appear, but on a specific proposition. When he meets me on this proposition he will be re-challenged as my opponent

Collinsville, Ill., Sept. 2, 1902. Mr. Fred. J. Kern, candidate on the Democratic ticket for representative In Congress , from the new 22d Con-gressional District of Illinois, Election. Nov nber 4th.

Dear Sir: In your remarks before the miners of Collinsville and in the hearing of all other citizens present on the occa-sion of the celebration of what is known sion of the celebration of what is known as Labor Day, on the first of September, 1902, you made the following statements, to which some of the miners, myself among them, took exceptions. You stat-ed that there never had been, there is not now, nor would there ever be any conflict between Labor and Capital; that their interests were mutual, but that the fight was between Labor and Monopoly. Becond, you stated that the only way

of whom own no capital, produce spread accidents heralded from day to 25 per cent. of the trusts are not pro-wealth and are robbed; the second of day in the press of the country. Thus tected by the tariff and will not, conse-In the coming election, the one issue whom own capital, produce no wealth we see that trusts mean lower wages, quently, be affected by tariff revision and rob. intensified labor, increased cost of living, idleness and slaughter for the restrictions, as the capitalist class working class. Are Trusts Beneficial7 Despite this creation of class divi-What's To Be Done? sions and working class robbery, the The trusts have become the object of claim is made that trusts are beneficial

The

that they raise wages, lower prices and give work to all. As to wages, the figures of the prosperous census year of 1900, show that the average annual wages per worker was \$437, as against \$444 in 1890, an actual loss of 2 per cent. In 1900, according to the same index of prosperity, the product of each thought and purpose in view this leaflet is offered for your consideration. worker was valued at \$2450; in 1890 \$2200, or a difference of nearly 10 per Don't throw it away. Read it and when you have finished it, pass it to cent. In other words, the wage worken got 2 per cent. less in 1900 for prosome fellow workman who has not got ducing 10 per cent. more than he did in 1890. As to prices, Dun's index of prices for June 1, 1900, showed an increase of 2 per cent. over the prices of First, in order to be clear, let us find January 1, 1890. Since 1900, matters out what a trust is. According to have grown worse, as every workingpopular belief, a trust is composed of man who eats meat and burns coal knows. Dun's index of prices showed number of corporations or firms ombined or consolidated for the puran increase of 62 per cent. in prices between January 1, 1900, and January pose of monopolizing industry. According to capitalist contention a trust is 1, 1902. As to work for all, the sam census figures, for the same prosperous an organization for the prevention of year, show that in 1900, the highest number of workers employed in any the wastes of competition. Both the belief and the contention are correct. A trust seeks to monopolize industry month in the State of Massachusetts was 623,000; while the average number by economy and the prevention of competition, as seen in the closing of superfluous and competing establishemployed during the entire year was 497,000. Thus the average number of un-But this not all there is to employed in Massachusetts amounted to 126,000 or 20 per cent. In Pennsyla trust. A trust is in addition to these vania the result was even worse. The greatest number of employed was a natural, growth. It has sprung from the small cross country oad shop and store. It has passed 928,000; average number 733,000, a through individual, partnership and corporate forms of industrial ownerdifference of 21 per cent. In the great mechanical manufacturing State of New York, the highest number was ship, much as a man passes through 1.091.000; average number 849.000, or a childhood, boyhood and youth to mandifference of over 22 per cent. In Ohio, hood. To-day the trust is no longer the proportion was 23½ per cent.; in Wisconsin 27; in Indiana 39; in Texas like the small country shop and store run by one man, with simple tools who takes all the products as his own 40 per cent. Aside from the questions wages, prices and employment raised It is operated by thousands of men working together with huge steam machinery in huge factories, who are in the trust dicussion another matter of vital importance to the working class must be considered; that is, the paid wages, while their products go to alarming increase of "accidents" the small number of men, called capitalists, who own that machinery and those factories and who are the trust. These capitalists sell the products thus which labor is slaughtered, owing to the strenuous activity of trust produc-tion. According to the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission 612 employes were killed and 8299 were btained for more than the wages paid and keep the difference, after paying for raw material, in the form of profits injured on the trustified railroads of this country during January, February for themselves. This profit is stupendous naterial, in the form of profits for and March. Think of it! Nearly 9000 themselves. This profit is stupendous. The census of 1900 shows that "the net product of the manufacturing and employes killed and injured in three months, an average of 100 a day! Again the reports of the authorities of Allegheny county, Pa.-in which is located the city of Pittsburg, the center echanical industries in 1890 was 8388 millions of dollars (factory prices). The total amount of wages paid to the of the steel and other great trusts-show that 2000 persons met violent death there during 1901, mainly as a

5,320,000 workers who produced it was 2300 millions of dollars. ' The 'share of result of furnace explosions, converter labor' was therefore 27 per cent, of break downs and other mill and factory the value of its product at factory disasters. The loss of life in the mines prices." Thus we see that besider is well known, the disaster in the Cambeing a natural growth, the trust is bria Steel Company's mine at Johnsmeans of more rapidly crushing out the small middle class, and dividing s town, Pa., being still fresh in the public society into workers and capitalists, the first

and publicity in his paper, I spoke on Court House square, in Belleville, on Saturday evening, September 13 to fully 300 of Belleville's working men. A Republican convention was going on in the Court House, and as they (the Reps.) were coming down the steps, the convention having adjourned, they halted-why? Because I was giving it to Kern. I there and then stamped him as a cow-ard and stated when he accepted my challenge to meet in debate as a man I Special to The Daily People. would re-challenge him as a Democratic candidate, calling upon his Democratic supporters to lead out their cowardly candidate; turning to the Republicans I issued a challenge to their candidate. Notwithstanding the weather was cool, the crowd was surprisingly large and grew larger as the scoring of Kern con-tinued. But I have not a word from his supporters as yet. After the meeting we visited the office sey City, as the first speaker. After the meeting we visited the omce of the Belleville Record, supposed to be a neutral paper (and, by the way, has published matter for us before), and asked if they would publish an explana-tion against Kern's statements, misreprethe capitalist class is careful to elect senting my challenge. They said they would and here is what they put in: "W. W. COX EXPLAINS. their emissaries, the Democratic, Repubmuch criticism, denunciation and con-sideration. Their monopolistic character, their accentuation of class divisions, their effects on wages, prices, employment and life, have caused many tection. remedies to be proposed for their cure Democrats want the trusts "busted" by the enactment of anti-

trust legislation, and the removal of freight discriminations and tariff duties. Anti-trust legislation is useless Trusts have steadily grown despite the laws declaring them combinations in restraint of trade, as witness the development of the Beef Trust in the face of the prosecution of its constituent companies for violating the anti-trust laws. Freight discriminations are unknown in France, Austria, Germany and Russia, where the railroads are largely owned by the government; yet trusts are flourishing in all of them, so much so that Russia wants an international convention to consider them. The absence of tariff duties has not prevented the formation of trusts in England, as witness the recent great iron and steel and shipping consolidations. Free trade cannot destroy the great international trusts such as the Thread, Electrical, Rubber, Condensed The Re-Milk, Oil and other trusts. publicans want publicity, national control and tariff revision. What more publicity can be desired? Is there a vorkingman who isn't informed upon the workings of the trusts? Who hasn't felt them in the intensified labor of "his" shop, in the high priced food-stuffs in his pantry and the outrageously high priced coal in his scuttle Who hasn't felt them in his inferio social and economic relations with the so-called "upper classes" and capitalist class? And, who, finally, has not read the newspaper, legislative and other exposes of their manipulations in stocks food corners, etc., etc.? If there be such a workingman let him hie himself back to the work from whence he came National control by legislation is futile. Railroads against whom there was formerly much State-so-called granger -legislation, are now controlled national legislation known as the Interstate Commerce Act. Yet the evils of railroad discrimination and rebates continue undiminished; while competent disinterested authorities characterize the Interstate Commission whom the railroads must make reports. as a body that is perfectly harmless to the railroads and perfectly useless to the public. Tariff revision like tariff reduction is puerile. The trusts of America are defeating the nations of the world in the markets of the world. It is absurd, then, to think that those nations can defeat the trusts in their own stronghold. Again, according to the Democratic campaign handibook

Trusts are more powerful than legal else breaks it, by controlling the legislative and judicial functions of government that make and enforce the law Trusts are more powerful than tariffs, because they are organized internation ally and are the outgrowth of competition under both free trade and pro-

What is the Remedy?

Trusts are likely to continue in their natural growth and assume greater size. Combinations of vast national and international dimensions are predicted. Already the great billion and a half Steel Trust, with its immense ore properties, lake lines, railroads and trans-Atlantic steamships, affords an indication of what the future trust will be like; while J. Pierpont Morgan, who aided in the formation of this stupendous undertaking, is reported have stated, that the possibilities of consolidation, are only beginning to be realized. What, then, is to be done? Knowing as we do the bad results accruing from trusts, knowing as we do the impossibility of their restriction or destruction by Democratic and Republican remedies, knowing as we do the possibilities of their further expansion and multiplication, we ask again, what is to be done? In order to make intelligent answer, let us retrace our steps some. Trusts, as shown above, are monopolies based on econo mical and large production, operated by thousands of workers who are paid wages and are robbed; and owned by a few capitalists, who reap the benefits in the form of profits and are robbers We have seen that, as a result of the natural growth of the capitalist-owned trust, society is being most rapidly divided into two broad classes, the capitalist and the working class. These two classes have antagonistic interests, and, as the coal and other strikes show are arrayed against each other in industrial strife, in which the courts and the militia play a conspicuous and bloody part. Now, as trusts are a means of economical and large production, co-operatively conducted by thousands, and a natural growth capable of greater expansion, in spite of laws and tariffs, it is folly to talk of restricting or destroying them. What must be done is to change their ownership so that they will be owned as they are operated -- co-operatively and collectively. What must be done is to make them the property of the great working class, so that the great benefits which accrue from them in the shape of wealth will go to the great mass of the people-the working class, instead of going as at present, to the enrichment of a few-the capitalist class. Trusts do not do this at present-in this lies their great weakness. Instead of being mighty engines for the general advancement of the great mass of the people organized in the working classprogramme of your class party, the Socialist Labor Party.

the dynamos of a higher civilizationthe trusts are bludgeons used for the material aggrandizement of the capitalist class, a class, which, owing to the evolution of industry has become a useless and immoral set, without function and without aspirations. The de sired change can only be brought about, we repeat, by making the trust the property of society-of the great majority of the people-the workers who operate them while their owners, the trust magnates are breaking the bank

at Monte Carlo or invoking the denun ciatory wrath of a Henry Watterson by their scandalous licientiousness and immorality. In this way only, will the immense harm, which the trusts do, be removed; while their benefits are saved to society. The trusts will either own society or society must own the trusts. Since the interest of the workers and the capitalists are antagonistic this change must be brought about by the workers themselves. To look to the parties of the capitalist class-the Republican, Democratic and Social Democratic-for this change is to look to the devil for the promotion of piety. The capitalist class, estimated at 200, 000 individuals, receives annually onehalf the entire wealth production of the United States. In other words, after labor has received about one-quarter of the \$20,000,000,000 (commercial value) produced annually in the United. States, and the commercial and farming classes another quarter, the capitalist class pockets the remainder, which reaches the stupendous sum of \$10,000,000,000. These few-the capitalist class-own the land, the fac-tories, the mines, the railroads and the telegraphs, in fewer words, the capital that is created and operated by thousands and thousands of workers, who are dependent upon it to sustain life and attain liberty. To believe that the parties of capitalism will advocate and work for social ownership of the trusts. is to believe that the capitalist class will surrender this enormous income and capital. The working class must therefore, look to itself. It has the numbers, the intelligence and the man hood through which to emancipate itself. It must seize the powers of government by means of a political party of its wn. It must vote for men of its own class who act in accord with their class interests. It must make trusts social property and abolish capitalism in all its forms. Fellow workingmen! be not deceived. Do not believe that the evils of trusts and capitalism can be ended by any other method or any other means. There is no escape excepting through the Socialist Labor Party, the only party that recognizes the necessity of social ownership and the existence of organizes and conducts itself accordingly. Workingmen, this is the party Study its principles, of your class. read its organs, join its organization and vote its ticket. Remember no issue is settled by dodging it. Vote, then, to settle the trust issue according to the

THE "SOCIALIST" PARTY IN THE ROLE OF THE SCHO-LASTIC ASS.

CALIFORNIA POLITICS

Placed Between the Haystacks of Republican and Democratic "Friends of Labor," and Makes Some Corrupt Moves-Its Deal With the Notorious Republican Henchman, "Labor" Mayor Schmitz.

pecial to The Daily People.-

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 24 .- Two great problems which occupied the at-tention of the schoolmen of the Middle Ages were, "How many angels can stand on the point of a needle?" and, "If an ass be placed midway between two stacks of hay, will he ever move?" The "problem of the angels" has been fully demonstrated by the many-named combination of Kangaroos, Debsites and Parons, whose gymnastic feats have so astonished plain, ordinary Socialists during the last two or three years. And now the "problem of the ass" seems about to be taken up by the Union "Labor" party of California. With up State party of California. With no State ticket of their own in the field, and with Dr. Pardee, the Republican nominee for governor, stumping the States as the "friend of labor," and Franklin K. Lane. the Democratic candidate, boomed by labor leaders as "the man for us," the dilemma seemed beyond solution. But the so-called Socialist party is attempting, somewhat weakly to be sure, to break the spell by claiming the Union Labor party as its own particular ally. In view of the fact that the notorious Republican "labor" Mayor Schmitz, and other lights of the U. L. P., are more than usually emphatic in their assertions that "labor and capital are brothers," while the so-called Socialist party is be coming more and more frantic in its claim to the Marxian philosophy, which asserts the contrary, any attempt to ex-plain the relation between these parties might be somewhat confusing.

The "Socialist" party State convention, with its farmers' plank and other petty middle class tendencies, has been fully reported in The People. To day their municipal convention was to be held. It assembled, but only to resolve to put no city ticket in the field. Those of the Kangaroos who are unable to throw off their S. L. P. training, fought this reso lution with sound enough argument, but to no avail. It was the sense of the meeting that they would be traitors to the Union Labor party if they ran a city ticket, because that party had refrained from putting up a State ticket, so that it night not interfere with the class divisions and interests and that S. P. This statement caused great astonishment in the ranks of the Union Labor party, whose members were not aware of any relations existing between themselves and the so-called Socialist party.

The gyrations of these most remarkable "Socialists" are amusing, but the capitalist politics of California are not likely to be much affected by them: that proletarian politics will suffer from them, and suffer badly, goes without saying.

skates and labor fakirs into office, as TO THE SECTIONS AND MEMBERS OF THE S. L. P. OF CON-

NECTICUT. You are hereby called upon to cast your vote on the proposed by-laws to the constitution for the State of Confrom the Greenback movement, right to the secretary of the S. E. C. not later

down to the Social Democratic Kanthan November 1 on which day the vote garoo, showing conclusively, that they closes. Non Ruitain has an ticle III, Section 1, the last sentence of which is to read: "A general vote is, to decide as to place and date of the con-stitution." Insert in your voting blank: Amendment of Section New Britaiu: Your S. E. C. desires to know your opinion about the proposition of the S. E. C. of Washington about raising \$425 in our State to wipe out the indebtedness on The Daily People.

Good Audience Greets Him Despite Incloment Weather-Irish Bondage Explained.

mind. So too are the many other wide **CONNOLLY IN PATERSON**

Second, you stated that the only way for the mimers to seek redress for their prievances was through their organiza-tion, namely the union. Now, upon these two statements, I challenge you to a public debate before the miners and all other citizens in this congressional district, a committee from the Democratic party to meet a like com-mittee from the Socialist Labor Party of which I am a candidate for Represen-tative in Congress from the same dis-trict) to make all necessary arrange-ments, according to the parliamentary rules for public debates, upon the follow-ing propositions:

ous: alwed that there never was First, Resolved that there never was any conflict, there is now no conflict, and there never will be any conflict between Capital (meaning capitalists) and Labor meaning laborers), but that the conflict is between Labor (meaning laborers and Monopoly (meaning the trusts). Fred J. Kern to affirm, Will W. Cor to deny. Second, Resolved that the miners or resolve and or area, the whole of the scolid, Resolved that the billers of other craft or even the whole of the king class will ever he able to per-neutry settle any of their grievances cosed upon them by capital (meaning camitalist class) through their organcapitalist class) through their organ-on, namely, the union, i. c., the scient Federation of Labor, including a miliated bodies or any other labor which forbids the discussion of in their union, but has for mem-instructions for independent po-ection. Will W. Cox to affirm;

Bitcal action. Will W. Cox to affirm; Fred. J. Kern to deny. Now, Mr. Kern, if you consider the miners men, as you told them they were, and that your statements are correct, if you are sincere, you will accept the chal-lenge and meet me in debate, refute my fryuments, thereby making votes for rourself. If you don't accept. I shall use his and stamp you a coward throughout this district. Awaiting your acceptance, I remain, rours, Will W. Cox, candidate tor Representative in Congress from the work of the state of the state of the state of the rourself. If you have a congress from the state of t

ar Max. Kern's grompt acceptance

lican and Reform parties to office, thus "In a communication received from W. W. Cox of Colinsville, candidate for congress on the Socialist Labor Party platform, he explains a number of mat-ters in connection with his challenge to a debate recently issued by him to Congressman F. J. Kern. Mr. Cox as-serts he did not challenge Mr. Kern on general principles, but on a specific thesis. Mr. Cox further says he is will-ing to meet aux and all comers in desecuring control of the police, the courts, the militia, in fewer words, all the powers of government, which are used to advance

capitalist interests. Comrade Herrschaft also spoke on the trust and pointed out the fact that it was an inevitable growth against which it was a failacy to howi. The only solution for the trust is its collective ownership by the working class.

tness. Arr. Cox forther says he is will-ing to meet any and all comers in de-bate on the views advanced by his party, but thist such debate must be conducted on parliamentary lines and that op-Chairman Berdan then introduced James Connolly, the Irish agitator. Connolly, after a few introductory remarks, proceeded with his address by showing the antagonism of interests between the ponents must come one at a time. The communication is accompanied by copies of the original challenge and subsequent capitalist class on one hand and the working class on the other, and proved challenge and other explanatory matter, for which space cannot be spared." by illustration the existence of the class struggle wherever the capitalist system exists.

The nature of challenge frightened the editor-a thing not unexpected by us-but we shall continue to brand F. J. Kern a coward, until he accepts and Connolly then traced the condition of the Irish workingmen for the last one hundred years and showing the bondage of that class, which was traced to the to discuss the matter in question; and, if he should, we will then prove him to be a capitalist representacapitalist ownership of the land, backed by an intolerable foreign government. The Irish agitator showed how, owing tive, which is worse than cowardice, for him especially, for he claims to be a working hance it has he a capitalist to the capitalist development going on in society, it is absolutely impossible for the Irish farmer, with his small farms and workingman, hence it he be a capitalist representative he is a traitor to his class.

Will. W. Coz. puny tools to compete successfully in the a one-cent stamp to each copy,

Paterson, N. J., Sept. 21 .- Despite the ownership of land and capital. inclement weather an audience of about 300 persons greeted James Connolly in Turn Hall, last Friday night. The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Comrade Berdan, who opened the were sold. meeting with a few remarks and introduced Comrade Geo. Herrschaft, of Jerthe editor. FIGHT FOR FREE SPEECH. Herrschaft showed the workers the necessity of voting for their class in-Section Buffalo Decides to Throw Down terests, and in so doing, made clear how

working en to join the Social Labor Party and become independent of the capitalist class through the collective Over two hundred Weekly Peoples; and a large number of leaflets were distribut ed. About twenty-five pamphlets, such as "What Means This Strike?" etc., were sold. Seven subscriptions were secured for the "Workers' Republic" of Dublin, of which Comrade Connolly is C. Romary.

Gauntlet to the Police.

Irish and English markets. As a result

his condition is as bad to-day as any

time in recent history. The dependence of the farming and working classes on

the Irish landlord and capitalist classes

was then shown, and the collective own

ership of the land the modern means

collective ownership of industrial capi-tal, were emphasized and demanded.

which to operate it, as also the

Special to The Dally People. Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 30 .- Section Buffalo, acting upon the advice of its lawyer, has determined to continue its fight for free speech. The Campaign Committee has accordingly decided to ignore the orders of the police prohibiting the holding of street meetings and is arranging a series to be held on the principal corners of the city. The first of these is booked for Friday, October 3, 8 p. m., corner Main and Genese streets. Comrades Boris Reinstein, can didate for Secretary of New York State will be the principal speaker. Robert Roadhouse, of London, Ontario, will also speak. Both Reinstein and Roadhouse have been arrested before for maintaining the right of free speech, Reinstein in Buffalo and Roadhouse in Hamilton. The readers of The Weekly People are urged to attend this meeting and show by their attendance that they uphold the forts of the S. L. P. to maintain free

speech. Owing to postal regulations, subscrip tions for The Monthly People cannot be taken within the limits of Greater New

York, except in Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond boroughs. In order to mail The Monthly People in Greater New York, with the exception of the borough

mentioned, it would be necessary to affix

Connolly closed with an eloquent apoth and 21st inst. The first meeting was held at the corner of Church and George streets, Saturday last, at 8 p. m. The meeting was opened by our candidate for governor, Comrade Ernest T. Oatley, who, after some well chosen remarks, introduced the speaker of the evening, Comrade Corregan. By this time a crowd of at least 600 had gathered, nearly all wage workers, and they stayed right there and drank in eagerly every word the speaker uttered. Frequent applause greeted the telling points which Corregan made against the capitalist system of so-

CORREGAN IN NEW HAVEN.

Holds Two Rousing Meetings in the

City of Elms and Factories.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 22 .-- Com-

rade Corregan held two rousing meet-

ings here in this city, noted for its

Elms and factory wage slaves, on the

Special to The Dally People.

clety, under which the workers groan; and called upon them to end it by studying Socialism and the platform of the Socialist Labor Party and by voting for their own interests by casting their ballots for the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party at the com-

ing State election in November. After the meeting, a number of questions were asked and answered, and forty-four pamphlets were sold. went like hot cakes, especially "What Means This Strike?" The supply of which was completely disposed of. Many more could have been sold of same. The meeting was a complete Success

The same night the multo cocoa Socialist party of many names, and shady games, advertised a meeting on the green or public square, with the aid of a drum corp playing national strains a la Carey; but they could not collect enough listeners and like an Arab they folded their tent, or rather their counterfeit platform, and stole away.

Sunday night the 21st Comrade Corregan spoke at our headquarters at 349 State street, to a good sized audience. His subject was "The Socialist Labor Party vs. the Economic League."

re all stor to dow Labor Party but always failed, and would always fail, and like all counterfeits, would be found out sooner or later.

cratic party kite, started to land a few

seen in Hartford, Ansonia and Bridge

Comrade Corregan handled the sub-

ject in a masterly manner. All the fake movements of the last thirty years

port lately.

Fourteen books and three subscriptions for The Daily People were taken

at this meeting. Comrade Connolly will speak here on the 25th. Comrades keep up the fight all along the line as the time is ripe for results.

Long live the Socialist Labor Party!

GLAZERS STRIKE.

Wimington Factory Completely Tied Up. Special to The Daily People.

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 26 .- The strike of the glazers at Blumenthal & Company is still on, and it is reported that the firm is tearing down the Bower machines and putting side machines in their places. Three machine fixers came out yesterday and this makes a complete tie up. The factory is picketed by the strikers and any one that applies for work is at once informed of this trouble. This firm has been unable to get any non-

union help so far, but it is reported that the firm is sending their leather to Newark, N. J., to be finished. The strikers are orderly and so far have the sympathy of the public. The girls say they will not work with scabs, and if the firm tries to put non-union help to work the girls will walk out.

The union requests that all glazers remain away until the trouble is settled.

All political parties, other than the Socialist Labor Party, hold to the existing This "Economical" League or "Comical" League, as Comrade Corre-gan called it, is a tail to the Demo-, and the upbearoble bearable.

Connecticut State Exec. Committee.

M. Lechnes, Sec'y, 4 Bellevue street.

IMPORTANT!

To the Sections of the S. L. P. in Connecticut! The "general ticket" containing the

names of the State officers will also contain in their respective districts the names for the following offices, viz., Sheriff, Senator and Judge of Probate. Any section that wishes to nominate candidates for the aforenamed offices should do so at once and report result without delay to the Connecticut State Executive Committee, Mat. Lechner, Sec'y.

LABOR CONVENTIONS TO BE HELD IN UNITED STATES.

Labor organizations will hold conventions as follows: October 1, Chicago, International Asso-

clation of Car Workers

October 6, Fort Wayne, Ind., International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen

October 6, Pittsburg, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.

October 13, Louisville, Ky., Coopers' International Union of North America. October 14, Bowling Green, Ohio, Inernational Brotherhood of Oil and Gas Well Workers.

November 13, New Orleans, American Federation of Labor. December 1, St. Louis Brotherhood of

Railway Trackmen.

FORCES AN ANSWER

BERRY'S ARRAIGNMENT OF GOV. CRANE MAKES CAPITALIST SHEET SQUEAL.

It Does Bo by Misrepresenting the Sen-Jment of a Pittsfield Audience-Gives an Otherwise Good Synopsis of His Speech.

Special to The Daily People.

Pittsfield, Mass., Sept. 20 .- The S. L. P. fired off the first gun in this campaign this evening. Comrade James Kelly, of this Section, introduced our comrade of Haverhill, Michael T. Berry, in a few well-chosen words. It was the best outdoor meeting we ever held. Comrade Berry held the crowd until he closed. We sold about \$1.40 worth of literature. Enclosed find a clipping from a local Republican paper, The Berkshire Even-ing Eagle. In regard to "Storm of Hisses," I would state that it was something like a wave or "storm" in a tea

Altogether told, the meeting was success in the real sense of the word.

[Enclosure.] "BERRY'S THRUST DIDN'T TAKE. "Arraignment of Gov. Crane, Ill-Timed.

"It Was Greeted With a Storm of Hisses.

"Socialist Candidate Addresses a Large Crowd at the Park.

"Micheal T. Berry, of Haverbill, Mass., candidate for gubernatorial: hon-ors on the Socialist ticket, spoke Satur-day evening at the park before a large audience, consisting not only of most of the prominent local Socialists, but reprethe prominent local Socialists, but repre-sentatives of the other political parties, es well. Mr. Berry, who spoke here a year ago, is a forceful speaker, and dur-ing the earlier portion of his speech held the sympathies of a large portion of his audience, but near the close he took oc-casion in speaking of the capitalists and how the State and national officials were competing of the capitalists interest rather than in the interests of the work-ing class, to refer to Governor Crane was mentioned there mced clapping of hands, while at the objectionable comparison, the speaker was greeted with vehement hisses and was forced to stop for a moment before he could resume the thread of his discourse. He had evidently failed to con-sider that the place of the governor's nativity was so close to this city.

"SPEAKER INTRODUCED.

"Mr. Berry was introduced by James elly, the well-known local Socialist, said that the Socialist Labor Party. whose doctrines were to be presented to the audience by the following speaker, came before the people of Pittsfield for me before the people of Pittsfield for eir votes and their support. It is the their votes and their support. It is the only political party which represents to-day the working class. At the present the working class is in slavery, the last and worst kind of slavery. They are slaves to the wage system. All that they have to sell is their labor power, and they are being defrauded out of ob-relations the thill yains for that by the taining the full value for that by the capitalist class. This slavery will continue to exist just so long as the capi-talist party controls the executive and tailst party controls the executive and judiciasy powers of government by their representatives. The Socialist Labor Party is the only party which can right this state of things and will do it if given an opportunity by the voters of the country. "Mr. Berry was then presented and spoke exhaustively, severely arraigning the other political parties, prominent politicians and labor leaders. Wherever the capitalist and wage system is found.

ist and wage system is found, the capacity the mass of the people is found to be divided into two hostile classes, divided along lines of ownership and non-ownership of the instruments of labor, one class owning the land and the instru ments of labor, and the other class own-ing nothing but its working power, which considered rightly is just as much a com-modity as food, clothing or fuel and sub-ject to the same economic labor.

to the same economic laws. The

Yet this class is the only essential one for the existence of the country, being the only creative class. In 1850 this latter class owned about 65 per cent. of the wealth. This change has therefore been brought about within the past fifty years. The tendency of the times is for still greater concentration of wealth and industrial life, so that as time goes on these middle class merchants and manufacturers will be crowded out into the working class to compete with the workers and still further crowd them. There is,

ding to the socialist view, only one way to overcome this tendency, to unite in a class party and by the ballot to win emancipation from this system of wage slavery. CLASSES IN AMERICA.

The capitalists are fond of saying that there is no truth to the stateme that there are classes in America, but such is the fact. It is shown by national census statistics that the reimbursement of the average workingman for \$1 worth of labor is 17 cents while the remaining 83 goes to the capitalist as profit. Both are trying to increase their relative percentage of the dollar, and the struggle is becoming more and more bitter. It does no good to strike. The only strike that will succeed is the strike at the ballot box. The speaker then reviewed the his-

lory of the two great political parties. TI Republican party he said was rightly characterized as being a high-wayman, while the Democratic party could with equal truth be termed a confidence man. Both were agreed on all but one thing. They were both out to rob the working class, the only thing they disagree on being the method to be employed. The Prohibition party simply says that it is better for a workingman to starve sober than drunk. All of the great so-called vital issues of the last thirty years, which have given rise to alternate victories for the Republican and Democratic parties are but methods of retaining the votes of the workingmen, by which they may still be fleeced. High and low tariff, the gold and silver monetary questions, the A: O. H. and A. P. A. issues have all been raised by these parties with a view of dividing the workingmen and rendering them helpless. The present cry of the Republican party for expansion is a life and death struggle There were in 1900 in the country \$1,200,000,000 worth of manufactured

products in excess of the demand and there must be found markets for this Republican party would fail. It

was a case of expansion or bust.

Mr. Berry was very bitter in his ar raignment of the great labor leaders mpers, Mitchell and others, whom he termed traitors to their class, and who, he said, sold them out at every opportunity. He referred to President evelt's having been made a mem-

ber of the Firemen's association and this connection wished to call to his audience's mind that when Roosevelt was commissioner of police in New York city he had invented and applied for a patent on a riot club which was covered with short knife blades and upon which he failed to ob-tain a patent as it was termed barbarous. He referred to the position Mayor Collins had taken in strike difficulties in Boston in putting them down forcibly, and how even Governor Crane

had acted more in the interests of the capitalists in the Boston and Maine strike than in that of the strikers, who were forced to go back at a reduced pay. In closing he exhorted those workingmen who were tired of this state of things to vote the socialist ticket. ANSWERED IN SPRINGFIELD.

In Springfield, Mr. Berry pursued similar tactics in denouncing President Roosevelt, Mayor Patrick Collins of Boston, Governor Crane, President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers' association and others in no complinentary terms. He was taken to task by one of the audience, who withdrew after a somewhat warm argument."

FAKIRS' LATEST STUNTS.

They Import Hanford Whose Meeting is Well Utilized.

special to The Daily People. Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 21 .- In our

CARROLL'S REPORT

Westchester With Good Results,

In order that the comrades may know what work is being done by the State Organizer, I report my work since leaving

New York city as follows: Tuesday, September 16, I spoke with Comrade Connolly in Getty square, Yonkers, before a large audience, as has been reported. On Wednesday, September 17, In

Tarrytown. Friday, September 19; in Getty square. Eight thundred to one thousand copie at the meeting to hear the Prohibition party tell in detail what they could do for the working class. The debate lasted about one hour and

wenty minutes, after which I spoke on "The Labor Question" for an hour and a half, holding the large audience until 11 p. m. Things were so hot that they stood round in groups until 12 p. m. discussing the debate and the remarks about the pure and simple trade union. Even the policeman stood on the outside of one of the group of some twenty disputants and seemed to enjoy the fun, and to me said : "You got them stirred up pretty well." He said :

worked in the hat factory until recently, and know what you said is the truth." The next day, passing through the square, was pointed out by different people. One old-time Republican stopped me and said: You told the truth. I am through with

the old parties. You people ought to hold more meetings like that; something must be done." Needless to say, I told him that if he desired such to be the case, he could assist. The result was a subscriber for The Weekly People; and, as I remain here all week, will see him again. No doubt, he will become a member.

Then, yesterday (Sunday), while passing through the same square (by the way, you must pass through Getty square in Yon if you desire to go to any other part of the city), a young man stopped me and I was greeted as follows: "You made a good speech : only I felt kind of hurt for the way you hammered the trade unions." After a little talk he admitted things in his union did not look right, and as I was leaving him he said: "Oh, you announced a meeting of your organization, when is it to be held?" "Well," he said, "I will come up to your section meeting Wednesday, and perhaps I will subscribe to your paper."

All these facts convinced me that our REPUBLICANS ARRAIGNED.

work is telling and it also acts as a means of bringing Party members to the front rank. Daily People pledges in this country have been given to me, amounting to \$30.00 so far, which shows how the comrades are determined to wipe out the indebtedness of The Dally People plant. My work for this week is laid out as fol

OWS : Monday, Sept. 22-Portchester. Tuesday, Sept. 23-Mt. Vernon. Thursday, Sept. 25-Getty square, Yon.

Friday, Sept. 26-New Rochelle Saturday, Sept. 27---White Plains. Monday, Sept. 29-Peekskill. Wm. H. Carroll.

Yonkers, Sept. 22. ROANOKE STILL AT IT.

Keeps Up An All Around Agitation On Street and in the Shop. Special to The Daily People.

Roanoke, Va., Sept. 21 .- Section Roaroke is still holding agitation meetings which are well attended despite the inclement, weather. The element with which we have to contend is mainly composed of deep-dyed Democrats, many of whom read only the local papers, if one of them speaks the truth. They care little about politics, as many of them are disfranchised. Through individual effort we are bringing them around one by one. while addressing them also publicly, where we appeal to their intelligence and join our section, which is made up of class-conscious members, all

of whom are put to work and kept at it. Comrade McTier, whom we consider a walking encyclopedia of Socialism, ready with answers that are driven home

At our next meeting Comrade Dr. D. B.

Downey will favor us with a well pre-

with telling effect, to questions asked last "write up" we gave the record of by the audience, addressed the meeting Rochester's fakirs. It will interest the held last Saturday night.

New York State Organizer Stirs Up CARROLL PRODUCES THE IN-FAMOUS SEE TRAMP TANK RESOLUTION.

IN PORTCHESTER

WEEKLY PEOPLE: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1902.

Continues Good Work of Yonkers' Section and Lying Republican and Democratic Deceivers of the Working Class-A Kang who Characteristi-

Special to The Daily People.

cally Ran Away.

Yonkers, Sept. 23 .- The Socialist Labor Party held a very successful meeting in Liberty square, Portchester, last evening. This is the town in which Comrade Patrick Troy, of Yonkers, met with such a hot reception last year, shortly after the assassination of President Mc-Kinley. The comrades held a meeting here a few weks ago, and Comrades Campbell and Sweeney had quite a hot time of it. The principal cause of the excitement then was due to the fact that Comrade Sweeney showed up the record of a certain Republican, one Jos. See, who is now on the Republican ticket for County Treasurer.

It happens that this same "libertyloving, Christian gentleman," while a member of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester county, during the year 1886, presented a resolution to his body that a tank be erected on the county farm to the depth of at least six feet and so arranged that water could be turned on in it. If a tramp-workingman looking for a job-was caught he was to be placed in this tank, so that when the water rose as high as his head he would be compelled to bail or drown. When Comrade Sweency stated this fact, a howl of glee went up from the Democrats present. "Hold on !" said Comrade Sweency, "you Democrats, look across the square; you see that large grocery store with the name of Wm. Ryan over the door. He is one of your good Democrats. He was a

member of the Board of Supervisors when the measure of Mr. See, the Republican, was introduced. How did he act? He voted in favor of it. Voted also against reconsidering it." "You lie! and similar Whete is your proof?" epithets and questions were hurled at Comrade Sweeney by the now enraged Demo crats.

Things grew lively. Comrade Sweeney stated, "It is a matter of public record," and pointed out that the workingmen were forgetful of the fact that the Democrats and Republicans were one. Well, to make a long story as short

as possible, when I applied for a permit to hold a mass meeting sesterday, the City Clerk began to howl, and the dialogue between us was something like this:

"Your people came very near getting in trouble the last time they held a meeting here." "How so?" "Oh; they slandered most all the prominent men in

town." "Why don't those prominent men have them pulled up for so doing?" "Well, I don't know, but you don't look like a man that would do such a thing;

why, some of them used profane lan-guage." "What kind of policemen have you got in this town that they will stand in public and not arrest men who use profane language?" "Weil, we don't want any trouble. I will call up the chairman of the Town Committee and see what he says." After talking over the telephone, he said, "Well, I guess you're all right," and wrote out the per

neeting place and came from a grocery store on the corner with a box to stand on, an old gentleman, very wise-looking, approached me and asked what I was ing to do. I told him the S. L. P. was to hold a meeting. He took me into his

Joe. See and Ryan that were not true." "I am sorry for that," I replied, "for Special to The Daily People. we shall certainly be compelled to apolo gize to-night if that is the case " "Well it don't amount to much," said the old gentleman, "but I know all about it. Joe See is a friend of mine, a nice fellow, and he told me all about it since your boys were here. He told me that he brought up the question of that tank for the tramps, but it was only a jok and it was never voted on." "Well," "your friend Joe See is either said. very ignorant Republican or else a liar. We have the book containing the public record with us to-night. It is in my grip here. The old gentleman looked at me in horror and exclaimed, "Is that true; is the book really genuine?" As the time for holding the meeting had arrived and the comrades from Yonkers had not put in an appearance, knew something had prevented then from coming, so I mounted the box and opened the meeting, stating who I was and the mission I had to perform, reciting the incident in getting the permit. The crowd gathered around to the number of about three hundred. Needless to say, I hammered them in shape, telling them that their politicians not only deceived them, but also lied as to their own record, which we were prepared to prove from public records. pointed out the class struggle and the coal strike was illustrated in this manner. The little square on which the band stand stood was fenced around with an iron railing, which was close up to the sidewalk. I stood inside the railing and the audience was standing on the sidewalk. The policemen were keep-The policemen were keeping a space between the iron railing and the audience open for people to pass

along.

you noticed, the chief there approached me and made me show a piece of paper, That was my permit. The men whom ou placed in charge of public affairs in this village by your votes last Election Day gave it to me; therefore, I have the public power on my side. This space inside the railing is mine, because those men whom you elected gave me the permit which makes it mine. If you, all or any one of you, should attempt to cross that railing, those policemen would be in duty bound to club, or shoot, you if necessary, in order to preserve my rights. Now, fellow-workers, I don't say this to you in order to frighten you, for fear that you would do so, for lieve we are not such blood-thirsty creatures as some would paint us. Now, occupy the same position as regards this meeting as the coal barons do to-ward the striking coal miners. You You workingmen, the miners included, voted last fall either a Democratic, Republican, Prohibition, or Social Democratic Kangaroo ticket at the request of the labor fakirs, it matters not if he was a labor lieutenant of Mr. Hanna or some Demo-cratic labor lieutenant. The old permit is still in vogue, viz., the permit vate ownership. So your striking against the capitalist would place you in the same position as attempting to dislodge me from this box. You would get your heads broken for your pains. If you don't want me here you could set-up a new city government that would not give me the permit and the police to protect me; so the fellow in this crowd who would after asking you last

fall to vote this present government into power and would attempt now to have you run the risk of being clubbed in trying to dislodge me, would be either an ignoramus or a traitor to you and your class. Therefore, we tell you that the labor fakirs are misleading the miners by not pointing out that the mine owner has the permit and showing them how he got it, and that is why the capitalist, Mark Hanna, calls them his labor lieutenants. He is doing the very work that the capitalist himself could not do. Comrade Sweeney, who had arrived, then took the box and explained the trouble at the last meeting, and read from the records to prove that the S. L. never makes statements that it cannot back up. As I passed among the crowd selling

books, a Kaug started to question me, I told him that he must not disturb the meeting. "Why did you not ask your meeting. questions when I called for questions? asked.

As Comrade Sweeney was through by this time, and as a good many began to wonder what was the matter with the Kang and myself, I again mounted the box and told the crowd that I had discovered a queer specimen of a workingman in the shape of a Kangaroo; that the little disturbance was caused by the animal desiring to ask questions. I said, after explaining to the crowd the

nature of the animal, "ask your question." But the crowd laughed and shouted, "He's gone." and sure enough, tion." true to his nature, the Kang had hopped out of the crowd.

We got one yearly subscriber to The Weekly People and sold six pamphlets. There is no doubt in the opinion of all of the comrades-and even men who said they had always been Democrats and Republicans-that we made a good impression upon all who listened to us. Enclosed is a copy of the Jos. See tramp resolutions.

[Euclosure.]

Resolutions presented to the Board of Supervisors, Westchester County,

1886, by Jos. See. "Resolved, That said Committee be authorized to enter into a contract with esponsible parties to erect a building in a suitable place on the county farm, which shall be so situated and constructed that it can be flooded with water to the depth of at least six feet, and so arranged with apartments and platforms, that all persons committed as tramps or vagrants can be placed therein thereon, and when the water is turned on be compelled to bail or be submerged thereby. Said building, fixtures and all things pertaining thereto not to exceed the cost of \$10,000."

I copy this with the book open at page I copy this with the book open at page 72. Report of Board of Supervisors of Westchester County. Session of 1886. W. H. Carroll.

TRENTON ORGANIZED.

New Jersey's Capital Again Enrolled In the List of S. L. P. Citics.



The Party members, readers of The Daily and Weekly People and sympathizers have taken hold of The Monthly People, at Ten Cents a Year, idea with enthusiastic determination.

"It is Just the Thing," is the comment of most in sending lists of subscriptions. And the subscriptions are coming in rapidly. It is the easiest thing in the world to get them. Just think of it, an S. L. P. paper for only Ten Cents a Year!

It is desirable that we start off with as big a subscription list as it is possible for our members and friends to gather. Send in the names now. It helps us at this end in getting up the mailing list. It will be a benefit to the readers also, to start them with the first number.

There are tremendous possibilities in The Monthly People at the low price of Ten Cents a Year. Remember it will be purely a propaganda organ. So much that is of interest to Party members must be given space in The Weekly People that the propaganda matter must be curtailed, but here is The Monthly People devoted solely to propaganda matter, and only Ten Cents a Year.

Get out among your friends and hustle for The Monthly People. No one will refuse you Ten Cents for the paper for a whole year.

Get bona fide subscribers. We don't want to get into complications with the postal authorities, so please see to it that the names you send in will stand the test of official investigation by the postal authorities. That is, the paper must have been ordered by the readers to whom it is sent.

The Monthly People should prove a boon to the Party organizations. It should prove a boon to sympathizers. If you are a lone Socialist in some locality, start out and get readers for The Monthly People at Ten Cents a Year, and then watch it produce results.

Rush in the orders now, and keep them coming. Let us start The Monthly People off with the greatest boom ever given a new publication! Remember, the paper will be devoted solely to Socialist propaganda. It will be good now; it will be good next year.

The S. L. P. is dead, say its enemies, from the capitalist down to the barnacles who found the Party too much alive for them to make lodgement on it. The advent of The Monthly People will be the hardest blow the whole outfit has received in many a .day.

Every real Socialist stands ready at all times to do his duty. While The Monthly People is already an assured success, let every comrade and sympathizer take up this present duty with a vim and make The Monthly People blow at capitalism all the harder.

Because of the low price of The Monthly People, we cannot open accounts with agents, and cash MUST accompany each subscription sent in.

For convenience, the following blank should be used in forwarding subscriptions:

Notice .- Owing to postal regulations subscriptions for The Monthly People cannot be taken within the limits of Greater New York, except in Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond boroughs.

Date..... 1903 Manager Monthly People: 2 to 6 New Reade St .; /

New York City.

Send The Monthly People for one year to the subscribers whose names and addresses are given below:

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mit. When I placed my grip down at the

confidence when he found out I was State Organizer of New York and said:

"Well, your boys had some trouble last time they were here." "How is that?" asked. "Well, they said things about ne trouble last

result of this condition of things will inevitably be that the working class must get control of the instruments of their labor or perish from off the face of the earth. The fact that this capilo ion of things will talist class owns the instruments of labor places it at once in the position of a master class, while the other is necessarily forced to assume that of the slave. Labor power is useless unless it can be exerted upon nature through the machin-"MACHINERY OF PRODUCTION.

"This machinery of production has changed so within the past fifty years or iess that this fact alone is placing matters on an acute status. In the shoe-making trade, a workman thirty years ago owned his tools, which could all be placed in a coap box. To-day the sim-ple knives, awis, hammers, etc., have all evolved into immense machines doing itely more work than the human workman, as a consequence of which many are thrown out of employment, their services being no longer needed. The demand of the age is for increased productivity and it is this fact coupled with the increase in machine labor that with the increase in machine labor that is placing the working class in the posi-tion in which it is now found. The capitalist clow found.

capitalist class is divided into two parts, the plutocratic element and the middle class. The one stands for the great financial portion of society and the other for the merchants and es people. The plutocracy may be minated the Republican party and middle class the Democratic party. This plutocratic element in its restrict-ed sense of the wealth owners of the try represents only 1 1-2 per cent. the population of the country. Yet the census of 1890 this class is the centum of 1890 this class is an to own 75 per cent of the wealth ing 24 per cent of the total popula-owns 39 per cent of the total popula-ie the working class, composing 69 rabout four per cent of the wealth, about four per cent of the wealth, should four per cent of the wealth, about four per cent of the wealth, should four per cent of the wealth, about four per cent of the mer cent of the per cent of the mer cent of the per cent of the mer cent

with the hammer (class conscious ballot) to see a picture of their latest tunts.

pared address. His knowledge of eco Thursday evening the 11th, the nomics, coupled with his devotion to the working class of this town was afcause, enables him to present the So-cialist argument with telling effect. leaflet entitled: "Social Democratic on its anatomy, i. e., the presence of The comrades in the shops work for Ben Hanford, Kangaroo candidate for governor. He spoke at Germania Hall to a good sized audience, which was composed of the local "Kangaroo" brigade and a few honest workingmen before the meeting started a couple of "red buttons" or to use "Kangaroo" phrase, "two d----d De Leonites" stationed themselves at the entrance to the hall and distributed a leaflet entitled: "Social Democratic Party and Socialist Labor Party."

Thus we threw cold water on their

lightened.

the movement by engaging in discusisons ou all phases of the labor question, and by distributing literature. We push The Weekly People, as the organ of the cialist Labor Party, and proclaim it the only paper that teaches, defends, supports and maintains the interests of the working class as against all other classes. Organizer.

5. T. & L. A. ON TOP. The A. F. of L. Defeated in a Bona Fide

Union. Special to The Daily People.

The effect on the "Kangs" was a The effect on the "Kangs" was a pitiable sight. First, Joel Moses, candidate for state treasurer, came out Wilmington, Del., Sept. 23 .- A local of the S. T. & L. A. was organized in Wilmingand gave his old war cry. "Is this cli consciousness?" He was told, "Yes, when a man is fighting for his class ton, Del., which consisted of Morocco work That local has proven to be a thorn ers. in the sides of Marcelus Walte and all th and, not allowing it to be fooled by every freak and fake party." Boss other labor fakirs of Wilmington and Philadelphia, the logical center of fakirism of the Zerenne next asked "What are you do-Morocco trade. ing that for?" He was told so that the A motion was introduced at a meeting of

workingmen could read and be enhat local a week ago to draw out of the Alliance. Before a ballot was taken the The Kangs distributed a leaflet floor was thrown open for discussion on the written by Ben Hanford, entitled "What Workingmen's Votes Can Do." merits of the S. T. & L. A. and the A. F.

"What workingmen's votes have 1 L. done is the title of our tale and it builds a mountain dark and drear The Lynn glaziers, many of whom are located at present in Wilmington, took the floor in defence of the Alliance. amidst whose folds can be read the tale

After listening to the arguments a vote of labor's betrayal and defeat by "Kangaroo," labor fakir and defeat by "Kangaroo," labor fakir and capitalist alike, a la Carey's armory, Steunen-berg's bull pen, Hazelton's deputy "sheriffs." was taken with the following result: In favor of withdrawing, 17; against withdrawing, 100.

The Democrats may name Shepard for Governor. The voter will have a choice of two representatives of one evil - the capitalist system - between Odell and Shepard. Dou't shoose either, but vote for De Leon,

those of other cities where the S. L. P. is represented; and while we cannot, as yet, "point with pride" to a numerically strong section, that shall ever stand loyally to the party and uncompromisingly on the basis of the class struggle, we have made a good beginning and hope to have soon the necessary forces, not only to maintain a section, but to carry on a vigorous and effective agitation. At last evening's meeting our "friends" of the "party of many names," alias the "Socialist party," tried hard to show how little they know concerning the class struggle, discipline or organization, and they certainly succeeded. It is evident that the young element in that organization (?) knows nothing of the inner history of either the Debsites or the Kangs, and that, therefore, some further enlightenment may work a change in certain wrong conceptions they now hold. Comrades Geo. P. Herrschaft, of Jersey City, as the speaker of the evening, and Charles E. Adams, of Philadelphia, proved again their ability to present and uphold the principles of the S. L. P., and their answers to the assertions of the "Socialist party" (?) crowd made the discussion lively and interesting. Viator. .

Daniel Harris is going to demand of Jerome-by resolution, of course-that he name the alleged corrupt "labor" leaders. What would Daniel have-that "Now," I said, "suppose this enclosur there be no houor among thieves and "labor" leaders and politicians? Would is my coal field-why is it to-night that he have Jerome disclose the inner transyou see these blue-coated guardians with actions of the conferences with East club in hand passing up and down in Side "labor" leaders last year? front of you workingmen, rushing you



WEEKLY PEOPLE: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1902.



Dealing With the Most Marked of the Changes Which Have Occurred in the Making of Things Which Man Has Required to Exist,

WRITTEN BY AUSTIN LEWIS, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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PART I.

(Note .- It is the author's intention to issue this work in book form after its serial publication in The Daily and Weekly People. - Editor Daily and Weekly People.)

INTRODUCTION.

The commodity presses itself upon our attention directly we begin to examine any problem of social import, that thing made by human labor and offered upon the market for sale, satisfying some human need, elevated or base, and by vir the of its function as a thing desired, challenging other commodities to exchange; thus forming the basis of that intricate and elaborate arrangement which we call commerce, for the protection of which armies and navies are maintained, and in whose name, and for whose perpetuation holocausts are sacri-ficed.

The fight of the modern man equally with the lowest savage is a fight for the possession of these instruments of satis-faction. The difference in kind and in er of commodities is the difference on the modern man and the barbarinu, between savagery and civilization. . We may examine this commodity dity as ds its price—the ratio in which it hanges at a given time with other -we are then engaged upon study of economics; we may study its mode of creation, the processes through mode of creation, the processes inform which it passes before it reaches the market a faushed product. This would be a technical study of the commodity, ap examination into what Marx would call the making of the "use value," and then, again, we may eliminate all dis-tinctions of kind in commodities and ly regard them as a whole mass of ticles, presented for exchange upon market, as products of human ea-gy, as the results of human industry. This last is the purpose which we have act before us, viz., to follow the most marked of the changes which have oc-curred in the making of things which n has required, without any special dy of the processes involved in the dy of any particular commodity, ex-t in the cases where a change in the pt is the cases where a change is the nufacture of a particular commodity, ch as that in the manufacture of cot-a hundred and thirty years ago, has en preliminary to a general change in e mode of making commodities of all ods, and has led to a pew form of e organization of industry. It will be observed that the term in-stry implies the division of labor, else were plainly improper to speak of the slution of industry. If each person pplied his own needs in his-own way,

plied his own needs in his own way, hely independent of the rest of man-d, there could be no evolution of inas such. But from the earliest men have associated themselves to , having probably been compelled so in self-defence, and as a re-TY 85 t of their mutual defence against exnst the common enemy, nature. They not alone in this. Various animals incects, which will be at once sug-ed, have also organized themselves associations for the satisfaction of

study of the evolution of industry, then, in the first place, becomes a study of the various forms assumed by the di-vision of labor, the human arrangement for the making of things to satisfy hu-

PART L-The Division of Labor.

naive hero worship of the early tribes men and the later conception of the same idea in the mind of a Carlyle. What the race has won the race has

earned; and by the race we mean not the individuals whose names stand out as conspicuous landmarks to mark an epoch or an event, but the great common mass of men and women whose lives and experiences have been blended in what we call the experience of mankind and from the great stores of which the

inventor and the organizer must draw his material be he never so mighty. The division of labor is therefore the the history of the race in more than one ense. It is to a great lextent its record as seen in the passing events and inci which go to make up history, and in a still greater and wider sense it is the sum of the mental activities ge ated by the efforts of man to solve the various problems which have been from time to time presented in his struggle for existence. Men come and go, much of the result

of labor is lost by the way, but the store continually increases in the treasurehouse of mankind. Peoples must appar-ently begin at the beginning. They work out their first problems by themselves, and afterwards they spread out, come into contact with other peoples, who have themselves been solving their problems. They melt the one into the other and at the same time their different industrial efforts amalgamate, and the whole race is permanently endowed with the results of the separate achievements of its component peoples. New methods succeed the old ones and thus old arts decay and the skill achieved in certain directions to which the roads have been forgotten is evidenced by the finds in sepulchers and the ruins of long buried buildings.

It thus appears at first glance that the division of labor is not the result of indi-vidual but of social effort. It is not due to the transcendent ability of this or that man, but is, on the contrary, the storedup knowledge of man, dealing with new conditions and amid a fresh environment. With this truth admitted disappears one of the most cherished ideas of a once

exceedingly popular school of philoso ohers. When Defoe put Robinson Cru his desert island he little thought that the genial Yorkshireman was to become the center of a conflict with which any of those waged against his cannibal foes is very insignificant. Robinson Crusoe was a great find for the old individual-istic political economist. It saved him inventing anybody. His economic man was made ready to his hand, and Robin-son with his bags of potatoes has served as a model for all sorts of learned dis-sertations, from the greatest happiness theory down to the most modern abstrac-tions in the shape of marginal utility.

But if Robin n was a favorite stance with the individualistic economist and philosophers, there is no reason why we should not use him on our side also, and he will be found at least a valuable example for us, and not as embarrassing as Professor Bohm Bawerk appears have found him to be. It is really worth considering whether Robinson in the flesh had ever half as heavy a load to carry, as he climbed the winding road to his cabia, as the learned Austrian has laid upor his back, and if he was nearly as surprised at the foofprint of the savage as he would be at the marvelous legerdermain shown in the handling of his mod-

est bags of provisions. True, Robinson was on was a mighty individ-PART I.-The Division of Labor. Iow, then, did this division of labor is very pretty to read about and he pro-pinste? Was it the result of that tre-is very pretty to read about and he pro-vided for his own comfort in an exceed-vided for his own comfort. His Yorkingly satisfactory manner. His York-shire appetite and his Yorkshire anx-lety about his food supply never desert him and he solves all the little probsociety. lens incident upon his strange condi-tions with a dexterity which has been the wonder and admiration of school boys and still continue to be so. But if Robinson had been the great individual, the supreme and all-conquer ing one, Nietsche's "over man" incarnate, he should have started from the beginhe should have started from the begin-ning. Defoe should have put him on the filiand a naked man, unequipped to begin his struggle with the elements. Then how long would it have been be-fore Robinson would have found him-self in the cannibal economic system. Instead, of that, one simple tool after another comes into his hands. An axe-Owhat generations, nay ages of human t oil and experience lay behind that axe wwhich Robinson so easily finds and so skilfully uses? How immeasurably had the people to whom an axe was a famthe people to whom an axe was a fam-iliar implement progressed beyond the savages whom Robinson met and to whom it was a strange and wonderful thing? And so with all the tools until the crowning one is reached, the gun, which made him master of the bird, the beast and his undeveloped fellow-man. Even had Robinson been placed on the island under the elementary conditions of which we have spoken he would still byp virtue of the racial experience be-hind him and the greater brain development consequent upon his inheritance of racia experiences, been immeasurably the superior in resource of the savages against whom he had to contend. All that Robinson had he owed to have All that Robinson and he owed to hu-man society, to the aggregated experi-ences of countiess men and women, who had been associated for generations on generations before his time. In fact, this sypical individual turns out not to have been an individual at all, as far as the solution of his problems on the island

concerned, but a broken-off section of a society which had formerly claimed him as a fraction, and composed of the same materials as the society from which he had been separated by shipwreck.

We have dealt with Robinson at some little length because through him we can reach a whole host of belated individualistic objections to the later philosophy of society and industry. Thus the utilitarian accounts for the growth of the organization of industry, the creation of the division of labor, upon the assumption that it was made in the pur-suit of human happiness. This is an old idea. The argument runs something in this way; Every man desires to be happy, the sanction of every man's acts is this individual happiness; therefore, tue evolution of industry has come about as the result of individual experimentation in the direction of individual happi-

Unfortunately for this argument it remains to be proved whether there has been any increase in what may be termed human happiness, owing to the institution of the division of labor. Happiness is a sufficiently indefinite term in any sense, but it would puzzle even an individualistic philosopher to show that the terrible suffering and destitution which have been the lot of great masses of men at every period of industrial transition, has been unwilingly undertaken by them for the purpose of securing at most a doubtful happiness to other people, a happiness which is at the present time expressed in a slum-hudand gin-befuddled submerged popdled ulation called into existence, and doomed to extinction under circumstances of the greatest possible misery by the indus-

trial organization invented by individuals, each one of them bent upon securing the greatest possible amount of happiness. It would be hard in the history of human thought to find a theory so absurd in its actual results as the utilitar-

ian. It was a ready-made affair, jutendunconsciously to serve the purposes of the new capitalists and the Manchest er economists. It has gone with lots of other lumber of the same kind. But it ists. It has gone with lots of has to be mentioned because venerable old gentlemen who were at college when John Stuart Mill was a power, still put up their hands and deliver themselves of portentous platitudes based upon such utilitarian ideas. There are few things as persitent as a preconceived notion, and the ghosts of utilitarianism come back

with quite depressing frequency to haunt the age of trusts and the dynamo. What then see we to say? That men began the division of labor because they could not help it? Even this would be much nearer the mark. Men invented the division of labor because they had to do so or succumb. They must go forwards or backwards. There was offered for their choice in the prehistoric times, rely extinction or a new way of grappling with the environment. How many races perished because they did not discover a way of meeting the exigencies of stances we know not, but one the circum race at least worked it out and surand by continual modifications of vived, its-methods at long intervals still con-

tinued to survive. This much we know at all events that the progress of a people in the sciences, arts, and all other things of that nature, is dependent upon the degree of efficiency which has been attained on the field industry. We know also that these fine things are the effects and not the causes of industrial progress, which depends, in its last resort, upon a much more prosaic facts and that the necessity of each man, woman and child eating at least one meal a day.

The object then, of the division of labor is the support of the group in which it is employed, not the support of the individual of the group, except incides tally, but the support of the group itself as a unit. As Professor Giddings says in a burst of candor and straightforwardiess, as refreshing as it is rare among professors: "Industry is the solution of the problem of subsistence."

The division of labor then consists in the employment of different kinds of

DEMOCRACY VS. IMPERIALISM

A Review of Modern Society in the Light of Ethnology and Economics, Showing That the Tendency of Capitalism is Toward a Revival of Democracy on a Higher Scale, in Which Imperialism Will Be Inconceivable.

BY H. S. ALEY, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

The Teachings of Science.

Modern science, in the domain of ethology, supplies ample evidence to prove that primitive man began his career ou this earth as an extreme individualist or anarchist, if you please. It also proves that the Aryan and Semitic races, who, unassisted, worked their way from savagery to barbarism and thence to civilization, each and all passed through many phases of economic and political development. This science also proves that there is a law of development that, in the last aualysis, dominates all social institutions; such as the moral, religious, domestic and political life of the individuals comprising the body social. Ethpology teaches that, no matter how remotely two races may be situated from

each other, that, making allowance for variations in natural surroundings, in the same stage of social development, the thoughts; acts and characteristics of these two races, as made manifest in their social institutions, will be much the same. In the light of the above teaching, we contend that all races, who, unassisted, have reached the stage of civilization called capitalism have from anarchism to communism, thence to a higher status of individualism, and that all those who have reached a high state of capitalist civilization, like Eugland, France, Belgium, Germany and the United States, are now ripe for the change back to a higher form of communism.

Among all primitive societies the form of government was some type of democracy, and the unit of such societies was the gens, but as soon as gentile society, that was based upon communal property, gave way to political society that is based upon private or individual property, then did the form of govern-ment change from that of democracies to republics and monarchies as we now know them to-day.

Taking the above facts as the bases of our argument, and at the same time viewing the future in the light of the past, our conclusion is that the tendency in all highly developed capitalist States is not toward imperialism, as personified in monarchy, but, on the contrary, to ward a higher type of democracy, to harmonize with the higher type of communal property that, in the near future, must take the place of the present system of private property in all capitalist countries if social progress is to continue

The history of the Aryan and Semitic races proves beyond doubt that the line of least residence, socially, has been from individualism to communism, from communism back to individualism, and the logic of events now goes to show that the line of least resistance, socially, for the further progress of these two races is from individualism back to commu-uism. If this projusition be true, then all savage, barbarian and semi-civilized nations must follow in the footsteps of the Aryan and Semitic races would they live in harmony with the law of social development.

Government Under Gentile Society.

In order that we may show clearly, in fact, prove, the above thesis, we shall draw very freely from Lewis H. Mor-gans' "Ancient Society." He divides the prehistoric period into six ethnic stagesthree of savagery and three of barbarsm, the last stage of barbarism euding with the discovery of the phonetic alphabet that, in turn, ushered in the prehistoric period, or civilization. He shows after the first stage of savagery up to the advent of civilization, that all property practically was held in common by the

unit of gentile society, usually the gens, and that, as we stated in the beginning, the government was some form of de mocracy. Under primitive society the gens was

the unit and it was composed of a consanguine family, with the same name and the same language. A phratry was com-pesed of a number of gens that spoke the hame language. A tribe was composed of a number of phratres speaking the same language. A tribe was composed composed of a number of tribes speaking different dialects of the same language.

The third stage was a form of government that was composed of a council of The Roman gentile society was composed chiefs, an assembly of the people and a general military commander, who, toward end of gentile society, evolved into a king. The Spaniards took the Aztec Confed-

eracy for a monarchy but in this they were mistaken. These people were in These people were in the second stage of barbarism and the gens of the Aztecs held their lands in common, Montezuma, the supposed king, or monarch, was simply the general military commander of the Aztec Confederacy. This confederacy was composed of three tribes and was governed by a council of chiefs and a general military commander. Each of these three tribes was supreme in the administration of local affairs; in fact, stood in its own much the same relation to the confederacy as do our States to the federal government.

In primitive society, the gens was prior to the phratry, the phratry to the tribe and the tribe to the confederacy. The phratry was the unit of worship also the unit of military organization. While the general military commander was at first elected by the members of the tribes, for life usually, after a time the office became hereditary in one particular gens, hence it was but a short step to monarchy. When discovered by the Spaniards, the custom of the Aztecs was to elect their general military commander from the Aztec tribe. but the power of electing their commander had already passed from the hands of the people into the hands of the council of chiefs, who, in turn, was supposed to represent their respective phratries. The general military commander could take no decisive step without first consulting the council of chiefs. This council had the power to depose its head or military commander and elect his successor.

Their form of government was a modified military democracy, as the council of chiefs was elected by a general council of the more influential people. The Peruvians when conquered by Pizaro were in about the same status of barbarism as the Aztecs when conquered by Cortes.

Aside from the Aztecs, all the other aborigines of North America in the fifteeuth and sixtenth centuries were in the last stage of savagery and the first and second stage of barbarism. The form of government in all was much the same. At this time several confederacies had already been formed, the more prominent of which were as follows: The Iroquois, composed of five tribes; the Creeks, composed of six tribes! the Otawa, composed of three tribes; the Dakota League, composed of seven council fires, and the Moque, in New Mexico, composed of seven pueblos. All these were military de-mocracies, in which the members of the gens ultimately ruled. The higher they were in the scale of development the nearer they approached the types found in Mexico and Peru, under such chiefs as Montezuma and the Incas. These two confederacies were rapidly approaching of social development the same stage when discovered by the Spaniards as was Rome at the time of Romulus, B. C. 753, and Greece under the leadership of Solan, B. C. 594.

Greece Under Gentileism.

In primitive Greece, the same as among the aborigines of North and South America, the gens was the unit of the social system, not the family, as many suppose. Under gentile society, the family was not and could not be a unit, as the husband and wife, save in rare exceptions, belonged to different gens.

At the time of Solon, descent was in the male line; the property of a deceased citizen went to his gens, as, under gentileism, he could not will it to one not a member of his gens. With slight modification the gens phratry and tribe regulations of the Greeks were the same as the Iroquois. The Grecian phratry was a combination of several gentes for religious and fraternal purposes. It was also the unit of miltary organization. In other words, the tribe went to war by ceased to be. Be it remembered that the political institutions of Rome chief, who also officiated as priest in the religious observances of the gens, and each phratry had its patriarch who presided at its meetings and officiated in the solemnization of its religious rites. Each gens, phratry and tribe spoke the same dialect of the same language. The Basileus was a chief who stood at the head of each tribe. He also possessed priestly functions, but it is not known that he had any political power. During the he-roic period of Greece-B. C. 800 to 750the Athenian government bore a close re-semblance to the Aztee and other American confederacies that had reached the second status of barbarism, as it was composed of three parts, viz., first, a council of chiefs, that was doubtless selected by the chiefs of the gens from their own number; second, the Agora, an assembly composed of all the people who desired to participate in its deliberations, and, third, a Basileus, or chief, who possessed the attributes of a judge, priest and commander of the military forces. In the Agora, or assembly, all questions of general interest were discussed and then voted upon by a show of hands, and such vote usually influenced the council in its final decisions. The Athenian gentile military democracy was transformed into a political democracy under the leaderships of Solon B. C. 594) and Cleisthenes (B. C. 509). and as a result property ceased to be communal and became individual. The economic or industrial revolution that made this change of ownership possible had been going on for 200 years. Not, however, until Cleisthines had dis-covered the idea of the deme or township was the political revolution that changed the system of ownership made possible. In short, the system of production wa individualistic before private property in land was a possibility.

of gens, curia and tribes that finally united in a confederacy. Ten gens made a curia and ten curia made a tribe, but, under the leadership of Romulus, all the curia were combined into three tribes. The government comprised an assembly of the people, to whom all important matters were submitted; a council of chiefs or senate, composed at first of 100 members or one for each gens, but after, the number of senators was raised to 300. that is, 100 for each tribe; lastly, there was a head war chief, or Rex, who also possessed certain religions functions. In short, the Roman government, in

this status of barbarism, was practically the same as that of the Aztecs, Peruvians and Greeks in the same stage of social development. Social Customs Compared. To bring out more clearly our contention that the social customs of mankind are. in the main, determined by a law of social development, we will briefly compare the leading social characteristics of Rome, Greece and the Iroquois Confed-

They are as follows: Rights, Privileges and Obligations of the Members of the Iroquois Gens. (1) The right of electing its Sachem and chief; (2) the right of deposing its Sachem and chief; (3) the obligation not to marry in the gens; (4) the mutual rights of inheritance of property of deceased members; (5) reciprocal obliga-tions of help, defence and redress of grievances; (6) the right of bestowing names upon its members; (7) the right of adopting strangers into the gens; (8) common religious rites-querry; (9) a common burial place; (10) a council of the gens. (From Morgan's "Aucient Society, page

eracy in the same status of barbarism

Rights, Privileges and Obligations of the Members of the Grecian Gens. (1) Common religious rites; (2) mutual rights of succession to property of deceased members; (3) a common burial place; (4) reciprocal obligations of help. defence and redress of injuries; (5) the right to intermarry in the gens in the case of orphans, daughters and heiresses; (6) the possession of common property, an archon and treasurer; (7) the limitation of descent to the male line; (8) the obligation not to marry in the gens except in the specified cases; (9) the right to adopt strangers into the gens; (10) right to elect and depose its chiefs. (Ibid, page 223.)

Rights, Privileges and Obligations of the Members of the Roman Gens.

(1) Mutual rights of succession to property of deceased gentiles; (2) the posses sion of a common burial place; (3) common religious rites; (4) the obligation not to marry in the gens; (5) the possession of lands in common; (6) reciprocal obligations of help, defence and redress of injuries; (7) the right to bear the gentile name; (S) the right to adopt strangers in the gens; (9) the right to elect and

depose its chiefs. (Ibid, page 285.) Taking Rome as the best example of what course political institutions took in ancient and classical times, with the Aryan race, and we find they evolved, under communal property, in the strictest sense of the word from pure democracy to military democracy. About the time of Romulus the military democracy was gradually transformed into a monarchy, which form of government lasted for about 250 years. It was during this period of Roman history that the economic revolution was completed through which communal property was transformed into individual property. In the year 508 B. C., the Roman Republic was established, which lasted until the year 27 B. C., at which time the Roman Empire came into existence; that, in turn, lasted until A. D. 476, when Rome as a nation

were dected by the members of the gens. | confederation of thirty tribes. They were | people, an unmanageable power. The then in the upper status of barbarism. human mind stands bewildered in the presence of its own creation.

"The time will come, nevertheless, when human intelligence will rise to the mastery over property, and define the relations of the State to the property it protects, as well as the obligations and the limits of the rights of its owners. The interests of society are paramount to indi-vidual interests, and the two must be brought into just and harmonious relations. A property career is not the final destiny of mankind. The time which has passed away since civilization began is but a fragment of the past duration of man's existence, and but a fragment of the ages to come.

"The dissolution of society bids fair to become the' termination of a career of which property is the end and aim, because such a career contains the elements of self-destruction. Democracy in government, brotherhood in society, equality in rights and privileges, and universal education foreshadow the next higher plane of society to which experience, intelligence and knowledge are steadily tending. It will be a revival, in a higher

form, of the liberty, equality and fraternity of the ancient gentes." We have seen that the industrial revolution in gentile society, by which the

ownership of land was changed from ommunal to individual, preceded the political revolution by many years, so in modern capitalist society is the industrial or economic revolution preceding the po-litical revolution that will institute the change from individual back to collective property.

To-day this industrial revolution is practically complete, in that the dominant work of present capitalist society is being done on a collective basis, and while the ownership of the dominant industries under capitalism to-day is, in a sense, collective, strange as it may seem the col-lectivity that does the work in these dominant industries does not own the product that comes into being as a result of their collective effort, but, on the contrary, this product is owned and controlled by another collectivity, viz., the shareholders in the trusts and joint stock companies that to-day are dominating the industries of this and all other capit talist countries

The political revolution will have been ompleted when the ownership of the land, machinery and all other natural and social opportunities shall have been transferred from the hands of these modern brigands-the above shareholders-to the whole social body, the entire collectivity. The road to social progress lies in this direction. Once this political and industrial revolution is complete and imperial-

ism, as personified in a monarchical form of government, is inconceivable.

Hence, if our contention be logical, that the line of social progress, for capitalist society, is toward the collective ownership of the means of wealth production and distribution, then we couclude the modern world is tending toward democracy, not imperialism.

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lons intelligence with which man fied, and upon which so much en-asm and self-admiration is be-ad? Hardly, for we have seen that in of the lower animals at all events displayed at the second secon certain of the lower minimum at an events have displayed at least an equal degree of intelligence with the lower races of man, as we have discovered him in out of the way places and amid primitive conditions. The same degree of sagacity as marks the labor of the beaver, the the bee, is hardly to be discovered among tive people. It was not the in-city of man that determined his maker of commodifies as an of the labor force inherent anization of the labor force inherent him, but the force of circumstances i the necessities of the case which we a feeble animal, without any very setive means of defence, against the ments and the rapacity of the beast is his fellow man, to solve, one by one, problems of sustenance as they were sented to him, and to use nature her-t, his erstwhile foe, as his slave. cooling back over the wonders achiev-the men of primitive tribes endcav-de propidy the first triumphs of their

of primitive tribes endeav-bity the first triumphs of their the names of individuals, to be as one great achievement of saman strength the startling recian activity and progress concrations. Tubal ountless generations. Tubal-Prometheus are the naive ex-of great and permanent in-nd discoveries. We laugh at lishness, but as a matter of on of superhuman power who have accom nts is no more ridiculou the very recent and hardly led notion that we owe all our i those great and mighty indi-nong us, who have benignly ally placed their intellect and nemy placen their interior, and not provess at the service of man-here one comes to think of it this very little difference in mental have

human activities to one definite end, and that is the substance of the group. It can only, therefore, be effected among the members of an already constituted

-ue industry of wandering tribes is of necessity a simple thing; compara-tively speaking. Even here we find some differentiation of activities, but, generafly speaking, each member is able to perform any duty which may devolve up-on him at any particular time with regard to trival life. Thus, as Spencer points out, the industry of nomadic tribes in itself implies an absence of concen-tration and a dispersal over as wide an area as possible. All of which is nat-urally against the development of any

complex system of organization. Agricultural settlement, on the other hand, is much more conducive to a more complex form of industrial organization but still does not give scope for this in any degree, at all comparable with later forms of the social structure. The various activities of agricultural life demand some sort of organization and arrangement, and in the patriarchal system there is a very complete and practical delegation of duties,

A later French sociologist has defined earlier forms of social life as consist-ing of repetitions of the same segments. This is rather an effective comparison. Thus in agricultural societies, the society is made up of farm after farm each of them presenting the same features, one being, as regards its economic structure, a repetition of the other. The division of labor arises from and results in the breaking up of these seg-

results in the breaking up of these seg-ments. As its result we get the organ-ized society of today, which is just the reverse of segmental. In the segmental form of organization, any segment may be injured or destroyed without any particular effect heing experienced by those remaining. It is quite otherwise with the societies of to-day, at least with those which combined constitute the

Morgan shows that government under savagery and barbarism passed through three stages, the first stage or form being a council of chiefs elected by the mem bors of the gens; the second was a gov-erument coordinated between a council of chiefs and a general military com mander, ouc representing the civil and the other the military functions of government. Both the council and chiefs

great modern system. The least upset or disturbance in the industry of the one is the cause of suffering and misery in an-other. A drought in Dakota may set the children of a London carpenter crying for food, a financial disturbance in Vienna sends the daughters of a San Francisco banker out into the world to earn a living.

Spencer gives a definition of social evoution, which appears to fill all the requirements of such a definition. He says that in the course of such evolution, small and simple types first arise and disappear after short existences, that these small and simple types are suc-ceeded by higher, more complex and longr lived types; and these again by other which give promise of greater longevity

and a higher type of existence. The evolution of industry fulfils all these conditions; it has kept step in its complexity, with the growing complex-ity of society; may it has been the cause and the reason of the complexity in so ciety. In its growth to a more and more nvolved machine, it has dragged along with it society willy-nilly, but always in pursuit of the same object, the satisfac ion of human needs, for, underlying al the superimposed grandeur and magnifi cence of modern civilization, the same problem, the problem of subsistence, lies at the base.

(To be continued.)

10.20

Rome Under Gentileism.

Previous to the time of Romulus (about 753 B. C.), the Romans comprised a loose that it has become, on the part of the street. New York City,

republic and empire (a period of 984 years), was based upon private property, while under the kings, the system of ownership was mixed, being part communal and part individualistic. When the barbarians came in-who

were still gentiles, and as such held their lands in common-the institutions of Rome became blended or mixed with those of its conquerors, and civilization was deflected from the straight course it had been pursuing for nearly 1,000 years and resulted in a new social system-the Feudal-that was a mongrel or cross, economically, in that it was semi-communal and semi-individualistic. Using a biological term to express our meaning, and we might say the feudal system was atavis tic in that it was a reversion to the ancestral type, socially, or to the conditions that existed under the kings, B. C. 753 to 508, but in a higher or, at least, more complex form

Influence of Private Property.

Morgan says (page 341): "When proprty had become created in masses, and its influence and power began to be felt in society, slavery came in." Again he says (same page): "With property came in also the principle of aristocracy, striving for the creation of privileged classes. The element of property, which had controlled society to a great extent during the comparatively short period of civilization, has given mankind despotism. imperialism, monarchy, privileged classes and, finally, representative democracy." On page 342 he continues: "It seems

probable that democracy, once universal, in a rudimentary form and repressed in many civilized States, is destined to become again universal and supreme.'

Again, on page 552, Morgan says: "Since the advent of civilization, the outgrowth of property has been so immense, its forms so diversified, its uses so expanding and its management so in-





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The laborer is the owner of his labor-power until he has done bargaining for its sale with the capitalist and he ban sell no more than what he has-i. is individual, isolated labor-power. -Karl Marx.

"NON-PARTISAN" POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC QUESTIONS.

The Iron Moulders' Journal for this month gives encouraging evidence of the soundness of the Socialist Labor Party tactics towards the pure and simple trades union. The S. L. P. tactics embrace two points:

... 1. That boring from without is essen tial to drive the labor fakir from his stand;

2. That the labor fakir however driven will never willingly give up his attitude of being a bar to the enlightenment of the rank and file.

Both points are proven by the Iron Moulders' Journal.

In an article on the "Echoes of the " recently held by them it starts saving:

"Both in the resolutions offered and the reports of the several committees there breathes a certain progressive spirit that can not be mistaken. Indications are not lacking that the members of the Iron Molders' Union are breaking away from the tenets of the old scho of trades-unionism and taking the trades-unionism and taking their tee in the younger school, with broader views and a more comprehensive grasp of present conditions. It is pain-ful, at times, to witness the tenacity dia ful, at times, to witness the tenacity dis-played by workingmen in holding on to thing that was deemed good a quar ter of a century ago, even in face of the daily demonstration that its day had anity demonstration that its day had passed. That is a conservatism which still has its place in the old school, but that school is passing, and there is abroad a desire to adapt ourselves intelligently to changing and changed couditions." Such language is new; it is language

never held before by pure and simple . Originally, pure and simpledom was perfect. It is now admitted that it is not; that old methods may fall behind date and new must be adopted. That is the direct result of the banging from without that the crew has received. "And as to the second point, this is the closing passage of the article:

"It is advised that non-partisan politieconomic questions be cal a dis

Here is the old cloven hoof. "Non partisan". politics and economics! As well talk of the play of Hamlet without Hamlet." All economic, all political questions, are "partisan," because they all are reflexes of class interests. Present chese questions in "non-partisan" style, and the point is taken, from all, and they ome as insipid as stale beer. None knows this better than the modern labor fakir; hence none is more anxious for

another article in the course of which in a determination on the part of the the following passage from the Boston "Herald" is reproduced on the late

Cincinnati convention of the union: "At the annual meeting of the International Typographical Union in Cin-cinnati, last week, the printers showed an admirable conservative spirit. For one thing, attempts to justify a boycott on trivial grounds were frowned upon. One of the most important actions was on a resolution offered by a Pennsylvania delegate forbidding members of the union to join the State militia. The resolution was rejected It has been the case in various labor unions that hostility to the militia has received approval. The fact that the militia has occasionally been called out to check rioting among strikers has been sometimes foolishly represented is an indication that the citizen sol-

liery is hostile to laboring men, and pecial agent of the employers. Nothng çan well be more unreasonab han such an opinion. The militia is never called out in case of a strike exept for the suppression or prevention f lawlessness, and there is no class of cople who get more ultimate benefit rom the maintenance of law and order than the workingmen. A Cleveland delegate, who is a recognized Socialist leader, offered a long resolution in favor of abolishing the wage system. The committee on laws reported against it, and the report, was sustained by an almost unanimous vote This large organization of printers ap-

pears to be controlled by conservative level-headed men, and not by revolutionists." Surely, with the writer of the first

article quoted from, it must be said that, not the workingman, but the great industrial system of slavery is responsible for the disturbances, generally serious, that result from strikes. But, in view of the second article quoted from, and published in the "Journal" without adverse comment, is all said that there is to be said on the subject when the responsibility is laid to the door of the industrial system? Nay, does not such a passage, from one of "the newspapers that furnish the great reading public with their knowledge upon the strike question." and quoted by a labor journal without holding it up as a horrible exampledoes not that bring out the fact that the inanimate "guilty industrial system" is upheld by living beings; that some of these beings are the runners of the newspapers mentioned; and-last not least-that, back of these living beings, there are others, who act as resounding boards for such poisoned information as reaches the rank and file -these resounding boards being the runners of labor or pure and simple trade journals, in short the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class?

THE "E AND E UNION" AN "N. G UNION."

There is hardly a day passes but what ome genius discovers a solution of the labor question! Some men seem to regard that day badly spent in which some new solvent is not added to the already superabundant and useless number. Now, then, all hail to the latest! the discovery of a manufacturer of a cereal food tha is warranted to put grey matter in the heads of brain workers and strength in the muscles of athletes. He calls it the "E and E Union."

"Under the ruling of the new union a contract." to quote the grey matter and muscle builder, "is entered into between the employer and the employee for six months or a year at a rate mutually fixed. The employer deposits a satisfactory bond in the hands of the treasurer of the union equal in amount to twenty-five dollars for every employee, and each employee deposits each pay day at the dictation, of the Philadelphia

employees to rid themselves of an agreement which had proven so onerous to them and so profitable to their employers. They, accordingly, struck at its terminagathered from strikes, awaits the reachtion against a demand for its renewal. ing of the masses by that education For six weeks the "E. and E. Union" which the Socialist Labor Party only

had it out, and by a strange irony of together with the Socialist Trade and fate, the very fund which the employees Labor Alliance, is able to impart, is imhad created by their weekly percentage parting, and is successfully impartingpayments, and which had been the means as attested by the deep malevolence of their degradation, now became the against both manifested by the modern means of their relief. Utilizing this fund, oppressor, clerical and lay. with the six per cent. interest paid by GETTING READY FOR THE CIRCUS.

the firm, the strikers were enabled to stay out until the firm surrendered, by grant-The clamor of the Democratic press ing an increase of wages and better of this city on the possible nomination conditions. of Sheldon as the running mate of Odell This in brief is the history of the on the Republican ticket, foreshadows original "E. and E. Union" and its the sort of a circus in store for the voters

transformation into the "N. G. Union." It shows that like most labor solutions advocated by employers, the "E. and E. Union" is of temporary benefit to employers only. It endures until found out by the degraded workers. Then it becomes impotent and denounced.

We respectfully suggest that the new exponent of the "E. and E. Union" diet on his own cereal food in order to create sufficient grey matter and strong muscle to tackle the labor question in a manner that will solve it.

There is only one union that will solve the labor question: that is the "C. and L. Union"-the union of capital and labor in production by the abolition of the capitalist class, thus ending the divorce between the workers and the means of production and distribution.

THE OLD TUNE COMING UP AGAIN.

The language of the Democratic press encouraged by the results of the retirement of Speaker Henderson, foreshadows the return of the old Democratic flypaper tune of "free trade" or tariff re form to catch the Labor vote.

It is therefore in time to suggest to the workers that they carefully clip all the tariff arguments they come across, and ask themselves, Where does Labor come in even if the tariff is lowered or wholly removed?

The wages of the workingman depend upon the ratio of men needed and men seeking employment. A lower tariff does not raise the demand for labor; can not raise it; improved machinery privately owned by free-trade capitalists, as well as by protectionist capitalists, constantly displaces labor, ever raising the supply and proportionally reducing the demand. In view of this, even if a lower tariff lowered prices, it would not, it could not raise wages; The price of labor -and that is wages-would be lowered

proportionally. The tariff reducers need the labor vote. and they seek to capture it with their accustomed demagoguery. Labor sells now in an open market-the openest of all markets-the world's market. There is nothing for Labor from that quarter. All the actual advantages of free trade can accrue only to the employer; they can not accrue to the working class so long as the employers' social system-Capitalism-is in existence.

THE PHRASE THAT KILLS.

The numerous and remarkable strike that have been occurring of late, have revived a phrase that belongs in the category of "phrases that kill." It is this, that strikes represent the awakening of labor.

Was it an "awakening of labor" that caused several years ago the Garment Workers of this city to go out on strike two cents on the dollar of his pay until clothier, who, for the purpose of out-

bor is slumbering, and slumbering hard, narcotized by the poison that the labor fakir breathes into it. The sign of an "awakening of labor,

of this State in the coming election.

Sheldon is:

Electric Company,

pany,

pany,

Company,

Tire Company,

Casualty Company.

pany of America.

Steel Company,

number of corporations!

Thus the scenes are being fixed fo

the great annual circus. Republican

class will be asked to foot the bill.

uggestion is a good one.

that banks, corporations, manu

pany.

The Democratic outcry against Sheldon

Treasurer of the North American Com

A director of the Cincinnati Edison

A director of the Milwaukee Electric

A director of the Milwaukee Light

A director of the Central Oil Com-

Second Vice-President of the City Trust

A director of the Consolidated Rubber

A director of the New Amsterdam

A director of the Panama Canal Com

A director of the Republic Iron and

A director of the Bag and Paper Com

Having enumerated all the corporation

in which Sheldon is known to be a lead-

ing figure, as though these were se

Railway and Light Company.

Heat and Traction Company,

SOCIALIST APHORSMS

The Truth of Working Class Philoso phy and Economics Tersely Stated.

The very fact that men are dependent upon the owners of the machinery of production for their privilege of employment, limits their lives, rendering them abject slaves, for life depends upon labor.

To the statements that "Things are right,""Must be so," "Can't be changed," history defiantly and openly flings the lie. All periodic conditions of intoler ance, misery or degradation have been endorsed and sustained by those who profited by them, or upon whose economic interests those conditions depended. Not reform, but revolution has effected

is on his corporation record. In big the progress of the world. scare lines the public is informed that

The only difference (and all-inclusive) which characterizes the Socialist Labor Party from the other alleged Socialist organizations in America is the former's honesty in the Labor Movement.

The borers from within, the "Social-Well may the spirit of Karl Marx arise ists" who work successfully (?) in the in protest from his grave at the deeds pure and simple trades unions and who that are committed in his name and the succeed in having Socialism expounded class-conscious international and endorsed by the organizations, and movement of which he was the inspiring force the "labor" press to print "Socialgenius and organizer! The great Socialistic matter, even forget one central ist movement of Germany, that was once point: What of all the above, so long as the terror of Bismarck and fought his they are forced to endorse imbecile tacold-age pension schemes as a police regutics and impotent measures employed by lation of the poor law, has ended by What about pure and simple unionism? demanding their extension to all classe their fake strikes, assessments, label agi of the working people! This demand will tation for bankrupt small manufacturers be, made the campaign issue in the comand business firms, soliciting of favorable "labor legislation" (which is in time of ing Reichstag elections. As a result of this demand the German Socialists ex-pect to obtain 3,000,000 votes and 100 need declared unconstitutional) and their 'peace conferences?" eats in the Reichstag, as against 2,190,-000 votes in 1898 and 53 seats in the

Whenever an Alliance of the Socialist Reichstag. Thus, in order to insure the Trade and Labor Alliance fails to appropriate a more exhaustive lesson from captalism and its methods, or fails to con duct itself more virile and intelligently in the Labor Movement than a pure and simple union it does not fulfil its mission.

many sins to the credit of Sheldon, these Socialism is primarily an economic question derived from the most promi-Democratic papers then proceed to "point ent and important experience of history with pride" to the "distinguished citiwhich is the written statement of human dominated not only the policy of the government of Germany but the Socialzens" who appear on the roll of Demoevents, for history is of no value unless cratic delegates to the State convention it comprehends clearly the imminent and Surely, if a hand in corporations is a direct effect on the human rice of all its trials and actions). The history of this disqualification, as it certainly should earth shows that there has ever been a be, for an office presumed to be of, for disparity, yes, more, a struggle between and by the people, then it must follow two great social classes, the one gaining that "distinguished citizenship" in Demopossession of the earth and the them rude means of production simply cratic estimation should be marked at through its superior brute force, some least with just the reverse of such cortimes emphasized by divine dispensation poration affiliation. And this is just what so-called; the other great social class de the Democratic outcry means to suggest. pendent entirely upon the former. That but the suggestion is a suggestion of a plain fact constitutes what is known in Socialist thought as the class struggle, falsehood. From J. Edward Simmons gradually developing through slavery down to Randolph Guggenheim, everyon feudalism to capitalism, working with of the "distinguished citizens" picked ou ubtler methods, since now, brute force to attend the Democratic convention got has been eliminated to an extent, subjugation to capital effected by other his arms steeped up to his elbows in cor means of deception. porations, and, what is more, not a fer

exploitation of the working classes by In our modern life we find the means capital-abolish, therefore, the wage sysof them, notably J. Edward Simmons, of production and distribution in the em. That is social reform, and, carried are fellow directors with Sheldon in a hands of one class-the capitalist classout thoroughly, social revolution. while the other great class-the working lass (in the United States comprising judeed, seems the campaign issue of the about 69 per cent. of the population)once great Socialist Party of Germany, operates them, thus producing all wealth, and how startled must be the protesting will point with horror at Democrats, but owning neither the wealth nor tho spirit of Karl Marx at the deeds that and Democrats will point with horror at means of wealth. are committed in his name and the class-

Socialism demands that the means of Republicans, and the horses will be conscious international Socialist move production and distribution be owned by lashed to run their best, and the clown ment of which he was the inspiring ociety and worked co-operatively, makgenius and organizer! papers will halloo,-and the working ing every able human being a truly use ful social unit.

The Hartford Board of Health sug Socialists do not purpose a dividing-up of wealth; we have that now to the exfacturing and financial institutions dis tent of eighty-two to eighteen with the infect their old currency. Considering the source of some of this wealth, the ruling class.

As soon as man became a tool-making animal his zoological history ceased, and he became a creature of economic import only.

The basis of Socialism is purely materialistic, though not so in the erroneous hich mator so often

system of education. Manual training as such is essential to the complete education of the man, but under capitalism its service is merely to act as another competing factor against the working class.

Trade autonomy is a much mooted question with the pure and sim-ple unions. Be opinions what they may, one point must be admit. that trade independence forces ted. "scabbing" by one trade or craft on another allied craft, and yet it cannot be helped under the present industrial arrangement. Fellow workers, quit your simple tactics, with its short sight and even dishonesty. Organize on a class basis, conscious of your interest as a class.

A business man or manufacturer to be class conscious (of his own class interests) may be entirely ignoraut of the technicalities of economic literature. He only instinctively refers to "business principles".

success of number, the German Social-

ists have diluted their revolutionary pro

gram until its features are hard to dis-

tinguish it from the program of their

quondam opponent, the Iron, Chancellor.

The German Socialists were a greater

factor for Socialism when their numbers

were fewer and the development of their

country was less capitalistic. Then they

ism of the world. To-day, forced by the

compared with this country, to the con-

sideration and settlement of many ques-

tions anterior to the social question,

backed up by a spirit of opportunism,

they are nothing but liberal capitalists

and free traders, advancing Bismarckian

pension schemes and opposing the im-

position of "the hunger tax," occupying

in the latter case a position precisely the

same as that of the corn law repealers

Liebknecht, in discussing the Bis-marckiau pension schemes, said: "He

who takes up the question of social re-

form honestly must place the lever at

the wrong relationship between produc-

When measured by this test, how puny,

The London Daily Telegraph expresses

the belief that the trusts will have poth-

ing to fear for a long time to come from

President Roosevelt's proposed Consti-

tuitional Amendment "regulating" them.

Roosevelt knows that also. He has no

intention of really proceeding against the

Don't fail to push The Workers' Re-

The steel trust has anticipated Oc-

public at the Connolly meetings.

trusts.

tion and consumption, and abolish

of England in 1848.

packward development of capitalism, as

ellor.

BUCKEYE.

Socialist

himself" as the motto.

BROTHER JONATHAN .- The So-Evidently under capitalism the intuiialist Labor Party is good in many tional theory of morals is buried very deep. A very irrational utilitarianism things, but it is bad in quite a few. prevails, with "every man's happiness for UNCLE SAM .- Which? B. J .-- It is narrow.

U. S .- For instance.

B. J .-- If a man don't suit it, they won't let him in.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER

JONATHAN.

U. S .- When the cholera scare was on, I remember you went home with your pockets bulging with bottles containing muriatic and all sorts of other acids; what did you do that for?

B. J .- To keep the cholera microbe out.

U. S. (with mocking emphasis)-Narrow man! B. J .- "Narrow" your granny! Do

ou think I'm going to let those heathen things walk into my innards, and rip me all up from within? Not much, I won't!

U. S. (with increased mock emphasis) -NARROW MAN! B. J .- "Narrow" be hanged! . Would

you be broad enough to let them in and xperiment upon you? I would not. U. S. (with deliberation)-I repeat

It: you are a NARROW MAN. That is to say, according to your own applica-tion of the term. If it is "narrow" on the part of the Socialist Labor Party to keep out "cholera microbes" from getting into its innards and ripping it all up from within; if it is "narrow" on the part of the Socialist Labor Party not to allow admission to "cholera microbes" and giving them a chance experiment upon it; if that is NAR-ROWNESS, then art thou narrow too for not-giving such microbes a chance. On the other hand, if you are not NAR ROW for not being disposed to afford such microbes a chance of rioting in your system, then, and for that same reason, neither is the Socialist Labor Party narrow for acting, as a body, upon the same principle that you do Now take your choice: Either you are as bad as the Socialists in point of "narrowness," or they are us good is you in point of "broadness," Which? B. J. sucks his thumb in perplexed

silence with a got-left-again-by-Jove look on him.

THE RAMPANT JEROME AND HIS WORK!

Jerome has spoken, and 'in speaking he has rent a good many false beliefs, assiduously cultivated by the capitalist class; and, in so doing, has given point; and emphasis to Socialist Labor Party Provoked to argument and contention. excitement by a man who questioned his statements on labor, Jerome, iras-cible and brutal, blurted out feelings which showed the enmity existing be tween capital and labor, and that, too, in a house devoted to the promotion of christian brotherhood, thus showing that there can be no brotherhood, even in such a house, when there are conflicting class interests in society. Continuing with the same irascibility and brutality, Jerome exposed the demagoguery of the 'labor" leader, his deceit, arrogance. servility and corruption, thus making clear that the capitalist class regards these men as tools to be despised and of no consequence, only when used in the interest of their class, a contention that

non-partisanship." It is synonymous with a helpless, because untutored, working class.

THE REALLY RESPONSIBLE AGENCY.

"The "Typographical Journal" for September "tells' its own tale." Two sages from the tale it tells will, in their turn, tell the tale for the rest. The leading article is entitled "The Philosophy of Strikes.". It is not here intended to animadvert; on the title. It is given merely to designate the article. In it the following passage

"It is not the workingman that is responsible for these strikes, but the great industrial system that is at fault, and it is this system that is on trial. • • Labor is not responsible for these strikes, but the capitalist system alone is responsible, and must be preto pay the price for all its ill-luxury, until such time as it may be called upon to surrender its plunder to its rightful owners-the workingman and his despoiled family. The newspapers that furnish the great mading, public with their knowledge upon this strike question rarely, if mention the evils of this indus-slavery-for that is what it isconstantly upon the 'tyranny the 'unjust demands of labor in abor, the unjust demains of moor leaders, or throw a few sentences from the Bible, or possibly an adage or so from some old slave driver, that they have saved out of the musty past, that will bolster no this false civilisation and continue if in its iniquities."

Without even as much as the interal of a leaf, behind which to shelter me's surprise and give one time to ver his breath-in fact facing the article just quoted from-appears

he has deposited with the treasurer of the union the sum of twenty-five dollars. "If the employer does not keep his

contract."

agreement he forfeits \$25 to the employee, and the employee likewise forfeits out of the sum he may have on deposit up to \$25 if he fails to keep his

The trouble with this "new" union is that it is old, very old. It has been tried and found wanting and if the parties with whom it originated were selves in picket-committee jobs? asked to name it they would call it the "N. G. Union." They are inclined, when speaking of it, to draw on their grey matter for descriptive terms, with an energy that would require considerable cereal food of any kind to make good the

expenditure. And the man who proposes it to them is likely to encounter a waste of muscle that will cause the same thing to hold good again.

'The "principle" at the bottom of the "E. and E. Union," is precisely the same as that which existed in the agreement entered into for one year by the firm and employees of Wichert and Gardiner, shoe manufacturers, Brooklyn, N. Y. The conditionally? firm deposited a check of ten thousand

with a trust company and the employees paid five per cent. on their weekly earnings until a sum equalling \$25 for each male and \$15 for each female employee was created and deposited with the firm at six per cent, interest.

During the year in which the agree ment was in force the employees suffered fakir-led strike is an egg that is kept from greatly. The agreement had the effect of destroying united action among them. Rather than forfeit his or her \$25 or \$15 each and every employee submitted to apositions and exactions. This resulted ' the reverse. It is an evidence that La-

stripping a New York competitor that was crowding him, enlisted the services of the labor fakirs in the Garment 'destruction"? Workers, and caused them to strike

ests

against the New York firm? Was it an "awakening of labor" that caused, two years ago, several thousand cigarmakers in this city to remain out on strike, fully six months after their leaders knew the strike was hopelessly lost, but yet needed to strike to keep them-

Is it an "awakening of labor" that is causing the anthracite miners to indulge the vision of a victory and suffering the trials of a strike, when the whole thing is but a move of the soft coal mine barons to create a market for their goods while utilizing the miseries of the

wretched miners to induce them to strike? Was it an "awakening of labor" when, in this city, the trolley men allowed their hard conditions to be used by Wall street speculators, who incited a strike so as to "bear" trolley stock, and when that was done, left the strikers with broken heads and bruised limbs to surrender un-

No need of multiplying examples. With the strike and other such manifestations it is as with the egg. An egg is a potential chicken, it is not a certain one. If it is not hatched within a certain period, evolution goes back, and the chicken becomes an impossibility. The laborthe warmth necessary to lead to the chick. To-day, with the ample experience back of the people, the strike is

not an "awakening of labor;" it is just

trust coke and ore supplies upon which they are Rependent. How is that for trust

The Philadelphia Press stated the other

day that new plants are decreasing the

Steel Trust's control of the iron and

steel output. On top of this comes the report that independent plants are

Brooklyn is a great place. Five-pound eels get into the water pipes and put factories out of business there; while the citizens of that delightfully somn lent borough are stirred into activity by the thought that possibly their internal anatomy may be working overtime as branch of the State fish hatchery.

The ten-ounce baby born in this city recently was certainly a very small creature. But there are other small creatures, who, unlike the baby, are uch by choice-those handmaids of capitalism, the Social Democrats, alias "So lalists," for instance. Compared to them, ten-ounce babies are of heroic proportious.



government for, by and of the people. Wouldn't it be a beautiful thing if the government would anticipate the threat-ened inability of the working class to buy coal this winter, by Raking money out of the treasury and putting it in the pockets of the working class? Wouldn't if be beautiful? It would indeed; but then all dreams are more or less beautiful.

Capitalist government is no dream. It s a reality in the interest of the capitalist class. Money taken out of the treasury goes only in the pockets of that class.

Don't fail to push the Workers' Republic at the Connolly meetings.

unfortunately, employed. Its connection or identity with sensuality is too often misunderstood. The sum of all history. which is but the written experience of the human race, shows that the develop ment of society or social forms and in stitutions have proceeded solely from the economic development. It further veals the fact, common to all experience, that there has ever existed social classes one maintaining supremacy over the oth er simply through its prestige in the maintenance of the economic functions.

The source of human hanniness lies in the manner in which society lives and has its being, and that, lastly, upon the way in which it (society) produces its necessities and distributes them.

The very lives themselves of the various teachers and preachers of "spiritual "social upbuilding," "religious as-"social reform," "menticulpiration," "social reform," "menticul-ture," etc., all of which are imputed with having the qualities essential to the redemption of the human race, give the lie most emphatically, despite their protestations to the contrary, to their argument that material well-being is not the founddation to spiritual and intellectual development.

The capitalist class, groaning under the excess of wealth stolen from the exploited class, is, and by the laws of nature must be, corrupt. When all men have the chance to become useful social units, receiving all they are worth to society in general, then will we have a well organzed material foundation.

The trades union as an economic organization must conform to the economic conditions of the present day; it cannot retain old forms and methods.

Through the efforts of modern educa tional doctrinaires and reformers, manual training has been incorporated into our

3. In case

nterest and released \$19,000,000 to aid the money market. Now it will be interesting to see the independents and the small middle class manufacturers of all shades "anticipate" some. How many millions can they release? Or is a "tough time" during the stringency the only thing they can "auticipate?" Decimation, not anticipation, is their lot.

The striking miners in the anthracite legislators both North and South. coal regions are emigrating westward by the thousands. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has given special cars to accommodate the throngs. Four thousand are going into the bituminous districts in Westmoreland, Clearfield, Armstrong and Beaver counties. These coun-ties are mainly courrolled by Pennsyl-vania Railroad interests, who are large factors in the fight now going on between the soft and anthracite coal interests. Enough said.

The Imperial Tobacco Company will buy out the American Tobacco interests

in England and will make concessions to the American Tobacco Company of territories outside of England sixty per ent. The cotton mills of the South are to merge in a large hold company capialized at \$25,000,000. All this occurs in territory where competition has been fierce and unlimited. And yet free traders and tariff revisionists tell us that competition will end consolidation. Back o the woods, Willie; back to the woods!

With Watterson denouncing the smart set and Jerome the corrupt set, with capitalists in the midst of financial tringencies and protracted coal strikes, who says this isn't the worst of the best possible) system?

The Bay State Democrats have repudided the Kansas City platform in favor of Brranism. But it demands substi-tutes that are just as absurd, tariff re-form and the curbing of trusts being the most conspicuous.

the Socialist Labor Party has all along insisted upon. Finally, Jerome, still warm from the provocation mentioned, still irascible and brutal, warned the workingmen against aggressions upon capital, predicting the destruction of their po-litical liberties as a result, a possibility against which the Socialist Labor Party warned the working class long ago, a possibility which it foresaw in the various disenfranchisement acts passed by

The American working class should not lightly dismiss Jerome's utterauces. They are the outpourings of conditions and sentiments that are bound to burst forth most unexpectedly with volcanic violence. They are the reflex, as are many other notable utterances and incidents of recent date, of a society in which conflicting class interests exist. They are the reflex of a system that can only be removed by changing the basis of society from the private to the social ownership of capital, in the orderly, evolutionary manner advocated by the Socialist Labor Party. Workingmen, learn this lesson before it is too late!

The Republican State Convention's anti-Trust plank reminds us of the function of a German joke: "It is to laugh," i. e., create laughter. The platform ledges the party to support legislation that will suppress combinations destructive of competition in legitimate enter-prises. The Sherman anti-Trust law is uch legislation; yet, under it, combinations destructive of competition like the Standard Oil Company have not been suppressed. The fact is that the Republican party will maintain that since such combination does not control every bit of trade absolutely, it is no combination destructive of competition. The antitrust platform of the Republicans is, under the circumstances, a huge joke,

Arbitration is a success. With hard coal at fifteen dollars a ton and soft coal prices going up, who'll say it doesn't pat-the operators?

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondents the prefer to appear er an assu tech such name to their communica beside their own signature and add None. other will be recognized.]

On the General Vote.

To The Daily and Weekly People a majority of 379 votes, exclusive of the vote of Section Greater New York, a majority of 580, including the vote of that Section, the membership of the Socialist Labor Party has decided that it declines to be scared into a Na-Conal Convention by issuers of state-ments that say very little but assert very much

Naturally enough the question arises, What were the hidden motives of the would-be turmoil creators? Or, if no such hidden motives existed, what was their moving spring? The proposition can hardly be entertained that all of them moved by personal animosities, usy or vanity. More than one of rere m them surely acted in good faith, duped by the "statement" issuers and blinded by the dust that these raised. These dupes did not use their reasoning facul-ties. If they had, it could not, for instance, have escaped them that the strongest arguments advanced by The Daily People killers entirely lost their when those arguments were turned against the National Executive Committee, and the fact was made clear that it was by other, than the hands of the N: E. C., that The Daily People had been mismanaged. Nor could the logic been mismanaged. Nor could tae toget hold water that sought to blame the N. E. C. for severity towards the prewhich the second of the paper, after it was shown that it was the recklessness and incapacity of that old management that had nearly ruined the paper.

. And now as to the motives that anithe "statement" issuers them-Let us look into these motives the is they peeped through their utterances. Leaving apart such personal and base motives as anyone could see through, in-quiry will readily reveal the fact that men were not in accord with the ples and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party, least of all with the Party's self-enforced discipline as established by the Party's national and other conven-

To begin with Hickey, it will be remembered that he, according to a state-ment in his "statement," wanted the officers of the Party to let him "help build up the Alliance in New York" by "a new method of organization," and he said that, if he was not allowed to do that in the winter of 1901-1902, there would be "a scrap on hand that would make the 10th of July look as mild as "I Quaker meeting." Is not that the talk of a desperado, rather than the language of a man who is in accord with the aims, and tactics of his Party, or who recognizes the necessity of orderly and constitutional methods of procedure to ditroduce the chauges he deems ad

with the Pierce "statement" one great, monumental being is visible on every page. It is Mr. Pierce, what HE had show for the Party, and what HE was able to do for the Party. To put the Cabor News Company on a paying bass, and keep it there was to him of more importance than everything else, the Party inset are the Party inset in Party press, aye, the Party itself, included. For was not he the manager of that L. N. O.? To think of the Party cers entertaining the slightes thought of using the proceeds from that IL N: C. for the maintenance of a daily press in the language of the land! Only eriminals could hatch out such a base scheme, according to Mr. Pierce. To Mr. Pierce the ideal Labor News Company was one that had ceased to be a Socialist was one that had ceased to be a thing that Labor Party agency, but something that should be a "Party" unto itself, or rather

a Pierce agency. Now for a morsel of the Curran batch of "statements." Says he: "Recalling that the present Managing Powers were RESPONSIBLE for the exploitation of the Seidenberg Spectre and THE KAN-GAROO REVOLT, the latter a purely internal matter and both retailed in lengthy instalments in the Party organs,

"After all the disgrace that the Kangarge element has heaped upon itself, we here still find an S. L. P. man disgracing that a class

Europe, when the capitalists they have became frightened at the horrible pros with shall have emulated the p capitalists, will be also forced, to deal as their capitalist oppressors before them, TO LOOK TO AMERICA for "practical lessons and models in organi-

zation. Finally, coming down to the "state-ment" of the now defunct Pennsylvania State Committee, that "statement" clari ies the motives just analyzed and carries them to their logical, self-destructive con-clusion. The fresh charge brough against the Editor of The l'eople of his having an animosity towards religion, gives a clearer insight into the backward notives of the Curran production, and the fossil motives of the production of "The Thirty," while the anarchistic, overbearing attitude struck by that Stafe Committee is but the logical climax of the attitude struck by Hickey and his

The purpose of this review is to point out that this latest of "uprisings" against the Party is closely akin to all previous ones. They are the action, not of men inimated by the spirit of true, class conscious, progressive, revolutionary So-cialism, but of men animated with the spirit of backwardness, men who are asting admiring eyes to European cialist organizations that rest entirely upon the trades union movements. But these trades union movements of Europe are declining, just as much as the trad mion movement, pure and simple, America is declining, and the Socialist organizations which they now support will soon have to rebuild on 'more solid ground. These "uprisings" are started by men, itching for leadership, longing for big crowds of followers, rather than for solidly grounded organizations of workers who know their aims and know that those aims cannot be reached without consciencious labor, directed by knowledge, skill and experience. They are started by men whose minds are not freed from prejudices and superstitions and whom, therefore, the membership of the Party is doing right to ignore.

This review refrains from charging these men with inherent and intentiona ss, perversity or depravity, al though the acts of some of them ugly enough. It is my purpose to im press upon the membership the fact that while a misconception of the true spirit of Socialism and lack of virility for the fray cannot and must not be considered a clime, nevertheless, ignorance, incompetence and weakness are liable to prov as fatal as intentional wrong, nay, that the former, if long-persisted in, cannot escape running into the latter. Accordingly, it is not the part of the Party t nt the loss of men who have demon strated their ingrain backwardness. Let them run, and if they do not want to run but try to stay and make trouble, let us MAKE them run! We must part with them in one way or the other, or they will hold the whole Party back and arrest its further progress.

Victor Funke. New York, Sept. 23.

Coates Vindicates the Socialist Labo Party.

To The Daily and Weekly People. I am sending you a clipping from the Colorado Chronicle, the organ of Lieutenant Governor Coates. In it you will see that the honorable gentleman handles former Governor Thomas with more force than elegance, and hints that the latter gentleman is not all he should be.

Open confession, it is said, is good for the soul, and certain it is that Mr the editor of "a labor paper, both industrially and politically," must feel considerable relief in not having to stand sponsor for Thomas an It is quite true, as Mr. Coates says

that Mr. Thomas denounced the Bull Hill men as "anarchists and murder and also referred to them as "wild and unmanageable beasts."

The Socialist Labor Party in Colo rado put this before the workingmen of the State in 1898, when Thomas was running for office, and, as a conse-quence, were referred by Coates as "union wreckers," and as "against the best interests of the working class. Coates was for Thomas then; he knew then what he is saying now. Then he ran away from every Socialist Labor all, with few exceptions, remained until

pect that confronted them if Coate were put out, and kept out, until h should conform to the principles of th party, and the ejected one was solemn ly voted back into the fold, the gla news being carried to Denver by committee headed by R. A. Maynard one of Coates' understrappers.

Such is life in the far West amon the strenuous Socialists. Edward Boyce, whom they nominated against his will, has retired to Montana, and resolutely refuses to run. He doubt-lessly realized that these were features in him more attractive to the "Socialists" than his political or

trades union prestige. Fraternally, H. J. Brimble. Florence, Col., September 23, 1902.

[ENCLOSURE.] The State convention of the laboring man's party (?)-the Democratic party was absolutely run by the Hon. Charles S. Thomas, one of the most prominent corporation attorneys in Colorado, the gentleman who in 1894 enounced the Bull Hill strikers as "anarchists and murderers, and who did all in his power to have United States troops turned loose to kill the striking miners standing for the eight hour workday. This labor representative went so far in his zeal for the in terest of the corporations as to insist that the Democratic convention pass a resolution congratulating Mr. John C. Dagood and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company on their victory over John W. Gates. The resolutions committee efused, however, to recommend such resolution, and Charlie was afraid to take the matter into the convention. A member of the resolutions committee told Charlie that he ought to be ashamed of himself as a citizen and a member of the bar, to offer such a resolution. Every evidence showed that Gates owned the majority of stock of the corporation and he ought to be allowed to run it, and then again the

Colorado courts had been branded from one end of the country other by United States Judge Caldwell ecause they would not give Mr. Gates justice in his contention to manage an institution which he owns. Mr. Thomas wanted the Democratic party to applaud such injustice, and then he shouts "anarchy" if workmen violate the laws in a demand for bread. But then Charley wanted to serve his corporation masters and secure the Colo rado Fuel and Iron Company's support of the Democratic ticket. The labo which Charles S. Thomas is attached should discipline this labo

hampion. On the Roumanian Jew Question.

To The Daily and Weekly People-The following facts will interest the readers of The People now that there is such hubbub about the Roumanian Jews.

When the Jews of Roumania about to obtain political freedom in that country, the capitalist Jews sent a peti tion to the government in which it was stated that the other Jews were too ignorant and that they were "foreigners. It is for this reason that the poor Jews of Riumania have no political freedom. As to the signers of that petition-the capitalist Jews-they all have political rights. I could not obtain all the name those who signed. The following are

all I could get: Michel Daniel, Albert Daniel, Leon Michel Daniel, Albert Daniel, Leon Daniel, Maler Weissengreen, Dr. Taus-sig, Dr. Stern, S. B. Moscovice, W. Last, M. Posener, S. Zibalis, L. Foeksane, Isaac Leebovici, D. Wardnon,

It is also interesting to point out that Michel Daniel has in his house a room to which no one is admitted. That room is expressly built for the Messiah t ccupy upon his arrival in the world. Henry Jager.

New York, Sept. 24. Berry Wins Gardner Audience.

To The Daily and Weekly People :--We had with us last night our nominee for Governor, M. T. Berry. Although he was suffering considerable pain from neuralgia, he did a fine job for us. We had an attentive audience for about one and a half hours, consisting of about two hundred; it was fearlessly talked to, yet

LETTER-BOX
LETTER - BOX Off-Hand Answers to Corre- spondents.

A. B., PRETORIA, TRANSVAAL,--The Independence, Mo., Labor Exchange is like all such "Socialisms in a tea-pot," a scheme of visionaries, which inevitably develops in crookedness and has to be supported by lupes.

J. W. R., LYNN, MASS .- Your J. W. R., LINN, MASS.—Your sugge ion has been anticipated, though not y executed. The official record of the man samed Social Democratic party, branding corrupt, will be preceded by an introducti-such as you indicate. It is already wr ion up. writ ten up

A. H. H., LOS ANGELES, CAL.-Say that a Socialist Labor Party member is discovered to be connected with a capitalist party, and is acting the spy in our ranks. He cannot be expelled until tried, etc., ac-cording to the constitution. Would your allow him to stay in the Party with full membership rights, and, accordingly, with full concurrently, to continue his netarlous membership rights, and, accordingly, with full opportunity to continue his nefarious practices? The Party has answered the question in the negative. By an uninter-rupted line of precedents, never even ob-jected to, an accused member is suspended pending trial every time, in the judgment of his organization, the case warrants such action.

J. NEW YORK .--- You are not the only

dentally left out in making the forms. T. D., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—You are right when you say that "a Party member ray have wanted, and voted for, a special convention without being animated by the votives, or pursuing the purposes, of the curran push." You are certainly right. The bulk of the minority that voted for the convention belong to the category you men-tion. They should, however, have taken the precaution of going on record as repu-diating the imputation that they could be carried off their base by such trivialities or unsupported charges as the "Curran push." nsupported charges as the "Curran push bicught forth.

A. LÉVY, formerly of Bridgeport, Coan s requested to send his address to Ch Rossbach, Organizer of Section Gloversville N. Y., 79 Orchard street.

T. S. R., NEW YORK.—All such matters are merely internal Party dissensions. When the Social Democrats seize upon them, they are simply proving their own weakness. If, indeed, such internal Party rows are evidence of the worthlessness of the Socialist Labor Party, what must not be the worthlessness of the Social Demo-netic methods. cratic party, against whom, not internal blekerings are adduced, but a long list of corrupt political dealings.

D. T. C., FITCHBURG, MASS.—Lass teek's Letter Hox answer to you had se rious a typographical error, that the cor ceted answer is given now: "Why, man, the present troubles are noth ag to the troubles the S. L. P. will yet have

ing to the troubles the S. L. P. will yet have to go through. Just wait until The Daily l'cople has 100,000 readers, mind you, until the Party has 100,000 READERS, not VOTES—the capitalists can always control the vote: it is their hired men who do the counting: they will see to it that a large vote be not counted for the S. L. P.—But Readers, that's a horse of a different color. One hundred thousand readers of The Daily People will mean that the end of capitalist misrule is at hand, votes or no votes—then ing to People will mean that the end of capitalist misrule is at hand, votes or no votes—then look out for trouble. Not by ones and twos, as at present, but by whole squade, will the capitalist powers, clerical and lny, try to capture and scuttle the l'arty. Is not such a prospect enorgh to enlist the bravest of the land, and call forth the best, that there is in them, to stand firm now and drill themselves for the final struggle? What say you? ay you?" 18

W. W., PITTSBURGH, PA .- So we ar W. W. PHISBURGH, FA.-So We are learning. It looks as if the Party will soon learn that the wnole "uprising of righteons indignation" in Pittsburg was simply a des-gerate move of a few men, deeply involved financially, to straighten their accounts.

The weather continued threatening even this evening, but Comrade Goerke vas determined to hold a meeting.

At 7.30 I mounted the box and introluced Goerke. The crowd which was small at first, kept on increasing, until Goerke had an audience of from two to three hundred. The applause and intense interest given was gratifying, and encouraging to the most weary The sarcasm, scorn and ridicule he heaped upon the capitalist class and its henchmen were highly appreciated. Just as the speaker began, an onooker stepped up to me and asked who the speaker was. I told him, also stating that he was organizer for the Socialist Labor Party. He then asked whether it was not the Debs Socialist Party. I told him no, and that Debr was no Socialist nor was his party He wanted to argue but, I told him to Party man who threw this into his the chairman adjourned the meeting. One ask the speaker, Goerke, the question:

call us scabs. After calling us scabs they come around and ask us to unite The Socialist Labor Party with them. has received numerous invitations both from the Social Democratic party and from individual members of that organization, to unite with them. They are willing to unite with those they

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are pleased to call scabs. At this meeting there was at least a dozen Kangaroos in the audience and after listening to all of our speakers, who explained to the audience how the Social Democrats fused with capitalist parties and built armories for the murderers of the working people, never said a word, they were afraid to fight back as a result of the manner in which our speakers showed up the misleaders of the working class cluding the Social Democrats. There was a rush for our literature and we sold twenty-three books instead of eighteen as at first reported. At a meeting in the Third assembly district not long ago Socialist Labor Party men asked some question of Kangaroo Fieldman, who was speaking for the Social Democrats, and as a result they could not sell one book: A. S. New York, September 20, 1902.

EXPOSING CAREY.

Boston Audience Listens to a Review of His Slimy Career.

Special to The Daily People.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 24 .- Andrew's square, South Boston, was the scene of a very animated open air meeting, held under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party, last Tuesday evening. Chairman M. G. Power introduced M. D. Fitzgerald, who in a brief way traced the various forms under which society existed up to the abolition of the feudal system. As Comrade J. F. Malloney arrived at this point of Fitzgerald's address, the latter made way for Malloney. who took up the present condition of society and showed in his most convincing eloquence how the wage system maintains the capitalist system of exploitation, and continued to hold the large audience in a very interesting manner for nearly an hour."

Malloney had concluded, and intended o leave the meeting, when he was called back to answer a question from the audience, about the career and ... aims of James F. Carey as a Socialist. Malloney reviewed, in a very lucid style, the early and up-to-date history of the capitalist baptized "Socialist" party in this State, commenting very severely on the cowardly silence of McCartney and Carey in he Massachusetts Legislature when they should have called for the impeachment of Judge Braley, who decided that if any damage was done the property of the Brine Transportation Company during the Boston teamsters' strike, he would hold the treasurer of the Teamsters' Union responsible. The Legislature has jurisdiction over the judgeship in this instance... The judge's injunction suited the Republican and Democratic Legisla-

ture and, as a matter of course, the members of the infant "Socialist" party, so baptized by these legislators, nodded their approval. No dissenting voice was heard from them in the Legislature. Not so on the Prince Heury visit. That furnished a monarchical tail to twist, and Messis. McCartney and Carey bellowed loud and viciously against the scion of German royalty, whereas against the

capitalist judge and his injunction, not a word had been heard from either of them. "Shades of our noble fore fathers," cried the bunco legislators of the many names party, "who fought and bled for the abolition of royalty, we cannot sit in this legislature while he is allowed to enter it.'

Every workingman who got his capi talist paper the next day, saw in it how valliantly the oratorical heroes slapped Prince Henry in the face, but about the judge's injunction, backed by Carey's "sanitary armory," capitalist militia, etc., etc., not a word was to be read.

Social Democrats, one of whom stated he was running for Representative in this district, asked many questions that were answered by Fitzgerald, Stevens and Powers to the entire satisfaction of

LIGHT IS BREAKING

"Every bad tendency will run its course, and Socialism will survive; then woe to the men whose petty interests, mean ambitions and vile intrigues may have for an instant arrested its progress and smirched its name."

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 15 .- The men, who signed the lampoon issued by the Pennsylvania State Committee that was,

seem to want to convey to the party the impression that no trouble existed in Section Allegheny County, but that they were hampered by the troubles of other sections, particularly Section New York. To show the party members that the facts are otherwise, I will quote from a letter dated July S, 1902, that I received from one of Pittsburg's active members. He says in part: There is much work to be done in

Pittsburg, and local trouble has hampered our work. Comrade G. Brown was suspended for one year from the S. T. & L. A. for 'slandering' Comrades Eberle and Schulberg. After that Comrade Tesson was also suspended for one year from the S. T. & L. A. for slaudering Schulberg. Now the grievance committee are investigating Eberle and Schulberg, and they have lots of dirty linen to wash. But in spite of this we are holding togetber. Comrades T. Lawry and Mc Connell have refused to speak until all is settled. What do you think of that?" According to the above, they were just managing to hold together in July last. It ill becomes Eberle to defend Hickey, as Eberle was instrumental in passing the amendment which caused Hickey's banishment from the alliance. And to defend men who claimed to have confidence in the party outside of New York, and at the same time are entering suits against the party in capitalist courts, is ouduct I would never have dreamed that

the comrades who signed that lampoon would be guilty of. Their criticism of religion and the editor of the The People is silly. Have we not seen time and again the notice in the

letter box of The People that the paper refused to be dragged into abstract dis-cussions on "God" and "religion?" As an ex-Pittsburg comrade 1 deeply deplore the defection of these men, and hope the N. E. C. will act promptly in reorganizing throughout Pennsylvania. The whole revolt within the party at present looks like this to me: A few grafters and discontents, who could not fasten themselves on the party or get jobs on The People, started to raise a row, and immediately every discontented or discouraged member, or those who had personal axes to grind, in fact, all the heterogeneous elements in the party, align themselves together in common cause to destroy The Daily People. and oust the party officers. In spite of all the accusations, lampoons and abuse, the fact remains that the very men who are trying to blame the party officers for all the party's misfortunes, were themselves directors of different branches of party work when all the disastrous things they complain of took place. Vogt

and Fiebiger were managing The Peoples Dalton was national organizer; Vogt, Forker, Hickey and Murphy were on the N. Y. State committee: Eberle, Curran and the lampoonists were directing things in Pittsburg and Rhode Island. One might have pity for these men if they merely resigned, or gave up in despain but to turn and blame others for their own shortcomings deserves nothing but contempt:

The minutes of Section Allegheny County and back numbers of The People will show that up to a few months ago the very men who now find so much fault with The People upheld it in every respect. As The People has not changed. the lampoonists must have changed considerably. The cry against "abusive epithets" comes with bad grace from men who call those that don't agree with them "hero worshippers," "fanatics," "blind followers," "idol worshippers," them etc. Get The Daily People of Wednesday, June 18, 1902; read the report of the Penusylvania State committee, and compare it with the late lampoon and

the S. L. P., and knowing of the campaign of law suits instituted by that gentry against the party, and engineered by Hugo Vogt, who bluntly admits that "the Socialist Labor Party must be destroyed-absolutely so!"

With that whole camp of oppositionists so thoroughly self-photographed and self-branded by their latest utterings and ections, and the party administration thereby indirectly so thoroughly vindicated, it would be an unpardonable waste of the party's time, money and energy to hold a special national convention at this stage.

Hence the present vote of our section. Yours fraternally, W. Vincent, Organizer.

Rankin, Pa., Sept. 20.-1 don't, know anything about New York, but if you have is many swell-heads as Lennsylvania in the Pittsburg district, then you have some of the greatest false prophets that the world ever produced. These fellows are worse than the preacher that said do as I tell you and not as I do. So I have come to the con clusion that we get Socialism when we can make artificial men that can be wound up and have no material interest or ambitions to be bosses or leaders.

I fail out of line until this fight is over. G. L. Powell.

To The Daily and Weekly People-A few words to Comrade G. L. Powell, of Rankin, Pa., whose letter was published in The Daily People of yesterday. Your conclusion, Comrade Powell, that we can get Socialism "only when we can make artificial men that can be wound up and have no material interest or ambitions to be bosses or leaders," is utterly wrong. The right conclusion would be that we will get Socialism when the rank and file of the S. L. P. will be so thoroughly drilled by the bitter experiences it passes through-that it will be entirely beyond the reach of swell-heads, grafters and would-be bosses, and cranks in general.

And in order to reach such a state of perfection the S. L. P. needs the persistwork of those who can tell a coun-

terfeit coin from a genuine one. Those who would fail by the wayside every time there is a hutch in the onward march of the army of emancipation, are self-convicted weaklings, and ought cortainly not to boast of that

fact. Finally, let me assure you, Comrade Powell, if you are going to wait till this fight is over, you might as well make up your mind that you will never be on the hring line any mose. This fight is nothing compared with the fights that are ahead of us. So you'd better change your mind and step up to the hring line right now. The future belongs only to the brave. L. K. 1 mlauesphia, Pa., Sept. 25.

To The Daily and Weekly People .-- I read with great interest ine in The Dairy People of the 11th inst. regarding the advice given to voters by the N. Y. Volkszeitung, i. e., to vote for any capitalist candidate rather than for De Leon. I rather wish that they would print a few more give-aways of that description. I showed it to a worker who is interested in Socialism, but who has not yet arrived at that point which would enable him to distinguish between the original S. L. P. and the bogus S. P. 'Inat editorial did more to convince him than any other piece of literature that I have shown him so fat; that the party of many names is not Socialist party, but merely a conglomeration of fagirs, who represent a action of middle class interests, feel they would be benefitted by State apitalism, and not being of enough social importance to bring about such a state of affairs alone, they try to enlist some muddleheaded proletariat in their sympathy by mouthing a few Socialist phrases and calling themselves Social-

ists; while the aforementioned editorial

shows them up better than any words trom an S. L. P. speaker could. I see by the communication from Philadelphia marked L. K. that some dirty rascals, who would wreck The Daily People, tried to make overtures to the party of many names. After this is there any doubting Thomas who would give these treacherous ras als any more recognition by a convention? you an idea how low these "latter day I am in favor of doing is to eject any member that had a part in the Awake, ye militants of Pennsylvania; damnable conspiracy. I was also sur-sink deep thy sword in traitor's flesh, prised to see Mr. L. Sanial, who had previously been so clear-headed a writer. take the anarchistic stand that he did, virtually trying to bluff the S. L. P. into a convention by threats of resigning, and by so doing imagining himself above the rank and file. I have heard certain persons state that "Danny" saw the storm coming and dodged it with a vacation. All 1 have to say to that is that De Leon came back from his well-earned vacation too soon. If he had taken another week or two, he might have missed one of his chief accusers, and thus Attorney Curran would have been saved much embarass-I think the Washington stalwarts have good ideas in their heads, judging by the action of their S. E. C. to aid in wiping out the debt on The Daily People. Don't think that because The Daily Peo ple isn't a financial success that it folhie isn't a mancrai success that it fol-lows that it is a failure. Such is far from the case. You must expect every kind of opposition in building up our press, especially in these times of in-tense industrial excitement. I can show you some of the most powerful capitalist journals of the U. S. A. that did not grow like a skyrocket, but on the contrary it took years of building up, and it would be as senseless to fampoon their early editors as to lampoon our editor and the managing powers for not making faster headway in spite of prevailing economic conditions. Forward the S. L. P. and S. T. and L. A .- Yours fraternally,

imself and the Party by insinuating imself and the Party by insinuating lat a class-conscious workingmans party could by any possibility still have been keeping company with such ele-ments-bad it not been for the national officers! A stronger compliment could not be given to these national officers. eover, the conception is false and rehistic in the highest degree. If the abership at large had not at the time membership at large and not at the total been as clearsighted as their national officers, then Socialism in America would officers, then Socialism in America would be represented to-day by nothing else than the malodorous Social Democracy of not only "the new tendencies" found in Europe, but of all the various new and the tendencies that can be imagined. old tendencies that can be imagined Custan and the backers of his "state " evidently are sore on the national ters for having deprived them of the owship of the Kangaroos."

rellowship of the Kangaroos." "Coming down to "The Thirty-one," "or rather "The Thirty," one of the names being a forgery-are they found mentally above their predecessor found mentally above their predecessor intement" issuers? The following pas-ge is found on the last page of their stement": "For practical lessons and dels is organization we must go to the cialist parties of European countries ther than to the capitalist parties of s country." In the first place, this greats the falsehood that the national jets of the S. L. P. are trying to have Borty counterly the contribute parties t": "For practical lessons and the Party emulate the capitalist partie. of this country. In the second place, what shall be said of the intellect of perwho would have the Socialists of ica seek "practical lessons and is in organization" in Europe, from he in organization" in Europe, from pean Socialists, at the very time i the conomic evolution is driving apitalists of Europe, nolens volens, to America for "practical lessous models in organization" as the only dy for their own capitalist society? odels in organization" as the only for their own capitalist society? a position as that taken by "The " means that the labor organiza-at has to deal with the most per-developed capitalist organizations a world should seek information labor organizations that have to ith infesior capitalist forces. The s will happen. The Socialists of "Christian Socialists," the "Socialists"

he deliberately betrayed labor into the hands of the man who was, and is, the foremost hireling of the enemy in the State-he did all this, writing himself "fakir" in letters of fire, and, to make sure that no man of any degree of intellect above the idiat could possibly mistake his nature and his record of treachery, he puts himself conspicuously on record once

His reward for doing the dirty world of Thomas was the nomination for the lieutenant governorship, which he obtained after a piece of treachery to-ward a friend and trades unionist notable even in fakirdom. And now when his usefulness to the

Democratic party is a thing of the past, this disgruntied skate takes refuge in that haven of freaks, the "Socialist" party. Now he is in a position to speak out what he thinks of his former allies, and the result is that the position of the Socialist Labor Party then, and now, is vindicated in every particular: which, I believe, is something worth recording.

Coates' connection with the "Social the demand made upon him by the convention of that party that he re-sign his office, in view of the fact that their constitution especially for-bids the holding of an office by a member under any form of capitalist gov ernment.

. Some of the delegates, who really meant what they said, and represented the proletarian element, as against the collection of middle class freaks, who represent the "intellectuals," carried

little incident called forth applause from the crowd in unison, showing they were

interested. · Comrade Berry was answering a ques tioner as to why Roosevelt don't settle the coal strike, when a drunken old-line party man called from the other side of the street: "What do you know about Roosevelt?" Berry exclaimed: "That is

Democrat and Republican argument." But the fellow insisted, calling again: "What do you know about Roosevelt?" When, Berry exclaimed to him: "Say, if you will go and have a pair of hinger you win go and nave a pair of hinges put on that jaw, so we can close them, I will hire your.mouth for a hall to speak in to morrow night." The burst of ap-pisuse which greeted this sally caused our inebriate friend to meander away, show-

ing is it was interest and not curiosity which held the crowd. We disposed of 50 Weekly Peoples and 200' leaflets on "Why Vote for the So-clalist Labor Party?" Our meeting was

a success. a success. On next Tuesday, September 23, at Muller's Opera House, our Organizer J. Auderson will give Gardnerites an instructive address on "Revolutionary Socialism.". We expect a good attendance; many, last night, expressed a desire to be there. We will also start into getting Monthly People subscriptions. I think that will be the best propaganda paper of them all.

Pierre Brouillet, Secretary.

Goerke in Lima, O.

To The Daily and Weekly People. That the working class is susceptible to the feachings of the Socialist Labor Party was again amply illustrated in this city, this evening. Comrade John D. Goerke, on his tour of the State, afrived here yesterday noon and im-mediately made preparations, such as putting announcements in the local daily capitalist papers, which, by good luck, they put in free. The evening came, but rain prevented a meeting,

that I did not want to interrupt th meeting.

The meeting ended and question vere invited but our little friend never said boo! No questions were asked, no doubt on account of the explicitness of the speech. Ten pamphlets were and one subscription to The Weekly People secured. Quite a few names were also gathered on our State

petition. The comrades everywhere, I hope are putting up as vigorous a campaign as the comrades of Ohio. On to the Socialist Republic

M. L. Hiltner, Landeck, Ohio. Lima, September 19, 1902.

Flaying the Decoy Ducks.

To The Daily and Weekly People.-At the street meeting in the Tenth assembly district, at the corner of Fourth street and Second avenue last Friday evening, a Social Democrat interrupted Hunter, who was speaking. Several times he wanted to know why we would not unite with them. He was told that the Socialist Labor Party never unites with a lot of fakirs and crooks, that were thrown out of the party for their traitorous work. While the Socialist Labor Party is trying to

get the honest workingmen out of the clutches of the labor fakirs, and or-

ganize them into the Socialist Trade The Women's Christian Temperance and Labor Alliance, where they will be taught not only to fight the capitalists Union is excited over a poster which pictures Depew, Low, Jerome, Schley and Hill drinking whiskey from pint and half-pint flasks. 364 days in the year, but also on the 365th day at the ballot box, where they from are strong and the capitalists ar They denounce this form of advertising weak, the Social Democrats are doing all in their power to aid the fakirs who and help thereby to advertise the advertisement and the whiskey. The litho-graphic firm that lithographed the poster ignore the power of the ballot as a working class weapon. We know that and the whiskey firm that had it made, must feel very kindly toward the W.-C. it is a waste of time to try to convert Samuel Gompers or John Mitchell-we T. U. for calling attention to their prod-uct. If the celebrities named will only object to the use of their pictures as the W. C. T. U. demands, their kindly feelmight as, well- try to convert Mari Hanna or J. Pierpont Morgan. And for fighting the labor fakirs, and trying to organize workingmen into an up-to-date trade union, the Social Democrats

t you please give me the platform for five minutes to defend ourselves?" whined one of the So-cial Democrats who, like the other two, was suffering from' the Inceration and the indictments that were proven against

their bunco party by the S. L. P. speak The police officers who were detailed

to attend these and all similar meetings were auxious that the meeting should be brought to a close-as the hour was late, near eleven, the meeting was opened at 7.55 p. m.-so Chairman Power informed the whiner that he was unable to give him the platform, but he guaranteed to

have any question relating to the S. L. P. and the kaleidoscopic "Socialist" party debated on the same square any evening the Carcyites named. "Send your challenge to debate as soon as you wish to Secretary M. G. Power, Socialist Labor Party Headquarters, 1165 Tremout street," said Power as the adjourned the

meeting. Most of the questions asked by these novices in Socialist science indicate a woeful ignorance or the softening of the While this meeting was in probrain. gress another one, or rather a debate be tween Comrade Bresnahap and a "So-cialist" decoy duck (S. D.), was on in cialist" the Brighton district of Boston, the result of a challenge last week. M. Dee.

the additional advertising received.

have a contrast which saints" have fallen.

and victoriously sing that sweet refrain; Oh, Multi-Cocoa party,

Oh, Social Democrat; In one State you have this name,

In another you have that! You've tried to fool the workers With a brand new scheme or two

And when you try to jump the S. L. P. You're just like the Kangaro H. J. Schade.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 17 .- You have noticed from the report of the vote cast by the members of Section Buffalo on the question of a special national convention, that the stand our section takes now on that question is the very opposite of the one it took when it adopted its published statement at its meeting of August 25 last, the vote being now 16 igainst 1 for the convention.

In explanation of this change of the osition of the section we wish to state that it was caused by the light thrown on the whole question by the events and developments of the last three weeks, and by the additional information obtained by our section through our delegates to the last N. Y. State convention. We hold that it is an absurdity to vote

for a special national convention now, that the representatives of the opposi tion, who originally were clamoring for such a convention, and whose charges aud grievances were to be aired there, stand branded before the whole party as rascally intriguers, cowardly slanderers and general enemies of the Socialist La bor Party. No loyal and fair minded comrade can hold a different opinion of that gettry after having read the "Now

Frank, at them" letter of Sachter to Jordan, the report of the cowardly runaway of Curran from the last State con-vention of Massachusetts, the appeal of ings will grow in a ratio proportioned to the Pennsylvania State committee to the the profit-go to the protectionists whom anctions in Pennsylvania to pull out from Laura would emulate.

A. E. Norman. 2708 E. 3d street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Laura Biggar's idea of the infaut industry ought cot to be encouraged. If there is to be any fraudulency in manufacture, whether of heirs or ship armor, let the honor and the profit-especially

OFFICIAL.

Henry Kuhn, Becretary, 2-6 New Rende BLALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA

-W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne street, London, Ontario. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY-2-6 New Reade street. ' (The Party's liter-

ary agency.) Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party ints can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

MATIONAL EXECUTIVE COM-MITTEE.

Regular meeting held on September 5, 2-6 New Reade street, A. Klein in the chair. In the absence of J. Hammet, R. Katz acted as recording secre-tary, pro tem. The financial report for the week ending September 20 showed ipts \$50.78; expenditures \$27.22. Communications: From Section ondaga county, N.-Y., reporting that proposition of Washington State Executive Committee has been taken up and that \$50 will be raised within sixty days. From Wisconsin S. E. C. to the effect that the Washington proposin will be considered after election. om Sait Lake City, Utah, asking for n about Pierce matter and action of former Pennsylvania S. E. C. From Indianapolis, Ind., relative to campaign work and asking for suggestion as to speaker, the latter to remain for one week. From Los Angeles, Cal., sing clippings from El Paso Dally s showing that N. L. Griest, formerly of California, is active in a "Union Labor Party" and in pure and simple unions. Referred to editor of The Daily People. From Collinsville, Ill., reporting expulsion of George Smith for treason. From Santa Clara county, 'Cal., reporting election of of-ficers. From Indiana S. E. C. transbalance of Middle West circuit fund in the amount of \$12.78. From Jacksonville, Ill., inquiring whether or not vote of section on convention proposition had been received, the vote having been cast on September 9. Secy reported to have replied that no such report had been received. From J. R. Pepin, Utica, N. Y., a letter taking umbrage at reply of National Executive mittee to his previous communica-Laid on the table.

Other communications about local onditions, agitation, etc., from Richond county, N. Y., Roanoke, Va., Day-a, Ohio, Philadelphia, Pa., San Antonio, Texas, Brinton, Pa., Allegheny, Pa., Louisville, Ky., and other points.

Adjourned. R. Katz, Recording Secretary, pro tem.

NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

special meeting of the New York State Executive Committee was held on September 24, at 2-6 New Reade street, New York, Comrade Moren in the chair. Absent: Kihn and Brouck-

The minutes of the previous meeting re adopted as read; rroll's report of progress on his ritation tour was received and orered filed.

mmunications were also received acted upon from Troy, Auburn, sterdam and Syracuse, relative to pen air meetings; certificates of nomi-stion and on the proposition of the Vashington State Executive Commit-es of raising \$425 to be used to pay off he indebtedness of The Daily People. The campaign committee reported naving arranged agitation tours for same were adopted and ordered lished in The Dally and Weekly

he report of the committee on leaftets was also received and the leaflets ordered printed. The financial secretary reported

\$131.25 thus far received for the New

York State campaign fund. Two members at large were admit-ted. Clament Wolff and Hanis Bath,

Nomination bianks were sent to by, Amsterdam, Peekskill and All other sections are here-led upon to ascertain how ny blanks are needed for their reate Committee for same as they are

Goddard was adopted and ordered published.

A request of the Sixteenth Assembly District, Manhattan, for the privilege to engage a permanent speaker, was referred to the organizer. The Brooklyn Agitation Committee was instructed to withdraw certain. campaign fund subscription lists it had

issued and issue new lists in accord-ance with powers vested in them by the General Committee The City Executive Committee was

instructed to issue an Italian leaflet dealing with the position of the Italian workingmen in the United States.

ceed him.

Timothy Walsh temporarily with-drew from the Grievance Committee and Edmund Moonelis, was elected to suc-

After disposing of routine business in connection with the campaign, ad-

READERS OF PARTY ORGANS IN WISCONSIN.

George Booth, Beloit Harry Johs, Shawnee..... 2.00 Nocker, Shawnee..... P. C. Christiansen, Cleveland..... 1.00 Gorman, Cleveland 2.00 R. Zillmer. Cleveland Duerr, Cleveland Malmster, Cleveland..... Mucho, Cleveland..... Matthews, Cleveland..... Davey, Cleveland...... Mitchell, Cleveland..... Toth, Cleveland..... F. Brown, Cleveland,...... Ed Keim, Cleveland H. Bradburt, Cleveland..... Reiman, Cleveland..... Gable, Cleveland..... Cordes, Cleveland....... Hoffmann, Cleveland...... H. Dersch, Cleveland..... Kautz, Cleveland H. Stieg, Cleveland H. Kruse, Cleveland J. Fuerst, Cleveland..... August Gehrmann, Cleveland.... John Hansley, Cleveland H. L. Nuhn, Cleveland..... Frank Jecman, Cleveland J. Koszalek, Cleveland.....

NEW YORK STATE CAMPAIGN FUND.

Section Rensselaer County, on list

100 \$6 25 F. Branckmann, New York City 100 00 Branch Peekskill, Westchester County, on list 178..... Branch Peekskill, Westchester County, on list 180..... 12th A. D., Section New York, 4 50 10 00 account list 26th A. D., Section New York, on list 19 34th A. D., Section New York, 2 00 on list 27..... Scandinavian section, New York, 2 00 account list 107..... 4th A. D., Section New York, 3 75 on list 2..... 2 25

Total Note-Sections and branches are urged to send in what collections they have thus far made on the lists in their pos session. Retain the lists, however, and push collections. Speakers are about to e sent out, and funds are needed for this purpose and for campaign literature.

purpose and for campaign interature. Henry Kuhn, Financial Secretary-Treasurer New York State Executive Committee, 2 to 6 New Reade street, New York City.

CAMPAIGN FUND, SECTION NEW YORK, S. L. P. Previously acknowledged..... . .\$26.5 Collected in office of Daily People

Collected in office of Dally People .72 32d and 33d A. D.'s, N. Y., list 84. 3.00 Cigarmakers No. 141, S. T. & L. A., on list 161..... 2.15

Total.....\$32.42 L. Abelson, Organizer, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

CANADIAN DEFENSE FUND. reviously acknowledged.....\$82.78

stamp, three cents of which are to be set aside for the establishment of e mileage fund for the delegates to the York State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party." For.....

Against..... Report the number of votes cast for and against to Henry Kuhn, 2-6 New 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. Emil Mueller, Secretary. OHIO STATE ORGANIZER'S FUND.

Section Hamilton, S. L. P.....

William Garrity, Akron. 5.00

.50

4.00

1.00

2.00

.50

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.10

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.25

.50

.10

.25

750.00 188.88 105.00 89.73

9.25

Section Akron, S. L. P..... 1.80

journment followed. A. C. Kihn, Secretary. M. L. Hillmer, Landeck.....

COMRADES, SYMPATHIZERS AND

Our candidates have been nominated and now we will have to work to procure the necessary signatures for us to secure a place on the official ballot. Each and every comrade should take part in this work, for if everyone gets a few names the work will be easy. We have no time to lose, and therefore have to act quickly. Put up your Socialist cannons and load them with powder that will penetrate the walls of capitalism, the ignorance of your class. The agitation must be car ried on energetically. We must dis tribute more of our literature, we must held more meetings. We must have weapons with which to carry on the battle against our opponents, or it is no battle. In order to carry on our work effectually we need funds. The question, "What will the State Comquestion, "What will the State Com-mittee do?" is sometimes asked, and the manner in which it will be answered depends upon you, comrades. At the last meeting of the Wisconsin State Committee it was decided to issue an appeal for funds for this purpose in our offi-cial organs. All monies are to be sent direct to the State Secretary, John Vierthaler, 340 Fifth street, and will be receipted for in these columns. The fol-lowing amounts have so far been re-ceived: Chas. Minkley, \$1.00; E. M. Rubringer, 25c.; John Vierthaler, \$1.00,

For the State Executive Committee of Wisconsin, S. L. P., John Vierthaler, Sec'y.

pose of building up the Party organization in the State of Ohio. Every com-rade and every workingman in sympathy with the S. L. P. should therefore contribute to this fund to the best of his ibility. Send all contributions to James Matthews, P. O. Box 95, Cleveland, Ohio. Amounts received will be ac-50

knowledged in The People. Ohio State Executive Com., S. L. P. James Matthews, Sec'y.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT Of the Treasurer of the National Executive Committee, S. J., P., from De-cember 29, 1903, to July 5, 1902.

RECEIPTS :

14.66 4.65 3.00 1.50

EXPENDITURES :. To salary, national secretary,.... "repaid loans...." legal expenses..... \$486.00

rent. rent. current expenses. printing. office supplies capenses in connection with sur-render of Daily People property by Board of Trustees. balance on hand, July 5, 1902. 4.65

Eber Forbes, Treasurer. Auditing Committee-Joseph Harkow, S. Smilansky, R. Touvoff. National Secretary-Henry Kuhn. Note.-Under stress of imancial difficuities the N. E. C. had to place the foregoing bal-ance at the disposal of The Daily People management. The N. E. C. will be com-pelled to continue to do this until the Party organizations raily to make up in full the payments on The Daily People plant and thus free the hands of the N. E. C. for gen-eral agitation. eral agitation

DE LEON'S ITINERARY.

MILWAUKEE ENTERTAINMENT. Section Milwaukee, Wis., has ar anged a grand entertainment which will be held Sunday, October 5. at the Bohemian Turner Halk corne Twelfth and Wine streets. The programme for this occasion will be fur-nished by the Socialist Liedertofel, and all attending are promised an en-joyable afternoon as well as evening. Music for dancing has been secured

WEEKLY PEOPLE: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1902.

that will please all lovers of that eniovable amusement combined with exercise. The programme will include both English and German speeches, and all readers of our party organs are cordially invited to attend. The price of admission is only 10 cents before o'clock, and after that 25 cents.

John Vierthaler, Organizer.

ITINERARY OF JAMESCONNOLLY. October 4-Lowell, Mass, October 4-Lowell, Mass. October 5-Lynn, Mass. October 6-Woburn, Mass. October 7-Worcester, Mass. October 8-Springfield, Mass. October 9-Holyoke, Mass. October 10 to 12-Troy, N. Y., and v. cinity. October 13-Schenectady, N. Y. October 14-Syracuse, N. Y. October 15-Rochester, N. Y. October 16-Buffalo, N. Y.

October 17-Cleveland, Ohio. October 18-Detroit. Mich. October 19-Columbus, Ohio, October 20-Dayton, Ohio, October 21 and 22-Kentucky. October 23 and 24-Indiana. October 25 and 26-St, Louis, Mo. October 28-East St. Louis, Ill. October 29-Jacksonville, Ill October 31 to November 3-Minnesota

TO ORGANIZERS.

.10 In order that the list of authorized .50 agents for The Weekly People may be .25 brought up to date, we request all organizers to send in the name and .25 .21 address of the comrade who is now Sections that have .25 acting as agent. .50 not elected agents are requested to do .25 so at next meeting. .25

SECTION LAWRENCE OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Section Lawrence has the following meetings scheduled, others to be arranged for later. Chairmen and speakers will overn themselves accordingly. October 3-In City Hall-S. J. French and James Connolly, of Ireland. October 4-Corner Franklin and Esex streets-Alfred Holt and S. J.

French. October 11-Corner Jackson and Essex streets--F. Worster, S. J. French and John T. Youngjohns. October 13-In City Hall-F. Worster

and Joseph F. Malloney. October 18-Corner Amesbury and Essex streets-S: J. French and Stephen Surridge. October 25-Corner Mill and Essex streets-John Kenny, S. J. French and J. T. Youngjohns.

October 28-In City Hall-S. J. French and Frank B. Jordan, of Lynn. S. J. French, Organizer.

ALBANY, ATTENTION!

Section Albany county, S. L. P., will Nve grand ball at Leiderkrantz Hall, Sherman street, Albany, on Monday evening, October 6, for the benefit of the campaign fund. Party members and members of the S. T. & L. A. who are situated near enough, and readers of The Daily and Weekly People

are cordially invited to attend and make the 2,402 NO. affair a success. Refreshments will be pro-Box The Committee. vided.

CONNOLLY IN LOWELL, MASS. PAUTUCKET, R. I.—Austin Boudreau, 95 Meadow street. Attention! Grand Rally! Workingmen of Lowell, James Connolly will speak in Huntington Hall Saturday 1,5114 Main street. I'EORIA, ILL.-George Schlag, 114 Spenevening, October 4. He will show you your class position, you who produce PHILADELPHIA, PA.-D. Rehder, 12 Eldridge Place all the wealth and get so little of it Fidridge Place. PITTSBURG, PA.-William J. Eberle, 510 Wylle avenue. parely enough to keep body and soul 510 Wylle avenue.
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. —Chas. I. Ruby, 861
Clinton avenue, South.
ROCKVILLE, CONN.—Gus Raisch, 87
Union street. together. Then he will point out the way from this (slough of despond) using our strongest arm, the ballot wielding it forcibly against the two old parties, Democrats and Republicans alike, helping ourselves to the bountles that are denied us at present, but unco-operative commonwealth der the

Authorized Agents for The Weekly People.

MILLIONS USE LIBIT SOAP

For Preserving, Purifying and Beautifying the Skin

Nurserv

York.

MOST REFRESHING

Comrades Take Up the Work With

Enthusiastic Determination.

Subscriptions to The Monthly People

are coming in at a lively rate from all

over the country. The party members

have taken hold of the idea with great

enthusiasm. "It is just the thing," is

the general comment. Many show their

appreciation of the idea by sending the

lists and consider that comment

Comrade Playford of Amsterdam,

N. Y., sends in fifteen names, and says:

Comrade Appel of Schenectady, N

Y., sends ten; so does Henry Kruse,

Comrade Devine of North Abington,

Comrade Brown of Cleveland, sends

Comrade Kohlenberg of Marion, Ind.

Comrade Skeggs of Grand Junction,

Col., sends in a list of len; and Com-

rade Thomas of Denver sends thirteen

Comrade Beckert of Haledon, N. J.,

Comrade Wiederson of Boston, sends

Comrade Geiser of Cincinnati, O.

Comrade Hank of Buffalo, N. Y.

Comrade Cowles of Trufont, Mich.

Comrade Johnson of Palisade Park

Comrade Lacoste of New Orleans

Comrade Brown of Minneapolis.

Minn., in sending a list of fifty says:

"I consider this the most far reaching

plan yet evolved to get at the working

says The Monthly will help him mate-

N. J., secured twenty-three names.

rially as a means of propaganda.

Mass., sends in a list of twenty-one

enough.

"More soon!"

same place.

in fourteen.

sends ten.

for good luck.

sends in eleven.

sends twenty names.

sends a list.

a big list.

sends ten.

names.

Scalp of Crusts, Scales and Dandruff, Stopping Falling Hair, Softening, Whitening and Soothing Red, Rough and Sore Hands, Baby Itchings, Rashes and Chafings and for All the Purposes of the Toilet, Bath and

PRICE 15 Cents. Sent by Mail on Receipt of Price (Stamps or Mail

Orders). None Genuine Without the name LIBIT. Prepared and Sold by ROTKOWITZ BROS., 165 Stanton Street, New

oca [

=DRINK=

CARBONATED IN BOTTLES

EXCELLENT DRINK

FOR HEADQUARTERS

COCA COLA BOTTLING WORKS, PITTSBURG, PA.

MOST INVIGORATING

TRADES AND SOCIETIES

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P .- The

County Committee, representing the Sec-

tions, 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. m., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey

craft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274. S.

street. Secretary, Ed McCormack.

T. and L. A., meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade

SECTION HARTFORD. S. L. P., meets

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

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL No. 307, Hartford,

L. P. hall. Visitors are welcome.

weekly, "Arbetaren."

Brooklyn.

every evening.

Conn., meets every second Thursday at S.

SCANDINAVIAN, SECTION, S. L. P.,

Branch 1, meets second and fourth Sun-

days of each month at 10 o'clock a. m., at

235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION , Branch 2,

meets first and third Sundays of morth

at St. Louis hall, 443 Atlantic avenue,

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th

Assembly district. Business meetings

every Tuesday evening, S p. m., at club

rooms, southwest corner of 11th street

and First avenue. Pool parlor open

ECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., head

quarters and free reading room, 205 1-2

Sunday, 8 p. m., 107 1-2 North Main street. The People agent, L. C. Holler,

205 1-2 South Main street

South Main street. Public meetings every

Secretary, George P. Herrs-

Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

DELECTORY OF

E.C.

AKRON, O .-- W. Garrity, 194 Upson ALBANY, N. Y .- Clinton H. Pierce, 11

ALBANY, N. Y.-Cilnton H. Pierce, 11 S. Swan street. ALLEGHENY, PA.-R. W. Evans, 1301 Rush street, W. J. Eberle, 12 Hoff street. ALLENTOWN, PA.-Geo. Wagner, 324 N. Second street. BALTIMORE, MD.-Robert W. Stevens, 632 Columble zvenue. BELLEVILLE, ILL.-Walter Goss, 701 Bristow street.

Bristow street. BOSTON, MASS.—Frank Bohmbach, 87 Lamartine street, Jamaior Plain. BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—J. C. Custer, 1,066 Main street. BUENA VISTA, PA.—W. H. Thomas. BUFFALO, N. Y.—B. Reinstein, 521 Broadway.

CANTON, O.-Chas. Pfirrman, 603 Eliza-

CANFON, 0.-CHER. FIFTHER, 000 Effect beth street. CHICAGO, ILL.-Marcus Perlson, 222 W. North avenue: Carl Peterson, 2404 Lake street: C. A. Swanson, 5416 Fifth avenue. R. J. Welch, 560 N. Fulton street, Pullman CINCINNATI, O .- Frank Gelser, 1067 Marshal

CLEVELAND, O.--P. C. Christiansen, 1-2 Professor street, Fred Brown, 225 CLERVERSES Street, Freu Davie, 190 1-2 Professor street, Freu Davie, Isabella street, CLINTON, IOWA.-E. C. Matson, 102 Howas street.

Howes street. COLLINSVILLE, ILL.-Jos. T. Brecka. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.-L. Gun-ther, 3 South El Paso st. COLUMBUS, OHIO.-Otto Steinhoff, 493 So. Third St. F. A. Bohn, 71 W. Eleventh

DENVER, COLO .- Room 400 Club Build,

DETROIT. MICH .--- P. Frisema, Jr., 334 Arndt street. DULUTH, MINN.-Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield

DOLUTI, ALLEN avenue. DAYTON, O.-Bert Klopfer, 516 W. Third street. E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.-Garret Stevens, Room 304, Livingston Building. ELIZABETH, N. J.-G. T. Petersen, 219 Third street.

Third street. ERIE, PA .- Fred Uhlman, 656 W. 19th street. EVANSVILLE, IND.-C. Schaad, 17 E.

Pennsylvania street. EVERETT, MASS.--William Edmon-stone, 205 Bow street. FALL RIVER, MASS.--Wright Wilde,

121 1 Fulton street. GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y .- M. E. Wilcox,

GLOVERSYIELE, S. 1. a. R. BIOS, J. E. Pine street. GRAND JUNCTION, COL.-J. F. Sloan. HAMILTON, OHIO.-Ben Hilbert, Jr., 11 Central avenue. IIARTFORD, CONN.-Fred Fellermann. State street, top floor. HAVERHILL, MASS.-Michael T. Berry, 2 Arch street. PUSHING THE MONTHLY 2 12 Arch street. HOMESTEAD, PA.-James Lawry, 701

HOMESTERE, Amity street. HOUSTON, TEX.—John J. Loverde, So-cialist Labor Hall, 707 Preston avenue. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. Burkhardt, 204 N. Noble street. JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—J. De Castro, TA W. Ballroad street. JACKSONVILLE, ILL.-J. De Castro, 14 W. Rallroad street. KANSAS CITY, KAN.-Jos. Trautwein, 13 Stewart avenue. KEIN CITY, CAL.-C. D. Lavin. LAWRENCE, MASS.-Samuel J. French, Wathur street.

Methuen street. LINCOLN, NEB .- Dr. N. St Aley, 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 Wil-

r street. LYNN, MASS .- Michael Tracy, 15 Ellis

Sulte 6. McKEESPORT, PA .- John Hobbs, 526 hite street MEDFORD, MASS .- George Anderson, 18

MILFORD, CONN .- Gust. Langer. P. O.

) E. Main street. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.-Frank Zierer,

7 Neilson street. NEW HAVEN, CT.-Christian Schmidt,

3 Foster street. NEW WHATCOM, WASH .--- Wm. McCor-

ck. NEW ORLEANS, LA.-Leon Lecoste,

PASCOAG, R. I.-Gus Martin, Box 325. PATERSON, N. J.-John C. Butterworth,

Meadow street. PEEKSKILL, N. Y.-Charles Zolot,

2 Customhouse street. 0. ABINGTON, MASS,-Jer. Devine, 127.

4. MILWAUKEE, WIS .- Charles H. Minkley, 1076 Tenth street. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.-Chas. A. John-son, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue MONTREAL, CAN.-J. M. Couture, 793
 Mount Royal avenue.
 NEWARK, N. J.-A. P. Wittel, 78

spective localities and to write to the	Previously acknowledged\$82.78	DE LEON'S ITINERARY.	der the co-operative commonwealth	ROCKVILLE, CONNGus Raisch, 87	plan yet evolved to get at the working	205 1-2 South Main street.
State Committee for same as they are	T. Lewis, Otterville		will be for everyone who works. Don't	SAN ANTONIO. TEXFrank Lettner,	class. The press of our party is its	
now ready.	F. E. Stover, Otterville	The New York State Executive Com-	miss the opportunity to hear him, it	207 Matagorda street.	backbone and woe to any that would	NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR
Comrades and sympathizers are re-	r. E. Stover, Otterville	mittee has decided upon the following	will cost you nothing, perhaps your	SAN DIEGO, CAL George Edwards.	cripple it." This comrade writes an	Party meets every second and fourth
quested to push the plan of the Wash-	Charles Internet of the second	tour for Daniel De Leon, the party's can-	emancipation from wage slavery.	1,529 D street.	extended letter of endorsement of the	Saturday evenings, at S. L. P. head-
ington State Executive Committee.	Total\$83.78	didate for governor of New York. Com-	Committee,	SAN FRANCISCO, CALJohn Robert- son, 832 Howard street; E. W. Carpenter,	plan.	quarters, 349 State street, Ernest T.
It was decided that during the cam-	D. Ross, Treasurer N. E. C.	rades, friends and sympathizers are		151 'Phird street	Comrade Anton of Philadelphia,	Oakley, Organizer, 17 Wooster Pl.
paign the State Committee shall meet	September. 22, 1902.	urged to make arrangements accordingly.	GREATER BOSTON, MASS.	SAN PERDO, CAL Alexander Muhl-	sends a list of twenty names and says:	Westville branch meets every third
every Wednesday evening.		and do their utmost to make the meet-		berg.	"I expect to get a great many more."	
Emil Mueller, Secretary.	SPECIAL FUND	ings successful in every respect.	The entertainment committee of	SAN JOSE, CAL Fred Hamann, 42	Comrade Wiedoeft of Detroit se-	Tuesday, at St. Joseph's hall, Visitors welcome.
a president and a second se	As per circular letter September 3.	A REPORT POLICY OF A REPORT	Greater Boston will hold its next meet-	ST. LOUIS, MO-John J. Ernst. 2.219	cured ten names without trouble.	visitors welcome.
GENERAL COMMITTEE.	1901.	October 6-Beethoven Hall, New York	ing Sunday, October 5, 3 p. m., at Sec-	North Tenth street ; John Neumann, S10	Comrade Hellberg of Somerville,	
	Previously acknowledged\$6,465.68	City.	tion Lynn headquarters.	North Tenth street; John Neumann, S10 Julia st.; Chas. Grrupp, S08 Geyer ave. ST. I'AUL, MINN.—Samuel Johnson, 594	Mass., got twenty names in two days.	SECTION CLEVELAND, O., S. L. P., holds
Section New York, Socialist Labor	C. A. Johnson, Minneapolis,	October 8-Brooklyn.	Delegates will be expected to make	ST. PAUL, MINASamuel Johnson, 594	He writes that even the getting of the	public agitation meetings every Sunday
Party.	Minnesota 5.00	October 9-Staten Island.	final returns on the Oak Island picnic	Jackson street. SALEM, MASS John White, American	names is good propaganda work.	afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontario
A regular meeting of the above com-	F. Delmastro, New Haven,	October 10-Yonkers.	tickets. Comrades holding money or	House 23 Church street.	Comrade Northrop of Pawtucket ex-	street, top floor.
mittee was held in The Daily People	Connecticut 10.00	October 11-t'eekskill.	tickets, who cannot connect with dele-	SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH P. C. Nel- son, 1.642 Major avenue.	presses his delight with the new plan.	
building, 2-6 New Reade street, Man-	Dr. C. W. House, Auburn N. Y. 3.50	October 12-Newburg.	gates, are requested to forward same	SCHENECTADY, N. Y J. S. Weinber-		BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie County, S.
hattan, on Saturday, September 27,		October 13, 14 and 15-Albany and	to the undersigned.	man Box 557	Space will not permit us to give the	L. P., meets first and third Saturdays, S
1903. at 8.30 p. m. Chairman, Donald	Branch Union Hill, N. J 2.00 John Kaufman, Guttenburg,	Troy.	Amos P. Jones,	SEATTLE, WASHWm. H. Walker, 733 Flifteenth avenue.	names of more than these few of the	p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near
Ferguson: vice - chairman, Samuel		October 16-Schenectady.	200 Bradford street, Everett, Mass.	SOUTH NORWALK, CONNEmil Singe-	many comrades who are hustling for	Genesee street. Everybody welcome.
Winner	New Jersey	October 17-Amsterdam.		wald, 178 Ely aenue. SI'RINGFIELD, MASS F. A. Nagler,	The Monthly People. We have selected	
Minutes of the previous meeting were	John Carney, New York City25 Part receipts of picnic held by	October 18-Johnstown.	CANADIAN S. L. P.	SPRINGFIELD, MASSF. A. Nagier,	those above, merely to give an idea of	PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345.
adopted as read.		October 19Gloversville.	Regular meeting of the N. E. C., C.	141 Highland street. SUTERSVILLE, PACyrll Sistek. SYRACUSE, N. YJ. Trainor, Room 14,	how The Monthly People has taken	S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, S p.
One new delegate was seated; eight-	Brooklyn Branches, Sept. 1 35.00	October 20-Utica.	Corbin in the chair. Absent and ex-	SYRACUSE, N. Y J. Trainor, Room 14,	hold everywhere. We know that those	m., at headquarters, 110 Eddy street, San
een new members were elected.	Part proceeds picnic Scanda-	October 21 and 22-Syracuse.	cused, Darch; without excuse, Forbes.	Myers Block. TAUTON, MASS John W. Allen, 7 Weir	not mentioned here will not feel slight-	Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Vis-
A call for a general vote was re-	navian Social Club, Boston. , 125.00-	October 23-Watertown,	Minutes of last regular and special	street.	ed, as the genuine Socialist is satis-	itors are welcome.
seived from the New York State	C. H. Dana, Hopedale, Mass 1.00	October 24-Auburn.	meetings adopted as read.	TACOMA, WASH Louis Schroeder.	fled to know that the performance of	itors are welcome.
Executive Committee on the question	John Low, Moline, Ill	October 25-Rochester.	Communications: From Kuhu, New	Room 6, Armory Block.	duty well done is its own reward.	
of establishing a mileage fund to send	Twenty-eighth A. D., N. Y. C 1.50	October 26 and 27-Buffalo.	York, containing proposition of the	Room 6, Armory Block. TORONTO, ONT., CANADA.—Charles Kemp, 209 Chestnut street.	We would again call the attention of	SECTION CHICAGO, S. L. P Head-
delegates to the State convention. The	B. Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y 5.00		Washington S. E. C. to raise funds for		and a bill commute to the such that	quarters 118 Fifth avenue, (third
. call was received and referred to the	R. Koeppel, Cleveland, O, 2.00,	S. L. P. SUPPLIES.	Daily People. The secretary was in-	nue, No. Troy, N. Y. UNION HILL, N. JOtto Becker, 348	owing to the postal regulations which	floor front). City Central Commit-
assembly districts for action.	Section Troy, N. Y 9.00			Broadway.	bar daily and monthly papers in the	tee meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m.
The City Executive Committee re-	Thirty-fifth A. D., N. Y. C 1.75	Dues cards, per 100\$.40	structed to reply that we are acting along lines of Auxiliary League; from	UTICA, N. Y John Rapp, 23 Niagara	cities in which they are published,	State Committee meets every sec-
ported that proposition had been re-	Boheminan Branch part of pic-	Application cards, per 100	Woodley, Toronto, containing receipts of	avenue.	from second class privileges, we cannot	ond and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m.
ceived by it touching upon the composi-	nic proceeds 15.00	Platforms, per 1000 (4-rige leaflet) 1.50	money paid for legal talent in the Ham-	VANCOUVER, B. CJ. Thomson, P. O. WATERBURY, CONNA. S. Fogelson,	accept subscriptions to The Monthly	Visitors welcome. W. Berns, Org.,
tion of the National Executive Commit-	Justus Ebert 10.00		ilton case, also bearing on the methods	80 N. Elm street.	People in Greater New York, except in	12 Wilmot avenue.
	Alex Muhlberg, San Pedro, Cal. 4.25	Rubber stamps (regular size), each67 Orders should be accompanied by cash.		WATERTOWN, N. Y Jacob Mires, 1	the boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and	· ····································
tee; the central idea of the propositions	A. Young, Altoona, Pa	To keep credit accounts for trifling	to attack the by-law. After carefully	Moffet street.	Richmond. A number of lists have been	SECTION CANTON, O., S. L. P., meets
was that the National Executive Com-	M. Zeak, Altoona, Pa	amounts is a useless waste of time and	considering the merits of the advice given it was decided to table this communica-	WILKINSBURG, PAJ. A. McConnell, WINNIPEG, MAN., CANTennant For-	received from Brooklyn, and several	second and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m.,
mittee be composed of one delegate	Otto Ruckser, New York City. 1.00	postage, spent in endeavoring to collect	tion until we correspond with Section	tune, 65 Kate street.	comrades there are hustling.	in Union hall, 118 North Piedmont street.
from each organized State; considera-	Frank Mendro, Brooklyn	several times over a small sum of 25 or	Hamilton in the matter.	WOBURN, MASS N. Peter Nellson, 35 Garfield avenue.	So far as can be determined now	All are welcome. Discussion invited.
tion of this question had occupied two	the second s	50 cents.		WONSOCKET, R. I Frank L. Fogarty,	The Monthly People will appear about	and here biscussion invited.
sessions of the committee, and owing to	\$6,700.43	Address all orders to Henry Kuhn.	Philip Courtenay, Rec. Sec'y.	265 Front street. YONKERS. N. YPeter Jacobson, 3	October 15. There is yet lots of time	anomias an import to miscourse and
iss importance and the imminence of the	CIENTER AT MORE	2-6 New Reade street, New York City.	Statements of the statement of the state	Palisade avenue.	to get subscriptions, and it will be to	SECTION SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, S. L. PHeadquarters, 1514 First avenue, uear
campaign, it was decided to lay over	GENERAL VOTE.	-O New Meade street, New Tork City.		ransad- areas	the reader's advantage, as well as ours.	Pike street Meets Wadnandaws P
further consideration until after elec-	SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, STATE OF NEW YORK.	The Property of the second	FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.	SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, ATTEN-	to start him with the first number.	
tion		IMPORTANT NOTICE!	An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.	TION!	The interest with which our speakers	win. II. Walker, Financial Sec'y, 733 Fif.
A letter was received from what pur-	To the Sections of the Socialist La-	We cannot receive subscriptions for	MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP	Section Essex County will hold an	are being heard, the large sales of	teenth avenue.
ported to be Section Alleghany County,	bor Party of New York, State of New	The Monthly People for readers in	has been used for over SIXTY TEARS by MILLIONS	important meeting on Sunday, October	literature at meetings, and the in-	Constant distant and the second of the second se
Pennsylvania, Socialist Labor Party,		Greater New York, except in Brooklyn,	MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been mad for over SILTY TEARA by MILLIONS of MOTHS as for their CHILDERN WILLIA TETTI- ING WITH PREFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMM, ALLAYS AND FAITY CURES WIND COLIG, and is the best remedy for DIABERCL, Sold by Druggings in avery part of the weld, Resure and act for MRS. WINSCONFILMS. SOUTHING SUPERIOR	5. at headquarters, at 3 p. m. All can-	quiries about the movement that are	SOCIALIST COLLEGE CLUBS.
dated September 15, 1902. As the date	Comrades: You are hereby called	Queens and Richmond boroughs. The	CHILD, SOPTERS the GUME, ALLAYS AL PAINT	didates for Assembly, Mayor, etc., must	coming in to this office, indicate that	
was subsequent to the date on which		postal regulations provide that postage	DIARBHCEA Sold by Draggists in avery part of	be present to sign election papers. Coun-	the time for Socialist agitation was	The University of Wisconsin Socialist club
that organization withdrew from the	tion:	of one cent per copy be affixed for de-	MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.	ty Committee meets in "the morning at	never better. The Monthly People	desires to correspond with any Socialist
party, the communication was tabled.	"After this date due stamps shall be	livery in the territory which we have	MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,	10 a. m. W. Walker.	comes at the opportune moment. Push	clubs of college students.
The draft of a reply to F. Norton	paid for at the rate of fifteen cents per	excepted. Business Management.	Santir-Fire Conte a Britia	Organizer.	The Monthly People.	Daniel W. Hoan, Secretary, 521 State
						Prevery damageday, 11 Ma