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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1902.

PRICE TWO CENTS

ENCOURAGING SIGNS OF A LARGE S. L. P. VOTE IN

MASSACHUSETTS.

Great Working Class Interest Manifested-Working Class Discontent so Great That Additional Speakers Are Required-Close Attention Paid to the Spokesmen of Class Conscious Socialism.

Boscial to The Dally People. Boston, Mass., Oct. 8.—If the S. L. P. es not poll a larger vote than ever in husetts this year, those of us whe are pushing the fight will have been very much out in our calculations. As election day approaches we are more and more day approaches we are more and more encouraged by the interest aroused by our meetings, the large crowds attending them, the close attention paid to the speakers and above all the healthy sale

of literature. Owing to the activity of the hardwork-ing comrades of Greater Boston, members of the S. E. C. and Section Boston, we have this year a large campaign fund and have this year a large campaign fund and han ever before. If the comrades all over the State will

do their duty in the matter of distribut-ing the leaflets with which we intend to flood the State (and there is no reason why they shouldn't), without a doubt a large when with a collet

they shouldn't), without a doubt a large rote will be polled. In order to take the fullest advantage of the widespread spirit of discontent which is rife at the present time even in "prosperons" (?) Massachusetts, the S. E. C., in addition to the tour being made by Comrade M. T. Berry, our candidate ter Governor, has also arranged to send Comrades Joseph F. Malloney and S. J. Franch on a tour of the principal cities and to was. nd towns.

and there is no doubt but that their and there is no doubt but that their a will prove very effective. We can the the fate of the poor Kangaroo n this team besieges any of its ngholds, particularly Malloney with powerful oratory and inimitable wit.

O, Kangaroo! O, Kangaroo! hearts are aching now for you, You'll have to skip before their guns rabbit from the sportsman runs.

O, Kangaroo! O, Kangaroo! What a lashing is in store for you. Last night Malloney and French held touch at Custle Square in this city for nearly two hours to an audience which at one time was fully 000, while about 400 of those never moved from the time Comrade Malloney started to speak till he meting closed

meeting closed. Jamrade M. G. Power opened the meet-at 5 p. m. and introduced S. J. Freuer Lawrence, who made a short speed plaining why Socialists are so persist ation, and how we rec and institutions in all past times on a result of the changes times that the changes of of the me another vate to coltraining of those means of pro-terning of those means of pro-terning the brought about only king class acting as a class-ody under the bauber of the body under th Labor Party.

a large crowd bad gathered athered. an introduced, position of the Pure and Simpler Threatens to Shoot Speaker-Coates Sneaks

Denver, Col., Sept. 28 .- The past week will be long remembered as a historymaking period in the working class novemen

Section Denver, S. L. P., held three street meetings, and at all of them the class struggle was pointed out in a forcible manner, passing even's being used as object lessons.

The 'party's attention was turned to that many-named party known as "So-claust," "Municipal," and so forth and "Do Do's." They were publicly chal-lenged to come before the working class and show wherein they had any claim to the working class the workers' vote.

The meeting was held on the corner of Sixteenth and Arapaboe streets, and was opened by the secretary of the Arapaboe unty campaign committee. After opencounty campaign committee. After open-ing the meeting and stating its objects, the speaker reviewed the "party's" work for the week, showing up the "Do Do's" doings, and again challenged them, when one O'Sherh, "the blind Socialist ora-tor," stepped to the front and said he accepted the challenge. Another, com-rade thereupou-took the platform so as to leave the challenger and challenge to leave the challenger and challenged to arrange details.

to arrange details. State secretary Chas. H. Chase was called in as adviser, and Mr. O'Shern was asked if he officially represented his party. He said he represented it indi-vidually, and when he was pressed to get the party to indorse him, he said he was just ready to leave for a trip to Cripple Creek. The growd was informed that the S. L. P. would not discuss the

situation with Mr. O'Shern until his party backed him up. Then the speaker turned his attention to the labor misleaders. He went over their records in detail, beginnig with Sam Gompers, and going down the list. He got down to the Colorado list, and brought up the name of Lieutenant Gov-ernor. D. C. Coates, and was showing how Coates had stumped the State for Thomas for governor, after that gentle-man had called the workers at Hull Hill "rioters and anarchists.". Some one informed the speaker that Coates was in the crowd. Then the speaker said: "I am glad that Coates is present to defend himself," and then Mr. Coates called out: "You are a dirty contemptible liar." And one Locher, as marchite and a member of Typographical Union No: 49, yelled out; "Theat's so; you are a dirty liar, and I can prove it." Thereupon the speaker said: "Mr. Coates can have the stand to prove his position," sad pro-ceeded with his talk unruffied, and held the second with his talk unruffied, and held the crowd's attention for about one and

a half hours. After that he called for questions, and a worker asked him: "How do you know Eugene V. Debs had twenty-two rall-road passes in his possession?" When the question had been answered, together with others on different subjects, the speaker said: "Mr. Coates can now have the stand," and asked that gentleman to come forward. But, lo! he had gone. "Then it was suggested that "Mr. Locher" he given the stand," and the speaker said: "All right," and got down, giving five minutes, as is the party's custom

Mr. Locher came forward and mounted the stand, and there is where the scene began. Lo, and behold. Talk about hilngsgatel "This man is a dirty liar, a bum,

a tramp, and is utterly unutterable, and represents but that contemptible Social-ist Labor Party. I am a member of Ty-pographical Union No. 49, and I have a



St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 10 .- Score one Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 10 .- Daniel De more victory for the Socialist Labor Party. The Supreme Court has just Leon, the candidate for Governor, addressed to-night a large and enthusiastic rendered its decision prohibiting the de-coy duck "Socialist" party from using the name Socialist on the official ballot. The Court decides that the ticket headed open air meeting near Getty square. The spech made clear that the organizations of labor run by the labor lieutenants of by our candidate, Van Lear, for Govthe capitalist class ran into a blind alley. ernor, is the only one entitled to the use Under the capitalist system the capitalof the name Socialist on the official bal-lot: The S. L. P. State Committee ists have to sell their goods obedient to the law of supply and demand; it was, therefore, folly to demand of them that fought the freaks to a finish and we

Special to The Daily People Hartford, Conn., Oct. 11 .- Since Sunday, the 5th, Mr. Chas. Ufert, of Jersey City, has been in this city representing the Kangaroos and making labor-fakir speeches to an innocent public for the polynominal party. Having a lively campaign on hand we could not attend to the gentleman until last night. We found him on a place we had opened up, holding forth to a limited number of people and praising John Mitchell, the

LICKED AGAIN.

The "Volkszeitung" Pleads Guilty in Court.

The suit of Fritz Brauckmann against the "New York Volkszeitung," for libel, instituted about eighteen months ago, came up yesterday for trial in Part VII of the Supreme Court before Judge Giegerich and a jury. The upshot was that the "Volkszeitung" caved in. It has to pay \$50 and the costs of the case, amounting to a good deal more.

The suit arose from the "Volkszeitung's" false pretences that its colection of Kangaroos was the Socialist Labor Party. Brauckmann was treas-urer of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, S. L. P., and as such had in his possession about \$50 of the party's moneys, at the time that the "Volkszeitung" crew set themselves up as the S. L. P. and tried to steal the party's name. This bogus organization de-manded the money from Brauckmann. He, as an honorable man, refused and held the money for the bona fide S. L. P. organization of the Twentyeighth Assembly District. Thereupon the bogus body went through the farce of expelling him and the "Volks-zeitung" together with its English poodle reported the action of the bogus body, calling Brauckmann an embez-zler. On the ground of this publication Brauckmann instituted the libel uit above named against the paper for the vindication of his character, and won, thus placing the official stamp of libeler upon the libelous "Volkszeitung," and serving one more whipping administered to the concern in its attempt to kidnap the Socialist Labor Party.

DE LEON IN RICHMOND.

Grand Army Hall Filled to Hear the Socialist Labor Party Candidate for Governor.

Special to The Daily People.

Port Richmond, Staten Island, Oct. 9. -The Grand Army Hall of this place had all seats filled this evening with an appreciative audience of workingmen gathered together by the call of the Socialist Labor Party of Richmond County. The speaker was Daniel De Leon, the Party's candidate for Governor. He was prompty introduced by the chairman. Taking up the conditions brought on and revealed by the coal strike, and using them for his illustrations, the speaker explained the mechanism of capitalist society. He then took up the political parties in the field. The Republican party, he showed, was openly for continuing the present social system, and the speaker showed that to be an impossibility: a smash-up was inevitable along the Republican line As to the Democratic party, he showed that, while it favored the continuance of the present system, it sought to put on the mask, of a change. That gave De Leon the opportunity to rip up the Democratic plank for the nationalization of the anthracite fields. He showed that plank to be a double-dyed snare and delusion. Then he took up and exposed the Social Democratic party, limiting himself to its official acts of political corruption: a party, that claims to be in the field to overthrow the existing system of capitalism, cannot allow its candidates to run on the tickets of the Re-

ENDORSEMENT OF OLD PARTY CANDIDATES. A Strategic Move-How It Was Ac-

FAKIRS BALKED.

SCHENECTADY S. L. P. PREVENTS

complished-Carroll Sees the Army of "General Electric Light" Employs-Addresses Two Meetings

Schenectady, N. Y., Oct. 10 .- I arrived

here on Wednesday, the Sth of October, and went to the home of Comrade Charles Gyatt, on Albany street, and although he was at work, I was given a hearty welcome by his father and other members of the family. After having a talk with Mr. Gyatt, he proposed that we take a walk over to the works of the General Electric Company, to see the working men as they marched out when the whistle blew. So together we started for the main gateway. We arrived at the gate at twenty minutes past five o'clock, and already the procession had started. As it came through the gateway, the procession presented the appearance of a busy street flooded with men and boys, women and girls. Mr. Gyatt informed me that those coming were peo-ple who were on piece work; that I would see the real force come when the whistle blew at half-past five. So I stood there for the next ten minutes waiting, the procession moving along. Street, cars lined up as they do in front of the ball grounds or at a circus. Wagons of the old farm style were seen going past, the drivers of which, my escort informed me, were going up to another entrance to wait for their brothers, fathers, and sis-ters who worked in the works. 1 called Mr. Gyatt's attention to the large number coming out, but he said, "Oh, just wait till the whistle blows; there are about 10,000 of them to come out," and, sure enough, at the blow of the whistle they did come. Never before did I see such a crowd of wage slaves. A solid mass poured out for the next half hour. All ages, creeds, colors and nationalities rubbed elbows as they passed through the gates. That, of course, made no dif-ference to their master; all that concerned him was the amount of labor power each one had left imbedded in the materials upon which they had worked. Young men and boys with high collars, smoking cigarettes, the dude office clerk with a cigar in his mouth, strutting along with the air of a millionaire, such as one might see along Fifth avenue, New Lork, on a sunny day. No doubt he was one of those chaps who get \$7 per week, and talks about "our" plant and "our" help. Old men with clay pipes, corn cobs and all kinds of pipes, running and jump-ing, each one trying to catch the car or home first. From the young girls in short dresses to the old maid who shocked at the antics of her foolish young sisters, they were all there. Small boys stood outside the gate shouting the names of the different yellow journals, and as I watched those poor slaves grab for their favorite sheet, those slimy capitalist pa-pers which praise the police and militia when they club and shoot the worker, which advertise for scabs when they go on strike, I wondered how these workers could be so eager to read them. But theu we must remember that "organized la bor" has endorsed them and that the editors have "seen the "labor leade When the workers once understand that to be the truth, they will take no stock in the "labor leader" or the "Socialist Democrat, but will read the paper of his own class, the organs of the S. L. P. Then they would have the politics of their class in the union and thus abolish wage slavery. We held a very successful meeting in the evening, and the next evening also in the same place. As the boys are hust-ling here and filing nomination papers, our force of speakers was short, so we closed our meeting about half past nine, ard, as the local press announced the Kangs were holding a meeting in Police Court Hall (in City Hall), we decided to take a look at the circus, but io and behold, when we arrived, although it was in a good warm hall, the meeting was over. A few of the Kangs stood around, but one of our comrades, who had arrived there at about 9 o'clock, said they were just about getting through when he came in. The audience, he said, con-sisted of about thirty people; and what did he hear? Kastenhuber, the chairman, was talking about our meeting on the He was common the evening before. telling those present that, if that fellow who talked against the "union." for the S. L P. last night did so in some "union towns" he would get mobbed.

and their effects

alt principally with the coal strike m and aboved wherein the fine of that aspirant for presidential the soft-coal baron. Marcus Aua of that a that appirant for presidential he soft-coal baron, Marcus Au-anna, lay behind the present pointed out to the andieuce connection with his friend and John Mitchell, in the Clcic

II, he showed, must either be a guarands or a miserable fakir; her if he did not know that the ith their immense voing strength plure the political power and use ir own class interest, with inf-Id capture the political power and use in their own class interest, with inf-idy greater effect then striking on the nomic field whist the political power ained in the hand of the capitalist s; and the latter if he did know, and refore wilfully acts as does he and its of his lik in allowing the miners lect their economic masters to political er, and thus place the sume in the elect their economic masters to political wer, and thus place the guns in the nds of the class which otherwise would unable to defend itself, but because this, are not only able to do so, but a is addition crush the class whose vast merical strength, if rightly used, would

moved through the crowd with late and sold twenty-three, besides in fund from a New York friend Simon Ecker. indication of at is Malloney was speaking, Comrad

As an rom our agitation, your cor-has been told by Comrade it since a meeting not before , held last Thursday at Hayes arlestown, at which Comrade poke to fully 500 persons for nd a hair, he has been ap-y some twenty of those who d who desired to get in touch iny organization and expressed ion of joining it.

lean record. I have been a Socialist for years, and was only out of the move-ment three years, while I held a political job. If I was not straight my union would call me down, and as there is a member present, I leave if to him." And he continued a considerable time over five he continued a considerable time over five minutes. The crowd yelled, "Put him out; put him out.

pecial to The Daily People.

meetings last Saturday night, at the cor-ner of Church and George streets. These When the speaker asked Locher to being larger at each meeting. Comrades being larger at each meeting. Comrades Mercer, of Bridgeport, and Oatley, of New Haven, our candidate for Governor, tep down, he got excited and yell "You dirty cur; you contemptible liar." When the speaker approached the stand to take possession, then Mr. Locher's rage reached white heat, and he yelled were the speakers of the evening, and they certainly did justice to the meetat the top of his voice: "I'll put a ball in your head, you cur," and reached for his hip pocket, as if to draw a gun. Then the S. L. P. speaker called for a

ing. An audience of at least 600 working men listened to them from 8 to 10.30 o'clock, and many questions were asked policeman to remove the lunatic, but strange to relate there was none in eight. and answered satisfactorily. Forty-four pamphlets were sold.

out victorious.

As the crowd was somewhat excited and foolish, a party member told the speaker to stay by the stand, and an of-Comrade Mercer without doubt opened the eyes of many of the workingmen pres-ent when he showed up the traitorous speaker to stay by the stand, and an of-ficer would be found, and immediately proceeded to hunt one. Upon leaving the crowd the member spied an officer rapidly walking down Sixteenth street. After yelling "Officer, officer "the workby granding of the how acts of the labor fakirs, as, for instance, John Mitchell, who, as President of the United Mine Workers, on strike, tells the miners that they can win their strike by using only their economic arm by striking and starving themselves, thereby advising them to use their weakest wea-

Sixteenth street. After yelling "Officer," the worthy guardian of the law, attracted, turned and asked, "What is wrong?" When informed he went to the meeting, and when he came up to the stand, said: "Whose stand is this?" When informed that it was the property of the S. L. P., and that the present oc-urance their state is bell pon, instead, as he should have done, were he honest, to advise them to use their all-powerful arm, the political arm, the ballot, and vote class-consciously, as they strike class-consciously. His points were frequently applauded. Comrade Oatley gave special attention cupant had said he would put a ball in the S. L. P. man's head, the officer during his remarks to the bogus Socialist party, warning the workingmen to becommanded, "Get down." He then went through Mr. Locher's pockets, but ound no gun. After consu with that gentleman, the officer took his leave, leaving the disturber to continue his vio-

party, warning the workingmen to be-ware and not be taken in by these freaks and masqueraders. He showed their his-tory, reciting their crooked acts one after another, and how these people wanted the votes of the workers. They are judged by their actions, and their record proves their worth. Oatley was also fre-quently applanded. nt demonstrations. But the S. L. P. an again took the stand and proceeded to point out the situation in grand style, and used the incident to clinch the position of the S. L. P. The crowd cherred often and loudig.

they buy the goods they need under some other law. The goods they need are, among other things, labor power. The supply of labor ever grew more in excess of the demand. It follows that the wages MERCER AND OATLEY Pour Hot Shot in Labor Fakirs and Bogus Socialists at New Haven. of the workers had to decline. The old parties were analyzed and shown to be New Haven, Oct. 7 .- Section New Hathe props of the capitalist system. The Prohibition party was exposed as both ven held another one of its successful capitalistic and with a cart-before-the horse style of reasoning. And the cor-rupt political record of the Social De-

mocracy was taken up in good style. At the close of the speech a number of questions were put. These gave occasion to illustrate more fully the economic tenets of Socialism. The meeting was a great uccess. The sympathizers, friends and mem-bers of the Socialist Labor Party are urged to make a systematic and thorough

distribution of campaign literature. In addition to the leaflet "S. L. P. vs. S. D. P.," the Party has issued a valuable leaflet on "Workingmen and Trusts" P.," the Party has issued a valuation leaflet on "Workingmen and Trusts" that ought to be placed in the house of every workingman in the country, es-pecially in the industrial sections. The Party has also issued in New York State the "Letter of Acceptance" of its section for Comparent David De Leon candidate for Governor, Daniel De Leon, which deals with the "issues" of the campaign from the standpoint of scientific Socialism. Dodgers, containing State tickets and instructions to voters, have also been published. All these should be delivered to workingmen by means of a house to house canvas. Let

all who are not speakers perform this work, and much good will be accomplished in this manner.

The Schenectady Trades Assembly has unanimously voted to recommend affiliated unions the expulsion of national guardsmen. That's correct. Now, then, to be logical, the Schenectady Trades Assembly should expel those unions and ently applauded. omrade Marick acted as chairman and the capitalist parties who control and di-ted the meeting with a short address. rect the national guard.

people and praising some here. When he had finished his funny stories he started to sell his shoddy literature, viz., "Merie England" and one of the Rev. Vail's great mental productions. Ufert, as far as my experience with

him goes, understands the art of dodging to perfection when put in a corner. When asked, "What is the relation between Mark Hauna and Mitchell?" he replied he did not know. "Eichmann case?" He had been expelled. "When and where was this published?" He couldn't answer. He was asked, "How about Hochn of St. Louis having joined the deputy sheriffs during the street-car strike?" Now watch out for the genuine Kan-garoo, who think we are as ignorant as they are. Quick as lightning came the answer: "He did, and what would you Think of "drafting" deputy ?" Think of "drafting" deputy sheriffs! There is humor in politics too, for that was the best joke I have heard for some time. Comrade Clobansky held him fast and tight in the corner and there and then he began to use such abusive language against the S. L. P. as I never before, whereupon we challenged him to debate the differences and merit of the two partis, we offering to pay all expenses. But there was no "go" as he was well aware what the result would

"What did Mr. Carey do in the legislature of Massachusetts when that in-famous injunction was hurled against the striking teamsters of Boston?" Answer: "Nothing that I know of. What did he do?" "Nothing," we auswered, "instead of moving the impeachment of that judge who issued the injunction, within a week he was rending the air

with his stupid arguments against an act of international politeness towards Prince Henry of Prussia." That was a bull's-eye shot. That was no Daily People lie. That hit hard. To get out of the corner, Ufert turned

to Comrade Clobansky asking: "Do you know a young fellow who ran away from Bayonne with \$20 of the section's his armory record.

publican and Democratic parties, the very parties that uphold capitalism, with-out convicting itself as a fraud; and that is just what the Social Democracy had This the speaker showed by the done. enumeration of a long list of well-attested political log-rollings of the Social Demoeratic party with the old parties. As to the Prohibitionist party, the speaker referred to his debate with Dr. Funk in Prohibition Park, Staten Island, which

debate was attended by more than one in to-night's audience. Driven back from one false position to another, the Prohibitionist Dr. Funk took refuge behind the declaration that "it was better for the workingman to die sober than to die The Prohibition party looked drupk." to the dying, not the living of the work-There remained but one Party, the Socialist Labor Party, which, differently from Republicans, Democrats and Pro hibs, demanded the unconditional sur render of the capitalist class; and, unlike the Social Democratic party, did not traffic with Socialism in corrupt deals with the capitalist parties. The speech was received with emphatic applause.

A good deal of literature was sold and campaign leaflets distributed. A lone Social Democrat in the audience, who had come to smash the speaker with questions, quietly left the meeting at its C. close.

The oiled brick as a substitute for coal is all the rage. But care must be taken to get the right kind of brick or else it will be a gold brick.

money?" This vicious assault on Com-

rade Clobansky would have told with the audience, but the organizer of Section Bayonne happened to be present and said: "That is a lie." At this juncture the police sergeant dissolved the meeting. Comrades all over the country ought to use that indictment against Carey, as it is well fit to illustrate and emphazise Taurus.

The Trades Council had a lively meeting Wednesday evening over the question of "No Politics in the Union." A resolution was to be introduced endorsing all union candidates for office. Some of our candidates are compelled to belong to the union.

The fakirs knew what would happen if such a resolution passed. There were candidates on the Republican, Democratic, Social Democratic and Socialist Labor Party tickets. The fakirs knew that th Socialist Labor Party candidates would come out and refuse to accept the endorsement and point out the facts to the voters, and if they then attempted to endorse any one party, there would be a row, as the Socialist Labor Party would get up and show why they should not. So the poor fakirs are travelling a hard road in this town. The boys after them, and more developments will be seen later on.

W. H. Carroll.

WEEKLY PEOPLE: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1902.



12"

CARROLL HOLDS GOOD MEET-INGS IN THE CAPITAL CITY.

Capitalist Ownership Exposed-The Bryan Democrat and the Letter Carriers-The Arsenal at Watervliet "Big Injunction" and the Arm and Hammer of the S. L. P.

Special to The Daily People.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 8 .- The S. L. P. of Albany held a very large open air meeting Monday evening, October 6. Comrade Jas. C. Scheehan, organizer of Section Albany, was the first speaker. He pointed out the nature of the class uggle, manifested in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, and the strike of motormen and conductors along the lines of the Hudson Valley R. R. He also spoke of the organized scabbery of the pure and simple unions, hauling militia to assist the capitalists, the union men on the railroads hauling scab coal, and pointed out the only way out of the present con-ditions, viz., the lines laid down by the S. L. P. for the abolition of the wage system and the social ownership of the land capital.

We had the best of attention and sold ten pamph lets. At the close of the meetten pamphiets. At the close of the meet-ing one old chap was with us and wanted everything run by the government like the letter carriers, for they had every-thing they wanted. The audience applauded as we pointed out that the letter carriers were slaves

to the government, because to-day it was a capitalist government, run in the interest of the capitalist class; that the letter carriers had raised money through their pure and simple unions to go and beg the same chaps whom they had elected to office to please pass some law

in their interest. The old gent, who proved to be a Bryan Democrat, did not know this fact, much to the amusement of the crowd. The policemen present laughed outright, when it was pointed out how brave they were in saving lives at fires and in clubbing strikers, but they did that not because they liked the job, but because they were slaves to the capitalist government as was demonstrated when they desired some change in their condition. They then went and asked some old ladies' newing society to call and ask the Mayor to picase see if he would not help them, as was done in New York city a short

time ago. When we passed leaflets around the close, the policemen all accepted ith "thanks" the literature of their

class, i. e., the slave class. We adjourned the meeting to Lieder-kranz Hall, where a ball held under the suspices of Section Alhany County, S. L. ruspices of Section Albany County, S. L. P., was in progress. Quite a number of young men who had listened to the S. L. P. speakers came along, and among them was also the old gentleman of the Democratic faith. He seemed to enjoy himself as well as any of the boys. "Well, you fellows are, not the worst in the world, anyhow," he said, which roes to prove how the sentiment of men is bound at no distant time to crystalize incomes advocacy of our principles.

respen advocacy of our principles. Yesterday, October 7, I went to Water-list. The United States Arsenal is here. Commade Alexander, of Albany, book me all through the factory, where next, Commerce Accentication of the second me all through the factory, where our brother wage shaves are engaged in making instruments which the capitalist class intend we shall use to murder our brother workers of other lands, so that they (the capitalist class) may sell the unplue products of those wage, slaves who work in the slave pens of the mation, producing value in the form of clothes, shoes, and various other commodities which the capitalists desire to change into the money form of value, in order that they may be able to capit them-mires with more perfected machinery, whereby they will be able to compel their wage slaves, fewer in number, to produce a larger amount of value, and thus give them the opportunity to surround themarger amount of value, and thus give m the opportunity to surround them-res and their families with all the lux-the national secretary's office by Com-rade G. A. Hoehn. Comrade L. E. Hil-debrand of the local quorum has also resigned."

"Brother Unionist Teddy" will send Gompers to organize the works and declare a boycott on our paper? or permit Armory Builder Carey to place his sani-

tary label on the gun, and declare the S. L. P. a scab organization? We held an open air meeting in the evening, but, owing to the weather we did not have a large attendanc. Perhaps 150 stood under a large awning which came to the edge of the sidewalk, while the comrades held umbrellas over the speakers. The way those workingmen applauded when the labor, fakirs were nown up, is the only indication needed to show us that we are moving along the orrect line.

One young plugugly, a Democratic heeler, whom all knew, when questions were called for shouted out something about "Whiskers." I told the workingmen, in a confidential manner, that I used to laugh at men who had whiskers before I was old enough to have any of my own. This brought forth some laughter and applause, and the heeler hurled some remark at my head. When I told him that if he only had sense enough to keep his face quiet it might give the hair a chance to grow, the crowd hooted at him, and he sneaked away. Branch Watervliet was only lately or

ganized, and has fifteen members, with more newcomers at each meeting.

I start for Schenectady this morning W. H. Carroll. TROLLEYMEN'S DILEMMA.

Prospects of a Strike Ahead—Death o Socialist Labor Party Worker.

Special to The Daily People. Albany, Oct. 5.—The employes of the United Traction Company of Albany, Troy and vicinity, are on the anxiout seat, with the prospects of trouble

ahead. The Hudson Valley Company are now operating cars on all their own lines with strike breakers, but so far, have made no attempt to run cars over the tracks of the United Traction Company. If they attempt to do so, which it is expected they will do at any time, the employes of the Trac-tion company will have to either work

with scabs or strike. The officials of the United Traction Company say they have leased the ight to use their tracks, from Waterford to Franklin square, Troy, to the Valley Company, and cannot Hudson prevent that company from using them. On the other hand, the men em ployed by the United Traction Company say they will not work on the lines if the Hudson Valley Company attempts to run cars manned by strik-

ers over them. What the result will be remains to be seen.

ing the hypocrisy of the demagogues who boast of the "glorious freedom we Section Albany County, S. L. P., lost one of its members, William Murdock, enjoy living under the folds of the by death on Saturday, October 4. Com-rade Murdock was a victim of the sysstar-spangled banner, etc." The comrade closed by telling those tem of capitalism, being an iron moldwhose excuse for not voting our ticket is that they know nothing about the S. er. Hard work began to tell on him some years ago and his physician ad-

vised him to give up his occupation, but, having a family to support and not being trained to any other kind of work, it was not possible for him to follow the advice given, so he kept on till December, 1900, when he broke down entirely. Since them Comrade Murdock has

been unable to do any kind of work and his two oldest daughters were compelled to leave school and go into factory to support the family on their meager wages. Comrade Mur-dock lingered along until Saturday when the end came, bringing relief to his sufferings. His funeral will take place from his late residence, 258 Liv-His funeral will take ingston avenue, on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. J. E. Alexander.

CROOKS FALLING OUT.

Hoehn Attacks Greenbaum's Integrity and Forces His Resignation.

The Social Democratic Herald in its atest issue prints the following:

ingmen and women to poverty, the poorhouse or a suicide's grave, or makes them food for the ballots of the military strike breakers; and in Ire-"Word is received from St. Louis that Comrade Leon Greenbaum has tendered his resignation as national secretary, as a result of a stormy meeting of the

Connolly also exposed the hyprocrisy of the Irish "fakir" politicians who claiming to represent the Irish people pretend to represent the interests of the working class of Ireland, whereas they represent nothing but the said politicians. His remarks met with frequent applause. A couple of questions relating to the coal strike were answered by Comrade Malloney to the entire satisfaction of those present. Questions bearing on the relations existing between the Home Rulers and the U. I. League were answered by Comrade Connolly. In answering he showed how, when the two organizations were rivals, in the row that went on between them they began telling the truth about and exposing he crookedness of each other with the result that the funds coming in to both fell off altogether, upon the discovery of which they concluded that it was time to make up and so to-day we have the spectacle of men who but recently mercilessly berated one another acting like long lost brothers at a family reunion.

CAMPAIGN GOES MERRILY ON. In Hartford-Open-Air Meetings Every Night.

CONNOLLY IN WOBURN.

Audience Taxes Seating Capacity o

Concert Hall-Answers Irish

Questions.

Woburn, Mass., Oct. 7 .- The seating

capacity of the concert hall in this city

was taxed to its utmost last night at

the meeting arranged for our comrade

Comrade McDermott opened the

neeting and introduced Comrade Jo-

seph F. Malloney, who spoke about

twenty minutes in his usual forcible

and impressive manner, and explained

to the audience that while the meeting

was in the nature of a reception to

the Irish Socialist Republican Party-

the Socialist Labor Party of Ireland-

who would explain the effects of capi-

talist ownership and misrule on the

other side of the ocean, and show the

similarity of those effects to those

arising from the same causes on this

side of the water-the Socialist Labor

Party of America took advantage of

necessity of the workers in this coun-try recognizing that all the ills of Ire-

land are multiplied a hundredfold in the most typical of all capitalist coun-

onvincing manner the fact that labor-

the monarchial countries on the other

He further showed that in both, as a

result of the workings of the capitalist

system, society is divided into antago

nistic classes, and explained the class

interest of each which created the

hemispheres, and dissected the parties

which, in this country, are the political

expression of those interests, and pointed out that while on the Euro-

ean side some of the governmental

forms of feudalism still existed, ye

these forms are but shadows of the

past, the real power being there as here, vested in the hands of the cap-

Before closing, Comrade Malloney

proceeded to disillusionize those pres-

ent who happened to be of the "pa-

triotic Yankee" persuasion, by expos-

L. P. or its principles, that if they

didn't know enough about their class

couldn't explain why they surely couldn't explain why they voted against them, and had better stay at home until they had studied and found

out, before casting their ballots for the candidates of their enemies and thus

helping to rivet more tightly the chains

ready awakened to a realization of

their duty to themselves and the class

The speaker was roundly applauded and when presently the chairman in-

troduced Comrade Connolly the latter

was also greeted with a hearty round

Germany and France, drives the work-

land treats them to starvation, eviction

Connolly delivered

to which they belong.

of applause.

Comrade

and emigration.

wage slavery upon not only themselves, but also upon those who had al-

italist class and its political lackeys.

side.

tries, the United States of America.

from Ireland, James Connolly.

Special to The Daily People. Hartford, Conn., Oct. 9.—The nearer election day approaches the merrier the campaign goes on. After Comrade Corregan left for other parts of the State we were much surprised to receive a young comrade from Bayonne, N. J., who

happened to land in Hartford. Herman Clobansky has a very good volce for open air agitation, a good de-livery, and quite a stock of Socialist knowledge. We, of course, availed ourselves of this opportunity and hold open air meetings every night. Friday, the 3rd, we held forth on Post Office square, Saturday on Trumbull street, to wellsized crowds, and sold some literature and papers. After the meeting we called at a Kang meeting on Village street where Mr. Jamieson addressed a very small gathering of Kangaroos. He was about finishing when we arrived, and the fun began.

James Connolly, the representative of Comrade Clobansky, being unknown to them, was granted the floor, a small chair, and related most of the known corrupt deeds of that corrupt body of political pirates. It was imply great to ee the Kangs exercise the elasticity of their hind legs in jumping and hopping to the utmost. Mr. Jamieson answered, but only the armory question was dis-posed of. A considerable amount of whiskey must have been in his interior, the opportunity, as it never fails to do, to point out to the audience the judging from his actions and the rhetor-ical exertions he made. "The armory question was all right. I would do ex-actly the same thing as Carey did, and I know that each of you would do the same in a given case."

Malloney portrayed in a lucid and Right you are, old boy, all except the red-button men would have acted as you power was equally a commodity aid, for they are traitors to the working bought and sold on the labor market in this so-called "free" republic and in class, and would act as full-fiedged Kangs. After that Comrade Ledmer wanted the floor, but the chairman did neither hear nor see, but beat a hasty

retreat, carrying his platform along. Monday, October 6 we invaded new ter ritory, and had a fine meeting of 300 lis teners in the centre of the working class wards. That meeting was a decided sucsame kind of a class struggle on both

So far we have had no trouble with the police. We notified them of place and time of meeting. Some grumblings about permits were simply ignored. Tuesday, the 7th, we again notified the chief of police that we were going to hold a meeting on the corner of Arch and Main streets. The chief told us that we could not hold a meeting there that night. Why? No reasons given. The comrades considered the situation at eadquarters, and concluded to call the bluff. And we held one of the fines little meetings on that forbidden corner we could wish for, and strict order was preserved by the chairman, in spite of the absent policemen. The meeting was none the worse for it.

The Kangs have Mr. Charles Ufert, of New Jersey, here delivering speeches laudatory of all labor fakirs. ditchell, for instance, is a hero to him, like Justus Schwab, the anarchist, to the Rev. Jonas. We could not attend to him of account of our own meetings, but he'll get his dose all right. Now, at them, comrades!

Taurus.



Nominates Representatives For Sev enth Hampden District-The Coal Situation.

Special to The Daily People.

Section Holyoke has placed in nomilengthy and interesting address internation as Representatives in the Seventh spersed with witty allusions and tell-ing points, showing the international-Hampden District Comrades Henry Cyr and Moritz E. Ruther. ity of capitalism which, in America

The nomination papers, duly signed, were forwarded to the proper authorities. The State nomination papers, containing about 150 signatures, were also forwarded to the State Committee.

Owing to the coal scarcity hereabouts the people are resorting to wood as a makeshift against the threatened in-roads of Jack Frost. This does not seem to be to the liking of the robber breed, whose sympathies, no doubt, are with their kindred coal robber barons, who are having a tussle with their re-bellious wage slaves of the coal mines. Hence, every expedient is being resorted to in order to help the coal barons. The Boston and Albany railroad, now New York Central, has issued orders to raise the price for carrying wood. Hereto-fore the price has been \$1.25 per cord. Under the new order the price will range from \$2 to \$3.60. Orders have also been ed to raise the price of old railroad ties from \$4 to \$8 per hundred.



CARROLL ADDRESSES THE STRIKING TROLLEY MEN.

He Points Out the Quality of Their Boasted Freedom, Analyzes "Trades Unionism" and Explains the Meaning of "Organized Scabbery" to Them-The Engineers' Scab Agreement.

Special to The Daily People.

Ballston, N. Y., Oct. 3 .- I arrived in Albany September 30 and spoke in Rensselaer, which is just across the river from Albany, the same evening.

I found out that Sections Albany and Reasselaer counties had planned for me to go up into the strike district of the Hudson Valley Street Railroad, where the wages slaves have been out for the past'five weeks. This road extends from Troy up the valley to Warrensburg, a distance of about 75 miles. Comrade C. H. Preice, of Albany, has been sent along with me.

We went to Mechanicville, twelve miles from Troy, Wednesday, October 1, and held the first meeting of the S. L. P. there. The street cars were running, but only the deputy sheriffs were riding on them. The poor slaves acted suspicious of us when we tried to get some information of the strike. They said, "You must be careful, warrants are issued if you are heard talking about the strike."

When the meeting was opened the people began to gather, and we had a large crowd, numbering about 300, which was good considering the size of the town. Close attention was paid us while we pointed out the class struggle and showed up their boasted freedom, where a few men in control of the road gave the order and the powers of government was brought to bear upon them How they, "the free born Americans," were at the behest of the capitalist, shut up like a clam; when they, who were born in this valley, dare not open their mouth against the Hudson Valley Street Railroad; they who look down upon the foreigner-the Poles and Hungarians, slaves of the Pennsylvania coal barons, are receiving the same treatment at the hands of the same class with the sand tion of the Democrats and Republicans alike.

The fact that some of the strikers belonged to the militia-which they all knew-that their brother strikers and "unionists" left their positions as conductors and motormen, and went up to the armory and there put on their uni-forms and shouldered their "union-made" gun, loaded with a "union-made" bullet, and then came back and poured it into their faces—was pointed out to them; and when I asked back: "Is that union-ism?" "No," came the response. The Albany strikers, it was shown,

were whipped in a similar manner. The engineers, firemen, brakemen, switchmen, and others, all with union cards in their pockets, hauled the troops from Brooklyn to shoot the Albany Street Railroad strikers, who also had union cards in their pockets. The cry of the Pennsylvania

barons, I then pointed out, now is that coal is being mined; by whom? the strikers? No, but the scabs. "Who is hauling the scab coal away from the mines?" I asked. "Scabs?" " "No; but union men. I asked, "Is it any wonder that those 'workingmen' that Mark Hanna endorses, such as Sam Gompers and others, are under the circumstances termed enemies of the working class by us, seeing that they cultivate this "unionism" which redounds so beneficially to the capitalist class? Is it any wonder that we denounce G. A. Hohen, the Social Democrat, who, as deputy sheriff, assisted the street railroad in St. Louis whip the strikers there; and that we flay Carey, the Social Democratic armory builder? 'This 'workingmen' is what we call 'Organized Scabbery,

I was somewhat surprised that there were no interruptions as the points were



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what they call, and what is known all brough the works as, the "Big Injuncthrough the works as, the "Big Injunc-tion." That was the name given it by Commade Alruty. Big Injunction is the largest gun built by the United States Government. It is 49 feet long and weighs 130 tons. Each shot fired from it will cost \$1000. The arsenal has been working two years on it. The cost will be a half a million dollars. They still have to build a carringe for it, which will have to build a carringe for it, which will have to build a carringe for it, which will cost nearly as much as the gun. Two lathes which were built for making it cost \$90,000 each. A large crane for mov-ing the same cost about \$90,000 also. What curiosities future generations will have to look at! What relies of the days at "One Chirstion Civilization".

What curiosities future generations will as to look at! What relies of the days of "Our Glorious Christian Civilization." Of the days when prosperity was roaming around without a chain, "actually run-ing point in looking at such munderous implements, and that is, as we stoad ex-stating. "No Talking With the Employ-tes Allowed," several of the commades who were at work came over to shake by the tength of the room, where were seen any number of men hold ing up hammers in imitation of our Party emblem, and as the signal of the S.L." To the commissions are permitted to circu-inte Disenture and solicit subscriptions to The Monthly People. If these things get to Washington, how long will it be before

sig which Comrade Alexander and myself received counts for anything, if that keen sparkle which you see in the eye of your, fellow man who has recognized his class interests counts for anything, then the day is not far distant when that capi-talist dream will be dispelled, and instead of, as he has told the workers we were dreamers, be will realize that he was having a terrible nightmare. More than oue comrade of the S. L. P. works in the arsenal, but, of course, they are not enlisted. Comrade Lewis F. Airuty showed us what they call, and what is known all through the works as, the "Big Injune-

The news of the reasons for Greenbaum's resignation will be awaited with interest in this city. Following so closely as it does upon the rather ominous semi-annual report of the "local quorum" it is regarded as another indication of the regarded as another indication of the dissolution which the "socialist" alias "Social Democratic" party is at present undergoing, owing to its corrupt political practices and loose "socialist" principles (sic).

NEW TRADES UNIONISM.

In these economic battles the Socialist must take part. Between the pure and simple labor union and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance there can be no peace; the flag of truce may as well be placed in the camplor closet. Unceasing war must be waged along Alliance lines in the ensuing ware and arour year unit, new trade

be waged along Alliance lines in the ensuing year, and every year until new trades unionism controls the workers' economic battles and the labor fakir lies prostrate in the mire of disgraceful defeat. If you should like to know why this should be so then listen to this too true tale. It is the story of the Pennsylvanis coal miner fakir. A story as black as is the miner's face with coal dust when he steps from out the pit into the smallght. To understand this story well let us get at the basic facts, and understand the coal mining situation from the worker's stand. was a thorough success in every sense mining situation from the worker's stand-point.-Tragic Pages.

Senator Dolliver declares trusts are not here to stay. The Senator is right. They are here to grow and be trans-formed into social property.

And the funds upon which they thrive are again flowing in, while their poor countrymen who subscribe them fondly imagine that they are doing

something to help to free Ireland. A plan was followed in the disposal of literature which might be followed with profit by other sections where indoor meetings are held. A comrade taking a bundle of pamphlets distributed them amongst the audience before the meeting opened, and after a rea-sonable time had elapsed went around to collect them, at the same asking the holders to purchase them, they having in the meantime had a chance to glance over them. Forty-five pamphlets were sold in this manner, which in conjunction with the applause and attention accorded the speakers must be taken as an indication that the meeting

Carnegie is said to give away to libraries \$120,000 a day. It is not reported how much he takes away from his laborers every day. That would his laborers every day. That would make it a case of wholesale robbery and retail charity.

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CONNOLLY IN HOLYOKE.

Makes Good Impression and Aids Cause of Socialism Much.

Special to The Dally People. Holyoke, Oct. 10,-While we had

hoped that French hall would be packed to the doors to hear Comrade Connolly, we were satisfied with the audience we did have. It was a representative audience such as we would wish to have and by their hearty applause we know that they were in accord with the sentiments expressed.

Comrade Levy of Springfield accompanied Comrade Connolly and spoke at the meeting in his usual forcible, logical and convincing manner. Comrade St. Cyr acted as chairman and conducted affairs in an able manner. The address of Comrade Connolly was a rare intellectual treat to all of us and we are more than pleased with the good judgment of our Irish comrades in sending us such an able man to represent themselves and the cause of international Socialism so well. Comrade Connolly certainly made a deep

impression and helped to raise Social sm again to its high level in this city from which it had been temporarily forced by the queer antics of that freaky crowd by the many names who have the sublime gall to call themselves Socialists.

hammered out. These slaves are only new in pure and simple "unionism" and willing to listen. When I started the -sale of books, after giving away copies of The People and leaflets, they went like hot cakes. Thirty were sold and four subscriptions to The Monthly People were taken; all of which demonstrated that our work was effective.

The local paper, which is a new sheet, reported the fact that we had a very attentive audience; that we advocated he abolition of the wage system; that the intelligent body paid marked attention to us. Questions were called for, but no one spoke.

After the meeting some fifteen or twenty stood around and said "You fellows are all right." One man asked. "Why did you call the engineers scabs for bring-ing troops from Brooklyn?" I explained that the scab was one who assisted the capitalist to whip the worker. "Now was that not what the engineers did when they hauled the militia?" He admitted that it was true; "but they had an agreement and were compelled to do it." "Then," I said, "it was a scab agree-"Then," I said, "it was a scab agree-ment." The boys laughed, and the poor fellow went away. Then the boys said to me, "We did not like to say anything, ut he is the engineer that hauled forty scabs from Troy. He says he would not have gone if he had known what they wanted him to do. He is honest, but he don't understand." It was pointed out that the act was against the strikers, whether committed by an honest man or fool, to which they assented, and said, "Well, we hope your party will come out here again soon." W. H. Carroll.

Political presidents don't count

alongside of railroad presidents. President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, thought it would be indelicate for him, as a soft coal beneficiary of the strike, to attend the conference. The soft coal interests had no need of his presence there, John Mitchell looked out for them.

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to error as the inclination to jump to aclusions, by avoiding the labor of invertigation that must precede the forma-tion of correct ideas. Many workingmen, influenced by superficial opinions ex-pressed in the newspapers to which they are addicted, adopt convictions that are in direct contradiction to existing facts. Thus, for instance, because of the loss and derangements that are the accom-paniments of strikes, the doctrines of capitalist controlled sheets find credence from some when they assert that trade organizations are injurious to the best in-trasts of the community. It is constant terests of the community. It is pointed out that far more frequently the workers fall to secure that for which they contend than they are successful in their aims. To the loss in wages sustained by the workers during times of industrial strug-gle there is, it is claimed, a further loss the there is, it is claimed, a further loss brought to them from the injury that is inficited upon the employers, the repara-tion of which injury to capital must even-tually be borne by the workers. Strikes are denounced as evils that cripple the trade of certain districts, and by the loss

siness which they occasion, make it sary for capital to be more exacting in order to recoup, and so, instead of fur-thering the betterment of conditions, it is arged that they produce the contrary effect and delay the benefits that might accrue to the workers from the prosperity of the employers were that prosperity not interfered with by the rebelliousness of Union

nts seem exceedingly Such arguments seem exceedingly plausible, and if they are not complement. ed by investigation might influence the

ed by investigation might influence the nuwary to accept the deductions that en-sue from this line of reasoning. Yet a mere glance over the field of in-dustry and this finely spun tissue of faise-hood collapses. When we turn to the places where there is no organisation of labor to disturb the progress of the em-ployers, where strikes are not known, what do we find? Let us that the wolen ployers, where strikes are intractional what do we find? Let us take the woolen and worsted weaving industry as an ex-ample. In the States of Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine craft organization is and has been almost entirely unknown. Strikes have never disturbed the industry There is any down the industry in those regions. Here, if anywhere, the benefits of docility and submission should apparent. But wlat are the facts? these States the people who work at at employment lose more in one year, mparatively, than has been lost in all

comparatively, than as been lost in an the strikes that have taken place in the craft in the remaining New England States, where the workers are more ag-gressive, in the history of the trade. In Rhode Island, where the greatest number and the longest contested strikes wrikes have occurred, the rate of wages is from 40 to 60 per cent, higher than obm 40 to 60 per cent. higher than obtains in Maine, where labor disturbances are unknown. In like manner might be m in other trades that in those sec tions of the country where craft organi-sation does not exist, and where labor dimenties are unknown, there you will the laborer working at lower yages d under worse conditions. So much an for the advantages that the worker y expect from the following of a pol-that seeks to avoid interfering with prosperity of the employing class. w as to the other claim that when capi-is doing a profile in that when capidoing a profitable business the la-may look for some share of the se of profit in better wages and tal is do increase of profit in better wages and conditions. It is a well known fact that the cotton mills of the South have made dividends of over 100 per cent., yet, in the face of this extraordinary profit, the wages and the conditions of the Southern cotton workers are notoriously the worst that exist in the United States. It is not according to the profits of capi-tal that the wage rate is adjusted. Wages and conditions are determined more by the temper of the resistance that the workers are emabled to maintain against the greed of the capitalists.

greed of the capitalists. a the darkest and most terrible period In the darkest and most terrine period 2 Disgland's working class, when chil-rero were driven and sashed in the cotron actories night and day, eighty to minety onny a week, sleeping in cots in out-onness of the factory, when earth was and a verifable hell for the agonized workers, the rate of profits is the Lan-

There is nothing that so much conduces ; increase of production that brought no compensating increase in wage, but which has rather tended to a reduced inbut come, there has been a doubling-up proc ess on some classes of work that entailed an increase of 100 per cent; in the labor exacted as a day's work, and a reduction

of labor price on that class of work of 50 per cent., returning the weaver about the same wage for producing twice the amount of wealth that formerly constituted a day's labor. When we reflect that this intensifica-

tion of labor and decrease of wage is op-erating in almost all branches of production, we must be convinced that if there is any error in the enumerations of the Census Bureau, it is certainly an error that does not overestimate the decline in he position of the working class of the United States. .

In our review of the Labor Movement and Politics, we have thus far confined ourselves to the task of picking our way through the confusion of ideas and prejudices with which the trade union or ic movement of labor is surround ed. We have endeavored to bring out the facts: First, that owing to changed conditions, simplification of labor processes and more particularly the concentration of immense capital it has become an ab-surdity to expect by the use of pure and tity. simple trade union methods to obtain any material improvement in the condition of the working class. Secondly, that al-though it becomes increasingly more dif-

ficult to expect progress through the means now commonly employed by craft organizations, it by no means follows that uch organizations are of no advantage. They are potent to retard the decline of the condition of the workers. To substantiate these conclusions it is

only necessary to take a general view of industrial affairs. For proof of the first asertion we point to the fact that after the enormous energy and sacrifice of the labor organizations, the Kulghts of Labor, the Federation, the numbers of strikes great and small; the condition of the working class has, on the whole, not improved at all, on the contrary we find vidences of deterioration.

For testimony to the second assertion ve point to the fact that the condition of the unorganized is worse than that of those who have presented some resistance to the encroachments of capital.

Acting obliviously to the first conclusion, and ever enlarging and magnifying upon the difference between the condition of the organized and unorganized the devotees of pure and simple labor organiza-tions evade the issues of the present. A parrot-like echoing of the cries of twenty years ago can be of no material service to the people of to-day. Upon this point it is also essential that we have a clear conception: That the Labor Movement as it is to-day is not of itself such a poble and elevating influence as to render im-peccable all those who come in contact with its internal administration or who for the time being officiate as its high

While undoubtedly there are many conwhile uncounterly inere are many con-nected with the trade union movement who are intelligent and houest, we must not close our eyes to the fact that there are in its ranks and in its offices as course and crafty ignoramuses as ever disgrace ent, and as despicable a crev any movem

any movement, and as despicable a crew of rascals as were ever attracted around an opportunity to secure advantage sud gain by preying upon the confidence of the unwary and unsuspicious. The history of the Labor Movement in the United States is a history that is blackened by the records of men who have made use of the discontent of Labor for the purpose of working a graft for for the purpose of working a graft for themselves. Not only among the small fry that schemed to betray the cause of Labor for some political snap, but among those who rose so high in the movement that the bopes of the nation's masses were centred upon them has the confi-dence of the working class been bartered for position and gain, and the hopes o the millions who were enthusiastically assembled for the purpose of battling out the victory of Labor were turned to gloom and dismay by the treachery of those who were intrasted with the generalship of Labor's army, and who, when the oppor-

of the repressive powers of injunction. ten-hour laws for railway employees, everywhere, we find that legislation is necessary for the welfare and protection of the interests of the working class. And here, with such evidence confronting them, that legislation is essential to protect the working class from the rapacity of the capitalists, the crooked and ignorant frauds who pretend to the leadership of Labor keep up the idiotic cry of no polities in the union. No politics for the class that has no representation at present in the law-making assemblies from

which they need so much assistance! Every position in government, from the office of town dog officer to the position of president of the United States, is occupied by capitalists, or by men who will obedience to capitalist dictates. The police of every municipality, the militia of every State in the Union, the troops of the United States are at the disposal of the capitalists when they seek to break the strikes of the working class. The capitalists understand their political lesson well; but if it is urged that the

working class must have representation in the law-making assemblies of the nation, of which they are greatest part, the cry is raised, "No politics in the union!" And as a result we can look over the length and breadth of the land and we will see no more evidence in the lawmaking bodies that workingmen have a rote than would have been witnessed in the South before the war that the negro slave laborer was a considerable quan-

As a consequence of this prohibition of politics in the craft organization the workers have been left to the tender mercles of the ward heelers and fake reformers, in their efforts to obtain light upon the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. No effort is spared by the capitalists that will tend to distract the attention of the working class from the perception of the power that their numers give in the political arena. For years the workers have struggled and wasted their political energies upon issues that were of interest to the capitalists only, and as a consquence they find themselves becoming more and more insignificant in the legislation for the interests of the dif-

ferent orders in the social body. The working class builds and maintains the wealth of the nation by their industry and skill. In the hour of danger it is the bodies of the working class that forms a bulwark of defence about the nation. Of all the classes in the community the workers stand out as pre-eminently important. Yet, in the assemblies where the various interests of society are advanced, it might be inferred that such a class did not exist, from any evidence that is there displayed of their

numbers or importance. Because the capitalists control the powers of government we find that the forces of society are directed to the furthering of the interests of their class. Do the capitalists need foreign markets in which to dispose of the wealth of which they rob those who create it, then battleships

are built and armies are put in the field to secure those markets. Do the capital-ists need help to assist them in lowering the share that labor receives, then the military arm of society is put at their serv-ice to shield the scab and the professional strike breakers. Would the capitalists have the bonds that tie down the workers whilst they are being skinned drawn tighter, then the courts interpret laws.

to suit that purpose, and where be iew enactments are issued by the legislative bodies. It is easy for those who control the

powers of government to draw the sting out of the strike and the boycott. The class that controls the powers of the State is king; and the king can do no wrong.

It may be that a few thousand men are killed every year by defective arrange-ments in milroad appliances, or in mining operations; that is no crime. But. uld workingmen protest against injustice, against cut downs, in wage, against tyrannical treatment, then society is shaken with indignation at the outrage that would question the right of property to trample upon human happi-ness; and should the workers persist in their demands for a decent standard of human comfort, the strong arm of gov-ernment is let loose and with the blood of the working class is underscored the fact that government to-day is the instrunent of those who hold wealth and pro

order in luxury and grandeur at the expense of the rest of the body social. The revolution terminated by emphasizing that the class that was numerous and intelligent enough to secure control of government was at the same time equal to the requirements of enforcing its will. The old feudal nobility went down he fore the new political power. In the American War of Independence the same process took place. The colonists who suffered under a government that op-pressed them, took hold of those powers of government, and the classes that benefited by the oppression of the colonists turned loose the dogs of war in an en deavor to regain the governmental stronghold without which it was helpless. Again, in the War of the Rebellion the election of Lincoln and the party that he represented sounded the death-knell outhern predominance. The South, loath to relinquish power, in its desperation submitted to the arbitrament of bullets the privileges that it had lost in the

contest of ballots. All efforts of any class to escape in-justice at the hands of another class have necessarily been directed to the capture of the political control; all classes that have made their interests dominant have only been able to do so by their position as the dominant party polltically.

In the same manner must the working class work out its emancipation. It must recognize that whilst it remains a political nonentity there is no hope for improvement in condition. It must recog-

nize that the present dominant class is the capitalist class, whose very existence depends upon the oppression and robbery of the workers. And it must learn avoid mincing matters and shirking the issue; it must strike out boldly for that which it is entitled to by voting for principles that are strictly working class. The municipal, the mational, the State reforms, and patches, and promises that are drummed upon at election times are merely so many devices to distract the attention of the working class from the fact that their ballots should be utilized to hurl from power the capitalist govern-ment upon which rests the robbery of the workers to-day. It is only by an honest recognition of

the facts as they are; it is only by esti-mating the trades union at its true value, that of an instrument to check the op pression of capital; and by admitting the limitations that make it impossible for the workers to improve, or even fully prevent decline by the trades union alone, that we can hope to escape from the plight that the working class is in at the resent time. All the nostrums, all the quack reme

dies that are offered for treatment of working class ills, will only add to the agony and prolongation, of the evil. Sooner or later, and the sooner the better, it will have to be admitted by all that the only hope of the working class lies in the rate at which they arrive at an understanding of the fact that the only possible means of escaping the wretchedness of the worker's con or to day; the only course by which the worker can hope to participate in the advantages offered by the improvements in the social wealth—is along the lines pointed out by Revolutionary Socialism. of to-day; the only course by which the Texti'e Worker.

stacles-Home Rulers' Vain Trick.

Special to The Daily People.

Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 4 .-- The Conolly meeting in Lawrence was one of the best attended indoor meetings ever held here. Owing to the bunch of politicians who run the city government having decided to dispense a little preelection graft by having a new floor laid in the City Hall, we were done out of the use of it and compelled to hold our meeting in "the classic Hall of Music" over Pat McCarthy's rumshop. How-ever, we secared an audience of over 300, that filled the seats of the Music Hall with some twenty or thirty stand-ing in the rear of the hall. Comrade Sam French called the meet-

ing to order and introduced Comrade



THE REGULAR AND THE "SOCIAL" UNITE TO BAMBOOZLE THE WORKERS.

Hold Joint Meeting on Coal Strike in Cleveland, O .- Cowardly Max Hayes and His Contradictory Speech-

Booms Capitalists

Cleveland, O., Oct. 7 .- Friday night, October 3, 1902, was a gala night for the labor fakirs and Democratic politicians of Cleveland. Mayor Tom L. Johnson had previously issued a for a mass meeting to be held in a call the Central Armory to discuss the grievances of the coal miners. The fake "Social-ists," or Social Democrats, concluded to make the most of the situation. Before the meeting tracts headed "o the man in the street," a clipping from a way back editorial of the Cleveland Citizen, were distributed. Notice-the Social Democrats did not make their appeal to the the meeting tracts headed "To the man in street." Now a man in the street might be a large capitalist, a small capitalist, or a workingman. Therefore it appears that the Social Democrats try to catch everybody and to please everybody, and in so doing, like the man, the boy, and the ass in Aesop's Fables, pleased nobody and lost their ass on the bargain. The night was a black, dismal and

rainy one, like the hopes of the "Social-ist" party. About a thousand persons, half Social Democrats, and the other half Democrats without the prefex, were in the hall. Harry Thomas, business agent of the United Trades and Labor Coun cil, and "Socialist" candidate for congress in the 21st district, and Max S. Hayes, editor of the Citizen, and "Socialist" candidate for secretary of state, occupied seats upon the platform. Harry Thomas called the meeting to order and asked for nominations for chairman. Thomas Fitzsimmons was unanimously selected for that position. Tom was at Grover Cleveland appeared upon the scene, he left the Union Labor party and joined the party of Grover. He has made a few side steps since, once run-ning as an independent candidate for mayor against John Farley, a gold-bug Democrat, once advocating the election of Robert E. McKisson, a Republican, for mayor, and once throwing up his hat for Mayor Jones of Toledo when he ran for Governor of Ohio on the Nonpartisan party ticket (a contradiction partiska party ticket (a contrainction in terms). Every time there is supposed to be a "crisis" in affairs, om Fitzsimmons steps to the front. As soon as the so-called "crisis" passes away, Tom goes 'way heak and sits down, only to re-appear, when another so-called "crisis" or opportunity to "spread himself" and schiave notoristy these itself. He is achieve notoriety presents itself. He is certainly an eccentric," and not fitted for the steady, solid, continuous work counts (such as that of the that along Socialist Labor Party, for instance). At the present time. Fitzsimmons acts with Tom Johnsonized Democratic party. After Fitzsimmons had made a few pessimistic introductory remarks, he in troduced the "man without a party" Mayor Jones of Toledo, who proceeded to make an ass of himself, to the great delight of his unthinking audience. Sam Jones of Toledo is about as good politician as Sam Small of Georgia is preacher. They are both out after toriety and are not very careful what they say. There were a few grains of wheat among the bushels of chaff that Jones dealt out, among which was this: "Labor enslaves itself." That is very true, but Jones did not point out the only way of salvation-The Socialist Labor Party. He also complained that workinginer joined the military companies and down their brothers, while on strike This is true, but inconsistent as are the men of his class, he praised very highly the unions which lay upon the table all motions debarring from membership in the trades unions those who join the militia. Jones also shot off a lot of twaddle about not voting for parties,

Jones had previously lauded Gompers, Mitchell and Roosevelt to the skies. It was up to Max to call down Jones for these laudatory remarks. It is well said that silence gives consent, and so by his silence Max virtually gave his sanction to these laudatory remarks of Mayor Jones. And yet Max is a fighting "So cialist!" Well! If he fights at all, he fights with one hand tied behind himtied by his material interests, by his adherence to the pure and simple faking unions, that lay anti-militia resolutions upon the table and muzzle would-beboring from within-fake "Socjalist" orators as they did the "great" statesman Max Hayes at Cincinnati. And by

the way, Max is so anxious to have a good time at New Orleans, the city of fine Southern wines and creole beauties, that he has not had the manhood to resign his delegateship rather than be bound by such infamous resolutions. Max condemned the politicians right

and left. By the way, what is Max himself but a politician and a small fry, peanut one at that. But perhaps Max vould not call himself a politician, but a statesman-or, in other words, a man above mere policy. By George! if there is any man who by his actions and speech shows that policy governs him rather than conscience and right-that man is Max Hayes. He is a policy man and a politician all through.

He told how the miners had gained nothing in their previous strike, for he claimed that the 10 cents increase in wages per day had been more than neutralized by the raise in the price of oil the miners had to use for their lamps, and the increased prices in the company stores

After thus showing that pure and simpledom had been a failure in the matter of . bettering the miner's condition and after telling his hearers to vote the "Socialist" ticket, not because it was the right one, but because he had a pipe dream that the miners of Pennsylvania would rise in their might and elect a few "Socialist" Congressmen-after talking thus and making some of the Democrats without the Social prefix and the pure and simple trades unionists feel uncomfortable, he suddenly switched around and made all fast again by praising the unions and telling how they had raised wages and shortened hours regardless of whether Republicans or Democrats were elected. He, however, neglected to state what he did state in his previous socialistic (?) remarks with regard to the -that the raise in prices had miners neutralized the small wage increases obtained through-pure and simpledom. Oh! my! But he ought to be called Foxy Hayes, instead of Maxie Hayes! At one part of his speech he threw

taffy to the man without a party, Mayor Jones, at another he tailed the "Socialor Kangaroos, and at another he ists" praised the pure and simple trades mions. Thus did Max try to stand in with everybody and offend none. And yet Max denounced politicians!

At the close of the meeting Max read resolutions demanding the government ownership of the coal mines. As the affair was cut and dried and there were no other resolutions offered, there was nothing left for the crowd to do but to adopt them. So they did. If a resolu-tion had been offered demanding that the coal operators be made to arbitrate, the same crowd would have adopted it. They were bound to adopt something, and as the government ownership resolution was the only one presented, they gladly adopted it. The adoption of the resolutions closed the meeting. Then the So cial and Unsocial Democrats departed, both feeling that they had done well and tooled the "dear" people once more. "What fools these mortals be." X.



Large Capitalism Slowly Making Its Way Amid Middle Classism.

Special to The Dally People.

San Francisco, Oct. 6 .- The most significant occurrences in San Fran-cisco during the month of September of this year were the organization of but voting for men, just as though the the "Fisherman's Protective Union of men thus voted for did not stand by the the Pacific Coast and Alaska," and the opening of Prager's Department Store,

LABUR IN ENGLAND.

3

Interesting Facts Brought Out Statistics.

There were fewer labor dispras M the United Kingdom in 1901 than there have been for some years past, and the strikes and lockouts that did happen, says the Board of Trade in its annual report on the subject, were not remarkable by reason of their magnitude. The one quarrel which attracted most public attention was that of the Grimsby fishing trade.

All the same, 642 new disputes had be dealt with, involving 180,000 to work people, or about 2 per cent. of the industrial population.

The time lost was equal to about, 4,000,000 working days, or about 22 days per head of those affected. But spread over the whole industrial population the loss amounted to only half a day per head. The disputes on the whole

ended more in favor of masters than men, only 41 of them, including the most widespread and prolonged, were settled by arbitration or mediation, but the various permanent boards of conciliation are known to have settled 685 cases, not involving stoppages of work,

during the year. In three out of the last five years the mining trades have had the largest number of persons involved in disputes. Of the total number affected in

1902 62.9 per cent. were miners. The nearest approach to this is made by the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades, with 12.5 per cent. In the building trades the decrease is remarkable, having fallen to 9797 persons affected from 19,178 in the previous year and 30,524 in 1899, and the figures relating to the textile and transport trades show an improvement. Agricultural laborers and seamen (the latter, of course, not including men in the fishing trade) seem to have a contented lot, for during the last five years they have scarcely been touched by labor troubles.

As usual, questions of remuneration were the most frequent cause of dispute, though not to such a marked extent as in previous years. Out of the 642 disputes 402 or 62.6 per cent. arose under this head, and these included 52.8 per cent. of the total persons directly engaged in all the disputes the year, as compared with 61.4 in the previous year.

Trade was not generally so good as in the prévious year, and thus disputes having an increase of wages as their object were not so common as in the previous years of the period covered. Of the 402 wages disputes 166 or 41.3

per cent. were for advances on wages, as compared with 61 per cent. in the previous year. These wages disputes accounted for 32.8 per cent. of the total number directly affected in all the wages disputes of 1901, as compared with 69 per cent. in the previous year. On the other hand, there was a striking increase in the number of disputes arising out of resistance to reductions of wages. Under this head there were 1°1 disputes in 1901, involving 25 per cent, of all the work people directly engaged in wages disputes, as compared with 46 disputes in the previous year, involving only 9 per cent. of the work people affected. Disputes as to hours of labor affected

more persons than in any year since 1897, but were relatively of little importance.

There were again a considerable number of stoppages of work arising out of refusing to work with non-union men, and the adjustment of working arrangements caused disputes affecting an increased number of persons as compared with the previous three years.

The number of workmen directly engaged in disputes in which they were entirely unsuccessful was larger than those involved fin disputes in which they were successful. The number of work people engaged in disputes which resulted in compromise was larger than under the other two heads. As there were a number of disputes in resistreduction pointed out that the employers must have secured a considerable measure of success in the disputes thus arranged. The great bulk of the disputes werd ultimately settled by direct negotiation between the parties concerned or their representatives. Thus, of the total of 642 disputes, no fewer than 456, or 71 per cent, were so arranged, and these embraced 80 per cent. of all the persons involved in the disputes. The number of disputes settled by means of arbitration shows an increase upon the figures of previous years, and the number of persons involved in these disputes also shows an increase upon the figures of the years 1898-1900. The settlement of strikes and lockouts forms but a very small proportion of the work of permanent conciliation and arbitration boards and joint committees. To appreciate these agencies at their true value account should also be taken of the numerous alterations effected in working conditions by them



Good Crowd Greets Him Despite Ob

hire mills were being at the same time koned at hundreds and even thousands bent! So much for labor participat-is the profes of capital. abor will obtain just so much of the

rafits of industry as it can prevent from eing clutched by the capitalists. To fur-her bring out this point, it is only nec-eary to turn to the census figures for he year 1900. There it will be found the year 1900. There it will be found that alkhough the average production for each worker has increased by 10 per cent. the average wages have decreased 2 per cent. within the period 1890-1900. During the period from 1850 to 1900 the per capita of wealth has increased from 7807 to \$1,285, and it is all in the posses-sion of the Morgans, Goulds, Vanderbilts, Rocketellers, Hannas and their kind. In the face of this increasing wealth and decreasing wages, it is adding insult to injury to assert that the prosperity of the working class bears any relation to the prosperity of the capitalists. That

working class bears any relation to prosperity of the capitalists. That as United States ceasus figures in-more to minimize than exaggerate decline of the condition of the working ass may be clearly seen when we look the changes that have taken place in ir own industry, and which are call adustry, and which are only on of what has been simulreflection of what has been simul-cousty going on in almost all other nchess of labor. The increase in the ed of fooms that has occurred during past fifteen years has been at least per cent. At the commencement of period the speed of looms was gen-ly about eighty picks per minute; now speed ranges from 04 to 130 and even high as 140. It will be seen that we it at a low estimate when we place high as 140. If will be seen that we it at a low estimate when we place speed generally at 100 picks per min-an increase from 30 of 25 per cent. It his increased production there is added compensation; it may be sc-ted as a statement that will bear in-

a distance that we we receives less accessed weakt that be now pro-an he received when he did not in he received when he did not in any intensity. Reade this de this se

tunity offered, sold out, Judas-like, to the enemy.

erty, to be used whenver necessary in beating down the protests of those from From the beginnings of the general American Labor Movement down through whom that property is bled and pilfered. The powers of government are naturally exercised for the advantage of the class that controls those powers.

American Labor Movement down through the days when the Knights of Labor counted its members by millions, down to the present when the Federation counts its adherents by millions, the cry of pure and simple trade unionism has been "No politics in the union!" and herein has been its downfall and weakness. The cry of no politics is the union has been effective only in one way: it barred out honest po-litical work. For the trade union has never existed that was not honeycombed with politics, and with that crooked, dir-ty, contemptible politics which by en-In a slave society the powers are in the hands of the slave owners, and the whole tenor of the laws are such as to perpetuate and strengthen the hold of the own-ing class upon the slaves. In the feudal society the governing powers are in the hands of the great lords and barons and the king, and the tendency of laws are such as to maintain the relationship of serf and lord, and to increase to the fullty, contemptible politics which by en-dorsing candidates of the capitalists, put est extent the tithes and exactions that dorsing calculates of the capitalist, but the governmental powers in the hands of the capitalists to be used against the unions during strikes. The no politics in the union policy left an opportunity for the tricksters to sell the working class into the hands of the enemy. accrue to the advantage of the dominant class. In our present capitalist society the same logical course is followed out, the lords of machinery are the dominant power in the State and the whole aspect

of legislation is such as looks to the clinching of the hold that the capitalists have upon the wage workers. They seek In the face of the fact that the first In the field of the worker meets when he comes into conflict with the employers are the injunctions of the courts, the to perpetuate their own rule and to increase the advantages which they secure from the position that enables them to clube of the police, the bayonets of the militia and federal troops that are at the service of the employing class because they control the government; in face of appropriate to themselves all the prodicts of labor except that portion hich is absolutely essential to the maintenauce of the laborer.

the fact that laws are made that deprive the strike and the boycott of efficiency, When any class in society suffers from the crocked scamps that are influenced by the capitalists still maintain their cry of no politics in the union. All divisions in the community must the oppression of another class, they, when they feel themselves sufficiently powerful, seek to free themselves by securing control of the powers of govern-

All divisions in their interests. The workers must have hours regulating ia-bor, they must have laws regulating the securing of the wages of labor. Every In France when the growing middle class felt their strength equal to the task, they demanded their proper place labor organization has had and continues to have committees for the purpose of ad-vancing this or that law for the benefit of labor. The factory laws, the employers' in the government and they secured it in the General Assembly. When they had secured that power, the nobility were so ionth to relinquish the privileges of their class that they inaugurated the French labor. The factory laws, the employers' liability laws, the laws regulating child labor, laws legalizing trade organization, laws affecting picketing, laws affecting seamen, laws looking to the curtaliment Revolution in their efforts to regain the dominancre by which they exacted the wealth from society that maintained their

Michael T. Berry as the first speaker. When Berry stepped forward the tem-per of the audience was shown by the burst of applause with which he was greeted. He spoke for about twenty greeted. minutes and told his heavers that the S. L. P. had brought over a representative

of the Irish Socialist Republican Party to bring to the attention of those of Irish birth or descent in this country, the fact that the miseries of the working class in Ireland and of the working class of America are the result of a commo aniset anisety the private ownership of the land and tools of production, with the consequent division of society into two classes and the resultant class

The chairman then drew the attention of the audience to the literature of the Party and the subscription cards to the Workers' Republic" and called on a workers hepuble and called on a comrade to go through the audience with them, with the result that ten cards were sold together with a number of pamphlets. A collection was also taken up toward paying the expenses of the hal!

Comrade Connolly was then introduce and his appearance was also greeted with a round of applause, which was repeated at various times during his

The speaker proved to be fully up to the expectations of those who had heard of his reputation as a speaker, and apparently beyond those of a little bunch of about twenty Home Rulers, who fearing to tackle him when he attacked the Home Rule politicians and their fallacious remedies for improving the conditions of the Irish working class, for their did the second the local second for they did the same trick turned by a similar bunch at the Faneuil Hall meeting in Boston, namely: walking out of the hall in the vain hope of stampeding the meeting.

Connolly wittily remembered that the truth had hurt them, and like all such they fied before it. Thee meeting was an undoubted suc-

SPACE AND A SECOND STREET, STRE

CESS.

party upon whose ticket their names were found. Jones praised the women to the skies and said we must abolish the the shies and said we must abolish the words ladies and gentlemen-and, taking in the city. The fisherman's union it all around-proved himself to be a first-class freak. He also lauded Teddy Roosevelt to the skies, simply because h had tried to get the operators and laborfakir Mitchell together, to the end that the strike in Pennsylvania might be ended in most any old way and the chances of the Republican party not be injured to any greater extent than they have ence been already. To enumerate all the fool-ish things that Jones said would take up too much space in our valuable paper, and so I desist. The Rev. H. S. Cooley, Director of Charities and Correction, under Mayor

Tom L. Johnson, made perhaps the best speech of the evening, in that he spoke very briefly and said that the mines were

and ought to be the property of the people. After the minister, came the last

speaker of the evening, Max Hayes. thought he saw a great opportunity to thought he saw a great opportunity to make capital for himself and the "So cialist" party, and he proceeded to do so to the best of his ability. His speech was more remarkable for

what he did not say than for what he said. By the way, Max seemed to be on good terms with all the politicians on the platform. They knew him to be a "Socialist," and so they really were ake good to him. No wonder, Tom L. Johnon, who called the meeting, gave Max the opportunity to speak to a large crowd he could not have gotten to hear which him alone on the merits of the "Socialist party-when Max was the one who saved this same Mayor "Tom" from a severe trubbing at the hands of De Leon by warning him not to debate with De Leon on the respective merits of the Socialist Labor and Democratic parties. Oh! but

Max is a foxy guy: Max never mentioned in his speech

Samuel Gompers, Mitchell or Roosevelt. All three of these men are doing all they can to crush Socialism, and yet Max had not the courage to denounce them. His

started out more than a thousand strong, with the largest roll of charter members of any union on the coast. The people were excited by the breaking of certain contracts by Alaskan employers and great enthusiasm prevailed; but the proletarian spirit was sadly lacking there and the prevalof middle class sentiment was most discouraging. The ceremonies

consisted for the most part in parading the streets in front of its office and cheering for the Examiner, or in passing resolutions in favor of that paper. The department store on the contrary, came into existence silently

and without ostentation. The connection between these events may appear somewhat vague at first sight, but looked at more closely, their relation is clear though obviously in

indirect ratio. San Francisco is pre-eminently the city of the petty middle class, i. e., an unusually large proportion of its cition the border land between ens are the working and the employing classes, and are of necessity, in partial sympa-thy with the workingmen. The mayor of the city belongs to this class and

was in reality elected by it. This has made organization of labor easy here and little strikes have been often won On the other hand it has, to a certain extent, kept out the department store the Emporium, which has never been very popular, being the only exception. In a recent interview a traveling dry goods agent gave vent to the follow

ing sentiment: "San Francisco has been called the 'haven' of us drummers. Lots of small stores and plenty of orders. Why, Lo Angeles, Seattle and other coast cities not half the size of 'Frisco, have for years had several big department stores and 'Frisco only one.' We don't like the looks of this new one not a little bit." But the new one has come

yas the silence of the coward. Mayor to stay nevertheless.

without any stoppage of work having taken place. Thus, in the recent report on changes of wages and hours of labor in 1901, it is shown that 75 per cent. of all the changes of the year, as meas, ured by numbers of persons affected, were arranged by sliding scales, wages boards or other methods of arbitration and conclliation, while only 2 per cent. of the changes followed upon strikes or lockouts .-- London Express.

The organization of the fisherman's mion marks the highest point of lower middle class toleration of labor organization. Everything is organized now, The advent of the new department store marks an innovation expressive of the steady encroachment of the large capitalists who are slowly but surely undermining the conditions which make such organizations effective hera.

WEEKLY PEOPLE: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1902.

direct conflict with party tradition and this truth. It is time the working class principle, a course which has rendered discontinued supporting the means of

them inconsistent in the extreme. The Democratic party of the State of New York, for instance, has come ference in industry and commerce, i. e., to "paternalism." More yet is the fact ciple to be accomplished by the federal

government in direct opposition to its much-fought for and dearly beloved theory of State rights. The Republican party of the State

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES. In 1888..... 2,068 The capitalist class has everything to gain by the continual enslavement

of the working class. Nothing but Socialism is going to

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efit the working class; all else is .

"NATIONALIZATION" AGAIN.

The demagogic nationalization of the anthracite fields plank of the demagogic Democratic party has again opened wide the flood gates of the ranting that frequently passes for "Socialism." Ownership by the Government having so much the appearance of ownership by the people, the politicians of the Democratic persuasion are going around to the voters whom they suspect of Socialism, with the query, What more do you want?

No Socialist can be caught with clap-The "nationalization" that the racy proposes is clap-trap, it is the identical clap-trap that their namesakes the Social Democracy indulges in when it demands municipal ownership with capitalist conditions. "National ownership" is not the same as ownership by the people.

The Government at Washington is a ationally owned concern. And yet that Government has been seen to fling Federal troops into Chicago and Idaho for the avowed purpose of breaking a strike. ad dragoon the workers into submission to the employing class.

The Post Office is owned nationally. And yet, what do we see? We see that e the railroad capitalists receive exorbitant pay for the transportation of the mails, the girls employed in the "bagging" department are treated to starvation wages, while the letter carriers themselves receive salaries that are ridiculously small compared. with the salaries of their official superiors who do nothing and are appointed by virtue of their capitalist connectious.

The Navy Yards are nationally owned And yet, what happens there? The workingmen's wages are regulated by the economic laws of the wages system of slavery. -

And so forth, and so on Nationalization of industries is not in itself Socialism. It becomes Socialism only when the capitalist system of production has been driven from governnt and the Socialist system intro-And this substitution of social as can be accomplished only upon a platform that so declares its purpose, and is backed up by the working class. That the day for this substitution or revolution is approaching, the demagogit nationalization plank of the Democratic quite clearly. Capitalist erests at first thought the approaching Socialist tidal wave could be stemmed by setting up a party that they would a as "Socialist," and that would hold out the bait of "nationalization" to eatch the gudgeons. But the people turned out not to be gudgeons, and the uct of that stool-pigeon "Socialist" party, the Social . Democratic party. ed to enlighten the masses on what concern was there for. The conduct of the Social Democrats in office-their voting away franchises as they did in Brockton; their voting large approprians for Armories as they did in Haverhill; their running upon the tickets of the old parties, whom they affected to pr-told the tale. As the stoolon wouldn't do, the Democratic party itself steps forward in that capacity.

WEEKLY PEOPLE. d by the Socialist Labor Party, 2,4 and 6 New Reade St., New York. R.O. Ber 1576. Telephone, 129 Franklin.

> out in favor of the national ownership and operation of the coal mines. It has done this in direct violation and contradiction of its avowed principle of opposition to governmental interit desires this violation of party prin-

of Massachusetts, on the other hand, praises, in its platform, the efforts of President Roosevelt to end the coal strike. How have those efforts terminated? In the calling of a special session of Congress? In the sending of federal troops into Pennsylvania, acthe Chicago railroad strike, as urged by the railroad presidents? In fewer

words, do we find the President apply ing the principles of federal government for which his party has always stood, in the settlement of the coal strike? No; what we do find is the President engaged in a contradiction as monstrous in party principle as that the aims of social and economic justice of the Democrats. He has decided in favor of State rights; he has virtually given up the principle of federal authority and decided that Pennsylvania must take care of the strike and end it. Neither the Democratic nor the Republican party can be expected to act otherwise than it is doing. Neither of them is in favor of altering conditions in a way that will hurt capitalism, whose parties they both are. Neither of them can be expected to turn against that system in favor of the working class, such action would be favorable to Socialism, a system to which, their masters, the capitalist class, is utterly opposed. They must accordingly be insincere. They must

accordingly appear to be progressing, though they always remain the same that is, capitalist parties. Workingmen, vote against such bamboozling. Vote against capitalism. Vote for sincerity. Vote for Socialism.

Cast your ballot for the Socialist Labor Party and its consistent working class principles.

THE NEWSPAPER EFFORTS TO DECLARE TRUSTS ILLEGAL.

The newspaper press of to-day is capitalist institution. Like the old political parties its primary aim is to delude the working class in the interest of the capitalist class. In order to do this, it pretends, as do the old political parties, to espouse measures which, it alleges, will bring relief to the working class from oppression. 'Just now the favorite method is to attack the trusts. Legal es are invoked for the purpose of establishing the legality or illegality of these combinations of capital, an action which in itself amounts to little. for if successful, the trusts are fined sums that are trivial in comparison to the cnormity of the offenses alleged against them. Such legal processes, however, generally prove of no avail. The truth of this may be witnessed in the failure attending the prosecution of the Standard Oil Company in Ohio; the Lumber and other trusts in Texas; and the Beef Combine in New York, Missouri and other States. Yet, despite these

their own enslavement and determined to uphold the press of their classthe organs of the Socialist Labor Party. Only in such papers are the true and only possible methods of obtaining working class relief from trusts expounded. Only through their teachings then' can the working class escape the slavery of capitalism. for in them it is shown that the working class must

own and operate all capital in its own interests and thus do away with both trusts and capitalism. Workingmen, support your own press if you would support yourself. The modern newspaper is a capitalist paper. The S. L. P. papers are working class

papers! SELF . CONVICTED CAPITALISM. There is nothing so damaging to criminals as their own confessions of guilt. By means of such confessions the ends cording to the precedent established by of criminal justice are attained with certainty and unnecessary expenditure, so convincing and complete are they.

Capitalism is repeatedly self-convicted. Its results are often so atrocious that even its defenders and upholders are compelled to cry out against and condemn them. Such outcries and such condemnations-such confessions-serve as the confessions of thieves and murderers serve the aims of criminal justice. In the many indictments brought by Socialism against capitalism and the capitalist class there are two of great importance: First, that capitalism is a system of profit-making that is continued regardless of human life and social wellbeing; second, that the capitalist class, which absorbs the profit, is a useless class, that performs no duties, but dele gates them to the hired employees who create the wealth from which that profit is derived.

These indictments are sustained by a capitalist confession such as that already alluded to

A writer in the Evening Post, in an instructive article on "Railroads and Accidents," points out that the horrible slaughter on railroads is not mitigated because it does not pay. Says he: "It has become a truism that 'capital

is timid': that 'corporations have no the reason why is plain. ouls,' and enough: Where a large plant may be rendered valueless in a night by the announcement of an invention which persedes it; where the best mechanical device of to day may become obsolete to-morrow, it is not strange that railway boards of direction must go slowly in permitting changes which involve large

initial expenditures." The results of this policy of not making changes because they do not pay, are shown in a list of killed and injured which, as the Evening Post writer states, is "horrifying enough, and yet it is a matter of common knowledge that many

a death and injury escapes the records.' With this he gives "the records" as folows: For the Ten Years Ending With 1900. Killed-Passengers, 2.574; employees, 2

Killed—Passengers, 2,574 : employees, 21,-847 : others, 44,416 ; total, 68,837 ; average per year, 6,863. Injured—Passengers, 31,020 : employees, 209,217 : others, 57,566 : tstal, 387,803 ; average per year, 38,780. Total killed and injured—Passengers, 33,-564 : employee., 321,064 : others, 101,982 ; total, 456,640 : average per year, 45,663. In commenting on these "records," the Post writen says:

Post writer says: "This is had enough, but it is not the worst. The rate of increase is shocking, and in the year 1900 every single item of the above schedule was greater than in the year before."

So much for the first of the Socialist indictments. Now for the second. Who are these "sailway boards of direction," according to the Post writer?

"Most of these boards are composed of aen who are without special knowledge; most of them, probably, know little more of the properties which they direct than facts-despite the facts that these legal is shown by the Treasurer's reports, and processes are of no value, whether suctheir appreciation of the needs of the cessful or unsuccessful-the modern. red by the size of the annual dividend." Again: "How are a dozen financial men, whose cumulations grew from a successful banking business, dry goods shop, or brewery, to know whether the railway affairs which they are presumed to direct are conducted in the most enlightened manner? The best general manager, to them is the set general manager, to them, is the one who can show the least cost of operation per train-mile. The manager, for his part, knows that a profitably conducted business is the reason for his employment, and so he, by the facts of this knowledge, is precluded



"Of the National Committee of the Socialist Party to the Membership.

The following is no forgery; neither is it the opinion of a local subdivision. It is, as the above head lines, taken from it, indicate, an official report from national officers of the many-named Social Democratic party. It is given below in full. It should be preserved for frequent reference in future. It is as full of points as an egg is of meat and tells the tale whither drifts the "broadness" that sits in council with speakers. Armory Builders and log-rollers with capitalist parties. Here is the document:

"SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

"Of the National Committee of the So cialist Party to the Membership.

To the Members of the Socialist party: "Comrades-Your national commit tee, in submitting its semi-annual report, deems it wise to confine itself to statement of the difficulties confront ing the party in order that the mem bership, being possessed of the facts may take appropriate action.

While socialist sentiment has in creased throughout the country with marked rapidity, and while many very gratifying changes have taken place in our movement, we must in all can dor say that the party organization has not been equal to the opportunities presented thereby. Since the last ational convention the movement has been divided into as many parties as there are states, each directed by a state committee proceeding in its own weak fashion and according to its own conception of principles and tactics. with the result that the socialist party to-day is no stronger than the strong organization affiliated. stead of being a united party, we are fast becoming a mene "federation of socialist parties," each of these parties having its territorial limits and jeal-

ously guarding against any encroachnent upon its domain. "Such a condition has led to endless

onfusion and needless waste of energy and funds. "Each state committee is bearing the

burden of nursing an infant socialist party, and thus doing in each state what the party did on a national scale many years ago. Consequently, regardless of their good intentions, they are unable to properly meet their obligations to the national organization. "In matters of organization and propagandar the desire of most state committees to fill their own fields makes us appear as an army of truck farmers instead of the "bonanza" farmers instead of the farmers we might be were our opera tions conducted on a national scale The most serious danger lies in ques-tions of principles and tactics. The tions of principles and tactics. practical independence of the state organizations from the party as a whole makes it possible for young and inexperienced state committees to place the party in many painful and contradictory situations.

"We recommend a careful study of the situation by all comrades and se forth below some of the facts which lead us to the opinions herein expressed.

"Financial.

"At this time Illinois, Oklahoma and Wisconsin are in arrears for July and August; Nebraska and New York for June, July and August; and Kansas and North Dakota since March. The national constitution makes it mandatory upon state committees to pay national dues monthly, but the national committee has no power to enforce this provision, which the state committees for the most part have not lived up to

"In Kansas the dues system having been abolished, the state committee collects no dues from the comrades and pays no dues to the national organization.

"Thus, although its fixed expense are increasing in proportion to the growth of the movement, the fluctuating revenues of the national organization cause serious embarrassment at all times.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER

BROTHER JONATHAN-You look

collar; and certainly I'm amused B. J.-What about? U. S. (taking out of his pocket a printed sheet of paper and showing it to B. J.)

The work of organization as conthem? ducted exclusively by state committees has in some instances been totally neglected, in others it languishes or is being conducted spasmodically, while in no instance have the results reached the degree of efficiency and stability

that will in the end only be achieved by national co-operative effort. "The whole work of organization is segregated, sectional and at cross pur-

onsideration for the scant funds of

"Party Organization.

state committees sole control of all

matters pertaining to organization

within the respective states, and as a

result a division of energy has been

created, depriving the national organ-

ization of the national co-operation

necessary to send organizers into un-

"The national constitution gives the

the proletarian organizations.

organized states.

"Under the present system the state committees cannot insure permanency of employment to comrades most highly qualified as organizers, to them to undertake the work of the

party. "Tactics and Principles.

"The separation of the party into state organizations, each being supreme in its own state, holds forth a prospect of political advantage very tempting to certain men. As a result there have been factional fights in five states. Under the operation of the national constitution, the national committee cannot interfere to prevent or settle such troubles before they reach a serious stage, but must wait until there is a split in the state.

Such a struggle is now in progress in Nebraska. The fact that organizations in new states consist of elements inexperienced in the philosophy and tactics of the international socialist movement, naturally leads to political expressions, platforms and party tac-Paris voted for a resolution that admittics which conflict with socialist ted the possibility of impartiality on the ciples and practices and which are espart of a capitalist government in the sentially middle class. "The factional fight in Utah was conflicts between employers and ployees

largely caused by such conditions, and the national committee could not interfere until there was a split and rival consistency here at home by doing, as said before, and taking jobs from cap-italist parties, running on their tickets, state committees to deal with.

"The independent tendencies of the state organizations find expression in different tactics by different states on questions of national policy, so that tenants of the capitalists to enable these while the national committee may be attempting to rally the comrades of the country on a certain line of action, conflicting policies may be urged by

one or more state committees. This confusion in organization and in tactics is well illustrated at this time by many of our comrades who seem to think that socialist principles are justification for applauding a division on socialist lines between the economic organizations of the working class.

"While the Socialist party in na-tional convention has solenmly pledged itself to the unification of the trade unions, yet a contrary policy has been set up in the west by comrades acting dual capacity as organizers of the American Labor Union and the Socialist party, thus misrepresenting the attitude of our party and compromising it in their attempts to build up a rival organization to the American Federation of Labor.

"Conclusion.

"The expense of holding the Na-

the nature of these ultimate victories, may yet be called "victories" because make the ultimate victory sure. they Such incidents the record of the Socialist Labor Party is full of. Its record lis marked by a long series of attempts to scuttle it: the Social Democracy is one of these attempts. In each and every, case, without exception, the S. L. P. surer about it, and have more sore spots to nurse by reason of its victorious blows of the S. L. P. inflicted upon them than these armory-building, public-fran-chises-granting-away, political-log-rolling Social Democrats. Guess the Party has record of unbroken viscories. -"if you believe that its part

B. J.----"if you believe that its part is a record of unbroken victories, we have nothing to say, save to ask you how many victories of that stamp you think u. S. "No end of them! The more

such victories the S. L. P. has the more magnificent its record; the surer the crooks will lose heart to attempt ruin: and the sooner these crooks will either break up, or lose all caste and come out more fully in all their own foulness-as happens with these identical Social Democrats of capitalist jobs

B. J .---- "But if you are oue who learns by experience-

U. S.____'I guess we do. B. J.____'you must admit that the Socialist Labor Party is regressing instead

sion' the better; the less of Social Democracy 'progression' the worse. S. L. P. influence extends every day further. At every turn the Social Democrats find the evidence thereof. And their own lacerated backs tell the tale, and the increased caution they must adopt in their crooked

political manoeuvres brings home to them how the S. L. P. is "regressing." all means let's "regress." B. J. "Its propaganda is not a So-cialist propaganda ----

-Of course it isn't: to those U. S.who want to dicker with the middle class

on taxation and municipalization a la Glasgow, and whose dickerings S. L. P. propaganda makes ever harder. B. J.-----"and its general tactics are

ruinous as well as misleading-U. S.----Decidedly ruinous to the cor-U. S. ____ Decidedly ruinous to the cor-rupt Social Democracy. So ruinous that S. L. P. tactics just now bursted like a bombshell in the midst of their National Executive Committee at St. Louis, With facts furnished by S. L. P. tactics and

propaganda, the members bandied charges against one another's integrity, and several of them resigned. 'Ruinous is no word for it. -"The Socialist Labor Party

B. J.____ "The Socialist Labor Party is losing whatever prestige and influence the old S. L. P. of bygone days had-----U. S.—The 'old S. L. P. of bygong days''! That IS a good joke. Why, that 'old S. L. P. of bygone days'' was a laughing stock for everybody. It con-sisted of a lot of aliens who hated the country, neither understood its language nor its institutions, and whose Socialism lay in phrases, and whose "influwas to superinduce the contempt

of the fakirs, who led it by the nose-just as they now lead the Social Democ-racy whom they compelled to call their sell-outs of the working class "a noble waging of the class struggle."

advertising their political caudidates, and B. J.----"If you are a constant readtaking hush money from the labor lieuer of the Daily People, you will in all probability recall to your mind what has o do the rank and file of the workers. B. J.-Why such fellows are buncobeen said about us. But we are quite sure that you are intelligent enough not to expect us to reply to such vilifica-

U. S .- Just so (Handing B. J. the S. L. P. leaflet "Socialist Labor Party versus Social Democratic party"). Read U. S .- Why, they did reply! Every time the Daily People published the variof a this at your leisure; it is a dandy ous acts of political corruption of these eaflet; you find there all the proofs in Social Democrats, known as Kangardos, cold type. But go on with this circular letter or balderdash. B. J. (resuming his reading)—"We and whicsh you will find in that dandy I handed to you,-every time they

em

swered; and their answer was, "It is a have nothing but respect and admiration 'Daily People' lie," and they kept it up until the proofs became too numerous, for the courage of your convictions"--I should smile they have and then they hid their heads and quietly, respect and admiration." What thief took their kicks has not "respect and admiration" for B. J .---- "What are you going to do What coward has not about it?-----'respect and admiration" for brave men!

U. S .- Why, proceed as before. shall vote the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party as the only one that an intelligent working man can vote. That ticket hits the capitalist parties and it hits all the decoy ducks of capitalism such as the Social Democracy.

an-

B. J .- Well, these people have a cheek, haven't they? U. S.-I'll tell you how it is. They

U. S. (quickly putting his hands behind him). They shau't have mind ceed from the theory that people are fools and can be caught. Unfortunately, many are foolish and are taken in, and such corruptionists as the Social Demo-crats making a living off them,-while it lasts. But it never lasts very long. You may cheat some people all the time, and you may cheat all the people some time. but you can't cheat all the people all the

JONATHAN.

hot in the collar, and yet you look amused. What's the matter? UNCLE SAM-Well, I am hot in the record.

-I don't suppose you received one of

B. J.-No. This is a circular letter of the New York Social Democracy to the enrolled voters of the Socialist Labor Party. What of it?

U. S.-Now you just read it. B. J. (reading)-"We find your name in the City Register as a voter of the Socialist Labor Party ticket-

U. S .---- They tell the truth there for --- "This we presume is suffi-B. J.-

cient evidence that you are a supporter not only of the aim but also of the tactics of that party_____ U. S.___You bet, every time.

'Aims" without "tactics" is like steam outside a boiler. The "aim" of the Socialist Labor Party is to overthrow the capitalist class; its "tactics" are the only ones to reach the aim. I stand by both.

B. J. Social Democrats"-

-Do you know what them is? U. S.-You aughter. Social Democrats is the name that a set of folks gave them-selves who pretend to be against the capitalist parties and yet log-roll with them and go on their tickets; who pretend to be against private corporations and yet grant them franchises; who pretend to be against the capitalist governments, and yet take jobs from short who pretend to be Socialists in short when their descent but are none. Their descent Socialist Congress Intion that ad Their delegate to the in

U. S .-- Just so, and who prove their

B. J.-What? ! ? !

steerers and stool-pigeons.

U. S.-

B. J.

honest folks!

are satisfied-

crook is not

man is straight!

DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN INCONSISTENCIES.

The economic development of the age is putting the Democratic and Re-Indes. Both these parties are beipless to arrest this development. Both of them are unable to affect a change in its course that will prove beneficial to the working class. Yet both of them must have political "issues" wherewith to bamboosie the working class and workingmen to support them the norties of the capitalist class. The ratic and the Republican parties uently, hit upon the coal te as an issue; and both of them elled by the exigencies sen compelled by the exigenci-situation to pursue a course

newspaper press resorts to them with a great beating of tom toms. It proclaims them the cure-all of trust evils. It creates in the minds of its working class readers the belief that possibly these legal processes are all that is claimed for them. These working class readers conclude consequently that this newspaper press is worthy of their confidence and support. They accordingly are induced to be guided by this press in other matters, political, economic and otherwise.

It stands to reason that modern news paper writers, with all their facilities for gathering information know that such legal actions are of no avail. They know the oft-proclaimed fact that trusts have increased despite the laws enacted against them. Such being the case, what can one couclude, but that their use of the law is only a scheme to lead the confiding and supporting working class into the shambles of capitalism, much after the manner of the old political parties? That this is not mere assumption other facts demonstrate. This press, for instance, insists upon the perpetuation of capitalism, even at the expense of the great majority of the people -the working class. It insists upon the observance of capitalist rights above all other rights. It, in a number of ways, other rights. It, is a number of ways, throws the weight of its isfluence in favor of the system which it professes to condemn; and brutally, nay viciously, at-tacks the espousal of a better system— the co-operative system of Socialism. To bind closer the chains of slavery, while pretending to strive for liberty, is the sim of the modern upwaper, press All

from rendering a correct judgment (except in rare instances) as to whether or not any but the most obvious expenses shall be incurred."

Here, then, we have the whole story. Here, then, we have a capitalist writer making such confessions of fact as prove the Socialist indictments, viz., that capi talism is a system of profit-making continued regardless of human life and cial well-being; and that the capitalist class, which absorbs the profit, is ess class, that performs no duties, but delegates them to hired employees who create the wealth from which that profit s derived.

Who would fail, with this confession before him, to condemn capitalism as readily and as quickly as he would a self-convicted criminal? and who would not hasten to visit social justice upon it with the certainty and economy criminal justice is visited upon thieves and murderers?

Capitalism and the capitalist class must go. In place of them we must have a system in which production, dishave a system in which production, dis-tribution and transportation will be operated for use and not for profit. The wealth appropriated by the murderous and useless capitalist, class will make such a system possible and permit of its being maintained in a manner that will insure and protect the life of means im of the modern newspaper press. All being maintained in a insure and protect the line the working class perceived and employees alike! nsure and protect the life of passengers

"Methods of State Committees.

"The national constitution require the state committees to make semiannual reports, but the national committe has no power to enforce this provision, which is not being observed. The absence of reports from state committees leaves the national committee in the dark about conditions in the states.

"In remitting national dues, the stat, committees, as a rule, do not state what locals have paid, nor on what month the dues apply, nor the number of members paid for by each local. "As a consequence the national secretary is unable to determine whether the states are forwarding their full quota of national dues.

"It has been impossible since the Unity convention to determine the number of locals and membership of the party in the United States, in the absence of reports by the state com-mittees. This condition of affairs is attended with many dangers. Should state secretary for any reason be absent from his post, it is possible that neither the state or national organizations would know the names and locations of locals in the state. One instance of this kind occurred recently in Nebraska. The state committee of Wisconsin has refused a list of its locals up to the present time. Were this example generally followed we could not reach the membership in any national emergency.

"Propaganda.

"In order to meet the requirements of the movement for widespread propaganda, the national committee started the Labor Lecture Bureau That it is the most economic and far eaching system of propaganda even

inaugurated in the socialist movement is proven by requests for speakers from trade unions and party or tions in every state and territory, but the operations of this lecture bureau

tional Committee meeting in January last amounted to almost \$700. As there are now twice as many organized states as were then represented, the next meeting would cost about \$1500.

"The national organization has not a cent toward meeting this expense, and if same is deducted as before by the states represented from funds due the national committee, it will cause a recurrence of existing embarrassment, which not alone deprives the national committee of sufficient funds for current expenses, but subjects us to the mortification of pleading constant bankruptcy to creditors of former nacommittees and humiliating tional your local quorum, which must henceforth decline to endure this condition. Furthermore, we do not believe that a meeting of the national committee would suffice to thoroughly and decisively solve the problems herein presented; it would not bring about the general degree of understanding required between the comrades upon party policy and tactics.

"The indefinite continuance of the present laxity of organization and confusion in methods so threatens the stability of our party that, no other means being sufficient to meet the emergency, we suggest to the consideration of the comrades such constitu tional steps as may be necessary for holding a national convention of the Socialist party. "Meanwhile the condition at present

ternally,

existing can be partially alleviated if the comrades in the delinquent states will hold their respective state committees accountable in their dealings with the national organization. Fra-

"G. A. Foehn. "M. Ballard Dunn, "Wm. Brandt, "L. E. Hildebrand, "E. Val Putnam. "Local Quorum."

September 12. 1902.

Fellow-comradeship with men who log-roll with capitalist politicians and who uphold one of their set who voted a \$15,000 appropriation for an armory!! B. J.-He did?

B. J.-He did? U. S.-Yes; read that leaflet I just gave you. But go on. B. J.-"But we desire to tell you frankly that by voting for the candidates

"That you are a Socialist we

"satisfied" that an honorable

U. S .-- I should smile again! What

B. J.____"And we extend to you the

and by supporting the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party, you are doing the

ist Labor Party is a bullet into the cor-cass of the "cause" which consists in buncoing the workers; no doubt such rotes harm such a "cause.

B. J.---- "The history of your party during the last three years, if you at all -"The history of your party study it with fairness and impartiality, will indubitably couvince you of this-U. S.-Guess it will convince me that to vote for the Socialist Labor Party is rat-bane to the cause of the politically corrupt Social Democracy. The history of the S. L. P. for the last three years is proof that it will resist all chicanery and the strongest onsets

against its integrity. Go on. B. J.-"Of course if you believe that the Socialist Labor Party is all

right, U. S.-----Most assuredly I do! Even

in violent disagreements, such as are na-tural in all such movements, never has the disagreeing minority ever impugued its incorruptibility, or desired to assail its policy.

B. J.——"that it is perfect in its tactics—— U. S.——That is merely buncombe.

Tactics are determined by conditious; they are never "perfect," but ever subject to improvement.

-"and that its past is a rec-B. J.-

B. J .-- Guess so. But what is that about Quay helping a "Socialist" party in Pennsylvania? Who are they? That is not the same crowd, is it? U. S.-The identical push. In some

States they call themselves the "Social-ist" party, in others they call themselves "Public Ownership" party, here in New, York their style is "Social Democratic" party-it is all one. Everywhere they, move under the wings of the old capitalist parties, and do, hand in hand the labor fakirs, the dirty work of the capitalist class.

Following the creation of Dalny in Manchuria, by the Russian government, comes the report of the building of an American city in Cuba. The city be erected on a bay five miles wide and forty miles from Havana by an American company with \$5,000,000 capital and owning 100,000 acres of land ad-

joining the proposed city. Thus capital-ism makes not only spittoons but cities according to supply and demand.

In Montana, where the Heinze and Amalgamated copper interests are fighting for valuable mines, Heinze has created a fusion between the Democrats and a so-called "Labor" party, in his efforts to secure control of the State government in his interest. Heinze is using the "Labor" party as are his fel-low capitalists all over the capitalist world. He understands their function.

Miss Alice Roosevelt is said to be a success as a mascot. This will be good news to her father; he needs a mascot

WEEKLY PEOPLE: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1902.

CORRESPONDENCE.

its who profer to appear te their o heir own signature and address her will be recognized.]

od Suggestion Well Illustrated. To The Daily and Weekly People-The iter holds that wherever it is possible to work in a report of a meeting, a asmopsis of an S. L. P. speech, a letter in defence of the Party's principles or sttacking some of its revilers, or in any m of the capitalist press, advantage uld be taken of it at any and all

As an illustration of what might be ae, in that-line and a suggestion to clipping from the "Boston Traveler" is enclosed herewith, which contains a let-ter written by the undersigned and sent to various papers in different parts of Sam J. French. Boston, Oct. 7, 1902.

[Enclosure.] "Socialism Defended.

"A Lawrence Correspondent Speaks Un-kindly of So-called Socialist Organizations.

Editor Traveler-The opening of the ampaign and the consequent increased ctivity on the part of the Socialist agims to be the signal for the reice of the annual crop of false and is statements as to Socialism and Socialists, which are spread broadcast in the press either through the ignorance at the issuers or with malice intent, as the case may be. "As an instance may be mentioned

ecent item which appeared in many padelivered at Ameabury by Captain A. P. Gardner, candidate for Congress, Sixth Congressional district. Mr. Gardner is quoted as having said: "If the trusts control the government the bayes plutorary and if the sources.

we have plutocracy, and if the govern ment cannot control them it must take them, and that is socialism with all its attendant evils. While not in favor of the government ownership of the railis, I am willing to see it come if that is the only way we can prevent the giving of rebates.'. "Btatements similar to the above, misading as to what Socialism really

and containing the hald insinus n that its inauguration would be acied by a train of attendant evils seatedly appear in the public press. Emanating as they do from person

ike Captain Gardner, Superintendent of bis Burke, of Lawrence, and other y educated gentlemen, clerical and by, to whom the people in their fond redulity give the credit of really knowhing, they are permicious in

licious, inasmuch as they tend to e the minds of the working class firs to whose material interes uld be to have a clear understanding this matter; in contradistinction to at of the above mentioned gentlemen ad their capitalist friends or masters, hich is to keep the working class indeed and confused as long as possible in order that they may coutinue to exthem as wage slaves on the econo-field and use them as voting cattle litical field.

"It is the recognition of this material interest of the beneficiaries of the capi-talist system that causes the true So-cialist to care nothing for the state of and or opinion of anyone not of the arking class, and consequently not on a under side of the fierce 'class strug-

the under side of the here class strug-gle' which is waging as a result of the logical development of capitalism to the paint where the machinery of production is owned by the few and the acquisition of capital has become wholesale robbery, in the objective sense, however much the distingt capital and the state of the individual exploiter as a victim of the system may be considered subjectively free from blame; while the many, the yast proletariat, are rendered toolless wage slaves driven to compete with one er for the sale of the only thing

they possess-their labor power. "But the open enemy, the avowed sup-porter of capitalism, is not the only source whence springs confusion. These are the counterfeit socialists, generally spoken of as the social democrats.

privately owned capital," which is alind up with co-operative i ready cial or, into the common property of the ole community—in short, into collectwhole ive capital; and by this act expropriat ing the expropriators, without any idea of compensating them entering into the performance.

As a result of this change the func-tious of the government itself would be altered from those of a government of an administration of things, and instead of being as to-day, a class ecutioner, it would become a public ex-ecutive of the administrative measures adopted by a free people. Capital also would lose its present sig-

nificance, being no longer the means of exploitation, but having become simply the means of production. Other results would be the further

perfecting and organizing of thes of production and distribution: the elimi nation of all useless forms of labor, such as advertising, making of useless articles, etc., and diverting the energy so expeaded into useful channels; the employment at useful productive labor of all physically capable adult persons, thus enabling the shortening of hours and giving more time for mental and physical improve-ment; the production of none but pure food and other products, which are to-day so abominably adulterated; equality of opportunity, with an equitable distri-bution of the product, not necessarily equality of wealth, but a payment to

each of the equivalent of the product of his or her labor. Under those conditions the intellectual and physical development of the race would go forward at a rate such as has never hitherto been hought of.

thought of. Of such is "Socialism, with all its attendant evils." Speed the day when those "evils" will have overtaken us, when there will no longer be a little or terie of profigate capitalist exploiters and their lackeys, revelling in luxury on the stolen product of the wealth-pro

And its establishment must be brough about by the working class alone, organized on strictly class line class in the ranks of the Socialist Labor Par-ty and Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, without the aid of graft-hunting "Pro-fessionals" or middle class sentimental-ists, whose petty material interests cause m to diverge from the straight line the "class struggle" and seek to igof the nore it every time, the many-named Social Democratic alias "Socialist party" confusers to the contrary notwithstand ing.

SAMUEL J. FRENCH. Lawrence, Oct. 2.

Comment Unnecessary To The Daily and Weekly People

Enclosed you will find a communica-tion which Section Cincinnati, Socialist Labor Party, received from the Social party; also a resolution in reply to same, which I send you for pubist party; als the Comment is unnecessary. Fraternally yours,

Frank Gelser, Organizer. Cincinnați, O., October 4, 1902. (Enclosures.)

Fellow Citizen, Greeting:

Believing that the termination of the existing struggle , between the miners and operators in Pennsylvania is a matter of the gravest concern to all and realizing that petitioning an individual who has no power in this mat-ter can only end in disappointment and despair, we beg your earnest consideraion of the accompanying resolution which we feel is the only logical and legal method by which the root of this evil can be reached, and which we beieve no loyal citizen of this republic will hesitate to endorse. Again asking your earnest consideration of this mat-

ter we beg to remain yours, Twelfth Ward Socialist Club. -Send all petitions when com-P. S. pleted to Hon. Governor Stone of Pennsylvania.

TI. Copy of Petition.

To the Hon. Governor Stone of the State of Pennsylvania: Whereas: The terrible struggle be tween the miners and operators of your State is causing great suffering and distress and breeding a condition detrimental to good citizenship and undermining the stability of our government,

Therefore, Be it resolved that we the undersigned citizens of the United States, in the interest of law and jus-tice, demand that you exercise the power in you vested, and under the law of eminent domain declare the mines public property, to be operated by the State for the common good. Address:

sent to The Daily and Weekly People for publication and one copy be Socialist party in reply to their Peter Kronberger, petition. William Henke,

Committee on Resolutions. The Minneapolis "Union" Answered of

the Lundstrom Case. To. The Daily and Weekly People

Dear Comrade-The article of May 31st in the Weekly People, concerning the Plumbers' Labor Union in Minneapolis has been contradicted by a member of said union, the contradiction being print ed in The Union, official organ of Minne apolis Trades Council, July 25th, 1902. The writer first makes the point that I did not write the article myself, and, later: on, states that the article is not true, except that "the Plumbers' Labor ers organized in April, and that I be came a member in the fall of the sam year." Now I will once more state that, from April, 1899, till May, 1900, th bosses, or as he states it, the foremen were paid \$2 for nine hours per day laborers \$1.75 per day, and from May 1st, 1900, till May 1st, 1901 (for nine hours) foremen received \$2.25, da orers \$1.80; from May 1st, 1901, till May 1st, 1902, for eight hours, foremen

\$2.25, laborers \$1.75, and this year fore-men are paid \$2.50 per day for eight hours. Now the writer says this is a lie, and as is also the statement that he tried to dupe the union members last April and that he was paid \$2.75 per day, and that he did refuse to do snything for the members to get that alvance. The fact is that he himself told me so, and I have three witnesses. I will also state that when Alex. E. Johnson, who boasts of being the writer of the article in "The Union" and who used the significant sig-nature "A member of P. L. U. No. 4," was the recording secretary and a lead ing member of the P. L. U., and was sup posed to do everything for its interests he hired a man by name Gust Palm, that did not belong to the union to help him and that at the time there were lots of union men idle. Said Gust Palm sen fifty cents to the union with Alex. E.

Johnson without appearing before union, and became "a member in good standing," though the initiation fee fifty .cents and dues fifty cents. This ned before me

The fact is that Gust Palm came from Oregon to Minneapolis to visit some triends (Mr. Johnson was one) before a trip to. Stockholm. In order to arrive just before Christmas he stayed in Minneapolis for six weeks and worked there as above said.

The writer in "The Union" denies the report of the delegates sent to the coun-cil with our demand that the council bring it before the Master Plumbers As sociation, and that said delegates, of whom N. Christoffersen was the one that made the report, that the employers never heard mything about our demand and also that it was the same the year before. so he made the remark that the council

did not care for us. . Well enough! The president, who was Enoch A. Gausel, tried to smooth it off: explained how busy they were, and that the Council was a friend to the laborers, which it had proved several times. A member, Nels Hagstrom by name, then took the floor, and said: That those fellows would lead us right into the trap

and that we could not depend upon their help. What he preferred was to bring the members into common action, elect a committée to bring our demand before the Master Plumbers' Association, and ask for a signed agreement. What happened? Gausel, as presi-dent of a pure and simple union, rapped

for order and declared the questio of order, repeated that the Council was friend of the laboring class, etc., and that he would not hear any more of it. That was at one of our three special neetings.

"Further on in the letter Mr. Johnson, the writer, denies the hard work now being performed under eight hours, When we demanded the eight hours, he and other leading members guaranteed that a man could do just as much work in eight hours as in nine and more, cause he can stand more." The object could not possibly be anything but slav ery, and that we got. This year, as said in The Weekly People, we were going

to demand \$2 for laborers, with \$2.50 for bosses. The \$2,50 was paid in the middle of March, but the \$2 has taken its time. I admit that the greater part of the remaining union men now get \$2 per day, but the fact is that a great number dropped out of the union when they saw the trap they were led into. "Since organizing," so the "Union" writer says, "we have advanced step by

more dollar into the fund. The long hours, 12 to 16, I enjoy, according to Mr. Johnson's article I know othing about. As to last winter, when I was a teamster, and not a plumber' aborer, and had nothing to do with the

union, I recognize I had long hours enough, but from 7 to 6 cannot possibly reach either of his figures. One think e forgets to mention, is the five and ten minutes before time morning and noon and ten, fifteen and twenty minutes after quitting time at five, which he works the men under him. So the article in The Weekly People is certainly true and cannot be considered a "dirty lie."

As I knew, according to the constitu-tion and by-laws of the P. L. U. that the matter would be investigated, I sent my address to the Executive Board, so that they could notify me to appear before said board.

On August 9, 1902, I received the en-closed letter. Please print it. When I received this letter, I sent my address and called attention to the constitution and by-laws that read: Constitution, Ar-ticle F, Sec. 2: "When any charge or charges shall be preferred against any member, the member who lodges the complaint shall furnish the Recording secretary with written charges, and the Secretary shall notify the accused appear before the Executive Board of his Union to answer such charge or charges as may be preferred against him and the Recording Secretary shall fur nish him a copy of the charges."

Article 2, Sec. 8, of the By-laws reads It shall be the duty of the Executive Board to investigate all charges which may be made against any member, etc. I have now waited five weeks in orde to give them time to give me a hearing. when I would have shown them whether The Weekly People article was a lie or not. There have been three regular meet ings of the union since, but I never heard a word from them. Now, does not look as if these bosses were bound to have things their own way and person raises a voice against their fake simply thrown out of the and denied the chance of making a living sible Charley Lundstrom. St. Paul, Sept. 30, 1902.

(Enclosure.)

Minneapolis, Minn., August 9, 1902. Charley Lundstrom: Sir .- Your complaint against

the Plumbers Laborers Union in a paper called The Daily and Weekly Peo ple, published in New York, was by the union referred to the executive board of said union and by said board duly considered and you are hereby notified of the action taken.

Resolved. That we, the executive oard, of the P. L. U., recommend that Charley Lundstrom, a member of the P. L. U., be expelled from said union for the very reason that his article in New York paper called The Daily and Weekly People is untrue, mislead ing, and unworthy any union man, and if having any grievances against said union, the proper place to air them is in the union meetings, and not in a public paper.

Said resoluton was passed and ap proved by the union in regular meet ing, and the recording secretary in structed to notify you to that effect. Respectfully, E. A. Gausel. Recording Secretary.

Endorses Party's Course.

To The Daily and Weekly People-The present course of The Daily and Weekly People should be a source of pride to

every Socialist. The widely published stupidity of the National Committee of the "Socialist' party, as exemplified in their "semi annual report," gives their enemies excellent campaign documents and proves our National Executive Committee's wisdom in not publishing our debts or troubles, although they are honest, and we have only one code of principles, unlike the party which officially says, "the movement has been divided into as many parties as there are States, each directed by a State Committee proceed ing in its own weak fashion and ing to its own conception of principles I was especially pleased with the edi-torials concerning Roosevelt's membership in the Fireman's Union and coning the "Volkszeitung's" advice not to vote for De Leon.

Emile Constant, Fraternally, Emile Constan Section St. Paul, S. L.

house cheered him to the echo. (Here will be a chance for organized scabbery to do their bidding on election day.) Then, after paying some compliments to the Democratic party he sat down.

After some minor speakers made some remarks in the same nonsense, another "orator" was brought forth. He was Hon, Duncan G. McKinley, a slick, wellfed bourgeoise. He poured shot into the Democratic camp, showing how the working people suffered under their administration and how the Republican party filled up the dinner pails. (He forgot to mention how that same party filled up the Bull Pen, and the workingmen's odies with lead, a la Hazelton, Shanandoah, etc.) Then he began to dish out conomics. Evidently, he is well read on conomics, for some of his thoughts

showed it He said that prior to McKinley's election we imported several millions of dol-lars' worth of products more than we exported, but since 1896 we have exported two. billions of dollars worth of products more than we imported. "That," he said, "is what the Republican party has done." He took care, however, not to say that prior to McKinley's election there were no Steel or Beef or Lumber trusts and that because of their large surplus production this country has reached out after the different colonies. But that would be teaching sound econo mics and, besides, it would prove that in spite of these exports, wages are on the decline and competition for jobs is getting keener and that more lives

are being crushed out of the working class in the capitalist rush for bigger dividends.

Again, he said the Republican party is clean and its record is clean. Then he asked, "Is there a man within the sound of my voice that can point out any bad or unclean record of the Republican party?". Had I-believed that it would have made any effect, I would certainly have called his attention to Brooklyn. Hazelton, Cour d'Alene, Homestead, the Bull Pen, Croton Dam and, last, but not

least, the water cure. While I was listening to all this talk. my mind began to work. I questioned myself thus: "Is there no intelligence left in the working class that they can be buncoed at every recurring election? and will there ever be a time when the working class, the producers of all wealth, will ever awaken in all their manhood and once for all throw that vampire class off their backs and say to world, 'Too long have we endured abuse and degradation; too long has the capitalist class ninde food for cannon out of the working class'?" It is high time that we show to the world the dignity of labor in the true, pure sense of that much abused phrase.

Fellow workingmen, of this or any other State, awake to your senses; take up the fight with the rest of the classconscious workingmen of this and other countries, and vote for the only party of your class that helps you in your battles in the mine, mill, factory or work-shop, that is, the Socialist Labor Party. By rallying around the banner of that party alone lies your hope and salvation from the present chaotic state of society. Even your capitalist masters tell you to strike where it is most effect-Then why not take a lesson from ive. them and strike at the polls, where you outnumber the capitalist a hundred

Remember, he who would be free, him self must first strike the blow, and the blow is by voting for the Socialist Labor Party. Yours for the working class. David Rudnick.

Fullerton, Cal., Oct. 2, 1902.

LIGHT IS BREAKING.

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

West Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 5 .--- Enclosed herewith are clippings from the N. Y. Herald of this day:

"The strike is greatly troubling the leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties of Pennsylvania. Neither has



P. S., NEW YORK-Oh. you innocent There is not the slightest prospect of Mit chell's conduct bringing on, despite his ig-norance, a genuine political uprising of the workingman. Just the reverse. In the neasure that people are credulous enougly believe he tights the cause of Labor. In the hat measure will they succumb to his oratory when the time comes for him to en dorse Hanna as a friend of the workingman

J. P., NEW YORK-The Liberal Demo Their mass meeting at Cooper Union on the 6th showed it quite plainly. "They were all there" on the platform, talking "natural nionopoly," taxation of land and other single tax oddities, together with the staple do nunclation of octopuses. But the looks of the audience indicated that freaks may no be without guile. Only one fifth of the seats were taken, and these mainly with Italian laborers who were marched into the hall, and could not understand, but applauded. Who brought them there?

D. W., EAST PITTSBURG, PA aside the manoeuvre by which Eberle and his accomplices brought on a second nomi-nation convention in the Ward where, at a previous convention he and Fenrich were a previous convention he and Fenich were nominated for Common Council,———even leaving aside that manoeuuvre, the fact is that at that second convention Fenrich was -WHY? dropped-

A. S., NEW YORK-When people talk of the "corruption of the old parties" they mean a very vague thing. The charge you mention against the Democratic party is an instance in point. "Municipal ownership" is a capitalist issue. As the Democratic party is a capitalist party, there was no corruption in its failing, to municipalize. What it did, it did by order of capitalist in-terests. So, then, it was true to its program.

M. G. D., BROOKLYN, N. Y .- That may all be true; but, in the measure that it is true, you brand yourself a crook, and your Social Democracy a crooks organization. If. Indeed, the Socialist Labor Party, despite its unquestionable soundness, ted by yourself, can't succeed, then it fol-iows that your Social Democracy is simply humbugging-preaching the class struggle, but knowing that won't work, and doing the other thing.

W. G., NEW YORK-The workingman re elves the full exchange value of the labor power that he sells to the capitalist in the fabor Market. In that lies the secret of the inevitable decline of the working class. It s merchandise, as exchange values decline the exchange value of Labor declines ; and thus, its use value, the quality of producing more wealth than its exchange value com to throws into the capitalists' hands ev larger stores of wealth.

H. L., PHILADELPHIA, PA .- It hap pened this way: The Party in Illicols for some time was on to its State Committee. It knew the Committee was manoeuvring to get all the nomination signatures into wn hands, then dump them into the ditch, own hands, then dump them into the ditch, and thus play into the hands of the Kangs. That push, you musut know, is down on the Party because the Party forbids its members from holding office in pure and simple bodies. Well, the Party in illinois. knowing what that Mate Committee was after, did not entrust the signatures to it, int filed them itself. Having been folled, and having no further chance to betray the Party, the push seceded. All is safe. Section Chicago is being reorganized.

T. B. V. Y., ST. LOUIS, MO .- That fact rather reflects favorably upon the Socialist Labor l'arty and against the Social Demo-cracy. There are bound to be rumpuses in cracy. There are bound to be rumpuses the S. L. P. Crooks are bound to co in, no one can tell them in advance. J as soon as they fear they are about to Just found out, which amounts to the same, the rumpus is there, and lasts till they are buncoed. In the Social Democracy, how-ever, crookedness is the rule. "You are a crook, and I am a crook, so you keep quiet and Til keep quiet," such is their motro. The result is that harmony that you so un-The result is that harmony that you so un-wisely admire. But even such crooks' com-pact has its limits — as you will be realiging by this time. The rumpus in your Social Democratic National Office broke out since you wrote. And naturally. There is not enough boodle to go around.

A. N., CHICAGO, ILL -Pepin turned up A. N., CHICAGO, HLL-Feph turned up in this office on the 7th instant, meaning to spy around for his friend Eberle, the po-litical corruptionist of Pittsburg. He came thinking the Editor of The People was out of town, and the coast clear. He was mis-taken. Was ordered off the premises of the S. L. P. as an expelled member, and left

that "represent" Labor on the Civic Federation are: Samuel Gompers: John Mitchell, President United Mine Workers: Frank P. Sargent, Grand Master Brotherhood of Lo-comotive Firemen, and now a political-lob-holder as Commissioner of Immigration; Theodore J. Shaffer, President Amalga-Workers ; James Duncan, General Secretary Granite Cutters' National Union ; Daniel J. Keefe, President International Longshore men's Association : James O'Connell. Presimens Association; James O'Connell, Presi-dent International Association of "Machin-ists: Martin Fox, President Moulders' Union; James M. Lynch, President Interna-tional Typographical Union; Edward, E. Clark, Grand Chief Conductor Order Railway Conductors ; Henry White, General Sec retary United Garment Workers; and W. Macarthur, Editor "Coast Seamen's Jour-nal."-Do you need to be told how these 12 men earn their living, or to what class

5

they actually belong? The 12 men who represent capital on the Civic Federation are: Marcus A. Hanna, of coal mines, iron, shipping and street rail, ways; Charles M. Schwab, President U. S. ways; Charles M. Schwab, President U. S. Steel Corporation; S. R. Gallaway, President American Locomotive Works: Charles A. Moore, President Shaw Electric Crane Co.; John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Standard Oil and other corporations too numerous, to mention: Edward P. Ripley, President At-chison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway systems J. Kruttschnitt, Vice-President South-ern Pacific Railroad Company : H. H. Yrée-land, President National Street Railway Association : Lewis Nixon, Proprietor Croscent Shipyard : Marcus M. Marks, President cent Shipyard; Marcus M. Marks, President National Association Clothing Manufactur-ers; James A. Chambers, President Arteri-can Window Glass Co.; and William, II. Pfahler, former President National Foun-ders' Association.—Need you to be told whether these 12 men are all capitalists and "Captains of Industry"? The 12 men who "represent" the general public in the Civic Federation are: Grover Cleveland, large holder of coal muses in Nova Scotla, and other industries; Cor-

Nova Scotia, and other industries: Cor-nelius N. Bliss, a director in eight large corporations: Oscar S. Strauss, President of one and trustee of another corporation; Charles Francis Adams, director in West-inghouse Electric Co. and of immerial memory as one-time President of Union Pacific Railroad: Archbishop John Ireland and Bishop Henry C. Potter, both men wha quote the Bible passage: "The poor ye.wil; aiways have with you," and interpret the passage to mean that it would be un-Christian to abolish poverty; C. W., Elloty Nova Scotla, and other industries; Cor Christian to abolish poverty: C. W. Elloi, President Harvard University: J. H. Eckels, former Comptroller of Currency of the United States; J. J. McCook, lawyer and director in five corporations, the Wells, Fargo & Co. concern being one of them; J. G. Milburn, lawyer; C. J. Bonaparte, lawver; and R. M. Easley, source of living un-known and ex-officio Secretary of the Civic Federation.---Need you be told how these 12 men earn their living?

G. L. B., Utica, N. Y.-Eyes, and limbs are a poor man's wealth. It is a wrong that cries to heaven when a workingman gets a triffe for a lost limb, and that after long delays of the law, while rich men get \$30,000 and \$40,000 verdicts, and promptly for similar losses. There promptly for similar losses. There is no reason in it. And it speaks ill for public opinion that it does not spontaneously indignate.

K. B., NEW YORK-The "Volkszeitung" was caught in that Brauckman case sim because of its recklessness. It usually sinuates merely; this time it forgot itself and uttered the libel plump and plain.

A H. B. NEW YORK-You should learn to reason before you try to discuss. It is an evidence of incapacity to reason when one tries to discuss conclusions that he draws from premises which are in them-

selves the real issue. Ist. It is not true that "the Social De-mocracy is the child of the Socialist Labor Party." auymore than a man's expectations Farty, anymore than a main's expectations is his child.—And there tumbles to the ground one-half of your letter containing fine-spun theories based upon the false premises that the Social Democracy is the child of the S. L. P. 2d. It is not true that "the Social Demo-rate are unlied in a part", the motor of

their own Natonal Exécutve strées that their own Natonal Exécutve strées that they are utierly disrupted.—And thère, in turn tumbles to the grond the other haif of your letter containing labored arguments hased on the faise premises of the Kangaroos being united in a party.

J. H., NEW YORK-And as to you, just secure a copy of the Social Democratic cam-paign leaflet "What Workingmen's Votes Can Do." by Ben Hanford, their guberna-torial candidate. Read what is there stated from the second half of the first column on to the first half of the second column of the second page, and compare that with De Leon's New Bedford speech. "What Means This Strike?" from the bottom of page 6 on to page 0. You will there see baid plagiarism. No wonder your Hanford is a traationist, a pure and simpler, etc., etc. His Socialism is nothing but parrot talk. He can only repeat without understanding. And that portrays the intellectual sense of

"These confusers, whose atterances have also been given wide publicity, are the meanest enemies of all, pretending is they do to be friends. While their rank and file may be well-meaning but uninformed, or worse, misinformed, the so-called leaders cannot be credited with

These people talk anything and call ocialism. Mr. Talbot in Lawrence

It Bocanism, and Index in Lawrence talks of an appraising commission to fix compensation for the capitalists. "Tather McGrady, in one of his books, says that if they won't sell out, we will build parallel railroads and duplicate industrial establishments (he might have added, open new mines on the moon) and compete them out of business.

mpete them out of business. 'Carey, of Haverhill, while denouncing the use of the militia to shoot strikers, notes for a \$15,000 armory appropria

While supposed to antagonize the old rties, their candidates figure simul-acously on their own, and one or either of the capitalist tickets, as in Worcester, Webster, Abiagton, Syracuse, Peekskill and West Hobeken.

tey appeal to the working class for mt, and at the same time insult by claiming that the workers don't igh to emancipate thems without the guidance of an aggregation of pulpitless ministers, patientless doctors and brieffess lawyers (who flock to the it like vultures to a carrio movement like vultures to a chron, and for the same purpose), whose aid is necessary because of their 'superior edu-cation,' social influence,' etc., as though the same indication of intelligence or members to explain the true Socialist position, which the writer will briefly

t ownership of trusts and tilities is not Socialism.

Name: When filled send to Hon. Governor Stone of the State of Pennsylvania. III. '

Whereas, The Socialist Labor Party realizing that the struggle between the coal miners and operators of Pennsylvania is a class struggle of whose character, sad to say, the vast ma-jority of the miners are not conscious of. and

Whereas, As the Socialist Labor Party regards "public ownership of public utilities" by the capitalist class government but a change of master, and

Whereas, The Socialist party of Cin clinati has seen fit to issue a petition to the capitalist governor of Pennsyl-vania urging action upon his part to

Whereas, The Socialist party at ev-ery opportunity declares that its prin-ciples are identical with those of the Socialist Labor Party and the aforesaid petition is a violation of Socialist principle of the class struggle, which proves conclusively the contrary; herefore, be it

Resolved, That Section Cincinnati of the Socialist Labor Party, refuses most emphatically to be a party of belly-crawlers before Governor Stone of Pennsylvania, the lackey of the capitalist class; but urge the miners in particular and the working class in general, to organize into the Socialist Labor Party; elect themselves into

power and turn out the capitalist parasites forever. Then only, and not parasites forever. until then, will the working class be free from exploitation; and, be it

step to an eight hour working day, with a minimum wage of 31 1-2 cents per hour for foremen and 25 cents for the union men helping." Here he contradicts himself and certainly makes the

allowance that some receive more. How dill they advance last spring? Let us see! As the greater part of the men attending the union meetings were bos-ses, they decided that a man that was worth \$2 per day should have that, but if not, \$1.75. No agreement is signed, so the master plumbers themselves can decide who is worth it.

Now, what did they do when the la-borers called for \$2 per day? Let's take borers called for az per uny? Let s take the shop where George W. Scott, the president, was working. When they got after their employer for a raise, Mr. Scott was instructed to send the two men who called for the raise to the shop, where they got their pay, \$1.75 per day. The same day a sign was set up in the window "Laborers Wanted." They got the laborers, but not union men, and Mr. Scott worked with them quite a few days. I do not know the facts, but it

was said that one of the men was paid \$1.50 per day and the other \$1.75. The headquarters at which the labordquarters at which the labor-

ers could go for information as to what plumbers needed men was condemned in order to give the employers a better chance to secure scabs. That's "brotherhood" pure and simple. In November, 1900, at Lumber Ex-

change, two union men (of whom I was one myself and John Osmundsen the other) were fired and a scab was kept. of the government, with a view further ag its power to accomplish the Resolved. That these resolutions be The scab did join the union the same spread on the minutes and a copy be week; so , of course, the union got one

the part is not the state of the second state and state and

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 4, 1902.

Full Dinner Pails and Full Bull Pens.

To The Daily and Weekly People-Allow me to describe some happening in this end of capitalist civilization. I am isolated in a small town of not more than thousand population, generally with no place to spend an evening, so when some attraction comes to town, no matter what its nature. I take it in.

Fullerton is in Orange county, about wenty-four miles south of Los Angeles and eleven miles north of Santa Auna the seat of Orange county. Well, the standard bearer of capitalist prosperity of this State, Dr. Pardee, was to speak at Santa Auna on the 30th of September. Cheap rates were offered on the railroad and trolleys going from here, so went with the crow !. It is just years since I have attended a Republi

can meeting, which was also in a small town, namely, Catskill, N. Y. When I got into Santa Anna the streets were gayly illuminated and thronged

with people. Some marching clubs gave an exhibition of how they can, if neces sary, shoulder a gun to shoot strikers. I went juside of the hall, and found in filled to suffocation. It was necessary to hold an over-flow meeting. After a lot of tame rot, white horse Pardee was introduced.

Bardee, like all true servants of capitalism, expressed his love for the work-ing class by addressing the audience as "Fellow laboring men and citizens," and then continued, "I am the nominee of the Republican party, and that speaks for itself" (which it certainly did). "When I am elected I shall serve my people faithfully" (that means the capitalist "I shall grant no favors and will lass). not be dictated by individuals."

"I was asked," he said, "my attitude towards organized labor. I emphatically declare for organized labor," and the the least idea of the effect it will have with his mouth full of bluster and obscenity. on the election in the State next month.

but the Democrats bank on it more largely for good results to them than their opponents. The candidates of both parties are stumping the State, but great care is taken by them not to meddle with the strike, because of apprehending political disadvantages. In the counties principally affected by the lockout the tide among the miners seems to be running toward the Democratic side. "Senator Quay shares this feeling, and

as chairman of the Republican State Committee is directing his efforts in the direction of encouraging the formation of socialist clubs, many of which exist in

Luzerne, Schuylkill and other coal countries, and a large majority of the members of which were formerly allied with the Democratic party. He is particularly auxious to prevent the election of Democratic members of the Legislature, and is using the Socialist party wherever possible to accomplish his purpose.' Does it not seem that therein is the secret of the action of the late Pennsyl-

vania State Executive Committee? It is not impertinent to ask, Are they

after some rotten fruit from Quay's "political orchard," which the Social Demo-cratic alias "Socialist" party has been fishing for?

Sprely, light is breaking. E. A. Silberberg.

Section Minneapolis, Minn. Headquarters at LABOR LYCEUM. 34-30 Washington Avenue, South. FREE READING ROOM

Open Every Day and Evening.

B. S. J., BOSTON, MASS .- The story is correctly told by you. Sertorius, the Ro-man general, organized and held the Iber-ians together by means of hocusu-pocus, and and together by means of means pour, and did great things. But your conclusion is inadmissible that, therefore, hocus-pocus is needed to accomplish anything with the masses. You don't tell the whole tale about Sertorius. In the first place, he did not aim at overthrowing existing conditions : he aim at overcorowing existing conditions: he only aimed at making himself redoubtable to his fellow Romans so as to be allowed to return home. In the second place, soon as he was murdered his organization fell

to pieces: his death broke the spell of all his hocus-pocus. The sunken piers of the Socialist Republic must be solid sense.

L. B. G., SYRACUSE, N. Y .be as easy as rolling off a log. All De Leon would have to do would be to write a letter to the Party insinuating "intrigue bition," etc., and poltroonishly run away, and he will forthwith be canonized by the Kangaroos: forthwith, from being "a limb of Satan," he will be talked of by them a.: "that good old man," "that dear old man." "that sweet old man," "that cherub of an old man.

READER, PROVIDENCE, R. I .-- What READER, PROVIDENCE, R. 1.—What Emanuel Siff did was this: Certain criti-cisms of the Party officers, made by a Comrade to Siff, were construed by Siff as a promise that the Comrade would wade with Siff through the mire of treason and signder that Siff had in mind. Siff found signater that sin had in bind. Sin found pinself, mistaken. At a meeting of the General Committee of Section New York, the Comrade, not only did not vote with Siff, but rebuked him severely. A few days later. Siff goes to that Comrade's employer and depounces the Comrade in immeasur and deponders the Comrade in immeasur-able termis. The employer told the Com-rade; and the Comrade marched before the N E. C., of which Siff was a member. and fold the story of bow Siff had tried to de-prive him of his living. Siff, taken by sur-

prise, had no time to organize a fresh set of lies to cover the old set, and admitted it all, and tried to justify his infamy. He was suspended by the Section, tried and

M. S., NEW YORK-Call upon L. Abel-son. Organizer of Section Greater New York, Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street.

T. J., KANSAS CITY, MO .--- 1st. Hickey 1. J., RANSAS CHI, AO.—BE, HICK, BO never had "a fight with the officers of the l'arty." His fight was with the rank and file of Section New York. Summoned to appear before the Grievance Committee, he spurned the summons, and then, in the General Committee indulged in ribald de-undeting of the membranelin

General Committee induged in Hoat de-nunciation of the membership. Ed. If you let us know in what issue of The People it was reported that "a delegate of the General Committee said that Thomas A. Hickey had applied to Harry White of the Garment Workers for a position organizer." we shall inquire into the facts and let you know. :d. Whither Hickey did so apply or not.

3d. Whether Hickey did so apply o the action would be a slight offence pared to his unquestioned offences. offence com He. who never contributed a cent to The Daily Prople, and who became a beneficiary by retting a job here, not only misappropriated Party funds, not on'r shirked work and got drunk so habitually that there was no he had to be discharged, not only pulled the legs of members right and left. suing the Party for back wages on an eighteen dollars a week basis-a sum that he never before earned or ever will be able to carn.

W. W., COLLINSVILLE, ILL .-- We all realize it. The Chicago "secession" is belated fizzle.

D. D. D., BROOKLYN, N. Y .- You are right. The Daily People did state that William Nuller, President of the New York Litho. Artists League did apply for membership in the Lithographers' Alliance. bersaip in the binographers Athance, S., T & L. A. His application, duly signed by himself, is now in the possession of that organization. Muller has been going about declaring that he would answer The Daily People statement, but he has not been heard from as yet, though we are patiently await. from as yet, though we are patiently awaif-for lies to cover the old set, and admitted is all, and tried to justify his infamy. He was suspended by the Section, tried and to send committees to this office to invest-igned articles on that lithographic organizes H. U., SAGINAW, MICH.—The 12 men tion, but failed to carry out its bluff.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Heary Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Beade Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Bener street, New York SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA

-W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne street, London, Ontario. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY-2-8 New Reade street. (The Party's liter-ary agency.) Notice.-For technical reasons, no Party

sumouncements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMIT-

TEE. Regular meeting held on Friday, Octo-ber 10, at 2-6 New Reade street. A. Klein in the chafr. The financial report for the week ending October 4 showed receipts \$40.70; expenditures, \$113.04. for the week ending October 4 showed réceipts \$40.70; expenditures, \$113.94. Communications: From W. W. Cox, Collinsville, Ill., reporting that he had received organizer's commission and was about to start on his tour chrough the State: also that new State Executive Committee for Illinois would soon be elected by the Section. From Indianap-olis, Ind. reporting that a nonsinations have been filed by S. E. C. and that proceedings had been started to prevent Kangs from using the name "Socialist" party: also giving record of Frank Jor-dan while at Indianapolis and his action while there on his mission from the "only logical centre." From Michigan State Executive Committee reporting filing of anninations and other matters. From Salt Lake City, Utah, asking whether Councily would stop there on action of to California. Secretary reported to have replied that this depends upon action of San Francisco, which has not been heard from definitely. From Ohio S. E. C. re-porting filing of nominations and other matters. From Easton, Pa., asking that 55 donated by former Section Easton to Connolly fund be returned. Secretary instructed to rely that a body which has left the S. L. P. is not entitled to any fund 'belonging to Section Easton, and that such body, if it holds any property of that such body, if it holds any property of former Section Easton, does so contrary to Article 2, Section 17, of the Party's constitution. Charter application with twenty names received from Allegheny County, Pa., for reorganization of Sec-tion at that place. Another application with 11 names received from Ohlcago, III. It was resolved to grant both char-ters and to revoke charters previously granted. It was further resolved to re-voke the charters bt Sections Easton, Pa., Bethlehem, Pa., and that of Read-ing, Pa.

Ing. Pa. A communication was received from a member of the Idalian Branch of Section New York, setting forth that, at a meet-ing of Italian Party members, it had been decided to form a "Federation." Similar information having been re-ceived from other sources, which, how-ever, does not make it clear whether this "Federation" is intended as an auxiliary organisation or what else, the secretary was instructed to inform Section New York and ask that the Section investi-gate the matter. Adjourned.

Julius Hammer, Recording Secretary.

NEW TORE STATE EXECUTIVE COM-MITTREE. A special meeting of the New York State Executives Committee van held in The Daily Propie building, 2-6 New Heads street, on October 5, 1902, at 6 p. m. Comrade More, of the the ohsit. All members present. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopt of as read. A letter was received from Section Troy making that Corregan or Berry be sent on an agritation tour to Remassiast, Albany and Schemecking, but since these comrades are on yours for other State Executive Com-mittees the request could not be granted. The financial secretary was instructed to mee if there are speakews available for the above sections.

sections. mr to the trolleymen's strike it was dto give the De Leon Johnstown date, r 18, to Sections Trey and Albany, as rike offers a better field for agitation. are were also received from Sections an Gioversville and Schenectady rela-tion comparison

ive to the campaign. Alfred Baumgardt of Coboes was accepted a s member at-large Elchmond County reported its vote on be mileage fund matter, and the same was

ered filed. arroll's report of progress on his agita-tour was received and ordered filed. The committee on Daily People piedges stried having received the following ges since last meeting: Oscar Lent, \$1: Odenwald, \$1: J. Odenwald, \$1: Chas-rewaid, \$5: D. C. Berger, \$1: and Chas-rewaid, \$5: D. C. Berger, \$1: and Chas-

giving Day, and that the Kaltenborn orchestra has been engaged to render Three new the musical programme. members were elected to the Entertainment Committee as follows: Joseph Scheuerer, Louis Kobel and O.

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

A. C. Kihn, Secretary.

CAMPAIGN FUND, SECTION NEW YORK, S. L. P. Comrades and friends of the Socialist Labor Party are urged to push campaign

lists and gather contributions. Funds are needed for the distribution of leaflets and for the numerous other expenses of the campaign. Our work, especially in the matter of leaflets, can be measur-

ably extended by an increased income from this source. The following has been collected to date: Previously acknowledged.....\$52.32

Julius Hammer, donation..... 16th and 18th A. D.'s, Brooklyn, on list 138..... 1.00 listh and 14th A. D.'s, Brooklyn,

2.35 177 11th and 13th A. D.'s, New York, 11th and Jath A. D. S. New York, on account on list No. 28, 11th and 13th A. D.'s, New York, on account on list No. 31..... 28th A. D., New York, on list No. 2.50

69 7th A. D., Brooklyn, on list No. 7th A. D., Brooklyn, on list No. 121 1.00

A WORD TO ORGANIZERS.

Organizers of sections having dates for Connolly meetings should see to it that the meetings are well advertised. Connolly's tour is certain to produce good results for the S. L. P. and the best possible effort should be made to insure him good audiences. The greater the number that hear him the greater will be the effect for good to the Party. It is natural that they will wish to hear a felow workingman fresh from the old country. Bend notice to the local press. If daily papers, a day or two in advance of the meeting. If weekly papers a week or ten day's notice should be given, but don't depend on this for advertising; get the word around through the shop, on the Send notice to the local press. If car, whenever you come in contact with your fellow-workingmen be ready to extend an invitation. A card or handbill should be handed out, as it serves as a reminder. Connolly is an excellent speak-er and a master of his subject. Make the most of the opportunity presented by his visit.

NEW HAVEN. IMPORTANT!

ALLIANCE, LOCAL 368. The following officers have been elected for the next six months:

Organizer-James Payton. Financial secretary-Max Cohn.

Treasurer-Martin Dee. Delegates to D. A. 19-Edwin Loft, ames Payton and Max Cohn. Agitation Committee-Payton, Rad-

cliffe, and Geodecke. Grievance Committee - Sampson

Hemiston and Geodecke. Auditing Committee — Brotherton, Subcliffe and Parker. Edwin Loft, Recording Secretary.

BERRY'S ITINERARY IN MASS. New Bedford, Thursday, October 16. Fall River, Friday, October 17.

SECTION CLEVELAND OPEN AIR MEETINGS. October 15.—Public Square, Dinger. October 16.—Public Square, Goerke. October 18.—Public Square, Dinger and

Joerke. October 18 .--- West Side Market, Kircher and Holwell.

nd Holwell. October 22.—Public Square, Kircher. October 23.—Public Square, Dinger. October 25.—Public Square, Goerke and Kircher. October 25 .- St. Clair and Wilson ave-

uces, Dinger and Holwell. October 20.—Public Square, Goerke. October 30.—Public Square, Dinger. November 1.—Public Square, Kircher and

Dinger. November 1 .--- West Side Market, Goerke and Holwell

nber 3 .--- Public Square, Dinger and Noven Kircher. Sunday affernoons, weather permitting, at Public Square, Dinger, Goerke and Kircher. James Matthews, Organizer.

SECTION LAWRENCE OPEN AIR MEETINGS. Section Lawrence has the following meetings scheduled, others to be arranged 5.00

for later. Chairmen and speakers will october 18-Corner Amesbury and Essex streets-S. J. French and Stephen

.50 Surridge. October 25-Corner Mill and Essex 4.00

October 25-Corner and hou Essex streets-John Kenny, S. J. French and J. T. Youngjohns. October 28-In City Hall-S. J. French and Frank B. Jordan, of Lynu. S. J. French, Organizer. 4.75

3.25

CARROLL'S ITINERARY. The New York State Executive Com-

nittee has decided upon the following tour for the State organizer, William H. 2.00 Carroll. Comrades, friends and sympa-2.60 thizers are urged to make arrangements accordingly, and do all in their power to 1.25 make this tour a success. October 15, 16 and 17-Syracuse. October 18 and 19-Watertown. October 20 and 21-Auburn. October 22 and 23-Rochester. October 24-Batavia. October 25, 26 and 27-Buffalo. October 28-Dunkirk. October 29-Corning October 30 and 31-Elimra.

November 1-Owego. November 2 and 3-Binghamton. S. L. P. SUPPLIES.

Platforms, per 1000 (4-page leaflet) 1.50 Rubber stamps (regular size), each. .67 Orders should be accompanied by cash. To keep credit accounts for trifling

emounts is a useless waste of time and postage, spent in endeavoring to collect several times over a small sum of 25 or postage, 50 cents. Address all orders to Henry Kuhn, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City. HARTFORD, NEW BRITAIN, KEN-

SINGTON, WINDSOR LOCKS, ATTENTION! A County Convention of the Socialist

Labor Party of Hartford county, will be held Sunday, October 19, 2 p. m. in S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street, Hartford, Conn., to nominate a candidate for Sheriff of Hartford county. State Executive Committee, S. L. P.

M. Lechner, Secretary. ITINERARY OF J. F. MALLONEY AND SAM. J. FRENCH.

October 15 .-- Pittsfield. October 16.-Holyoke. October 17.-Springfield. October 18 .- Marlboro. October 19.-Worcester. October 20.-Fitchburg. October 21.-Lowell.

October 22.-Lawrence. October 23.-Haverhill. October 24.-Lynn. October 25 .- Salem October 26.-Boston. October 27 .- Open date. October 28 .- Lawrence.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON LECTURES BY SECTION CLEVELAND. Schedule for free lectures by Section Cleveland, 356 Ontario street (top floar), German-American Bank Building. October 19.-Social Effects of Machinery, Harry E. Wagner. October 26.—Capitalism or Socialism,

W. J. Holwell. W. J. Holwell, November 2.--S. T. & L. A. vs. Pure and Simpledom, Paul Dinger. November 9.-Lessons Taught by Late Elections, John Kircher. ITINERARY OF JAMES CONNOLLY. October 14-Syracuse, N. Y. October 15-Rochester, N. Y. October 10-Buffalo, N. Y. October 17-Cleveland, Ohio. Court. October 18-Detroit, Mich. October 19-Columbus, Ohio. October 20-Cincinnati, Ohio. October 20-Cincinnati, 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 30-Chicago, Ill. November 1-Duluth, Minn. November 2-Minneapolis, Minn. November 3-St. Paul, Minn. CAMPAIGN LEAFLETS NOW READY. Members, friends and sympathizers of Section New York destring to aid in the distribution of campaign leaflets are re-quested to call on or address L. Abelson, organizer, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City. CONNOLLY MEETING IN COLUM-CONNOLLY MEETING IN COLUM-BUS. Section Columbus, Ohio, has secured the Odd Fellows Hall for the above meeting to be held on Sunday evening, October 19. Readers of The Daily and Weekly People in Columbus are hereby requested and urged to do their best to make this meeting a success. The com-mittee of arrangements would appreciate all the help that can be brought into all the help that can be brought into service, in the way of distributing ad-vertisements throughout the city, and would further suggest that comrades in Gentral Ohio, as far as possible, attend

CANADIAN S. L. P. Regular meeting of the N. E. C. held at London, Ont., October 6, with Com-rade D. Ross in the chair; C. Corbin and W. Forbes absent without excuse. The minutes of last session were adopt-

WEEKLY PEOPLE: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1902.

ed as read. Communications: A letter was received from Section London stating that J. W. Pearse had been elected to fill vacancy on the N. E. C.; also that I. F. Courtenay had been elected to the office of Or ganizer in place of Comrade F. Hasel-grove who resigned. As Comrade Pearse was present he was installed on N. E. C. forthwith. From Section Vancouver re-ferring to matters in Hamilton, Ont., and containing letter from Comrade McCor-mick, of New Watkins, Wash., bearing on the Washington S. E. C. proposition. As the National Secretary had answered this communication satisfactorily, it was ordered filed. From Comrade Gordon, of Buffalo, stating that as he had written Section Hamilton several times relative to his case there, but received no answer, he now appealed to the N. E. C. for some information in the matter. The secre tary was instructed to reply to this communication, stating that we will retain

the services of Du Vernet and Jones for the defense of Roadhouse and Gordon in their trial before the Circuit Court. A letter, received from Section Hamilton, in reply to a request from the N. E C. of last meeting, asking, "what Section Hamilton understands as the legal instructions to fight the by-law and how far they are prepared to carry these in-structions out?" and giving none of the information asked for, called forth some very forcible comments from the members

of the N. E. C., the committee being unanimous in its opinion. The Secretary was instructed to reply, noting the points raised by the different speakers. From Section Toronto, stating that the

"Organizer's Fund had grown to about \$50; also asking for information in the Roadhouse-Gordon case. The N. E. C. resolved that it would no longer carry on its business in this case as hereto-fore, but communicate with Du Vernet and Jones direct, and instructed the Secretary to write Section Toronto's organ izer (Comrade Woodley) to this effect. From Section Winnipeg referring to Comrade Connolly, etc., left in hands of Secretary to reply. The National Secretary and Treasurer

were instructed to have the semi-annual report prepared at next meeting. Philip Courtenay, Rec. Sec.

DE LEON'S ITINERARY.

The New York State Executive Committee has decided upon the following tour for Daniel De Leon, the party's candidate for governor of New York. Comfriends and sympathizers rades, urged to make arrangements accordingly. ud do their utmost to make the meet ings successful in every respect. October 15-Albany and Troy. October 16-Schenectady. October 17-Amsterdam. October 18-Troy. October 19-Gloversville. October 20-Utica. October 21 and 22-Syracuse. October 23-Watertown. October 24-Auburn. October 25-Rochester. October 26 and 27-Buffalo. street. ST. PAUL, MINN.-Samuel Johnson, 594 Jackson Mreet. BOSTON OPEN AIR MEETINGS. Friday, October 17-Baker's Mills, Milton Lower Mills. SALEM, MASS.—Joint white, American
 House, 23 Church street.
 SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—P. C. Nel-son, 1.642 Major avenue.
 SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—J. S. Weinber-ger. Box 557.
 SEATTLE, WASH.—Wm. H. Walker, 733 Tuesday, October 21-Heath square Jamaica Plain District. Friday, October 24-Castle square, Boston, Mass. SEATTLE, WASH.-WM. H. Walker, 733 Fifteenth avenue. SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.-Emil Singe-wald, 173 Ely aenue. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.-F. A. Nagler, 141 Highland street. SUTERSVILLE, PA.-Cyril Sistek. SYRACUSE, N. Y.-J. Trainor, Hoom 14, Waren Block. PARTIAL ITINERARY OF W. W. COX IN ILLINOIS. October 15, 16 and 17 .- Peoria and vi cinity. October 18.-Jacksonville. October 19, 20, 21 and 22 .- Springstreet. TACOMA, WASH.-Louis Schroeder, field and vicinity. TACOMA, WASH.—LOUIS Schroeder, Room 6, Armory Block. TORONTO, ONT., CANADA.—Charles Kemp, 209 Chestnut street. THOY, N. Y.—G. F. Bussey, 93 6th ave-nue, No. Troy, N. Y. UNION HILL, N. J.—Otto Becker, 348 OPEN AIR MEETINGS, JERSEY CITY. Thursday, Oct. 16, Kearney and Jack-Monday, Oct. 20, Boulevard and Za-UTICA, N. Y.-John Rapp, 23 Niagara avenue. VANCOUVER, B. C.-J. Thomson, P. O. WATERBURY, CONN.-A. S. Fogelson, SO N. Elm street. WATERTOWN, N. Y.-Jacob Mires, 1 Moffet street. WILKINSBURG, PA.-J. A. McConneil. WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.-Tennaut For-tune. 65 Kate street. priskie street. Wednesday, Oct. 22, Pacific and Communipaw avenues. Thursday, Oct. 23, Johnson avenue and Grand street.

HARTFORD, ATTENTION! A City Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Hartford, will be held Wednesday, October 15, 8 p. m. in S. L. P. Hall, 892 'Main street, to nomi-

EVANSVILLE, IND .- C. Schaad, 17 E. 'ennsylvania street. EVERETT, MASS.—William Edmon-tone, 205 Bow street. FALL RIVER, MASS.—Wright Wilde, 21. Eulton street. 21 Fulton street. GARDNER, MASS .- Thos. Smith, 18

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of The Weekly People, in getting subscriptions for The

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All agree that it is easy to get readers at the low price of

Several readers of The Weekly People, who live in iso-

lated places, have written, that The Monthly People will fill

a long-felt want, as they hope through it to increase the num-

One man writes that factories in his town being closed

It is a good plan to start as many readers as possible with

the first number. We will print several thousand additional

copies of the October issue, so that in sending in lists after

October 15, you can count on readers getting the first number.

should start out at once to gather names. Those who have

already sent in lists should try for more. An intelligent

inauguration of the next social change rests with us. To the

new York City

MOST INVIGORATING

Westville branch meets every third

SECTION CLEVELAND. O., S. L. P., holds

public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontario

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Eric County, S.

L. P., meets first and third Saturdays, 8

p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome.

Tuesday, at St. Joseph's hall.

Visitors welcome.

street, top floor.

Let everybody hustle. Those who haven't sent in a list

down, he found it difficult to get readers for The Weekly

People, but he sends in a list for The Monthly.

THE MONTHLY PEOPLE

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MOST REFRESHING

TRADES AND SOCIETIES.

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

County Committee, representing the Sec-

hall of Esser County Socialist Club, 78

Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in

DIRECTORY OF ...

Party.

0

BUFFO

Greenwood street. GLOVERSVILLE; N. Y.-M. E. Wilcox, 47 E. Pine street.

GRAND JUNCTION, COL.—J. F. Sloan.
GRAND JUNCTION, COL.—J. F. Sloan.
HAMILTON, OHIO.—Ben Hilbert, Jr.,
11 Central avenue.
HARTFORD, CONN.—Fred Fellermann,
2 State street, top floor.
HAVERHILL, MASS.—Michael T. Berry,

HAVERHILL, MASS.—MICRAE T. Berry,
 12 Arch street.
 HOMESTEAD, PA.—James Lawry, 701
 Amity street.
 HOUSTON, TEX.—John J. Loverde, So-clailst Labor Hall, 707 Preston avenue.
 INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. Burkhardt,
 Noble street.
 JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—J. De Castro,
 714 W. Railroad street.
 KANSAS CITY, KAN.—Jos. Trautwein,
 118 Niewart avenue.

KANSAS CITT, KAN.-JOS. ITRUTWEIN, 1118 Stewart avenue. KERN CITY, CAL.-C. D. Lavin. LAWRENCE, MASS.-Samuel J. French, 65 Methuen street. LINCOLN, NEB.-Dr. N. S. Aley, P. O.

LINCOLN, NEB.-Dr. N. S. 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-

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

McKEESPORT, PA .-- John Hobbs, 526

White street MEDFORD, MASS .--- George Anderson, 18 Almont street. MILFORD, CONN .-- Gust. Langer, P. O.

MILWAUKEE, WIS .- Charles H. Mink-MINTG Tenth street.
 MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Chas. A. Johnson, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenué

MONTREAL, CAN .- J. M. Couture, 793

NEWARK, N. J .-- A. P. Wittel, 78

200 E. Main street. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.-Frank Zierer, NEW BRUNSWICH, M. 137 Neilson street. NEW HAVEN, CT.—Christian Schmidt, 208 Foster street. NEW WHATCOM, WASH.—Wm. McCor-

Mick. NEW ORLEANS, LA.-Leon Lecoste,

2,402 Customhouse street. NO. ABINGTON, MASS.—Jer. Devine, Box 127. PASCUAG, R. I.—Gus Martin, Box 325. PATEISON, N. J.—John C. Butterworth, Customhouse street. ABINGTON, MASS .- Jer. Devine,

110Albion avenue. PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Austin Boudreau.

Definition of the second second

PHILADELPHIA, PA .--- Theo. Tresck 924 int avenue

idridge Place. PITTSBURG, PA .--- William J. Eberle, 510 Wylie avenue.

FITISBERG, TAL. WIRKE, J. LOFTE, SIGNAL, WIRE AVENUE, PROVIDENCE, R. I.—P. F. O'Connor, Box 206, Oineyville, PUEBLO, COLO.—J. Frank, 60 E. H. St. RICHMOND, VA.—J. E. Madison, cor.
 Louis and Hollings streets.
 ROANOKE, H.L.,—Frank McVay.
 Julia st.: Chas. Grupp, 808 Geyer ave.
 ROCHESTEIK, Y.—Chas. R. Ruby, 861
 Clinton avenue, South.
 RICHMOND, TEX.—Frank Leitner, SAN ANYONIO, TEX.—Frank Leitner, SAN DIEGO, CAL.—George Edwards, 1,529 D attreet.

5529 D street. SAN FRANSISCO, CAL.—Frank Carroll, 832 Howard street; E. W. Carpenter, 51

SAN PERDO, CAL.-Alexander Muhl-

SAN JOSE, CAL .-- Fred Hamann, 42

Eldorado street. SCRANTON, PA.-John Kirn, 634 Hickory street. ST. LOUIS, MO-John J. Ernst, 2,219 North Tenth street; John Neumann, 810 Julia street; John Feitman, 1418 Ofailon

SALEM, MASS .-- John White, American

Myers Block. TAUTON, MASS .--- John W. Allen, 7 Weir

Broadway. UTICA, N. Y .-- John Rapp, 23 Niagara

tune, 65 Kate street. WOBURN, MASS.-N. Peter Neilson, 35 Garfield avenue. WONSOCKET, R. I.-Frank L. Fogarty,

Folot, \$2. Also reported the following pay-ments received : O. Lent, \$1; J. Odenwald, \$1, and C. Sabrowski, \$2. The committee recommended the printing of notices on the expiration of dates of payment, which recommendation was concurred in. The campaign committee reported that the Tabor News Company is now printing the new leadets.

abor News (company is now printing the new leader. It was decided to advertise De Leon's let-ter of acceptance in The Weekly People. A communication from John T. Mc-Donogh. Secretary of State, under date of October 1, 1902, was received, stating that the extificate of nomination of State off-ers by the Socialist Labor Party had been weived and filed this day. Adjournment followed. Emil Mueller, Sec'y.

GENERAL COMMITTEE SECTION NEW YORK, SOCIALIST LABOB PARTY.

A regular meeting was held Satur-day, October 11, 1962, 5.30 p. m. in The Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan. Chairman, Max Rosenberg: vice chairman, Donaid Perguson. Minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read. Four new delegates were seated. Eleven new members were admitted. A letter from the National Executive Committee was received and referred

Committee was received and referred to the City Executive Committee for

sciion. The resignation of Herman Enter-mann. Thirty-fifth Assembly District, Manhattan, was accepted.. The City Committee reported it had ready for distribution 50,000 leafets on The S. L. P. and the S. D. P.;" 50,000 The S. L. P. and the S. D. P.;" 50,000 "Workingmen and the Trugts;" 600 of Daniel De Leon's letter of ceptance of nomination for gover-r; also that the Hebrew translation the leafiet the "S. L. P. and the S. P.," and the Polish and Italian leaf-te will be ready for distribution in a

Fall River, Friday, October 17. Taunton, Saturday, October 18. Salem, Sunday, October 19. Pesbody, Monday, October 20. Gloucester, Tuesday, October 21. Amesbury, Wednesday, October 22. Newburyport, Thursday, October 23. Brockton, Friday, October 24. Haverhill, Saturday, October 25. Boston and vicinity until election day.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

We cannot receive subscriptions for The Monthly People for readers in Greater New York, except in Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond boroughs. The postal regulations provide that postage of one cent per copy be affixed for de-livery in the territory which we have excepted. Business Management.

WISCONSIN.

The following amounts have been received in response to an appeal for funds by the Wisconsin State Committee: Carl McKinley, \$1.00; Unknown, 50

cents. John Vierthaler; Secretary Wisconsin State Committee

TO ORGANIZERS.

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

The Entertainment Committee re-orted that 5000 tickets were ready for meanertainment and fair on Thanks-

BOCIALIST COLLEGE CLUBS. The University of Wisconsin Socialist club desirest to correspond with any Socialist clubs of college students. Daniel W. Hoan, Becretary, S21 State street, Madison, Wis. NEW JERSEY. Comrades holding Congressional lists Comrades biding Congressional lists Comrades biding Congressional lists Otto Steinhoff, Organizer,

