Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how forg they are to run.

Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in

VOL. XII. NO. 35.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1902,

PRICE TWO CENTS

## UUKEU

BY THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY IN THE MUNICIPAL COURT.

After All Manner of Attempts to Intimidate Piblic Meetings, and After Vainly Seeking to Terrorize the Party by False Imprisonment, the Superistendent of Police Bull is Knocled Out in Court.

Buffalo, N. Y.-Nov. 21.-There is at nething definite to report about conflict of the Socialist Labor Party with the "anarchists in police iferm." The S. L. P. comes out from the first round with flying colors and orfusion and dissension break out in the enemy's camp. Here is the way it

Wednesday the 12th instant, Comrade B. Reinstein was tried before Judge Volger in the Municipal Court, on a charge containing three points; uction of streets and sidewalks (1), refusal to obey the orders of potire (1), and resistence to police officers in the exercise of their duty (!). The lice department was represented by ttorney Arthur Eiss from the corpor-tion counsel's office. He produced as vitnesses the sergeant and two patrol-nen, who arrested Reinstein on Saturday, October 25. Our lawyer made them admit on the stand, under oath, that there was not the slightest foun-dation, in fact, for their charge of re-sistance, and that Reinstein, while emistance, and that Reinstein, while emhatically refusing to stop speaking,
when the police ordered him to stop,
uletly walked over with them to the
tation as soon as he was arrested. Our
awyer also pointed out in open court,
hat all those trumped-up charges were
are subterfuges; that at the bottom
I the matter was the desire of the poce to break up those meetings merely
ecause they were conducted by the
colalist Labor Party; that the police
as thereby violating constitutional
what of citizens and was committing
altrageous discrimination.

After the three police officers were

ous discrimination.

The three police officers were "testrying" for the city, our without calling the defendant one of our witnesses to the moved that the complaint of the ainst Reinstein be dismissed. Accesses these followed between discussion then followed, between wyer, the judge and Mr. Eiss from awyer, the judge and art. Eliss to in-corporation counsel's office. The r put up as good a fight for a bad e, as one could. During the argu-he pointed out that other meet-were held because a permit from police was secured. Our lawyer rejoined that there is no provision requiring such a permit. Unable my that fact, Mr. Elss stated that eny that fact, Mr. Elss stated that as "always customary to apply for permits." "Then it is pretty near to put a stop to such a bad customare answered our lawyer. After a more such clinches the judge ted the motion of our lawyer, and case was dismissed.

Elss. feeling keenly the public in the face thus given by the Sost Labor Party to the office he reported, to Superintendent Bull and department, and to all the dark are tack of them, declared that he ted to have a few days to con-

a back of them, declared that he
dd to have a few days to coneith Mr. Feldman, the corporation
el himself, as to the question of
ling from the decision of the aling from the decision of the He dragged the thing out ever and now our lawyer has learned at from Mr. Feldman that he does hink of appealing; that he is per- satisfied to let the matter rest t is; and that on the contrary that Police Super ad no business from the start to are with our meetings, as he rec-s our right to hold such meet-

the growd is generally with the ar, we were complimented on all for our victory and generally the created quite a sensation in the The reputation of the Socialist Party has gained very much by

rrow (Saturday) we will have gain an open air meeting to test the collec on the point of removing the tand and dispersing the crowd, as they lid on October 31.

he weather does not interfere and eting is held and anything of in-develops. I shall telegraph to

#### SUFFALO POLICE DEFEATED.

o. N. Y., Nov. 24.—The meeting to test the validity of the free speech decision in its favor, held last Saturday evening. It forty minutes, when, owing to old weather, it was adjourned. was no police interference.

Paul, Minn., Nov. 24.—The vote following named counties of this is as follows: Ramsey county Kangaroo, 316. Hennepin coun-in Lear, 648; Nash, 636. Goodhue Y, Van Lear, 13; Nash, 4. Winona Van Lear, 23; Nash, 53, Red county, Van Lear, 46; Nash, 57, uis county, Van Lear, 140; Nash, Jenning county, Van Lear, 140; Nash,

#### FULLER NEW YORK STATE RETURNS.

Further and complete returns from 31 out of 61 counties in the State give the S. L. P. 14,939, to 12,466 in the same counties two years ago,

Counties.		gan.
Albany	441	238
Allegany		14
Broome		29
Cattaraugus		21
Cayuga		176
Chautauqua		57
Clinton	16	15
Dutchess	49	65
Erie		947
Essex		12
Fuiton	177	186
Genesse	48	66
Herkimer	116	. 54
Jefferson	126	58
Kings	2,881	1,925
Monroe	845	462
Nassau		20
New York	5,829	5,395
Onondaga		1,135
Ontario	25	17
Orange		77
Queens		1274
Rensselaer		229
Richmond		153
St. Lawrence		83
Saratoga		26
Schenectady		247
Suffolk		33
Ulster		35
Washington		21
Westchester	544	446
		-
Totals	. 14,939	12,466

Vote by Counties in Ohio.

Columbus, O.,	Nov.	20Fol	lowing i
the vote by co	unties	on Sect	retary o
State:			4.4
Counties.		Hayes. locialist.	Adams
Allen		24	
Adams		11	
Ashland		6	
Ashtabula	•••••	365	5
Athens	Acres 60	20 18	2
Belmont	100000	128	3
Brown		5	
Butler Carroll		383	16
Carroll	•••••	11	1
Champalgn Clark		603	5
Clermont		42	
Clinton		4	
Columbiana		98	4
Coshocton		16	
Crawford		183 2,199	87
Cuyahoga Darke		12	67
Defiance		14	
Delaware		.32	
Drie		47	3
Fairfield	•••••	11	
Fayette Franklin		- 5 · 145	6
Fulton		- 17	
Gallia		. 3	
Geauga		8	
Greene	•••••	156	1
Guernsey ,	•••••	17 4.873	73
Hamilton Hancock		94	
Hardin		16	
Harrison		5	
Henry		4	
Highland	•••••	9 11	
Hocking Holmes		3	
Huron			Trails
Huron Jackson		9	
Jefferson		41	2
Knox		10 16	
Lake Lawrence			
Licking	輔納		
Logan		30	
Lorain		70	_ 1
Lucas			20
Madison Mahoning		90	8
Marion		6	
Medina			
Meigs		28	-
Mercer	•••••	. 9	H. P. Ph
Miami			2
Montgomery		SOFT THE STATE OF	14
Morgan		SHEET COLUMN TO SHEET	
Morrow		18	
Muskingum		156	1
Noble			
Ottawa Paulding			1
Perry			1
Pickaway	,	10	
Pike	••••••	. 0	
Portage			
Preble		THE ROLL OF	1
nichland		169	1
Ross		48	1
Sandusky		76	
Scioto	,	237	1
Seneca	n ar ange	23	

Stark .....

1.nton ..... 

This



## ECHOES FROM NEW ORLEANS

ITi a below article was first published in these columns on December 16, 1900. It was then entitled "Echoes from Louisville, Ky." It was a pictorial synopsis of the "Debate on Socialism" that took place at the Louisville convention of the A. F. of L. of that year. That pictorial synopsis so graphically, philosophically and lucidly portrayed, not the "Debate" of that year only, but also the previous nine periodically recurring scenes of the "Debate on Socialism" in the annual convention of the A. F. of L., that it fits exactly the "Debate" of the following (1901) year, and exactly the "Debate" of this year, held in New Orleans. In fact it photographs the farce that underlies this A. F. of L. Debate ideas. For this reason it is reproduced this year under the above heading, and will continue henceforth to be reproduced from year to year until the day, foreseen by Gompers as not far distant, when his pure and simple capitalistically con-structed bodies will be fighting one another behind barricades on the streets. The farce of these "Debates" will then

The undaunted dozen threw them selves valiantly into the fray for So-cialism at the American Federation of Labor convention. The fray was partly on the floor of the convention hall, partly on the lower extremities of the trousers of some of the contestants but mostly on the reputations of those who fought the good fight. There were in appearance only two sets of con-testants. In fact there were three. There were, in the first place, the stalwarts who never blanched in the

face of the most terrible wrong when they did it themselves, and who never retreated unless somebody said something after their first set up. They were the solid phalanx, the "staunch defenders of Socialism" at every convention of the American Federation of Labor, but whose Socialism was afflicted with a strong taint of Republicanism or Democracy as soon as it was over. This did not matter, because they were Socialists again as soon as an other convention came. That was the

On the other side were the men who "opposed" Socialism, and would be ter-ribly offended if it did not make its appearance. For this reason it was al-ways slated to appear, and that it might give offense to none it appeared in such disguise that those to whom it was most dear would never recognize stirring fight, and then its mangled remains were taken out and placed in cold storage for future reference. That

There was a third set, the gudgeons, for whose sake the sham fight was gone through every year. They fought on the side of the first set, and glowered at, and were themselves glowered at by the second set. The "Socialist," alias gudgeon, delegates had introduced a resolution, THE resolution. They ited with past tense nerves, and with their passions high wrought, and their trousers turned up for its appearance. It came, it saw-it-went again, and

nobdy was the wiser. When it got the floor, it almost invariably got the table also, but between times there was room enough for those loud and talky deleter that the state of the state o bates that mean so much to those who do not understand, and so little to those who do. The enemies of the resolution in a spirit of zeal and good fellowship had seen to it that there was no mis

carriage in its introduction.

Then commenced the battle royal. The two first sets of men lined up on each side determined to discuss that resolution if it took a whole week at \$6 a day, expenses to be paid by their constituents. There were many hard blows given and taken, and there were many, many blows who gave them. It was so strange and weird that contest-ants should all have the same object. Of these first two sets, those who supported the resolution did so in order to defeat it; those who opposed it, did so in order to do the same.

Between the two there was a weak puny handful of men, that third set, the gudeons, who believed that the fight was in earnest,—and so it was. It was car-ried on for the sake of that handful of men. It was carried on so that they might return home and say: "Behold how Socialism is on the incres Socialism is on the increase. Last year at the convention of the Federation we discussed it for 47 hours and 16 minutes. and 22 minutes, a net increase of six minutes. There is nothing can hold us

When the contest was over, and the vote showed that the Federation would not resolve in favor of Socialism, the fighters, still with the smoke of battle and non-union cigars on them, separated in two "hostile" bodies. One, made up of the two sets of the sham combatants on both sides, made its way to a saloon where ten cent whiskey was sold: th other, made up of the gudgeons who bor and are bored from within, went to soon which dispensed five cent whiskey

Then both sides recounted their victory "Did you notice." said Gompers when e had filled his glass, after draining in a surreptitions manner the glasses o ose about him, "how tractable thos fellows become as soon as you let then iscuss a thing, and then vote it down It is the esiest thing in the world. Al you have to do is let them talk on a subect and then throw it aside. They are satisfied with the talk." The good cheer opened his heart. "Next year, so help me Moses, we'll give them an increase their vote. They have been very good boys this year, and they deserve some recognition. We humored them just nough to have them do all the dirty work this year, and they should not go unrewarded. I shall see that they have two more supporters when we meet again They are becoming tamer and should be rewarded."

In the other saloon the "triumphant osts of Socialism," that believed in the free and unlimited coinage of words, sat about the table and vowed death to the capitalist system, and carried out their threat in our time by gulping down th products of capitalism

"Did you notice," said one, "how they qualled when we accused them of not being Socialists?" "Yes," said another, "we shall win. Why, one man came to me and gave me

There was a short pause, and those about the table commenced to come to take a trolley car to Hudson Bay to enjoy the fruits of Socialism, but the was still on the premises. might be a bank note, it might be a silver certificate, and it might be simply two vulgar half dollars. But in sum and substance at any place it would be converted into twenty foaming schooners.

There was a motion put. It was car-

ried, and again peace reigned about the banquet board, but the dollar had departed from their midst, which was now occupied by the gracious spirit of the hop. It warmed them up and it aroused their humanitarianism. They waited until humanitarianism. They waited until the humanitarianism was in such a condition that it could be steered through a dark alley without trying to carry the sides of the wall with it, and then they started to see the men who had donated the dollar, and who were "coming their

They found them in the ten cent place enjoying such luxuries as the Union at home could give. A delegation was se-lected to interview them as there was a decided sentiment against associating The delegation returned. scious. crowd within would be pleased to receive their fellow workers in a common cause. This overture was sternly refused be cause no alliance would be tolerated, but a resolution was drawn up when it was found that one of the inner crowd had given a dollar for the purpose of translating Mary into Sanscrit so that all workingmen could read it. The resolution was as follows:

"Whereas, the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, refused the proposition of Socialism; and "Whereas, notwithstending the fact

that they voted it down, they neverthe-less manifested an inclination to study the problem of the working class: and "Whereas, it is evident that the spirit was one of friendliness to the working dass, and the donation was received:

"Be it resolved, that we hereby com-mend the A. F. of L. for its spirit of tolerance to the working class: and be "Resolved, that we shall come again

s soon as this dollar is spent." Then with three rousing cheers for International Socialism, that bores within, the dauntless who had bored and bored so assidiously in the Cause, and at the Cause's expense, carefully turned their faces homeward, and then followed them to their destination Socialism has made another advance!

GOMPERS RE-ELECTED UNANI-MOUSLY.

Social Democrats Offer no Opposition to Him. New Orleans, La., Nov. 22.-Desnite

Samuel Gompers' opposition to the Social Democrats' resolution pledging the A. F. of L. to "Socialism" offered a few days ago at the convention and defeated, he was unanimously re-elected president of that body. The Social Democrats did not offer one bit of opposition but meekly voted for the man a dollar to start a colony on Hudson Bay, who "sat down on them."

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 20.-The official vote, as announced, is as follows. Complete for the State:

ILLINOIS VOTE.

For State Senator Nelson, S.D. 19,945 Renner, Socialist Labor..... 8,525

COOK COUNTY VOTE, Superior court judge:

in 1900, 434; April, 1901, for mayor, 679; spring, 1902, 1,409.

The candidates of the Kangaroo "Socialist" party got lengthy booms from the capitalist press. Our vote has been made by the street meetings. The "Socialist" cialist" party's vote has been made by boring from within the unions.

#### WASHINGTON RETURNS.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 22.-Election returns canvassed to November 15 for congress and supreme court judge are as

KINGS COUNTY.

For congress: Martin, S. L. P., 284; McCormick, S. L. P., 280; Jorgenson, S. L. P., 286; Shur-lock, S. D. P., 853; Burgess, S. D. P., 889; Scott, S. D. P., 904.

For justice of supreme court: Hoag, S. L. P., 295; Neil, S. D. P.,

SPOKANE COUNTY.

FOR AND COURT.

For Congress:
Martin, S. L. P., 52; McCormick, S.
L. P., 53; Jorgenson, S. L. P., 51; Shurlock, S. D. P., 349; Burgess, S. D. P.,
354; Scott, S. D. P., 354.

For instice of supreme court:

For justice of supreme court: Hoag, S. L. P., 53; Neil, S. D. P., 370.

PIERCE COUNTY.

For congress: Martin, S. L. P., 106; McCormick, S. L. P., 116; Jorgenson, S. L. P., 106; Shurlock, S. D. P., 358; Burgess, S. D. P., 365; Scott, S. D. P., 363. For justice of supreme court: Hoag, S. L. P., 115; Neil, S. D. P.,

WHATCOMB COUNTY. For justice supreme court: Hong, S. L. P., 50; Neil, S. D. P.,

LEWIS COUNTY.

For congress: Martin, S. L. P., 16; McCormick, S. L. P., 15; Jorgenson, S. L. P., 15; Shurlock, S. D. P., 78; Burgess, S. D. P., 78; Scott, S. D. P., 77.

For justice of supreme court:

Hoag, S. L. P., 14; Neil, S. D. P., 65.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

For congress:

Martin, S. L. P., 8; McCormick, S. L. P., 9; Jorgenson, S. L. P., 10; Shurlock, S. D. P., 6; Burgess, S. D. P., 6; Scott, S. D. P., 6.

For justice of supreme court: Hong, S. L. P., 10; Neil, S. D. P., 2. ADAMS COUNTY. For justice of supreme court: Hoag, S. L. P., 6; Neil, S. D. P., 0.

WHITMAN COUNTY. For justice of supreme court: Hoag, S. L. P., 11; Neil, S. D. P., 256.

Minneapolis Vote.

The official count for this city is as

Socialist Labor Party.-Governor, Thomas Van Lear, 648; Mayor, W. B. Hammond, 704; Cougress, 5th District, Martin Hanson, 421. In 1900: Governor,

Social Democratic Party.-Governor, Nash, 636; Mayor, Rayner, 354; Cengress, 5th District, Holmen, 215.

The Vote in Albany.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 17.—The official count by the Board of Canvassers gives De Leon, Socialist Labor Party, 441 against 238 for Corregan in 1900—an increase of 203 votes. The Rensselaer County vote is 489 for De Leon, being an increase of 260 over two years ago These two contiguous counties accordingly give the S. L. P. a total of 930 votes against 467 two years ago-almost double. The Social Democratic vote (123 in Albany and 233 in Rensselaer) in these two counties is 356, or only slightly more than one-third of the S. L. P. vote. When Hanford passed this way on the stump, he told us, again cribbing his words from The People, that he was going to "dance a fandango" over our political grave this year. Well, he didn't. We "are there" in the State

The S. L. P. Vote in Rhode Island. Providence, R. I., Nov. 17.—The fol-lowing is the official count for Congressman, James P. Reid, First District, 809 For Mayor of Providence, Thomas F. Herrick, 834; in 1901, 474, a gain of

with an increased vote, increasing the vote even in New York and Brooklyn;

walked all over him.

as to this neck of the woods, we

For Governor, in the city of Providence (the reminder of the State vote is not counted officially), Peter McDermott, 689. In 1901 James P. Reid polled 588 votes for the same office; a gain of 101 votes over 1901. For Attorney General, Secre tary of State, Lieutenant-Governor and State Treasurer the vote in Providence will be about 1000. The vote in the State for Governor will be about 1300, last year 1120. Will let you know elactly as soon as counted. The S. L. P. is the only Socialist party having a candidate in Rhode Island. P. McDermott.

## **BINGHAMTON AWAKE**

CARROLL STIRS UP CONSERVA TIVE INDUSTRIAL CITY.

Precipitates a Lively Debate in Which Pure and Simplers, Single Taxers and the Republican Press Takes a Hand Against the Socialist Labor Party-Expects Good Results.

Special to The Daily People Binghamton, N. Y., Nov. 10 .- That the

comrades may know that the S. L. P. still lives in this part of the state, I will recite a few events, that have taken place in this town since election. Before so doing I will go back to Monday evening, November 3, the day before election, when I held a very successful meeting on the principal square of the city, starting in at 8 p. m. sharp. It was twenty minutes to eleven when I concluded. Fifteen books were sold and leaflets were grabbed from my hand faster than I could distribute them. I was ably assisted by the local labor leaders, who asked questions with the result that I forced them into a debate.

One man in the crowd volunteered to put up \$5 for the rent of a hall for "the Socialist Labor Party man," if the labor leaders would do the same. Thus the president of the Central Labor Union volunteered the use of their hall for Friday evening. November 7, if I would come and debate. Needless to say, I agreed. My opponent proved to be a single taxer and philosophic anarchist.

I opened with forty-five minutes time to my credit and began by stating the position of the Socialist Labor Party and pointing out the class struggle and the uselessness of the pure and simple union, and ended by reading the declaration of principles of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and received the very best of attention.

My opponent replied in the usual anarchist style about "individual liberty," "land monopoly," "the landlord and not the capitalist being the robber," "there was no class struggle," and so forth.

He said we would take away the tailor's sewing machines and the carpenters' saws.
"We have too much government now.

We don't want compulsion. The Socialist Labor Party is trying to dissolve the

trades unions, but the S. D. P. were friendly to the unions." Then there were five-minute speeches allowed for half an hour from all pres-

ent, but the pure and simplers did not seem to be able to come to the point, although the president urged them not to waste the time. The secretary, who is a Social Democrat, said that he believed the trades union was the solution of the labor problem and that neither the single tax nor Socialism would do it.

At the close of the speeches I held up "Progress and Poverty," the Bible of the single taxer, and quoted Henry George to the effect that if we had single tax then we could realize "the grand ideal of the Socialist." Why doesn't my single tax opponent get posted on his single tax proposition and agree with the propounder of single tax that Socialism was to be desired and not talk nonsense about taking away machines, compulsion and industrial liberty? The Socialist Labor Party is trying to destroy trades unions, the S. D. are friendly? Yes, so friendly that they are organizing dual organizations in the West. Here is their own paper to prove it. So friendly that they vote appropriations to better the ry conditions of the armor that the striking shoe workers in Haverhill may be shot with a sanitary bullet. Here is a leaflet which you may all supply yourselves with, proving my statement. The trades unions are opposed to the Socialist Labor Party, that's why they endorse Governor Odell instead of the Socialist Labor Party, because he sent the militia up the Hudson Valley to shoot your union brothers, as did the Democratic Governor Flower in the switchmen's strike in Buffalo. My opponent belongs to the Typographical Union, whose honorary member, Governor Steunenberg, together with Brick-layer McKinley, built the Bull Pen for the miners of Idaho. Here is the Labor Commissioner's re-

port of New York State. See what the pure and simple union is doing. Sixteen thousand six hundred and twenty-one Typographical Union members are reported as desiring to work. During April, May and June the number idle thereof was 1,609, 9.7 per cent. Caused by slack trade, 1.131; weather, or lack of material, .3: strikes or lockouts, 5.1: sickness or old age, 3.12; other reasons

Thus we see that in this State alone, ont of a membership of 16,621, 1,131 union men with cards in their pockets are standing with outstretched hands, and 'Brother Capital' says: you." So it is all along the line.

The chairman is a tailor, a member of the Garment Workers' Union. During the same period slack trade was the cause of 4.873 being idle in his trade.

(Continued on Page 6)

REMEMBER MOZLE" now over. The working class voters of Massachuetts have once more by their votes taken their position for or against the working class, for Socialism or slav-

view of the peculiar tactics employed by the capitalist class and its lieu-tenants, the "Socialist" party and the pure and simple trade union, during the late campaign, the State Executive Comcampaign, the State Executive Com-Massachusetts issues this statement of fact that the working class of the Bay State may have its eyes opened, to the end that the ottempt which is being made to draw the working class you of the state into the vortex of capitalist under the guise of Socialism may derstood and frustrated.

For years capitalism gave the workers e choice of voting either a Republican or Democratic ticket, with the inevitable result that the working class were kept in line to be robbed in the shop when at work, starved when out of work, shot or clubbed into submission when it dared to rebel against the conditions which capitalism imposed upon them, and for which these same workers regularly voted at each election, by voting for either the Republican or Democratic parties.

Finally an end was put to this. In 890, in Massachusetts, the Socialist Labor Party raised the banner of revolt, monwealth, for the first time, this system of capitalist robbery of the workers, which is held in place by the right and left arms of the capitalist class Republican and Democratic par-

Little by little the outraged working less began to see the light, with the re-ult that the poll of the Socialist Labor Party began to raise. Capitalism naturally scented danger in the existence of a nscious party of labor, such as the ocialist Labor Party is admitted to be, by its army of opposionists on all sides. Hence the existence of the "Socialist" party in Massachusetts at this time, and

it is with this party and an analysis of its vote of 1902 that this statement has

principally to deal.

By this time, the working class of Massachusetts, thanks to the intrepid Social-ist Labor Party, knows or ought to know, be true character and origin of this bustalism with which it is aligned—the pure and simple trade union and the middle-class skinners of labor, the politicians of the Democratic party, who are now making goo goo eyes at it, that it may be captured as was the Populist party, that the politicians of capitalism may hold up to the workers "another socialistic fallure, that the party of the working class, the Socialist Labor Party, may be de-stroyed and the current of the Social Revtion run into the ground, and thus der harmless to capitalism the work

est of the working class. That the situation as it stands to-day may be better understood, let us look exercily at the political and economic facts which confront us as members of

of the Socialist Labor Party in the inter-

he working class. First of all, let us understand that the capitalist class is a robber class; that the the wealth produced by, but stolen from, the workers; that this robbery is only possible so long as the capitalist class can etain their control of the government. Second, let us understand that between

the capitalist class and the working class there is going on an irrepressible class struggle for life, which can only be endd either by the overthrow of the capitalat class, or the entire subjugation of the working class, through the perpetuation of capitalism by it, until the workers are reduced to the level of coolies.

Let us further understand that every litical and economic organization in the United States to-day, with the exception of the Socialist Labor Party and the Solist Trade and Labor Alliance, takes les with the capitalist class in this class Alpha and Omega of human endeavor. o far as the working class are concerned. Thus it happens that through the faise teachings of the pure and simple trade unions which holds that "the interests of tal and labor are identical," hence patched up a truce in the present iss war, and through the further per-rision of the philosophy of the class ruggle we find the "Socialist" party dorsing the lie of pure and simpledom solutions at its national convention, ein it declares the work of these far-led organizations to be "a noble wagthe further degradation of the

orking class. As the workers are fast breaking away om the Democratic and Republican par-es; as the bitter logic and still bitterer s teach them the futility of the pu ad simple weapons—the strike and the oycott; as they open their eyes to the of the teachings of the Socialist abor Party and its economic arm, the capitalist class, driven harder and hard-er as time goes on, to maintain control of the public powers, the powers used to rob and scourge the working class, set up and use this decoy duck "Socialist" parwhich, in Haverhill, voted armory aptions to aid capitalism to rob the fakir brigade in the employ rectly styled "My trusted labor lieutent of capitalist parties, Reican and Democratic alike; which

these votes come from? Why were they cast for such a corrupt party? These are the questions which this statement the S. L. P. is to grow.

First of all LET IT BE UNDER-STOOD THAT THE 33,000 VOTES CAST FOR THE "SOCIALIST" PAR-TY WERE NOT CAST FOR SOCIAL-ISM, for the simple reason that the "Socialist" party does not stand for Socialism; neither did its candidates talk Socialism while on the stump during the campaign.

What it did stand for and what its candidates argued for was "Government ownership of public utilities," and no more, which is an intensified form of capitalism, and is not Socialism at all. The question for the workers to deter mine IS NOT WHETHER THE GOV-ERNMENT OWNS THE INDUS-TRIES, BUT WHAT CLASS OWNS THE GOVERNMENT.

As the Democratic party is the party of the middle class, and the middle class is to a great extent a believer in this intensified form of the robbery of the workers-State ownership of public utilities-and as the gubernatorial candidate of the Democratic party was essentially plutocratic in his leanings, a large share of the 33,000 votes secured by the "Socialist" party were the votes of disgrun-tled middle class Democrats, "trust fighters," who had no use for the Boston elevated railroad candidate, Gaston, but who who saw in the "Socialist" party their friend, owing to its tsand for "government ownership," which was the slogan of Populism years ago, and which will be the slogan of the Democratic party in 1904; and this was no small ele ment either, judging from the wail which has since gone up from George Fred Williams, who, with William Randolph Hearst of New York, are getting rendy for occupancy by the "Socialist" party, that graveyard of freak reform combin tions—the stomach of the Democratic

Another source from which some considerable votes were obtained was the pure and simple trade unions. There is so doubt but what the glowing eulogie bestowed upon Mitchell and other pure and simple labor lieutenants of Mark A. Hanna, by the "Socialist" party brought them many votes, but at what an expense to the "Socialist" party!

Outside of the Democratic vote and the votes secured by patting these labor fakirs on the back, the rest of their poll is insignificant, and is made up of some well-intentioned persons, who are mud-dle-headed on the political and economic questions of the day; others who are a combination of freak and fraud; others still who are downright frauds, and who belong to the "Socialist" party in order that they may ply their nefarious traffic on the workers more successfully. So much for the elements which go to make up the vote of the "Socialist" party of many names in Massachusetts, the tinued existence of which is fraught with danger to the working class.

Now that the campaign is over, now

that it is a well known fact that the 'Socialist" party was aided by the Democratic party and the equally corrupt pure and simple trade unions; that without these elements of evil to aid it its vote would have remained insignificant; while all the powers of capitalist reaction were used to assist it and smash the party of labor, the unflinching and intrepid So cialist Labor Party, which, despite all the agencies of the capitalist class brought to bear against it, emerges from the struggle more determited and aggressive than ever, losing less than 2,000 votes from its poll of last year-now to you, the comrades and sympathizers of tne Socialist Labor Party, the State Executive Committee addresses this statement, and asks that you act up to its requirements, which are: First, that the Sections and members fall to with a will and assist the State Executive Committee in preparing for the campaign of 1903. The success of our work will be measured by the condition of our organization. It war, becaue they accept the capitalist by the condition of our organization. It is, therefore, necessary for each and every state of production as a finality, the y Party member to see to it that the work of thoroughly canvassing their immediate locality in the interest of the Party press is taken up with a will im mediately; Sections must see to it that this work is organized and attended to at once, as it is of vital importance. Once the working class is made familiar with our press, our program will be better un-derstood by it. As the rascally conduct of the capitalist class and its lieutenants he "Socialist" party and the Pure and Simple trade union, is laid bare and re alized by the workers then will come, in the measure that we faithfully do our our class in the only bona fide organizaions of our class—the Socialist Party and the Socialist Trade and Labo

> To all those who by their voice and vote support the Socialist Labor Party we say: "If there is a section of the Party or a local of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance located in your city or own make application for membership or if no such organizations exist in your send your name to the under signed that you may, in an organized anner and with the cooperation of your fellow wage slaves assist in the emancipation of your class.

One thing which must not be overlooked by the sections is the Alliance work, as it is of vital importance. This election and the part played by the labor fakirs in aiding the Kangaroos in their ndeavors to smash the S. L. P. ought members of the Party. Bear in mind, comrades, that we must, if we would be successful, dominate an control the field comrades, that we must, if we would be successful, dominate and control the field of labor, economic as well as political. If we neglect the Alliance and leave the arry of great and graften in the increase of the capitalist cases. Comrades, and friends, this is the party high polled \$3,000 votes in Massachu-

Greeting.-The state campaign of 1902 | setts on November 4, 1902. Where did | by Mark A. Hanna and his Civic Feder-

It is absolutely necessary that each section and each member get to work at once, and in an organized manner proceed to put the sections in fighting trim for 1903, putting in shape any weak places that may exist by canvassing the several localities for subscribers for the Party press, by securing new members sections and at large, by organizing Alliances of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and by keeping in constant touch with the State Executive

The State Executive Committee con templates placing on the road a permanent organizer for the purpose of strengthening the sections, organizing new sections of the Party and Alliances of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. It is the duty of every member and sympathizer to aid this work by placing themselves in communication with the State Executive Committee.

Now, comrades, a word anent the finan-cial side of this question. The campaign of 1902 was fought under great difficulties. Within and without the Party the elass struggle raged violently. Without stood the capitalist class, aided by the slimy labor fakirs and the degenerate Kangaroos; within stood the Kanglets, followed by the "lampoonists." Daily People Killers, and the anti-Alliance men, who desire peace with the labor This latter element were in control of the Party machinery in Massa-chusetts until the opening of the campaign when, for one cause or another hey withdrew, hoping to see the Socialist Labor Party go down. Gibraltar-like it passed through the storm proving the correctness of its principles and tactics once again. Owing to the actions of this latter-day brood of Kangaroos, the Party was forced to make the most of a bad job. It was forced into a campaign without the necessary funds and without time in which to properly prepare for a campaign of so much importance, but the S. E. C. did the best it could and with he aid of the loyal Party members who fell to and worked with a will. When the conspiracy of the "Kanglets" became known, we were enabled to make a hustling campaign. More work was done and more literature was disposed of than ever before in the history of the Party. But in order to do this we were forced into indebtedness. So far Boston and the immediate vicinity have alone re-sponded, so far as furnishing the sinews of war for the conduct of this campaign is concerned. We now call on the Sections throughout the State to assist us in raising the debt incident to the campaign, and in assisting in placing a permanent organizer in the field, to the end that when the sun sets on the election of 1903, it will have witnessed the working class better organized and equipped for its battle with its capitalist master than ever before. Only by such organization is it at all possible to enlighten the workers and frustrate the attempts which are being made by the capitalist class to smash the S. L. P. and enslave and degrade the working class of Massachusetts, by getting it to cast its votes for that degenerate party of reactionary capitalism, the Kangaroo "Socialist"

party. So fall to, comrades, build up your party of Labor, the Socialist Labor Party and its economic ally, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Organize your class and with those organizations, smash its exploiters and their degenerate allies, the "Socialist" party and the pure and simple fakir-led trades union.

And do so at once.

Massachusetts State Executive Committee, S. L. P., 1165 Tremont street, Room No. 1, Boston, Mass. W. H. Young, Chairman, Edwin S. Mayo, Secretary.

Irish Agitator Charms Pacific Coast Workingmen-Good Audience Present.

Special to The Daily People.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 18 .- A large and enthusiastic audience assembled at Turk Street Temple Sunday evening, November 16, to hear Comrade Connolly first lecture in California. An advertising wagon had been driven through the streets all day Saturday, handbills had been distributed all over the city, and a large number of workingmen reponded to the call.

Comrade Connolly spoke feelingly of Ireland's misery under England's rule, but pointed out that there is no differbetween Irish landlords and English landlords; that misery in Ireland, though more intense than misery in America, springs from exactly the same root, viz., capitalism, and that the struggle, there as here, is class against class, not bation against nation. He ended by telling his fellow-countrymen in America that every vote they cast for capitalist political parties here is riveting the chain of slavery about the necks of their brothers in Ireland, and by showing them that the Socialist Labor Party is the only political party in the United States that has for its aim the emancipation of the working

Connolly spoke again on Monday evenequally interesting and instructive. He leaves here on Wednesday for San Jose and on the following day will go to Los

The Socialists of San Francisco have greatly enjoyed the visit of their Dublin comrade and will part from him with

Section Los Angeles, Cal., Nominates Ticket and Issues Statement,

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 12.-The nunicipal elections of the city of Los Angeles, Cal., take place December 1. 1902. The local section of the S. L. P. has, with but two exceptions, placed a full ticket in the field, as follows:

Mayor-H. J. Schade. City Clerk-L. C. Halfer. City Attorney-A. Weinberg. Treasurer-J. C. Hurley. Auditor-N. Guenzberger. Assessor-E. Arnaelsteen.

Street Superintendent-Aug. Schade. City Engineer-C. Krist. Councilmen-First Ward, S. J. Coope second Ward, Jos. Koessler; Third Ward, C. Fink; Fourth Ward, G. An lerson; Fifth Ward, Wm. Smith; Sixth Ward, D. J. Millard; Seventh Ward, H.

Kruse; Eighth Ward, Geo, Aisenpreis;

Ninth Ward, J. Z. Brown.

Board of Education-First Ward, Geo. Tucker; Second Ward, J. Lavagnini; Third Ward, (no nomination); Fourth Ward, N. C. Madsen; Fifth Ward, Chas. Forbach; Sixth Ward, Ben. Anderson; Seventh Ward, Jos. Bergman; Eighth Ward, (no nomination); Ninth Ward,

The Kangs, alias Socialist party, having made a trade with the pure and simple unions to the effect that if they (the unions) would support the Kangs State ticket, the Kangs in return would refrain from cominating a local ticket and would support and endorse the Union Labor ticket, thus leaving the S. L. P. ticket the only Socialist ticket in the local field. It is reported here that Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, who has lately been in the East campaigning for the millionaire democratic owner of the Journal, W. Hearst, will soon arrive in this city to aid in the campaign of the Union Labor party. As this party's ticket is endorsed by the Kangs, it merely exposes the complete link between that party of many names and the capitalist parties—the "Socialist"-Union Labor-

Democratic alliance. The Republican party advocates capitalism and full dinner pails; the Democrat party, capitalism and the Jeffer-sonian freedom to hunt a job, a la Cleveland's administration '92-'96; the Union Labor party advocates capitalism and middle-class reactionary reforms. A vote for either of the three means a vote for capitalism and continued slavery. The Socialist Labor Party alone opposes and combats capitalism and advocates So cialism and industrial freedom. Vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket, and vote it Voters, be careful to not mark straight. an X beside the words "no nomination, as this will invalidate your ballot.

City Campaign Committee, Section Los Angeles Co., S. L. P.

#### HOLYOKE NOMINATIONS.

Socialist Labor\* Party Enters City Election With Ticket. Holyoke, Mass., Nov. 7.—The Socialist

abor Party made these nominations for the city elections which will be held De Mayor-Moritz E. Ruther.

Treasurer-Max H. Tiedemann. Alderman-at-Large-Henry Noffke. Alderman in Second Ward-Henry St.

Alderman in Third Ward-Max K. Tie-

### THE DANGER OF A MUSHROOM GROWTH.

Collinsville, Ill., Nov. 13 .- Here is the S. L. P. vote for Madison county, together with that of the Kangs, as given by the county clerk:

Renner, S. L. P. for State Treasurer .. 81 Nelson, Kangaroo S.P., for same office. . 131 Fifty-three of these Kang votes were cast in Glen Carbon, where in 1898 the S. L. P. polled 51 votes. The S. L. P. grew up like mushroom there, and in the spring of 1899 elected the town president and one

coard member on the S. L. P. ticket. In the spring of 1900, one Peter McCall, the S. L. P. town president, got it in for the Socialists. He was develop into a labor fakir, and is now getting \$3.50 per day and expenses from the United Mine Workers of America, the fake institution called a "union."

Well McCal came out of the S. L. P and ran on an independent ticket. He was at that time president of the local miners' union, hence he scared the rest of the week-kneed Socialists; the result was the Section refused to prefer charges against him.

The writer informed the Illinois State Committee, and, bless your life, that goodleodie Chicago crowd that belleves in constitutionality, ordered me to go and ge he Section charter.

Well, like a good, true, loyar member who believed in protecting the name of the S. L. P., I went down to Glea Carbon, thia: that not one of them would date to do unicss it would be Pepin, for Peter Lamm was scared out of ten years of his lie ever one trip there. I was with him, and be promised to write up the meeting was too badly scared. The Belleville Comrades told me he was still scared he reached there, for that labor fakir Hepti threatened to follow him. Hepti lives in Belleville. It was he and his crowd that came to throw Damm and me out of the hall

Well, I got the charter. This was after hot meeting: I've got it yet. I mention this to show that these Chicago seceders don't believe in assuming any authority to save the good name of the S. L. P. (?)

Well, the Kangs got in and captured the crowd, which has never risen above "bor ing from within." . One good thing they did, however. When McCall applied for nembership they told him he betrayed the S. L. P. and they did not want him. With these fifty-one votes in Glen Carbon

the S. L. P. got 101 in the county in 1898 ir 1900 these went to the Kangs and the S. L. P. got 76, while they got over 200 In 1896 there was but four votes in the leaving out this mushroom Glen Carbon if we did get cheated out of at least 30

votes due to the blunder (?) of the county

### LIGHT IS BREAKING

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

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 17.-In order that the comrades throughout the country might understand the way the wind blows as regards the Kangs," I shall try to describe the situation here in Scranton.

Comrade Grant took me over to their "headquarters." Grant explained that the "headquarters" was a cigar factory owned by one of their members, who employs about ten people in his establishment. Several persons were sitting around the front store and Comrade Grant proceeded to introduce me, when who sprang up to shake hands but Danielson, who was informed that I did not desire to shake hands with him. I was told by the assemblage that that was not sociable. I stated that I was aware of the fact, but that I was not on a social call.

Well, they began to tell their grievances, citing that Comrade Grant would not speak for their ticket-and that they were Socialists. Danielson offered as proof that Matt. Quay was not paying them, that he and Schulberg had to go to work in the mines that very day. The "comrade" who runs the cigar factory "did not believe in the pure and simple union," he added. "But it would ruln my business if I did not have union men."

The next day I went to see another "comrade" who owns a cigar shop. He and a young woman were at work. He thought we should "get together" and it was no use to call everybody "fakirs" -regular Social Democrat talk. He did not believe that we had issued any report on the condition of The Daily People. That Kuhn and De Leon would not let the members know anything about it. I told him of Comrade Lyon's report of last June, at which he expressed surprise to know that a report had been made. I showed him the circular of the Manhattan Cocktail Association and he expressed his desire to read it. I went to see "Comrade" Dreher

Sunday. He is the proprietor of a

brush factory, the Scranton Brush Company. I met Schulburg in there. "Comrade" Dreher employs several "Comrade" Dreher employs several women in his brush factory. Well, we had quite a little talk, during which Schulburg stated that he had been used by the national officers and had gone over the country saying things that he knew was not true, but had been told to do so, and that if I was an honest man, as he believed I was, I would do the same as he had done: if I wanted to tell the truth I would say the same. I pointed out that I was not ready to make any such admission and that if I did, it would not prove that I was honest, but, to the contrary, would stamp one as a crook. Mr. Schulburg thereupon got very excited and said the N. E. C. was using "dubs" like me to go around lying about him. I advised him not to get excited and to be careful what kind of names he applied to me: that it did not frighten anybody "Comrade" Dreher spoke up and said there was no need to get mad. That he was a Socialist since he can remember, and always would be. To prove it he said "they" would help me to hold meetings. I don't know whether he meant Schulburg or not, but as silence gives consent, I presume that Schulbutg agreed. "They" would send a man with me to act as chairman to-night, distribute literature or help me in any way. They were informed that I would accept no such help. I was invited to attend their business meeting Sunday afternoon, so you see they will permit "duds and liars" to sit in council

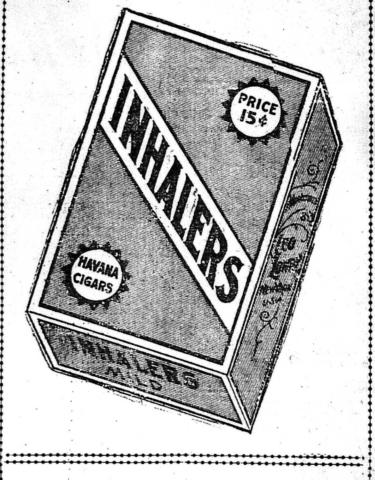
them. I attended. A communication was received from "State Secretary" Eberle on the "great work done during the "More money has been donated this fall than ever before in this State, but owing to the increased agitation we were compelled to go into debt (!). You are urged to send in money and to set to the task of paying off the debt, so that we may start our official organ."

A lengthy letter was enclosed, which Eberle had received from Cunningham of Erie, Pa., reciting incidents prove what is in the minds of these Little Kangs. The letter stated, regarding the visit of Goff to Erie, "that he will make friends wherever he goes. That they attended the Social Democrat meeting and were surprised at the radical change in their views on the 'labor unions,' as explained by the speaker of the S. D. that accounts for Goff putting money in the hat."

bill was presented to pay the printer, but the amount I did not hear stated. It was moved that it be ordered paid, when there was money in the treasury. Eberle's letter also referred to a con-

ference to be held in the near future to

"unite the Socialists." One old German wanted to know if the Kangaroos were to be at the conference. Sharp glances flashed around the meeting and the brush manufacturer arose and said: "It is only for us in Scranton to decide We do our own thinking and will decide that for ourselves." The chairman Danielson, explained to the "comrade" that the matter would be acted upon later on. The old gentleman wanted to say something and was permitted to state his tion to Socialism. He said he had studled Socialism, but it was not practicable. He did not want to go into a thing unless they could show him how it would work. Schulburg objected, and said the gentleman should attend their lecture Sunday evening. Then Schulburg started to read The Daily People sunday, November 9. He worked himself up to the top notch in branding it as a malicious lie. At this the old gentleman who wanted to talk arose, and said: "There, that's all I



# INHALERS

Are the ONLY Full Havana Little Cigars in the Market

BOX OF TEN, 15 CTS.

### LEO. LOWRY

Factory, 47 West 18th Street.

NEW YORK

he left the room muttering away.

I knew what Schulburg was after, but I did not bite, I was a disinterested listener. Comrade Grant and I had a pickle in store for them as they were to hold a lecture in the evening. The lecture was held. Danielson was the speaker. He bewailed the fact that capital was trying to deny the right of labor to organize, but failed to show up the role played by the labor lieutenant. I counted twenty-six persons in the hall, including all. Comrade Grant said about seven strangers were present. Ten minutes were allowed for discussion and questions.

Comrade Grant started the ball rolling by asking when their party was organized, where their national headquarters were located, and requested to see their platform. Danielson said they must not discuss internal affairs at a public meeting.

Comrade Grant was making things

lively and the chairman and Danielson were both trying to explain things. when Schulburg left his place and went forward to coach Danielson. "That's right," shouted Comrade Grant. "Tell him what to say, do what the are organized again, boss from 'logical center' tells you." Strange as it may Comrade Grant and I had agreed on a line of action. My silence at their business meeting, as I had told Com- tion that was instrumental in organizing rade Grant, led them to believe that I would not say anything. Danielson further developments will show more not a member of the S. L. P.

When time was called I took the floor and offered my credentials as national organizer, bearing the seal of the S. L. P. "The men, I then said, "holding this meeting stated they would sell you a book called 'What Means This Strike?' I want to show you men that these fellows are political crooks." this the brush manufacturer jumped to his feet and grabbed a chair saying: "I'll knock you over the head with a chair." I pointed out to him that there were plenty of empty chairs in the hall, and told him to go ahead. Two could play at that game and I thought I could throw chairs as well as he could. He sat down while the strangers smiled and the Little Kangs looked sore. "Now this little book you notice on one cover advertisers The Daily and Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. They admit they are not connected with us. They say that our national officers are crooks, but they are trying to build up an organization and offer to sell you books which they have not paid for, books written by a 'crook,' mind you.

"They tell you that the party is run by a few men in New York and they wanted a national convention, and that their vote was thrown out. Here is the paper proving where they voted to withdraw when they became convinced how the sentiment of the country was I told here the returns against them." on the vote on the national convention, (and here pointed out and read the votes cast in each State). "Every vote was counted where the organization was loyal. Right here in Scranton they voted against the convention to investigate, eight against and two in favor. These are the same men who now tell you that the party officers are corrupt.

Schulburg got up and raved, said we want; that's just the way, you never did nothing for the last two years but

can do anything without fighting," and throw mud at the Kangaroos, but that the Kangaroos were going ahead in spite of all the mud we were throwing at them, we were doing the same thing to-night creating trouble at their

meeting.
After Schulburg got through the meeting was called off. The usual compliments were exchanged after the meeting. As Comrade Grant and I left we said "Let us know when you have another meeting." One of them said "We won't let you know." said Comrade Grant, "do like the Big Kangs?" W. H. Carroll.

#### AFTER THIRTY YEARS.

The Iron Moulders of Peekskill Are Organized By the Employers.

Special to The Daily People.

Peekskill, N. Y., Nov. 19 .- The iron modlders of Peekskill have joined the Moulders' Union.

It is about thirty years since the mould-ers here were organized. The last strike and defeat took all the courage out of them. At last, after thirty years, they Strange as it may seem, yet it is a fact, that it was not the Moulders' Union but the Stove Manufacturers' Associa-

the moulders, in lirectly, of course, as At any rate, upon the strength of the statement, that at the convention of the Stove Manufacturers' Association Martim Fox, the president of the Moulders'

Union, got an increase of 20 per cent, for

the moulders, the moulders joined the union. The wages of the moulders here were raised before they joined the union. The stove manufacturers of the West are those who are members of the association, those of the East are not; so when wages were raised in the West, the manufac turers of the East, to avoid trouble, trade

being brisk, had to do the same, or else ee their trade go westward. It seems, though, the Stove Manufac turers' Association is trying to get all stove marafacturers to join that body, as the first step towards organizing the whole industry on a new basis. Several ttempts have been made before towards that end. Somehow, for reasons that the industry is rapidly changing with every new invention and discovery, noth ing definite had been accomplished. The first thing is, of course, to have all manufacturers to join hands. The moulders being organized will soon-demand recog nition, which is but right they should do

whether they are recognized or not. The manufacturers here may see the necessity of joining the Manufacturers' Associa tion. Then the secret of Martin Fox getting concessions from the bosses with ont strikes will be made plain. In the meantime, the moulders should watch closely and make no false moves. Look out for a repetition of the last strike.

REMEMBER

## 

THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE structures, as judged by our taste. This mercial history to need repetition. Old the machines themselves had lessened charity and humanitarian fellowship two GREAT FORCES CLEARLY is explained either by the fact that there Vanderbik said: "The public be dam- labor, or, in better language, had in often finds its end in a pauper's grave. TWO GREAT FORCES CLEARLY ESTABLISHED.

t the present time, when the social question is forcing itself into the foreground and when socialism is being dised on almost every street corner and in every assemblage, when it is being handled from one point of view or aner by workingmen in shops and mines, college professors, by pulpiteers, by es and contributors to the press,-we can hear any number and all manner of ctions to socialism, from that of the intellectual degenerate who simply shouts "drunkards, bums, loafers, thieves, etc.," to that of the intellectual prostitute—the ated man and woman-who under and the science, but who, in the interests of the master class, corrupt it rder to keep the masses in ignorance. Of all our opponents this latter one is by far the most formidable. An apparent truth is much harder to refute than an right lie. So it has come to pass that elvely stupid objections have become frequent and the "smooth" ones are g their places. So, from our broadnt, we often of late hear ng like this:

agree with you. The statements make are all very true, and the fs you deduce can not be refuted. an undeniable fact that a few are ng the benefits of civilization and it ually true that thousands perish the struggle for existence. But this mply the application of natural laws, escialists, many of you at least, proto believe in Darwin. What is the of believing if you can not apply his ories? Now, what is true of nature squally true of society. What is go-on is simply a survival of the fittest I that is positively necessary in order t is positively necessary in order ety to evolve into a higher stage. look at nature you will perceive housands of young are born who reach maturity, that thousands of at are laid are destroyed, that ds of seeds are scattered that become trees or plants, etc. That manner in which nature works that always leads to the survival of fittest. Exactly so with society. ay are sacrificed, it is true, but it is that the fittest may survive and

there is a great deal of truth in the a great deal of truth is not rily absolute truth. In order to be the particular transfer of the statement must not only contain a cal of cruth but the whole truth thing but the truth. It is true he thousands that are maimed, red, starved or forced into the redered, starved or forced into the mas perish in the struggle for existence; is true that the "undt" perish and the steet." survive; but it is absolutely se that the "survival of the fittest" day leads to progress and evolution a higher stage of society. "Fittest" from meaning what the scientific didiers make it means the best, the st intellectual, the noblest or t e most mane. It simply means, and Darwin a particular stress upon this point, intest or best equipped to curvive unany given condition of life. From of my early essays (the one on the urrival of the Fittest Among Naul Species.") I quote the following, ich, in condensed form, demonstrates point:

ral selection works exclusive

MINISTRY OF WAR. or Council of the War Depart-

12 (25) August, 1902.

anding the Troops of the

The attempts of the political

one a rare occurrence, have re-

greatly increased in frequency.

No.

SECRET.

was no change in the conditions that ne-cessitated or made profitable any change in the species, or on the other hand the changed conditions made profitable ression or the development of strange distasteful organs, structures or whole beings."

Now then, with these facts in mind it becomes plain that in order to com-prehend what kind of beings the survival of the fittest turns out in modern society it is absolutely necessary to un-derstand the conditions and then learn who, under these conditions, are the fittest to survive.

We have seen, in previous essays, that modern society is divided into two classes. the capitalist class, the owners of the land and the instruments of production, distribution and communicatio working class, the owners of the laborpower that sets these vasts machines in motion. Each of the classes is surrounded by its own condition, distinct and separate from that of the other class. Hence, there being two sets of conditions in modern society there must be two workshops (figuratively speaking) for the survival of the fittest; the one turning out the fittest capitalists the other grinding out the fittest wage-workers.

First, then, what are the conditions that surround the capitalists, and who among them have proven the "fittest?" Capitalism from its inauguration, and up to the organization of the modern gigantic trusts, and, in many instances, to day yet, was and is based upon free com-petition and freedom of contract. For a capitalist to succeed in a keen compet itive struggle he must make more pr than his competitors, or, in other words, he must make better contracts—for himself-with his wage workers, i. e., he must see to it that the part of the total products, called profits, is comparatively large and the part called wages comparatively small. Profits and ever larger profits alone, can assure a capitalist supremacy over his fellow; therefore, the conditions that surround the capitalist

class are profit-grinding conditions.

Now, in order for an individual capital ist to survive, that is, to remain a suc cessful capitalist in the midst of this war for profits, he must of necessity be ous, i. e., engage in lying and a good deal of cheating without any bother to his conscience. He then is considered as possessing business capacity. It has as possessing business capacity. It has been demonstrated time and again that many capitalists get their "original ac-cumulation" by theft, swindling and fraudulent fires. Further, he must be greedy and avoid if possible even a five-cent raise of wages and take advantage, whenever opportunity presents itself, of even two minutes overtime. He must be hardhearted. Murder by unprotected machinery, when workers are cheaper than chinery, when workers are cheaper than safety-guards, must pass by unnoticed. Starving, maltreating, overworking and abusing men, women and children must to him be only part of a necessary process. He must be shrewd and take advantage of every opening, regardless of the consequences it may bring to others. He must be an unprincipled hypocrite, "A Republican in Republican districts, a Democrat in Democratic districts," a Christian, a Jew, a freethinker, a Mo-

class and exploits every wage slave he can gather within the folds of his flag. He must give away retail and take away wholesale all along the line and do it in the name of God, country, humanity, charity and progress. He must have all these and many more similar character-Now, to prove that the survival of the

Christian, a Jew, a freethinker, a Mo-hammedan, a Confucian, anything and

everything; a petriot on the fact of it while he robs his country, deceives his

Vanderbilt said: "The public be dam-ned." Carnegie reduced the wages of his Homestead employes enough to enlarge his profits with millions of dollars in a short time, and had the workers shot and maltreated when they attempted to resist; and a little later, with an air of a public benefactor donated \$1,000,000 to a "public" library. Gov. Flower signed the ten hour law and afterwards sent the militia to break it, and, incidently, the skuli of the workingmen who were foolish enough to take his first act in earnest and attempt an enforcement of the law. The henchmen of the Standered Oil Company had 1400 workingmen shut up in the Bull Pen" for three months, and, during that time, its president John D. Rockefeller, as High Moguel, of the Y. M. C. A., told the American youth how to succeed in life by thrift, industry and a Christian spirit. Levi P. Morton, at one time vice-President of the United States, and at another Governor of New York, failed in business and on the "original accumulation" that resulted from it, started a bank. The Eagan embalmed beef scandals are now a dirty page of American history and need only be referred to as a spleudid demonstra tion of capitalistic patriotism. The career of Croker, Van Wyck, Devery and, in fact, nearly every successful capitalist and capitalist politician has been well exposed, from time to time, in the col-

umns of the People. All prove, without doubt, that unserupulous rascality and

conscious fraud are the marked charac-

teristics of commercial, industrial and

political life, at least, of the leading men

of capitalism to-day.

But, even the conditions that developed ese characteristics can be said to have passed away and instead of being a status of retrogression as to the higher human faculties, capitalist society can justly be said to have brought the capitalists into a status of higher degeneration. The plutocratic class is now parasite class, and a parasitic life always works injury on even the parasite itself. Not even the "sturdy" characteristics mentioned, are any longer needed for capitalst to survive in the "struggle for existence;" the mere fact of the ownership of sufficient stock in a trust assures even the most simpleminded or degenerate capitalist of "success" in ess. It matters not what are the capacities or incapacities of the present Goulds, Vanderbilts, Pulmans et al. their worthy "Pa's" with their "capacities" succeeded in "gobbling up" a sufficiently large amount of the universe to assure their progeny of a parasitic existence until the working class shall enlightened enough to establish the Socialist Republic. Fortunes to-day beget fortunes. The stockholders of a trust may be moral, physical and intellectual degenerates; yes, may be positively insane and yet their fortunes may increase apace. Nobody will scarcely be willing to admit that there is much "fit-ness" of any sort in a dead man and yet Collis P. Huntigton added \$400,000 in three months to his estate and that after he was dead and buried. Let this be proof enough as to what sort of "fitcapitalists the capitalist conditions produce. Breeders appreciate very keep ly the fact that if weak and inferior ani-

Let us now turn to the working class ing it, and learn who among the workers

mals are allowed to breed their stock

may deduce what may, in the near future,

wealth alone, regardless of any higher

both the "natural" and "sexual selec-

ental or physical characteristics, does

me of the capitalists among who

erate. By this fact we

will

creased the productive capacity of the workers to such a degree that, accarding to reliable statistics, if all were employed, and each received the full value of his product, not only all the necessities of life, but luxuries unknown to the workers to-day, could be produced in 4 or 5 hours' labor. Yet, traditional capitalist power and "law and order" compels the workers to toil 9, 10, 12 hours a day. Furthermore owing to the fact that the capitalists own the means of production, the workers are paid a wage only sufficient to keep them, when employed, from day to day. Hence, it follows, first, that by the improvement of machinery and non-shortening of labor time, there always exisits, a large army of wage workers that are out of employment-a reserve army of capitalism-that is forever on the lookout to get a job that someone else has: second. ingmen are ever more than six months from the poorhouse. Therefore, the ne cessity to keep the job he has and the

job-keeping conditions. Now, then, what kind of "fittest" are turned out in the grinding mill of job-hunting and job-keeping? Is it noble mindedness and strong character? Is it genius and ability, science and art? Is it kindness and humanity? Is it truth and fidelity? Is it courage and bravery? Is it, in short, any of those higher mental and physical characteristics which poets sing about, that fiction has glorified, re ligion mystified and history immortal-ized? No, on the contrary, the general

danger of not getting another one in a

hurry, if it is lost, is always like a spectre

before the workers. Hence it may, with

reason, be said that the conditions of

the workers to-day are job-hunting and

tendency is to destroy all this! In hunting a job it is persistency that will succeed; but it is the humble and dipirited peristency of the beggar. The sensitive person generally loses courage after having been refused a few times In holding a job, he generally succeeds the best who can cringe and crowl and has the least individuality and is most ready to obey without asserting a de-fiant attitude. Financially that worker miserly, can grind away early and late, live poorly and not care to taste any of the fruits of modern civilization. Even to-day there are workingmen who can provide a home for their families and have a "bank-account" and appear to be very prosperous and serve to the "mor-al preacher of thrift and saving as a model for the workers to follow. It is the wage-earners who can do with the least that succeed in getting a job and keeping it. Cheap and unskilled labor takes the places of skilled and expensive labor, women take the places of men, children of women. The recent attempts of newspapers and professors to demonstrate how easy it is to live on from 10 to fifteen cents a day show pretty well whither we are drifting. With our capitalists expanding into China, with modern machines being exported to that country continuously, with the Pacific crossed by the most modern of steamers and the contract trains with ground and the continent trains swift enough to make an ordinary mortal dizzy, with all this and the trust magnates forever grasping for profits, it is easy to perceive that the tremendous undeveloped labor power of China will soon be set into motion to compete with the labor of this Then the Chinamen will set country. the standard and the question for the American citizeus to solve will be: "How can we attain such a standard?" Cheap ness to-day is one of the most powerful selectors of the "fittest" workers.

We can see traces yet among the As natural selection works exclusive—
to fit the individual to the conditions to the conditions has to surround it in nature it ought to be really developed such characteristics are we understand it. There are workers are the owners of the labor-power which sets the vast machinery of production, distribution and communication in motion. Without access to this labor-power the capitalists would be absolutely helpless with their land and machinery. Hence, it would seem that the workers are the owners of the labor-power which sets the vast machinery of production, distribution and communication in motion. Without access to this labor-power the capitalists would be absolutely helpless with their land and machinery. Hence, it would seem that the workers are the owners of the labor-power which sets the vast machinery of production, distribution and communication in motion. Without access to this labor-power the capitalists would be absolutely helpless with their land and machinery. Hence, it would seem that the workers are the owners of the labor-power which sets the vast machinery of production, distribution and communication in motion. Without access to this labor-power the capitalists would be absolutely helpless with their land and machinery. Hence, it would seem that the workers are the owners of the labor-power which sets the vast machinery of production, distribution and communication in motion. Without access to this labor-power the capitalists would be absolutely helpless with their land and machinery. Hence, it would seem that the workers of the labor-power the capitalists would be absolutely at the approach of the labor-power the capitalists would be absolutely at the approach of the labor-power the capitalists would be absolutely at the approach of the labor-power the capitalists would be absolutely at the approach of the labor-power the capitalists would be absolutely at the approach of the labor-power the capitalists would be absolutely at the approach of the labor-power the capitalists would be absolute

How can the workers develop truth and fidelity towards each other, when the struggle for existence and the forces of

capitalism oblige them to "cut each other's throat?" Truthfulness has found it hard to exist under capitalism, the whole of which is one immense lie, one giant contradiction. Under ordinary and just conditions it

is between the age of forty and sixty that a person accomplishes his best work in life. Genius may, under favorable conditions, flash out and radiate in youth; but it is not until maturity that man-kind produces its noble truit. This demonstrates that the workers have no chance whatever to develop such faculties as may lay latent within them. In youth they have to toil intensely; and at the age of forty and forty-five, they are generally cast aside like outworn m chinery or spoiled commodities, while the labor power of younger and more ener-

getic men is secured to undergo the same

Genuis and science has not much chance, except to sell itself to capitalism there to be ground into profit like or labor power, and when no donger advantageous to be thrown away in the same manner. Many an inventer of valuable machines has died in abject misery and poverty. So far from being fit for the battle of life such people are very often the most unfit, for, as a rule, they do not possess the faculties which would make them fit to cope with the "shrewdness" and "business capacity" of the capitalist to whom they must dispose of their inventions. There is, however, one kind of "intel-

lect" that has a pretty fair chance to survive, as conditions are now, that is the "intellect" of the intellectual prostitute, the educated man and woman who, by mere circumstances, have had an apportunity to raise themselves in learning over their fellows, who know that misery and degradation exist among the workers, who know that the capital ist class is a robber class that lives in idleness and luxury and even debauchery, from the sweat and toil of the working class, who know all this and yet for the sake of immediate and selfish gainschance to survive-sell their manhood and womanhood in the service of capital ism and aid, with their faculties to the workers in ignorance and confusion as to their class interests. They are the ones who make the loud deliber ations about the survival of the fittest to-day, and add the false assertion that it leads to progress. We will give them credit for what is true, and therefore we willingly conceed that in the degenerated, polluted, outworn, low and inhuman con ditions of present capitalism, they of all, next to the real parasites themselves. have the greatest opportunity to survive. As a toadstool thrives on a dunghill, where a rose or a lilac would perish, so they thrive in the rotten conditions of capitalism. There are quite a few species of this genuis, and nearly all in their present state are very recent, genuinely capitalistic, and some even genuinely American, developments-a splendid demonstration how new species may suddenly develop under radically new surroundings. For clearness sake, a few may be mentioned, as: the hightone politician, the ward heeler, the labor fakir, the political and even (which is a most recent growth) the "socialist" preacher, the magazine poets, the "moralists" and "sentimentalists" and "reformers" of a dozen and one types, and others, and

cthers. But there is a fresh breeze blowing through the -polluted swamp of capital ist corruption and that is the breeze of the New Revolution. In spite of all the degrading forces that are at work to-day we are on an upward turn. There is an upheaval in the conditions and this up-heaval will develop the morally and intellectualy strong men and women who will take advantage of the constructive forces of capitalism and revolutionize society into a Socialist Republic

Olive M. Johnson. Minneapolis, Minn. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

# he has ser Fifty Thousand!

Nothing short of Fifty Thousand Readers for The Monthly People will satisfy the comrades who have charge of the work of promoting its circulation. This Fifty Thousand should be secured before the new publication is a year old. Over Five Thousand subscribers have already been received for the first number. We should receive One Thousand New Subscribers each week. This average can easily be maintained if our workers will roll up their sleeves. Few workingmen will refuse to subscribe for a paper that costs them

### Ten Cents a Year

With The Monthly people in the hands of Fifty Thousand Workingmen, it will be only a matter of a short time until a good proportion of them will be readers of The Weekly People, and, eventually comrades in the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party.

The Monthly People is a Big Propaganda proposition. It will remove many prejudices against our cause and prepare the way for constructive agitation. We call on the Party Militants to gather readers for The Monthly, and we want them sent

#### BLOCKS OF TEN!

Each week we shall publish the names of those who send in lists of ten or more, so that The Monthly's progress may be noted and that due credit may be given to the comrades who do the work

#### Subscription Blank

NO ACCOUNTS OPENED. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

Dite.....1902

Manager Monthly People: 2 to 6 New Reade St. New York City.

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

Amount enclosed, \$.....

NAME	ADDRESS	
	and them with	

# Agents Address.....

CARBONATED IN BOTTLES MOST REFRESHING MOST INVIGORATING

> EXCELLENT DRINK FOR HEADQUARTERS

COCA COLA BOTTLING WORKS, PITTSBURG, PA.

# The "Workers' Republic"

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE IRISH SOCIALIST REPUBLICAN PARTY

Subscription, 50 cents per year

invaluable for propaganda among Irish workingmen OWNED, WRITTEN, AND PUBLISHED BY IRISH WORKINGMEN

The "Workers' Republic" has lately been enlarged and contains many new features

OFFICES: 6 LOWER LIFFEY STREET, DUBLIN, IRELAND

RIPTIONS MAY BE SENT TO THE DAILY PEOPLE ds, entiting the purchaser to receive the Republic, may be Connelly, now touring the United States on behalf of the Irish can Party. In mailing the subscription cards to Dublin, be a Sc postage stamp,

and they have assumed such a degree of impudence that I consider it a matwhose contents were highly inflammater of urgent necessity to draw your most serious attention thereto. tory, were mailed from abroad to the address of the Staff-Captain Scheremetjew of the 141 Moshajski infantry

From reports of commanders of the corps, and by information sent by the Ministers of the Interior and of Justice In August of the same year, a proclamation of a Wilna Social Democratic group was delivered by subordinate it appears that in the month of May, 1901, "proclamations" were distributed letter-carriers to all the officers of the 27th infantry division. The proclamain the barracks of the 116th Malojaroslav infantry regiment. In the same month two pamphlets entitled "Politics and Officers" and tion twitted the officers with becoming at the command of their superiors executioners of "honest workingmen;"

and they are requested to quit this "shameful role." A copy of this same proclamation was sent later (February, 1902) by mail to the officers of the Moscow garrison, and also to the school of

sharp-shooters for officers. In January, 1902, Second Lieutenant Teljminow of the 9th Siberia grenadies regiment received leaflet, that was directed against the Government and that, in violent language, urged the refusal to serve in the Army.

It was also established that in the same month a writing, entitled "The Soldier's Lord's Prayer," full of treasonable utterances, written in a running hand and even lithographically the Government bureau and which incited the soldiers against their superiors, was distributed among the men of His Majesty's 65th Moscow infantry regiment, among the men of the 21st Bjeloruss dragoon regiment, and among the men of the 66th Butyris infantry regiment

In February and March the officers of the Petersburg regiment received ocismstions calling upon them to stood a soldier (of noble extraction the military by means of the mail, the

"The Abolition of the Standing Army," | join the students, and, together with | named Alschanski) belonging to the them, to take their places in the ranks of the demonstrationists.

In April, the officers of the Wilna

garrison received for a second time proclamations of the "Social Democratic Labor Party of Russia." It was sent by mail, and it urges them to join the "Pan-Russian Movement."

The same month, a large quantity of proclamations of the "Siberian Social Democratic Association" was found in the yards of barracks of the garrison of Krasnojarsk. These proclamations bore the title of "To the troops of the Krasnojarsk garrison," and they called upon the soldiers not to raise their guns against their own brothers, the easants and workingmen, who were

battling for a just Cause. The same April and in May, a proc lamation, addressed "To the Soldiers." and inciting these to disobedience to wards the Tsar and to overthrow his government on the ground of its being unjust and illegal, was distributed in large quantities among the rank and file of the 13th infantry division. thermore it has been established that personal efforts have been attempted by the agitators upon the individual soldiers. It thereby became clear that many of the agitators were of the rank

In March, 1902, an organized propa ganda was discovered among the soldiers of the Jekateerinoslav regiment of bodyguards; and that propagands was conducted not from without but from within the troops themselves. At the head of this organized propaganda

and file of the marines stationed at

same regiment; and he had deliberate ly suppressed the fact that he was en-titled to only a short period of service. so as to have full opportunity to carry on his propaganda a long time among the soldiers. During the term of his service, Alschanski conducted an energetic propaganda of the revolutionary ideas. He did this through personal conversations with the soldiers, as well as by means of the distribution of a large number of pamphlets, proclamations, etc.. proceedings a number of soldiers as sisted him directly, while others were guilty of tolerating and of not denounce ing him. The circumstance deserves special

attention that, among the person victed in the agrarian troubles in the Southern districts it turned out that Second-lieutenant of the 133rd Sympheropol regiment, named Passiko himself had distributed several pamphlets and proclamations of criminal nature among the peasants of the Pol-tawa districts. He admitted it himself.

Assuredly the instances cited do not exhaust all the recent instances of the penetration of the revolutionary propaganda in the ranks of the military. There are reasons to assume that many of these instances have, due to the precaution and known conspiracy of the subterraneous agitators, remained con cealed not only from the highest officers, but also from their immediate subalterns. Nevertheless the instances cited prove that the revolutionary and gaged in spreading their ideas among

distribution of criminal literature at the military posts, and also through personal contact, many of them being themselves in active military service.

While I hold it to be a matter of the highest importance to the state to protect the Army against the harmful influence of political errors, and have, accordingly, charged the military department to thoroughly deal with the question of combatting the said manifestations, nevertheless, I hold it to be equally my duty to request you ion on the means which may occur to premises. (Signed) A. Kuropatkin, Minister of War.

Section Minneapolls, Minn.

Headquarters at LABOR LYCEUM,

-36 Washington Avenue, South

FREE READING ROOM Open Every Day and Evening.

REMEMBER

New York. P. C. Ber 1576, Telephone, 129 Franklin. EVERY SATURDAY. TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS

Invariably in advance

de Copy..... ................... One year..... \$0.50 Sundle rates: Less than 100 copies, I at a copy; 100 to 500 copies, % cent a py; 500 or more, % cent a copy.

As my as possible, rejected communicaintered as second class matter at the w. Fork Post Office, June 27, 1900.

ECCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES. Ju 1888............... 2,068 In 1900 ......34.191

#### THE CROP OF THE DRAGON'S TOOTH.

In the course of his report to the convention of the A. F. of L., read by him in New Orleans on the 13th instant, Mr. Gompers said:

"Unless our affiliated National and International Unions radically and soon change their course we shall at no distant day be in the midst of an internacine contest unparalleled in any era of the industrial world, aye, not even when workmen of different trades were armorkmen of different trades rayed against each other behind bar-ricades in the streets over questions of trade against trade."

The report then goes on to denounce the "tidal wave of expansion madness' that, in the attempt of each body to extend its own jurisdiction, is arraying one affiliated union against the other in what he deplores as a "fratricidal strife."

Mr. Gompers is not the first of the fatuous breed, that, knowing nothing of the orderly sequence by which the seed brings forth a crop after its own kind. feels horrified at the crop of monsters yielded by the dragon's tooth himself has

"fratricidal strife," that now shoots panga of fear in Mr. Gompers's breast for the safety of his organization, is fruit strictly of the kind of the pure and simple Trades Union seed.

The pure and simple Trades Union seed recognizes rights to the capitalist class; it thereby subscribes to the cap-Italist system; nay, worse yet, it thereby inces itself of the genus capital-Capitalism means strife, every man's hand up against every other's throat,-and, "the devil take the hindmost," or, in neater, more hypocritical parlance, "let the fittest survive." As capitalism means strife, yet preaches "Christianity," so pure and simpledom preaches the solidarity of Labor and perforce practises strife.

Built upon the foundations of capitalist economy; blind as a bat to the economy of Labor; stuffed with the illusions and delusions regarding the progress of Labor through the pure and simple unions" as a Pomeranian duck is stuffed with noodles; thus inevitably brought wholly within the vortex of the capitalist maelstrom,-what wonder that capitalist manifestations of "do others or they'll do you" manifest themselves among the pure and simple Trades Union bodies? What wonder that these manifestations, having for their theater the oppressed of capitalism, are ere caricatures of the master's pranks? what wonder that these manifestations work out disaster?

Poor, silly, stupid, pompous, crooked Compers! The "internecine strife" that now alarms him is but the sheetlightning of the approaching storm. That storm will break out over his head jointly with his President Hanna's. And the thunderbolt of the Socialist Movement. guided by the hand of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, will make short work of the perverse mechanism of capitalist society, in which the Gompers pure and aple style of Trades Unionism is but one of the necessary wheels.

THEIR "EDUCATION."

On the desk before us there lies-read to be transferred in a few moments to our archives labeled "Multi-cocauja"cial Democratic campaign leaflet, used the recent campaign. The leafigt is iressed "To the Public," and is signed Edward Holzschub," Social Democratic, allas "Socialist" party candidate for Alderman in Jersey City, N. J. A few ssages from this document will convey an idea of the whole of it, together with presty clear view of the confused and nt nature of the "bosts that are to overthrow the capitalist system in

Says Mr. Holzschuh:

"I stand, first of all, in the interest of

You don't say so? You, then, admit the Socialist Labor Party contention that s are no better than the Democratic and the Republican politicisms, who also claim the impossibility of "representing the whole people"?

throw the capitalist citadel, may not eed, do not need to be familiar with all the minutely defined ramifications of Socialist theory; but without they are drilled in the elemental evolutions and hardling of the arms needed for the occasion, they will be a mone Such an ele-mental and fundamental soil for So-cialist success is the fact that it is impossible to "stand for the interests of the whole people." The interests of the Working Class are exactly the opposite of the interests of the Capitalist Class. He who represents the one must be opposed to the other. Masses, drummed together "against Capitalism," and ignorant of this fact, and captained by such Ignorance, can but be a mob that the capitalist can easily crush.

But Mr. Holzschuh has heard about the Socialist Labor Party, and has passed his eyes over its literature. As a genuine Social Democratic chieftain, he stands in awe before S. L. P. teachings, knows they are daringly sound,—and likes to crib them. But as in all such cases he handles the plagiarism clumsily, and is blissfully ignorant of the contradiction he incurs. Accordingly, Mr. Holzschuh right after announcing himself in the "interest of the whole people," declares:

"I stand squarely" upon the principle that "insists that the only man worthy of protection is the workingman.

How is that for the right arm being at fisticuffs with the left? The crowd. hurrahed together for "Socialism," and fed upon such contradictory doctrine. can have as much cohesion as a jelly fish. Every man in the revolutionary Army of Socialism must be clear on his object. Contradictory teachings may hurrah together a rope of sand, they can never organize "hosts of MEN."

And of the nature of the "education" above given, is the "education" of the Social Democracy throughout the land. It is so in Ohio, markedly so in Illinois and in distant California; and, looking nearer, not in New Jersey only, but in Massachusetts and this very State of New York, we find it the same. In fact, everywhere. Everywhere, one idea knocks out the other; one principle is in the hair of others; one theory is at war with other theories and practices of the Social Democracy.

Numbers, without the bond that only sound, because consistent, agitation can bind a body with, is but a shifting sand bank. "Everything to all meu" may be a profitable business plam for the Social Democratic leaders, but what of the numbers themselves, the dupes thus cor-

Fortunately for these numbers, there stands, squarely across the path of these ignorant, corrupt and designing Social Democratic leaders, the imperturbante Socialist Labor Party, whose work of agitation, education and organization will avert a social catastrophe.

Mr. Holzschuh's document will now take its place on our file with the other documentary proofs of Social Democratic corruption and unfitness; and it is there for inspection in this office.

#### "HARMONY" AND "SPLITS."

The below, taken from "Le Socialist," the organ of the consolidated bona fide Socialist forces of France, that pulled away from the Millerand-Jaures "opportunists," is timely reading here in America.

Besides forecasting the events, bound to take place in the Socialist Movement throughout Europe, the article will enable both those active in the Labor Movement of America, and those looking on, to understand the logic of events here, and correctly interpret the

events. The article is especially timely now when, fresh upon the minds of all is here, just as in France the vote of the Millerand-Jaures set, the vote which the "incoherent and confused mass," generally known as Social Democratic, has just polled in excess of the Socialist Labor Party.

Here it is:

"At Imola and at Munique, the Italian and German Socialists met to dis-cuss their tactics and regulate their ences. To judge by the rumors that have been rife, one should think there must have been hot times there. And yet, how mistaken are we! Never, on the contrary, was unity better con (Equality) of Stuttgart says:

"The Social Democracy, united and with closed ranks, stands prepared for great battles'; and further on, 'That does not mean that we are all of the same opinion, and that hard blows have not been exchanged. In the 'Neue Zeit' (New Times) Mehring observes all the same that the antagonism mani fested itself between the partisans of 'practical folks,' on the one hand, and those who hold to the Marxist theory on the other. Citizen Mrs. Zetkin, touching on the quarrel between the 'Neue Zeit' and the 'Sozialistische Monatshefte' [equivalent to saying bere 'Daily People' and Volkszeitung Corporation] speaks of the disgusting competition made by the subsidized organ of bourgeois against the Party organ. Finally, as to the congress of Imola, Ada Alberg, while warmly wishing for the union of the two rival factions, cannot refrain from raising the cry against the laisser-faire, laisser-aller' recommended by the moderates; and

she finds that this new tendency is the very negation of the historic mission

of the Socialist party. "That's a pretty dance! They recom-mend to attend only to the common interest, and to neglect such 'secondary matters' as theory, tactics, class strug gle, etc., and to be satisfied to gather a large troop,—the incoherent and con-fused mass dreamed of by certain No need of direction, nothing more than journals containing contradictory ideas. The partisans of the 'new method' attribute to the prole-'new method' attribute to the prole-tariat so superior an intelligence that they think 'it will recognize its own. even if it finds them in the ranks of the

bourgeois army.
"In short all the Socialist parties, one after the other, go through their blun-derbuss stage; and France, the queen of nations, teaches them the beauties of confusionism, and they wish to taste of it. For the patriotic hearts of France t must be a sweet consolation to notice that we cannot make a blunder without being forthwith imitated abroad Nevertheless, we must be just and modest: confusionism existed in Belgium from times immemorial, even a the time of the first International That's, no doubt, the reason why our Belgian comrades have such a hanker-

ing for the intellectuals of France.
"All the same we must say that, unless blinded by the love for antithesis we shall never be made to admit that, the more people dispute, all the more do they agree. It is an old theory of Bebel's that, as far as we are concerned, we never have been able to ac-

cept. "People may amuse themselves by appointing a day, once a year, to ex-change fisticuffs. The lovers of boxing matches have a right to live Nevertheless, as Mehring justly re-marks, the proletariat begins to be heartily tired of these theoretical boxing matches. In France [likewise in America] that it what brought on the split.' It will have the same result, poner or later abroad.

"Will not the eternal apologizers for these congresses finally perceive that the partisans of the 'new methods' are indifferent to defeats and to censures? So long as they may remain in the Party, and can carry on their petty underground work, they live and serve in the eyes of the proletariat vague appearance of Socialism. thrown out they cannot long maintain their autonomous existence. They drop into 'radicalism.' They can no longer to mischief, being unmasked.

"That's why 'splits'-whatever friends abroad may think-have the great advantage of cutting short all barren discussions, and above all, to allow a free hand for open and decisive action. The Socialist party, founded at Commentry will no longer waste time discussing with the others' waste its onventions. It will let the proletariat judge acts, not words.

"After all, those conventions, where such incongruous elements are gathered, what else are they but 'parliamentary bear gardens'?

The striking arm of the S. L. P. will remain free. And it will join internationally all other arms equally made free for open and decisive action, for acts and not the palavering of "intellectuals."

HE ILLUSTRATES THE POINT.

If there be any who think that the Socialist is too severe towards the mouth-pieces of capitalism when he pro nounces them "intellectual bankrupts," let the doubting Thomas turn his eyes to the below, the first, leading editorial item in the Dover, N. H., "Foster's Daily Democrat" of the 12th instant:

"Daniel De Leon, the Socialist Labor andidate for Governor of New York in the last campaign, declared in Socialist meeting in New York Sunday said that the industrial millenium which Socialism will bring is that laboring mer will have to work only four hours a day. That's too easy. What would the m do in the other twenty hours? They couldn't sleep more than ten hours day, on an average, what would they d to 'kill time' in the other ten hours?'

Leaving aside the evidence of a superficial reading denoted by the notion that the above was said at a meeting, instead of in the course of an interview, as this capitalist Editor could have found out if he read with the care that a seriou man reads,-leaving that aside, what must one think of the "intellectual" who reasons as this precious Editor reasons? He obviously reasons this way: 'Workingmen to-day work most all the time that they are not in bed. Therefore if their hours of work are so shortened that they will not be able to sleep the whole rest of the time, they will have to kill time, they will not know what to do with their leisure. Consequently the hours of work must remain what they are." Who but an intellectual bankrupt can

fail to perceive that the present hours of work are inhumanly long, especially so considering the intensity with which improved machinery compels labor to be performed?

Who but an intellectual bankrupt can fail to perceive that, if the intellectual horizon of the workingman is to-day narrow, and he, in unfortunately too many instances, might not immediately know what to do with his time if his leisure increased, it is simply a result of the vicious system of capitalism which holds his nose, so close to the grindstone that his mind has been cramped by it, and that the pressure being removed, the hitherto suppressed intellectual aspirations will : soon expand, finding ample occupation to satisfy intellectual craving?

Who but an intellectual bankrupt pro ceds from the notion that, because the workingman to-day does not distinguish

himself in intellectual pursuits, therefore he has neither aspirations nor fitness

in that direction? Who but an intellectual bankrupt does not know that, so strong are the intellectual aspirations of the workingman that the circumstance that capitalism deprives him of all opportunity to indulge these aspirations is not the least of the martyrdoms of Labor?

Finally, who but a moral, as well as intellectual, bankrupt can look upon the present martyrdom of the Working Class with such complacency and levity as to treat with cynic jeer the prospect of the race's upbuilding?

The Rensselaer Co., N. Y., stalwart S. L. P. organization, that so effectively made public the corruption of the local organization of the Social Democracy and thereby saved hundreds of workingmen from becoming the dupes of that scabby set, will no doubt be amused at the following dispatch that appeared in the Social Democratic "Volksin the Social Democratic zeltung" of the 16th instant:

"Watervliet, Nov. 14 .- Within is the official vote of Troy and Rensselaer county. For Hanford 233 votes were polled in Rensselaer county; for De Leon 489. In Troy Hanford received 211 votes, De Leon 373. The returns do indeed show a larger increase for the lying Professor, but from all sides hear that this happened unintentionally. The people wanted to vote Socialistic, and they cast their vote for the Socialist Labor Party in the illusion that they thereby voted for us, as The Professor many have admitted. need not be so proud on his increase. The local speakers of the S. L. P. have gone beyond all imaginable bounds in meanness and mendacity, as I have learned.'

Don't this sound like a whine from Timbuctoo? The utterer of the whine "Volkszeitung" Timbuctooer, loated in Albany who when called to account by S. L. P. men for the conduct of the Troy Social Democracy, the rent for whose headquarters had been paid the Democratic party, said Timbuctoo naiveness: "I wish they quarters in Albany too." He is the same luminary, who, when the taxation discussion was going on in 1899, pulled out of his pockets a little bottle of cough medicine and said: "I have a cold, and here I have paid 1 cent taxe on this bottle; of course we pay the taxes."

Once a Timbuctooer, always a Timbuctooer.

#### AFTER THE BATTLE.

(Written for The Daily and Weekly People by Chas. Stoeber, Adams, Mass.)

The battle now is over, it was a mauly Comrades, put your armor on and work

with all your might. To the class-conscious worker there must no resting be

Until we've led to victory the fighting S. L. P.

The road we've got to travel, I know is hard and rough:

But, comrades, keep the fight a-going, never cry "enough." Darkness may surround us, but light will come at last.

Roll up your sleeves and get to work, be at it hard and fast.

Enemies advancing try to drive us back The robber class may snarl and growl but we'll be on their track. Then comes the labor fakir, chase him

up a pole, And don't forget the Kangaroo, drag him from his hole.

Let every one awaken, take courage, be a man,

Let each help in his own way and do the best he can. All hall The Daily People, the champion

of the slave, Fighting labors' battles, ever true and brave.

Commission to inquire into kartels and syndicates, much material relating to American kartels and syndicates, otherwise known as trusts, was laid before cant. It means that the German Commission will be guided in its considera tion of the trust problem by the results achieved by corporations in this coun try. Now, since America is the lead ing capitalist country what folly it is for the workingmen of this country to be guided in their tactics by the less developed countries of Europe? working class tactics of this country must lead the working class tactics the capitalist countries of the world, just as this country's capitalism leads the capitalism of the world. Thos working class tactics demand no reactionary Bernsteinism. Such uncompromising Marxianism will be found in this country only in the S. L. P. The S. L. P. leads the Socialist movement

William F. Long, president of the Lithographers' Association, hits the nail on the head when, in the discussion as to whether a trade unionist should join the militia or not, he says 'A man cannot serve two masters. He cannot be an efficient member of the good trades unionist at the same time. Now, if Long will only apply his logic to his own organization, he will find himself in a hopeless muddle. The Lithographers' Association believes in serving two masters. It is based on the fallacy that the purpose of trades unionism is to promote the interests of employer and employe, in other words it states it can promote the interests of the man in whose favor the militia is used (the employer) at the same time it promotes the interests of the man against whom the militia is used (the employe). Go to. Long, you're a

#### "THE PUBLIC."

WAYNE MACVEAGH-"Do you consider it none of your business what additional cost THE PUBLIC will have to pay for their coal, if that additional cost is the immediate result of your demands?"

JOHN MITCHELL - "I have stated that it was beyond our control; that we have absolutely nothing to do with the selling price of coal." -Examination at Scranton, Nov. 17.

What is "the public"? Who is the "the public"? From the above use of the term one would imagine that it is a well defined idea. No doubt such is the meaning intended to be conveyed by the term in the mouth of the attorney for the coal corporations; and no doubt also such is the sense in which the "labor representative" took it. But is it? Let's

Even a preliminary closer inspection will bring out a certain fact that materially batters the meaning applied to "the public." Obviously, the miners would have "no kick coming" that the price of coal has risen, if the price of their own merchandise, labor power, their wages, kept step with such rise. At any rate, they would not be sufferers from such "additional cost of production." This substantive fact points straight to the correct definition of "the public," a definition that shatters the vast super structure of deceit-actual and appliedwhich the capitalist class, jointly with its "labor lieutenants," has reared behind which it chicanes the workingman; a definition that, like all scientific definition, is eminently constructive in that it reveals both the untenableness of capitalism, and the way out of this "fore taste of hell.

What is "the public"? Is it a hard and fast entity? No; "the public" is a shifting entity. It has as many different aspects as it happens at any one time to be facing a different industry of the scores and hundreds of industrie

'The public," with regard to the coal industry, is the whole people,-minus the miners.

"The public," with regard to the baking industry, is the whole people, miners included,—but minus the bakers.
"The public," with regard to the tex-

tile industry, is the whole people, miners bakers included,-but minus the weavers. "The public," with regard to the shoe

industry, is the whole people, miners, bakers and weavers included,—but minus the shoeworkers.

And so on, through the whole gamut of industries.
"The public," in any one instance,

means the consumers of the product of that particular industry, —TO THE UTTER EXCLUSION OF THE PRO-DUCERS THEREOF. And what means "the public," what

does the term practically stand for, not in one instance, but in all? The above partial definition, joined to other correlated facts, gives the complete

definition. The correlated facts are: 1. The idle Capitalist Class is a consumer, pre-eminently a consumer, ex-clusively a consumer,—and no sardine

consumer, at that: 2. The toiling Working Class is also a consumer, but not exclusively a consumer. It has two sides: the consumer's side (the side interested in cheapness) and the producer's side (the side interest-

ed in dearness).

Accordingly, "the public" stands for the consumer's side of the nation—TO THE UTTER EXCLUSION OF, NAY, AT THE EXPENSE OF LABOR.

A tell-tale definition! It tells the tale:

1. That the capitalist, and the capitalist alone, can consistently consider "the He does not "seek to benefit" public." only the bakers, weavers, shoeworkers, etc., by "reducing the cost of mining." He also "seeks to benefit" the miners: and in order to do so, must "reduce the cost of production" in the baking, weaving, shoemaking and all other industries with regard to which the miner is a fac-America is the leading capitalist nation. It is recognized as such all over the world. At the opening of the recent the world. At the opening of the world. class interests are irreconcilably opposed to Labor. To consider "the public" in the matter of the cost of production inevitably means to resist the rise wages, to lower them whenever possible, s fast as he can.

2. That, if not corruption, then only ignorance-such crass ignorance as would unfit a man for leadership in a Trades Union-can cause a Union officer to consider 'the public' in the matter of the "cost of production." Under capitalism the idea is tautamount to de-clining wages. To demand an increase and at the same time fondle "the public is to place Labor in the undiguified attitude of sticking its foot in its own

3. That under capitalism no advantage an really accrue to any section of th Working Class except at the expense of other sections: Raise wages in the one, and the consumer's side of the rest of the Working Class suffers. Cater to the consumer's side of one part of the Working Class, and other parts must pine under "reduced cost of production." 4. That the Labor Movement is one

and indivisible. So long as the Working Class has not recognized its solidarity, so long as any one branch can seek its own particular benefit-just so long will it be a dislocated body, the victim to "the public" and other capitalist juggling phrases, a curse to itself, a curse to man-

5. In the passage at arms between MacVeagh and Mitchell, quoted at the head of this column, the latter dodged, and the dodge was equivalent to a sur render of the Cause of Labor. Cause of Labor demands the cauterizing deception that underlies the term, "The Public." The Cause modern term, of Labor demands that the "cost of pro-duction," Labor's share, be the highest attainable, and not a fraction below its full product.
With Capitalism "The Public" is

devouring monster.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN-Shameful! Rascally! Un-American! Mr. — UNCLE SAM—You are excited. Take

your breath. What's up?

B. J. (holding and pounding a copy of the "New York Times")-I say this paper is right! These workingmen are on the verge of treason! They are trampling on the Constitution of Nation! They are-they are-(he chokes, and can't speak further.)

U. S .- Keep cool! What's it all about?

B. J .- The militia! It is about these workingmen expelling members of their organization for joining the militia. That's treason! It's against the Constitution! Read it; here it is. The "Times" quotes the Constitution. Here is (reading): militia, being necessary to the security of a free State,"—don't you see? The Constitution provides for a Militia, and here come these treasonable workingmen and fly into the face of the Constitution-

U. S .- Do they? B. J .- Don't they?

U. S.—Let's see. In the first place, the clause of the Constitution on the Militia don't end where you stopped, and the "Times" stopped-B. J.-What more does it say?

U. S .- We shall take that up later. For the present, let's take up the portion that you quoted.

B. J.-Good!

S .- What is a "free State"? B. J .- Why, a "free State"-is-Why. don't you know what a "free State" U. S .-- I do. Do you?

B. J.—Why, a "free State" is—hem! U. S.—Is it a collection of bricks, and nortar, and iron and glass, and clods of earth, and rocks? B. J .- Why, no!

U. S .- It is a collection of human beings, eh? B. J. (obviously relieved)-Yes, that's

U. S .- And of human beings who live in the country, or of human beings who

B. J.-Well-

U. S .- Are the Duchesses of Marlborough, the Duchesses of Manchester, the Princesses of Campo Felice, the Countesses Pourtalis, the Countesses of Castellane, and the scores upon scores of other American heiresses and American capitalists who idle their time away in Europe, at the expense of the toilers in America are they part of our

'free States"? B. J. (scratches his head)—Hardly! U. S .- A "free State," accordingly, consists of beings, who, in the first place, inhabit it, eh?

B. J .- Yes. U. S .- But is it enough that a living being "inhabit" a country to render him a member of a "free State"?

B. J. looks puzzled. U. S.—Let me help you, Rats and nice, and roosters and dogs are living

beings? J.-Guess so? U. S .- Would they constitute, or be a

omponent part of, a "free State"? B. J.—'Course not!

U. S .- Why?

B. J. (smiles)-Because-they are U. S .- Non-producers?

B. J .- Yes; that's it.

U. S .- They only consume, and live

on others. Hence are no part of a "free State," eh?

B I -Correct U. S .- Could, then, the rat-pit, cocknit, dog-pit Wall street clientele of the "New York Times" be justly considered as a component part of a "free State" B. J. (after much scratching of his head)-Why, no! Those fellows only

tear one another's throats, and consume the people's substance.
U. S.—The WORKINGMAN'S sub-

stance. B. J .- Yes. OUR substance. U. S.—We now have enough light to sum up. A "free State" is an organized collection of people independent of other nations, who inhabit a country and produce the wealth needed for its sup-

B. J.—That's so. U. S.—That being so, what is a "well regulated militia"? B. J .- Oh, that's clear now. It is a

U. S .- Officers as well as rank and B. J .- Yes; made up-officers as well as rank and file—of people who produce the wealth needed for the support of

the free State. U. S .- Is that the kind of a militia we have now and that the "Times" and its clientele insist we shall uphold?

B. J. cogitates. U. S .- Think it out!

on strikes?

militia made up-

port.

B. J .- "Officers" and "rank and file" must come from the Working Class-II. S .- Correct; go on.

B. J.—The kind of a militia the "Times" is upholding is, of course, mainly recruited from the Working Class-U. S .- But its officers?

B. J .- True; its officers are not U. S .- The officers are recruited from

the rat-pit, labor-consuming class, eh? B. J .- Yes; that's so. But tell me Is it not better for us to have friends than enemies in the rank and file of the militia when it is called out against us

U. S .- You are wandering from the

question. But I shall follow you in your wandering, all the readier because your wandering brings us right up to the

very gist of the question.

In the first place, your question proceeds from a false assumption. The false assumption is that, if we workingmen refused to join the militia, its ranks would be filled by enemies, that is to say, by the rat-pit and cock-pit clientele of Labor-skinners. That's an error-

B. J.-It is? U. S .- Yes. If we refused to fill the ranks of the militia, its ranks would be EMPTY. The "Times" rat-pit clientele don't join, as a rule, the ranks. Few regiments are made up of that class. That gentry don't like the bother and of rank and file duties. prefer the showy and easy part of com-

nanding. B. J. puckers up his brow, and his eyes begin to bulge.

U. S .- So you see, that if we abstained from joining, there would be hardly any enemies against us; at least not at the start. That much for the first error in your theory that we should join the militia so as not to have it filled with enemies.

B. J .- That WAS an error, sure enough. Which was the second error? If we don't join, I can see how the militia would, at least at first, be crippled with empty ranks. But for that very reason, if we joined, then the ranks would be full with our friends. U. S .- That's the second error.

B. J .- In what way? U. S .- A FRIEND commanded by an

ENEMY makes TWO ENEMIES. B. J. staggers back. U. S .- Was the light too sudden for you? A soldier, a rank and file man, has to obey orders. If ordered to march against a position and shoot, and he disobeys, he may be shot down on the spot in the back. The commanding of-

ficer and his immediate subalterns are THE THING. If they are enemies, our friends under them are but so many guns in our enemies' hands to shoot us down with. Whole armies of soldiers have in history risen against their oficers. These are exceptional instances. The rule is that the power of the commander is multiplied by the number of the soldiers under him. By going into the militia our friends the workingmen merely multiply the power of the ene-

mies of the working class.

B. J.—That lying "New York Times"! U. S .- It lied even worse. It lied, not only in implying a false meaning to the passage from the Constitution that it quoted, it lied also in suppressing the rest of the clause.

U. S .- The full clause is: "A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State. THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO BEAR ARMS, SHALL

B. J .- It did?

NOT BE INFRINGED. So you see that the constitutional clause,

In the first place, cannot (as the "Times" falsely would have it) mean by a "free State" people who only live off the sweat of the brow of the working class; nor can it mean by "well regulated militia" a body held under the command of these barnacles;

In the second place, when fully quoted, the clause does not place "the necessity of a well regulated militia to the security of a free State," as the premises for making it incumbent upon the workingmen to join the militia, but places that necessity as the premises for RESTRICTING THE GOVERN-MENT FROM INFRINGING THE PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO KEEP AND

BEAR ARMS. Now, then, the "Times" rat-pit Wali street clientele has done that very All sorts of restrictions are thing. placed upon the people's right to bear arms; and, as to our right to drill and organize curselves in the use of arms, we are expressly forbidden. No such drilling or organizing is allowed except under the command of 'the "Times cock-pit Wall street clientele. So you see, who is breaking the Constitution

the workingmen, or-B. J.-That's enough. This "Times" and its fellow capitalist sheets are truly scurvily Un-American;-

D. J .- Not only they, and the class they speak for, fleece us of our prod-U. S .- Correct!

U. S .- You got it-

B. J.—Not only do they violate the Constitution:— U. S .- Right you are!

B. J.—But they so completely befud-dle us as to make us see things upside down. We have not a "well regulated militia" to-day. What they call a militia is among the worst engines of tyranny to render us a "slave State. No intelligent workingman would join that. No bona fide union can allow its

members to join it. I see! L.see! U. S .- Jonathan, you have emancinated yourself from the worst of all thralldom, the thralldom of capitalist false reasoning. The rest will be easy.

The furious discussions now going on in leading financial circles regarding the sound and the unsound, the concrete and the speculative, character of American prosperity, together with the recent ominous industrial stock slump. is causing the uninitiated to ask, what has come over "the unlimited prosperity" dreams of our plutocrats? this questioning and reassuring where all was once so unanimous and con-Are we up against it, in the shape of a panic? or are these the preliminaries that betoken that if we are not actually up against it now, it will not be many years before we will be?

A Duluth, Minn., audience was so displeased with a mediocre lecture by Bishop Potter, that he felt obliged to return the \$150 he had received for delivering it. The bishop would be forced to retire from labor affairs, thor-oughly discredited, if the working class, who have been deceived by his eulogies of arbitration, were to act in the same spirit.

REMEMBER

ach such name to their communication such such name to their communication suide their own signature and address time Other will be recognized.]

## A Fitting Endorsement of Class Con-scious Socialism.

To The Daily and The Weekly People I have just read the partial election reas, which I find show an increased vote the honest S. L. P. Especially gratify ng is the result in New York State.

For years all those who have opposed S. L. P., within and without, ained about De Leon and "De Leon sm," which, in other words, is merely a oak, a subterfuge, to cover their real stred of straight out tactics. "De Leonsm" was predicted as the guination of the

In view of all this, does it not inspire me to see the S. L. P. vote, with De Leon its standard bearer, rise above that of two years ago, a fitting endorsement of "De Leonism." in other words, straight onscious Socialism?

Louis Dworschak. Duluth, Minn., Nov. 11, 1902.

"The Complimentary Vote." To The Daily and Weekly People

What is meant by complimentary vote? It often occurs that a certain candidate will run ahead, of his party ticket, and are told that he received "a large

Perhaps, if we consider the proposition for a moment, we may be able to locate the compliment. If a political perty represents any principle, then its candidates must stand squarely upon the plat-form of that party. The platform is formulated to represent the interests of rmulated to represent the interests of e class in control of the party, and its inciples thus represented.

If a man votes for a candidate of an opposition party, he insults him by so doing, as he expresses his thought by his action, that the candidate receiving the compliment (?) will not prove true to his party, nor the principles stated

ng the late campaigo, a great many speakers (candidates) addressed the working class in this manner: "Vote the straight ticket, but if you

vote it, vote for ME." This is what they call a "complimen-tary vote," but it certainly is not an

stelligent one, nor can it be so regarded, s it means nothing but an insult. Yet some men fall all over themselves

to secure such (doubtful) compliments, and thank the voters who gave "the complimentary vote."

The Socialist Labor Party, however,

the stand for SOLIDARITY of Labor, and urges the working class to "unite under its banner into a classscious body, aware of its rights, and ermined to conquer them by taking ession of the public powers; so that I together by the indomitable spirit of darity under the most trying condins of the present class struggle, we y put a summary end to that bar-ous struggle by the abolition of the the restoration of the land and ans of production, trans as a collective body, and the substitution of the Socialist Republic for the present state of planiess production, industrial war, and social disorder: a common-wealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization." (Platform, S.

the S. L. P. is the only party that stands exclusively for the working class a working man ought to vote for it, and as he only does his duty by so doing, why should he be looking for thanks? If he does not vote the straight party ticket one end of it would certainly nullify the other, and as this amounts to the same thing as staying away from the polling place, or voting a blank ballot, how can he say he voted a protest against the system of economic inequality? stands exclusively for the working class

illustrate, a friend told me how he voted for Socialism: "I voted for the S. L. P. candidate for Congress and the S. P. candidates on the State ticket." When asked what he meant by the S. P., lied: "The Social Democra party, they all stand for Socialism.

t was impossible to show him how had been misled, or else he would not acknowledge it. He "knew that the S. L. P. were all Socialists," and he claimed to be "a Socialist," but we "are too narrow," and he gave us a compli-

It seems strange how class-conscious some people are, and how liberal to com tent such narrowness with which are continually finding fault, espenther they have a little to the same and t when they have a candidate of own in the field for the same

However, the "light is breaking," and

after the people get used to hearing the truth, then they will understand us.

At present, while they are beginning to awaken they will soon have their eyes wide open, and we must not fail to call their attention to every injustice that is forced upon the working class, no

untter who the guilty party may be.

It will not be very long until they will realize that they must either choose between absolute slavery or accomplish heir freedom.

en that time comes, then the rest of our task will be easy, but until then we must not fail in doing our full duty, putting our shoulder to the wheel, as a must work for and secure the ultiate victory. Speed the day!

J. D.

North abington, Mass., Nov. 11.

Impressions on the Arbitration Com-

To The Daily and Weekly People was present all day yesterday at the rbitration Commission hearing going on Scranton. I presented my cre-as a representative of The Daily as was assigned to a table with

cross-examination-is verbally reproduced

But there is an unstenographed and anphotographed feature of the proceed-ings, which I wish here to reproduce. The Commission did not seem to be very much interested in the proces eral Wilson and Parker passed slips of paper to each other and smiled at

whatever was written on them. Bishop Spaulding whiled away the time with his Prayer Book, and also with a typewritten manuscript. As the in Lycenn Theatre to morrow, Sunday, on "Success"—the entire lower floor at \$1 per head; 50 and 75 certs in the upper of the house-I suspected that the typewritten document was being memor-

Coming out at 4 p. m., quite a crowd stood on the street corners, waiting to see the stars. I noticed four small consumptive-looking boys, with sooty faces watching eagerly for Mitchell. As Mit-chell had just read his statement before the Commission and stated, regarding capital and labor, that "one was not strong enough to destroy the other," it seemed to me that anyone with half an ey; could see that someone was getting the best of those boys. They clutched their dinner-pails as if they were afraid to kee them. No doubt that was why Mitchell stated in his opening address that we were pasing through "unparalleled prosperity."

W. H. Carroll. Scranton, Pa., Nov. 15.

Will Monmouth County 8, L. P. Let's Know?

To The Daily and Weekly People. Kindly inform me if the Social Demo crats had a county ticket in Monmonth county, New Jersey, and if their candi-dates' names were as follows: Croxson for Coroner; West, for Coroner, and Pool, candidate for Assembly. I have the Monmouth Democrat at hand at which it is stated that Queeney, Republican candidate for Coroner, and elected was also on the workingmen's ticket.

Joseph Hain, 106 Van Siden ave. Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 15.

Preparing for 1904.

Comrades: Another battle in the war against capitalism has just been fought and the S. L. P. has not only held its ow but has won a material increase in spite of the dirty work it had to face.

The next battle of importance that we must look forward to is the pre campaign in 1904; and it is of this campaign that I wish to speak.

It is a well-known fact that the expense of the S. L. P. are borne by the Party members and a few sympathizers. When ever a campaign is begun, the Party mem bership is called upon to sign a subscrip tion list and contribute what they can.

Now, here is the rub; most or our men bers cannot afford to pay down much of a sum at any one time, nor within the period of a month or so. They, of course, do their best; but I believe this difficulty can b- overcome. Now here is my plan; the one I have adopted and I trust other mem-

crs will do the same. Let every member supply himself with tin, fron or earthenware savings bank, into which drop a nickel or dime (a quarter or half will also do) whenever you think you can afford it. Pledge yourself not to this bank until the campaign of 1904 has State or Campaign Committee and you no you had to dig down into your pockets

produce it all at one time It no doubt often happens that you could pare a nickel or a dime, but of course you do not want to go up and hand in so smal an amount, you would rather wait until you could afford a larger sum; but, alas !. toe often that time does not arrive.

Whenever, while reading your daily paper, you come across the account of some atroclous act of the capitalist class which makes you want to drive another nall into the coffin of this abominable system, just go over to your little bank and deposit whatever you can spare at that moment, hoowever little it may be.

It is said that "great things have small beginnings," so up and be doing; get your registered, most of them who did not little bank, contribute what you can from were, of course, working people, against time to time, and when the time comes to sult. If every Party member would adopt this plan, a large campaign fund could be raised by July, 1904.

the more you will have in the end. I would like to see other members ex-

press their opinion upon this subject; per haps sections could push this plan in a systematic way. Yours in the S. L. P.,

Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Rhode Island Socialist Labor

To The Daily and Weekly People,-1 saw in The People two articles re'ating to the vote in Rhode Island, one claiming that that the Kangaroo party was: the other written by a Springfield comrade, he think-ing that the Party in Rhode Island should state the case in The People, as it is in this State. As I agree with the writer, will state the case.

The S. L. P. candidates were on the offi-

cial ballot in this State and neither the Kangs nor any other so-called Socialist party was, for there is no party organiza tion of any of them in this State that I

We of the S. L. P. carried on a campaign as usual with open air meetings and hall meetings.

Comrade Connolly was here in Septem-ber and we had good meetings and we have had good meetings before and since, up to The S. L. P. vote for governor is about

1300, for mayor 900, in this city. The official count is now being arranged, and I Ever since last spring, when the Demo eratic party and the Economic League tool

the field, there has been more or less agitation in this State. The street car strike in June caused a large registration in Providence. The candidate for governor on the Democratic ticket, Dr. Garvin, is an advocate of the single tax, the constitu-tional initiative, proportional representa-tion, the election of U. S. senators by the people direct and on election day. He re-ceived a large vote and was slected gov-

ernor of this State-the remainder of the

ticket elected being Republican.

The S. L. P. is not discouraged and we hall continue our education of the wage workers for the election next November. Thomas Herrick.

03 Burnside street. Providence, R. I., Nov. 16.

Like Oliver Twist He Wants "Some More."

To The Daily and Weekly People,-Th two columns of pithy arguments entitled 'By Way of Comment," in The Daily Peo ple of Nov. 17, are good stuff, especially se for the uninitiated, as it clarifies their minds and answers many an objection to Socialism raised by the different mouthpleces and upholders of the present cap Italist system. Let's have some more o Reader.

Brooklyn, Nov. 18.

A Compliment From South Dakota.

To The Daily and Weekly People. The Socialist Labor Party is just right comparison. It is either the S. L. P. This is an adjective that allows of way, or a downfall of civilization. is mighty short in which to pull for the shore of the proletarian Co-operative Commonwealth. The wells of the "inellectuals" are so poisoned that it is equal to death to drink from them.

I notice that in less than ninety days afterward, the "multi-nominals" use your very phraseology, not excepting epithets. Turbo.

Very sincerely, Aberdeen, S. D., Nov. 15.

Echoes From Washington State.

To The Daily and The Weekly People. -As you know, returns on our vote came by freight. To date we have only

heard partially from eight counties.

The State auditor will issue the official rote 1st to 10th December, and then we will be able to send it.

The garbage box of the Social Democracy has gathered in the Pops in fine shape, and the Kanghai crow i bein the land. In the meantime the S. L. P. is sawing wood-our bonire will come later.

If the "Socialist," alias Social Demo-

erat, can get any comfort out of the will not murmur, for it is the saving of the S. L. P. to have an sh barrel to dump them in.

This don't need publishing—they might eatch on."

If they will only go on feeling good and making "middlings" of themselves all in good time. next work is to build up our body

the S. T. & L. A .- We have spent all our time heretofore on our good right arm, the S. L. P. When that great fight takes place, that

Sammy Go-Go prophesied would soon take place among the pure and simplers. e will have the doors of the S. T. & L. A. open as sanctuary for those who flee from the wrath of the fakir.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 15.

The Case in Virginia.

To The Daily and The Weekly People Most of the election returns ignored our vote altogether; therefore we have to wait for the official canvass to know exact status; but anyhow by the partial returns we have sufficient evidence that we did not make any gains, except in the Roanoke district, where I think we have advanced somewhat thanks to the vigorous campaign our comrades conducted there. In the Richmond and Newport News districts I am pretty sure that we have retrograded. Here we had no speaking at all, as Comrade McCullough was too indisposed to go on the stump. In Newport News they had the same trouble, no speaker. The State Committee provided each district with 3,000 campaign leaflets; that's all it could do to help the district

On account of the new registration law and the new constitution the vote in the whole State was very small, only about sixty per cent. of the white voters whom the law was mainly aimed, for besides other impediments, as the prop-erty and understanding clauses, a two years' residence in the State and a one year's residence in the city or county Now, don't merely say: "Yes, I will get are necessary to qualify any one as a one," but get it now—the sooner you begin voter. The colored vote has been pracliminated. My own precinct, which had 214 votes, a great majority of them colored, has now only 56, of whom 8 are colored. At the last elecvotes were cast there; Holling got 4 of them.

H. Adolph Muller, State Sec. Richmond, Va., Nov. 18.

They Know Their Business. To The Daily and Weekly People County and State papers are giving full reports of the Social Democratic vote, but never a mention of the S. L. P. The capitalist press knows a thing or two, doesn't it? While we will have to await the official returns we have learned on thing, and that is, that in this township Van Lear, S. L. P. candidate for gov ernor, polled 10 votes, while the Republican candidate polled but 9. R. Heming, Minn., Nov. 18.

## DAILY PEOPLE BUILDING Box Trade a Specialty.

Our Jewel, a good cigar... Box of 50, \$1 25 Old Judge, equal to any 5c Arm and Ham ser, a good est place, \$2; our price.

Nature Beauties, in your locality, \$2.50; we charge 2 00 Medalion, equal to any 10c Shipped on receipt of price to any ad-

WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES. For Complete Price List, Address,

ECKSTEIN BROS.

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

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

F. R. S., LYNN, MASS .- What say we That you—a man who can consider the "Appeal to Reason" a teacher of Socialism, and who can go into hysterics over such an obviously soap-bubble vote as the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" vote in your State-will make a magnificent target for Commune disaster bullet.

C. E. A., PHILADELPHIA, PA .- The "Molly McGuires" cannot be ascribed to any one cause. Of course, the hardships of labor was a strong, prime incentive. Naturally, as a result, what ever went to aggravate that cause, importations of cheap labor, etc., etc., contributed its share. What determined the shape of the "Molly Mc Guires" was the old notion of secret so-

H. R., NEW YORK .- A Socialist Mayo could take such an attitude that no strike could fall without the capitalist State Government riding roughshod over him. It takes a man to hold such an atutuge. Hence taken by the Social Demo none such was taken b cratic Haverhill Mayor.

R. M., COLUMBUS, O .- Nowhere during the late campaign has the bogus "Social-ist," or Social Democratic party, taught Socialism. The distinctive mark of their agitation was the Populistic method of Hurrah, and appeal to sentiment-sand bank foundations these are for a revolutionary

W. S. C., LONDON, ONT.—Have for warded your address to "S. F. L., Montreal, for him to communicate with you if he wishes, and urged him to.

W. T. BROOKLYN, N. Y .-- Your diamon and cloth comparison brings out the point clearest. "A yard of cloth" contains in clearest. finitely less human labor crystallized in it than does "a diamond weighing one carat."
It took infinitely more labor to product
that diamond "ready for use," than to pro
duce the yard of cloth. The exchange value of a commodity is not determined by the last specialized labor bestowed upon and last specialized labor bestowed upon and crystallized in it, but by the sum of all the labor that went into it from the first raw material stage to the latest finished stage. Turn to Marx "Capital," Swan Sonnensheln & Co., London," edition, and you will find on page 7 a magnificent sketch that closes with these passages: "According to Eschwege, the total produce of the Bra-zillan diamond mines for the eighty years ending in 1823, had not realized the price of one-and-a-half years' average produce of of one and a half years average produce the sugar plantations of the same country

If we could succeed

In converting carbon into diamonds, their value might fall below that of bricks."

Keeping always in mind the qualifying element of "use value" in a commodity, the law of "exchange value" is correctly, absolutely correctly stated in the formula that the same depends upon the amount of social labor necessary for its reproduction.

G. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y .- We cannot make out, nor nobody else, what the posi-tive part of Anarchy is. Anarchy, to-day, is essentially a negation, as the name im-plies. Cannot answer your question whether Anarchist society would present an "organ zed state of affairs."

"IMPARTIAL," SYRACUSE, N. Y.—You call yourself "impartial"? Is it impartiality, when you see two men fighting, to tell one of them that he should not strike?

F. R., BINGHAMTON, N. Y .- Don't run a sensible saying into the ground. "Breed," no doubt, "is stronger than pasture. But would you say from that that, regardless of pasture, you can keep up a breed? Sur roundings and conditions may not create they surely, however, shape,—and there is they surely, however, shape,—and no end to the shaping downward.

M. G. P., BOSTON, MASS .- The A. F. of not declared against its members oining the militia.

"VOLKSZEITUNGS-FREUND, LYN, N. Y.—Ja, Geliebter. Wir geben zu. Wir waren im Unrecht. Sie sind kein Kaenguruh. Sie sind ein einfaches Kameel "Sozialistische Abelter-Zeitung on Euch im Allgemeinen schon ganz richtig gesagt hat.

T. H., LOUISVILLE, KY .- It is a snob capitalism alone, and it will run civilization into the ground.

D. G., COLLINSVILLE, ILL.—Can you fail to perceive that your "Socialist." alias Social Democratic leaders are mustangs ridden by the Socialist Labor Party, and in whose flanks the Socialist Labor Party's spurs are buried deep? If the fact has esspurs are buried deep? If the fact has escaped you, it does not escape "them leaders." They feel the fact, airight: And they know that they must mend their pace, or founder. As they also know that they will founder, they snort, and rear, and kick with their hind heels, and cavort, and try to throw off the rider. But the Social-ist Labor Party is firm in the saddle, and holds his knees tight to the mustang's

W. G., VANCOUVER, B. C .- That Flannagan affidavit, that Comrade DeLeon of-fered to the Knights of Labor to smash the Socialists if they gave him the editorship of their organ, is an old exploded lie. The facts were these: The Socialists at the New Orleans General Assembly of the Knights of Labor (1894), knew that, is they did not support the Sovereign administra-tion, the disreputable Powderly, who had been convicted by them at the Philadelphia General Assembly the year previous, of appropriating for his salary the funds colleced for the Homestead and Coeur d'Alene strikers, and who therefore had been de-posed, would get back to power. He, and his underlings, Weeping Charley Martin of Tiffin, Ohio, among the lot, were prowling around the New Orleans General Assembly The Socialists at that General Assembl The Socialists at that General Assembly also felt that they could not absolutely shoulder the responsibility for the Sovereign administration. These had not yet been found out to be crooks, but they had amply displayed their ignorance of the La-bor Question. In view of these facts, the Scelalists at that General Assembly, there were seven of them, decided that the only way by which they could justify to them-selves and the Labor Movement their continued support of the Sovereign administra-tion was to take possession of the agitation branch of the Order—its "Journal." Acbranch of the Order—its souther that cordingly these seven men demanded of the Sovereign administration that they, the seven, of whom DeLeon was one, should name the editor of the "Journal." The dename the editor of the Journal. The de-mand was formally and e-blemnly granted, and before leaving New Orleans a document, addressed to Sovereign and the General Ex-ceutive Board, naming Lucien Sanial as the editor of the "Journal." and bearing the

signatures of the seven Socialists, was handed by them in a body to Sovereign. These are the facts. The Flannagan andavit was perjury. To complete the story, Sover-ign and his administration broke their eign and his administration broke their pledge, whereupon the Socialists at the next General Assembly (Washington, D. C., 1895) turned around and smashed Sovereign and his clique, after convicting them of po-litical crookedness in behalf of the Democatic party in their management of the

J. II., PATTON, PA.—As a rule delegate-ship to a pure and simple convention is one of the sops that the fakirs corrupt their rank and file with. Being so, it certainly comes within Section 6 of Article 11. of the Socialist Labor Party constitution. "S. D. P.", MILWAUKEE, WIS .- Just

look at the thing closely. One Social Demo-cratic Party set, the set upon which the Socialist Labor Party has more direct in-fluence rejects "temporary demands;" an-other set upholds, "temporary demands;" one set condemns the idea of "boring from one set condemns the idea of "boring from within" a Union party; another set upholds the idea and practices it. here you have antipodal tactics. Each set rakes in votes its own way, and what do you see now? Each set claims all the vote of all the sets. Is not that lump vote a veritable snowball with no more cohesiveness than snowballs manifest to the sun's rays? A. L., FAIRFIELD, CONN .- You can't

find any Socialist writer who says that mur-derers will not be punished in the Co-opera-tive Commonwealth. That's no argument that they will be allowed to go at large Tc the question, put by a representative capitalism: "Suppose men refused to work in the coal mines?" any other than the prompt answer: "The state would draft men for the mines in such an emergency, just as it drafts men for the army in time of danger," would be a cowardly dodge. Wherever possible, a question must be answered squarely on the tleory that it proswered squarely on the Leory that it pro-ceeds from. After that the theory it proceeds from may be taken up and demolished. The question proceeded from the capitalist the-ory that, under Socialism, there will be "disagreeable" work in the identical sense of the term to-uny. After squarely meeting the question, the Socialist proceeds to demolish the theory by showing that "disa-greeable" work would not exist; shorter hours of labor in such work, the knowledge that one is not exploited, and the civic vir-tues that the Socialist Republic will inevitably generate, all that will render wholly unnecessary any "drafting." Volunteers will iple. Question and answer were cor-reproduced in the interview.

W. F., PROVIDENCE, R. I .- Don't you realize the immoral atmosphere that your capitalist press is moving in? It denounces Socialism, but it is careful not to let its

S. K., NEW YORK.—There is no valid objection to the term, "Rising Moon Asso-

It is true that, in strict astronomic sense, the moon does not rise. But neither does the sun. And yet astronomers themselves, and all the scientific publications, followed by the more popular almanacs, use the terms "sunrise" and "sunset." These terms have come to be purely technical, and no longer literal. As such they are universally used, and convey the correct idea of the "start of day" and the "close of day." There can be no valid objection to a term, on the ground of its literal incongruity, if the term has by usage acquired a distinct meaning, so distinct as to mislead nobody. Another instance in point is the word "umbrella" (shade-giver). Who would raise an objection of the control o "umbrella," when what he means is tion to "umpreila," when what he means is semething to keep away the wet? "Hising Moon Association" is quite a poetic term, meaning an association that, in the measure that it rises, dispels darkness during the hours of Nature's rest.

A. L., LOUISVILLE, KY .- "Wlener Arbeiter-Zeltung," Vienna, Austria.

N. A. N., WHATCOM, WASH .-- You are partly answered above in the answer to "Impartial, Syracuse, N. )." Shall add this to you. Take Harriman's own version of the New Haven debate. He issued it in print. You will there find the Socialist Labor Party open with an academic and court our Party open with an academic and course cous argument. You will there find your side answer with a bucketful of impropriety. That publication is a monumental lie given to the charge that the Socialist Labor Party uses only abuse in its arguments.

J. B., ST. LOUIS, MO .- No sensible man will hold an editor responsible at for a signed article contributed to on passes, stated the fact circumstantially. The article stating that Debs trave 1: was published July 9, 1899, and was signed. If the allegation is untrue, Mr. Debs will be allowed ample space in these columns to deny it.

G. R. D., WACO, TEX .- This is what's the matter with Kelnard. The gentleman has the soul of a medieval creditor. En-gels somewhere complies the tortures that the medieval creditor could impose upon his debtor. Shakespeare depicts the same spirit dramatically in Sbylock. The Party rit dramatically in Soylock. The Party owed Kelnard money. He was exacting, flinty, clawy in his demands; and his jaws snapped like a shark's, and his eyes glistened like a vulture's, when he demanded. The Party, in its poverty, could not pay; in its financial struggles it boped its creditor. Ages Creditor Kelnard cared nothing for that. "My money!" My money!" was his Ages Creditor Keinard cared nothing for that. "My money!" My money!" was his slogan. He started a business of his own, as the wages, here were too small for him. His business went up the flue. That was an additional aggravation. The Middle Ages Creditor's spirit quite overmastered him. To get his money be had to sue. To sue he had to justify himself unto his better self. And thus was born that turgid, lurid, indecorous, lying, cowardly letter relurid, indecorous, lying, cowardly letter re signing. As you will perceive, while he cialms to want "twentieth century Social-ism." he was really after "tenth century Creditorism." That's it in a nutshell.

S. V. L., WINONA, MINN.—Just the other way. It is the Socialist Labor Party that believes in Trades Unionism, and it is the Social Democratic Party that doesn't. Scratch any "intellectuals" of the Social Democratic Party, and you will find an anti-Trades Unionist. They have no conception of the thing. They are all of the banale opinion that "the Unions will go to smash, and then we will have the goodwill-of their members." Such is their childish reasoning. I. F., NEW YORK.—The "Berger "Social-istic" propositions, introduced

I. F. XI.W. 10RK.—The Berger Social istic, propositions, introduced in the Amer-ican Federation of Labor convention, for "pensions" and the like are legitimate emi-nations from the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party. This party starts where the German Social Democracy runs into the

REMEMBER

Strictly Hand made / TINY SPICY HAVANAS 10.15 & 20 ¢ Packages If you cannot get them of your dealer, write to the E. SEIDENBERG, STIEFEL & CO. ===MAKERS= 98th Street and First Avenue, New York

#### BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

That 1000 per week increase in circulation of The Monthly People which we have set out to get, has not been reached Far from it. From November 15 to 22, inclusive, 567 subscriptions were received. If we are to reach 50,000 circulation the first year, better work will have to be done. The comrades are surely rested enough after the election to take hold of The Monthly People, while the interest in the movement created by the campaign is still fresh in the public mind. The Monthly People is a splendid propaganda organ and it is up to you to utilize

The following are the names of those sending in ten or more readers during last week:

C. W. Doyle, Marlboro, Mass. R. H. Skeggs, Grand Junction, Cal... 30 Fred Larson, Deer Creek, Okla..... 27 r rank Leitner, San Antonio, Tex.... 27 Dr. C. W. House, Auburn, N. Y.... 20 W. M. Corbett, Watervliet, N. Y.... 20 T. B. Geariety, Rochester, N. Y. . 19 Thos, Sweeney, Louisville, Ky...... 16 F. F. Young, Cincinnati, O. E. Schade, Newport News, Va..... 15 Bombach, Boston, Mass..... H. T. Juergons, Canton, O. . . . . 14 Friesema, Detroit, Mich..... W. T. Cathey, Fulton, Ky...... 11 G. G. Smith, Lawrence, Mass..... Sam'l Johnson, St. Paul, Minu. . . . . 10 John H. Behr, Akron, O....... 10 Theo. Kaucher, Cincinnati, O..... 10 M. White, South Sharon, Pa J. M. Mullin, Richland Center, Pa... 10 Thes. Jeffrey, Edinburg, Scotland.... 10
'1. J. Lyng, Dublin, Ireland..... 10
Wa'ter Goss, Belleville, Ill..... 10 James Doyle, Louisville, Ky...... 10 Michael Gardner, Buffalo, N. Y.... 10 J. D. Weinstein, Roxbury, Mass.... 10

It will no doubt be of interest to our readers to learn, that L. Fleischmann of Pretoria, South Africa, sent in six subscriptions. The Monthly People, to foreign contaries in the postal union, has been put at 25 cents per year.

can no longer furnish new readers with the first issue of The Monthly People. The edition of 10,000 copies has been exhausted.

Now, then, let us push on to the 50,000, The question is not: can it be done; but will it be done.

The Weekly People is steadily increase ing in circulation, but there are important towns in which the Party organization exists and yet the list of readers is ri-diculously small. We would point out to the comrades in such places that constructive work cannot be done without first pushing the Party press. See to it, one and all, that The Weekly People agenc's report is made a feature of the order of business at every

A few determined and tircless workers in every Section do the most of the work. Many seem to think that having elected an agent for the Party papers that erds their duty, and they leave it all to the agent. The agent should really be the connecting link between this office and the Section. He should keep track of subscriptious, accounts, etc., and in the gathering of subscriptions should have the aid of every Party member. Don't leave it all to the agent.

Sections and agents, when making remittarces to this office, or the Labor News Company, should invariably send the bills which they get from this end. This should be done whether the account is paid in full or not. It avoids the duplication of receipts and where a Section has three or four accounts we know by the .... just which account you wish to pay.

Hereafter we shall not send receipts to individual subscribers to The Weekly People. The fact that you get the paper is acknowledgment enough. To those sending in Monthly People subscribers, ten or more, we shall not send receipts. Watch this column for acknowledgment. A new pamphlet has been issued by the

Labor News Company. It is "Historical Materialism." by Frederick Engels. This is a work that should be read by all who pround.

P. N. SOUTH NORWALK, CONN—11.

Proletario," \$1 a rear, 50 cents for star from 12cc, 90 from his wishes or what months, 25 cents for three months, 2 Han cock street, New York, N. Y. edge needed to carry the movement through the class struggle to victory you canrot do better than read this pamphlet. It costs but five cents and may be had sending that amount to the New York Labor News Company, 2 to 6 New Reade street. New York.

DELECTORY OF ... TRADES AND SOCIETIES.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P .- The County Committee, representing the Sec-

tions, meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE S. L. P., meets every third Friday at 8 p. m., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey

craft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. and L. A., meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reads

City. Secretary, George P. Herrs-

street. Secretary, Ed McCormack. SECTION HARTFORD S L. P. meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. hall, 892 Main street.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Eric County, S. L. P., meets first and third Saturdays, 8 p. m., in Florence l'arlors, 527 Main, near Genesce street. Everybody welcome

S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, S p. m., at bendquarters, 110 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visltors are welcome PROPAGANDA MEETINGS at Pythian

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345.

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

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

SECTION SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, S. L. P.—Headquarters, 1514 First avenue, uear l'ike street. Meets Wednesdays, S. p. m. S. T. & L. A. meets Mondays at S. p. m. Wm. H. Walker, Financial Secy, 732 Fifteenth avenue.

UP-TO-DATE

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 2 NEW READE ST., NEW YORK

Lunch All Day Ice Cold Beer on Tap At All Times **CLOVER LEAF SAMPLE ROOT** Christian Kohlenberg, Prop

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigara le odw . Korthwest Corner Thirtieth and Washington Sts.

MARION, IND.

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

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

CANADIAN S. L. P.

London, Ont.—Regular meeting of the N. E. C. held November 17. Comrade J. W. Pearse chairman. Rell call showed that Comrade Darch was absent without

apliance with a request, the na mal secretary read the reply sent to the munication received at last meeting om H. H. Stuart, N. B. The answer

munications: From Section Toron-cived and filed; from Du Vernet mes, filed; from Comrade Lazarus, cess in obtaining charter members for a section there. The secretary was emnizer when he received the signed ap-cation; from Section London re Con-lly; it was decided to write Comrade n, New York, again in this matter The secretary was instructed to reply to a query from Section London that the N. E. C. never authorized the advertisement of the Party appearing in an edi-tion of Bellamy's "Looking Backward":

he was also instructed to write The People re a correspondent in Montreal.

The treasurer reported receiving the sum of \$1 from Comrade Gordon of Buffalo as a douation to the Defence Fund.

Phil Courtenay. Recording Secretary.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE, SECTION NEW YORK, S. L. P. A regular meeting of the above name nittee was held at The Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan on Monday, November 17, for the purpose of attending to the necessary arrangets for the Grand Concert and Ball on sgiving Day for the benefit of the Dully People. F. Machauer acted as chair-man and L. Kobel as secretary. The ques-F. Machauer acted as chairtion of electing a treasurer for the Feeretary reported having spoken to Comrade F. A. Olpp of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District and that the latter was willing to sceep the position. Olpp was thereupon elected as treasurer of the Fesunanimously elected as treasurer of the re-tival. The organizer reported progress in the matter of securing first class talent for the vaudeville programme. He is to receive in a few days the names of the performers and the titles of their acts manager of a theatrical agency visited, and will be ready to full report at the next meeting. He mouncing the affair will be ready in a days, and that presents for the Busaar nd Fair are beginning to come in pretty vely. He further reported that there is nite a demand for tickets and believes that was decided to call upon the sub-division Section New York to elect two members

CAMPAIGN FUND, SECTION NEW

om their midst to do committee work at

dresses of those elected should be sent to L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street, New

Fork. The next meeting of the committee will be held on Monday, November 24, to

urgently requested to as soon as pos-sible deliver to the undersigned all moneys thus far collected.

L. Abelson, Organiser, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

FURTHER PRESENTS RECEIVED FOR THE BAZAAR AND FAIR. Tillie Shaffer, New York, Fine Sofa tillow, J. Klefer, Jersey City, Box of lavana Cigars. Thos. O'Shaunessy, law York, Elegant Plush Box. 35th New York, Elegant Plush Box. 35th A. D., New York, Punching Bag. F. Fellerman, Hartford, Conn., Two Silk Sofa Cushions. Mrs. Ferguson, New York, Handsome Baby's Crochet Jacket bed room slippers and fancy cup and saucer. M. Hesselberg, New York, Two dozen shaving brushes. Wolf Kops, New York, hand-painted tea set. Miss Emms Kops, New York, three imported steins. Miss Emms Kops, New York, fancy match holder.

G. Langhaus, Utlca, N. Y., two comb boxes.

Mrs. E. Busson-Popper, sofa cushlon

Miss Rose Harkow, Brooklyn, ele-nt pair of bedroom slippers.

John Plomondon, New York, book, usso's "Social Contract."

Section Westchester County, first ms gas stove.

Miss Bella Weisberger, New York, tir of fine bisque figures, three Japiese vases, plaque, pair of pictures, so pair of drawing room pictures.

Mr. Haunenfeld, New York, clothes wish, fine quality writing paper.

Mrs. A. Gerdin, Ontario, Canada,

Miss Ray Dicket, New York, pair of me vases.
Mrs. H. Kuhn, Brooklyn, beautiful

ochet shawl.

A. Weiss, New York, two sterling
ver handled took brushes, sterling
ver gugar spoon, half a dozen silver

ph Scheuerer, New York, fine bound book. ph H. Harkow, Brooklyn, box of

John Phillips, Stamford, Conn., two to of nut-crackers and nut picks.

Section Stamford, Conn., beautiful'

Mrs. George Rose, Stamford, Conn., fine inkstand, brush holder and two embroidered laundry bags. Charles Praschel, Johnson, N. Y., pair of ladies' gloves.

two handmade scarfs. Mrs. Poehland, Brooklyn, two purses, nkstand, toy revolver, thirteen boxes

Anna Wipperman, St. Louis, Mo.,

of games, four harmonicas, three flutes and three notebooks. George Abelson, New York, fine imported stein.

Unknown, six notebooks, six mir-Mr. Pandorf, Jersey, two self-heat-

ing irons.
Mr. J. Carlipf, New York, two fancy pin cushions and fancy apron.

Mr. Hermanson, New York, six

towels, two pair of garters, pearl neckace, seven plush purses, two pictures, pair of suspenders, nine fans, Baby Mittleberz, New York, umbrella holder, brush pockets (fancy

Mrs. Gross, New York, fine embroidered sofa pillow.

Miss Katz, New York, five children's

dresses, baby jacket, lady's silk col-lar, golf skirt. Mrs. Wonderlieth, New York, pair

of vases, glass bowl, two aprons, two cups and saucers, fan.

Mrs. Brauckman, New York, two pictures, fine fancy bags, two embroidered pillows, fine work basket. Mrs. Jennie Weinberger-Kline, four pieces of bric-a-brac.

Mrs. Brauckman, Secretary. 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

## THE TEXAS ELECTION

The Bogus Socialist Badly Defeated, While the Indomitable Socialist Labor Party Triumphed.

Special to The Dally People.

San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 19.—Once nore the "sovereigns" of the Lone Star State have marched to the ballot box to shape their destiny for the next two years, and once more they have rolled up a brutal Democratic majority in perfect keeping with the middle class inthem, and decided that our present system of private property of the means of production shall have a longer lease of life. But they have done more; it is almost a settled fact that the amendment to the constitution, requiring of every voter a poll-tax receipt before he is qualified to vote, has received an overwhelming majority, thereby dis-franchising the flotsam and jetsam of the working class, which work here to-day, yonder to-morrow and gains a foothold nowhere.

The advocates of that infamous amendment had much to say about how it, if carried, would purify the ballot. Tommy-rot! It means simply that the fast-dying middle class has about cast out its last anchor in the hope of saving their half-wrecked, storm-tossed vessel from destruction. What effect this will have in the coming elections we can not tell now, but one thing is certain, it won't purify the ballot one iota.

The S. L. P. has come out on top at the last election. The reports from the State outside of this place (Bexar county) are meagre, and unofficial at that, but enough to assure a substantial in-

Here in San Antonio we had dead oads of fun with the so-called "Socialist" party. Shortly before election Comrade Frank Leitner had a public debate with the candidate of the S. P. for State Senator, N. L. A. Holman, chiefly for the purpose of demonstrating to the public at large and the the public at large and the workingmen in particular that the Socialist Labor Party and the Kangaroo S. P. were not one and the same, as a good many thought they were. Although the opposing side had the closing argument and used it for all it was mouth to villife and visite in the same and the closing argument and used it for all it was worth to villify and ridicule our speaker and our Party, the majority of those present had heard enough to form their opinion.

especially the above-mentioned Holman (of industrial brotherhood fame ?) and Turber, who ran for congress in the Fourteenth district against Comrade Leitner, had it in their cranium that they would get elected. Both of them asserted that they had a walk-over, but the only difference was that our friends had been walked over by their opponents on the Democratic ticket; or rather they had been run over by the Democratic steam roller. In spite of all the cringing and bowing before the organized scal bery of this city, in spite of the fact that every one of their candidates was a "union" man, the S. P. polled only a few more votes than the straight backed, uncompromising and incorruptible S. L. P. We never dreamed about electing one of our candidates; we ex-pected to increase our vote over 1900 and we got it, while the bogus bragged about its chances to elect some of their nen, and got it-in the neck. One can not imagine a more crestfallen lot of people than they are. Their friends, the labor fakirs, left them in the lurch

as usual, and receipted all their wooing with a well administered kick at that part of the body where the back-bone (which is entirely lacking with the S. P.'s) ends at the lower region.
Following is the official count of Bexar county (San Antonio county seat) of the S. L. P. and the S. P.: S.L.P. S.P.

Governor . . . . . . . . . 120 Lient. governor ...... 200 Congress, 14th district... 147 202

SAN ANTONIO'S EFFORT.

Will Concentrate Strength in Attempt to Elect Socialist Alderman. San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 19 .- Section We ask you to smoke the Cigarettes BEST which are honestly the



10c. 15c. and 25c.

CIGARETTES Package ----TURKISH RUN

6 CENTS A PACKAGE

If you bought a package of our cigarettes, and they don't give you satisfaction,

if you bring them back to us we will refund you four times what you paid for them.

Most of the storekeepers place our Cigarettes in places so that you can't see them and when you ask for "MOZLE" he offers some other brand where his profits are greater, but you just insist on them and take no other

Manufactured by

Mozle Bros., 537-539-541 E. 15th St.

Antonio, Socialist Labor Party, at its meeting, held November 9, 1902, nomi-nated the following candidates for the city election in February, 1903 (the first ticket in the field, much to the consternation of many people who just recovered from the effects of the general elec-

For Aldermen at Large: FRED MOELLER. J. V. KENDALL. HERMAN LYNG. A. T. MILLS.
For Alderman of the 7th Ward:
FRANK LEITNER.

We want to concentrate all our efforts on the 7th ward (our stronghold in the city) and see if we cannot elect the first S. L. P. alderman south of the Mason and Dixon line.

PITTSFIELD, MASS., NOMINATIONS Pittsfield, Mass., Nov. 17 .- Robe Rabenstein has been nominated by the Socialist Labor Party as candidate for Mayor. Cit December 2. City election takes place

ITINERARY OF JAMES CONNOLLY. November 28—Pueblo, Col. November 29—Colorado Springs, Col. November 30-Denver, Col. December 1—Victor, Col. December 2—Cripple Creek, Col. 4-Grand Junction, Col. December 7-St. Louis, Mo. December 8-Jacksonville, Ill. December 10-Marion, Ind. December 11-Detroit, Mich. December 12 and following days in Canada. This will conclude the tour of Comrade Councily in America.

Of all the hare-brained schemes for settling the industrial problem that of Dr. Lyman Abbott appears to be the worst. He would democratize indus-try while preserving the present economic functions of capital and labor. The doctor might just as well try to democratize politics while preserving the political functions of divinely appointed kings and divinely ruled subjects. The conflicting interests make democracy as impossible in one case as it does in the other. The democratic idea was only possible in politics when the divine right of kings was overthrown. Democracy will only be possible in industry when the capitalist class is overthrown. Then there will be no impossible reconciliation of the irre-

Frick, it is rumored, intends to build in Pittsburg a university that will ont-shine Carnegie's Institute of Technology. Frick, if report is true, has al-ready outshone Carnegle in his ability to fleece labor, so there is no doubt that he will beat him in the educational philanthropic game, too.

BOSTON, MASS. Dudley Street Terminal, 49 Roxbury street, large corner frent room, furnished; suitable for two men; S. L. P. men preferred; \$2 per week. M. D. Fitzgerald, 49 Roxbury street.

Hamilton, Ohio. Section Hamilton has established new headquarters, corner of Fifth and Heaton streets.

REMEMBER

"BINGHAMTON AWAKE."

(Continued from Page 1)

Here is the report, come up and examine after the meeting is adjourned. Comrade Patrick Carroll ably assisted me during the time five-minute speeches were in order. I send a clipping from the Binghamton Republican of November 8 which, of course, took the single

taxer's side and distorted ours. After the meeting I sold sixteen books and supplied the audience with leaflets. There were about 300 people present. There is work to be done, so close up

the rapks at every turn, the day is ours. I was invited, and accepted the invitation to dine Sunday evening with a single taxer, who had listened to the debate. We had a very animated discussion on single tax and Socialism. I believe I will be able to organize a Section here on my return.

I start for Scranton, Pa., to-morrow. W. H. Carroll. [Enclosure.] Workingmen Hear Debate on Socialism,

Lively Time in Central Labor Union

Hall Last Night.

"An audience that crowded Central Labor Union Hall to the doors heard a hot debate last night on the question, solved, That Socialism, as advocated by the Socialist Labor Party, is the only true solution of the labor problem.' The chief speakers were F. E. Kennedy, representing the trades unions and opposing Socialism, and W. H. Carroll, of Boston, representing the Socialist Labor Party. There were lots of other speeches, imtu, and at the close of the meeting there was an informal torrid spell, when dozens of folk surged around the tables, tossed their arms in the air and said

excited things.
"First on the programme came Mr. Carroll. He made an impassioned atcapitalists, who he said are the masters of labor, controlling the government and sending troops to shoot down the down-trodden workingmen. Evidently there was a liberal representation of Socialists in the audience, for his utterances were freely applauded.

"Then Mr. Kennedy made a reply, speaking calmly and logically. He said that Socialism means the abolition of property rights, and that property rights will never be abolished without a war. Because one or two rooms in a house are not to the taste, it is no reason for tearing down the whole house. emocratic position is that people shall have as much liberty as possible under existing conditions, but Socialism means the absolute subjection of the individual to majority rule. He condemned Mr. Carroll's assertion that there are classes in this country—unless it be a land and a landless class. The solution of the labor problem, he said, lies in the destruction of land monopoly and not in Socialism, and this reform is to be ac-companied quietly and gradually and without the violence which the Socialist programme must engender.

"Time was given for brief speeches and George W. Walker said that his solution of the labor problem is trades unionism. He cited facts to prove that the unions have raised wages and bettered conditions.
"'Trades unious,' he said, 'have always

advocated, and, please God, they always will advocate, the observance of the greatest of commandments, 'Thou shalt "Patrick Carroll said that he is opposed to pure and simple trades union-ism and that it has failed in many strikes.

'Mr. Kennedy,' he said, 'either doesn't understand Socialism, or else he has wil fully misrepresented it

"Summing up, Mr. Kennedy charged that the branch of Socialism represented by Carroll has done everything possible to break up unions. "Mr. Carroll quoted from Henry

George passages appearing to commend tue ends sought by Socialism. The inperests of capital and labor are not identical, he declared. We do preach the class struggle,' he said, 'and insist that you must fight for your rights. believe the nonsense about the brotherhood of employee and employer.

"After Mr. Carroll had been speaking a few minutes there was a flash and explosion, apparently nearby The hall was almost emptied in short order and excitement reigned. Those who poured down the stairway to the street could find no evidence of an explosion in the vicinity.

"Mr. Carroll managed to finish and the livliest part of the meeting came after adjournment, when the most intense interest was shown in the questions at stake. The excitement lasted until about midnight."

What's the matter with Australia? The land of single tax experimentation, compulsory arbitration, woman suffrage. -owned railroads and other so-called 'socialist" institutions, is in the of a general depression. The fand of the small bourgeois' pride, "the model place to study the most advanced meth of solving the problems of capital and labor"-"the workman's paradis s now a veritable capitalist hell! Thou sands are out of work and in want to ng degree. Thousa anxious to escape the distress and agony of the situation before it is too late, are emigrating,, despite discouraging re-ports, to South Africa. "The lack of funds to proceed with public works ac centuates the severity of the situation,

says report.

The conditions now prevailing in the Antipodes, touching as they are, are not without value to the working class. They show that there is no cure for capitalism except by the inauguration of real Socialist institutions, that is by the inauguration of class-conscious

SECTION CHICAGO, S. L. P., meets every Sunday at 3 p. m. at Horan's Hall, 255 South Halsted street, corner of Harrison Public lectures every Henry Sale, Organizer, 43 Ashland Bou-levard. Agent for The People, Felix Hanzel, 1322 South 41st avenue.

### A Few Book Bargains While They Last

Man and Woman. By Havelock Ellis.\$1 25 The Criminal. By Havelock Ellis..., 1 25 The Human Species. By A. DeQuatre-

William Dwight Whitney...... 1 25
Property: Its Origin and Development. By Ch. Letourneau...... 1 25 Taxation In American States and Cities. By Richard T. Ely....... 1 25 Ruins of Empires. By C. F. Volney.. 75 Darwinism and Politics. By D. G.

Ritchie . .... The Republic of Plato ..... 75 Rousseau's Emile ...... 1 25

New York Labor News Co.

"Drink of the Fountain of Knowledge; Its waters giveth Power."

IT SHOULD BE THE AMBITION OF EVERY INTELLIGENT WORK. INGMAN WHO APPRECIATES THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN HIS CLASS AND THAT OF THE CAPITALISTS TO STRENGTHEN HIMSELF FOR THE PART HE MUST TAKE IN THE GREAT CONFLICT. TO DO THIS IT IS NECESSARY THAT HE CON-STANTLY ADD TO HIS STOCK OF INFORMATION. THE BOOKS SUP-PLIED BY THE LITERARY AGENCY OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY WILL BE FOUND ESPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR THIS PURPOSE. ANY BOOK OR PAMPHLET IN THE FOLLOWING LIST WILL BE PROMPTLY FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

#### Books Bound in Paper

Almanac, The Socialist, Lucien | Science and the Worker. Ferdi-Sanial .....\$ nand Lassalle ......\$ 25 Scientific Socialism. Thomas Anarchism and Socialism. George Beresford ..... Plechanoff.. ..... Silver Cross, The. Eugene Sue.. Appeal to the Young, An. Peter Kropotkin ..... Ca Ira, or Danton in the French Revolution, Lawrence Gronlund. Capitalist Class, The. Karl Kautsky ..... Catechism of Socialism, A New. E. Belfort Bax and H. Quelch ... Charles Darwin and Karl Marx. Edward Aveling ..... Class Struggle, The. Karl Kaut-Communist Manifesto, The. Marx and Engels ..... Co-operative Commonwealth, The. Lawrence Gronlund Lawrence Gronlund ...... Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science. Frederick Engels ..... Harriman..... Economics of Labor. Quelch. Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon. Karl Marx..... Exploitation of Labor, The. A. P. Hazell ..... Facts: A Pocketbook of Statistics. Labor Question, The. Wendell Sanial ..... Leatham ..... No Compromise. Wilhelm Liebknecht ..... Our Destiny. Lawrence Gronlund. Patriotism and Socialism. G. B. Beresford Neebe and Schwab. John Altgeld ..... Reform or Revolution. Daniel De Right to be Lazy, The. Paul La-

Socialism and Anarchism. Daniel De Leon ..... Socialism and Evolution. Dr. H. S. Aley. .... Socialism and Single Tax. A Debate. Quelch and Wright ..... Socialism and Slavery. H. M. Socialism: What It Is and What It Seeks to Accomplish. Wilhelm Liebknecht ..... Socialism. Wm. Scholl McClure, Socialist Catechism. L. J. Joynes. Socialist Republic, The. Karl Kautsky ..... Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance Versus the "Pure and Simple" Trade Union. A Debate Be-tween Daniel De Leon and Job Story of the Red Flag, The. G. B. Benham..... Summary of the Principles of Socialism, A. Hyndman and Morris
Taxation. Lucien Sanial .....,
Territorial Expansion. Lucien Tragic Pages, From the History of Strikes Among the Miners...... Value, Price and Profit. Karl What Is Capital? Ferdinand Lassalle ..... What Means This Strike? Daniel De Leon. ..... What Political Economy Teaches. J. R. Widdup ..... Woman in the Past, Present and Future. A. Bebel.... Working Class Movement in England, The, Mrs. Eleanor Marx Aveling .... Working Class, The. Karl Kaut-Workingmen's Programme. Ferdinand Lassalle ..... 10

10 fargue .....

### Books Bound in Cloth

Almanac, Socialist, The ......\$1 00 | Paris Commune, The Karl Marx. \$ 50 Anarchism and Socialism. George teenth Century. H. M. Hynd-

Ethics of Socialism, The. Ernest .. 1 00 Hyndman ...... 1 20 Evolution of Property, The. Paul Force and Matter. Ludwig Buech-

Religion and Science. John Wil-point. E. B. Bax ........... 1 00 Origin of Species. Charles Dar-

win
Proceedings of the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party ...... 1 00 Future. A. Bebel.....

Paris Commune, The. Lissagaray. 1 00 Parasitism, Organic and Social. Massart and Vandervelde ..... 1 00 Religion of Socialism, The. E. Belfort Bax ...... 1 00 Revolution and Counter Revolution. Karl Marx..... 1 00

Socialism, Utopian and Scientific. Frederick Engels ..... Students' Marx, The. Edward Aveling ...... 1 1 00 Social Contract. Jean Jacques

Rousseau ..... Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome. Morris and Hyndman. 1 00 Value, Price and Profit. Karl Marx ..... Wage Labor and Capital: Free Trade. Karl Marx ..... Working Class Movement in

America. Edward Aveling ..... 1 60

Woman in the Past, Present and

#### New York Labor News Company 2-6 New Reade Street New York City

MORE TIMBUCTOOISM.

Kangs Forget to Caucus for City Election—Must File Petition.
Holyoke, Mass., November 24.—
The Holyoke Kangs are in a predica-

ment. They neglected to caucus for the city elections and have to go on the ballot by nomination papers; but to do this they have to change their name again. Under the law they cannot go on as "Socialist Party," but must find some other name for the "party." Our papers are properly filed with the city clerk, but the Kangs' papers are still perambulating in doubt. Wed-nesday, Nov. 26, is the last day for filing papers. M. Ruther.

Los Angeles' Vote Increased.
Special to The Dally People.
Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 20.— Our vote at the November 4 elections for vote at the November 4 elections for the county ticket is on the average 191, ranging as high as 207. Our vote at last election, two years ago, in the county was 150.

We think this pretty fair considering the place we occupied on the ballot, and taking into consideration that our State ticket had to be written in in the blank column. Louis C. Haller.

Section Lynn, Mass., Nominations.

For Mayor, J. R. Oldham. Board of Public Works, Herbert R Manley.
Assessor (3-year term) Frank B. Jordan. Aldermen (Ward 3), John A. Henley; Frank Keefe.
Ward 4, John U. Ryan; Michael

Tracey.

Ward 5, Michael Breen; Charles N. Wentworth. Ward 6, Walter Deans; John L Lar-Ward 7, Carl Sahn. Di

Common Council, Ward 3, John F. Coyle; Isidore Copperman. Ward 4, David Campbell, John A. Hickey; Jacob Overs; John Hagan, Ward 5, James Goodwin, David Shaw. Ward 7, William Nockles; Thomas

CLEVELAND S. L. P. LECTURES. Section Cleveland, S. L. P., will hold a series of lectures Sunday afternoons, which the public and readers of The People are especially invited, at 356 Ontario street, top noon, man-American Bank Building. 20 — Subject: National 356 Ontario street, top floor, over Ger-

November 30. — Subject: National Civic Federation. Speaker, R. Koeppel, December 7.—Subject: The Labor Movement. Speaker, J. Kircher.

December 14.—Subject: Reform or Revolution. Speaker, J. D. Goerke. December 21.-Subject: Cause of Modern Strikes. Speaker, P. Dinger. December 28 .- Subject: The Class Struggle. Speaker, W. Holwell.

James Matthews, Organizer.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.
An Old and Well-Tried Remedy. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP basbeen used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHER'S for their CHILDREN WHILE THEFTY. ING. WITH PER FECT SUCCESS. IS SOOTHES the CHILD. SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS AND FAIR CURES WIND COLIV., and is the best remedy to the world. Be sure and ask for the world. Be sure and ask for the WINSLOWING SOOTHING. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.