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PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR

## VOL. XIV. No. 30. RHODE ISLAND S. L. P

NOMINATES COMPLETE PRESIDEN-TIAL AND STATE TICKETS.

Questien of Ways and Means Discussed-Delegate to National Convention Reports in Detail-Approves Work of National Officers-Other Items of In-

#### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Bernard J. Murray, Everett J. Bowers Thomas Donohue and Adolph Guldbrandsen.

Peter McDermott Lieutenant Governor: Thomas F. Herrick Attorney General: State Treasurer: Moses Fassell

Providence, R. I., Oct. 9 .- The annua State convention of the Socialist Labor Party was held at 77 Dyer street, on Sunday, September 18. Peter McDer-mott was elected chairman and Michael J. Taylor, secretary.

The first order of business was the report of the delegate to the national convention. It was voted that the re port be accepted and sent to the Weekly People for publication, together with the report of this conventi

inations were then regularly proceeded with, with the results given above It was voted to refer the nominations to the State Committee for endorsement.

Discussion then followed on ways

and means of filing nomination papers.

It was voted to send a set of nomination papers to Comrade A. L. Voie of

Newport.

The drafting of a platform was referred to the State Committee. Adjournment followed. Michael J. Taylor, Secretary.

#### REPORT OF DELEGATES.

Note:—This report includes a daily ord of the doings of the convention This record has already appr columns. Lack of space prevents blication in this form. Only those matters in which Rhode Island especial ly is interested are herewith culled from port, as a consequence.—Ed. The

Under first day's report appears the following:—"Credential Committee reported favorably upon all credentials except that of L. A. Boland of Rennselear.

ounty, N. Y.
"Rhode Island delegate questioned the ng of the Massachusetts dele mt of an official notice in the People, showing that said delega-had been instructed regarding its

cond day's report this ocbland case again debated in ittee of the convention. Moved to recommend to the convention that seven in favor: sixteen against motion Delegate from Rhode Island voted nay ion of delegate from Rhode faland to the effect that convention in-

os of Boston and vicinity in inucting delegates from Mas n, was referred to the N. E.

Under fifth day's night session repor appears this statement:

ode Island was not mention report of Daily People Auditing Comtee as having contributed any money the paper. Upon request for informa-t, the Auditing Committee explained it was impossible for it, in brief to go through the books in de-Only general figures were given those only since the establishment of the Daily People. No other informa-

der sixth day's report is this it The committee on Resolutions re-orted adversely upon the resolution om Rhode Island for the formation of national Grievance Committee to be ted in a State apart from the seat of the N. E. C. Recommendation con-

To the report was appended the fol

"Supplement to the above report of evention details, your delegate desires o give expression to the conviction during the progress of the co-regarding the conduct of par-financial and editorial, by the national officers, which convitions determined the cast of Rhode Island's vote on important party matters.

"Going to the national convention almost without instructions from Rhode Island's membership; and equally free from animosity or tory loyalty towards the party's national officers, your delegate attended closely all the sessions of the convention and gave his best consideration to its work and the work of the national officers, as developed in their reports and those of the various com-

"The establishment and maintenance of the Daily People has proven a severe strain upon the party and its national officers, more especially the latter. With rare energy and devotion, the national officers have carried this load, facing difficulties and overcoming obstacles with a perseverance unabated by discouragements or apathy on the part of the party's membership

"While it is true that one animated by a captious spirit might pick out flaws and find fault in the administration of the party affairs, on the whole, taking all things into consideration, the "managing powers" are entitled to highest credit and support in the matter of their conduct of the party's financial and editorial affairs.

"With the plant of the Daily People and Labor News Company almost en-tirely paid for and the debt funded within the party, a little extra effort on the part of the membership-at-large would render this invaluable engine of propaganda and enlightenment highly effec-"September 18, 1904."

CARROLL PLIED WITH QUES-TIONS.

Auburn Audience Want to Know

They Are Enlightened. Auburn, N. Y., Oct, 14 .- Comrade Carroll was here last Thursday. We ad a good meeting, over 200 being present, though the evening was cold and damp. Carroll explained conditions, with the aid of his chart, and he held his audience to the last. At the close, when questions were called for one man wanted to know, "How are you going to get along without capital?" Carroll showed that there was no intention of getting along without capital. The intention was to own and operate it collectively. Then he explained the character of capital, and the necessity for this course. Another questioner asked, "How are you going to better conditions?" Carroll answered, by organizing the workers mically and politically, and taking possession of the land and machinery. You another asked the difference be-tween the S. D. P. and the S. J. P., which was well answered. Many interrupters attempted to make fun of Carroll, but he turned the laugh on them. Five books were sold and many leasiets distributed.

DE LEON IN YONKERS. Yonkers, N. Y. Oct. 18.—Last night Daniel De Leon, the S. L. P. candidate for Governor of New York, spoke in Hollywood Inn. The meeting was a

De Leon used the Republican paign poster for his subject and proved by its financial figures that the working class is robbed of four-fifths of the wealth it produces under both Republican and Democratic administra-

A collection was taken up netting \$12.08. Five dollars was donated. Ten pamphlets were sold. The rent of the hall was \$15. The comrades are well pleased with the meeting.

SEATTLE, WASH, MASS MEET-ING.

Section Seattle, of the S. L. P., will hold a mass meeting at Germania Hall, corner Seneca and Second avenues, Sunday, October 23, 8 p. m. Comrade John W. Monette will be the principal speaker and has chosen for his subject "Socialism or Slavery." Admission will be free.

BOSTON OUT-DOOR MEETINGS. Wednesday, Oct. 26, Hayes Square

Friday, Oct. 28, Castle Square. All comrades are requested to appear at open air meetings to assist in carry ing on meetings.

COX'S DATES. October 22-Indianapolis, Inc. October 23-New Albany, Inc. October 24-26-Louisville, Ky. October 27-28 Cincinnati, Ohio October 29-Louisville, Ky. October 30-Paducah, Ky. October 31-Nov. 7-Illinois and Mis-

## SOCIALISM VS. CAPITALISM

REERLY (3) PEOPLE

BY CHARLES HUNTER CORREGAN, PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

[This article is one of a series of ar- 1 the workers, by decreasing their wages, ] ticles written by the Presidential candidates of the minor parties, which appeared in "The Independent," of New York, in its issue of October 13.]

All class interests eventually find their expression in a political party; otherwise those interests will never be conserved. As Franklin observes in his autobiography: "All the great affairs of the world, its changes and its revolutions, have been brought about by political parties." The Socialist Labor Party came into existence as the exponent and representative of the interests of a class—the working class. The workingmen within its ranksare not visionaries, seeking to try new schemes of government; they seek control of the political powers in order to administer the affairs of the Government in the interest of their class, just as the farmers go into politics for the benefit of their class; just as the capitalists are in politics to run the Government in their interests.

With the increasing number of strikeand lockouts in the industrial world, it should be plain to even the blindest that there are opposing interests in society. that there are two forces struggling for mastery. This struggle and the attempt to reconcile these interests form what is called the Labor Problem. Political economists, philanthropists, statesmen and politicians are giving their attention to the solution of this problem; but, notwithstanding all attempts to bring peac to these warring interests by arbitration and mediation, through Civic Federations, Industrial and Strike Commissions the number and bitterne's of the conlick grow eyer greater, the field of bat tle grows ever larger, and ever more disastrous becomes the effect upon society. The problem has to-day become a Social Problem, and we find the Government stepping in and taking a hand in what was once considered a matter to be settled by the combatants involved.

All those who have attempted to solve the Labor Problem have assumed that the forces at war are reconcilable, that the interests of the workers and their employers were identical, that they were mutually dependent upon each other. that "safe relations" could be established between them, that greed or ignorance or obstinacy was at the bottom of the difficulty, and that their differences could be adjusted if the Golden Rule were followed or they would listen to reason. The Socialist Labor Party alone has contended that the interests of the capitalists and of the workers are unalterably opposed to each other, that the conflict be tween them can end only in the complete subjection of the workers, or the comworkers are interested in securing as nigh a wage as possible, in shortening the hours of labor, in improving the conditions under which they toil. They cannot secure these things without cutting into and reducing the profits of the capitalists. Every increase of wage, every reduction in the hours of labor means a corresponding decrease in the income of the employers, and will be vigorously contested by them. On the other hand, the employers are interested in increasing their profits, and this is possible only by prolonging the hours of work of by intensifying their labor, or by introducing a cheaper labor, and that will be bitterly opposed by the workers. Each day, however, the power of resistance of the workers grows less, and their organizations, though numerically stronger, become economically weaker, and at best present the appearance of the rear guard of a retreating army whose utter rout is prevented by a show of strength. This is due to the fact that the skill and brawn of the workers, their power to produce wealth, which is the only thing they have to sell, the only thing by the sale of which they can procure food and clothing and shelter, is a merchandise, and the price of labor, called wages, is goverened by the same law of the market as the price of cotton, of wheat, or other commodities. Supply and demand will regulate the wages of labor as accurately as they will regulate the price of other merchandise, and the supply of labor is of production and the bounties of flature increasing , while the demand for labor is decreasing.

Leber-saving machinery, which not only displaces thousands of workers, but permits the entrance of women and children into active competition with the male workers; economy of production, due to concentration of industry and production on a larger scale, have filled the labor market in every line of employment to overflowing. And this develop ment of the process of production will go on, and new machinery will emiliate to reader more workers superduous, . As it has been well said, the capitalist is a general who grows more powerful as his army decreases. The fewer workers a capitalist needs to produce a giveamount of wealth, the stronger he be comes; the cheaper he can sell, the easier he can drive his competitors out of business; the larger the reserve army of workers becomes, the better his chance to keep down the price of labor. For the only thing that produces values is labor, the only thing paid for is the mount of socially-necessary labor empodied in an article. The capitalist system recognizes the contention of the Socialists-let the capitalists ignore it as they will-that labor alone produces wealth

Not only a decreasing part of the wealth which he produces will become the portion of the worker, but periodically will come those economic paraxvsms, which all classes fear, but which none can prevent because they are inherent in the system-the industrial crises. The very abundance of wealth produced -over-production-becomes a blight and brings privation and starvation-underconsumption—especially to the class that produces that abundance. Having received as wages only a small fraction of the values they produced, the workers The can buy back only that small fraction. When the remainder piles up in the hands of the capitalists; when, seour the world as they will, they can find no market for the goods produced; when the storehouses and warehouses are filled with merchandise for which there are no purchasers, they will stop production, the factories will be closed, the wheels of industry will be silent, and the workers will be turned into the streets unemployed to suffer and starve in the midst of the abundance they have produced.

The maintenance of the capitalist sys-

ey produce, an ever deeper misery, an ver increasing subjection. Republicans and Democrats and all other political wites, no matter what names they sail nder, stand for that system, and all it implies. Under it the wealth will conentrate in ever fewer hands, and inreasing numbers of the workers will be divorced from the opportunity of production. Having no means of self-employment, they will be deprived of the right to work. No matter what their skill, no matter what their willingness, no matter now much they may suffer, they must and a master to employ them, or stand still and starve. The maintenance of this system means the ever more intense exploitation of the workers, and it means ever more starvation in idleness. And these effects cannot be abolished without abolishing the system itself. To secure to the workers free access to the means and the full product of their labor, private ownership in the land on and the tools with which wealth is produced must cease; the people as a collective body must assume the function of production. To bring this change about is the task of the workers themselves. All other classes strive to keep possession of the means of production, that they may perprivate their right to exploit the workers, and to this end seek to secure the political powers by which alone private property is maintained. For this purpose the worl law class must be dured and birded as to their true interest; felse issues must be presented false promises given, false hopes raised; for politically the working class is inviacible; their votes maintain the system under which they are plundered, their work alone can uproot it.

in ever decreasing portion of the wealth

The Socialist Labor Party, the sole political exponent of the aims and aspirations of the intelligent, class-conscious withirs, squarely faces the real issue in this campaign, and will not permit that issue to be obscured and ignored. To Capitalism it opposes Socialism, In plate of a system that means the exploitation and abject dependence of the I workers upon their exploiters, it presents a system of production which means economic freedom and the full fruits of their toil to those who produce. For a system in which the workers suffer privation and starvation, while the non-producers revel in abundance, it offers a system which means plenty for the producers and can mean starvation only for

the idlers. This issue, as in the past, it presents to the working class for their support at the hallot box, and it calls upon all willing to do their part toward hastening the overthrow of capitalism to aid the only political movement that can wipe out all forms of industrial slavery, can abolish he alunder of the workers, and can establish a soc al system based upon perfect economic ar a political freedom.

This as its platform declares, can be accomplished "by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disordera commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the em of production means for the workers | modern factors of civilization."

meeting. Remarks were made by the Presidential candidate would speak at

Comrade Barndt dwelling on the aims and objects of the Socialist Labor Party, introducing Comrade Lingenfelin society; by this time a very large crowd had assembled, due to the fact that the meeting had been liberally ad-

While Comrade Lingenfelter · was speaking a drunken ruffian threw a box in the minst of the crowd, announcing that the "Socialist" party would hold an opposition meeting. The bogus Socialists were out in force, as was shown this meeting it was announced that the by their actions. The placing of the

(who were scattered amongst the assemblage), for they immediately made a rush for and surrounded the bogus Socialist platform, with the object of stampeding the crowd to their meeting. Comrade Corregan was then introduced as the Presidential candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, the only working class party. Comrade Corregan, in opening his address, stated that he came before them as a representative of the only bona fide revolutionary working class party, and called the attention of the audience to the actions of the party who had opened an opposition meeting, thereby hoping to create

box by the drunken ruffian undoubtedly

was a signal for the bogus Socialists

At this point the police arrived, and proceed the bogus Socialists to move a hundred feet or so away; after which they ordered the Socialist Labor Party to move a block further back, to an isolated corner.

disturbance, and like Pinkertons, giv-

ing the police an opportunity to break

up the working class assemblage before

Corregan immediately took up the cue, stating that it was the old, familiar cry that the working class has been hearing, "'Move on,' 'Move on,'when you are out of work and looking for a master and you happen to stop for a moment to rest, you hear the cry, 'Move en,' 'Move on,' 'Move on.'"

An officer then pushed Corregan off the box. Corregan told the officer not to lay hands upon him.

We invited the crowd to the next corner where Comrade Corregan spoke for fully one and one-half hours. The borns Scelalists processed with their megting. Their crowd gradually dwindled to a baker's dozen, poisoning the atmosphere with their economic rot and plending for votes. When the bogus Socializes fired their last gun, and the smoke cleared away Corregan nus still on the box.

Mondey night, October 10, at Madison and Jefferson, Corregan spoke to about 59 people, who listened very closely every word uttered by the speaker. who spoke for two hours, laying bare the ca finist system and being applauded several times in the course of his succeed.

Turn lay night to sect out Milwauke and Paulina streets for one and onehalf hours to a good sized crowd, going from there to Lillwauke and Carpenter atreets, where he spoke for another heer to a fair crowd.

At all the meetings held, leadets, pamphlets and the Weekly Prople were

All in all, the meetings held in Chiengo by the national candidate were a

> Press Committee. Section Chicago F. CORREGAN'S TOUR

S. L. P. Presidential Candidate Stirs Kalamazoo, Mich. Kalamazoo, Mich., Oct. 7 .- The nation-

al standard bearer of the Socialist Labor Party, Charles H. Corregan, was with us last evening, and addressed an audifeature of the gathering was that nearly all were young men.

Corregan made ver, plain and clear to those present the merchandise character of "labor power," and then ably demonstrated what a terrible effect this had on the laborers, as they were forced to sell their commodity (labor power) in a glutted market. During depressions and panies they could not put their commodity on the shelf till better times (?) prevailed, for that meant a skeleton, as labor power and the laborer are inseparable. Thus the fierce competition of the many laborers for the few jobs results in a fall of the price of labor power (wages), of which fact we have daily

Corregan next took up the problem of the glutted labor market and very ably explained the part that machinery plays in capitalst production; how it keeps constantly adding fresh victims to the unemployed list, and must continue to do so, owing to the thieving character that envelopes it, i. e., private ownership, which results in it being used as neans of making great profits.

Corregan stated that there was only one class in society to be considered and that was the working class, and that the working class, if they want freedom, must own the machinery of production and distribution." This principle, the speaker showed, is the cardinal principle of the Socialist Labor Party. Corregan called the attention of the

workers present to the fact, that while Society is divided, as it is now, into

## WAR ON FRAUD

THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMIN TEE OF THE S. L. P. TAKES AC-TION.

Precautionary Steps Adopted to Prevent the Volkszeitung Corporation, Whick Runs the Social Democratic Party, From Defrauding the Socialist Labor Party in the Probable Event of the Democratic Party's Succeeding In Its Proceedings Against the Social Democratic Party to Compel It to Drop the Fraudulent Designation of "Demo-

A special meeting of the State" Executive Committee of the New York Socialist Labor Party was held at headquarters, Daily People building, Wed-Oct. 12, with Donald Ferguson in the chair. All the members were present, except Emil Wegener, excused.

The object of the meeting was stated by the Secretary, Justus Ebert. It was to consider in what way the proceedings instituted by the Democratic party to compel the Social Democratic party to discontinue the use of the word "Democratic" in its name, might affect the Socialist Labor Party. After a full discussion of all the aspects of the question, the following resolution was drafted. read twice, considered and unanimously adopted.

Whereas, the Democratic party of this state has instituted proceedings to stop the Social Democratic party from continning to mislead the voters by the use of the word "Democratic" in its name;

Whereas, it is not likely that the courts will fail to recognize the justice of the Democratic party's claim herein, and will order the Social Democratic party to take another name;

Whereas, in the nature of things, the court's decision cannot be reached until the end of this month, only a few days before the time set for the printing of the official ballots;

Whereas, it would be entirely in keeping with the fraudulent character of the Social Democratic party to avail itself of the eleventh-hour opportunity, and change its name into "Socialist" partyan even more manifest fraud upon the Socialist voters of this state than the present first part of its name, "Social":

Whereas, there would then be no time left for this State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of the State of New York to institute proceedings under the law; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Socialist Labor Party's attorney, Benjamin Patterson, Esq., be forthwith earpowered to take the measures necessary to safeguard the Socialist Labor Party's interests in the premises.

two distinct economic classes whose interests can not be, and are not identical, viz., the capitalist class owning the machinery of production, and the working class who are dependent on the capitalists for their existence, no political party can stand for both classes, and if they pretend to attempt to do so, like the Republican and Democratic parties, and the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party, with its Single Tax and municipal ownership, etc., middle class ideas, then, these same political parties brand themselves as false, and opposed to the interests of the working class.

The Socialist Labor Party alone stands for the interests of the working class, and a vote for the Socialist Labor Party is a vote for Socialism, the establishing of the Socialist Republic, which means Industrial freedom for the working class as against capitalism "which signifies slavery."

Albaz E. Higgins.

CORREGAN'S DATES. Missoula, Mont. October 22. Butte, Mont. October 23.

Grand Junction, Colo., October 25. Florence, Colo., October 26. Pueblo, Colo., October 27. Denver, Colo., October 28. Missouri, October 30 to November L. Southern Illinois, November 2. Kentucky, November 3. Cincinnati, Ohio, November 4. Pittsburg, Pa., November 5-6. Philadelphia, Pa, November 7.

#### CHICAGO CORREGAN COX IN AND

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 15 .- Saturday, Ocoher 8, William W. Cox, candidate for Vice-President, addressed a large and attentive crowd at Milwauke and Paulina for one hour in his usual forceful and clear manner. Finishing his speech at nine o'clock he proceeded to Chicago and Milwaukee avenues, where he addressed another attentive audience for another boor. Sunday afternoon, October 9, Cox again opened fire from the S. L. P. batteries at Fortyseventh and State streets at three p. m., speaking for one and one-half hours to a very attentive crowd, who eagerly sought our literature. At eight p. m. Comrade Cox addressed another meeting in Pullman, the audience remaining from the opening to the closing of the

with the speaker. A good quantity of literature was disposed of.

Sunday, October 9, the S. L. P. can didate for President, Charles Hunter Corregan, addressed a meeting at three p. m., at Madison and Green streets, speaking to a large audience. At the close of this meeting the chairman annonnced that Comrade Corregan would enesk at Halstead and Congress at 4.30 p. m. As Comrade Corregan left for the place announced, a large portion of the audience followed him there. Comrade Corregan here held his audience spellbound for one and onequarter hours. At the adjournment of

audience showing they were in accord | Ninety-second street and Commercial avenue, South Chicago, at eight p. m. The meeting opened at 7.30 p. m., by

ter, who spoke on the class divisions vertised.

## **CLASS CONFLICT IN COLORADO**

The Struggle for the Eight-Hour Day-Its History, Significance and Failure, Culminating in the Capitalist Riots of 1904.

> Written by H. J. BRIMBLE, Florence, Colorado, 1904.

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THE SECOND EPISODE.

THE SOUTHERN COAL FIELDS.

When this sketch of the labor war in Colorado was first projected the writer thought to pass over the strike of the coal miners without comment, for this reason: I did not think that we were in possession of sufficient evidence for the production of a wellrounded portrayal of the conditions leading up to the strike, and of the struggle itself; neither do I now. Many queer things have happened in connection with the strike of the coal miners in District 15, and it may be that when the story is written as it should be, with all the facts in, we shall have one of the really tragic pages in the history of capitalism. It may be nothing more than a coincidence that, when Gould and Rockefeller were sinking their talons into the empire of natural resources and organized industry known as the Colorado Fuel and Iron Comsany, the air should be full of strike talk, which has since maperialized into the present struggle.

I shall not say that there is a hidden connection between these two things, but there are numbers of the United Mine Workers of America who say so. It is a fact that two of the men mainly instrumental in bringing about the strike have been dropped by the union. It was by reason of my inability to handle this interesting phase as it deserves that I contemplated dropping the struggle in "the South" temporarily. Since that time reconsideration has been forced upon me by the fact that Las Animas and Huerfano counties have witnessed events as startling and as worthy of record as any in the history of the State.

THE STRIKE IN DISTRICT NO. 15.

On November 9, 1903, the coal miners of District No. 15, United Mine Workers of America, were called upon to lay down their tools. A set of demands had been presented to the companies, which, however, absolutely declined to treat with the representatives of the union. "We are ready," said the operators, "to meet our employes at any time, but we'll stand no interference by outsiders." This has been made much of by critics of the miners, obscuring the fact that in the past, when grievances have been carried to the office, the men who dared to do it have been frequently victimized for their temerity. On the other hand, there are miners silly enough to believe that it was necessary to be an officer of the United Mine Workers of Amrica to be capable of presenting the demands of men to the companies. Between these there is no choice.

Two of the five demands made by the men were already on the statute books, but no pretense was made at their enforcement; and one, the demand for an eight-hour day, failed to become legal because of the debauchery of the Legislature by a lobby, chief among which was J. C. Osgood, at that time president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Why the men included demand for a 20 per cent. advance in wages may seem a mysery to those who saw wages dropping all over the country, and the mine workers themselves facing cuts which they have since been forced to accept. To those on the ground the matter is very clear. The miners in District 15 had long been stuffed with the fairy stories peddled by every organizer of the union, prominent among them being "Mother" Jones and the "United Mine Workers' Journal," stories which since have been demonstrated to be the crudest of fictions.

THE YARNS ABOUT MITCHELL'S "VICTORIES."

Yes, they were stuffed to the neck with such yarns as that John Mitchell had forced the anthracite operators of Pennsylvania to de to the terms laid down by the men; that the Ur Workers of America had forced the rate of wages in Illinois up 58 per cent., while the cost of living had dropped; that the organization under Mitchell had never met a defeat, etc.

It was impossible to reason with men imbued with these notions. Indeed, in a controversy with a couple of ardent unionists, Comrade Veal and the writer, with the Socialist Labor Party in common, were accused of belittling a man to whom

"men in the East looked up to as being next to God Almighty, as Jesus Christ the Redeemer." This will give an outsider an idea of the spirit that possessed the men who brought the present strike into being.

A peculiar feature in this connection was the "recognition of the union," which was to be forced. Indeed, there were not lacking men who would have sacrificed the five specific demands presented to the operators, had the latter consented to "recognize" the organization to the extent of treating with its leaders.

Another circumstance of interest, and one worthy of being borne in mind, by every workingman in the country, is the fact that when the miners had fallen in with the ideas of the operators and had endeavored to give the demand for an eight-hour day a "legal sanction," the very men who are now backing up Governor Peabody in his campaign against all manifestations of progress on the part of the workers, made legality a byword and a reproach. I am about to recite what happened to the men when they again took the operators at their word and endeavored to "settle the matter between ourselves, independently of any outsiders or the Legislature."

TWO COUNTIES UNDER CORPORATE TERRORISM.

When it was definitely settled that the operators would not meet the representatives of the union, the strike was called. Those acquainted with the situation knew that the main battle would be fought in the Southern field, that is, in Las Animas and Huerfano counties. - The corporations had, and have, these counties in the hollow of their hand, and in days past, through the maintenance of an elaborate system of terrorism, had prevented the work of organization. It was with considerable anxiety that the unionists in other parts of the district watched the result of the strike call in "the South," and their gratification was intense when the men there responded grandly. This had never occurred before, and it was given out as one of the fruits of the new methods employed by the United Mine Workers of America.

In the Northern fields there are no concerns of the size of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the Victor Fuel Company, and when the little capitalists up there saw that the tie-up in "the South" was complete, they hastened to settle with the union, at first provisionally, then unconditionally. Every demand was granted. Preparations were made by union and operators to reap the harvest, it being confidently expected that the companies still refusing to accede to the demands of the union would be forced into line when they saw their markets invaded.

Never were expectations so signally blasted. Instead of driving the big companies from the fields, the Northern operators found themselves undersold in their own markets, and at the present time their cry is that they cannot pay the rate of wages demanded by the union, and hold their own against their competitors. Their action in shutting down a number of their mines and in working others less than half time go to prove that they, notwithstanding their union agreement, are in a bad way. A more pungent estimate of the strike could not be written

THE CAUSE OF THE STRIKE'S COLLAPSE.

On the face of things it may seem a little odd to see the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the Victor Fuel Company winning against such odds as those presented by such a powerful union as the United Mine Workers of America. Not so to the Socialist Labor Party. At the very outset we placed our finger upon the very remarkable fact that the constitution of the union forces one part of the men to scab upon another. The back of the strike in Colorado was broken with the coal brought in from other fields, where the men, strange to say, are controlled by the union. The miners in Colorado tried to shut their eyes to the fact, and, when we brought the matter to their attention, they laughed at us. "Don't you believe anything of the kind. If that were the case John Mitchell would order the men back there to lay down their tools," but they were silenced once for all upon this point when a copy of the constitution and the Illinois agreement was sent to the writer. In that document it is flatly stated that the operators had the right to load any car and ship the coal anywhere, without let or hindrance on the part of the organization. It's too bad that even so-called "labor leaders" are ignorant of the terms of their own governing document, or are afraid to give its contents to their constituents.

The refusal to see what was plain to any one who wished to see in reference to coal coming in from the outside, is also noticeable in the case of the employment of non-union men. They kept coming into the mines slowly at first, their numbers increasing, until at the present time there are many mines in which no more places can be found for men. In the face of all this we still hear men shouting that no coal is being mined. They are like the small boy who whistled to keep his courage up.

CONDITIONS FORCE A RECOGNITION OF FACTS.

Conditions that cannot be misconstrued are, however, slowly but surely forcing the men who pinned their faith to Mitchell and his organization to look the facts squarely in the face, and nothing has been more efficacious in bringing about this desirable state of affairs than the utter failure of the move by which the

heads of the United Mine Workers of America claimed to be able to bring the operators speedily to time. This new feature consisted in the shipment of striking miners, by the organization, to other parts of the country. The men, filled with the tales told of the wonderful conditions that obtained in fields controlled by the union, were eager to go. They are wiser, sadder, older and poorer now. So great was the difference between the picture and the fact that many have come back to fight it out in Colorado, turning their backs in disgust on the glorious East. Some, to my certain knowledge, have borrowed money from optimistic friends to pay their way back, but the favorite means has been the great box-car route. Is it any wonder that, after the complete disillusionment forced upon so many, some have returned to work? The marvel to me has been that so few have thrown up the sponge. But, coupled with the fact of the reduction in the Eastern fields, forced upon the men by their leaders, the facts herein related have broken down forevermore the oldtime idol of John Mitchell and his "invincible" organization. It needed just such a storm to destroy the tissue of lies in which the "good labor men" of our land would envelop the relations of capital and labor and the conditions of to-day. Could pure and simple "labor leader" idiocy go further than to pay the fares of striking miners from Colorado to fields controlled by the very men against whom they are on strike here, and from which coal was shipped into this State? This is the method pursued by that "hard-headed leader" who, in contradistinction to the visionary Socialists, is "getting us something now."

HOW THE BATTLE WAS FOUGHT.

But we must get back to the development of the strike. The companies at first were dumbfounded at the unexpected success of the union in closing the mines, and then, recovering from the shock, they set to work to reopen their properties. Agents were sent all over the country, enlisting new men, and deputy sheriffs were hired by the hundred, the sheriff of each county making a nice sum on each deputy. For the men the union opened a commissariat, and every effort was made to keep the mines closed by appealing to the men brought in by the companies. The strike dragged along, in a manner astonishingly peaceful to the paopie who had predicted all kinds of trouble in "the South." union leaders held the men in a firm grip, and they kept the peace in the face of tremendous provocation from the other side. The operators were not having the success they expected in opening the mines, and upon a lot of fabricated charges of violence upon the part of the strikers, a demand was made for the militia.

THE STURKE ENTERS INTO ITS SECOND PHASE-SENSATIONALISM

Our treatment of the struggle in the coal fields may seem a little cold-blooded, and unnecessarily harsh toward the miners' union. It may, possibly, he so, and yet I have striven to give to our readers a statement of the conditions in Colorado upon which they may depend implicitly. It is appalling to think of some of the things that have been broadcasted by the alleged friends of the working class. As I write I have before me a copy of the "Appeal to Reason" containing an account of the troubles in the Cripple Creek district, which is so full of holes as to be-more of a hindrance than a help to the man who wishes to get at the true inwardness of the case. Against such sensationalism I carnestly protest. The facts constitute a strong enough indictment of capitalism and its upholders, and the one thing desirable above all others is to place before the thinking men of the country a plain, straightforward statement of the case.

It is possible that Mr. Wayland thinks more of currying favor with the sentimentalists than of telling the truth. That charge cannot be brought successfully against the writer, I trust, and when I consider the United Mine Workers of America, the Western Federation of Miners, or any trades union at fault, I shall not hesitate in speaking my mind, let the consequences be what

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

Late in March, the United Mine Workers of America, in District 15, called upon the local unions to send two delegates to a convention in the city of Trinidad, in which the advisability of continuing the strike would be discussed. Just before the convention met, the people of the State were startled at hearing that the Governor had declared martial law in Las Animas County, and not a few of the delegates stopped off in Pueblo, fearing that they would not be allowed to meet in Trinidad, now that the military was in control. Just why the militia was called upon at this particular time must remain a mystery, unless it be that the companies anticipated trouble in connection with the convention, or that they hoped to scare the delegates into calling the strike off. If the latter be the case, then the move signally failed, as the pressure of the soldiery brought even the wavering into line for a determined continuation of the struggle.

WHO IS TO PAY THE BILLS?

Senator Wood, of Las Animas County, went to Denver to ask the Governor to send in the troops. Peabody was as "willin' as

Barkis," "but," said he, "who is to pay the bills?" The mine owners' association and the Milling Trust promised to defray the expenses of the Colorado City and Cripple Creek campaigns, but, when they saw the expenses shooting skyward, they left poor Peabody in the lurch, and the pleasing sight of one State official after another beseeching this or that capitalist to come to their relief with money to pay debts contracted by grafters, and to settle with the penniless National Guardsmen, who, in one instance, seized an armory as a reminder to the men whose dirty work they had done. Of course, those who advanced the money expect to get it back again from the State, and, if the present State Administration, or one favoring it, be returned to office, the soldier-jobbers will be paid.

"No, gentlemen," said Peabody to the Trinidad delegation, firmly but quietly, "no money, no troops," and then the concerns interested came down with \$200,000. Again was the National Guard hired out like a pack of Hessians. And so martial law was declared in Las Animas County.

LAWLESS "LAW AND ORDER."

I shall not go over the Governor's ruminations in explanation of this action. The fact is that the troops were sent into "the South" to wreck the strike. As to the lawlessness, of which so much was said, the simple truth is that the lawlessness was on the part of the party of "law and order." Leaders of the United Mine Workers of America were attacked on the highway and beaten up, and Chris. Evans, an old man, in charge of the finances of the union, was attacked on board a Colorado and Southern train, almost in the heart of the city of Trinidad, and left for dead in the aisle of the car, weltering in his own blood. No attempt was made to arrest his assailants, and the same gang has since carried on its nefarious work uninterrupted, the companies intimating that the assaults were committed by union men, disgusted with the conduct of the strike. They have not produced evidence to that effect, beyond their own word, which may be suspected.

In rebutting the charge of lawlessness brought against the miners, we shall pay no attention to the declarations of the union leaders. They may be charged with partisanship, but we have the word of Dr. John Grass, a dyed-in-the-wool Republican. He cannot, by any means, be classed as a union partisan, and, furthermore, his testimony has been plentifully substantiated.

DR. GRASS' TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF THE STRIKERS.

Hear him: "I am rather averse to appearing as criticising any members of my own party, but the statements I am about to make to you I have made to Governor Peabody and to a number of my fellow-citizens. I do not think that I should evade the duty that your question imposes upon me, that of publicly protesting against the presence of troops in this county, and publicly denying that the need for them exists, or ever existed since his strike began.

"There is no state of insurrection in Las Animas County, and there has not been any indication of such a condition. The present strike has been remarkable for its good order and the perfect control the leaders have over the men.

"The court records will show the surprising fact that there has been less crime and violence committed in this county since the strike began than in any similar period for many years. What violence has been committed has all come from the other side. The attacks on Fairley, Evans, Mooney and Wardjon are proofs of my statement. Fairley and Evans carry scars on their heads which they will carry to the grave. When Mooney left Trinidad one side of his face was still paralyzed. Against all this the strikers have not raised a hand.

"With regard to the statements that the strikers were arming themselves, I believe it has been greatly exaggerated. After the assaults on the labor leaders a half-hearted investigation was begun by the authorities, but it accomplished nothing. It is my belief that those men wlo armed themselves felt that their time might come at any moment, and that they had determined not to be taken unawares."

Thus testified Dr. Grass, whose testimony to this day is un-

POLITICAL RETALIATION AGAINST GRASS.

An amusing, yet significant, incident in connection with the doctor's stand against the powers that be may be found in the treatment accorded him and his friends at Aguilar. Dr. Grass was fighting to maintain his place in the Republican party, and when several scores of men friendly to him went to a room in which a caucus was to be held at Aguilar, they found the place packed with followers of Senator Wood, and the stairway lined with soldiers, who refused the newcomers admission. Witness the versatility of our citizen soldiery; they are capable of anything, from murdering and deporting unarmed men to packing

(TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

# LORENZ KLEINHENZ, COLORADO.

LA KNIGHT. Of Pueblo.

CONNECTICUT. For Governor: TIMOTHY SULLIVAN, of New Haven.

ILLINOIS. For Governor: PHILIP VEAL. of Collinsville. INDIANA. E. J. DILLON,

KENTUCKY. MAS SCOPES, Of Louisville.

MASSACHUSETTS. For Governor: MICHAEL T. BERRY. Of Lynn.

MINNESOTA. For Governor: A. W. M. ANDERSON, Of St. Paul.

MISSOURL J. EDWARD WHITE, Of St. Louis.

> MICHIGAN. MEIKO MEYER

MONTANA. For Presidential Electors:

PATRICK O'ROURKE. JOHN CARROLL. Of Silver Bow Count ROBERT CLAUSEN. Of Flathead County.

NEW JERSEY. For Governor: GEORGE HERRSCHAFT, of Jersey City.

> NEW YORK. For Governor: DANIEL DE LEON. of New York.

OHIO. For Secretary of State: JOHN H. T. JUERGENS, of Canton.

PENNSYLVANIA. For Judge of Supreme Court: Of Screnton

RHODE ISLAND. For Governor: PETER McDERMOTT.

TEXAS. For Governor: FRANK LEITNER Of Bexar Co/

VIRGINIA. For Presidential Electors-at-large: ALEX, B. McCULLOCH, Of Manchester. HUGH D. McTIER Of Roanoke City.

> WASHINGTON. For Governor WILLIAM McCORMICK Of Seattle. WISCONSIN.

For Governor: CHARLES M. MINKLEY, of Milwaukee.

CALIFORNIA. ses in the blank on the ballot, November &

For Presidential Electors: F. N. TUTTLE, San Diego, San Diego County. H. NORMAN. Los Angeles, Los Angeles County SIDNEY ARMER, Berkerley, Alameda County. J. B. FERGUSON, Tuolumne, Tuolumne County. L. C. HALER, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County.

LARS JOHNSON. Falk, Humboldt County. J. A. ANTHONY, San Diego, San Diego County. H. J. SHADE, Santa Monica, Los Angeles County. E. B. MERCADIER, San Jose, Santa Clara County.

GEORGE ANDERSON, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County. MASSACHUSETTS, ATTENTION! Michael T. Berry, our candidate for

Governor, will make a tour of the State.

speaking in the following places on the

lates mentioned. Lowell, October 22. Mariboro, October 29.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE Meeting held Sunday, October 9 at Gantzhorn's Hall, Jersey City. Julius Eck chairman. All members present. A. J. Boland, the party's delegate to the S. T. & L. A., absent. Correspondence pertaining to the work of the campaign read and acted upon. John Johnson of Palisades Park, and Paul Pavignano of Hackensack, admitted as members-at-large.

Reports of sections show that the work of the campaign is going along rigorously. Close attention is paid by workingmen to the speakers, and the sale of literature is remarkable. Subscriptions on campaign lists have not been large. Ten dollars ordered sent to N. E. C. account Campaign Fund. Speakers detailed as follows for Saturday, October 15:-Julius Eck to Elizabeth; Geo. P. Herrscaft to Hackensack; Jules Magnette to Trenton.

Herrschaft is to speak in Newark during the week. Comrade Burgholz has resigned as organizer of Section Essex County and John Hokanson has been elected to succeed him.

The comrades are keeping the Kangarods on the rush. The pace is be- second, the day, third the year,

coming so swift that their train bearers the Kanglets, are hardly recognizable for the mire.

BUFFALO TICKET.

Following is the list of the nomina tions made by the Socialist Labor Party

For Congress-35th District, Thomas Jackson; 36th District, William F. Roh-

For Senate-47th District, Leander A Armstrong; 48th District, W. Jakubowski; 49th District, James W. Sharpe.

For Assembly-1st District, Fred R Till; 2nd District, Edward Stauch; 3rd District, John Fronkowiack; 4th District, John F. Yates; 5th District, Henry J. Bork; 6th District, William D. Stewart; 7th District, Frank Getzin; 8th District, Fred Repschlager. For Keeper of the Penitentiary-Wil-

liam S. Fraser.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month,

Tells Providence Workers Ro Voted For Armory "Under Protest."

Providence, Oct. 11 .- The comrades of Rhode Island are still hustling for signatures, and hopeful of succeeding in geting on the ballot, despite the difficulty of filling up the nomination papers. Last night, at Hoyle Square, the writer opened up before 7.30, and held the box until after 10 o'clock, afterward selling some books, while Comrade Carney was taking up the literature. This was the best meeting that has been held here this season. More than 400 leaflets were distributed, a number of signatures on the nomination papers secured and twelve books sold.

When questions were being answered a British pure and simpler butted in with a wild holler about the absence of a "label" on the leaflets. He was noing to eat us alive, but like all fools that rush in where angels fear to tread, he did not realize that he was doing a good turn to-us, whom he hoped to scomfit, by increasing both the size of the audience and furnishing an opportunity for the writer to not only dispose of the objector, but to launch into half hour's strenuous expose of the rottenness of the principles of pure and simpledom, the uselessness of its "labels" and the futility and inconsistency of its scabby tactics, as well as explaining the attitude of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance on the trades union ques-

The intense interest with which the large crowd hung upon the words of the speaker, the remarks of approval elicited, such as "That's the stuff!" "Rub it into them!" "You're right, young fellow!" "That's straight goods!" etc., came as a revelation to the writer, considering that this is a pure and simple town. Such experiences should serve to encourage us to keep on "plugging" away, hewing to the line, despite present difficulties, for they are signs of a gradual awakening that augurs well for the future, when the workers shall realize that only in treading the paths pointed out by us lies their hopes of

As stated in a previous communica tion, we succeeded in playing a naughty S. L. P. trick upon "Armory-builder" Carey and his friends last Tuesday When "Jeems" finished his peech, the chairman, a "phrenological" Socialist named Fred Hurst, the proprietor of a retail shoe store, who imestines he can tell how much you are ng to do for the Co-operative Commonwealth by feeling your "bumps," announced that Carey would now answer questions. They felt compelled to to this because, not thinking they, is material interest is the mainspring would be bothered, they had advertised of all human action. Hence we hold that questions would be answered. A somrade from Pawtucket then produced s copy of the "Appeal to Reason" and sked Carey if he agreed with the decscration of "Professor" Untermann printed therein, that it was all right to e with other parties, "providing the Socialist party dictated the nomination." Carey, of course, had to admit that he could not agree with the "Proor" from the West. The "followers" of the "Socialist," alias Social cratic, aggregation at once caught on, and when the writer proceeded to ne unwelcome questions, started to squirm out of direct answers, but to to how! him down in regular Kangaroo

Carey was given a chance to explain his "armory vote," which he did by stating that he was on the finance comnittee of the Haverhill City Compcil. The old shoe factory which had been ed for an armory had been coned by the health authorities. The mish War was on, and there was no ce for the militiamen to drill in uness the old building was renovated or w and more sanitary structure put When the question of an appromittee he stated his position as s "Socialist" in regard to armories and tary matters in general but seeing that armories and the like are here, and we have not as yet the power to abolish them, and the men needing a fit stace to gather in he voted for the appropriation "under protest." (?!)

The springing of another question started the "gang" howling "Sit down!" Shut up!" "You want to disturb our meeting!" etc. The writer then aned that the whole thing could be settled without any further fuss if Carey would accept a challenge to desate, which was then thrown with the to furnish him a hall. Carey reled that he would not debate with us me he couldn't stand the smell, added that he would not debate with men like us, who were scabs, any-

The writer at once stepped in front ge and retorted: "Your real se debate proves you a coward sought to have them enlightened as to

and your assertion about scabs proves you a liar and I herewith brand you before your own audience as both a line and a cowerd, and again ask you to prove that you are not both by accepting a challenge to debate. Do you, who are afraid to defend your position, dar? to play hypocrite before these people? Do you, who boasts of holding a card in the Tobin scab-furnishing Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, dare to throw the epithet of scab at any one?"

Carey ignored the second challenge, and, being given a chance to speak, merely said that the "Socialists" at future meetings should keep "these people" out, whereupon he was asked if he thought all those present were such weaklings as to be afraid of the presence of one or two men in their meet-

The howling of the "bunch" was now vociferous, but the writer, taking advantage of a luil, went in on the "machine gun" principle to inform the audience that his intention was not to create disturbance, but by questions to bring out facts that would prove the hypocritical attitude of the promoters of the meeting, and declared that their present antics proved them a gang of overgrown babies, who knew no other way to avoid the exposure feared than by resorting to baby tacties. That settled it. A couple of us had to retire, and the meeting adjourned inside of five minutes.

The usual "pipe" story of the incident appeared in the next day's papers, a fact which the writer took advantage of to get into the correspondence columns of the Sunday Journal, as the following will show:

"A SOCIALIST EPISODE.

To the Editor of the Sunday Journal: "One reading the report which appeared in the Journal of Wednesday last under the caption, 'Species of Socialism Were Mixed,' would, if uninformed be likely to conclude that the leather-lunged invaders' were somewhat of a rough type, intent upon creating a disturbance at the meeting referred to, which was being held under the auspices of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party.

"In view of the fact that many of the Journal readers interested in noting the progress of events in the Socialist novement have thus been led to inquire into the incident, and the further fact that the writer is known to a considerable number, either personally or by reputation, it behooves the undersigned, who was the person reported as Equipped with, the knowledge of the having been recognized by Mr. Carey. to seek space in your columns to explain the reason why of the occurrence and attempt to remove any misunder standing as to the position of the writer or the Socialist Labor Party, with

ment than were Mr. Carey's attempts

coolly draw that gentleman out, and

prove to his audience that, while mak-

ing a Socialist speech, he was endeav-

oring to induce them to vote for a party

whose history since its inception, after

the failure of the Debs colonization

scheme in 1897, has been one of fusion,

compromise and attemps to be all

things to all men-catering to the mid-

die class in one place, to the workers

in another, jollying the A. F. of L. in

the East and condemning it to the

American Labor Union in the West,

and vice versa, etc., ad infinitum, ad nauseum. And, by the way it is one

of the 'differences' between the Social-

ist Labor Party and the 'Socialist,' alias

Social Democratic party, that, so far

from making wild, unproved assertions,

as is the habit of the latter, the former

furnishes documentary evidence to

back up its charges as published in the

leaflet, What Is the Difference? which

was distributed to Mr. Carey's audi-

ence. Whatever in the nature of a dis-

turbance, if such it can be called, oc-

curred at the meeting must be attrib-

uted to the desire of the frightened 'So-

cialists,' some of whom are so peculiar-

ly constructed mentally and others so

illy informed that they imagine they

can get out of the woods of capitalism

by following the fusion tactics referred

to, to prevent those truths from becom-

ing known to the strangers present, by

howling down an unwelcome ques-

tioner. That is what compelled the

writer to adopt the 'Gatling gun' meth-

ods of showing those present why he

It is safe to say that in a very short which he is affiliated. time several hundred workers employed "One of the mottoes of the Socialist by the company, having their pockets lined with "all kinds of money" (\$1.89 a day), will be "laid off," that is, on the that in our efforts to abolish the system shelf, and they may have the consolaof private ownership of the means of tion which comes to every workingwealth production, fusion with any of man out of work of saying: "I helped the forces representing the interests build that." As a preliminary, that of the ruling class means confusion; the men might get used to it, the comthat the tactics of the compromises pany shut down its works for three and the opportunist can but result in days, "to afford the public an opporthe ultimate running into the ground of tunity to see the ship." the lightning intended for the demolition of the structure of capitalism. Knowing this, the desire of the writer was not to create any senseless disturbance which would be no more argu-

On Thursday, one of the days set apart for this purpose, large crowds of people, old and young, surged through the extensive plant, from morning till night, the large majority of whom were workingmen, a fact evidenced by the muchinery and the interesting discussions upon this or that mechanism; indeed, it was a genuine surprise to see the size of the army of the unemployed on which the employers may rely in

the hypocritical attitude of Mr. Curey and his party.

"Carey's explanation of why he voted for a \$15,000 armory appropriation at Haverhill and his weak refusal to debate when the writer offered to furnish a hall if he would accept a challenge, are sufficient indications of their assailable position to prove the assertion that the hubbub at the Labor Temple emanated from the 'Socialists' themselves through their dread of being shown up.

"The writer has no desire to attempt to take up your space with a disquisition on Socialist economics or tactics but with your permission will state that all interested can secure literature on the subject at the open-air meeting on the public squares of the city. Incidentally, it may also be mentioned, in conclusion, that any and all persons may appear on Monday night at the old Hoyle Square and ask questions of the writer to their hearts' content, with the ssurance that there will be no crying baby, nor yet any refusal to accept a challenge to debate.

"Sani J. French. "Providence, Oct. 6."

This letter helped to swell our audience last Monday night.

Sam J. French

this the prosperous city of the North-

THE NEBRASKA

Launching With Some Contrasts.

Seattle Wash, Oct. 7 .- Great prep-

arations were made for the launching

of the battleship Nebraska, which was

built at the yards of the Moran Bros.

Invitations to be present were sent

to many Japanese notables, such as

counts, admirals, secretaries, etc., also

to all the United States Government

officials from the President down; in

fact, to every one who, directly or in-

directly, could use their influence for

the prospering of Puget Sound as rep-

resented by Moran Bros. Company,

builders of ships and wholesale exploit-

Seeing, however, that by a "just dis-

crimination" in the distribution of these

souvenirs, they were left with a large

number on their hands, the company

concluded to show their generosity,

their magnanimity, their sense of

'equality," by giving the surplus, which

they did not want, to the wage slaves

who made them and their clas i su-

perfluous idlers and parasites on so-

Wishing to join with this spirit of

generosity" the one of "charity" to

'kill two birds with one stone," as it

were, the company also enclosed in the

envelope which contained the invita-

tion a little leaflet entitled, "Learn How

to Cook," issued by the local Y. W. C.

A. The leaflet was prepared to adver-

tise a school for the "earnest, prac-

tical housekeeper," who, to quote the

words of the ad., "is struggling with

the problem of how to furnish three

palatable, nutritious meals a day at the

prevailing high prices, with perhaps

The capitalists join hands with these

so-called Christian institutes in teach-

ing the workingman's wife how to

conomise, "how to make the cheaper

These exploiters, in their conscien-

tious paternalism, see to it that the

toilers, whose very life blood they are

sucking, like veritable vampires, learn

how to decrease the cost of living, how

to reduce the necessaries of life to the

animal state, and lower; how to accept

or sudden loss of vitality and life

least on which a man can raise a fam-

By (gained through this invaluable

school), the capitalist can proceed to

lower the wages to that level, and con-

sequently increase profits.

cut in wages without any marked

cuts of meat palatable and nutritious

and how to make use of left-overs."

lunches for the husband or sons."

Company, in this city.

ers of labor.

ciety.

Yes workingmen find it hard to believe that wages are declining, and will A Workingman's Thoughts On Her continue to decline, that the army of

the unemployed, some "scabs" and others "tramps," is continually growing, and at such an alarming rate as may well cause the "captains of industry." the cool, sagacious business man, hearing, despite himself, the clamors of the multitude for breadbread of which he and his class have robbed them-to tremble in his modern castle, for Socialism alone can avert the destruction of civilization and a relapse into barbarism. But, in spite of all precaution, the capitalist system is undermining its own foundation, is digging its own grave. The Civic Federations and Citizens' Alliances throughout the counutry are preparing for a mighty conflict, and after they have the reins of government in their hands for the next four years, as, of course, they will have, they intend to teach "Brother Labor" where he belongs, to show him who is the master that owns the earth and who is the slave that owns nothing.

And you workers, degraded, povertystricken by the hand that whips you into line, having tried all the decoys used by masters, such as the labor fakir and the "Socialist" party, will at last believe what we tell you, and ally yourselves with the only party of emancipation, the glorious Socialist Labor

The mighty vessel lies in her cradle, while the busy tollers are putting the final touches to the ways.

At the extreme point of the bow a platform was erected for the "patriclans"-horrible parodies on the word. parvenues who strut about imitating the ways and speech of "society"-with banners flying, and to the sound of various bands they look with a mixture of contempt and triumph on the mass below, who are straining their eyes to see and their ears to catch the words of wisdom which fall from the line of the representatives of a class of parasites, their miserable lackeys in the shape of Mayors, Governors, etc., who couch in fluent language the greatness of the American flag, the grandeur of our institutions," and the "prosperity of our citizens," while paying homage. in well formed phrases, to "the inqustry, integrity and honor of Robert Moran, the builder," who did not build. And the workingmen who did the work go skulking by unnoticed and unknown.

Thus these workers and the rest of their class go year in and year out. toiling, arudging, starving, while their masters, their employers, live in ease and plenty on the products of wage slavery.

The signal is given, the men start o saw, and with a last great heave the ship slides slowly, steadily into the placid waters of the bay, which opens its arms to receive her, amil a prolonged sounding of music, waving of hats and booming of cannon.

While the eches of the Peace Congress in Boston have not as yet ceased to roll across the continent, the mighty, murdering machine of war is precipitated on a probable career of bloodshed, misery and destruction. Such a contrast! And yet, there are contrasts still worse—the employment of women and children, while able-bodied men go idle, the intense suffering and degradation of the workers to the extravagance and elevating influences which the employer can demand as his rightful

And this imposing structure, made by workingmen, plate by plate and rivet by rivet, to form a symmetrical whole, will be manned by others of our class and sent to guard the property which the ruling class has extorted from us, and, perchance, be the instrument of death, the depriver of father, husband or son, the doom to the workers of another land. Thanks! Thanks! O proud and

mighty vessel for the lesson thou hast taught-that we who built you own you not, that we whose labor carries on the world are food for cannon which we have ourselves produced. Arise! arise! ye slumbering host, un-

mask the fakir, crook and traitor who dares to lead you as of old. Step forth, assert your manhood and

strike a blow for liberty, for unity gainst tyranny, by voting for the S. Student Socialist.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Sections in New York State:-We printed a large supply of De Leon lithographs, and have quite a number still on hand. These should all be ordered at once, as they will be worthless after election. They can be used to splendid advantage in advertising Comrade De Leon's meetings. Prices, \$4 per 100, 50 cents per dozen; and 5 cents each.

Send in your orders. New York Labor News Co. CAMPAIGN GROWING

In Massachusetts-Berry Holds Good Meetings.

Brockton, Mass., Oct. 10.-Since my last letter on the campaign in Massachusetts, meetings have been held in Gardner, Worcester and Brockton. Meeting called for North Adams and Fitchburg fell through. They will be held

In North Adams, I found that the notorious labor fakir, scab furnisher and Kangaroo, Frank A. Sieverman, "pull down No. 19", had secured a job as a salesman for the Webber shoe co., and had left Tobin. Why Sieverman left his former employer and quit his old time occupation of hunting up penitentiary graduates for shoe mahufacturers whose workers are on strike, I did not learn. Perhaps he has only changed his methods. It may be just a case of "Different Tactic.'

The bogus Socialists have a few men in North Adams. One of them, a lieutenant of Tobin, by the name of Clark is running for Representative. Another of them, Pat Ryan, will run for anything of benefit to Pat. He is one of that "million good men who left the Socialist Labor Party"-for the good of the party. Pat does not like the Socialist Labor Paty, because in Holyoke, the Section, on one occasion, forced a policeman to resign from the Section or be expelled. That was drawing the class line too close for Pat

Sieverman, Clark and Ryan are birds of a feather who differ only in degree in their work of working the workers, and, unless all signs fail, when the ballots are counted on Nov. 8, another edition of the "Difference" will be in order, and North Adams' will have her chance to become famous or infamous, as you look at it.

In Gardner, the meeting was small. owing to the cold, but those who came stayed to the end and took the literature which was given them. Not a piece was thrown away.

In Worcester, Sunday a rousing meeting was held at which 18 "Burning Question" were sold and 2 yearly subs. for .ne People secured. Besides we gave out a lot of leaflets and made life a burden to the bogus Socialists who were holding a meeting near by. Section Worcester challenged them to a debate on the following resolution:

Resolved, that the Socialist Party is a decoy duck organization set up, and run in the interest of the capitalist class. The bogus Socialists refused to accept and the workingmen had their eyes opened as to the real purpose of that outfit.

They are in a bad way in Worcester. One of their men. Thos. P. Abbott, another of that "million good men" who "left" the S. L. P. because of expulsion for making an indecent proposition, is out advising the workingmen to "cut" the Kang ticket. Abbott says the candidates are mostly small business men which is true. So they are up against it. The Socialist Labor Party said long ago that the bogus Socialists were a middle class party, and Abbott proves it now for Wornester

In Brockton, Monday night, I had them on the broiler from 8 p. m. till midnight. Early in the evening, accompanied by Comrade Deans, of Lynn and O'Fibelly, of Abington, we went to Brockton and with two local men, Kelly and Monette, we held the best meeting ever held in that city. Securing 2 subs. The People and selling about a dozen pamphlets. It was fun to watch the bogus Socialists squirm. They denied their record. Then I went into my grip and took out the proof. When I did that they were fit to be tied. I challenged them as in Worcester, but they refused to accept. They said I abused them, etc. I asked the audience this question: "Does a man abuse another so long as he only states what is true?" The audience responded with a shout "No." I then challenged the Kangs to show a single instance where I had stated what was not true. The clam shell closed and the bogus Socialist were all in it. From the way things went, I am satis-

fled that a Section could be set up here easily. It was an elegant meeting-good audience, good sale of literature, and the Kangs furnished elegant target practice. We shall go there again soon. Michael T. Berry.

CONNECTICUT VOTERS. Any reader of The People in this

State who wishes to vote the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party should at once notify the undersigned, and the ticket for the respective district will be sent. Inasmuch as each party in this State has to furnish its own tickets, but, having at present no organization in the various towns, it must be plain to all our friends and sympathizers that this is the only possible way to enable them to vote our ticket. A. Gierginsky,

136 Governor street, Hartford, Conn.

PLATFORM

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention

Labor Party, July 1904.

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist

assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every

citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system-the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class contlict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production industrial war and social disorder-a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

## COLORADO S. L. P.

Challenges the Democratic Gubernatorial Candidate to Debate-Three Cities Named.

Grand Junction, Col., Oct. 11 .- On the evening of Oct. 5 ex-Governor Alva Adams was billed to speak in Grand Junction, and in order to let him know, that the Socialist Labor Party was still in the fight our Campaign Committee addressed an open letter and challenge to him, of which the following is a copy:

"WILL HE DARE ACCEPT?

"An Open Letter and Challenge to Ex-Governor Alva Adams.

"Dear Sir: As you are a candidate far the office of Governor of this great State of Colorado, and as it is necessary for you to receive the support of the working class of this State if you are to be elected, we hold that it is your duty to prove to the working class that you and the party to which you belong, the Democratic party, represents the best interests of that class and without such proof you have no

"In order to bring this question fairly and squarely before the people, and enable you to prove, if you can, that you are entitled to the support of the working class, we have decided to challenge you to meet a member of the Socialist Labor Party in three joint debates on the following questions:

right to want or expect the support of

the working class of this State.

"Resolved, That the Democratic and Republican parties are alike diametrically opposed to the best interests of the working class.'

"The Socialist Labor Party debater to take the affirmative side of the ques-

"The debate to be held in Grand Junction, Pueblo and Denver.

"In order to secure the halls for holding the meetings and provide time for advertising the same, we would suggest the last week in October as the proper time for holding said debate and we further agree that if you will

permit us to name the dates for held-

halls and be to all the expense of advertising said meetings.

"Now, Mr. Adams, if you can prove that the Democratic party is not like the Republican party, you can win the debate; or if you can prove that the Democratic party is not diametrically opposed to the best interests of the working class, you will be able to win

the debate. "On the other hand, if you are unable to refute these claims, you would lose the debate, and should lose the support of every workingman in the

"How can you ask, want or expect any member of the working class to support you and your position at the ballot box unless you consent to defend your own position in a joint debate?

"To refuse to debate will be admitclaim.

"Hoping that you will accept this challenge at once, we are yours for the

The Socialist Labor Party Campaign Committee, by S. B. Hutchinson, Chairman.

"Address 537 Main street."

Early in the evening-some little time before the speaking-we mailed Adams one, with a special delivery stamp on it. Then we took great care to supply all who atended his meeting with one of the folders, including the ev-Governor himself.

At the close of the meeting a leading Democrat took Comrade J. U. Billings up and introduced him to Adams, and while they were shaking hands Billings asked him (Adams), if he was going to accept our challenge. Mr. Adams replied to the effect that he would have to consider it, but of course that will take him until after the elec-S. B. Hutchinson.

DE LEON, IN CLEVELAND.

Section Cleveland, S. L. P., will wind up the campaign with a grand rally and mass meeting at Germania Hall, Erie street, between Central and Woodland avenues, on Tuesday evening, November . Meeting will be opened at 8 o'clock. All readers of The People are cordially invited to attend and bring their friends.

If you receive a sample copy of this ing said debates we will provide the paper it is an invitation to subscribe.

#### Weekly People

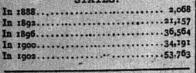
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SOCIALIST	VOTE IN TE	E UNITE
age to	STATES:	
In 1888		2,06
		Design Design and American





SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY NOMINA-TIONS.

For President: CHARLES HUNTER CORREGAN Printer

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

For Vice-President: WILLIAM WESLEY COX Miner

COLLINSVILLE, ILLINOIS.

Whatever can be known of earth we Snecred Europe's wise men, in their

snail shells curled; No! said one man in Genos, and that

Out of the darkness summoned this

Who is it will not dare himself to trust? Who is it that hath not strength to stand alone? Who is it thwarts and bilks the inward

He and his works, like sand from earth

Men of a thousand shifts and wiles look See one straightforward conscience put

To win a world; see the obedient

By bravery's simple gravitation drawn! -Lowell

#### "MILLENNIUM-TO-MORROW" MEN.

Whenever the Democratic and Republican politicians find themselves disarm ed of one after another of their supposed scientific and political economic wespons against the Socialist Labor Party, they forthwith seek refuge behind clouds. Clouds being vaporous, intangible, they imagine themselves unexposable. If to the clouds can be added a touch of religious mysticism, the capitalist politician on flight believes himself in safe asylum. Such a cloud-asylum is the charge against the Socialists that they are "millennium-to-morrow" men. Whatever other clouds may do for other refugees, the "millennium-to-morrow" cloud fails to do for our Republican and Democratic politicians.

"millennium-to-morrow" slogancharge implies two things. First, it implies that the millennium is a good thing; scondly, it implies that the millennium for granted, for the sake of the argument, that what the Socialist Labor Party is after is the "millennium", it that the millennium slogancharge is no cloud of safety but a shower of fire upon the capitalist elements who

What is the posture that these elements throw themselves into by making the "millenium-to-morrow" men charge against Socialism? It is the posture of refusing to take a hand in helping along the advent of a thing that they themselves admit is good! Nay, their posture is worse. Their real posture is to reto postpone the day of its realization. In other words, their slogan-charge is a

self-conviction in their mouths.

Every man who knows what he i talking about knows that the Socialist Labor Party is aiming at a pre-eminently practical thing. Indeed the Socialist Reblic will savor of millennial condition to the millions upon millions of wage slaves now plundered of their wealth by the capitalist class-the class that has every interest in continuing the, to them, it millennium of affluent idleness.

The Millennium of Labor's deliverance, and Day of Judgement of Capitalism. will not come over night. It has to be labored and struggled for. It has to be reached inch by inch. The sooner the hand is placed to the plow the sooner will we be there. Every vote cast for that day. Let the hammer blows rain thick and fast.

END.

The "Miners Magazine," published in Denver, Colo., bears under its name the information that it is "published weekly BY the Western Federation of Miners. This means that it is the official organ of the body and as such both its mouthpiece and instructor. The further cirumstance that the paper has reached the sixty-sixth number of its fourth volume is an evidence that it is not an upstart, wild cat affair. It is fair to take it as an illustration of the standard of education it imparts to workingmen in these days of general confusion when the most important thing to do is to aid the workingman in picking out his way through the tangle.

The organization of the Western Federation of Miners is going through an unparalleled experience in the class struggle. The experience is unparalleled both by reason of its vigor and the length of the crisis; it is also exceptional by reason of the widespread attention that it has called upon itself. Courts have been disbanded by the threat of the halter made by a military commander; men have been deported without warrant or process of law; mines peacefully at work have been ordered elosed by the same military commander, who ! is a private employe of a competing

cine; in short, all the guarantees of the v have been walked over rough-shodwith the knowledge and consent of Government. Nor is this all. V. hile this struggle of a class, the Cap-

italist Class, has been against another

class, the Working Class, a sub-struggle, the struggle between competing divisions of the Capitalist Class itself for the mastery of the public powers, set in at its stated time-the elections. Each set of capitalists strives for political power. What political power in the hands of either means, experience has established. It means a change of opportunities for the set that wins, with no change whatever for the Working Class. This substruggle being on, both subdivisions of the Capitalist Class are seen to indulge in their usual practice of pretending to be animated with a Law and Order love

the situation in Colorado is forcing upon

the workingmen an object lesson of

priceless value. It is this: That all

the claims of friendship for the workers

and of hostility towards the "crimes"

of the party in power are false pre-

tences. The object lesson lies in the

Democratic nominee for Governor-the

man set up as the embodiment of the

contrary of all that Peabody is blamed

for. The Democratic nominee is Alva

Adams. The gentleman is no unknown

while in office WAS HIMSELF CON-

TASK OF PUTTING DOWN THE JUST

ASPIRATIONS OF LABOR and PER-

FORMED HIS TASK LIKE A LITTLE

have acted. The nomination of Alva

Adams is an object lesson furnished by

the capitalist class to the workers of

Colorado, the miners in particular. It

thing with one eye, and winking some-

to capitalism that it need not fear. How

does the "Miners Magazine" use the ob-

29 it speaks in these words of the Demo

cratic convention and of its nominee for

"The greatest work of the convention

resolved itself upon the selection of a

candidate for governor. The Demo-

eratic party in all probability, in the

selection of Hon. Alva Adams of Pueblo.

nominated the strongest man in the

ranks of the party. Alva Adams has

been clothed upon two occasions with the

highest honor in the gift of the people

"During his two terms of office, as

chief executive of the State, he dis-

charged his duties in a manner that has

made him the idol of his party, and now,

when the clouds of disaster have

shadowed with gloom the bosom of the

Centennial State, the party has turned

to him as the Moses to lead them back

from the darkness into the light of peace.

State, as a humanitarian and as a gover-

or of a great commonwealth, stands a

high above Peabody as the giant Califor-

nia pine above the scrubby oak. They

are no more to be compared with each

other than the Bengal tiger and the pole-

cat. Adams can listen to reason, and

"The election of Peabody means more

the people of Colorado.

"Adams as a man, as an upholder of

Governor:

New York City. for the Working Class; and, as usually, the capitalist subdivision that is our and would like to come in is full of de nunciation against the acts of the one that is in and wishes to continue in Savings Banks. We must decline. power. But at this point of the game

All he has to do is to distribute his cash among ten savings banks in order to quantity in Colorado. Alva Adams has twice been Governor of Colorado, and What one capitalist can, others can also; and they do. Moreover, it is the capital FRONTED WITH THE CAPITALIST ist, and not the workingman, who is the MAN-he acted just as Peabody would proved machinery that Labor, mental and physical, produces but is plundered of shows the Capitalist Class pretending one an-upheld capitalist system of wage slavthing else with the other. It is a pledge brought into operation, instead of being ject lesson thus furnished free, gratis and for nothing? Let the paper speak and simultaneously intensifying the work

our working class tells. I have so far reasoned under the assumption, for the the sake of argument, that, along with capitalists, workingmen are to a large extent depositors in savings banks. To the extent that workingmen ARE depositors, the savings banks are an ironical scourge to their class. In what way? It is indicated above in the passage that shows the purposes to which the moneys collected in savings banks are put. They bring privately owned improved machinery into the shop and thus displace Labor and intensifies the workers' toil. The workingman depositor may get his interesta trifle on the trifling deposit which, at best, he is able to make. But for that trifle of an interest, a veritable lure, he has to pay through the nose, as just shown. The privately owned improved machinery either knocks him out of work, or consumes so much more of his

the law and the constitution of the Finally, we disagree with you in toto that the savings banks are patronized mainly by the working class. The claim has been made by the capitalist class through their political and official statisticians, and the plutogogues have repeated the claim. The claim is false. has room in his make-up to take into It has again and again been proven in consideration every question that affects these columns with the figures of the number of workingmen taken from the Census, that the overwhelming majority of the conflict that has disgraced Coloof the depositors (assuming, an assumprado and made this State the Siberia tion that, as you know works in your

THE TIME FOR TWADDLE IS AT means the relegation of a political tool, who has served his masters well, but his defeat-will mean that the people have as yet some reverence for the constitution and the laws of the State."

> Adams "a man of character!" Adams "discharged his duties" well! Adams expected "to lead from darkness into the light of peace!" Adams "a humanitarian!" Adams a man who "listens to reason!" And so forth!

> It matters not what Socialistic phrases and theories the "Miners Magazine" indulges in. Its practice is of the old stamp. It is the old practice of pure and simpledom, tried before and the track of which is reddened with Labor's blood, strewn with wreckage. It is the practice of personal revenges, hitting one foe by setting up another. It is the practice which, in the common, even vulgar parlance, relegates labor to the role of being "played for a sucker."

He is untrue to his ministry in the camp of Labor who helps to perpetuate the sense of weakness in the Working Class. Labor's battles can be fought only by itself. Labor's triumph can be brought about only by the victory of its own, never by the victory of the Capitalist Class candidates.

For no capitalist candidate has the Socialist Labor Party, or any organ of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. one word of praise. The tried ones have all proved true to their class alone; the untried ones cannot do otherwise. Their victory must ever spell D-E-F-E-A-T to Labor. This is the secret of the class struggle.

Unconfused by the conflict of theory and practice, every workingman in Colorado whose path has been illumined by the beacon of the Socialist Labor Party will cast his gubernatorial vote for I. A. Knight, and throughout the country all such workingmen will cast their Presidential vote for Corregan and Cox.

Is it not high time for pure and simple twaddle to cease! ?

AN OPEN LETTER.

Mr. Wm., H. S. Wood, President The Bowery Savings Bank,

Dear Sir:-This paper is in receipt of our circular soliciting our support for the repeal of the franchchise tax on

In the first place we can not accept your conclusion that "capitalists are prevented by law from benefiting by savings banks." The law "forbidding any depositor having more than \$3,000 in any one savings bank" is no proof of your claim. A man with \$30,000 can, as you will allow us to remind you, derive full benefit by savings banks as a depositor. come within the provision of the law. real beneficiary of savings banks. The amounts there gathered are rendered disposable to the large capitalist interests, who by borrowing, are furnished with the cash wherewith to appropriate imunder the existing Democratic-Republicery. And the improved machinery, thus what it would be under the Socialist system, a source of blessing to the race, becomes a scourge by displacing Labor that means the increased mortality of

life-tissue that he is the positive loser.

of America. The defeat of Peabody favor, that each "deposit" means a sep-

arate "depositor") are not, and can not be workingmen, that is wage-earners.

For all these reasons we must decline to join the crusade Posinst the tax on savings banks. The subject is one that deeply, we admit, concerns the capitalist class. In no way does it concern the working class. This paper, being the organ of the Socialist Labor Party, has neither time nor taste itself to act as a cats-paw to rake the hot chestnuts out of the fire for the class that sufficiently plunders the working class; nor will the paper do aught to lure workingmen to so ignoble a task.

Yours, etc. ED. DAILY PEOPLE.

#### 'TIS SO EVERYWHERE.

The below letter, one of many similar ones, sheds many a ray of light upon many a path that leads to the capitalist Waterloo, the triumph of the Socialist Labor Party and all that it stands

Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 4, 1904. To the Editor of the Daily People:

I was discussing the difference between the two Socialist parties with a gentleman, when I found out that he had not even heard of the S. L. P. When I had finished telling him the difference, he said that he would write to the "Appeal to Reason," and ask them who this S. L. P. party was. The following clipping from the "Appeal" of October 1, then came as the supposed answer:

"The capitalists find that the more they fight the Socialist party the more it grows. Hence they find it beneficial to their cause to support a fake Socialist party-the so-called Socialist Labor Party. In Europe they support what they call the Christian Socialist party to fight the workingman's party. Workers on the Appeal are flooded with fake pamphlets and papers issued by the "Socialist Labor Party." Capitalism is as cunning as a snake. Don't be disturbed by any diversion. It will fool but few. The returns this election will show that the Socialist Labor Party cast all its votes for Roosevelt or Parker. It exsts in the interest of capitalism.'

This gentleman has now subscribed for the Weekly People, and told me he would send for a bundle of Weeklies. He was formerly a hard worker for the

S. P., Yours for the S. L. P., G. Stevens.

One of the rays of light is thrown upon the fact of the intellectual and moral spinelessness of the bogus Socialist editors. The "Appeal's" answer displays the recklessness of the habitual calimniator, a recklessness that is not even relieved with originality or brightness. It is a ray of light upon which of the wo parties indulges in mud-throwing.

It emphasizes a difference. Another of the rays of light is thrown spon the fact, often adduced in these columns, that directly and indirectly the bogus Socialist party is a horse ridden by the S. L. P. The horse is a wild mustang; fain would it throw the rider; when it owns it does not mean to convey the rider on his errand; nevertheless it does. Despite itself, it prepares the temperature and soil for the rider's seed. It cannot help advertising him; and even when, as in this case, it positively seeks to block the rider, the very stupidity of its method, counteracts its acts and opens a way for the horseman of the S L P.

"Git up, horsey!"-so said we once before. Git up horsey!-so say we

Again the militia issue has broken out in the unions, this time in California. The "Socialists", alias Social Democrats will join in the hue and cry that will result. At the same time they will have the brazen audacity to keep in their midst James F. Carey, who voted \$15,000 for an armory when a member of the Haverhill council. Such a thing as consistency or decency is no bar to this party's working class pretensions.

The private car companies monopoly Labor Party ticket. now being investigated by the Interstate Commerce Commission-wherein does it differ from other monopolies? It has a which, when completed, will be the finest strategic hold on the railroads, the othhostelry in the world. This hotel will er monopolies have a hold on all the be frequented by the wealthy pork packthings that are not comprised in transers, who compel their \$7.20 a week wage portation. The necessity for the abolislaves to live in the miserable hovels of tion of these monopolies is as great as Packington. In this respect it will once is the necessity for the abolition of the more afford a means of contrasting the private car companies monopoly. But wealth of the capitalist with the degrave may rest assured that none of them dation of the wage workers under capwill be affected as long as capitalism italism. As such this hotel will prove continues to prevail. The only remedy an invaluable object lesson. for the monopoly trouble, of all kinds,

tion riot near Cork, Ireland. What a The anthracite miners' wages are retime there would be in New York City, ported increased again. No mention is if there was a riot attending every one made however, of the counter-inof its 66,000 evictions! We speak of the crease in rent etc. made by the com-"evictions in Ireland", but they are not panies, which offset the wage increases. as numerous as those of this city!

The Commonwealth Tobacco Co., or ganized "to bust the trust" is in the hands of a receiver-bankrupt! Enough

## Flash-Lights of the Amsterdam Congress

[Rather than try to give a condensed "hash." Plechanoff brilliantly characreport of the Amsterdam Congress and of what I saw of the European Movement in general, I shall present a series of articles under the above general head, subdivided under special heads. This flash-light method will be on the whole better. It will deal in detail with persons and things; and the flash-lights will, in the end, be seen to run into one another and portray the scene more effectively .- DANIEL DE LEON.]

IV. VICTOR ADLER. A strange sensation comes over one

when Adler speaks. He is a good speaker; he is an elegant speaker; he arrests the attention of his audience from the start, and keeps it to the finish, untired. One almost wishes to hear more. He spoke repeatedly in the committee. On one occasion he rose to submit a document, and started saying: "I'm not going to speake only an explanation." Bebel thereupon called out to him banteringly: "Well, Victor, it must have pained you greatly to make the promise that you would not speak!" I leaned over to Kautsky, who sat just behind me, and asked him whether Adler was so fond of hearing himself talk? Kautsky answered with the neat epigram: "Whoever speaks well likes to speak." Indeed. Adler speaks well. He spoke often; yet, often tho' he spoke, he never said a foolish thing. Taken separately, in and by themselves, his sentences were weighted with wisdom. Nevertheless, taken connectedly, as speeches, in the place where and from the person by whom they were uttered, they were absurd-as absurd as a beautiful fish out of water, or a fine man under water. The finest of fishes is a corpse out of water, and so is the finest of men under. They are out of the conditions for their existence. In the council of war of Socialism, and in the mouth of the presumptive leader of a revolutionary movement in a great country like Austria, the nice balancing of pros and cons, the scrupulous scanning for possible evil in what seems good, and of possible good in what

china-shop, the latter a mill-stone around the neck. I mean neither to flatter nor insult when I say that Adler is a Montaigne out of season. Montaigne, admittedly the philosopher whose thoughts, more than any other's, have been absorbed by the thinking portion of the world, had for his emblem a nicely balanced pair of scales, and for motto: "Que scay ie?" (What do I know, after all?). Every time Adler spoke, methought I saw Montaigne's emblem quivering over his head, with Montaigne's motto resplendent at its base. Rosa Luxemburg styled Adler's reasoning "sausage," what in America would be called himself.

vorable to capitalism. None of

Chicago is to have a \$10,000,000 hotel.

From London, comes news of an evic-

Watch the label on your paper. That

will tell you when your subscription ex-

pires. First number indicates the month,

second, the day, third the year.

seems evil, the doubting and ponder-

ing-all that sort of thing is strangely

out of place, downright absurd, how-

ever inestimable it may be in the phil-

osopher's closet. It savors of the

piping thoughts of peace, not of the

rough thoughts of war. It savors of

contemplative ease, not of action. The

law of revolution is motion. Motion

implies not necessarily hastiness: con-

templation necessarily implies inac-

tivity. As absurd as the revolutionist

would be in a seance of philosophers,

so absurd is the philosopher in a coun-

cil of war. The former is a bull in a

A capitalist contemporary remarks: The capitalist newspapers are busy drawing up estimates of the probable "It is to be hoped the Weinseimer case outcome of the national and State elecis the last walking delegate lesson ortions. All these "outlooks" are very faganized labor shall require to complete its education." This hope is futile. It evince the slightest apprehension that fails to recognize that Capitalism, the the workingmen will vote for their own class interests. It's time that the worksource of all blackmail and bribery, will ingmen set to thinking for themselves, continue in existence, even after Weinand gave the pre-election calculations of seimer's conviction. the politicians a decided jolt, by voting the ticket of their class-the Socialist

Stone of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has joined the Civic Federation, though late Chief Arthur refused to do so, must not be taken to mean that he is more progressive than his predecessor, as in all likelihood it only indicates that he is more subservient, if such a thing is possible.

The story from Pittsburg that the steel trust has trapped the small indeorders at low rates, while preparing to advance the price of raw material to them, illustrates most effectively the grip which the trusts have on the middle class of the country. Many are the shouts about the growth of middle class competition against the trusts, but this competition, as herein shown, is a com petition that is dependent on trust tolerance. When, through economic necessity, that is no longer profitable or possible, the trust can wipe out that competition with ease.

terized it as the "theory of systematic doubt." Those who recall the witty, tho' often somewhat coarse, stories about General Geo. B. McClellan that sprang up during the Civil War, as the result of his Montaigne-like attitude in the field, may form a conception of Adler or the Socialist breastworks. The Adler-Vandervelde proposed resolution fittingly bears Adler's name as the first. What the Vandervelde contribution thereto meant I shall indicate when I come to Vandervelde himself. The document bore Adler's stamp in its paralytic contemplativeness. Though not strictly germane to the

subject of Adler, yet neither wholly disconnected therefrom, incidental mention may here be made, as food for thought, that fraught with significance is the circumstance of such a resolution-presented, moreover, after full four years of Jauresist exhibition -being able to muster up such strong support at the Congress as to be defeated only by a tie vote. Nor is this other circumstance lacking of significance in the premises:-The International Bureau had declined to recognize the Socialist Labor Party of Aus tralia, whose credentials I carried; it declined the recognition, despite that party's 25,000 votes; it declined the recognition on the ground that Australia was "a colony and part of the British Empire": and it decided to postpone action upon the matter until the British delegation's views were obtained, myself notified thereof and the matter then taken up anew by the Bureau with fuller light. Now, then, despite all this: despite the credentials of the Australian S. L. P. were laid upon the table on the ground that Australia was a "colony and part of the British Empire," and as such, prima faciedly not entitled to separate recognition: despite any notification reaching me or action to the contrary being taken by the Bureau; despite all that, the very next day, what spectacle was that seen at the Congress? -the "colony and part of the British Empire," Australia, had a separate seat on the floor with a member of the British delegation, Mr. Claude Thompson, as the lone representative! And he cast the two votes of Australia (every nationality casts two) for, what resolution?, FOR THE ADLER-VAN-DERVELDE RESOLUTION! Thus the two votes of Australia, manufactured in that manner, gave the resolution a chance; they came within an ace of triumphantly carrying the resolution over the stile. All comment is unnecessary either as to what had happened behind curtains, or what influences were at work. Returning to Adler, talented tho

such a man is, his style of talent tells several tales on the movement that can evolute him to its head. The first of these tales is that the Austrian movement still vacillates on infant legs; the second, that the leader of the Austrian movement is still to anpear. When he appears when the current of the Austrian movement shall have gained steadiness of course, among the first of its acts will be to sweep the vacillating, the philosophic Adler aside. And when that day comes probably no historian or philosopher will weigh the pros and cons of the removal with a more scrupulously judicial mind than will Victor Adler

The fact that Grand Chief Warren

pendents by permitting them to book



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN-I'm going to drop politics.

UNCLE SAM-That might not be ? bad idea, provided the political issues

too, dropped you. B. J.-Well, I won't let them interere with my business.

U. S.-What is your business?

B. J.-I have a little grocery store. U. S .- And you imagine you could run that uninterfered with, if you in-

terfere with nobody? B. J.-Why, of course!

U. S .- Can you get along without customers? B. J.-How foolish you talk. Of

course I need customers. U. S.-Now, suppose that the employers of your customers reduce wages, will the workers have as much to expends in

B. J. (with an angry look that tells I have been there")-No!

U. S .- Can you prevent it? B. L-Not

U. S .- And, consequently, the loss of revenue of the men will interfere with

groceries as before?

your business, ch? B. J. bites his lips. U. S .- You know that the machine displaces workmen, don't you?

B. J .-- Yes.

U. S .- Every new machine puts out workmen, and every improvement puts out some more, eh?

B. J.-Yes.

U. S .- Now, suppose the employers of your customers get new machines, what becomes of customers whom those machines displace? Will they have any money to buy groceries from you?

B. J. (angrier still)-No, they won't! U .S .- Consequently, the conduct of the employers interferes with your busi-

B. J. grows quite red in the face. 1 U. S.—But that's not all. Have you not heard of the "department store"?

B. J. (walking backward and forward, impatiently)-Have I heard of themheard of them? By Jericho! I've heard of them and felt them, too!

U. S .- These larger capitalist concerns are more attractive than the lit-

tle ones? B. J.-If that were all! They can afford to sell so much cheaper; and they

filch our customers away. U. S .- Just so. These larger concentrations of capital interfere with your

B. J .- Yes! Yes! Yes!

U. S .- Whether you will or no?

B. L.-Yes, will I or nil I.

U. S .- Thus, you see, my good man, . that there is no such thing as running away from or dropping the political issues of the day or turning your back apon them. They won't drop you, They will hold you fast. What good does it do you to run away, if they can and do

B. J.-Now, what is a man to do?

U. S .- Even a rat pursued turns to bay, and shall man do less? B. J.-What good will turning at bay

U. S.-The good that fighting always does. It settles the question. No question is ever settled until it is settled

right. The fight will and must continue until the right cause prevails.

B. J.—But who is to tell who is right? U. S .- The prevailing, finally prevail-

ing, one always is the right cause. B I -And in the meantime? U. S.-Every one should fight as hard

as he knows how for what he considers the right thing.

B. J.-Well, I for one don't know which of all these is right.

U. S .- And yet it is as easy as rolling off a log. B. J .- I find it d---n hard.

U. S.-Look you here. Is it to your interest to live or to starve? B. J.-Why, of course, to live.

U. S .- Is life becoming easier of harder?

B. J.-Harder, by thunder! U. S .- What makes it harder for you! B. I.-The inability of the people to

buy as much as before. U. S .- And what makes that harder? B. J.-I'm stumped.

U. S .- Do you not realize that the (Continued on page 6.)

THE VECTOR TO APPEAL IN PITTY UPER AN ASSUME AND ADDRESS. NOT CHEST OFFICE VIEW TROOPINGS.

AND GAYLORD.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Section Milwaukee of the Socialist Labor Party held an agitation meeting on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at Lipp's Hall, the Party's beadquarters. Comrades Cox and Minkley were the speakers. Our candidate for Vive President is a typical S. L. P. man, typical because he dares to expose the rottenness of the capitalist system without gloves, and at the same time eloquently expounds the prin ciples and tactics that alone can withstand the tempest of capitalism, and finally subdue it.

Minkley, our standard bearer for Governor, followed Cox. Comrade Minkley spoke in English, and in his address laid particular stress upon the fact that Social Democrats and the La Follette faction of the Republican party had entered into a deal-the Social Demorats, through their gubernatorial can-didate, Arnold, aiding La Follette, as was done by a signed declaration in an afternoon paper, and the Social Democratse therefore getting in return the votes of the La Follette Republicans in the 4th and 5th congressional districts. Gaylord and Berger are the candidates

Very promising, isn't it! Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 9.

USED HIS BRAINS, SAW, UNDER-STOOD, AND GOT OUT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-The following are a few facts which I would like phlished in The People. During June last I applied for member ship in the "Socialist" party and was admitted. About that time Local Omaha, of that party, proclaimed its opposition to the "Socialist" party platform. It appeared strange to me, that the only paper which printed that proclamation was the Socialist Labor Party official argan, The People, under the title "S. L. P. Straight Goods." But since then I have been reading, and now know the reason: The "Socialist" party papers are privately owned and their editors wrote

In August I happened to be in Sieux City, Iowa, and picked up a copy of the Weekly People and in it saw and read the S. L. T. national platform which I heartily endorse.

A few days ago I heard George E. Bigelow spouting from the rear end of wagon. Imagine my disgust at hearing this ex preacher taking Utopian Soetc. When he finished I asked permission of the chairman to speak and ripped up his arguments in short time, which was easy.

At their next business meeting to which I was invited, I was asked to speak. I consented and the following Sunday addressed a meeting of about 200 people. Everything went well until another business meeting, when they re-primanded me for my bitterness to, and criticism of, the middle class. The quorum consisted of a contractor, an exploiter, if you please, who pays the tent for the hall in which they meet, a musician in a bawdy house, the president of the Painters' Union, a lady and

one other. That went well. I then migrated to Minneapolis, where I met a Mr. O'Hare, who was peddling has fallen to most of us, therefore, proba book, written by his wife but not endorsed by the "Socialist" party, and issing the hat around. Next I heard Wilke, of the S. L. P.

peak. The Kangs, as I will from now call them (I believe in calling everything by its rightful name), butted in and, say-Wilke trimmed them good and proper. Just after I read an account in their official organ in this State, warning the public against the old party poli-ticians who dominate the Public Own-ership party, as the "Socialist" party

Next I heard Cox debate with one Hickey. Of course, Cox won. Hickey wiolated the rules of debate at the very start. Then I read the constitution of the S. L. P., the report of the Tenth National Convention and a few copies

of The Prople. That settled it.

After being a member of a "party" with three or four different na erent platform in every State, and syndicate of street fakirs and propri letor of privately owned papers, I have arrived at this conclusion: That the So calist Labor Party is the only political party for a class conscious wage slave upport with membership, dues and

I have duly tendered my resignation "Socialist" party's Local Omaha nd waiting for an answer acknowledg-

thy's handquarters to get a copy of

When I went to the Po

HA FOLLETTE TO HELP BERGER their official organ, last edition, which contained an article charging Morgan, Steadman, and Gaylord, of Chicago, with being old party politicians and grafters, I asked them about these charges. They replied that Ford, editor of "The Referendum," as the sheet is called, is crazy. "Why have you got a crazy man on your ticket?" I asked. I still await an

It seems queer to me that the members of the "Socialist" party in Omaha, should continue to support-with their membership—a party whose official organs re-fuse to print their manifests on the Chicago platform, which platform I have repudiated long since and which manifesto only appeared, as before mentioned, in The People, thereby proving to me that said paper is the only Socialist paper in

O'Hare is still here peddling books written by his wife and passing the

Hoping to have said enough to convince any ordinary wage slave that the Socialist Labor Party is his party, Fraternally yours,

W. L. Haley. Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 6.

CORREGAN IN DETROIT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-On Wednesday, October 5, Comrade Corregan addressed an audience of 900 men at Arbeiter Hall in Detroit. For two straight hours he held his audience spellbound, with as clear and clean cut a presentation of Socialism as ever was eard in the City of the Straits. The man is certainly a master of his subject and unlike many speakers he shows plainly that he has reached the scientific conclusion of the logic of the Socialist doctrine he tries to impress on others. So simple is the man's language that the smallest child who has any knowledge of his mother tongue can understand him. His doctrine is still simpler, and, moreover, just. "The right to work and the full fruits of our labor," is all that he demanded and surely no sane man will

Bringing the X-ray of common horse ense to bear upon the present existing conditions, Corregan exposed the whole sale robbery exercised by the capitalists and their parasite predecessors through the various stages of society. He showed the gloomy prospects for the workingman unless he rises like "a man" and demand what is most justly his.

"He who produces the wealth should ntrol what he produces and not only control, but own, what the labor of his brain and brawn, has brought forth," claimed Corregan. This seems to be a fair proposition. At least the workingman has a better right to his own production as the capitalist who has stoler the fruits of his labor from him.

Corregan also showed up the bogus Socialist party and their leaders, who were willing to join any of the capitalist parties whenever there was a job in

The following are some of the re marks I heard after the meeting: "Were we to be a little more just and not condemn things as bad which we really know nothing about, we would soon divert our minds of the horrible bugaboo called 'Socialism.'" "That man is pos-sessed of brains and a larger share than ably it would be well to hear the S. L. P. men before we condemn them or their teachings." "I never heard such talk before. Isn't it too bad that the workingman cannot learn more about Socialism," etc.

P. Barnwell. Detroit, Mich., October 7.

PAYS FOR HIS FOLLY.

To the Daily and Weekly People On Friday night, I spoke in Newark, N.

J. The Populist party had its candidate for President speaking about a half block distant. Watson's meeting was brief. The result was a big meeting for us. I began by showing the mission of the political parties. The Republicans and Democrats were shown up in their true colors. Upon reaching the Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, the fun

One Sam Levine of 52 Charlton street. offered five dollars if permission would be given to him to speak for ten min-The offer was accepted, with an nent, to speak fifteen minutes, instead. I informed the audience that the S. L. P. does not accept donations from its enemies, but in a case where it forces the enemy to surrender it is ready to take all it can get.

Levine attempted to work off the same game that the bogus Socialists are working on all around. He said that the S.
L. R. calls the Republicans, Democrats,
Social Democrats and union men fakirs and corruptionists. "Is it possible," said he, "that all are dishonest."

"In a certain city in the State of New York three policemen tried to join the S. L. P., and admission to membership was refused them. The S. L. P. throws its members out, and into the S. D. P. The S. L. P. attacks everybody. I heard Watson speak to-night and I went over and shook hands with him. I told him that I disagree with him in politics, but respect him as a man. The speaker mees the S. D. P. as a fake party; why don't he prove it? The S. D. P. is making progress and what is becoming of

In response I said: "If one lays down rule of ethics he is to be the first to follow it. He tells me to prove. Did he prove a single fact? He tells you that we call all the Republicans, Democrats, Social Democrats and union men fakirs. Is it not a fact that if the S. L. P. would consider all those fakirs that they would have to close up shop? We refuse admission to policemen. So we do. What would you say if you were a member of he S. L. P. and it had a policeman in its ranks? For instance, a strike breaks out. The chief of police tells the policemen to club the strikers. The S. L. P. tells the police to stand against the capitalist. Whom will the police obey? If they are honest enough to obey (the S. L. P. then the simple reason that they are not members will not make them dishonest. At any rate the S. L. P. is on the safe side. The S. D. P. is always begging. Why, he tells us he shook hands with Watson. Watson stands for capitalism. In that case he is the enemy of Socialism. If, on the other hand, Watson does not know that he is against the working class, then you, as a Socialist, must consider him ignorant. I, for one, find neither pride in shaking hands with my enemy nor with those I consider ignoramuses. I believe in speaking the truth and in acting it. Socialism will not be ushered into existence by hand shakes.

"It is true that the S. L. P. throws fakirs out and you take them in. If ever you spoke the truth you certainly made an admission in our favor. Here is Wilson (I turned to him). Mr. Wilon, you always spouted that Hickey was s fakir. Hickey and you are members of the S. D. P. When you called Hickey fakir did you tell the truth?" (Wil on was dumbfounded; no answer came)

"As for the progress of the parties, admit that you poll a bigger vote. But we know that the S. L. P. owns its Daily and Weekly People. Does your party own its press? Your 'Erie People,' Seattle Socialist,' and 'Coming Nation' are out of existence, while the 'Worker' is running on a deficit of \$41.15 per veek. That's progress, is it not?"

I then read from the A. F. of L. Journal and in black and white proved that the S. D. P. is composed of fakirs and misled working people. I read from the A. L. U. Journal which claims that the Socialist party is committed to "scab herding," etc.

The meeting closed amid applause. Half of the money received from Le vine is donated to the New York County Committee and half to the New Jersey State Committee. New York, October 9. Henry Jager.

HITS ALL THE ENEMIES OF THE WORKERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People: Section Gloversville is getting along fine prospects are good and our members are increasing. The bogus Socialist had the field to themselves for almost two years. They told the people that they were the only Socialist party, and now all at once, frauds and corruptionists. We sent them a challenge, but we have not heard from them up to date. They think they can bluff us, but they will have to get up early to do it. We are doing all in our power to make the De Leon meeting

The Republicans had an Italian speaker here on Oct. 8. Myself and Comrade Viscrosi, an Italian, attended. When the speaker got through, Viscrosi got up and asked the speaker in Italian, to show him where the laboring men got any better wages under the Republican admin istration than under the Democratic one intending to show that so far as the workers are concerned he is robbed alike by both.

The speaker, in answer, went on to tell of the beauties of high tariff. Com-rade Viscrosi, then drew out The Weekly People of Oct. 1, containing the artice "Workers', Prosperity" and started in to read the long list of wage reductions given therein, when the speaker in-terrupted him. But Viscrosi made a good impression, with the result that the he sold six pamphlets, viz., 3 "What Means This Strike?" and 3 "Reform and Revolution." He also created a demand for the Weekly People of Oct. 1.

I think we will have an Italian section up here before the winter is over. We are in for business and tackle them all as they come along!

Three cheers for the S. L. P.

W. H. Reckemyer, Organizer Section Gloversville Gloversville, N. Y., Oct. 9.

DEBS IN SEATTLE.

To The Daily and Weekly People: Debs has been here, and I shall be as brief as possible, in order not to "misuse" too much of our precious paper's space. His coming was advertised all over town with show cards bearing the countenance of the "Working Class Candidate." Point No. 1: Not a word mentioned about which party he represented. On the night of the speech a half-tone cut of Eugene appeared in the Democratic Seattle Times, with front page announcement declaring in large bold-faced headlines, "Debs Does Not Want to Be President." Point No. 2: The platform was decorated with flags of all nations, with the exception of Russia. Point No. 3: On one side banner of Federal Union, on other Paperhangers' Union No. 4. These points are put down to aid the reader in dissecting and analyzing the whole outfit called the Socialist(?)

party. Random extracts from Debs' speech: His party "opposed to fusion" (perhaps), delegates to Socialist (?) convention animated by high and holy principles (undoubtedly). The big crowd applauded boistemously at every witty sally made by their "leader." He appealed to them to "help" the Debs party by electing him to office. In his peroration Debs showed his "freak" nature by appealing to the people's sentiments instead of to their brains, as all class-conscious Socialists do.

We went to the meeting and distributed "The Difference" and "Which Is Right" at the door.

Section Seattle held a Scandinavian meeting on Washington street Thursday night. The writer opened with a brief explanation of aims and objects of S. L. P. and gave way to Comrade S. M. Dehly, who addressed the small but deeply interested audience in Norwegian. Literature was sold. Scandinavian meetings are advertised for Thursday and Sunday evenings, whenever possible.

Our regular meeting was held Saturday night, with Comrade Carlson taking the lead, and giving way to Comrade Monette, who spoke for about one hour to very large, attentive crowd of wageslaves. Comrade Brearcliff closed with a brief talk. Literature to the amount of two dollars was disposed of. Press Committee unable to be present on account of work.

Started out Sunday evening with intention of holding Scandinavian meet ing. Failing of a foreign audience, Comand raked the "capitalist ship" from stem to stern, proving that the S. L. P. is fighting every crook and fakir that comes within reach of its Arm and Hammer. He spoke for almost two hours, exhorting his hearers to deviate from the track of capitalism and follow the road to the Socialist Republic by the only way possible-the Socialist Labor Party.

Forward! the S. L. P.! Strong in our unity, Organized in honesty Of purpose and class-conscious.

Woe to the freak or crook, With his bait and golden hook, When the Arm and Hammer strikes Wielded by the S. L. P. Fraternally,

Press Committee, Section Seattle. Seattle, Wash., Oct. 2.

THE WORKERS ARE ANXIOUS FOR ENLIGHTENMENT.

To The Dally and Weekly People: Our Boston Common meeting last Sunday was opened by the writer pointing out that, while Socialism may be slow in coming, according to some that it was far off, according to others, it still remains a cold-blooded fact that as soon as the comic tragedy called war between the Russian and the Japanese capitalist class for the hide of the Russian and the Japanese working class is over, and many of the latter have passed to the great beyond, as food for cannon, peace will prevail, factories will emigrate to China, machinery will follow, soon the markets of the worldwill be flooded with the products of the 485 million 7 cents a day Chinese wage slaves, forcing the international proletariat down to the level of the Chinese coolie. This is not slow in coming, neither is it far off, and when it does come it will give an impetus to Socialism that will astound the world.

The writer then introduced Comrade Brennan, of Salem Mass., who old crit. icize the present system along the lines of working class lines. As I was busy in other directions in the crowd, I was not able to follow the comrade, but, tudging from the way the crowd swelled, and the stick-to-itiveness of its attention, I should think Brennen made a very good impression. Later on questions were asked, and answered by Comrade Brennan to the satisfaction of the audience, who stayed to the very last in a slight drizzling rain. Five butons, 40 Weekly People and

20 pamphlets were sold, while 2 subscriptions to The Weekly People were secured. It should be obvious that there is no basis for pessimism, but rather for optimism, when the desire

ER-BOX OFF HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

(NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN AMONY-MOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIG-NATURE AND ADDRESS.)

G. P. R., FRESNO, CAL,-The Callifornia delegate Knight to the Republican national convention referred to the whole nation, not to California in uarti-

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G. P., ST. CHARLES, MO .- The most pyramidal impudence, so far to the credit of capitalist false pretences, is its impudence in pretending that Gen. Sherman Bell was an upholder of order in the Cripple Creek district.

W. A. T., CAMDEN, N. J.-Not quite. The capitalist press may do much; it can not do all. Among the things it can not do is to block Socialism. Socialism will invade the world, aided, aye, aided by the resistance of the capitalist press. Is it not a fact that if there were no atmospheric resistance a bullet would lack direction?

S. A., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL .-- 1 The subject of unity will be handled incidentally in the Flash-lights of the Amsterdam Congress under the head of Ferri. 2. Fisher Ames said that the deck of

the ship of monarchy is dry and steady, but may at any time break down; whereas the deck of the ship of demo cracy is always washed by the sea but it does not founder. There is a good deal not yet quite well understood in the latent wisdom of democracy. It was illustrated in the matter of the S. L. P.'s keeping its connection with the International Congress. The delegate whom the Party chose to represent it, favored disconnecting, and so voted on the referendum. The majority having decided against his views, he submitted, accepted the nomination and went. To-day he admits the greater wisdom of the majority, and is glad the vote went as it did. The S. L. P. should remain in touch with what is generally termed the International Socialist Move-

W. L. H., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN .-Letter is in this issue.

P. J. D., BUTTE, MONT .- Shall eventually if not sooner devote our attention to the fine target that Father E. M. Van Aken set up for Socialist bolts. The book is a first class target.

P. G., FRESNO, CAL.-The S. L. P. lemands a moral conduct from its members. The member who scandalizes morality would find it uncomfortable in S. L. P. ranks.

W. G. P. O., PAWTUCKET, R. I.-Look out for the man who has no use for anything but the "useful". By useful they always mean dollars and cents. The ideal is essential to man's happiness. Without the ideal, though chokeful of the useful, he goes on all fours: without the useful, though of the ideal, he is a tail-less kite. Man needs both.

D. R., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The date of the "Milwaukee Journal" containing the praises of the Republican candidate for Governor, La Follette, by Arnold, the Social Democratic candidate for the same office was Thursday, Sept. 22.

elements and cause such a sale of literature. The workers want education.

Louis Ballhaus, Organizer Section Boston. Boston, Mass., Oct. 10.

It is up to us to give it to them.

PASSAIC COUNTY CONTINUES TO

GATHER IN NEW MEMBERS. .. To the Daily and Weekly People:-Last Sunday evening our Section, aided by the Hungarian Socialist Club of Pas-Prospect street, near Main avenue, Passaic. Comrades Butterworth and Eck addressed the meeting. Sixteen books During the meeting, of the speakers

desired to know if he should cease speaking on account of the rain, the chairman said: "I think it wise to stop." A voice in the crowd said: "Go on, a little rain won't hurt you." The meeting was continued till after ten o'clock. One incident is worthy of note: A

mestion was asked as the meeting was djourned, and answered under the shell ter of a tree: "Why don't you have a ticket in Passaic, so a man can vote for the S. L. P.?" The answer was: "The S. L. F. never nominates a candidate for an office who has not been an active member for one year, consequently, there will be no local ticket until Passaic workingmen become members of the Party." The Section held the regular Monday

evening street meeting at Van Houtoh and Main streets. Patterson, this week at which Comrade Sater spoke, He handled the political parties wall. 17 books

D. H., WEST SUPERIOR, WIS.-1 From the reports in The People it appears that there are twenty States with an S. L. P. ticket in the field.

2. The only Southern States with an S. L. P. ticket are Kentucky, Texas and Virginia.

G. H.; UTICA, N. Y .- The letter was published substantially as sent. If you can add anything to the report, do so.

J. H. W., HELENA, MONT .- The vote of what State's Supreme Court?

J. F., NEW YORK-You got it twisted. Alexander Jonas borrowed a sum of money from a fellow member of the Volkszeitung Corporation, named Heinrichs. Jonas failed to pay. Heinrichs sued him. And Jonas' sworn answer to Heinrichs' complaint was that the loan was usurious.

C. M. O'B., NORTH YAKIMA, WASH. In answer we shall speedily re-publish ticket. an article from The People of about five years ago. It was a speech. That point of opportunities was the subject. It is

run. Truth started with short legs, they grow with use. Lie started with is that they wear out with use. Lie. of course, had greatly the advantage at the start. But as the race proceeded its shortening legs caused it to progress of the wealth produced by the workingever slowlier, while as the race proceeded Truth was gaining speed due to its length ening legs. The result was obvious, Lie finally stuck dead fast. While Truth distanced him and left him out of sight. Never worry. The banner of the S. L. P. will wave triumphant at the goal while all its adversaries of different complexions, their legs being worn out, as those of all Lies do, will be stuck fast on the race track. Firmness and seren-

T. W., EVERETT, MASS,-James F. Carey of your State and Mathew Maguire of New Jersey. The former was elected to the municipal council of Haverhill in December, 1897. He proved false to the cause. The latter also elected to a muni cipal office in Paterson, 1805, remained and simple union methods are "soft-hand-

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN-This office is not furnished with a secretary. It has no time to answer letters privately. Correspondents who desire information will have to be satisfied with their chances in the Letter Box.

B. S. W., NEW HAVEN, CT .- It is the same stale, old, political twaddle of the capitalist press of four years ago. They were talking just that way in 1900. One of the papers paragraphed the talk well shortly after election: "One thing the elections have settled. It had been much mooted whether Debs would hurt the Democrats more, or the Republicans. He

for truth is so intence as to defy the were sold and 13 Weekly, People subs.

Regular meeting of Passaic County Section S. L. P. was held last evening. Two new members were admitted and considerable amount of campaign matters attended to besides the regular routine. The Financial Secretary reported that members are paying dues regularly agreed to pay up before next regular meeting. The campaign committee has made arrangements to hold more street saic, held the usual street meeting at meetings weekly during the balance of campaign. At the previous meeting a man was hired to distribute leaflets at factory gates as per N. E. C. circular, i. e., at seven a. m. and one o'clock p. m., as the workmen enter. He reported eight factories visited, twentythree hundred delivered and never before was so few dropped on the street.

The Section also elected a lecture committee, who reported that Helvetia Hall had been secured. The course to begin the first Sunday in January.

A communication was received from the Passaic Hungarian Socialists stating that Comrade De Leon has been secured to deliver a lecture at Opera House, Second street, Passaic, next Sunday, at 3 o'clock. It was decided that our Section meet Sunday, 2 o'clock, at City Hall, here, to take the trolley to Passaic, in a body. We will take along application blanks, as an effort will be made to organize an English speaking branch in Passaic, as the time is believed to be ripe for it. Richard Berdan.

Patterson. N. J., Oct. 12.

hurt neither. He only hurt Debs." History will repeat itself.

5

"TRUE FRIEND", COLUMBUS, O.-Well, here is an instance. Unskilled men in a trade are decoyed into the Union with the lure of getting higher wages if they have a Union Card. Once n the Union, they can get no wages at all. Dow? This way. If the employer har to pay "Union wages" for unskilled work e prefers to pay them to a skilled worker; he then employs only such. Thus the entrance of the unskilled into such a union knocks them out of work, lest they "scab" it, and gives work to the former skilled members who were klic.

reason the "Sun" assails Odell is that the "Sun" is subsidized by Tom Platt Platt and Odell are enemies because both can not be the boss of New York State. That's all. 2. Yes, the "Sun's" support of Roose velt is lukewarm. Some even think it

W. T. BROOKLYN, N. Y.,-1, The

is cattish, and that the "Sun" seeks to knife Odell. The reason is a corollary of the one above. Roosevelt countenanced Platt's overthrow. The reason the "Sun" does not attack Roosevelt the way it attacks Odell, is that Platt must preserve his "regularity" on the national E. S. P., MUNCIE, IND.—Have

read how much solicitude there is for the disposed of fully. Keep a look out for life of Lady Curzon, the daughter of the late Chicago pork-packer Leiter! Is her life more valuable to society than E. B., CHICAGO. ILL.-Did you ever that of the mother of a workingman's hear the fable about the race that Lie children? Hardly. Lady Curzon may die started to run with Truth? The race was and no one would suffer; a workingman's wife, however, can not die without enbut the quality of Truth's legs is that tailing calamity upon her family. Can the latter be given the chance for life long legs, but the quality of Lie's legs that Lady Curzon is getting? No! Why not? Not because Lady Curzon ever performs useful labor, but because she did not and her class sponged up the bulk man's class

> W. W., NEW YORK .- Why should the appearance of a new Socialist party" o confuse you as to disable you from voting? If you have been dealing with a grocer of long standing, and presently another sets up his sign, would that confuse you as to where to get you provisions? Would you therefore at down and starve? Would you not understand that the second fellow's purpose is to injure the first?

> T. F., PHILADELPHIA, PA .- Do not the Brimble serial, now going through these columns on the Colorado outraget answer the question? The soft-handed surgeon makes stinking wounds. If pure ed", are not the wounds that it tends ever developed into broadening sores? Such questions as you put might have been pardonable fifteen years ago. They are not in this year of grace 1904.

> D. S. F., CHICAGO, ILL,-Well, without going to quite such lengths, it is safe to say that Mr. A. M. Simons Editor, is not a man of a well balancer

T. O'R., ROCHESTER, N. Y .- 1. You must be a very recent reader of The People. The reason Frank Sieverman of your town is called "Pull Down No. 19" is that about three years ago, when he was running for Alderman on the Social Democratic ticket, he announced a meeting at which he was to speak on "What a Social Democratic Alderman Can Do." What he said was to show the work ingmen how they could scratch the Social Democratic ticket. The voting machine being in use in Rochester, and the candidates numbered on the machine, his number was 19. He explained how they should pull down the crank at No. 19 and then vote as they pleased, instead also that nearly all the delinquents have of instructing them to vote the straight

> 2. The Daily People is now in its fifth year. Was started July 1, 1900.

L. K., PHILADELPIA, PA., D. A. G., RONDOUT, N. Y., G. H., PITTSBURG, PA., Y. N., LONDON ENG., E. R. M. SCHENECTADY, N. Y.; D.O. B., DAL-LAS, TEX.; C. T., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; O. M. J., OAKLAND, CAL.; W. W., LOS ANGELES, CAL.: T. W., DAYTON, O.: T. R. P. BOSTON, MASS.: B. Y., NEW YORK; F. J. B., BOSTON, MASS.; F. D. W., CENTRAL FALLS, N. Y.; F. R. G., NEWARK, N.J.; B. Q., MILWAU-KEE, WIS.: S. F. FITCHBURG MASS. O. T., KECKUK, IA.; B. B., ST. LOIES, MO.; A. S., JERSEY CITY, N. J.; A S. D., FINLAY, TEX.; A. B. B., NORTH-PORT, N. Y.; F. W., BUTTE, MONT. A. S. L., ALBANY, N. Y.; H. S., STUTT GART, GERMANY; T. C. J., EDIN-BURGH, SCOTLAND; H. K., TARRY-TOWN, N. Y.; S. J., PASSAIC, N. J.; C. C. NEW YORK.; P. L. A., OSHKOSH WIS .- Matter received.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month second, the day, third the year.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.

2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons ne party ameuncements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

#### CANADIAN S. E. C

Regular meeting of N. E. C. held at London, October 7. Comrade Maxewell in chair. Bryce absent without

Correspondence:-From The Peopl of Australia, matter pertaining to mailing The People to N. E. C. and about local elections. Received and filed and national secretary to reply. From T. Martin, Toronto, sending \$2.00 for dues stamps; same received and ordered complied with.

Unfinished Business:-National secretary reported that he had proceedings of national convention and the report to convention with action thereready with two exceptions; first, the preamble of the S. T. & L. A.; id, the appendix of rules to guide ctions in business meetings. mail as soon as matter is received. Section's attention called to page 13, Miscellaneous Regulation of Constitution.

Reports: -- Comrades Pearse reported that it would be hard to organize a section in St. Thomas, therefore asked for application cards to have some become mbers-at-large. The national secetary's and treasurer's half yearly reoort was handed in; same was ordered to be handed over to Section London to audit and immedate action taken.

The national secretary drew attention to the fact that only 199 dues stamps were on hand. Secretary was ordered to procure 5,000 dues stamps (color blue) from the New York Labor News Company

As our delegate has reported regardne Amsterdam International Congress tions must send in report at once regarding the special assess

W. D. Forbes, Recording Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA S. E. C.

A regular meeting of the State Com mittee was held on October 6, with Comrade Rehder in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Bills-one of \$11.20 for expenses and two trips to Harrisburg, was ordered

Communications-From National Sec-retary Henry Kuhn, noting this committee's action on Weisberger's letter and ng for explanation; from Los Angeles, Cal., about a person named Dreher naving joined a Section to be known as Lackawanna County, Penna.; from National Secretary Henry Kuhn as to Coregan's trip across the country, that Corregan would stop in Eric and go West as far as Montana and Colorado, conently might not be able to touch ittsburg in time on return; from Naonal Secretary Henry Kuhn, that aplication for charter had beech received rom Wilkinsburg, Pa., and that, as some ularities had been overlooked, same was held over until straightened out; rom Jas. A. McConnell, Wilkinsburg, Pa, sending application and dues for charter, and asking that since first nth's dues had been requested, what | Carried. me of clause in constitution allowing first quota of stamps on credit. As he circular instructing how to organize talled for an incorporation fee, and as lause in constitution allowed credit, it as decided to ask the N. E. C. about this matter. From Braddock, sending ation papers. From Erie, sendation papers. From Reading. sking for Santee to speak on the day or after Debs' meeting there, also sendng \$4 to campaign fund, from a sympahirer. From Patton, received nomina ion papers. From Scranton, reporting hat Dreher's admission had been obected to, and he was now not a memer, also reporting sending 1/3 on list Comrade Render, who filed nomination

apers, reported that he was told by the eretary of the Commonwealth that our ination papers contained no irregu-ies, and, finless objections were filed y the Socialist party, the ticket would slaced on the ballot.

The S. L. P. Press Security League eut blanks for pledges to maintain Party Press, ordered distributed.

The recripts were \$5.30; expenses, Edmund Seidel, Recording Secretary.

FOR OVER SHIT YEARS

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COMMITTEE

Regular meeting General Committee, Massachusetts S. L. P., Boston, October 9, called to order by the secretary. Delegate Sweeny of Cambridge, elected chairman of the session. Roll call showed Goodwin, Schugel, Berry, Englehardt, Sweeny and Mortensen present. Deans, Greenman, Richardson and Neilsen absent. Records of previous meeting read

and approved. Boston ending credential of W. H. Young, as delegate to General Committee in place of Boyle, resigned. Credential accepted and delegate seated. From Fall River, asking about the matters of leaflets, etc., and stating that they had arranged for the meeting in that city at which Berry will speak. Secretary to write them on the matter. Correspondence filed. From national secretary, Henry Kuhn, sending receipts for money sent by Holyoke and Salem, on sub lists. Filed. From Boston, sending money for various uses and ordering stamps. Secretary to attend to same. Filed. From Taunton, on Berry's meeting in that city, stating that arrangement would be made, Secretary to reply. From Plymouth, on meeting to be held in that place. Filed. From Lowell, on agitation work, and asking for speaker. Re-

ferred to the Agitation Committee. Correspondence filed. From J. O'Fihelly, Abington, sending money for campaign purposes and giving valuable information on the outlook in Plymouth county, and inquiring about the Brockton meet-Accepted; Secretary to reply, Filed. From New Bedford, reporting the excellent work done by the party there, stating that big meeting is expected when Berry speaks there on October 13, and that City Hall has been secured for that purpose; that a local freak and fraud has done much towards assisting our work by a diatribe against

Socialism in the New Bedford Press. Report of secretary on work done in Western Massachusetts, and on receipts and expenditures. Accepted.

Matter of agitation meetings in Milford, Fitchburg, North Adams and Pittsfield, referred to the Agitation Commit-

Comrade Mortensen reports that Scandinavian Socialist Club of Boston has oaned the party \$100; same to be paid by January 1. Accepted.

Voted that Comrade Young take the

place of Boyle, resigned, on the Auditing

Voted to hold special meeting Sunday, October 16. Adjourned.

M. T. Berry, Secretary.

#### MISOURI S. E. C.

Regular meeting of the State Com mittee was held in St. Louis, October 4. Five members present. Absent Beil and Ernst, Beil excused. Charles Unger was elected chairman. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Communications: - From Kansas City, relating to work being done in getting signers for State petitions.

Reports of committees Comrade Neuman reported that he had called on election commissioners and had received the information requested and also maps of city representative and congressional districts. It was moved that the secretary communicate with the Secretary of State to ascertain where the petitions for the Tenth Congressional District are to be filed.

Motion that the S. E. C. order from the Labor News Company 5,000 as-

Motion that the S. E. C. appropriate \$8.00 for prepaid subscription cards, the same to be turned over to the Weekly People agent. He to return present to the State Committee. Car-

Motion that a special meeting of the State Committee be held, following the next regular meeting of the section for the purpose of preparing the State petitions for filing. Carried.

Financial report:-Previously hand, \$33.76; expenditures, \$8.00; bal-

J. W. Johnson, Secretary.

DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL At the last regular meeting of the Entertainment Committee further steps were taken toward the arrangement of the Daily Péople Entertainment and Ball, to take place on Thanksgiving Day at Grand Central Palace. The sub-committee elected to engage professional talent reported that it is endeavoring to secure the best talent obtainable for the coming affair.

Five thousand tickets were ordered printed, and Organizer Abelson was instructed to distribute same in the various sub-divisions and to members of Section New York. Other organizations dividuals desiring tickets are rejuested to call at the office of the oranizer and secure same. Tickets are 25 cents each; 10 cents hat check to be

The bazzar and fair, which is to be

the most important feature of the occasion, under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary, cannot be made a success unless we have the hearty co-operation of the members and sympathizers of the S. L. P. We are therefore compelled to appeal to them to send as early as possible whatever objects they can for this purpose. All donations will be disposed of in as profitable a manner as possible, the proceeds to go

toward the Daily People. That it is necessary to strengthen the fighting arms of the S. L. P., namely, The Daily People, need not here be dwelt upon. All of us who have the welfare of the Party at heart understand this as well as can be put in writing. And, understanding this, it remains for us all to give a helping hand at all times, whenever opportunity presents

On this occassion the women folks of this end are distinguishing themselves by gathering donations for the abovementioned bazaar and fair. Throughout the land the wives, sisters, mothers and daughters of the class-conscious workingmen can do likewise by showing and donating the products of their skill, in either embroidering, sewing or whatever else may be their peculiar gift. Anything from the smallest to the costliest article is acceptable, and assurance is given that good use will be made of it.

While the stalwarts of the Socialist Labor Party are busying themselves carrying the message of industrial freedom to the members of their class, let the women folks concentrate their attention toward making this bazaar and fair the most successful of all in the past. Get to work to-day.

The Entertainment Committee. A. Orange, Secretary.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND. Received during the week ending vith Saturday, October 15:

16th A. D., New York ..... \$5.00 John Johnson Holm, Burnett, Minn .... 1.50 . Francis, New York..... 2,00 Hugh R. Richards, Indianapolis, Ind., per Corregan ..... 5.00 Section Indianapolis, Ind., per Corregan .... 5.00 Colo. S. E. C., account lists.... 3.85 M. Weinberger, New York ..... .50 N. Y. S. E. C., account Gloversville lists .... 1.50 Va., S. E. C., 1-3 on list 433

N. Y. S. E. C., 1-2 on list 325 (Utica) .... 1.12 N. Y. S. E. C., 1-2 account Syracuse lists (Carroll) .... 1.50 N. Y. S. E. C., 1-3 account N. Y. County lists .... 3.76 J. Roob, Hewletts, N. Y...... .50 Section Monroe County, N. Y. per Corregan .... Frank Ahlberg, Moline, Ill..... 3.00 N. Y. S. E. C., 1-3 account Kings County lists .. .. ..... Pa., S. E. C., account list 376.... 1.55 Thomas Weilding, Butler, Pa.... 2.00

E. Hendrich, New York ...... 3.00 N. J. S. E. C., account lists. . . . . 10.00 Previously acknowledged .....\$593.28

Emil Keen, Batavia, N. Y..... 1.00

#### HENRY KUHN, National Secretary. "DER ARBEITER."

The second issue of "Der Arbeiter." Jewish Socialist Labor Party organ, shows no diminution in the quality of following array:

"The Vote of the Intelligent Workingman," by Daniel De Leon, candidate of the S. L. P. for Governor of New York State, and cut of him; "Questions to Our Opponents"; "Our First ferer"; story, "The Chastity of the ings of Life Great Enough for All Under Socialism"; "To the New Paper"; "The Workingman Writes"; "The Sufferer": -story-"The Chastity of the Family"; "Theatrical Review"; "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism." It also contains a list of S. L. P. nominations, platform and other S. L.

P. matter. "Der Arbeiter" is for sale on all news-stands on the East Side, its price being one cent. The publication office is the headquarters of the Socialist Labor Party, 2-6 New Reade street, where it may be procured by those unable to get it elsewhere. "Der Arbeiter" can be had in buridle rates at

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ATTEN-

seventy-five cents a hundred.

TION! Open-air meetings are held at East Pittsburg Mondays; Homestead, at Eighth and Anne, Wednesdays and Saturdays: Braddock, at Ninth and Braddock avenues, Saturdays. All begin at 7.30 p. m. Reasons why workingmen should join the S. L. P. and read its literature, of which we have a good supply on hand, are explained. Comrades and readers of The People should attend these meetings and give a helping hand

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NOTES

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For the week ending Saturday, Ocober 15, two hundred and fifty-two subscriptions were received for the Weekly People. Only a short time remains between now and election day, and that time should be used to the best public advantage in pushing the circulation of The Weekly People. Have a supply of prepaid subscription cards with you to sell at street meetings. Have them with you ready to sell to workingmen with whom you get into conversation in the workshop, at union meetings, on the streets, etc. Remember that every new reader gained is something accomplished for our movement. Those who read The Weekly People will, in time, get into harness and work for our party organizations, as we are doing now.

Comrade Overby, of Minneapolis, sends in quite a string of subscriptions right along. He sent in nine last

A comrade in Fall River, Mass., has een sending in quite a number of subscriptions to the Daily People. It ought to be easy for a member of the party in any other section to pick up a few readers for the Daily People among the members.

The 34th A. D., New York, sends in 18 for the Weekly; Section Cleveland, O., 9; 7th A. D., Brooklyn, 8; P. Friesema, Jr., Detroit, Mich., 7; Walter Goss, Belleville, Ill., 6; O. Hoepfner, Perth Amboy, N. J., 6; Silas Hinkel, Reading, Pa., 6; E. Halpin, Norfolk,

Our circulation figures are as fol-

Oct. 15. Oct. 8 9.735 Single subscriptions .... 9,723 Bundles .... 2,235 2,031 Special bundle orders ... 860 990

Expirations numbered 339.

Comrade Brimble's "Class Conflict in Colorado," will run through twelve issues. When ordering bundles, do not expect to get the whole series of articles in two or three issues.

#### LABOR NEWS NOTES.

On the whole, the past was a light week, probably because the previous week was so extraordinarily heavy. The orders were almost entirely for small quantities. Those of New Britain, Conn., for 4,000 "Letter of Acceptance," and of Richmond, Va., for 2,000 assorted, were about the best for leaflets. Bradock. Pa., took 235 assorted pamphlets, and Philadelphia, Pa., took 60. Comrade French ordered from Olneyville, R. I., 60 campaign buttons, and Marion, Ind., ordered \$1.50 worth. Peekskill, N. Y., took 30 campaign lithographs, and Philadelphia 20 lithographs of Karl Marx. Buffalo, N. Y., ordered 275 lithographs of De Leon. We have a large supply of these, and eevry section in New York should order some. As to Buffalo, we will say that in our Business Notes of week before last we failed to mention their order for 25,000 "Letter of Acceptance" and 10,000 "Where Wages Come From."

The time before election is becoming short, and urgent orders are coming in; a few are mailed so late that they do not arrive here until the day it is expected that the literature will reach the person and want it when you want it, you had better figure ahead and give a little time for the filling and transportation of your

Always write your address plainly upon your letters. We cannot remember all of you, no matter how often you write, and it takes time to look these matters up.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY MEET-

Saturday, October 22-Portchester Band Stand. Chairman, P. Jacobson. Speaker: H. Jager of New York.

Saturday, October 22-Yonkers, Getty Square. Speakers: J. Fishman, P. J. Troy, and A. Gilhaus. Sunday, October 23-Mt. Vernor

Turn Hall, Stevens street and Tenth avenue. Speakers: James T. Hunter, of New York, and others. Peter Jacobson, Secretary.

#### IMPORTANT NOTICE. Owing to the great demand for the

Corregan and Cox lithographs, which exhausted our supply, we have ordered five hundred more printed. They will be printed and ready for shipment Wednesday evening, October 19, and we request that all sections and members who want lithographs send in their orders at once. These five hundred should go out without any delay. Price five cents each; fifty cents a dozen; \$4.00 a hundred. New York Labor News Co.

2-6 New Reade Street, New York City. UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

(Continued from Page 4.) machine pauperized your customers, and the large stores undersold you?

U. S .- Stick a pin there, and, taking

B. J .- The large ones, but where would

U. S .- You realize that the machine produces infinitely more than handwork. hence you must realize that there is something wrong somewhere, inasmuch as, despite increased production, there is increased poverty. You realize that one wrong if, despite such advantages, there would be people who suffer by it.

B J.-That's all right, but the rem-

or expansion, or anti-expansion, remove these evils?

B. J.-Don't see how they could. U. S.-Nor does anybody else; those who shout that way least of all. Now, suppose that the machine, and the land and the factories were owned by the people and operated by them, would there be any idle capitalists to sponge up wages, throw men out of work, and thereby make the whole community suffer?

B. J.-Guess not.

U. S .- That's all the milk there is in

DE LEON IN ROCHESTER.

Daniel De Leon, Socialist Labor Party nominee for Governor of New York State, will speak at Maccabee Temple, corner Plymouth avenue and Main street, W., on Saturday, October 29, at 8 p. m. Every one is invited. Admission free.

NEW YORK OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

east corner of Suffolk and Delancey streets. Speakers: I. Schaefer, S.

meeting). Assembly District-Fourteenth Northeast corner of Tenth street and Second avenue. Speakers: Joseph S.

Twenty-first Assembly District-Northeast corner of Ninety-eighth street and Amsterdam avenue. Speakers: Charles A. Rathkopf, John J. Kinneally, candidate for Congress, and T. Haupt.

Bathgate and Tremont avenues, Chairman, R. Hodes. Speakers: D. Ferguson, Charles Chase, A. Levine.

Fourth Assembly District-Gouver neur and Madison streets. Speakers H. Jager, S. Moskowitz and N. Troch-

Southwest corner of Seventy-seventh street and Third avenue. Speakers: D. Ferguson and A. Sater. Thirtieth Assembly District-Eighty-

Thirty-third Assembly District-

Northwest corner of 111th street and Third avenue. Speakers: August Gilhaus and T. Haupt. Tuesday, October 25, 8 p. m.

and Rivington streets. Speakers: Charles A. Rathkopf, candidate for Member of Assembly, S. Smilansky and I. Chalken. Seventeenth Assembly District-

Fifty-fourth street and Eighth avenue. Speakers: John J. Kinneally, John Donohue and R. Downs. Thirty-fourth Assembly District-

Third avenue. Speakers: H. Jager and F. A. Olpp. Thirty-fourth Assembly District-

148th street and Willis avenue. Speakers: August Gilhaus and E. Hendrich. French Branch - Twenty-eighth street and Seventh avenue. Speakers: Isler and Francis.

will tell you when your subscription exsecond, the day, third the year.

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OFFICIAL GERMAN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. A weekly paper that discusses, in the German language, all the important questions of the day pertaining to capital and labor, work and wages, from the stand-point of the working class. Should be read in the home of every German-speaking

Comrades, do your best to push this paper among your German fellow-workers and friends. Subscription price \$1.00 a year, 50c. for 6 months, and 25c. for 3 months.

Sample copies sent on application.

WRITE FOR A COPY TO-DAY.

### Section Calendar

193 COLUMBUS STREET.

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announce-ments, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.)

New York County Committee-Secon and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Kings County Committee-Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at headquar-ters, 813 Park avenue, Brooklyn. General Committee-First Saturday in

the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan. Offices of Section New York, at Daily People building, 2.6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 2051/2 South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. bendquarters and free reading room 610 Montgomery street thetween Clay and Washington streets), 3d floor, rooms 22-23. Open day and evening, Al wageworkers cordially invited.

Chicago, Ill., S. L. P .- Section Headquarters, 48 West Randolph street. Business meetings 2d and 4th Friday of each

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Section Toronto, Can., S. L. P. meets in Room 3, Richmond Hall, Richmond street W., every second and fourth Wednesdays. Workingmen cordially

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every Thursday, 8 p., m. at 307½ Pine Street Room 6.

PHILADELPHIA STREET MEET-INGS.

October 22.-North Plaza, City Hall Speakers: Erwin, Durner and Seidel. October 26-Letterly street and Frank-

ford avenue. Speakers: Mullen, Erwin and Seidel. Front and Diamond streets Speakers: Durner and Campbell. October 28-Twenty-third street and

Columbia avenue. Speakers: Mullen, Rehder and Seidel. Fortieth\_street and Lancaster avenue-Speakers: Durner, Campbell and Reli-

October 29-Front and Dauphin streets -Speakers:: Durner, Rehder and Campbell.

Chelten and Germantown avenues-Speakers: Mullen, Erwin and Seidel. DILLON'S TOUR IN INDIANA.

October 22-Indianapolis.

B. J.-Yes U. S .- Does the machine cause less goods or more goods to be produced? B. J.-More-immensely more.

it as a whole, which is more sensible, a lot of small stores or a few large and well-stocked ones? I come in?

large store is better than many picayune ones, hence there must be something

U. S.-Can a gold standard or a silver standard, or protection, or free trade,

the cocoanut, and that is Socialism. And that is what you should fight for. To run away from politics is all nonsense. You must stand up and fight. Vote the straight Socialist Labor Party ticket, the ticket headed by Corregan and Cox, under the emblem of the Arm and Hammer, and get every one you can to do

Saturday, October 22, 8 p. m. Twelfth Assembly District-North-Smilansky and H. Dobzynski (Jewish

Klein, F. A. Olpp and R. Downs.

Thirty-fifth Assembly District-

Monday, October 24, 8 p. m.

Eighth Assembly District-Grand and Ludlow streets. Speakers: S. Smilansky, I. Schaefer and I. Chalken. Twenty-eighth Assembly District-

fourth street and Third avenue. Speakers: E. Hendrichs and Joseph S.

Twelfth Assembly District-Ridge

Northwest corner of 143d street and

Watch the label on your paper. That

pires. First number indicates the month,

\$1.25 per thousand.

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