MINNEAPOLIS STIRRED

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The Labor Convention is the Only Convention that the General Can Be Composed to Disperse by the Use of Force. Such a Convention, Weak, Great in Functions, and Militia.

(Special Correspondence.)

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 19—It seems incredible that the most successful meeting of the present campaign, in Minneapolis, has been said to occur.

The convention is held in the coliseum, with the capacity of 18,000, and the hall is packed.

The address of the general convention was by Mr. Carrell, who was the chairman of the day.

Mr. Carrell outlined the history of the convention and its work, and then delivered the address of the convention, which was adopted by the assembly.

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

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SECOND EPILOGUE—Continued.

THE MILITARY DEPLORED ITSELF.

Now, on the other hand, let us see how the preservers of law and order departed themselves. Frank Mills, a private of Queens, a good man, but of no great talent, who was shot through the heart by a stray bullet, while he wasishi that the drunken devil would have added murder to his first crime. Major Hill, in command of the troops, was apalled at the affray, and turned it off by referring to the "out of place" that would be caused by the "set of Italians," as he would believe his men before any of them. In other words, because a man's Italian, his actions are wrong, and the colored man's "wad" is always either on the "wim."

This little cost Mills $2,070, and he was restored to his company.

A number of militiamen bergerised a saloon at Largest and seized a quantity of wine and liquor. Hill promised to investigate, and it ended with that.

The military took possession of a two-story brick building on a corner of the "L" Lawrence, an Italian paper published by the union, the publishers of law and order, and inserted a number of prostitutes, in whose ears they found sunshine and song. The result was, the men threw a number of thepaper-takes, one Joseph Marrone, investigated, one of the men ran at him and the Italian just got away in time to save himself from personal injury. When Marrone appeared, it was interrupted by the occurrence of the fact: "I don't believe it. I know it can't be so! I will investigate, anyway," and that was the last heard of the affair.

A small-lit on the situation is shown by the fact, that, as offensive were the actions of the militia, a company of regular infantry come from New Orleans, New Orleans! They insisted on their decrees, and "mused" it with them.

DEPORTATIONS AND ARRESTS.

Las Animas County has been the scene of nearly a hundred deportations, and, while these affairs have not been carried out with as much grace and courtesy as is necessary to the affair, they have been none the less thoroughgoing: even more so, in fact, as some of the Trinidad deportees were driven out of the county on the^4th of July. Among the cases of specific crime, peaceful, all these things were sought in the county, and the militia have been very much on the alert, and have had the military at hand to back up their dicta. The unpunished crime of forcible entry is the only one that could not be pardoned, and "the criminal" was punished as he deserved.

Among those deported were "Mother" Jones, and William Warfield, organizers of the United Mine Workers of America. William Warfield, a New Orleans man, was on the Rio Grande train at Sargent, a small station on Marshall Pass. Although Warfield gave the names of the employees of the Rio Grande company, he was sent to the dead man, and an effort was made to arrest the girl. She was shot and killed in Denver, and his backers moved heaven and earth to protect his death with the union, their failure being complete. The authorities gave them every assistance. There is a difference, you see, between an assault upon a woman, and an assault upon a man.

STRIKES OF MINE WORKERS.

In its efforts to get a strike hold on its employees, the Victor Fuel Company evolved the following scheme: Land was leased to the miners of a nominal ground rent in order to get them to form a company, which had tried to beat him to death, no attempt was made to arrest the girl. She was wounded, and sent to a hospital, where she died. On the night of the 4th of July, Warfield was shot and killed in Denver, and his backers moved heaven and earth to protect his death with the union, their failure being complete. The authorities gave them every assistance. There is a difference, you see, between an assault upon a woman, and an assault upon a man.

Speaking of the attack upon Warfield to a man who was until lately a deputy sheriff at Hastings, my acquaintance made the following statement: "If Warfield were a man, we would have had him as Hastings by one of his side. He was wounded, and sent to a hospital, where he died. On the night of the 4th of July, Warfield was shot and killed in Denver, and his backers moved heaven and earth to protect his death with the union, their failure being complete. The authorities gave them every assistance. There is a difference, you see, between an assault upon a woman, and an assault upon a man."

WHEN A MAN BECOMES A MONSTER.

"I was speaking some time ago to one of the delegates, and I asked him, "What are you going to do, if there is another strike?" He said, "I am going to attack the company, but if they do not answer me, I will go to Washington and tell them what is going on." I asked, "Why?" He said, "If the Socialist Labor Party were placed in power, it would act in such a way as the Governor is doing now."

"What?" asked the other, "you have been denouncing the Governor, who is doing the work of the company, and now you say you would be content with the Governor?" He said, "I am going to attack the company, but if they do not answer me, I will go to Washington and tell them what is going on." I asked, "Why?" He said, "If the Socialist Labor Party were placed in power, it would act in such a way as the Governor is doing now."
MISERY RAMPTAN
Fall River Workers in a Tragic Labor Dispute.

(Special Correspondent)

LYNCH, Mass., Oct. 15—Since last week's strike in this Massachusetts textile center, much interest has centered around the strike being led by Joseph N. Hennessey, head of the local branch of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and in which 4,000 workers are involved.

Since last week's strike, relations between the strikers and the management have been strained, and local authorities have been called in to try to settle the dispute.

In recent years, the strike has been marked by violence, and there have been several reports of police brutality against the strikers.

The strike has been met with strong opposition by the management, and there have been frequent clashes between the two sides. The situation has been further complicated by the fact that the strike has involved several different unions, each with its own demands.

The strike has also been marked by a lack of coordination among the various unions involved, which has made it difficult to negotiate a settlement.

In addition, the strike has drawn the attention of the federal government, and there have been reports of interference by local authorities in the strikers' efforts to organize and carry out their demands.

The strike, which was called in response to a demand for higher wages and better working conditions, has been ongoing for several weeks, and there is no indication that a settlement is imminent.

The situation continues to be tense, and there are fears that violence may erupt if a resolution cannot be reached soon.

In recent years, the textile industry has been under pressure to reduce costs and increase profits, and this has led to a decline in wages and working conditions for many workers. The strike is seen as a symbol of the struggle for better conditions and the fight for workers' rights.
**WEEKLY PEOPLE**

**59, 6 and 8 W. Nostrand Ave., New York.**
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**Publicated Every Saturday by the Labor Publishing Company.**
**Entered as second-class matter at the New York post office, July 12, 1926.**

Opposing the Madding Crowd. Owing to the influence of this foolish financial proposition, what is the effect on their position and activities? They are not worth the trouble.

**SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.**

In 1888, 6,000 votes were cast for the socialist candidates.

In 1892, 6,000 votes were cast for the socialist candidates.

In 1898, 600 votes were cast for the socialist candidates.

**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY NOMINATION.**

For President: CHARLES HUNTER CORRIGAN

For Vice-President: FRANCIS H. MURPHY

For State Legislators: NOV. 2, 1926

**THE WORKER AT THE POLLS.**

The October 1926 election is called the "Socialist Election." It is no such thing. The Socialist "election" is a farce. The Socialists are trying to make the working class vote for them in order to get more money off the bosses. The Socialists are not interested in the working class. They are interested in getting more money for the bosses. The Socialists are not interested in the working class. They are interested in getting more money for the bosses.

**LILLIE WATKINS.**

A young woman, named Lillie Watkins, is a member of the Workingmen's Party of America. She was arrested for voting for the socialist candidate in an election in which she was not enrolled. She was sentenced to 30 days in jail. She was released on bond.

**PERSONALITIES.**

GEO. P. BRADY: In order to realize what is happening in the world today, one must understand the basic facts of the situation. One must understand that the capitalist system is doomed. One must understand that the working class must organize and take over the means of production. One must understand that the socialist system is the only solution to the world's problems.

John Smith: In my opinion, the world is in a state of crisis. The capitalist system is failing. The working class must organize and take over the means of production.

**SUZANNE LICHTENSTEIN.**

To: The Socialist Worker

From: A Socialist Worker

Subject: The Socialist Movement

Dear Socialist Worker,

I am writing to express my support for the Socialist movement. I believe that the working class must organize and take over the means of production in order to solve the world's problems.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]

**THE SLAUGHTER OF THE WORK-ERS.**

The Rockwell-Magnusson's magazine for October contains the speech of Ed-ward B. Rockwell, President of the Inter- natio nal Workingmen's Congress, deliver- ed before the Socialist Political Assem- bly of the Socialist Labor Party, New York (October 10): (1) that only 17 per cent of the working population are now members of the socialist labor party. (2) The International Workingmen's Congress demonstrated its re- sistance to the hungry masses of workers, of which the International Workingmen's Congress is a part, by a resolution calling for an immediate cessation of the Franco-Prussian War.

There is no news for labor in the state of New York.

**GEORGE P. BRADY.**

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Sincerely,

[Your Name]
Correspondence

SOCIALISM IN LONDON: On Oct. 16, the Daily Worker, trade union newspaper for the London borough of Poplar, reported: "The "Socialist"..."This is a report of the last meeting of the Poplar Socialist Club, held on October 16, 1924.

WHY WORKING WOMEN SHOULD BE SOCIALISTS

The Daily Worker reports that the Poplar Socialist Club met on October 16, 1924, to discuss the question of why working women should be socialists. The meeting was attended by a large number of women, who expressed their agreement with the Club's view that women are the most oppressed and exploited class in society. The Club explained that women are the primary producers in the home, and that they are the ones who bear the brunt of the economic crisis. The Club also pointed out that women are often forced to work in low-paying jobs, and that they are often subjected to sexual harassment and abuse. The Club concluded that women must join the socialist movement to fight for their rights and for the establishment of a socialist society where everyone is treated equally.

W.E. B. DU Bois, TRUTH IS NOT AN EXTRAVAGANCE

Du Bois was a prominent African American scholar and activist, and the editor of the Crisis magazine. In this letter, he argues that truth is not an extravagance, but a fundamental principle that must be upheld in all circumstances. He cites examples of historical figures, such as Nelson Mandela and Martin Luther King Jr., who risked their lives to uphold the truth. Du Bois concludes that truth is a force for good, and that those who seek to suppress it do so at their own peril.

R.O. Jackson, TENNESSEAN: "Women and the Political System"

Jackson argues that women are systematically excluded from the political system, and that they are often subjected to discrimination and violence. He cites examples of women who have been killed or injured in political conflicts, and he calls for the establishment of a political system that is truly democratic and inclusive. Jackson concludes that women must join the political struggle to fight for their rights and for the establishment of a truly democratic society.

Letter to the Editor

The Daily Worker, October 16, 1924

We printed the following letter last week: "Women are the primary producers in the home, and that they are the ones who bear the brunt of the economic crisis. The Club also pointed out that women are often forced to work in low-paying jobs, and that they are often subjected to sexual harassment and abuse. The Club concluded that women must join the socialist movement to fight for their rights and for the establishment of a socialist society where everyone is treated equally."

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