WEEKLY & PEOPLE.

County:

Cyr..... 245

Tiedemann 314 132

96

Beach 45

Leupold 383

O'Connor 594

20

196



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VOL. X, NO. 34

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1900.

VOTE CLIMBS UP.

RETURNS, SLOWLY COMING IN, SHOW GRATIFYING INCREASE OVER '96.

Only a Few Places Heard From as Yet. Alore All the Wreck of "Reform" Parties the S. L. P. Looms Up Ready and Eager for the Next Battle.

The Socialist Labor Party after a campaign unparalleled for intensity has resthered the storm. With the Republicans and Democrats, anxious to wipe out once for all the party of the working class that has been hanging on the campaign. fanks of capitalism, exerting every effort to destroy the vote; even going to the exunt of running a fake "socialist" for president; with all the powers of govemment against it, the Socialist Labor Party stands more secure than in 1896. It has held the ground won then and, as the returns coming in show, made substantial progress. With the Democracy hopelessly beaten, the Debserie a pitiful ethibition of a collapsed balloon, it stands triumphant, defiant, with upraised arm, the hand grasping the hammer ready to swirg it again in 1901 upon the heads of the enemies of the workingclass, welled and open.

The returns are coming in by freight, as is to be expected with the Democrats and Republicans anxious only to see who gets, the spoils, but the returns so far received are sufficient upon which to base an estimate.

COLORADO.

GRAND JUNCTION, Col., Oct. 9 .-The Malloney and Remmel electors re-ceived 78 votes in this (Mesa) county, while the Debs electors received 18, and the Populists 17. The Socialist Labor Party candidate for governor, S. B. Hatchinson, received 103, while the So-chi Democratic party canidate, DeWitt cal Democratic party candate, DeWitt C. Copley, received but 14. For anditor of State, W. G. Henry, the man that would not stand the narrowness of the Socialist Labor Party, joined the Social Democratic party, then fused with the Populist and State Labor parties, in this way managed to get 36 votes in this way managed to get 36 votes. for Auditor in the county, but the Social-ist Labor Party candidate, Alfred H. Lampe, received 89 votes without fusion

All things considered we are well pleased with our vote.

CONNECTICUT.	
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 9.—A at-reported, the Socialist Labor P vote is as follows:	far
Litchfield County-	
Torrington	14
Windham County-	
Killingly	18
New Haven County-	
Norwich 8	
Preston 3	
Stonington11	
New London49	71
Toland County— Rockville	
Stafford11	63
Hartford County-	
Hartford	
New Britain	
Bristol	
Southington 3	275
New Haven County-	
New Haven	
West Haven 46	
Hamden 9	
Milford 10	426
Fairfield County-	
Bridgeport174	
Norwalk	
Sandy Hook	
Redding 3	
Stratford	
Darren 2	308
Total	300
Reports are out from many to	wns.

Our vote will run close to 1,300. The Debs vote will reach 1,500.

At the request of the Democrats, our of the request of the Democrats, our of the area well as those of the Prohibition out and the S. D. P. were thrown out many districts. The Debsites pr. ted to lots of ballots: neither of them were that. The throwing out of our tallots, is due to a desperate effort of the Democratic State Committee to catch the late offices. We were unable to bring case before the court for decision on acted with such appeals.

GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 10.—The fol-wing is the total vote for Richmond maty: Democratic, 2041; Republican, 6; Populist, 25; Socialist Lebor Party, 7; Prohibitionist, 15. Socialist Labor Party vote came

The moss-back Democracy are trying a figure out what it means.

BACKBONVILLE, HIL, Noy, 8.-Yote 4

ILLINOIS.

Socialist Labor Party vote in 1896-was 15. This time 30. ELGIN, Ill., Nov. 10.—The Socialist Labor Party polled six straight votes

for Malloney and Remmel in Morgan county (incomplete), is 65. Vete in 1896

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Nov. 9 .- The

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 11,-The Socialist Labor Party vote in Quincy for President is 7.

INDIANA.

RICHMOND, Ind. Nov. 11,-The official vote for the Socialist Labor Party state and national ticket gives 28 votes. In 1896 the Socialist Labor Party polled 2 votes, Not so bad, considering that we were unable to push a vigorous

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 12 .- The Socialist Labor Party vote in this city is 206. Unofficial returns give 373 votes in the State.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The vote for Berry, the Social bor Party candidate for Govern been reported from the following	or, has
Boston	1,408
Waltham	35
Newton	28
Somerville	116
Chelsea	131
Medford	56
Everett	88
Cambridge	150
Springfield	240
Fall River	250
Haverhill	83
Westfield	37
Stoneham	70
Holyoke	264
Lynn	166
Melrose	18
Winchester	24
Wakefield	38
Easthampton	13
Gardner	53
Vineyard Haven	7
Lawrence	209
Lowell	226
Milford	29
Taunton	153
Revere	44
Marlboro	.73
Salem	115
Woburn	114
New Bedford	55
New Bedford	224
North Adams	96
Newburyport	96
Worcester	327
	F 190

REVERE, Mass., Nov. 8.-Incomplete returns give Malloney 30 votes, Berry, Governor; 44.

MILFORD, Mass., Nov. 8.—Partial returns give Malloney 3 votes,

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 8.—Malloney gets 56 votes. Vote in 1896, 11.

TAUNTON, Mass., Nov. 8.-Malloney's vote (incomplete), is 79. Vote in

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 10.-The Socialist Labor Party vote here is as follows:

 Areasurer (Nagler)
 57

 Auditor (Forsttrom)
 60

 Att.-General (MacDonald)
 65
 Congress: 1st District, (Koepke) 77 8th District (Stoeber) 77

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 9.—Socialist Labor Party of Lowell on top. The com-bined vote for president and governor: Socialist Labor Party..... 282

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Nov. 9. Socialist Labor Party returns are as

Mallony and Remmel	
Berry. governor	7
Puther, "eut. governor	4
A. E. Jones, secretary of State	5
F. A. Wagler, treasurer	4
F. A. Forstrom	6
McDonald, attorney general	6
Swindlehurst, representative	5
lieby, councillor	6

About nine or more of our ballets were thrown out as defective.

GARDNER	Ι	ebs-
1900	1899	ites
Malloney and Remmel 26	_	9
Berry (Governor)53	23	.31
Ruther (Lieu. Gov.)37	14	19
Jones (Sec. State)38	22	18
Nagler (Treasurer)41	21	17
Forstman (Auditor)42	19.	18
McDonald (At. Gen.)40	16	19
HOLYOKE, Mass., Nov. 9. rect vote for all offices is as f S,L		
Descident 1	02 1	16

Lieut

Treas

Attor

Councillor

Seastor and Comments 195 120 17

(Lieu. Gov.) 14 18	Monroe
Sec. State)38 22 18	Erie
(Treasurer) *41 21 17	Schenectady
an (Auditor)42 19. 18	Renssalaer
ald (At. Gen.)40 16 19	Opeida
	Orange
YOKE, Mass., Nov. 9 The cor-	Madison
te for all offices is as follows:	Fulton
S.L.P. S.D.P.	Cayuga
dent 102 116	Albany
por 264 225	Herkimer
enant-Governor 324 117	Greene
tary 240 221	Westchester
urer 260 183	Niagara
or 240, 197	Genesee
ney-General 262 213	Steuben
s'nt'tive in Congress 208 144	Cattaraugus
B BI (116 IN CONPIESS TO TAX	

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 12.-Socialist Labor Party vote in this city for Malloney and Remmel 915; Corregan for governor polled 1,233 votes. In the county the vote for president is 1,050; for governor, 1,459. In 1896 the

GLOVERSVILLE, Nov. 11.-Socialist Labor Party in Gloversville is 99 straight; 103 for Corregan; in Broad Albin, 1 vote; in Birkshire, 4. Official re

Stone-	Mel	Win-	Wake-	Labor Party in Gloversville
ham	rose c	hester	field	straight; 103 for Corregan; in Bro
President 70	18	15	38	bin, 1 vote; in Birkshire, 4. Office
Vice-Pres	_	_		turns later.
Governor 101	18	24	38	MANHATTAN AND THE BRO
LieutGov . 90	20	21	38	MANHALIAN AND THE BRU
AttGen 116	28	24	40	
Auditor 90		22	39	(Incomplete Returns.)
S. of State, 97	_	17	38	Assembly
Treasurer . 89		21	38	District. Malloney, Con
Rep. Con.,				1
7th dist., .99	26		37	2 36
Senator 148			55	3/ 48
Representative of	Stoneh	sm	.163	4 248
Representative of				5 42
				6 105
LAWRENCE, Mas	· Y	0 0	.—The	7 40
Socialist Labor Party				8 144
				9 64
President-Mallone				10 240
Governor-Berry				11 60
Congress-Woodbur				12 454
Councillor-Mayo .				13 75
Senator-Duffy				14 265
County commission				15 88
Register of Deeds-				16 857
County treasurer-			300	17 70
Sixth Essex Repres	entativ	e		18 145
Hennessy		1	25	19 60
Howard		1	01	20 30
Seventh Essex Repr	resenta	tive		21 101
Kenney		1	36	22 39
Merrigan		1	21	23 137
Worster		1	05	24 91
				25 33
SALEM, Mass., No	v 12 -	Follo	wine is	26 151
the vote polled for				27 24
D. P.:				28
Office.	SI	PS	D. P.	29 39
President			32	30
Governor			115	31 114
Covernor			Thomas The Market	907

49 32. 205 Total......4,958 66 BROOKLYN.

Attorney General. 214 78

Congressman 188 55

Councillor 262 —

Senator 2d Essex Dist. 189 66

County Commissioner. 376 —

County Treasurer. 220 —

Sixteenth Rep. Dist. 172 —

Seventeenth Rep. Dist. 96 —

Eighteenth Rep. Dist. 35 —

In 1896 Matchett polled 9 votes; Brophy, Governor, 48 votes. HYDE PARK, Mass., Nov. 12.-The

vote for Malloney and Remmel here this year is 33; for President, 1896, 9.
For Governor, M. T. Berry, this year, 58; for Governor, 1899, 40. Increase for President over 1896 is 24 votes; increase for Governor over 1899 is

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 10 .- Vote for S. L. P. candidate for Justice of the Peace, 856; last year, 301. Kangs, with aid of pure and simplers, a weekly paper and a trade union journal, polled 299 Votes. We keep third place on the

Hurrah for the fighting S. L. P.!

MINNESOTA

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 8.—Malloney gets, so far, 86 votes in this city. In 1896 the complete city vote for the So-cialist Labor Party was 9.

MISSOURL.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 10 .- The So-

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, N. J.-Nov. 11.-Un-official returns give the Socialist Labor Party 617 votes in Essex county.

WEEHAWKEN, N. J., Nov. 8.-In-complete returns give Malloney 14 votes, Total vote in 1806 was 4.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 8.-Incomplete returns give Malloney 250 votes in

CHESTER, N. J., Nov. 9.-Forty straight votes for the Socialist Labor Party ticket in Morris County, New Jer-

NEW YORK.

Partial returns of the S. L. P. vote for Governor from 21 of the 61 counties, all incomplete:

County.	Votes.
New York	5,449
Kings	1,921
Queens	274
Richmond	
Onondaga	1,459
Monroe	659
Erie	741
Schenectady	230
Renssalaer	
Opeida	387
Orange	49
Madison	
Fulton	
Cayuga	
Albany	
Herkimer	
Greene	
Westchester	
Niagara	

18 28

12,612

vote in city and county was 713.

	MANHATTAN AND THE I	BRONX.
STATE AND LESS OF THE PERSON IN	(Incomplete Returns)
	Assembly	
7	District. Malloney.	Corrego
	1 18	
	2 36	
	3/ 48	
	4 248	9
	5 42	V 10-10
	6 105	1
	7 40	
	8 144	1
	9 64	
	10 240	. 2
	11 60	
	12 454	4
	13 75	
	14 265	- 2
	15 88	1
	16 857	8
	17 70	
	18	1
	19 60	100
	20 30	
	21 101	1
	22	
	23 137	1
	24 91	
	25 33	
	26 151	1
1	27 24	
	28	1
	99 20	

5,449

179

105

(Incomplete Retur	rns.)
Assembly	
District.	Corregan.
1	44
Charles During a San Control of C	45
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
하는 경우를 보면 하는 것이 없었다면 그 것은 사람들이 없는 것이 없다. 그렇게 되었다.	
16	

20170 21234

WEST BRIGHTON, N. Y., Nov. 7. Vote in Richmond county: Joseph F. Malloney, 144. Debs, 109. Vote for Governor: Charles H. Corregan, 153. Hanford, 109.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 9 .- Crolly, the Socialist Labor Party candidate for Sher-iff received in Yonkers 288 votes. Troy, for Justice of Peace 266, Malloney 266, cialist Labor Party polled 706 straight and Debs 29. This is an increase for votes here. In 1896 the vote was 462, the head of our ticket of 18 votes. We

> PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 10. -Town of Newcastle gives Malloney and Remmel 9 votes. Neperan, Town of Mt. Pleasant, cast 4 S. L. P. votes.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Nov. 10,-Niagara county gives Malloney and Remmel 63 votes. Corregan, for Governor, 65. Vote in 1896 was 13. Very little agitation was done, but one meeting held dur-

BATAVIA, N. Y., Nov. 10 .- The So cialist Labor Party candidates, Malloney and Remmel polled 40 votes here. In 1896 the total vote polled for the Socialist Labor Party was nine.

PEEKSKILL, Nov. 10.—The vote for Corregan in the town of Courtlandt is 32; Malloney, 29. According to the reports here the vote for Corregan in the County of Westchester is 446.

WATERVLIET, N. Y., Nov. 11 .- The Socialist Labor Party vote in this town is 39 straight. Now that election is over we are ready

to start right in again. Every member is just as courageo's as ever and ready for the fray, for are we not members of the fighting Socialist Labor Party, the Party through which we are to win our

OHIO.

COLLINWOOD, O., Nov. 8.—This village gives 16 votes for Malloney and Remmel. There were no votes cast for the Socialist Labor Party in 1896.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 9.—Socialist Labor Party vote here in 1896 was 434; this year it is 680.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WEST NEWTON, Pa., Nov., S .- Incomplete returns give Socialist Labor Party 28 votes in the village.

READING, Pa., Nov. S.-Meagre returns, Nothing definite as yet. "Post" gives Malloney and Remmel 113 votes in the city.

STONEBORO, Pa., Nov. 8.—Unofficial count shows 18 straight Socialist Labor Party votes in this town. Two votes in

POLK, Pa., Nov. 8.-Four votes for Malloney and Remmel. None in 1896.

BLYTHEDALE, Pa., Nov. 9.—In Second Precinct of Elizabeth township Malloney and Remmel polled six votes.

QUAKERTOWN, Pa., Nov. 9.-The straight Socialist Labor Party vote here is 13; in 1896 one vote was polled.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Nov. 11 .- Homestead in 1896 polled no votes. In 1897 we had one (1) vote. I am the guilty party. In 1898 we polled 10 votes. In 1899 we polled 20 straight, and this year we polled 31 straight. While this is not quite sufficient to elect the men of our choice, it is sufficient to cause the heclers and lick-spittles of the capitalist class to realize that we have a corporalls guard of fighting S. L. P. men, who know their rights and how to obtain the same. In Braddock, where the Kangaroos got three cheers for Debs and Harriman, they got one vote, and the S. L. P. got thirty-eight (38) straight.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 11.-Unofficial re turns give Malloney and Remmel 149 votes in Eric county, The S. L. P. men here are filing the buzz saw for the next

AITOONA, Pa., Nov. 11.-Malloney received 66 votes in Blair county. At the last election, one year ago, Clarke, for State Treasurer, received 71 votes. Our little section here has opened up headquarters and is in a fair way to increase its membership. We are of the unterrified. The Debs vote in Blair county is Kry-Dems to Get Tegether Aralasi

COUDERSPORT, Pa., Nov. 11.-In-complete returns for Potter county give Mailoney and Remmel 7 votes.

BUENA VISTA, Pa., Nov. 10.-The Socialist Labor Party vote in this place was 29 for Malloney and Remmel. For Matchett and Maguire in 1896 it was

Hnrrah for the buzz saw of the fighting Socialist Labor Party.

The Kangaroo ticket did not receive a solitary vote here.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Nov. 10 .- The official count for Lehigh county gives 50 votes for Malloney and Remmel. Last year we had 42, while in 1896 we had 23. The Debserie polled 12 votes.

DUBOIS, Pa., Nov. 10.—The Socialist Labor Party vote here is 25; in 1896 but one vote was polled for the Socialist Labor Party.

RHODE ISLAND.

didn't do a thing to the Kangs but one district yet to be heard from, Malsmash them while our party stands like loney and Remmel have 182 votes. 53 votes in 1896.

> PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 9 .- More complete returns show a total of 1,383 votes cast for Malloney in the State. In 1896 the Socialist Labor Party vote was 558.

VIRGINIA.

ROANOKE, Va., Nov. 9.—Roanoke cast four votes for the Socialist Labor Party in 1896. In 1990, 53 votes for Malloney and Remmel, and Fairweather, for Congress, 334 in the city alone, against 81 two years ago in the district. Understand this congressional district takes in, I think, six counties, and this is simply the one city. We will send in the full returns when we receive them from the rural districts.

Plympton Rockland

W. Bridgewater.

Brockton

VOLKZEITUNG BEATEN AGAIN

Its Boomerang Suits Against the Party Are Banging it Over the Head.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has just handed down a decision that cooks the mutton of the "Volkszeitung" corporation's scheme to steal the Party press.

Over a year ago the Volkszeitung orporation dragged the Socialist Labor Party before the capitalist courts in pur-suit of its purpose to steal the Party's suit of its purpose to steat the Party's press. Its method of procedure was a fraudulent suit instituted against the Party's national officers upon the false allegation that they were publishing. "THE PEOPLE" upon their own responsibility, while the "Corporation was entrusted by the Party with the function of publishing the papers," etc. In pursuit of its plans, the Volkzeitung Corporation, just as soon as it seemed to obporation, just as soon as it seemed to obtain a footing in Court, proceeded to manoeuvre to obtain a snap judgment against these Party members in the fraudulent action which it had started. It knew very well that its fraudulent suit could not stand a trial. Accordingly, it set on foot a series of schemes each more fraudulent than the other, to obtain judgment WITH-OUT TRIAL. Once dragged into Court, the party turned against the Timbuctoers themselves, the machinger of the law which the series of ery of the law, which these sought to per vert to fraudulent purposes.

The manoenvres to obtain judgment WITHOUT TRIAL were thwarted. The attempt was made twice and twice the Timbuctooers were discomfited, having on both occasions to pay heavy costs and disbursements amounting yow to over \$400 in the aggregate. The second discomfiture of the fraudulent scheme has just been registered by a decision of the Apellate Division which annuls the Volkszeitung Corporation's move to strike out the answer of the Party's officers in the suit brought against them by the corporation, and in that way to obtain judgment WITHOUT TRIAL in cobbed either by sneak thieves or brigands.

IN THE 16th A. D.

the S. L. P.

"The Socialists cast more than 1,000 votes in the Sixteenth Assembly District, and the Democrats are alarmed. A prominent Tammany Hall man said yesterday that the Democrats and Republicans would unite, if necessary, to prevent a So-cialistic victory."

—"New York Times," Nov. 8.

Of course they will unite. They did so before and will be forced to do it again. The "Times" is a little indiscrete in giving publicity to the fact. The sham battle between Republicans and Democrats will be dropped wherever the working class shows the strength it has developed in the Sixteenth Assembly District. Such unity, however, is only the grasping of the straw by a drowning man, It will be a case of "unite and perish." The "Times" must have been off its guard when it allowed this admission to creep in.

S. L.P. Vote Bothers Canada.

ist Labor Party candidate, who polled 1,660 votes. Both the Conservatives and Liberals are discussing the subject and giving the usual wooden-headed reasons for the political manifestation of the

Hudson County Comrades, Attention!

All comrades desiring to become members of a speakers' club are requested to attend a meeting for the purpose of organizing such, on Sunday, November 18, at 10 a. m., at 548-550 Newark rvenue, Jersey City. E. F. WEGENER,

Organizer Section Hudson County.

Branch Meetings In Hoboken.

BRANCH I. will meet on Thursday, Nov. 15, at Kata's Hall, 107 Fifth street. All comrades will please attend.

JULIUS ECK, Secretary.

			M	SSA	CHU	SETT	S.	*					
Partial List of Towns in Ply- mouth County.	Vote for Pres1896.	Vote for Gov1899.	Веггу,	Ruther.	Jones.	Nagler.	Forstrom.	MacDonald.	Hunt-Congress.	Rigby-Councillor.	Callahan-County Treas.	O'Fihelly-County Com.	Gilbert-Register.
Abington Bridgewater	4	48	38 12	28 5	17	31	24	8	38 10	19	86 13 27	55 15	64 15
E. Bridgewater .	0	11 16	15	3	8	5	8	8	13	1	20	28 16	24 19
Hanson	ō	2									16	10	5
Plymouth	1	22	58	22	30	25	26	28	54	25	• •	30	34

INDUSTRIAL CRISIS.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

MENTING OF GERMAN CAPITALISTS TO CONSIDER CUSTOMS DUTIES.

They Will Fight the Agrarian Tariff Policy - Consul Ceneral Reports Alarm Over Industrial Conditions-Fear of United So les Competition.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.-Three hundred representatives of the industry, finance and commerce of Germany met at the Kaiserhof yesterday and organized & temporary association of manufacturers and financiers with the object of maintaining the present customs policy of the government. Dr. Siemans, director of the German bank, said they must combat the exaggerated claims of the Agrarians for prohibitive customs duties. President Herz of the Berlin commercial community and Adolph Wochemann of the Hamburg association spoke in a simi-

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12-That & significant and serious industrial crisis is pending in Germany is recognized throughout the Empire, so Consul Gen. Frank W. Masen, of Berlin, writes to the State Department. While the United States are enjoying unexampled prosperity, Germany is suffering from an unusual depression. "The question," Mr. Mason says,

which all thoughtful Germans are now

seeking to determine is, how deep-soated and permanent are the causes of the present depression; whether it is, after all, anything more than the natural reaction which inevitably follows a prothe Corporation's suit. The Corporation tracted period of intense activity, and must now stand trial; the Socialist La-bor Party will not allow itself to be resources and conditions which will secure continued prosperity when the temcure continued prosperity when the temporary stoppage in exports to South Africa and China shall have been relieved by the return of pence and the return of upranal trade with those counties. In other words, has the bottom been already reached, and is the alignt recovery which has taken place in most leading securities during the past fortnight a proof that the danger is really past? On this point there are many opinions, and the discussion now going on in the commercial and technical press on in the commercial and technical press reaches down and backward to the uiti-mate foundations of German prosperity. "The present conjuncture is recognized

as a crucial test of the efficiency of syn-dicates and cartels in resisting the effects of adverse conditions, and in show-ing whether they actually serve, as has been claimed for them, the purpose of 'a parachule to enable the victims of over-production to get safely down to a solid basis.' Popular opinion here gen-erally asserts that, while German syndi-cates have been on the whole conserva-tively managed, and have resisted to some extent the advance of prices during the flush years of prosperity, they have not done this sufficiently, but have yielded unduly to the fascinations of large profits, with the result of attracting excessive capital to certain lines of manufacture, and creating over-production, from which the whole country must suffer. Just how far this is true is the main point in dispute; only the future can save and maintain what they have

lem is the new and enlarged role which has been assumed by the United States as a source of coal and metals. The flar reports that American coal had found a market in France and Italy, and had been even tested for gas-making purposes in London were received here with poses in London were received here with incredulity amounting to resentment. The fact was recalled that a triol ship-ment of American anthracite to Berlin some years ago had proved slaty and inferior, and the reported dissatisfaction of a French railway company with its first trial of American steam coal was dilated upon to show that Germany's already large adverse trade balance with the United States would never be still further increased by imports of coal; so that while dealers and certain consumers hailed the prospect of a new source of supply from beyond the Atlantic, the general sentiment of the press was dis-

POLICE INTIMIDATION RESENTED.

Fierce Riot Follows Attempt of Gendarmes to Arrest Socialists at Polling Places.

VIENNA. Nov. 8.-Intimidation at the polls caused a fierce riot at Sawbar, in Galicia, yesterday. The election of deputies to the Austrian Reichsrath was

in progress.

The prefect placed the grendarmerie of the town about the polling places, with orders to arrest all who voted for the Socialist candidates.

After a number of arrests had been made the populace stormed the voting offices, disabled the grendarmes, smashed in the ballot boxes and set fire to the helidiest.

25 .. 30 34 buildings.
2 .. 2 4 Afterwards they caught the prefect,
20 141 139 101 stripped and beat him and dreve him out
4 7 6 5 6
27 98 89 83 Great Socialist gains are reported in
227 589 582 646 the industrial districts.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The materialistic conception of history | made: this is MY work." proceeds upon the principle that produc tion, and, next to production, the exchange of its products, is the ground-work of every social order; and that in every so cial system, that has arisen historically, the distribution of the products, together with the social divisions into classes and orders, depends upon that which is produced, and the manner in which it is produced, and also upon the manner in which the articles produced are exchanged. According to this, the prime causes of all social changes and political revolutions are to be traced, not to the heads of men, not to their increasing perception of cternal truth and justice, but to the changes in the manner of production and exchange; they are to be traced, not to the PHILOSOPHY, but to the ECO-NOMICS of the respective epochs. The awakening perception that existing so cial institutions are unreasonable and unjust, that sense has become non-sense, and right wrong, is only an evidence that, in the methods of production and forms of exchange, changes have silently taken place with which the social order, fitted to the previous economic conditions, is no longer in keeping. Hereby it is at the same time implied that the means for the removal of the discovered abuses must be latent and more or less-developed in the changed conditions of production themselves. But Lose means are not to be INVENTED by the brains, they are to be DISCOVERED, with the aid of the brains, in the material facts of production that are on hand.

How, now, does it stand with modern Socialism?

The existing social order-and this point is now pretty generally concededis the creation of the present ruling, the capitalist, class. The method of production peculiar to the capitalist class, and, since Marx, designated with the name of capitalist production, was, incompatible with the privileges appertaining to localities and estates, as well as with the mu tual and personal bonds of the feudal order. The capitalist class destroyed the feudal order and erected upon its ruins the constitution of capitalist society, the empire of free competition, liberty of emigration, equality of rights among owners of commodities., and what all the other capitalist beatitudes may be. Thenceforth, capitalist production could uncoll with freedom. Since steam and modern machinery had transformed the old sy tem of manufacture into that of produc tion in gross, industry, nurtured under the fostering care of the capitalist class, expanded with a rapidity and to a degree never before heard of. But the same as in its days, manufacture and the handicraft that, under its influence was furthe developed, came in conflict with the feudal trammels of the guild system, so likewise does production in gross, when it reache fuller perfection, come in conflict with the limits within which the capitalist method of production confines it. Already the new powers of production have grown over the head of the capitalist form of their utilization. The conflict between the powers and the mode of production is not one that has sprung up from the head of man, like that between original sin and divine justice; it exists in the facts, ob jectively, outside of ourselves, independent of the wishes and doings of even those who have ushered it in. Modern Socialism is nothing else but the intel lectual reflex of this actual conflct, who image is found first of all in the heads of that class which suffers directly by it, namely the working class.

Wherein does this conflict consist? re capitalist production, i. e., in the Middle Ages, the system of small in-dustry prevailed everywhere and rested upon the private ownership by the producers themselves of their instruments of production. Agriculture was conducted by the small free or dependent farmer; in the cities, handicraft.

The instruments of labor-land, agricultural implements, workshops, toolswere individual property, calculated only for individual use, and were, accordingly, paltry, dwarfish and poor. For that very reason, as a rule, they belonged to the proreason, as a rule, they belonged to the pro-ducers themselves. To concentrate these scattered and limited implements of production, to enlarge them, to transform them into the present powerful lever of production—that was exactly the historic role of the capitalist method of produc-tion, and of its upholder, the capitalist class. How it historically accomplished this since the fifteenth century, through the three stages of simple co-operation, manufacture and production in gross, Marx has explained circumstantially in the fourth part of his work on Capital. capitalest class, as it is also shown there, could not transform these limited implements into mighty power without turning them into SOCIAL in struments of production, available only by the COMBINED EFFORT OF A NUMBER OF MEN. In the stead of the spinning-wheel, the hand-loom, the smith's hammer, there appeared the spinning machine, the mechanical loon and the steam hammer; in the stead of the single work-shop, there appeared the factory that compelled the combined labor of hundreds and of thousands. The same as with the implements of produc-tion, production itself was transformed from a series of isolated into a series of tween the means of production, concen-social acts, and the products from insocial acts, and the products from in-dividual into social products. The yarn,

Where, however, the natural division of labor within a community be the basis of industry, it stamps the products with the form of COMMODI-TIES, whose mutual exchange, purchase and sale, enables the individual proers to satisfy their manifold needs This was the case in the Middle Ages. The farmer, for instance, sold to the artisan agricultural and bought in exchange handieraft products. It was into this society of individual producers of commodities that the new system of production pushed itself. In the midst of the natural, yet PLANLESS, division of labor, as it then prevailed throughout, there arose the PLANFUL division of labor, as organized in the separate factories. Along side of INDIVIDUAL, SOCIAL production stepped up. The products of both were sold in the same narket, hence at prices at least approxi mately equal. But the planful organiza tion was more powerful than the natural division of labor. The factories - that worked upon the social plan turned out their wares more cheaply than did the individual producer. On one field after another individual production was threwn; until its social competitor wholly revolutionized the old method. This notwithstanding, its revolutionary character was so little recognized that it means for aiding and promoting the production of commodities. It arose in direct connection with certain already existing levers of production and ex-change, to wit: merchants' capital, handcraft and wage-labor. Yet, while itself appeared as a new form of production the old forms of appropriation remained in full vigor. In the production of commodities, such as it had developed in the Middle Ages,

the question could never arise-To whom do the proceeds of labor belong? The individual producer had brought them forth by his own labor, or that of his family and with his own tools, and, as a rule, out of raw materials belonging to, and often produced by, himself. There was no need of their being appropriated by, they belonged to, him as a matter of course. Property in the product rested, accordingly, upon ONE'S OWN LABOR. Even there where the help of others was used, that, as a rule, only a by-matter, and often received, beside wages, other and further remuneration. The guild apprentice and journeyman, for instance, worked, not wages as for the sake of fitting themselves for mastership. Thereupon came the concentration of the means of proand thereby their conversion into means of production de facto social. But these social implements and products were treated as though they were, now as fore, the implements and products of individuals. While, until now, the owner of the means of labor had taken the products because, as a rule, they were own product, and foreign help was the exception, thenceforth the owner of the means of labor proceeded himself to appropriate the products, although they duct of THE LABOR OF OTHERS. Accordingly, the now socially produced commodities were appropriated. the means of production and actually had produced the goods, but by the CAPITALISTS. The implements of production and production itself become essentially social; yet, nevertheappropriation, which presupposed the existence of private and individual production, under which every one owner and brought his own products to market The new mode of production remains subject to the old form of appropriation although it does away with the conditions upon which the latter was predi

In this contradiction, which impart to the new system of production its capitlaist character, lurks in embryo the whole conflict of to-day. The more the present system of production gained the dustry and in all economically leading countries, and thereby crowded individual production down to trifling branches, the more sharply marked b came also the incompatibility between social production and capitalist appro-

The first capitalists found, as already stated, the form of wage-labor in exist-ence. Only, wage-labor was then the exception, it was a side occupation, a makeshift, a transitory incident. The farm-laborer, who occasionally worked for wages, owned his couple of acres of land, which sufficed, at a pinch, support him. The provisions of the guild saw to it that the journeyman of to-day become the master of to-morrow. Soon, however, as the means of productio became social, and were concentrated in hands of capitalists, this was changed. Both the ed. Both the means of production and the products themselves of the small individual producer became more and more valueless. There was nothing left to him but to turn wage-worker under the capitalist. Wage-labor, formerly the exception and a make-shift became the production; formerly a side-occupation, now it became the exclusive pursuit of the laborer; the temporary wage-laborer became one for life. The number of these permanent wage-laborers was, moreover, immensely increased by the contemporaneous breaking down of the feudal order, the disbardment of the re-tainers of the feudal lords, the ejectment of the farmers from their homesteads, etc. The divorce became complete a the one side, and the producers, on th the cloth, the metal articles which now came out of the factory, were the joint product of many working people through whose hands they had to go successively before being ready. No single parson could say of them: "This I have THE CAPITALIST CLASS.

We saw that the capitalist mode of production pushed itself into a society of individual producers of commodities by means of mutual exchange of their goods. But every society based upon the production of commodities posses the peculiar quality that the producing members have lost control over their own social interrelations. Each produces for himself with whatever implement may happen to possess, and for the necessary personal exchange only. None knows how much of his article comes to market or how much of it is at all needed; none knows whether his own products will find a demand, whether he will be able to recover his outlays, or at all to effect a sale. Anarchy reigns in the production of society. Nevertheless, the production of commodities, like all other forms of industry, has its peculiar and inherent laws: laws that are inseparable from it and that enforce themselves upon the individual producers as compulsory laws of competition. At first, unknown to the producers themselves and are to be discovered only after long experience and by degrees. accordingly, enforce themselves without the aid of, and despite the producers, as blind laws, natural to their own form of production. The product rules its

In medieval society, i. e., during the first centuries, production was essentially for self-use. It satisfied mainly the wants of the producer himself and of his family. There where, like in the country, relations of personal dependence existed, it also contributed to the satis faction of the wants of the fencial No exchange took thereby place, hence the products did not assume the char acter of commodities. The family of the peasant produced almost everything It needed-furniture and clothes no less point of producing a surplus over its own wants and over the tribute in kind due to the fendal lord, only then did it proluce commodities. It is this surplus thrown into social exchange, and offered for sale, that became "commodity." The artificers in cities were forced, it is true, o produce for exchange from the start; but they also provided mainly themselves lagrest part of their own wants They had gardens and small patches of land; they turned their cattle upon the commons, which furthermore supplied them with timber and kindling wood; the women spun flax, wool, etc. Production for the purpose of exchange, the produc-tion of commodities, was only at its inception. Hence a restricted exchange, a restricted market, a stable method of production, local exclusiveness without. lacol union within; in the country the mark, in the city the guild.

With the extension, however, of the production of commodities , especially with the introduction of the capitalist of production, the hitherte slumbering laws that underlie the latter became more visible and powerfully effective. The old fetters were loosened, the old bounds of exclusiveness were broken through. and the producers were more and more transformed into independenct and isolated producers of commodities. Anararose in production and grew Yet, the instrument wherewith apace. capitalist production increased this anarchy was the very reverse of anarchy: it was the increasing organization of production upon a social basis in every industrial establishment. With this lev er it put an end to the former peaceful stability of things. In whateve of industry it was introduced, it tolerated no older method of production. Wher-ever it took possession of handicraft, it destroyed the old system of handicraft The field of labor became a field of war. The great geographical dis-coveries and the colonization that followed thereupon multiplied the markets and hastened the complete transformation of handicraft into manufacture. Not only did the struggle break out between the individual local producers, but it grew into national dimensions and into the mercantile wars of the sevententh and eighteenth centuries, until finally industry on a large scale and the estab lishment of the world market made the struggle universal, and at the same time imparted to it unwonted virulence. Be tween individual capitalists, as between whole branches of industry decide over their very existence. He who succumbs is ruthlessly thrown It is the Darwinian struggle of the individual for life carried over from brute nature with intensified fierceness into society. The standpoint natural to animals appears as the aeme of human development. The contradiction be-tween social production and capitalist appropriation now presents itself as a contrast between the organization of production in the single factory and the anarchy of production in society at large

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ADVERTISING.

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It is amazing at times to see how

hard it is for people to grasp the So-

cialist conception of society. This most likely, is due to ignorance and prejud'ce; for there are in our everyday lives, experience and happenings which prove the Socialist to be correct. For instance; we quite often hear that so and so is out "for the dust," that he uses his workingmen "to increase his pile," and his friends and the church to secure political and social advance ment for the same ends. That he associates with others who have the sam aims and employs the same methods.' And yet it is hard to have persons understand the materialist and class conception of Socialism. It is also very hard to have persons realize that the form of industry pervalent in society at any time moulds all the institutions of that society, its laws, it judiciary, its politics and even its religion. Yet this is very evident after a little reflection. For instance, we know that when industry was small and sold its products only in the home market, there was no advertising. It was unnecessary. Today, we have advertising everywhere, A Chicago firm enters the New York market. It is unknown and to become known it advertises. This 'advertising influences our graphic arts. Most of the talent of these arts is used in this advertising. It is used to make highly colored and effective lithographs, catchy and attractive photo-engravings, etc. Most of the art scools are turning out artisans for "art" advertising; in fact, most of the students are studying for the purpose of becoming experts at it. Then the newspapers are utilized for these purposes also. The financial re sults reaped from advertising by the newspapers influence their policy and editorial utterances. The counting room ontrols the editorial room, Advertising having proved effective in the sale of the products of manufacture, we see it utilized by the stage. Theaters advertise. Managers get out posters put "ads" in newspapers, and pay for favorable criticisms or attacks that will give their productions prominence, make them town talk, thus filling their houses. Star actors have press agents who exploit their doings. The managers also make electrie light displays on the exterior of the play houses. We see churches also doing advertising. In Brooklyn, for instance, there is a church on Third avenue, near Flatbush, that is called a temple has electric lights hanging out before it Sunday nights. It has announcemen boards on the sidewalk that remind on of the theatre boards. On the interior it looks like a music hall. There is no altar. There is a big organ and choice gallery and a speaking stand, or pulpit The choir is advertised in connection with the church all year round. It is the "biggest choir," etc., in existence, reminding one very much of the phraseology of the circus bills "biggest circus on the face of the earth," etc. There are churches of a similar kind. They advertise in the newspapers, and secure large reading notices on Sunday; while on Monday, their sensational sermons ar printed in the same pages. These churches are supported and controlled by mer made millions in manufacture, and who know the value of advertising They support the capitalist system and capitalist class, as may be judged from nations, the natural or artificial advantue the recent Sunday utterance of the tages in the conditions of production Brooklyn preacher, who said that it is not capital and labor, but ability that produces wealth; the ability, of course, of the capitalist class who pay and sup-port him and other clerical parasites Then there is the novelist. His works also must be advertised. It must be announced by lithographs and newspaper advertisements; and when that is done it is criticized and attacked by men who have a two-fold purpose; to either boom the book or manufacture sensational literary material for their newspaper or magazine. The author has a press agent very much like the star actors. press agent writes reminiscences, biographical bits, early struggles, escapades, adventures, etc., of the author. And And when the author also becomes a public reader, and he reads his own works, which is the best means of liter ary advertising extant, he is presented to the public by the use of printer's ink much after the manner of a theatrical star of the first magnitude. Physician do not advertise. The ethics of the profession will not permit it. Yet physicians, overcome this to a great de-

gree. If an important operation is to be performed the press is notified and the details are furnished. The operation is

then written up and appears as a news item of great public interest. The prin-

cipals are accurately named, and in many instances their office address is given. A

physician may also be prominent in some medical society. He reads a scientific paper and furnishes the press with copies. Conjun.

Copious extracts are made, and the au-thor and lectured boomed. He may also

be connected with charitable work that

receives public notice, and brings him financial returns. Friends of his may

be newspaper men and notices are a

corded him on the most trivial occasions. So it goes. Capitalism is in the atmosphere. It effects everything. Its in-

cases because it is so indirect. In most

but a blind man would fail to see it. Where courts pursue an invariable policy of declaring all "labor laws" unconstitutional or unenforceable, it is unmistakably clear. When all cecisions are in favor of the capitalists and against the working class, there is no need of microscopic examination to discern the true state of affairs. Though a good many cannot realize this, it is becoming, thanks to our propaganda and the rend more evident every day. And with its acceptance grows the success of

AN EVIDENCE OF PROSPERITY.

An Incident in Chicago that Illustrates Its Existence.

The general and widespread prosperity with which the country is afflicted was illustrated in Chicago Sunday. Orders had been given to demolish a row of flat houses in order to make room for a new park. The poor people in the neighborhood got wind of it. A crowd collected, and in less than fifteen minutes every stick of wood in the building. every splinter almost, had been torn up

and carried away for fire-wood. Evidently the people of Chicago are of disposition, or else they fear that a full dinner pail will not throw heat enough to keep them warm during the winter. They may have possessed enough Yankee shrewdness to understand that Alger and many other great men got their start in life by stealing wood. There is a slight difference in the cases as Alger took whole forests and sold them at enormous profits, while that Chicago crowd fought among its mem bers for a few sticks of wood. It is not a very good start, but even though they may not be able to make a fortune from what they took it will keep them warm for a day or two.

The police were called, but they are rived too late. It took just fifteen min-ntes to strip every one of the condemned buildings. That in itself shows how eaterprising the people were. It also shows that the people in Unicago are desperate. They are blindly auxious to make some preparation for the coming struggle, and they are final in their eagerness to place emselves beyond the reach of the dire

and biting bitterness of the cold weather. The struggle in those buildings for the fire-wood is a terrible indictment of capitalism and is a blow in the face of the prosperity and the full dinner pail. Those men could just as well, would just as soon struggle for the property of a dead man as they struggled for a few sticks of wood. They may yet struggle for the property of the city of Chicago, and they may yet make their way to it through the blood of those who now possess it.

The election was a matter of history for only five days when this occurred, and the dust incident to that struggle had not settled. There is poverty in There are want, misery, and Chicago. desperation. They did not make themselves felt at the ballot box. They will make themselves felt with redoubled intensity because they have so long been suppressed. In this all cities and all States are alike. The working class, in some respects, is reduced to such a degree that it will fight for the tiniest portion of the vast wealth that it has created. There will be trouble from the same things that were the source of the crowd Sunday, and the whole social edifice can be torn down as completely as was that row of houses.

"The Sun" is a great, a representative, capitalist paper. Its boast is "If you se it in 'The Sun' it's so." As regards the news, the statement must be taken with grain of salt: occasionally in its editorial columns it holds true to its mot-

to. It did so yesterday. In an editorial written prove that all the people of these United States are perfectly satisfied with the election of McKinley, it takes the crowd in the Tenderloin on election night as a sample of "the people." Right along we have thought that the rich voung bauchees and ruffians who disport themselves in that neighborhood were "the people" in the estimate of "The Now we know it. "If you see it in the 'Sun' it's so."

A traveling salesman, named Goldman, breaks into print with the statement that ninety-five per cent of the rummers are going to vote for Mc-Kinley, It's too bad that the postal cards that are now doing the work which thousands of drummers did a the work better they would very likely vote more intelligently than the mans and his kind, who shout and vote for the system and class that chops off their fool heads.

The Deserter from the Cause.

who stand under
Our banner: let none but the trusty
remain!

For there's stern work at hand, and the time comes shall sunder.
The shell from the pearl, and the chaff from the grain!

And the heart that thro' danger and death will be dutiful— Soul that with Cranmer in fire would

shake hands:
With a life, like the palace home, built for the beautiful; Freedom of all her beloved demands!

He is gone from us! Yet shall we march on victorius. Hearts burning like beacons—eyes fixed

on the goal! And if we fall fighting, we fall like the glorius; With face to the stars, and all Heaven

in the soul! And aye for the brave stir of battle we'll barter The sword of life sheatht in the peace

of the grave: And better the fierciest fate of the It effects everything. Its in-is almost imperceptible in some martyr. Than live like the coward and die like

. the slave! -GERALD MASSEY.

Trusts and Their Owners.

Trust problem with all the acumen possessed by drummers, which is, as every one knows, large, not to say immense, in a hotel in the riot-ridden city of Akron, Ohio. As they talked those in the sitting-room were all ears. When two such enlightened men as the drummers were, deigned to discuss any problem, the average man waited with bated breath and strained eyes for the words of wisdom and pearls of thought sure to be dropped, in an absent-minded way, by the "great men of commerce."

To hear the argument and note the points made, the crowd of ordinary citizens drew their chairs up close and cut off the supply of atmosphere, of right belonging to the disputants. They did not seem to mind the closeness. though, having on hand a large supply of atmosphere, which they were willing to supply C. O. D. at very moderate rates.

The discussion was of a fearful and wonderful kind, as is any discussion wherein one man knows nothing about that of which he speaks, and the other one knows less. One had been up to that morning, a salesman for Wetmore the tobacco man of St. Louis, but had received a telegram notifying him to come off the road as the factory had been sold to the American Tobacco Company, and his services were no longer needed. He was "agin" the Trust. The other was selling wire for the American Steel and Wire Company. He was for the Trust.

The Man-Agin-the-Trust was proving to his own satisfaction, that the Trust was a bad thing, because it had thrown him out of a job. The Man-With-the Trust was proving, equally to his own satisfaction, that the Trust was a good thing, because it allowed him to hold a When the first Encyclopedia would triumphantly and loudly assert the truth and veractly of his position by hobling himself up as a Horrible Example, the other would come back with himself as a better example of the Trust's goodness As they talked the atmosphere grev more dense and it looked as though a fog was in order. Surely every one there was in a mental fog. As they proceeded they each yanked in, by the heels as it were, several of their relations, which only made the fog more intense, and the listeners more bewildered.

As the fog slowly settled down, en gulfing both disputants and listeners through it could be be heard the dull thunder of the attacking guns of Man-Agin-the-Trust, after which would come the smothered boom of the answering guns of Man-With-the-Trust. As the haze grew thicker and closer, it could be dimly seen that Man-Agin-the-Trust was laboriously loading and firing, with grea show of waving arms and distended mouth, and Man-With-the-Trust was ob served standing close up to his guns with his arms constantly in motion, and his ears pushed around in the back of his neck so as to make room for his overworked and tired mouth.

The spectators were determined to be at the death and despite the fact that the smoke of the battle and the for caused thereby gave them mental strabismus, every one stayed, like a crowd of Tammany heelers and wouldbe heelers stay at a fireworks display.

The fog grew in density as the com batants grew in hoarseness, and the clerk sent one of the escaped inmates of the Orphan's Home the hotel was using as a bell boy to light the gas, but still the fog came on apace, the arms grew indistinct and became mere blotch the atmosphere, and the mouths of the combatants appeared as a square yard of red flannel appliqued with Hamburg Edging. Strong men sat with gaping mouths and distended nostrils, straining their cars to catch the muffled sounds of the combat, and the porter was on the point of heading for the telegraph pole on the corner of the street, to which was securely affixed a box containing tele-graph apparatus for calling an ambulance, when a man with a bored look and a laughing expression of countenance said: "Ain't you dubs tired?"

Immediately there went up a unani-

mous sigh, as is given up by a man who recovers his watch without the services of a Tammany detective. All attention was riveted upon the gentleman, who, with one que ttion, seemed to have dis-pelled the fog and brought back the light of day. The clerk woke up and ordered one of the in'ants to put out the gas, as the proprietor was saving expenses, while porter stopped short in his hurried flight for assistance and again assumed his chronic somnolency, The man with the bored look contin

ned, "What do you fellows know about bed bugs? You are 'way off. Let me tell you something about 'em." All looked at him in astonishment, and one little man over in the corner, said, "Oh, they weren't talking about bed bugs; they were talking about Trusts." The combatants said nothing, and the interrup-ter did not seem to notice the intrusion of the little, man who appeared fright ened at his brazeness and apparently excused himself for intruding.

The interrupter had by this time the

attention of all, and settling himself lown in a chair, delivered himself of the following:

You see, it's this way with bugs, especially bed-bugs; when they're little you can't catch 'em easy; they're annoying but only annoying. There's so many of them and they cover so much ground that you can't do anything except put 'em. They are all over you, and their bites, as individual bugs, don't amount to much. Still you are made miserable. After awhile several of the bugs begin eating up the other bugs, and they begin to be felt more and more.

Two drummers were discussing the As time goes on these big fellows the field all to themselves, except a few little ones that they are too to get after. Then you begin to find the bugs not alone annoying, but tive nuisance and terror. You move without getting bit; you ke blood; become thin and sick, while it bugs wax fat and healthy.

"At this period of your exper "At this period of your explothat bed-bugs are the natural protect of man, that if you didn't have bed be or man, that you couldn't be happy and properous, and that the bigger the bed happy and properous. perous, and that the eleger the bed the happier you are. You are not all gether convinced by such logic, but at it acts as a sort of sedative. You aware that man that is born of aware that man that is born of work is born to suffer, and you put bed be down as one of the things you grin and bear with. But its a hard to to suffer, and you can't help protes once in a while

"There's another friend who along and tells you that the bed bay you are allicted with are too of instead of three or four big ones and a half dozen small ones, you should small the big ones and get a lot of little ones and ge in their place, then you would be releve in their place, then you would be releved of a positive nuisance, and would back to your pristine condition of marking only an annoyance. But bed be you must have. If you don't have be bugs upon you, then you will die.

This last fellow offers you what a pears to be advice of some value. The first fellow said you must have bed benefirst fellow otherwise you could not be to eat you otherwise you could be happy; the last one tells you the man only the first one says you must have only the first one says you must have ones, while the other one tells re you should only allow little ones to a you. The big fellows bite like hell, a little fellows don't bite so hard. Then fore little ones are best-if you me have bed-bugs. It is all very plants and sounds correct. So smash the ones and give the little ones a chance

"Now, that's all very good, but it is common sense. Bed-bugs are bad, the are no good. So long as they are allow ed to exist, whether they are large small, the man who suffers them, suffer small, the man who suffers them, suffers misery, annoyance, and eventually disease. If the man wishes to live is must be freed from bedongs. Therefore the only sensible thing to do is a smash all of them. That's what I this smash all of them, constituting It's sensible thing to the small of them. of this 'bed-bug question, It's easier too, to smash a few big ones; you can locate them easier, and feel their bit easier than you can a whole lot of little Therefore, the ones that have ones. eaten up the little ones, and grown themselves, have done the man a po tive service, though not intending

Then the bored man got up as the to go away, when the Man-Agin Trust said, "Hold on, we weren" ing about bed-bugs; we were about Trusts. What has all you got to do with what we were

"My dear sir," said the man, were not talking about trusts; you talking about Trust Owners. The T is neither good or bad of itself; ti simply the modern skin with which surrounds itself so as to see self against the cold winds and l blasts it suffers from if without skin. It is part of mankind, mad mankind for its protection. You not talking about that; you were ing about the bugs that infest that and eat holes in that skin, thus are ing us, and causing us to suffer as did before we had acquired that You say that a lot of little bugs er away at that skin, making numerous to the holes all over it, is better than a prebig ones cating big holes in it, while Man-With-the-Trust says a few big one eating big holes in it is better than the of little ones. You were not talking of the skin. You were talking of the bugs. Neither one of you would my that mankind ought to strip itself of the skin it has taken it so long to acqu That would mean the death, either p tial or complete, of mankind. You do want that, do you? No, of course Then why say you were talking about the Trusts? You were not. You both talking about bugs. That's why

"What we must recognize is, that bee are harmful; they cause misery, det and death. They eventually destroy skin and kill us. We must stop them is that game. We cannot stop them by smashing the hig ones and giving the little ones a chance. We must small them all. That's the only way to save the skin."

talked about them.

The crowd watched the bored was walk away, and seemed to ruminate upon what had been said until Man-With-the Trust said, "What a good outfit we would make for the asylum. I'll bet that fellow's a Socialist Labor Party man. Back came the answer, "You win; that what I am, and I'm out to do both be little and the big bugs."

Socialistische ARBEITER-ZEI

Owned and Published by the Socialist Labor Party

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAL

____ SUBSCRIPTION PRICES

BUSINESS OFFICE. 229 St. Clair street Cleveland, O., where all money transcet tances and business communications are be directed.

be directed.

Commications for the Editor should be addressed Socialistische Arbeiter Sei 230 St. Clair street, Cleveland, Chicago Communications may be written in English and will be translated by the

Comrades, do your best to introduce

THE TRAMP.

ME OF THE FRATERNITY IDEFENDS THE UNFORTUNATE.

tops They Are Created by the Reigning Secial System Majority of So-called School Are Workers Seeking a Market for Their Labor.

Joseph Brazil, otherwise known as Thipino Joe." who was nominated by e sational tramp convention at Britt. of for president of the United States. this to say of his kind: Tramps are not so entirely bad as

pick generally believe them to be, Oftenmen who are only seeking new tors in the hope of getting work, or who are their way to States and territories ther have heard there is a big de of for labor, or who are on their way wis western harvest fields or the mines is Montana, are classed by the public is tramps and treated with a severity al brights of the road. Even the spiar tramp too; be merely a man who s lost his grip on steady employment, ad who has turned rover through chance atter than by a real desire to avoid best work. Right treatment might rechim this man. But instead of this he is smally treated as a criminal and in is liable to become one, or else renin a confirmed tramp.

"Men who are tramps because of a diffiest, good for nothing nature, might reformed if properly appealed to, but way the tramp is treated now does inle but confirm him in his vagrancy. The appearance of a tramp in a small swn is a notice for everybody that has idog to release the noble animal and set in on the tattered visitor. If the tramp weak from lack of food and can hardly and let alone run, and is pulled down the dogs and badly bitten, nobody hinks anything of it. It was only a

If a brakeman at night crowds a tramp the top of a box car and compels him e crawl lower and lower down the side of the car and compels him to crawl lower and lower down the side of the car until finally he is swinging right over the wheels, nobody thinks, it is wrong. The tramp has no business to steal a ride Then, if the brakeman who has robbed the tramp of the little money he had, is straid that he may tell of it, and acsedingly brings his heavy boot hee is with all his mibht on the tramp's ters, and the "Weary Willie," as the mic papers so "humorously" call him, b go his hold and falls under the sift turning wheels, nobody organizes a he and goes out to find the murderer. he country papers tell about the mande remains of a tramp being found on the D. & E. tracks last night by a secin gang and say that it is supposed the map was stealing a ride when he met in fate. Of course, the tramp was steal-aga ride. But the laws of this country, w I understand them, do not fix the hment at death.

Nor do they say that a freight brake-Man may on any dark night that he chooses constitute himself a judge, jury and sheriff and, after convicting a tramp and sentencing to death, then and there arry out the penalty.

The tramp problem has been often

lacussed, but only in a half-hearted Tay. In the first place, tramps must be treated more like men and less like rules. A tramp is the result of our tod of veillization. Then it seems to me uld correct that flaw in our civintion that is the cause of there being tups. Visiting humiliation and abuse andivdual tramps does not change that the, whatever t is, that is continually ing more tramps.

Tramps are the result generally of hard lines. Men thrown out of work, driven by their creditors from their home town. the to the railroad and pretty soon

ALFRED HENRY LEWIS.

Le Throws a Stone at the Workers-It bounds and Hits Him in the Face.

Afred Henry Lewis, editor of "The ediet," O. H. P. Belmont's weekly Puper, referring to the miners of coal, ives tent to the following tissue of iles, enities, and abuse. When it is reembered, that O. H. P. Belmont, who two Lewis, is the owner, also, of railhad and that these railroads own mines thip in, for use in their mines, the lied about—the slap in the face distered to Belmont by Lewis, is qualled in viciousness by the slap Less gives himself. If Lewis's story true the blow would be telling, but it is, as it is, a lie, then all the

The Slavs never bathe; they are Shy; they fairly fret and fester in their own grease. Eighteen of them will live, eat and sleep and have their sath being in three rooms, not one of them larger than 10 x 12. To keep they have a woman. I looked to one of these nests of foulness oday. The "woman" in this retched instance was there. She cast of feature. Evidently built for her destiny was she. The men pay week to keep house for them. She boarded" free. The woman cooks washes and watches the house

vicious is the blow.

(hovel). She is the housekeeper, if (hovel). She is the house maintains you will. Incidentally, she maintains relations, with all of the "men" of her household, which one will not deseribe. There is none of them to whom she would not be married. These Slavs by these means live each for less than \$1.50 a week. Isit any marvel, then, that these creatures, full of cupidity, and for that reason industrious, living lives so low and vile and cheap that the very beast that perish would turn from them in disgust-is it then, any wonder, with only \$1.50 a week that these Slavs for "living." and Huns and Poles evict the American miner, or that the latter mutters against the Goth of coal who is not a citizen, never will become a cit-

No attempt is made to give a caus for the alleged condition, or to tell how it happens that human beings can be degraded below the level of the brute. The miners have had more than their share of the news meted out by the news papers, but Alfred Henry Lewis goes a little further than the customary limit.

There is still another item that should have interested him, but which he neglects. Why is it that such men are hired by the mine owners, when men who are not brutes could be hired? Why is it that none but a man willing to live in misery can support himself from the wages received in the mine? Who is responsible, if not the Belmonts and the others who can hire Lewis to heap insults on their victims?

The miners have been degraded, but they still have some spark of humanity about them. That is more than can be said of their masters.

"FOREIGN PAUPER LABOR."

The American Wage Worker Knocks It Out in Competition.

J. G. Stowe, United States Consul General . Cape Town, South Africa, sends in a highly interesting statement regarding the competition of American capitalists with those of Great Britain. He quotes the secretary of the British Iron Trade Association to show how completely the American manufacturer has "under-cut'

"The competition of the United States is a two-handed sword, for it cuts to the very divinding asunder capacity to produce more cheaply tuan European countries, and it also presents the very formidable aspect of threatening to dump a vast surplus on neutral markets on terms that are not competitive at all."

For years we have been hearing about how the products of the pauper labor of "Yurrup" must be kept out of the United States. A protective tariff to shut out these products has been urged and imposed here for years. Now come the consular agents of the United States and show by reports from the employers of the "pauper laborers" that the American wage worker is able to knock out the competition of his fellow wage slave across the ocean.

The cost of producing one dollar's worth of manufacture in the United States is considerably less than the cost of producing one dollar's worth in England. So, tolday, the English manufacturer is trying to devise some way of barring the products of American chean labor out of the "neutral" markets. The only permanent way of doing this is to reduce the price of labor power-wages. But the American manufacturer can and does meet this scheme more than half way. The only thing left for the British manufacturer to do is to agitate for the exclusion of "foreign, pauper, Yankeemade" goods.

The vicious circle of capitalism is about factories, with its physical and mental complete. With American and British exhaustion, its periods of idle and deemployers accusing each other of employing pauper labor, and groaning over the competition of cheap goods, there is but one resort. The cheap labor of China and Japan must be utilized to capture the 'neutral markets." English and American labor must meet the competition of the coolie. After that? Well, the capitalist class does not concern itself with that question. All that interests it at this juncture is the question of how to produce goods more cheaply.

The working class of all countries is interested in keeping itself from sinking to the rats and rice diet which must inevitably be its portion if the rule of the capitalist class is to continue. There is but one escape from this, and that is for the working class to become masters of the tool of production. Labor power must cease to be an article of merchanlise. The problem of underselling the nanufacturers of other lands must give way to the problem of insuring to each worker the full product of his labor. Socialism must take the place of capitalisın.

As the capitalist class of America has demonstrated its ability to undersell the pauper labor of Europe, the working stead of, as at present, giving the class of America must demonstrate its of society to the construction and perability to lead the world in abolishing the class and system that reduces the working class of the world to pauper labor to the forces-the schools, colleges, uniconditions. The task of inaugurating versities, etc., that improve the mental the Socialist Republic is the mission of and moral faculties of the worthy young the Socialist Republic is the mission of the mission of the country. It the American wage slave. The Social would by the use of the railroad by the ist Labor Party of the United States aid of steam and electricity, follow a is the agent to carry out this mission. tendency that is slightly operative, just paper and facilitate work at the office

EARLY INFLUENCES.

WORKING CLASS CHARACTER,

Travel and Change of Occupation as Factors in Formation of Individual Character-Influences That Make the Working Class Character.

The discusison of early or formative influences upon the character and lives of individual men often occurs in the monthly magazines. It is quite frequently demonstrated therein that in these germ, an indication, which the stress of latter years develops, or forms, and leads to the creation of either a great fortune or great/fame. It is also shown that, in the frequent change of occupation and location that individual men are often forced to make, they collect and assimilate those elements, good and bad. that finally enables them to predominate in some field of human activity and greatness. A man who has travelled much from place to place and labored at different occupations in all of them may, in the course of time, become a good journalist, writer or capitalist. His travels combine to make him a man of observation and knowledge. They throw in his course a variety of localities and populations, all of which he is enabled to contrast and study. He becomes acquainted with their romantic features and their usefulness as literary material He scents their needs, their undeveloped opportunities and their economic situations. He utilizes all these in his lectures and writings, or for his own selfaggrandizement through monopolization and corruption. In the first instance he

a Leland Stanford.

There is a class of early or formative influences that are not individual; and that are very seldom discussed in the monthly magazines, though they are far more important than the other class. since they involve the greater part of the community; that is, the early or formative influences of the working class. This condition may be due to the fact that no one has volunteered a contribution to the magazines from that standpoint; but it is most likely due to the magazine belief that it is indivdual greatness or ability that causes progress, a theory that the coal strike and every other strike knocks into a cocked hat for then there is no wealth production or progress, there is waste and warfare. ability of seventeen great railroad presidents and other employers, notwith-

becomes a Bret Harte; in the second.

In the early or formative influences of the working class, we too often see the germ that may lead to fortune and greatness crushed by early necessity and lack o ppetites for the arts and sciences are often compelled by the immediate cconomic necessities of their parents to adapt themselves to occupations for which they are wholly unfitted, and to which their poverty relentlessly binds them. until the desire for the development of their natural aptitudes no longer ex-Many an embryonic of his pen and pencil won for him th admiration of teachers and friends-and cast into a factory. In a factory the conditions and specialization of labor pre-

vents his migration or advancement. There his daily task is so unvaried that his mind, operating in a continual rut, becomes stunted and incapable of the origin or reception of new thought. In fact, he becomes a mere automaton, subject to the speed of the machinery he attends and the instructions of the foremen and superintendents. Parents and teachers often lament the disappointment that the failure of a promising son and pupil has caused them. How could it be otherwise. When one reflects upon the intensity of employment in modern fight his battles. spondent reaction, and its brutal sur-roundings, the wonder of it all is that there are any who succeed at all! The poverty of the working class militates against it in another way. The poor working class does not, because it cannot, attend the schools of technology. These are filled by the sons and daugh-ters of the wealthy middle class. The requirement of admission so great, the tuition fees so much that a poor boy or girl can only enter them on a free scholarship or by the assistance of some wealthy patron, both of which rarely

So we see that necessity and opporunity are both at work in the early or formative influences in the working class. It is the aim of Socialism to change this condition so as to provide the material means where with parents will not have to send their young to work at an early age, and sacrifice their future to the pressing needs of the family. It can by a plan make use of the natural and so-cial forces of the country-by the utilization of that perfect combination of land, capital and labor which the trust is evolving out of the anarchistic competition of the past-it can by such means, create a sufficiency of wealth that will guarantee to all that leisure, freedom of care, change of occupation and travel. so essential to the proper- and comprehensive training of its young pupils. Inrepress-to armies, navies, militia, police and judiciary-it would give that wealth

now, in decentralizing the population of large cities, so that the brutalizations of the working class due to the overcrowding of population and the dirty, mean life and surroundings consequent upon THE FORMATION OF INDIVIDUAL AND it, may be overcome and better influences METHODS EMPLOYED IN TEXTILE set to work This to many, will appear undesirable. They will claim that the strife and uncertainty of life, its combats for a foothold upon earth and a erest wherewith to sustain existence, are the influences that form character, whether in young or old, and not abundance leisure and travel. If such is the case let us destroy our so-called civilization. Let us go back to the sayagery of our carliest ancestors. Let us abandon our capabilities of producting unlimited means of travel, our schools and colleges. Let us go back, we repeat, to savagery; for there the fight will be hardest and the characters produced the early influences there has appeared a greatest, if the hope of our friends, the enemy, agrees with history, which it cortainly does not. Socialism does not progress by crabsteps, as our friends, enemy, would have society do. It goes and things; it aims to create early or influences that will genius to flourish to the greater glory of society. It will raise society to higher planes and ideals.

MANIFEST DESTINY.

Two Phases of Its Morality Under Capitalism.

"The United States Government is fitting up houses of prostitution in Manilla for the benefit of the soldiers. Periodical inspection will be made by army surgeons."-Exchange.

"In the name of all that is Good and Holy, in the name of the men, women and children who have come to us from foreign shores to better their condition, here let us stand tegether, maintaining the wages of the workingman, availing ourselves of these great reservoirs of wealth that God has given us and go forward, brushing from our paths all dema-gogues and ambitious men by telling them that we know our business and are going to attend to it."-From printed report of Mark Hanna's "speech" to workingmen.

In the name of "Manifest destiny" and the Divinely ordained mission of the American people to spread Christianity to the isles of the sea and over the Orient, the capitalist class has conquered the Philippines and is reaching out to "civilize" China. The blasphemous claim that the capitalist is only the agent of God, carries with it the further excuse that the rapine, looting and slaughter is willed by God.

Territorial conquest involves the establishment of just such institutions as are mentioned above. Whether they are officially recognized and regulated matters not. They inevitably "follow the flag." Capitalism first makes it impossible for the wage worker to have home opportunity. Many young minds with and family by reducing him to abject poverty: then it forces him to take up arms to make a living and invade foreign lands for the purpose of fulfilling the "Manifest destiny" of the class which robs and rules him. He is deprived of the tool of production and given the is knife of the assassin; he is deprived of snatched from school-where the facility | family life and given the house of prostitution.

And all this is cloaked with a garment labelled "Divine Mission," and "Manifest Destiny." The capitalist is more hypocritical than was the feudal baron who used the crusades for the rescue of the holy sepulchre as a mask for acquiring the wealth of weaker peoples. The Crusader believed in himself and his religion; the capitalist prates of "all that is Good and Holy" while adulterating goods, building bagnios and destroying the family life and virtue of those who

The capitalist class worships but one god: Capital; it desires but one Heaven: a world where labor power costs nothing; it fears and shivers before one Hell: the thought that the capitalist will be compelled to work for a living. Social. children where ism spells hell to the capitalist and he will do everything in his power to avert that punishment. He proclaims his "Manifest Destiny" to be the conquest of foreign lands, and he sets up vice as a pillar of the capitalist system, all in the interest of capitalist morality. He the interest of capitalist morality. He knows that the conquest of foreign markets is the only escape from domestic shipwreck. He does not know that it is only a temporary respite; that his destination only a temporary respite; that his destination of the condition of the condi crime and that the working class which he exploits and degrades to-day will tomorrow dictate terms to him in this

stead of idleness; you will take this offer or starve."

The Republican party, faithful agent of the capitalist class forces idleness, crime and prostitution on the people. wealth The Socialist Labor Party, devoted agent of the Working Class will destroy prostitution and the crime-breeding capitalist class, together with its political agent.

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TRAINING NEGRO LABOR.

MILLS IN THE SOUTH.

Boys and Girls Whipped for Trivial Faults and Irregularities-All Help Under Twenty-one Years of Age Absolutely Under Control of Superintendent.

The experiment of employing colored labor in textile mills in the south is one of peculiar interest, as the ability for skilled workmanship is looked upon as in an important degree a measure of the capacity for development of the race. So far none of the numerous tests have resulted satisfactorily, and yet it is admitted that in no case has a fair extra margin, in clear type, and of the extra—37 cents. trial been given. Negroes have become good mechanics, such as carpenters, bricklayers, and engineers, but in work which requires delicacy of manipulation and taste he has not shown much apptitude. L. Stevenson. By Captain Mar-Whether this is from lack of training and opportunity or from indolence or other fault has not yet been determined. and will not be until the negro has been given a fair trial in every respect.

A staff correspondent of the New York "Journal of Commerce," who has been investigating the textile industries of the south has made the subject of negro labor in mills the text for one of his articles. He does not appear much encouraged. In alluding to the mill erected GRIMM'S HOUSEHOLD TALES. By the at Concord, N. C., by negro capital, and employed, he says the mill is ready for work, but had not at that time any money to buy cotton. Its equipment of 5,700 HEROES AND HERO WORSE. By Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Nathaniel Hawthorne. in which negro labor is to be exclusively a very satisfactory test. A number of a very satisfactory test. A number of white capitalists are interested in the mill and not only hold a large amount of steck, but had loaned the company \$10,000 to complete the plant. White carders, lin the Golden Days. By Edna Lyall. In the Schillingscourt. By E. and not only hold a large amount of stock, but had loaned the company \$10,spinners and weavers had offered to teach negroes the work, so there will be trouble on that score if money can be

raised to start the mill.

The correspondent had a surprise awaiting him when he went to a silk mill which employs colored help at Fay-etteville, N. C. The mill has been in operation about a year, with 67 looms, and has 300 operatives; most of whom are minors, and only the boss weaver and boss reeler are white. The labor | LADY The superintendent, T. W. Thyrston, is a colored man of ability and strong character, but the correspondent received a shock when Thurston explained to him the methods by which he secured results. His conversation as condensed was rather startling. He said no one could make a success of colored workers by applying the same methods to them as in dealing with white labor. There had to be severe discipline and faults and irregularities were severely punished. "By fines, I suppose?" the correspond-

ent suggested. 'No, sir; by whipping.' "

smaller boys? too.

one whipping is generally enough for the one whipping is generally enough for the bigger girls; they are so much ashamed that a second whipping is seldom need.

AUTORIOGRAPHY ... BENJAMIN

chastisement?

severe; anything else would be a waste of time. It is upon this system that we have to rely to secure a proper performance of duty. All the help engaged here under 21 years of age are put absolutely under my control by certififrom 6 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock at night, and I am free from responsibility as to the course I course Character Dickers

"No one desires more than I do to see the position of my people improved; but I have no false ideas as to the present condition of the majority of them. They lack sense of responsibility, and are like lack sense of responsibility, and are like children where money is concerned. That must be kept in view when dealing with them. My methods may be decried by humanitarians, but I am proving their success, and I believe that some of those boys I am bringing up here will in turn prove means of forwarding the industrial advancement of the colored race. Forty years ago they whipped boys in mills, as some of the successful manufacturers of to day can testify from painfacturers of to day can testify from painting. in mills, as some of the successful manufacturers of to-day can testify from painyears to come will depend upon the negro mills being conducted as this one is." Certainly this belief of a colored man as to the only way to make his race work skillfully and work regularly differs about little from that practiced in the factories of the North; the difference "You offered us vice for virtue with the alternative of accepting or starving.

We offer you virtue for vice, work instead of idleness; you will take this offer into submission.

The Goulds are again in court and some very dirty linen is being washed. Every time a millionaire gets into the public gaze the moral and the mental bank ruptcy of the capitalist class is exposed. The cases they smother and hide from the public are far in excess of those in which their victims drag them before the tribunal. It appears that the wealth the American working class load the capitalist down with demoralizes him as much as the poverty the wage worker takes for his share degrades the latter.

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"'No, sir: by whipping."

"But doesn't that only apply to the smaller boys?"

"No; it applies to the larger ones, too."

"'Do you whip the girls?"

"'Yes: the girls are whipped, too; but one whipping is generally enough for the new hipping is generally enough for the larger."

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Bingle Copy..... 02 Six months...... \$0.50 Eundle rates: Less than 100 copies, 1 cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, % cent a copy; 500 or more, % cent a copy.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES. In 1888 (Presidential) 2,068

In 1850......13,331 In 1892 (Presidential).......21,157 In 1894......33,133 In 1896 (Presidential)........36,564 In 1898......82,204



We should not be living in darkness and dust. And dying like slaves in the night; But, big with the might of the onward "must," We should battle for freedom and right. For our fathers are praying for pauper's pay, Our mothers with death's kiss are white; Our sons are the rich man's serf by day, And our daughters his slaves by night. -GERALD MASSEY.

THE PASSING OF BRYANISM.

The last desperate fight of the Democracy resulted in so decided a defeat that it is improbable that, as at present constituted, the party can survive. Neither can it go back to old time conditions, as political parties do not meve that way and win. It is also impossible for it to become a party in line with modern conditions and modern progress. The Republican party blocks it from any attempt to take the field as the cham-The Socialist Labor Party prevents it from any attempt to cut into the work passing of the Bryanite stage, a decided tates some other form and some other method of warfare as two scemingly antagonistic parties are necessary to the existence of capitalism.

The thorough, decided defeat from which there is no appeal, and of which there is no doubt or question, clears the stage, and at the same time open it up impression on the political history, of rejentless trend of society. It was a transitory reaction. It was destructive. Its fate was written as soon as the movement began, because as soon as it began it contradicted itself, and denied the very causes for its existence. The purpose of holding capitalism and yet avoiding its effects, of conserving so development, could not but throw the Democrats into convulsions; and ultimately disjoint the party entirely.

carried in its wake many of the freaks who prey in order to live, and the dishousing of the freaks which occurred four years ago will be still farther accentuated this year. They must find a home, but the Populist party being dead and Bryan Democracy being dead, and Bryan Democracy having been simply the manifestation of Populism, the next party to claim the unstable and impotent elements must be on a lower scale than

The very strength of capitalism is destructive. The opposing wings of the centration will assist us. The turns, capitalist party have shown during the the tricks, the evasions of the capitalist past few national elections a greater class, the dummy parties, the fake contrast and a much greater disparity, parties will help us. Any rebuff only The dominant capitalist wing has an makes sharper the sword, any deception ever weaker dummy party to fight. Triumphant and confident it ignores the it home. We have declared war against fact that its safety depends upon the the capitalist class, no matter what mock warfare of the campaign, and on its claim or disguise may be. There is the struggle among its own for the con- arrayed, opposite the organized working trol of the government. The Democratic class the Republicans, the Democrats, party was but the mockery of a political party. It had no one element of force. it was ineffective in every way, and it was unsuccessful in sweeping the voters , into its vortex. There is no doubt but the wage workers, because all are equally that it took for issues subjects calculated to win the enthusiasm and the applause. Enthusiasm and applause do not elect, and the Republicans with the most brazen and vbare-facel effrentery. standing on a piatform that no intelligent or observant workingman could support, obtair d nn overwhelming

majority of the rutes of all classes. The returns in so far show that the wage workers, the farmers, and the

the White House. Bryan, therefore, erally to its campaign fund, and the lost the farmer vote to which he ap- various church societies, made proppealed most assiduously, the wage working vote which he formerly had. and the capitalist vote to which he pandered, which formerly feared him, but which now understands him and holds him in contempt.

The breaking of the Democracy frees its elements. They must gravitate to advocating a "great-moral issue." But where they belong. The political at- all this only served to accentuate the mosphere for the next three years will, wiping out of the prohib. be filled with the flying debris, but by 1994 most of the voters will have more surely gravitated to their right place.

WHO TRIUMPHED?

There was many a voter who went into the polling booth, and feverishly placed his vote for the full dinner pail. He did it hoping for what had been promised, and he did it because he needed what had been promised. He is forgetful, this voter, but he cannot forget the misery which crowds upon him. It will not tolerate forgetfulness, and will force him time and time again to revert to the thing for which he voted.

But more than the dinner pail, and the point on which the battle of this orial war was won, is the issue of expansion. Despite the burning words, the fervent speeches, the citations from the "fathers of the Republic," the heartfelt appeals to our "Americanism," our Pempercy, and the institutions of our land, the vast and overwhelmning majority of the voters hoped for new markets, and sought for a place into which the goods that they need, but cannot buy, might be dumped. The votes for McKinley were the result of an asperation of the people, of a wild. blind demand for a better condition of affairs, and for some amelioration of the stress and strife which are our modern existence.

How terrible will be the disillusion and its concomitant results, can be seen by even a brief glance at the Republican campaign promises. They cannot be kept but the causes for their existence will still continue. The Republicans have everything in their hands excepting pion of the powerful capitalist class, the lower to keep their promises. The pron ises will be insisted upon, and at that mondent must come the rift between of the revolutionary movement. Yet the the roscate dream of a continuous prosperity performance and the possibility point in its downward career, necessi- of bringing that dream down to earth and making it consistent with modern industrial methods and modern industrial conditions.

During the first Cleveland 'ndministra tion we suffered the scourge of a panic; the same thing occurred during the Har rison administration, reappeared with re doubled force during Cleveland's second for the next act. Bryanism made no administration, ushered in, and continued with the first three years of McKinley's the country, and it failed to change the administration. It is inevitable that this should occur, and its occurrence and its recurrence will have its effect both on the party in office and on the voters throughout the country.

An absolute victory such as was won by the Republican party brings with it its own defeat. It has too much to fulfill, and it can do nothing. It brings on ciety by throwing it to a lower stage of its own head the vengeance that it sought existence, of ignoring industrial develop- to escape. The impotence of the Repubment and yet trying to connect with the lican party is as great as the impotence progress of humanity that makes that of the Democratic party. Either in the saddle means the spurring on of the already jaded nag of capitalism. They ride it, but it can carry them but little The election of 1896 showed that it further. From the reaction that takes was doomed. The past election buried place, from the protests of the duped it. There is not a ray of hope for Bryan- and misled working class, from the cry ism, and any attempt to resurrect it for redress that must ascend, from the would prove even more disastrous. It wholesale demolition of its own safeguards that the Republicans must enter upon, the Socialist Labor Party will

gather the fruits of victory. There can be no move of which we shall not take advantage. There can be no progress in which we shall not share. No class can turn, no class can advance without our advancing with it. The further concentration of wealth in the hands of the capitalist class, the enrichment of the few, will accrue to our advantage. The want and misery of the workers that will accompany that cononly makes stronger the arm to drive the Social Democrats, and the Prohibitionists. All must go down before the working class can come at its own. All must suffer a like fate at the hands of criminal and are but parts of one farreaching defense of capitalism.

THE PASSING OF THE PRO-HIBITIONIST

The Prohibition party, from the reports so far received, has been literally wiped out. It has never amounted to much in politics and this election proves it to be a mere bubble, a nothing.

The Prohibition party went into the

aganda for it; its Presidential candidate had a special car and traveled all over the land; an Associated Press correspondent accompanied him: the canitalist press recorded his doings daily and gave him all necessary publicity to enable the voters to learn that he was

Prohibition never was and never can be an issue. It has been a toy for that class of politicians who make a business of appealing to the mawkish sentiment of the holier than thou pharisees who are eternally trifling with effects and shotting their eyes to causes. It could draw dollars from the pockets of proble who voted the other way; it could enlist of both sexes, but it could not get votes. Only that is an issue on the political

field which affects the people deeply on the economic field. All else is but chaff which may loom large for a moment. but will be burnt up in the fierce heat of a real campaign. The wiping out of the Prohibition party is an illustration of this. Posing as the champion of morality, this party in reality upheid and championed the Immorality of the age: the capitalist system of wageslavery. Its money and the prayers of its adherents availed it nought against this glaring hypocrisy. The voter who has not learned to look on expitalism as immoral, would not waste his vote on such a party; the voter who regards capitalism as a crime, voted straight the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party. The Prohibition party passed away, the Socialist Labor Party lines up fresh for the battle and continues its work of unifying and educating the working class for the task of overthrowing the immoral capitalist class and the wage slavery which that class upholds and lives on.

With money and influence back of it the Prohibition party passes to its grave. With nothing back of it but the unconquerable determination of the intelligent class-conscious workmen who have sworn to free their class, the Socialist Labor Party moves forward on the firing line. The only answer it returns to the attacks of the beast of private property is to bring down the Hammer all the harder on whatever stands between the working class and

LEFT IN THE LURCH-AS USUAL

The woe-begone figures in this city for the candidates of the Organized Scabbery, Debs, Hanford, etc., tell a tale so thrilling and convincing that the painful impression they give-who does not feel pained at the sight of even an adversary left silly in a hole?-might almost cause the valuable lesson to be lost.

The Social Democratic vote in this city is substantially, a vote polled by what may be called the "Volkszeitung" colony, the "Volkszeitung" Germans, Upon these gentlemen the Organized Scabbery of the city in particular, of the country at large, has long been riding. When the Socialist Labor Party took hold in 1800, things changed. The Party would not allow the Organized Scabbery to practice their deception upon it, and thus have their hands all the freer to cheat their own rank and file all the more successfully. The Labor Fak ir began sighing after the good old days, of the "good old So cialists," when he could do as he liked. The harder the Party made the life of the Fakir the harder he sighed For a time the "Volkszeitung" element worked with the Party, expecting speedy success. But success in such cases cannot be speedy; and, as this colony had no other intellectual guidance than the block-head "Volkszeitung," it became more and more restive. Via the "Volkzeitung," upon whose poltroon nature the Organized Scabbery could easily work, the colony was inoculated with the, to the Fakirs, convenient theory of boring from within," which meant to lie low, keep quiet, avoid "trouble," never show up the scoundrel Fakir whoop it up for him whenever he want ed a strike and whenever he kept it up for the sake of his dues and salary in short, "boring from within" meant to play in the Labor Movement the disgraceful role of the complaisant husband. Such a dogma was peculiarly suitable to the character of the "Volkszeitung." It was told by the Organized Scabbery that, with such a "trade union policy," the Socialist Movement would quickly make gigantic progress, while, upon the trade union lines that the Party was pursuing, all progress would be impossible. This convenient theory the "Volkszeitung" swallowed like a roodle, and ladled out to its uninformed constituency. The result was the crash of last year. The Socialist Labor and smashed, or rather it will smash Party stuck to its colors: it struck the itself. Organized Scabbery harder and harder blows; it nailed these lackeys of Capital

with that dauntiess valor and unflinching calmness that are at once the distinctive marks of physical, moral and intelluctual virility.

The poltroon "Volkszeitung" took the opposite course. Its policy was, from start to finish die tated by the Organized Scabbery; no slander was too vile for it to refuse circulation to: no act of treason to the workingman was too black for it to withhold its support from. Did the Organized Scabbers of the International Cigarmakers' Union want to keep the strikers from gaining a point so that the Organized Scabbery might continue to draw strike salaries? the "Volkszeitung" chimed in. And so on all along toe line. This policy was dictated by the prayers and sermons of preachers the Organized Scabbery, and it was accepted through the promise being made that the Organized Scabbery would cast their "tens of thousands" of votes for "Volkszeitung," and cause Organ the ized Labor to do likewise. Thus the ticket of the "Volkszeitung" was the ticket of Organized Scabbery, and the Volkszeitung" expected a huge vote.

Election day came and passed,- and the "Volkszeitang" colony finds itself by the Organized Scabbery. The big vote did not materialize, the "boring from within" was a fiasco. After superhuman efforts to poll its own colony's vote, the "Volkszeitung" finds that its poll is triffing, below even what it was when the Partr's whole vote was furnished by the "Volkszeitung" colony. The "Volkszeitung" ticket polled only the vote of the "Volkszeitung" colony! The Organized Scabbery or Labor

Fakir must rank himself on election day with the outspoken parties of Capital-ism, he has no other choice, and, underhandedly he is bound to exercise his full influence in that direction with the rank Organized Scabbery that now bullies it in supreme conjempt. The rank and tile may still mistrust the Socialist Labor Party; but so long as it does, it is not going to be pulled politically by its Organized Scabbery: it will stay where it is. He who "hores from within" is. to use a vulgarism, "played for a sucker." And that is just what the figures for the Social Democracy in this city prove that the "Volkszeitung" was played for by the Organized Scabbery.

A Revolutionary Political Army may not consist of such element. The Socialist Labor Party is nobody's fool. It is the nucleus for the forces that will overthrow the capitalist class. All else is moonshine.

THE "NEW DEMOCRACY."

Under the above head the "Journal" uses the whole of its editorial page to tell, in large type, that the "old" Democracy is dead. It then outlines the "new" Democracy and says:

"The Democratic party will remain the party of the people. Freed from a confusing struggle over the totally irrelevant issue of the standard of value, it will take up a position corresponding to that of the Liberal parties of Europe as the ADVO-CATES OF PROGRESSIVE RE-FORMS. Those seceders who are worth having will come back Those who never were Defiocrats at all, but merely wore the livery of Democracy to serve Mammon in will stay in the Republican party where

Wonderful indeed is the new, and wonderful was the old. Wonderful also the confession of defeat, and that d feat was the result of impotence such as could afflict none but a dving party. The attempt to resurrect it is also impotent, and will fail just as surely as did the attempt in Chicago in 1896, and the attempt in Kansas City in 1900. There all the political doctors, and many of the political quacks, offered remedies and courses of treatment, and these were followed. The once great Democratic party lying crushed on the political field is the result.

The attempt to turn it into a "reform party is merely the announcement that it will make a specialty of picking up stray issues as it goes along and will turn them to account in whatever sections of the country it finds convenient. The Populist party after its defeat did the same thing and the last rag of Populism was long ago torn into its component threads. So it must be with the Democratic party whichever way it turns

The program, as outlined, is intended to mesh the discontent of the country. and turn it to account. A drifting wreck such as we have in the Democratic party is certain to serve no other purpose than to clear the way of derelicts like itself. With it as a "reform" party, the sham of reform can be more easily centered

As usual, in the outline of such schemes, there is a contradiction. This at every turn: it brought light into new party is to be like the Liberal darkness. Fully aware that for a long parties of Europe. If it is like them time such work could not materialize it cannot pose as a reform party for an capitalists of all degrees supported Mg- campaign of 1900 backed by immense into tangible results, but equally certain instant. There is nothing between the

Kinley and returned him triumphant to resources. Millionaires contributed lib- that resulfs, if at all obtainable, could Liberals and the Conservatives excepting come in no other way, the Socialist La- the fact that one will and the other will or Party hewed on close to the line, not, and both do the self-same thing. There is not even the difference of a degree in the results of their actions. Both are capitalist to the core and both work for the same ends. The Democratic party can do that without aping the Liberal parties of Europe.

> Besides being a confession of defeat it is a confession of ignorance and of lack of resources. The very paper which has protested most loudly against "entangling foreign alliances" is forced to cross the ocean for a model on which to rebuild. The very paper which most loudly claimed that we were drifting towards monarchical institutions finds in those institutions the balm and comfort with which to salve its wounds The very paper that held up the dread spectre of European encroachments enow flies to that same Europe and attempts to shelter itself under the party forms that are prevalent there.

It has been a great campaign, and its effects are great. The after effects are also great, and among the greatest will be the attempts of the shattered following of Bryan to place itself. The hope of the reform movement will not help it. The hope of a party "along the lines of the L beral parties of left in the lurch, as it always had been | Europe" will not pull it out of its difficulty. The Democracy is dead, and any attempt on the part of the men who once belonged to it to build a new party along the lines indicated by Hearst is only a confession of death.

McKINLEY BEARS UP WELL.

We are pleased to hear that McKinley loes not show the terrible strain of the election. It is more or less natural that he should be in fairly good health and spirits as the strain was suffered by others. During the whole campaign he sat on the steps and looked wise, and it is probable that during the next session of Congress he will do no more. A man and file. Moreover the rank and file holds cannot break away all at once from an acquired habit, and he most decidedly has dropped into the habit of having little to do with his own administration and of having still less to say.

He also received the returns with indifference. That was because he understood that the voters rushed to support him, not for what he is-for few know what he is-but because the Republican party was strong enough to create a tide in his favor. The adulation of the people must have sounded to him like the applause of a hired claque. There was noise enough in it, that was sound, and there were shouts, but there was neither under standing nor a true estimate. He must have known that he had nothing to do with his election, he will have nothing to do with the affairs of government after election. He can still continue his tiresome work of looking wise.

He sent a return telegram to Roose relt, and that was about all he did. He evidently felt that he must do something to placate his running mate, and he could find no better way than to tell him he had fought the greatest campaign in the history of American politics. That will make him safe for a short time at least.

The second term of McKinley will probably be like his first term. After all these years of dependence he must continue to depend. It is to be hoped that his noisy political bed-fellow will do nothing to disturb the calm and magnificent repose that was so characteristic of former times and that William Mc-Kinley will be allowed to continue his career of indifference, and will not be permitted to show any traces of the work which he alone does not do.

RUBBING IT IN.

Governor Steunenberg, the builder of the Bull Pen, the man who declared publicly that he assumed all responsibility for the outrages on the miners, the permit system, the blacklisting of union men and martial law, is to be elected United States Senator from Idaho. This is rubbing it in with a vengeance

It is a virtual declaration by the capitalist class that its faithful servants are to be rewarded publicly and that the votes of the wage workers are held in the same contempt that is felt for the dog that barks but never bites.

Steunenberg in the United States Sen ate marks the topmost reach of capitalist insolence, and the lowest depth of de gradation of the pure and simple union in the West. To the faithful lackeys who serve it in the face of popular selection of means that the capitalist has correctly sized up that Organized Scabbery votes for the class which builds Bull Pens. Having taken the measure of the leaders of the trades unions, the capitalists do not fear to show their contempt

for such cowardly humbugs.

The lesson taught to the intelligent. class-conscious workers by this open endorsement of the vicious tool of the Standard Oil Company, is that those traitors to the working class who lead it into the shambles of capitalism on lection day, and into Bull Pens between elections must be gotten rid of. There is but one way of doing this: The Sc cialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance must take the place of the fakir-led and ineffective pure and simple death-trap. The capitalist must ers, and the fakirs with their organized

Organized Scabbery is responsible for this rubbing in of insult. It is the task of the Socialist Labor Party to resent it. selves to a condition of slavery. No



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN-I had just been thinking that I had caught the hang of Socialism at last, when yesterday the thread seemed to slip out of my head again, and now I fiind myself al at sea

UNCLE SAM-What happened to you resterday?

B. J .- i heard a Socialist deliver an ad-

S .- And that did it?

B. J.-Yes. I had come to believe that this capitalist system is a curse. U. S .- So it is.

B. J .- And that, being a curse, Socialism proposes to wipe it out. U. S.-Correct again.

B. J .- But that Socialist speaker yes terday-U. S.-Did he propose to keep this

capitalist system? B. J.—No; that's just the rub. He wanted to wipe it out; notwithstanding

that, from his talk it appeared that he thought that Capitalism had done and was doing a great work. U. S .- So it has and is.

B. J. (clean out of patience)-And you ould wipe out a thing that's doing good? U. S .- Keep your shirt on, Fatty, Do know what capitalism means?

B. J. (testily)-What does it mean? -Capitalism is a social under which a larger and ever larger number of people are rendered miserable and fewer and fewer people are gorged with wealth

B. J.-That's a carse of a system; wipe U. S.-Keep cool. Under Capitalism

the man who has a good machine to work with makes it impossible for him who has not got such a good one to compete with him; he can produce so much more cheaply and plentifully that the fellow is undersold and thrown into bankruptey.

B. J.-That's so. Wipe it out, I say. U. S .- Just wait. The machinery production becomes ever more perfect; that is to say, it produces ever plentifully and cheaply, consequently, the machine that yesterday could knock weaker machine, is itself knocked out

to-day by a stronger one—

B. J.—Exactly. Such a system should

be done away with. -Its owner is in turn driven into poverty. And so right along. The nore perfect machine or capital keeps knocking the less perfect out, and paurperizing more at more people.

B. J.-I know all that. U. S .- Just keep cool, and let us go step by step. If the man with some maof production can't stand up against the man with better machinery, what chance has the man. who has no machinery whatever, no capital?

B. J.-Why, none whatever. That's why I say that this capitalist system s an unmitigated curse, that we can't wipe out any too soon.

II S .- The men without capital, machinery, are bound to sell themselves wage slavery, that is to say for the sake of a living, which they can't get unless the capitalist allows them access to the machine, they will allow capitalist to keep as much of their proluct as the capitalist needs to live in luxurious idleness, while they them-selves are forced to drudge in poverty. B. J.-Yes, yes, I know all that. U. S.-And the more perfect the ma-

nery of production b that more small capitalists will be pauperized. They will thus be thrown into the ranks of the propertiless, the proletariat, the working class-B. J. (impatiently)-Yes.

U. S .- And the more workingmen there are, the lower will be their wages, the less powerful will they be to resist capitalist domination, the more miserable

will they be—

B. J.—Now, what is the use of this long rigmarole? I know all that. U. S .- Capitalism, consequently, in-

reases the quantity of wealth, and it also increases the quantity of wealth that could be produced, and yet it increases the number of people who starve and deepens their misery. It makes human happiness possible, and yet increases human misery.

B. J. (losing patience)—Will you kind-

ly explain to me why you go through this long harrowing tale? I am well aware of all that, and that's why I am puzzled to hear you deny that Capitalism is an unmitigated curse.

U. S .- I am just going to take that up. None of the several systems that preceded Capitalism does what Capitalism does. Their institutions were such that poverty, and its enevitable results, slavery, were made bearable because they were not aggravated. Capitalism, on the contrary, MAKES POVERTY AND ITS INEVITABLE RESULT, SLAV ERY, UNBEARABLE, because it aggravates them. Do you not see the merit of Capitalism?

B. J. (with a far-off look)-Well, hem, can't say I do quite.
U. S.—Human nature is inclined to

put up with sufferings. It needs a tremendous impulse to move the race to rebel against wrong. Capitalism gives that impulse. So long as poverty, or slavery, is bearable, there is no hope for its abolition. People will put up with it rather than make the effort to themselves, But Capitalism dees

holders, keeps whom it begun accom selves to their hard lot, when it them up with a kick by some concentration or improvement production that schinery of machinery of production that their lot harder, their existence

B. J.-That's true, by Jericho! U. S.—No somer have these be-re-accomolate themselves to their conditions, and to lull themselves hope that "something will turn their behalf, when a fresh kick, some further concentration and income ment of capital, reawakens the tumbles them into the class of the arners.

B. J .- I agree: that's so. U. S .- Then, as to wage carners to

U. S.—Then, as to wage carnets of selves, they try with might and makeep up the system that holds the slavery by setting up all sorts of bus against capitalist encroachment, against that they can protect them against Capitalism, they slie down fisient. But up comes Mr. Capitalism, they slie down fisient. But up comes Mr. Capitalism. with a mighty kick, breaks down a barrier and shakes their confidence B. J.-Guess I begin to see.

U. S .- Presently their confiden

turus in their worse condition, but again turns Mr. Capital, and by see further improvement in his machine of production gives them another is by throwing more people into the lamarket, more of these into the army market, more of these market, more of these unemployed, and thereby into the the thereby into the thereby into the thereby into the thereby in misery. This process is kept up by the as the slaves begin to accustom and a comodate themselves to their departs slavery, they get a rude kick that a awakens them, and that by driving then down to deeper and deeper depths of slavery and misery, brings ho slavery and misery, orings nome captal the necessity of freedom from captal-tyra may. Thus it is that, were it not to Capitalism, slavery would be turni. But Capitalism prevents mankind by fulling into a stuper of slavery. By listing it down further and further, it for mankind to the point where it MOP choose between FitEEDOM DEATH. Capitalism will not to slavery. If man won't be free and to possession of the freedom-imparing chinery of production, Capitalism espels him to die. Therein lies its set Hence Socialists bow before to reverence,

B. J.-Well, well. I never would in hought it. It is just so!

U. S.—Inscrutable are the wait of Providence. Benigner social symmetry would, if perpetrated, have left sirry a permanent social condition. On the other hand, Capitalism, this byens has hell, redolent with the stench ruption, smeared from head to foot w crime, shocking in its rulgarity, crud a its every breath-this monster HANDMAID OF FREEDOM.

The capitalist press is devoting amns of space to moralizing over the posure of rascality in connection he divorce courts. Wholesale have been unearthed and d have been made which show the basis of a business transaction fore the papers raised a fuss that somebody's foot slipped and the became public property. The fust because it was made public. Cu morality and respectability c not being discovered.

It is worth noting that Job F did not appear on the same platform Debs. He was billed at Phila but he was "sick." He was blad New York, but he was elsewhere. is a good sized clash between the and that clash comes from the eric in Springfield and one in Chicago. in Springheid and one in Cales, sunk their differences long court have a shy at the trades union votate to do the work for which they were in existence. During the long hard between elections the smol must break out. Watch for the congration that will consume the house a Debs, and the over-dried timber of

FOR THE RED PLAG.

Seeing clear, hoping here, I see the of dawning Sweet blows the keen wind, vigorous bawning. Hark! Did you hear a cry?

bunting shiver! See the sun glint on the marching man river!

Deeper than the river's flowing-Wilder than the breezes blowing "Tis the Young Guard a-going, A going to the War!

Rising up, fast and far, in the frosty morning. Hear, hear the shout, as it swells bee

warning! To a dull, hourse roar, from of husky cheer! "As we speak out to-day, we shall ...

for many a year! A light for Eastern doubt, And a bar for bourgeois knout!

We have wept our weeping out— And we're marching to the Wast To the War of the Strong, and the

of the growing. We shall reap the heavy grain that fathers died a sowing! Fling the Red Flag wide, o'er the

and the fir!
For the breasts of Freedom fed will shall give account to Her! We were born with tears of were grown with blood of brothe

And God can judge the others, BUT WE'RE FIGHTING OUT THE WAR! Die, die away, down the dusty, so

Hallo of their voices, trampling of With the fire in their souls and

judgment in their hands.

They are marching for the Flas.

it blows for other lands! And their swords will not rust

Nor their eyes dim with dust, Till they conquer—for they MUSE In Freedom's mighty War!

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

To Arms !

To the DAILY PROPLE-In spite of bined attack of all the riff-raff the Capitalist System: the pure and unions, the various charitable es (sick and death benefit, etc.; independent labor fakirs, single tax and all the other deformed movements, and last and by all means the most despictale of all, the Kangaroos; yes, in spic of all this mass of economic rottenness, the Socialist Labor Party stands upon the breastworks facing the foe, well knowing that at the next assault it will overthrow the whole conglomeration. imagine for a moment that this mass can have a single idea in common for any length of time, "It to laugh. at this election has been Our party at this election has been tried in the crucible and has come out

dross has been cast off and the stal is the better to work with. Now, Compades; with renewed vigor,

us prepare for the enlightenment of Working Class.

The Republican party and the Labo Pakirs will furnish us with all the horrible examples by means of which we can to present it to them in a manner which will awaken their Class Interests.

the despicable enemy-traitors to their class, let us serve notice, armed with the weapon science Truth! we know that we shall conquer on the straight lines which we have napped out; and from now on, with repolitical flunkeys of the capitalist class, the pure and simple labor fakirs and their satellites of the various de-

formed movements.

Therefore, Comernies, to the work, These are the days of history making in our meximent, and it remains for each and all of us to advance the cause in every possible way, by both individual the victors which must eventually come to the Truth.
Yours featernally,

New York .- Nov. S.

Going Backwards.

DAILY PEOPLE-The "Volkszeifung", clates in its Thursday? issue over the progress made by the cially praising the German element, for it om it that Debs got his best support. reatly a result of the influence of "Volkszeitung"? This corrupt paper, which is living a dwindling life on the authority it won when it was the party organ of the S. L. P., is GERMAN, and waat future hopes can be built by an American popular movement upon its in-

We remember a time-3 and 4 years igo-when the "Volkszeitung" was happy when it could relate everything proving that the S. L. P. made a little progress among the born Americans. Now it is happy to see the Debserie getting the German yote that before belonged to the

The fact is that the American workingmen who have become class-conscious stay in the fighting S. L. P., and for tha reason the future of our party is any-thing but dark. On the other hand the especially "American" puffed-up Debs party seems to greatly depend on the support of a lot of duped Germans.

VICTOR FUNKE. Editor "Arbetaren."

New Yorks Nov. 7.

Up and Working Again.

To the DAILY PEOPLE-The S. L. P. cempaign of 1901 is now on. We are sure of one thing, that thing is that we are still merchandise in the capitalists' world market, and, furthermore, that we are held there by the un-classeonscious rotes of our fellow wage workers.

In self-preservation and we insist, therefore, upon this strong instinct that possesses our fellow work-legmen's minds being broken. They are either filled with utopian ideals or with sh indifference. They have willed that we shall endure yet another term of bondage, although they suffer by it more, than we, as they are without a on even of the promised land that man's capabilities. have ourselves created. But without a jet of sorrow do we say this. We who hope-and hope with good reason-we are not wailing because of the results.

We KNOW where we are going, and

how to get there, and this announcement of the thickness of the surrounding haman wall that the elections once again unce, shows how much thinner that wall is growing, and, above all, shows how grently has our facilities for getting through this wall improved. Not only-this, but the texture of the wall itself is changing as we go deeper into it. The flinty, savage, fanatical nature of it changing into sympathy, respect and a certain sort of helpfulness as we

The expense and strain of the 1900 expaign being over, we can now devote seelves to the spreading of our party's ers, the thinning out of the support the papers of the opposition, the territory under the now free nds of our National Executive Com-

Pennsylvania has ONE well-organized county, and has FEW without any orproletarian population, the great number of small cities, and have a wide caugh territory to build up on. No doubt all will recognize this and "hold up the hands" of our courades in office. that no time shall be wasted or efforts lost.

O. N. E. LACKALL. Polk, Pa., November 7.

Cumulative Eridenas.

To the DAILY PEOPLE -One of the Kangaroo candidates here was enblackest and bitterest capital- all wage slaves from the thraldom of

ist papers in the city. His name is Joseph Keidel, and he is running for represen-tative to the Illinois General Assembly from the Ninth District of Chicago. The "News" of November 5 gives him a favorable write-up and an unqualified en-dorsement. All along the line similar cases happened, but this is one of the most flagrant. Fraternally.

T. Steignwald Chicago, Nov. 7.

A Case Among Magy. The letter which appears below speaks volumes in the indictment of the working class against the Social Democratic The person concerned in the mat-W. Ricker, 'as an "organizer" A. W. of that party has had much to say about, the "strength" and "solidarity" of the working class when following along the lines of Socialism. tive evidence of his connection with capitalist parties, of his having been connected with them, of having been in their employ, and of his having been paid

John R. Pepin, when in the town Clinton, Iowa, saw in the office of the "Advertiser," the receipts given by Ricker, and also the statement made by him. A letter follows containing that statement, and also a comment upon it. It proves, as nothing else can, the offront-ery and the treason to which this socalled party has respried. It also shows

have had much to contend against, but The competitive sy fired with the magnificent Socialist Labor rent, interest, profit. Party spirit, they are steadily forging ahead.

always trotted out and presented to the and leaves the valuable producing class public in the localities where the fortunes of sixty per cent of our people mere recently ran up with as fine a specimen. "paramount issue" but that of LABOR of the genus crook as ever the effete east can produce. This particular gentleman presides as State organizer area. "Henceforth I shall controlled." presides as State organizer over the destinies of the S. D. P. in Iowa, Here is sample of his abilities in the political

"In consideration of what is hereinafter stated, I promise to do the following

date Trem the stump and send him out

of the district.

"Second. I will, at the proper time, issue a proclamation signed by some of the leading Populists of the District, stating that after the time having expired for a withdrawal of our candidate, his physical condition has become such Is not that a rather bad omen for the that no campaign can be made for him and, that under the circumstances, Popuprogress made here by the Debs party lists are called upon to choose between a gold candidate and a silver advise the support of Hurst.

"Third. I will visit the district and perfect organization such as will throw uz vote on election day to Mr. Hurst. "In consideration for the above services I am to receive:

"First. For expenses already incurred the sum of \$200. "Second. For services from this date,

October 12, until election, the sum of \$100, this sum to include expenses incurred.

"Third. An amount sufficient where necessary to hire and keep at the polling places in precincts a man to yote with voters.

"Fourth. In case of election, and the election of Bryan, an appointment from the government for myself. In case Bryan is not elected, and Hurst should

This is the same man who writes those enthusiastic letters to Debs' Chieago Official Organ something in this

"The Social Democratic party is spread ing over Iowa like a prairie fire"-wonder if he means it?-"Sections are being organized nearly every day, people, people of wealth and standing are flocking to our standard." Oh, joy!

happiness! What prospects for graft.
Ah! Ricker.
There will be more on this subject inside of a few days. Ricker is a politi-cal crook, and the evidence against him

Chicago, Nov. 5.

A Letter of Resignation. The following letter is from Harry B. People's party in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Idaho, Montana, Washington and Oregon. It shows how thor-oughly the force of the Socialist Labor Party has spread itself, and it illustrates The statement itself can be severely the fact that we have won increased criticized fer its involved phraseology;

ground everywhere, ... Minneapolis, Minn. Nov. 6, 1900. Hon, J. A. Parker, Louisville, Ky., Chair-man Peoples Party National Com-

mittee. My DEAR Sin: I herewith tender you my resignation as Division Organizer for the Peoples party of the Sixth Grand Division, forwarding herewith my necords for Minnesota to National Committeeman. C Arntzen, Wegdahi, Minn, Immediately in the Jordan shall I wash from myself all old party and Populist "tactics" and their patchwork of "reform." With faithful stubbornness up to the present moment (7 P. M.) of the closing of the polls, have I fought to save the P polls, have I fought to save the Peoples Party. Only very gradually has the use-Party. Only very gradiany has the ose-lessness of such a fight been forced upon me. Not until the last of July this year, in conversation with Mr. Haire. Aber-deen, S. D., did I finally completely and clearly see, that SOCIALISM IS AL-READY HERE, so far us prisduction is concerned, that civilization does not go a la Bryan backwards; that because the lowest stratum of society has been de "laissen faire" is no reason for keeping it degraded by legally continuing to rob it of five-sixths of what it produc-es; that the lighest grade of wealth producers, equally with the lowest, needs for itself, the full product of its labor in continually decreasing hours of work and growing material comforts, so that all

may attain an increasing standard of liv

ing; that the only logical position for the destruction of all old compromising par-

es, consists, now in the emancipation of

before the present complete development of industrial capitalism, saw similar justice in freeing black chattel-slaves.

I send you my resignation before the results of the election are declared, so as 14 emphasize that one's choice should be made from principle not by the number of votes given any party. Had I been free, and not an officer of the party, I should have immediately, on my return from South Dakota, disentangled my-

riom Scath Dakota, disentangled my-seif from the entaglements of a "midroad Party" unconsciously muddled between cabitalism and labor.

To stand "in-the-middle-of-the-road," with-usurpers on one sid, and usurped on the other, is to be despised by both classes, whom no amount of philanthropy or missedial. "Askirtania" or misapplied "christianity" can unite, because their interests are diametrically opposed. But as an officer of the part on the eve of election, it was proper that I should then agree with such populists as Capt. J. R. Lowe, (who did no yet seem fully to realize how political with-out indstrial freedom is mockery) and make no public declaration of this kind. until after election. I even wrote on my hallet the names of Barker and Donnelly

Finally, let me urge you to remember that (I Kings, I, I), "when King-David was old, they covered him with clothes, but he got no heat, "so new, my dear Mr. Parker, I can see innumberable old clothes, patched reforms, young virgin To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The standard of the Socialist Labor Party is in good hands at Davenport and Clinton, lown. The comrades at these relationships of the standard parties of this Israel, these next four years, to valuely try to but now life. The competitive system is rusty with

It is a self-destructive system, breeding an unnecessary class of eight per It is strange! strange! how Debs is cent, that owns practically all the wealth

Yours rest file it. HAY, M. D.

A Cleves Bamboozler.

tory of the Socialist Labor Party.

To the Danks MOUPLE-Dr. L. G. e de Cnited States Census, delivered an address before the "Convention for Social Study" in this city on the 30th ultimo, which, to my mind, was one of the most studied efforts to confuse the social question ever perpetrated, and stamps the chief statistician as an accomplished fakir. Not that he introduces anything new in the way of a defense of capitalism, for such is not the case. On the contrary, he trots out the same old arguments as are usually employed by capitalist apologists, such as the "savings" of the people increasing the national wealth \$25,000,000,000 in ten years, that the social question is only one of the better distrubution of the product, etc. But the way he strings the words and phrases in his address is calculated to bewilder, and coming from such a supposedly learned man they are given a greater weight than they deserve.

Dr. Powers seems to forget entirely that if the workers of this country were paid the full value of their labor there would not be a question of the better distribution of the product. I say he seems to have forgotten this point, for I am sure that he is just as well aware of the real trouble as anyone can be To state the question fairly, however, would be a total give-away of the capi-talist vase, and so he, in common with other capitalist apologists, seeks to obscure the issue and keep the masses in ignorance of the real cause of their poverty.

His remedy for the deplorable condition of the working class is summed up in these words: "The distribution of wealth among the masses of the people is enough to sink even a more skillful lars and will continue to lag until they crook.

J. R. P. are taught fully to appreciate and desire are taught fully to appreciate and desire the things which are represented by their proportionate share of that wealth How shall the people be trained to produce more and better things, and how educate to use and consume greater quantities of the

> How does that strike you from a alleged authority on the social question? however, I suppose he is not paid to be clear upon matters of that nature. But what nonsense it is to talk about edu-cating the people to "desire and appreciate" the commodities which they produce. They need no education along that line, and the doctor knows it. That the people do not buy more of the sur-plus of commodities of which he speaks is not because they do not desire or appreciate them, but because they have been paid such miserable wages that they are only able to buy back a small portion of the wealth which they have produced, and consequently a sur-plus must accumulate. No amount of desire or appreciation will buy commod ities. It takes increased wages to cut down the surplus. The doctor, however, never takes that into consideration.

> Again, what nonsense it is for him to talk about training people to produce mere and better things, when, at the present day, as he admits himself, the great ouestion is not one of producing goods, but of getting rid of the immense surplus which constantly accumulates as the result of the exploitation of the

working class.

Dr. Powers is evidently just the man to held down the job that he does, for it would not do to have an honest, out spoken and impartial expert as chief statistician of the United States census.

G. I. T. Washington. November 10.

Girding On the Armor

To the DAILY PEOPLE-Now that the smoke has cleared from the battlefield, the Socialist Labor Party here can

take a survey of the situation. This is what it finds: It's ranks unbroken, it's stalwarts ready for the next fray, and an increase in the units of popular endorsement. Last Thursday's papers allowed us 307 votes. Friday's official recount gave 617 for the Socialist Labor Party. There are 1003 un-class Conscious, would-be Socialists who are anxious to have more armories built

This number voted for the Debserle.

Section Essex County is now booked for the Spring campaign. The school question, the Water Board muddle, the track raising swindle and all other "fea-tures" of capitalistic municipal administration need a good showing up and they're going to get it. On to the coming Spring election in Newark!

H. W. R. Newark, N. J., Nov. 10.

Syracuse to the Front.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-The battle of 1990 is over. With Section Onondaga still on the firing line with ranks unbroken. With a well drilled rear guard. While we did not make as good a showing as we ought election day, we know the in the future. We have put down Pellenzism forever in this city, and we have mopped the floor with the Kangaroos combined with the labor fakir. We have demonstrated to the capitalists of this that they must reckon with before long, because, with all of their combined efforts against us, the Socialis Labor Party emerges from the fight with a solid rank, 1,050 strong in city and county. While Comrade Corregan, the smasher and Kangaroo jamme gets 1.469 votes in county ..

Thus we rid ourselves of all fakirs of high and low degree, and we are in a position to proceed. It was very interesting before election to watch the Kangs go from one saloon to the other for signi tures to get on the official ballot. This was their inducement: "Step up boys and have a cigar, and sign your name. You needen't vote the ticker unless you want We are the Social Democratic party We are the good Socialists! We are friends of the union," when they that they have, and are using that faking ridden old union as a club in the haud of a robber to strike down the only working class movement in America. But having done their worst in this fight we have put them out of business. The unions did not vote with them. They can make a few more applications for jobs to the McGuire administration. One of the members has only got three in now. But the bad Socialists emerge from the fight a little the worse for wear, but mightier and stronger in numbers than ever before. And with the ex-perience we have gathered we will be able to organize an army both on the economic and political field that will destroy and put out of existene every vestige of capitalism from the Kang JAMES, TRAINOR.

Syracuse, N. Y.

Good Work In Milwaukee.

To the DAILY PEOPLE-It has been my pleasure to pass a few days with Section Milwaukee, and observe how the fighting S. L. P. does business here and I can assure the comrades that Sec tion Milwaukee "don't do a thing" but "rip 'em up the back." The back is the only point in their anatomy that the Sec tion can reach, because whenever others see the "Red Button" they shoot up the pike in a big hurry. They are all fighters. The Arm and Hammer is not a good emblem for the Section, a 2,500pound steam hammer would be better.

I attended one of their meetings, about sixty or seventy, in a small hall, rade Wilkie was the only one with any hair on his face, if "it" might be called But what a crowd! I made a few remarks when the youngest of the crowd "came back at L.e" on "the material conception of history," and I felt like giving him the same answer that the S. D. P. usually tries to knock these Socialist Labor Party members out with: 'Oh, you are too young in the move ment, and I've been in the movement twenty years. I was a Socialist before you was born." After this meeting had run along awhile the Press Feeders en-After this meeting had tered the hall and desired an explanation of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance which was given, and next meeting will probably affiliate with the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. Several carriage and wagon workers said that they were going to have that man Damm

ake an S. T. & L. A. charter. Wilkie is fairly hugging himself at the prospects. A speakers' club of about fifteen this winter. One hundred and five speeches a week next campaign; three S. T. & L. A. charters and a District Assembly, and with all these in prospect Wilkie expects to be able to spend a night a week at home

Yours fraternally V. F. KING. Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 4.

Ready for Work in the 15th.

To the DAILY PEOPLE-Anothe engagement has just ended; and as the battle clouds are lifting, we find that it is possible for us to send you a brief report. We fought the enemy hard from start to finish, and though not victorious our strength is greater, and we ere more firm and determined than when the engagement first began. We cut many a deep gash in the ranks of the enemy: we reduced their numbers, drove them back from the strong position they at first occupied, and have struck terror into their hearts. As yet we are not victorious but we have them on the run Assembly District have proven them-selves fighters from the word go; in fact, they are fighting harder than ever, We ask and give no quarter. We are

uncompromising in our attitude. We have entered all engagements with spirit and enthusiasm; from now on we will fight still harder. Arise, comrades! re-enforce us, help us in the engagement we are now about to great into the spirit of this year. enforce us, help us in the engagement we are now about to enter into. We enforce us, help us in the engagement we are now about to enter into. We will fight to the last. We know our cause is just, and with an understanding of the wrong done, aid us to wipe out forever the class which has wronged our own; wine them from the earth as a for the search as a for

typhoen carries all before its onward sweep. Strike with the Arm and Ham-mer harder than ever before.

Arise! Arise! the fight has just begun; Arise! Arise! the victory's almost wen; So! Swing the Arm and Hammer, Ic

we've got them on the run.
Fighting for the Socialist Republic!

COMRADE.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that ome in anonymous letters. All letter must carry a bona fide signature and ad

T. W., LYNN, MASS.—What is there in that passage that you would have us answer you on? The statement has often occurred in capitallat papers that Socialism would destroy individuality; and the statement has been utterly demolished by showing that it is capitalism that utterly destroys Individuality. Likewise has tag statemen often occurred in capital sipapers that the Amarchists are the right thing to cultivate, because they are the surest destroyers of Socialism; and this statement has also been turned to advantage. We don't know what you want an answer in. answer in

M. V. B., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL .- Keer

on sending commun our judgment. L. T. BROOKLYN, N. V. -The facts can L. T., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The facts concering the Davis eigar factory are these Resenstrin and Medest, both of the International Union, called the sings to a meeting and had the question of a strike discussed, whereupon by an overwhelming soft the shop decided not to strike. By the international Union's constitution no strike can be declared except by the consent of the shop. The shop decided adversely so there was no strike. With no strike on, are Allance walked in add organized the men. That's all there is of the shander about 11e Allance having scabbed it in that snop. This, like other sinders, will be hunted and lived down, and the Organized Scabbery of that and other Unions, who retail the lie, will see the day when they would wish their tongues had been burned before they untered the infamous falsehood. That sert of strategy is of the most near-sighted.

R. S. NEW YORK—They are going to

R. S. NEW YORK—They are going to "rub it in" in Idaho. Steunenberg, the Bull Pen Governor is to be United States Senator.

T. A. A., BOSTON, MASS.—We can ture no forecast on the Burney ture no forecast on the Philippine affair, further than to express a very strong doubt that Aguinaido will surrender because of McKinley's election.

D. V. J. NEWARK, N. L.—There is no more reason why the Socialist Labor Entry should harmonize with the Social Democracy than there was reason why it should have harmonized with the Populist movement. Like the Populist movement, the Social Democracy is engineered by gentlemen, whose purpose is to get political jobs by riding the waves of social discontent. How true this is of the Social Democracy to the propose is to get political jobs by riding the waves of social discontent. How true this is of the Social Democracy you may judge from the fact that its erganization in San Francisco, Cat., asked, received and accepted political jobs from the capitalist government of that city, and the act met with not a word of condemnation from that party. In line with this conduct on the Pacific, is the conduct of the Haverhill, Mass, branch of this precious Social Democracy: There its representative in office voted a \$15,000 apprepriation for an armony, and neither has this act been rebuked. These two instances, not D. V. J. NEWARK, N. J .- There is no tative in office voted a \$15,000 apprepriation for an armory, and neither has this act been rebuked. These two instances, not to mention others, suffice to show that the Social Democracy does not stand upon the principle of the class struggle. Consequently, the more "Socialistic" their phrases, the more treasonable corrupt and job seeking is the essence of its leaders. No harmony is possible with such a movement. It is marked Ichabod.

R. E., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—As to your first question, we adhere to the decision announced in these columns, to refuse to be drawn into all "God" or "Religion" ques-tions.

tions.

As to your second question, what do you call "proofs"? Would you have us take the man to you every time he is drunk? or would you have us carry you to him every time he is in that condition? In either case, who is to pay thes freight? When you use the word "proof" use it as a sober man.

"B," MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.-1. The man, who, however he got it, has \$500 in bank and drawing interest, and hes no other property, and must earn his living by selling his labor power, is a wage slave. That propepty of his is too small to place him in the broad category of "capitallst" or even in the smaller one of "middle class" man, altho' the ownership of such property may somewhat draw lim under the mental domination of the property-holder. A capitalist, big or small, is one who derives an income or can get a living by yirrives an income or can get a living by vir-tue of his ownership of property. The in-terest orawn by your \$500 man is too trifling to take account of, aitho' it may be

the of his ownership of property. The interest drawn by your \$5.00 man is too triffing to take account of, althe it may be quite enough to blind him.

2. Every reduction in the earnings of the American working class effects to-day a reduction in his standard of living. B is right.

3. The fix the farmer is in, as far as his capacity to set a price upon his merchandise, labor as trying, as the fix that the workingman is in, as far as capacity is concerned, is better, it is not as trying, as the fix that the workingman is in, as far as capacity is concerned to set a price upon his merchandise, labor power. In the last analysis and the long run, neither can control the price, because that is established by the ratio between the supply and the demand. In so far, they both stand on a pair. But the farmer has the advantage in that it is not in the power of the consumer of wheat to increase the supply of wheat, and thereby reduce its price; whereas with the merchandise, the employer or capitalist has it in his power to increase the supply of labor-power and thereby reduce its price. The way he does it is to introduce improved machinery in his shop, whereby a smaller number of hands can produce more than the former full number without the mischine. These hands are dispiaced. The displacement of hands implies an increase in the supply of the merchandise labor-power. C is wrong.

R. J. J., WOGDHAVEN, N. Y.—You are off. There would be some extenuation for

in the supply of the merchandise laborpower. C is wrong.

R. J. J., WOGDHAVEN, N. Y.—You are
off. There would be some extenuation for
the "Volkszeitung" if it really believed its
Social Democracy to be a Socialist movement, if it really believed that thereby Socialism was to be established in America.
But that paper has no such bellef. Its
rooted bellef, often expressed by the collection of block-heads and adventurers who
ruh it, is that the American people are
hopelessly ignorant and corrupt. Those
geatlemen, consequently, have no faith
whatever in the success of Socialism in this
country. For that reason they took no
stock in the Socialist Labor Party, and
felt annoyed at the demands made upon
them by the party. If, to-day, they really
believe their Social Democracy will amount
to something, you will have to interpret
that belief by the light of their conviction
that the American people are lopelessly
ignorant and corrupt. They know what
imbedility and corruption are rampant in that belief by the light of their conviction that the American people are hopeless, ignorant and corrupt. They know wha imbecility and corruption are rampant in the Social Democracy. They may, in that way believe that there is a chance for such a movement in this country of "hopelessly ignorant and corrupt people." Upon the latter point, the answer to "D. V. J., Newark, N. J.," given above is more explicit.

nowhere poiled any but the fresh vate. It has belied is prove what we have siways instituted, rain to enter away the Organized's whitery set plater festions to tigs at a cherd that will not and can not respect.

"HI SOLUTION ALPANY, N. Y. The of Clarifolds stille is of The en-late has the manifests to see easy as, be flow have been informed that a number of the work and get their sack if they can

LA D'TITCHRURG, MASS - You mis L.A. D. THY HIST RG, MASS. You miss an Isracos, Richer. Whint he said at the institution of the factor is held in the fall of 15, and the letter Res, apparer in the William of the held in the fall of the said of 18 hours do not conflict. They are a recupes a different subject. The letter hely asswer denied the truth of Mr. Isbac statement that he had applied for admission in the S. L. P. and was refused. His letter be assumed was that, while in thi, Mr. Debs led been asked by 5 Cheeren timbers whether he was a Socialist, a Markon Socialist; that to said he was, whose the subtement down and saided it that the said he was and that the said head of the said to the subject was preserved by the the capacity to what it was nuclei, and the charges to what it was nuclei, and the charges to what it was nuclei and that the said that the said the contribution of the said that the said the contribution of the said that the said the said that the said the said that t preserved by the character to whom it was made, and that, the statement netwithstand lig. Mr. Debs enine out, almost in mediately thereupon, while a colonization plan,—an unitely up Marylan scheme. Mailmay, to whom you refer, happened to be at the other when your letter arrived, and he continues to write the property of the statement on the occasion that you refer to.

Poverty and Crime.

[Translated from the "Wiener Arbeiter Zeitung," by J. Berstein j

The winter with its attendant cold, misery, and want is now before the door, The hunger which torments the multitude will be rendered more severe by the cold that makes their limbs shiver; and when one of the unfortunates, driven by starvation, helps himself to somebody's property then the strong arm of the law interferes, throws him into prison, deprives him of his honor and exposes him to general contempt. And yet the bulk of all crimes rests on

the poverty and misery of the popula-

tion. To be sure the administration of the penal law practically takes no consideration of the social basis of the rime and the antecedents of the criminal. Here, justice, which oftentimes so keenly observes, is blindfolded. At the investigations it is inquired at least whether the defendant has any property Now it is proven that out of or not. the 29.652 crimes that have been tries in 1807, 25,489 or 85,97 per cent, had been committed by propertyless persons, 4.022 or 13.56 per cent-by people with some means and only 141 or .47 per cent-by the rich. When one penetrates into the nature of those crimes. the connection between poverty and crime becomes clearer. The crimes of the propertyless consisted namely of on half of thefts. In 12,581 cases -49.37 per cent, of all crimes of the propertyles theft was the cause of their conviction. Even among the persons "with some means," theft partook in their crimes to the extent of 26.87 per cent. Among the well-to-do it amounted to

14.18 per cent. The connection between crime and poverty is clearly given. That is un-mistakably evident from the figures. And in spite of this clear connection, that is considered to-day the most disgraceful crime, for property is the god to whom all swear allegiance. Just im-agine a society in which private property is done away with and the conce tion of theft disappears from the con science of man. To-day, however, it is as the poet says: "You permit the poor as the poet says: to become guilty, then you relinquish them to agony!

Back in January, 1899, to be exact, January 22d, there appeared in the PEOPLE in a letter from the manager of the campaign in the Sixteenth Assembly District for the Socialist Labor Party, a statement to the effect that the Dem ocratic leader in that district had said, in a restaurant, that just as soon as the Socialist Labor Party got large enough to be dangerous they—the Democrats and the Republicans-would put up a "Socialist" party and wipe the S. L. P. out.

Upholders of the capitalist system "point with pride" to the "sanctity of the home" and the "preservation of the home" and the "preservation of womanly dignity" made possible only by this "best of all systems," capitalism. Many proofs are given of the verity of the claim, but occasionally there is a slip up which shows that the rich man

of virtue to prove again that virtue is its own reward. Being possessed of considerable loose change he uses it to provide himself with "all the comforts of home," including a yacht, and proceeds

Justice Kadian considered that he was
to turn said yacht into a lupinar where bound by the law, as it was annexed

Meanwhile the decent working class can the thought that he may have had no again look at capitalism with its veil just claim, anyhow. The Lord only torn off.

LAW AND LABOR.

By Pollexphen.

A LAWYER'S CARD,-A lawyer of Barro. Vt., publishes the following profes-sional card in a local newspaper:

BACK FROM THE WOODS "SLIGHTLY DISFIGURED BUT STILL IN

And Doing Business at the Same Old Stand

.. CONSULTATION FREE. .

OFFICE HOURS: 9 A. M. to 6 P. M I handle any kind, of legal business. Both criminal and civil.

The gentleman fails to state why he took to the woods, but he doubtless had good and sufficient reasons of his own.

The idea that a jury of lawyers could never reach an agreement was conclusively disproved on the trial of a case recently in Collins, Ga. It was an insurance case in which a widow whose house had burned down sought to recover her insurance. By consent of attorneys and parties the case was tried by a jury of seven well-known lawyers. 'After listening attentively to the arguments of counsel and the charge of the court the jury retired and quickly brought in a verdict for the plaintiff. It is needless to say that the verdict was eminently just.

. . .

A justice of the peace, at Des Moines, Iowa, on the 6th inst., was delivered of n decision in the Case of Ryan v. Chas. Weitz & Son, in which he held that a labor union is a pool or trust, the operation of which is, in positive violation of section 5060 of the lown Code, which reads as follows: Any corporation or organization having for its object the maintenance or regulation of any commodity is a trust or pool." The learned justice, consulting the American and English Engrelopmedia of Law. discovered that therein labor is defined as a commodity, and thereupon moulded his decision. The plaintiff has taken the case, on a writing error, to the District Court, and, doubtless, let the ruling of the "nisi prius" court be what it may, the State Suprems Court will be called upon to settle tan question .- Chicago Law Journal.

Water is so cheap and easily obtained Water, is so, chear and easily obtained a commodity that prosecutions for its inreeny are, to say the least, unusual. However, in the case of Regina v. Holiand, decided September 11, in the Central Criminal Court at London, the defendant was found guilty of stealing water." He was a builder by trade and had been in the famili of procuring water for his building operations from the East London Waterworks Company. On one for his building operations from the asset London Waterworks Company. On one occasion, however, he refused to take water from the company, on the ground that there was plenty of water on the land, and sure enough there was, only it was brought there by a pipe surrupti-tiously connected with the company's main. In this way the enterprising builder had procured something like 900,000 gollons of water without cost to himself. He was duly connected of the larceny.

On October 6 Justice Bradley of the District of Columbia Supreme Court cen-dered an interesting decision in the habeas corpus proceeding for the release from custody of Thomas Henderson. The prisoner, it seems, was arrested by a District policeman on information re-ceived by telephone from the Maryland authorities. No warrant was sworn out against him, ner was he held awaiting tude of the S. L. P. would not allow us to "accept" the services of the Repuboner discharged, holding that an o in the District could arrest without warrant only where an offence was commit ted in his presence or in case of felony, and that he had no power to arrest with out warrant. This is the law in the State of New York.

Law is a science but not all lawyers and judges are scientists. When the unscientific enunciate as law what the

scientist knows is a violation of basic principles, it is hard to combat the proposition. In such cases ignorance is likely to win because there are no pre-cedents reported in the books where the courts have directly decided that 2 and 2 make 5; and similar propositions are not good law; logic or arithmetic. These thoughts were suggested to us by a recent ruling of Mr. Justice Kadian, a justice of the Municipal court of Greater New slip up which shows that the rich man of to-day is the counterpart of the rich man of Assyria, Rome, Egypt or Greece, and that luxury wrung from the slave is to-day, as always, a menace to decency and purity.

"Howard Gould is the latest exponent of typing to prove again that virtue is by the defendant, but that at the time of the first that the time of the such as claimed by the defendant, but that at the time of the such as claimed by the defendant, but that at the time of the such as claimed by the defendant, but that at the time of the trial before Mr. Justice Kadian, the Court of Appeals had reversed the Supreme Court and declared the law to be as claimed by the plaintiff. Mr. his own private conception of virtue might be exemplified.

Only for the fact that the other capitalist virtue of abstinence from oberservance of a legal obligation, got tangled upcirith the virtue of chastity. Mr. Gould might still be in possession of the pedestal of holiness, but in an evil moment he allowed his meaness to run away with his descretion. Result, the panderer Mowbray is now proving his own baseness and Gould's "virtue."

Meanwhile the decent working class can again look at capitalism with its yell the proposition that had law is good law for pending cases brought before it has been declared to be had by the high-beaten. We may console ourselves with the thought that he may have had ne just claim, anyhow. The Lord sale

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Henry Kuhn Secretary, 2-6 New Reade Benry Kuhn Secretary, 20 Age
street, New York
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA-F, J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, Londen, Ontario.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—
2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)
Nor.cz. — For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

The regualr meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the Daily People Building,on Monday evening, Novem-

ber 12. Sauter in the chair. Receipts for the week ending November 10 \$71 55; expenditures, \$81:12.

'An interesting letter was seceived from Lucien Saniel giving a brief acount of his trip through the north of France as a speaker for the Parti Ouvrier Francais. In Paris, Lille, Roubaix, ad in other proletarian centers of France the French proletarian cheers to the echo the fearless tactics of the Socialist Labor Party.

Section Union County, N. J., reports the expulsion of John Nordstrom for the De La Verne machine shops, New York.

Reports were received from National Organizer Pepin relative to his trip through Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota. At East St. Louis, Davenport, Clinton, Winona, St. Paul, Duluth, Minneapolis, and other points the interest in Socialism and the literature of the Socialist Labor Party is in demand.

Charters were granted to new Sections at Honolulu, Hawaii, and Springfield, Ill. JULIAN PIERCE, Recording Secretary.

Official Notice.

State Committees and Sections of the Socialist Labor Party are herewith called upon to call in and to return all campaign subscription lists.

They are likewise requested to return all unsold stamps for the Paris Congress assessment and make settlement in full for the same.

ections in organized States make re port and returns for both the campaign lists and the Paris assessment stamps to their respective State Committees, while isolated Sections report directly to the undersigned. For the National Executive Committee

Socialist Labor Party, HENRY KUHN,

Daily People General Fund.

Previously acknowledged \$14,681.45 Received from Hugo Vogt, Cashier, Daily People Committee 58.80

R. McDonald, Glasgow, Scotland, \$5; Section Pittsburg, Pa., 7.60; Section Lynn, Mass., proceeds of smoker, \$10

Total.....\$14.672.83 HENRY KUHN. Financial Secretary and Treasurer Daily People Committee.

Dally People Conference.

Regular meeting of the Daily People Conference held on November 12, 1900. Credential committee reported delegates from Thirteenth and Fourteenth Assembly Districts be sented. Motion carried to meet every Monday eyening. Delogates present: New York, 6th, 10th, 12th, 16th, 20th, 32d, 33d, 34th and 35th; Brooklyn, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 20th. All delegates are requested to be present at next meeting.

AN INTERESTING PROGRAM

Rendered by Kaltenborn Orchestra Under Auspices of S. L. P.

dered by the celebrated Kaltenborn Orchestra (Franz Kaltenborn, Conductor; Carl Hugo Engel, Concert Master), at the concert given under the auspices of Rule Jones was to be expected. vember 29, 1900:

Scloists | Franz Kaltenborn Violin. Hugo Schmidt Trumpet. 1. Overture. .. Tannhauser. ... Wagner. 3. String Orchestra Blumengefluster, Von Blen. Douce Caresse,

Gillet. 4. Violin Solo; prize song . "Die Meistersinger". . Wagner.

Mr. Kaltenborn. Strauss.

INTERMISSION.

7. Overture ... "Mignon" Thomas 8. Trumpet Solo.Mr. Schmidt .. 9. Ballet Music. "Le Cid" ... Massenct.

(a) Arrazonaise. (b) Castilanne.

(c) Navarraise. election... Merry War ... Strauss. 10. Selection. "Merry War"... Strausa. 11. Hungarian Rhapsodie No. 2... Liszt.

THE FULL DINNER PAIL.

Yankee Workmen Up Against it,

HOLYOKE, Mass., Nov. 13.—One of our old and faithful Socialist Labor Party members got discharged from one of the large Holyoke paper mills, and the reason given for his dischorge was that he did not turn out enough paper to suit his superiors. The comrade is

considered a first-class paper-maker, and has worked for thirty years at the trade. The comrade stated that there is not a paper-maker in Holyoke who is making a living to-tay. He waid they all have to run into debt because very few work more than two, three or four days

CLASS INTERESTS.

Incidents that Show the Blindness of the Working Class.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Nov. 11.-One of the most difficult things to make plain to the working class is the nature of their class interests, as expressed through the class struggle, and until the workers do understand this very important principle there will be no hope for them. Two things happened here within a few days that make the point so very clear that I cannot refrain from making a note of it. One of the most prominent business men of Holyoke, ex-Senator Tyner, made the statement a few days ago before election that the business interests of this country demanded the re-election of McKinley and the Republican adminis-

Mr. Typer is class conscious and he knows that his individual interests can best be preserved if the class to which he belongs-the capitalist class-remains

At the time Mr. Typer made this state ment a number of working girls employed at the Hadley cotton mills came together and decided to ask for an increase of wages from 10 cents a day to \$1 a day. The firm got wind of this and discharged a girl whom they considered the spokeswoman for the others. This discouraged the others from making a further attempt at rais ing their wages. Here we have a proof of the class unconsciousa proof of the workers. Had these girls been class conscious, they would have stood by their spokeswoman and made her their own cause, They would have thereby served their individual interests by resorting to the class struggle to maintain their class interests.

similar case happened last summer in the Merrick cotton mills. In that case however, the girls did resort to the class struggle, and by making their class interests paramount to their individual in terests they gained the end desired. They mproved their individual through the class struggle for their class

The workers once understanding this importent principle will understand the logic of the Socialist labor movement, and will take to it as a natural result. They will then also understand how the material interests of individuals govern their every action in life. This secret force may be used for good or evil. The Socialist Labor Party wants to use it it advocates the class struggle as a mean to preserve the class interests, which means the material interests of each individual preserved through their class interests

Yery simple, but very important.

Holyoke Caucus.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Nov. 13 .- The Socialist Labor Party caucuses for the municipal elections in Holyoke will be held on Fridoy night, November 16, at 8 p. m. at O'Neil's Hall, on High street. Each ward will nominate one alderman, and wards 1 and 3 a school committee-

The Bryan banners, the Bryan pictures. the Bryan buttons are gone, and in their place are the McKinley emblems of the same nature. Evidently a live goose is better than a dead gander, and McKin ley is good enough for all these men. There is also the slight taint of treason in such an action, as Bryanism is right now, if it was wrong before election. Yet the desire to be with the victors is stronger than all other considerations, hence the fact that the insignia of the dead politician found a resting place in the ash heap, and the victorious politician finds a resting place on the breasts The following programme will be ren- that formerly bore the pictures of his opponent.

The unconditioned failure of Golden He the Socialist Labor Party for the DAILY simply played the voters of Ohio for suck-PEOPLE, on Thanksgiving Day, No. ers once too often. Instead of cutting into the Republican vote as was expected he cut into the Debs vote. The alleged Socialists who believe that any old road leads to the co-operative 2. Ballet Music. "Sylvia" Delibes. commonwealth, followed Jones through Slow Waltz. Pizzienti Polka . . . Finale. thick and thin, and have successfully obtained the thin. The rest of the voters who had fallen in behind him did as they wished and figured out that if Bryan was as good a Socialist as Jones, then Mc-Kinley was as good a Socialist as Bryan. In this they were right. Bryanism killed Populism, and it also killed the Golden Rule movement. Its next action must be to kill Debsism, and in this it will also be successful.

PAMPHLETS

. . . ON THE . . .

The Boers are still holding their own in the Transvaal. We have on hand a We have on hand a They tion. No more will be imported:

The Transveat War and the Degradation of England. By. H. M. Hyndman. The Truth About the Transvasi. By F. Reginald Statham.

South Africa in the Past and Future.

By F. Reginald Stratham.

EIVE CENTS EACH. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COM-PANY.

Campaign Fund of Section New York.

CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR

Previously received.......\$129.55 16th, 17th & 18th Assembly Districts of Brooklyn, List 140 Ditto, List 142..... Donation to Campaign from 34th and 35th A. D., New York 190 Ditto, on account List 191..... 21 A. D.; \$1 12th A. D., Brooklyn, on List Donation from C. Rubin 30th A. D., New York, on List 2.50

lyn, on List 141..... 15th A. D., Brooklyn, on account of List 136 9th A. D., New York, on List 9th A. D., new York, on List Ditto, on account of List 21.... Donation from Progressive Tailors' Union, No. 11......

10th A. D., Brooklyn, Donation 6th A. D., Brooklyn, on list 281 12th A.D., Brooklyn, on List 270 20th A.D., Brooklyn, on List 268

19th & 21st A. D., New York,

Donation from Sam Schwartz-

Donation from Wm. Millington.

on account of List 166

Total.....\$269.25 L. ABELSON, Organizer,

2-6 New Reade st., Manhattan. P. S.-Those Assembly District Or-ganizations which have received lists are irgently requested to turn in all moneys thus far collected.

General Agitation Fund.

Previously acknowledged \$1,198.19 Received from Section Wood-haven, N. Y., 1/2 on list 107, \$1; collected on list 200 by Mrs. P. J. Dwyer, Butte, Mont., as follows: Mrs. P. J. Dwyer., \$2; Mrs. J. F. Dwyer, 50c.; J. Powers, 50c.; John Meagher, \$1; Richard Carroll, 50c.; Mrs. H. J. Murphy, 50c.; Jas. P. Cunningham, 50c.; E. J. Mountain, \$1; Lulu Engel, \$1; Philip Connor, \$5; Mrs. H. Wedenback, \$2:-total \$14.50; Otho Sullivan, Revere, Mass. \$10; Ill. State Com., \$1: per J. F. Malloney, from Sections New London, Conn., \$5; Syra-cuse, N.Y., \$10; Rochester, N. Y., \$3; Detroit, Mich., \$5.....

Total.....\$1,248.79 HENRY KUHN, National Secretary.

Donations for the Daily People.

(Week ending November 3.) reviously acknowledged\$2,233.70 Jacksonville, Ill.: G. Renner, \$1 Martis, \$1; Heimlich, 50c.; Lacy, \$1; E. Renner, \$1; Hoff-man, 50e; Button, 50e..... Cleveland, O: Zillmer, 50c; Goerke, 25c; Alzuhn, 50c; Gable, 25c; Keim, 50c; Dr. Koller, \$1; Howell, 50c....... Chicago, Ill.: Paul Kretlow, Paris, France, per Section Chicago, \$5; Damm, \$2; Burns, 50c; Hellgren, 50c; Anderson,

New Haven, Conn.; Serrer, 50c; Feldman, 25c; Pfarman, 50c; Areta, 50c; Maher, 50c; Sto-del, 25c; Kienzy, 25c..... Buffalo, N. Y.: Jezewski, 50c; A. Reinstein, 50c; Bochm, 50c; B. Reinstein, \$1: Armstrong,

50c. Schenectady, N. Y.: E. L. Lake, 50c; E. F. Lake, 50c; Weinberger, 50c; Clubs 1 to 5, 50c; each, \$2.50.
Allegheny County, Pa: Marshall,

\$1.50; Taylor, \$1.50; Black-burn, 25c... San Antonio, Tex.: Bowers, 25c; Federolf, 25c; Pollard, 50c; Federolf, 25c; Pollard, 50c; Leitner, 50c.

Baltimore, Md.: Stevens, 50c., N. X. X., 15c.; Heine, 50c.; Hartman, 50c.

Essex County, N. J.: Newey, \$2; Belmer, \$2; Duggan, 25c.; Scandinavian Branch, \$2...

Union Hill, N. J.: Sheops, 10c.; Fricke, 10c.; O. Becker, 10c.; Themmel, 10c.; Dietrich, 5c.; Betsch, 10c.; Blome, 25c. C.

Betsch, 10c.; Blome, 25c.; C. E., 10c.; G. E., 25c.; G. E. N., rich, 50c.; Gluntz, 50c.; Schroeder, 50c.; Julicher, 20c.;

coll, \$1; Zimmer, \$2; Bielek, \$1; Stocking, 50c.; Clark, 50c.; New York Prog. Litho. Alliance, 170..... New York, 12 A. D.: Director, 50c..... 14 A. D.: Jas.T.Hunter, \$1.50...

\$4.50; per B. Keep. \$5..... 19 and 21 A. D. Mittelberg. 50c.; Mahland, 50c.; Brandes, 50c.; Ortlieb, 50c.; Eller, 50c.; Dougi, 50c.; Rasmussen, 50c. 2-6 New Reade street, New York City. Frank, 50c.; Petersen, 50c.;

J. W. G., 50c., Schwartz, 50c.; Rohde, 50c.; Weiman, 50c.; Strange, 50c..... Mrs. Braukman, \$1.50; Benke, 75c.; A. Rosenberg, \$1; M. Rosenberg, \$1; Heyman, \$1; Ut-8.00 1.50

\$1; Zoeller, 50c.; Cash, \$1; Mueller, \$1; Forbes, 50c....

Tofal..... .\$2,326.55 HENRY KUHN, National Secretary.

1.00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Municipal Caucuses and Conventions.

Notice to Socialist Labor Party City Committees of Massachusetts: The municipal caucuses are held on

the call of the State Committee. Except in Boston, the call may be issued at any time, and caucuses of more than one political party may be held on

The law in regard to municipal caucuses and conventions is the same as in regard to State caucuses and conven tions

the same day.

A three-per-cent party must hold ward caucuses to secure its name on the In some cities the municipal authori-

ties have allowed what is called a Mass Caucus to nominate- candidates and place the candidates on the ballot with the party name. This proceeding is not legal. It may be done again and again, but the Socialist Labor Party cannot take the chance of having its candidates for municipal office deprived of the party name by any one who chooses to object.

A ward caunes can nominate one can didate for each office to be filled by the voters of the ward, and can elect delegates to a municipal convention, which n turn, can nominate one candidate for each office to be filled by the voters of

The municipal convention must be composed of delegates elected at two or more legally called and held ward caucuses.

The Board of Aldermen must be

fied fourteen days at least before the date of the cancuses and the board, in turn, must notify the City Committee ten days at least before said date of th place or places provided for the holding of the caucuses.

Several wards may caucus in the same hall, but each ward must hold a separate caucus.

The municipal convention should no meet until four days after the date of the caucuses electing delegates to it. Nominations must be filed with the city clerk within seventy-two hours of 5 p. m. of the day the nomination is made, and must be sworn to before a justice of the peace by the chairman and secretary of the caucus or convention making the nomination, same as in the case of can-didates for State office. Blanks for this work can be had of the city clerk. The chairman and secretary of a caucus or convention are liable to the penalties of the law if they fail to file the nomination certificates of the candidates nominated.

Two or more citizens of cities where no ity committee of the Socialist Labor Party exists may form a provisional committee to call caucuses for the nomination of candidates and the election of delegates to a municipal convention for omination of candidates, said caucuse must also elect ward committees for 1901. The terms of all ward and city committees expire on December 31 of the rear following the date of their election. Each ward committee must, during January, 1901, organize by choice of chairman, a secretary, a treasurer, and any other officers they choose to elect. All the members of the several ward committees are the city committee, and the city committee must also organize during January, 1901, by choosing chairman, a secretary, a treasurer, and

other officers they may wish.

The Secretary of the City Committee must, within ten days of the date of the organization, file with the Cit Clerk with the Secretary of the Common-wealth, and with the Secretary of the State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of 1901, a full list of all the offcers and members of the ward commit-

The basis of representation to the municipal conventions may be anything the City Committee wishes, but there must be one delegate at large from each ward, then one for every ten, fifteen, twenty, thirty, fifty, or any other number of rotes cast for the S. L. P. candidate for Governor in the ward in 1899 or 1900. or major fraction of the number specified as the basis of representation.

The State Committee hopes that muni-cipal caucuses will be held wherever ssible, and the secretary will, on application, give any further information he is asked for in this matter.
On, comrades, to the Socialist Repub

For the State Committee of 1900. JER. O'FIHELLY, Secretary. Abington, Nov. 5.

Notice to Sections of the Socialist Labor Party in Massachusetts.

The Section is a committee according to the law, and the treasurer must file with the town or city clerk a sworn statement in duplicate, if the amount of twenty dollars or over was received and expended, giving an itemized statement of all receipts and expenditures, bills incurred, and promises to pay money; giving dates and names; if the item be five dollars or over, a receipt must also be filed with the statement.

Where the receipts and expenditures do not amount to twenty dollars for any one election, the treasurer must file a sworn statement to that effect. These statements must be filed on or before December 6 at 5 p. m.

J. O'FIHELLY.

Secretary of State Committee.

UNHAPPY GLASGOW.

THE SCOTCH METROPOLIS SUFFERS FROM A NEW AFFLICTION.

This Time It Is the Conference Plague. British Specimens of the Genus Kangaroo-Middle Class Attempts to Muddle the Labor Movement.

GLASGOW, Oct. 29 .- St. Mungo's City has been "done proud" during the closing days of this month. It has been the scene of no less than two labor congresses The town has swarmed with spruce, selfconscious delegates, who came here to discuss labor questions, pass resolutions which will solve nothing; to be feasted and flattered by smug M. P.s; to loyally toast "the queen," and above all, to enjoy a holiday at the expense of the be fooled workingmen they affect to represent.

The proceedings at the conference of the Miners' Federation in Assembly Hall, Saltburn, were particularly amusing, especially the sitting or Wednesday, Oct 24, when the president, Mr. Pickard, M. P., delivered his address. Such an outpouring of mane drivel has seldem been heard outside the House of Commons.

After some preliminary twaddle on the subject of the general election, he went or

"He was not going to say much about political business, but the miners would have to make up their minds as to what party they were going to belong to, what action they were going to take in the future, and whether there was to be an end to the apathy which up to now existed. There had been too much apathy throughout the land as to the sending of men to the House of Commonss who would support their bills. He wished to give them a word of warning, and that was that he did not believe that one supporter of the present government would act contrary to the government of to-They might pledge themselves to day. any thing they liked; but his experience, extending over 15 years, was that the crack of the whip determined the vote of almost every member. They walked out of the House, or voted for their own party, which was quite natu-The day was not far distant when ral. working men, he hoped, would leave some of their fads alone, and group together with a definite purpose in view, and with an established programme, which would place them in a position to support that party and government which would ultimately give them what they desired. That must be their action in the future. He would not name the faddists or the various sections, but he said that the day was not far distant when men who had extreme views would see that it was no good holding them in this generation. If there was to be any real good done for the workers in this generation, they as workmen's representatives would have to see that everything else must stand aside for the good of the workmen, and they must carry into the House of Commons at least 200 Labor Representatives (cheers). And that could be done without any serious effort if the workers made up their minds that it was the object to work for. They must not run away with the idea that he was leaving his original principles. He was a Liberal Labor member, a Radical, and more of a So-

cialist than some men gave him credit The half-hearted, cowardly blow which this tinkering bourgeois politician strikes at the men holding "extreme views" quoted just to show the comrades on the other side that the habitat of the kangaroo political labor fakir extends beyond the United States. The hope he so glibly expressed that workingmen would ere long group together "with a definite purpose in view, and with an established programme," will certainly be realized, but it will not be for the purpose of supporting "that party or government which would ultimately give them what they de sired." Neither the Tory nor the Liberal parties will ever give the The only hope of success what it needs. lies in our forming a party of our own that will fearlessly fight both the Tories of the working class. This Liberal Radical Socialist sneak may yet live to see the "faddists" and "men of extreme views" marching together in such num bers and with such purpose as will-bring dismay and defeat to the crowd of hybrid creatures in which he cuts such a prominent figure.

The last sitting was mainly occupied with a discussion of the question of noninion foreign workmen in the mines There was a resolution, of course, calling upon the government to interfere, on the plea that the foreigners are ignorant and careless. -

After the conference closed the delegates were invited to a "shine" by Mr. Joseph Walton, M. P. Here there was more twaddle, and some tippling, the tipplers being careful to show their loyaly by toasting the queen. This is a function never neglected at such gatherings. These so-called representatives of the working class have such a deep love and veneration for the dear, good lady who "rules Brittania."

The other conference was held by the bourgeois anti-trade union movement. masquerading under the title of the Na-tional Free Labor Association. It took place in the Waterloo Rooms, and there were fifty-two delegates present, repreenting districts in all parts of the country. Mr. John Chandler, of London, was elected, by acclamation, president for the ensuing year, and conducted the proceedings.

The speeches and resolutions consti-

tuted a review of the work done by the association during the past year, and an attack on labor organizations in general. SMOKE

66 AYE.B.

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LINCOLN, NEB.:
Emil Ittig, Room 8, Sheldon Block,
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Louis Rentelmann, 2051; South Main street, Room 7.

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