

HISTORY OF THE STREET-CAR TEN-HOUR LA

PASSED IN 1887, IT WAS SMASHED THE DAY AFTER ITS BIRTH, AND HAS BEEN BROKEN EVERY DAY SINCE.



Brooklyn Street Car Employees Are At Last Beginning to Realize That When Capitalists Pass a "Labor Law" They Never Intend to Have It Enforced-Street Car Magnates Have a Pull With the District Attorney, Who Blocks All Attempts to Enforce the Law-The Fate of the New York Street-Car Ten-Hour Law is the Fate of All Labor Laws Passed by Democratic and Republican Exploiters of the Working Class --- Onward to the Conquest of the Powers of Government, and When the Flag of the Militant Proletariat Floats Over American Legislatures and American Courts, We Will Do Some Law-Passing, and Law-Construing, and Law-Enforcing that Will Make the Capitalist Class Shiver In Its Private Palaces and Shudder In Its "Public" Courts.

a tale of a labor law passed T and smashed the day after its boken every day since, and cerbe violated with impunity until the as the working class itself es the law by placing its own men and kicking the violators of that w down and out forever.

is 1887, a law was passed entitled an act to regulate the hours of labor. the street, surface and elevated railab chartered by the State in cities of moto inhabitants and over."

This law provided that "ten hours' laor to be performed within twelve conthe hours, with reasonable time for de shall constitute a day's labor in eperation of all street, surface and ated roads in the State."

Workingmen Laud Dave Hill.

the workingmen of Brooklyn who ted on the horse cars yelled with deand landed Dave Hill to the skies signing it, and went about chanting praises of the Democratic party, "the ad of the laboring man." a time went on they waited and the law to go into effect. he the waited and hoped to have it and they are waiting, waiting, ----

some years after the passage of the men continued to grumble. bevere fairly well organized in Dis-75 K. of L. They intended to ection in the matter after Clevedection, but as the panic broke lefore they could move-with the able result of all panics: a glutted market-the men feared a strike, by did nothing, paid dnes and grum-

tricity was being introduced as the power about this time and a new of capitalists were taking control of street-car system of Brooklyn.

ists Against the Ten-Hour Law. their great object was to cut down perating expenses in proportion as watered the stock, such a thing as Hour law could not be thought of n for a moment. On the con-

paid for nine and a half hours. Hundreds | was going to bring "the violators of the of cases of which the above is one of the best occur every day, and then they say then had Lewis and Norton indicted beno evidence of breaking the law can be fore the Grand Jury, but when the case found.

In last Sunday's issue we told of how having a strike as a means towards more stock gambling and an excuse for not paying dividends on thirty millions as if every car, and every man, a Atlautic Avenue Railroad, and President Lewis of the Brooklyn City did all

in their power to incite the men and provoke a strike.

Street-Car Magnates Keep Au Eye On the Ballet-Box.

The magnates kept a close eye on the election returns of '94. They saw that, led by political and labor fakirs, the mer acted at the polls in a ridiculously foolish fashion for themselves, and a very advantageous way, for the magantes They turned down rascal capitalist Boody and elected rascal capitalist Scheiren, the infamous "Leather Belt Charlie," the fellow who had the contract for making all the leather belts for the electrical machinery of the trolley companies.

Finding themselves in possession of all the powers of government, they proceeded to make life a hell for their empioyees. The men, goaded to desperation in November and December, '94, suffering under an awful nervous strain as they sped on their ears like chained furies through the streets, killing and maiming men, women and children, until in one year over one hundred tombstones in Brooklyn's graveyards marked over a hundred murders at the trolley magnates' doors; denied time to obey the demands of nature, they found themselves hast-

Capitalists Are Asked To Enforce Their Laws-Watch Them Do It.

ened to an early grave.

So in rage and desperation they pointed to the Ten-Hour law, then seven years on the statute books of the State of ew York, and asked for its ment. As well ask a prostitute for her virginity. Their plea was ignored. Then on January 14, 1895, the Brooklyn City Heights and Atlantic Avenue Railroad employees, the backbone, heart, liver and spleen of the present Rapid Transit Company, WENT OUT ON STRIKE, 5,000 STRONG, TO EN-FORCE THE TEN HOUR LAW OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. Most of our readers will remember the times over. weeks of miscry, hunger and hardships for the men that followed the announcement of the strike. The cowardly Seventh Regiment, made up largely of sons and relatives of the railroad canitalists of New York, made war on the women and children of the working class; shot, bayon-tted and beat the men, while the labor.' police clubbed as they never clubbed be-

Ten Hour law to justice." Ridgeway came to' trial, it was laughed out of court, and the stock-jobbing, law-smash- torney's chair. He had a man sent to

of it') FOR LACK OF EVIDENCE,

had so changed the Ten-hour law as to render it unenforceable. Alin Ala

So much for Backus. Another year had rolled around. Republican Backus had departed and Demthings. ocratic Marean was in the District Atdesirous the trolley magnates were of ing, labor-killing trolley capitalists Nor- him by Rossiter for the purpose of ton and Lewis, were discharged (think drawing an indictment against him. The case was so badly prepared that the | ian would be brought up again in the Grand Jury hesitated to do anything with it, whereupon Rossiter confident of of watered stock. President Norton of and every hospital in Brooklyn did not his power, knowing the Rapid Transit

this eleven and a half hours work he is a great flourish of trumpets, declared he labor laws that had just taken place, Attorneys. One of the fakirs claimed to FAKIRS THIS LAW WAS ACTUhave sent forty complaints to the Dis Atiny USES FOR CAPITALIST trict Attorney of Kings County. There

seemed to be enormous activity and the trolley men were led to expect great But nothing happened. Not a single

proceeding was started. There was a promise, however, that the case that had failed earlier under Mar-

near future, at least so that gentleman promised. But District, Attorneys' promises

possess evidence enough to convict dominated affairs political and econom- amount to very little when the Hapid

PURPOSES. Socialists Tackle The Rapid Transit Gang

of Law-Breakers. There was but one way to act in the circumstances, viz, force a test case, follow it up continually through all its ramifications and delays, and thus end the swindle by clearly demonstrating whether the law can be enforced or not. One of the members of the Wendell Phillips Association, Socialist Alliance of Brooklyn trolley men. was caused to lay a definite complaint before the Dis-

trict Attorney of Kings county. When this man, together with a representative of the General Executive Board of the Socialist T ide and Labor Alliance. called at the District Attorney's office they found THAT NONE OF THE LABOR FAKIRS HAD BEEN HEARD FROM AND THAT NOT A MIST. E COMPLAINT HAD BEEN SUBMITTED. If it had depended on the labor fakir, the authorities would have had an easy excuse for

doing nothing. District Attorney Steele was made to understand that he was now confronted with a determined effort to bring the law to a test. The result was that a criminal proceeding was instituted although in a way different to the desires of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, who wanted a warrast issued for Rossiter, but the District Attorney insisted that it was sufficient to summons the corporation.

Ten-Hour Law Twelve Years Old and Never Enforced.

The Ten-Hour law was now twelve years old, had never been enforced for an hour, and the criminals who breke it, with their labor fakir Knights of Labor assistants were sure that it never would be: And that they had good grounds for this belief cannot be denied. For not only did Assistant District Attorney Naylor refuse to move for a warrant for Rossiter, but he moved for the issuance of a summons against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Compay instead of the Brooklyn City Heights Railroad Company. The counsel for the railroad bluffed the District-Attorney's office by claiming that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit had nothing to do with the case, as it was only a stockholder's concern that had charge of the finances of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad. Whereupon, no protest coming from the District-Attorney's office, Magistrate Brenner threw the summons

we have only started where he left off." "Is it not a fact that so much delay means a victory for the company becau of the difficulty of keeping track of the witnesses, a difficult task of all times, ut one hundred times more so where wage-workers are concerned?" Answered in preceding question-You must see the other people that proeded us."

How the "Law" Gires "Justice" to the Working Chass.

"Who are the attorneys for the Brookyn Rapid Transit?" "Sheehan and Collin."

"Is not this Collin the gentleman who appears for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit now, the one who was on the Codification Commission that collified the labor laws of the State, including the Ten-Hour law in 1897?"

"Yes, he is the same man." "Did he make the Ten-Hour law onen forceable then? "I don't know."

"Is not his partner, Sheehan, the Democratic ex-Lieutenaint-Governor and the brother of John C. Sheehat, the boss of Tammany Hall at the time the brid was given over to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit ?"

"Yes, he is the same man." District Attorney's Office Bet

ny Slafe About Tananany Halt. "Then you believe he is atherney for he Broutley Sofiet Transit persons as the political influence he widids?"

"I won't discuss that."

"Do you know Mr. Clark is the fifth district attorney that has worked on this aw and done nothing as yet? "Yes, but we may do something."

"Do you know that this law has been in existence for thirteen years, and has never been enforced?" "Yes,

"And it has been broken every day in hose thirteen years?" "I suppose so," "That is all. Good day, sir."

"Good day." The story of the Ten Hour law is told up to date in the above lines. It is a story that should make every working man pause and think. Politicians from the Governor to the ward heeler; newspapers, from the 'eminently Christian "Eagle" to the policy shop "C'fizen," the legal profession from the Supreme Court

were speeded up possible speed ever known in it's streets; the number of trips was ed, and the distance lengthened of course, up went the hoursthirteen and fourteen to the Cay teady-run men, while the trippers were engaged in swings thought sting a divorce from their wives ving a cot bed down to the

as now the trolley man had to as follows:

man with a steady car has to 13, 13, 14 and sometimes 15 hours th a bite to eat when, where and

E Toppers are on the go from four th 8 p. m. and earning about 1.65 for that time.

"ren of" occurs co all roads, that ur is taken out o. say, the Fiftysirect depot and run down to laland, passengers are taken on. ollected and not one cent'is motorman or conductor. ning home at night. The Liast runs are not paid for. time a Seventh 'avenue Who has a "good" ort when he is on a "swing" What season. First trip. Leave

fore. After eleven weeks of striking, the strike was declared off, the men who took an active part were blacklisted; the rest, cowed and sullen, crawled back to work as best they could, while the Ten Hour law that they struck to enforce, was smashed in the same old way.

Capitalist Courts Refuse To Enforce the Ten-Hour Law.

The people of Brooklyn were now thor-The season. First trip. Leave oughly acousted, and the powers that be What had really happened was this ; wrote that they were resolved to enforce the labor fakins, McEvoy and Collins, the law. The labor fakins announced

THE TEN-HOUR LAW CUT TO PIECES BY THOSE APPOINTED TO ENFORCE IT.

The story of the Street-Car Ten-Hour Law is here told up to date. It is a story that should make every workingman pause and think. Politicians from the Governor to the ward heeler, newspapers from the eminently Christian "Eagle" to the policy-shop "Citizen," the legal profession, from the Supreme Court Judge to the District-Attorney and down to the commonest shyster, the labor fakir from national president to the union spittoon cleaner-all stand ready to jump as the capitalist cracks his whip.

Messrs. Norton and Lewis a hundred The men were so thoroughly cowed from the thrashing they received in the triumphant. strike that they took no action for over a year; then in the winter of 1806 and 1897 a couple of notorious labor skates from the equally notorious D. A. 75 called on District Attorney Backus and asked him to do something and they would proceed to dub him "a friend of Thereupon Backus wrote to the Brooklyn newspapers, all of which are con trolled by the trolley companies, and informed them that Mr. Rossiter had re-

Backus, agreed to do so. Hurrah for the K. of L! Hurrah for the District enforced.

ic, appeared before the Grand Judy and asked for an indictment. The Grand Jury refused and Rossiter walked out

The Irrepressible Johnson Bobs Up. The labor fakirs watched all these failures to enforce the law, learned nothing and struck to the beaten track they had pursued for years, content to seek boodle and political capital for themselves, as for instance when the recent strike engineered by Albert Johnson last year was being worked up: and while it was in progress, the Ten-Hour law was again used for swindling purposes of the quested him to write a schedule. He, labor fakirs. Reports were being published of the great things that were being done to get the law enforced. The fakir Attorney, friend of labor, Backus! The leaders of the strike got the Ten-hour law was at last about to be other trade union fakirs to send Labor Fakirs Get In Their Work. What had really happened was this: work until 11.30 p. m., lay their feelings of resentment. District had a long talk with Backus who in-that they had numerous complaints and AN EQUALLY PLIANT SET OF in the until 11.30 p. m. For Attorney Ridgeway stepped in, and with formed them that the codification of were laying them before the District PURE AND SIMPLE LABOR

Transit is in question. A vacancy oc curred in the Supreme Court. Marian accepted the Democratic nomination for the position, was elected and the Ten hour law was buried once more.

Rapid Transit Officials Have a Pull On the District Attorney.

Democrat Marean, having gone to the Supreme Court bench, will have an opportunity of passing upon a law that he failed to enforce. Republican Steele stepped in and apathy as to the Ten-Hour law reigned supreme. At this inneture the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance determined that this criminal conduct had gone far enough We knew that unless we forced the hands of the District Attorney he would never move. We saw a second strike had just been manipulated in the interes of the railroad capitalists for Wall street purposes. So that this law was actually a curse instead of a blessing to the workers, as it was used by designing stock jobbing capitalists to bull and bear their stocks. WITH A PLIANT DIS-TRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, AND

out of court, although every conductor's uniform and every car on the Brooklyn Heights division had the words Rapid

Transit stamped on it. Still the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance pursued its quarry until, on February 16, this year, a new indictment was found by the Grand Jury, and the case went over to the fall term.

Reporter Gets Information from the District Attorney's Office.

A DAILY PEOPLE reporter waited on the District-Attorney's chief clerk, Mr. Walkely, on Tuesday to inquire what steps, if any, were being taken to expedite matters. His first question was: "Will you tell me, sir, how the case of

Cooper, representing the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance against the Brooklyn City Heights Railroad stands at present?"

"It is still pending, but may come up late in the fall."

"Why was the complaint withdrawn the first time?"

"Because of a mistake of the District. Attorney's office.

"Why was there so much delay in the natter? It will be fifteen months beween the time we entered complaint in your office and the trial in the fall." "The delay is caused because the summons only charges the corportion with misdemeanor, and all other cases, such as prison and ball cases, take precedence. Why was the complaint drawn in this way when you knew all this delay would ensue? Why did you not draw

spittoon cleaner, all stand ready to jamp as the capitalist cracks his whip Every Politician in New York Jumps at

Judge to the district attorney, and down

to the commonest shyster; the labor fa-

kir from national president to the anima

the Crack of the Capitalist Whip. This may seem an extremaly rash statement to the man who reads a flocialist daily for the first time and hes learned of the affairs of the day through the columns of the capitalist press. But

a study of labor legislation in any State in the Union will tell a similar cale to that recounted above about the Tra-Hour-law. From Massachusetts, where the Fifty-eight-Hour law was killed last week, to Pennsylvania where every law without exception that would benefit the miners has been killed by the Supreme Court; to Ohio, Illinois, Missouri and Colorado and Nebraska, where the Eight-Hour laws were killed, over to the Idaho Bull Pen; in short, north, east, south and west the tale is startling in fts sameness, proving the one fact that the capitalist class controls the political power, and wields it as it will, and that the er, and wields it as it will, and that the working class, to serve their ends and further civilization, must conquer the public powers under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party and its twin sis-ter, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alli-ance. Then, and not uneil then, will the Ten-Hour and all other labor laws

Trolleymen, and all other workers, capture the Legislature and the City Hall, then enact and enforce your labor laws rourselves.

The Federal Government of Switzer-iand is much perpiezed these days by the problem caused by the enormous proportion of foreign residents in some of the cantons or counties. In certain localities the foreign population encedes the native.

would ensue? Way the you not any it against the individual Eosniter, clap him in jail under bail bonds, and thus have the trial speedily?" "You will have to ask our predecessor;

LIEBKNECHT DEAD. The Veteran Socialist Passes Away. odi

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His Life-Long Labor the Propagation of Socialism-He Suffered Imprisonment, Exile and Poverty for the Cause-Always a Revolutionist-A Life Well Spent.

CHARLOTTENBERG, Aug. 7 .- Wilhelm Liebknecht, the well known mem ber of the Reichstag and one of the leaders of Socialism in Germany, died last night.

He was born at Giessen in 1826, and was editor of the "Vorwaerts," the Socialist organ.

The death of Wililam Liebknecht removes a Socialist who has been in harness for many years, and who has fought against terrible od is during most of the time. . He was a soldier of the revolution, and few movements have had more faithful or valiant servant. All his time, his energy and his intellect was given to the work. He suffered im-prisonment, exile and poverty. He saw inself shut out from friends. He knew that men rose to high offices through cor ruption of the state, and he had at all times within his power the same oppor-tunity. He thrust it aside, and retunity. mained to the end true to the principles that nerved him to begin the fight in the

He was born on March 29, 1826, in the city of Giessen, province of Hesse. His whole family occupied high govern-ment positions, and they strongly urged follow in the footsteps of the rest of the family. With this end in view, he was carefully trained, and, as he was a studious boy, he soon acquired a deep and well founded knowledge.

The turning point in his career came while he was at college H+ made the acquaintance of the writings of St. Simon, and all his previous ideas were revolutionized. They opened a new world to him, and gave him the right grasp of events. He had no inclination to study for a living. His one aim was to acquire knowledge for the sake the satisfaction it gave This would inevitably have led to a mere studious existence, with out aim and without object. St. Simon supplied just the fibre that was previ-

ously lacking and all the superb p of the young student were aroused. From that time on he worked with but one end in view. All thoughts of vernment service were cast aside, and be plunged into the study of science and mics in order that he might prepare

economics in order that he might prepare humself for the work he was to under-take. Yet there still lingered in his mind the idea that it would be advisable for him to obtain the position of professor, and he applied to one or two of the minor colleges. But his dream was soon shattered. His opinions were already well-known, and he must either give up his convictions or his hope of a professorial chair. He chose the latter course, and as there apparently was no place for him in Germany, he determined to immigrate to America.

Cn his way to the coast to put this object into practice, he met a Sy became his teacher in so far as the real condition of the working class was con-cerned. Liebknecht was persuadad togive up his idea of coming to America, and he was prevailed upon to go to Geneva instead. Thence he went to Zurich, and his new friend recommended him to a number of government officials. They prevailed upon him to become a citizen, and to study law.

illere again just as he was settling into an easy routine life, the course of events was disturbed by the outbreak of the French uprising of 1848. He was in a fever of excitement, and two hours after the news reached him, he was on his way to Paris. His speed did not help things, because when he reached the city the last of the barricades were alrendy down. His hopes were not de-ceived, however, for the July government had alrendy fallon. pated bu

nonths he languished in prison without trial. When he again saw the light, the revolution had been blotted out in the revolution had been shotted out in blood. The court convened at Friburg on the 25th of May. The attorney arose and said that he would not present a case against the prisoners, and that all charges would be dropped, and the the ers released.

prisoners released. Liebknecht arose, and said that the injustice of such a proceeding was mani-fest. The men had languished in prison for nine months, and now when they had a chance to present their case the court ruled them off.

His protest was without avail, and all the prisoners were past forth after they had suffered for time months with no charges against them.

He fought for a united Germany, but Prussia suppressed the uprising with a strong hand. His unflinching advocacy de of a republic made him a marked man, and he was forced to fly from the coun-try. When he arrived at Geneva, he saw that the trades union movement there, while sound in many respects, was open to endless trouble because it was no

committed to any definite line of political action. He strongly urged upon the men bers the necessity for adopting a soci alistic program, and so well did he pre ent his case that this was to have been the chief matter for discussion at the congress he called in Murten in Febru-ary, 1850.

/ Under foreign pressure the Swiss gov-ernment pretended to believe that the congress was held for the purpose of invading Baden. It was used text, however, to imprison all the dele gates. The insane charge fell through at the trial, which lasted two months at it was sufficient to expel Liebknecht from Swiss soil, and when he arrived in Germany, he was arrested and handed over to the French government.

The French gave him a complsory pass-port to London, and here he made his home for the next thirteen years bat-tling against the most terrible odds, but still retaining unsullied his honor and

his integrity. Engels was the only man whom he knew, and by him he was persuaded to join the Communist League. Later he became acquainted with Karl Marx, and entered heartily into the views of the great teacher.

In 1862 he became a member of the staff of the "Norddeutscher Algemeine," published by August Bras in Berlin. As the government had pardoned all the revolutionists, is was now possible for him to return. The program of the paper was an enticing one. It was to fight Bonapartism on the outside of the party; and the false, bourgeois liberalism within it. This program began well but did not last. Gradually the policy of the paper commenced to change, and Liebknecht suspected that Bismarck had gained a point with the proprietor. He pressed this suspicion, and Bras

denied it, He even offered to bitterly allow Liebknecht to use his department as he saw fit. This also did not last, and finally positive evidence came to light that Bras had become the creature of Bismarck. An attempt was made to implicate Liebknecht in the deal, but h resolutely turned against the deal, and tenounced his former employer.

At about that time, the Lassallians commenced to make headway, and while at first he opposed them, the bitter opposition they aroused in the capitalist press led him to look more favorably upon their work. The unceasing agitation which he car-

ried on during the next few years brought him in conflict with the police He was arrested everal times. time and again. During one period of two years imprisonment his wife died. At a later period in the Reichstag in a ringing speech he accused his persecutors of having murdered her. The separation from her husband, and the consequent The separation want and misery sapped her strength and sent her to an untimely grave. Ever since 1867, when he was first

elected as a representative, he has been active in politics. Most of his time was devoted to this work, and of late years nearly his whole energy was given to

In 1887 he visited America, and his impressions are gathered in an exceed ingly readable litt the New World." readable little volume, "Views of

In appearance he was of average height, sturdy figure, thick, gray hair, and a heavy beard. His face was pleasant, but at times it was stern and agressive. He was an excellent talker, and a vivid and picturesque writer. His great age, in so far as the movement is concerned, made him the Nestor of the Socialists. Younger men came to the front and he welcomed them. He was content with having fought for so many While he is regretted by all, years. his work was practically accomplished. He goes down in history as a sturdy. lean-cut, uncompromising fighter, and a man who never flinched, either to be disciplined or to discipline.

of a king, while the unbroken orderlines was testimony alike to the good sense of the authorities, who practically withdrew police, and the organizing ability Socialist societies, whose appointed guardians kept the route and ted the crowds. All Berlin and a good part of Ger-

nany seemed to have turned out to do or to the memory of the old Socialist fighter, who, for such a long time, waged fierce war upon the powers that No funeral procession greater than e one to-day has ever been k

Berlin. At the death of an Emperor large bodies of men have marched but have been men who were forced to o so. To-day's demonstration was not forced one. It bore all appearances do so. To-day's of a nation voluntarily mourning its dead.

ROCKEFELLER'S INCOME.



Latest Standard Oil Dividend.

The Standard Oil Company yesterday declared a dividend of eight per cent. on its stock, making a total of thirtyeight per cent. for the nine months; the profits of the last quarter are to be apportioned. The capital stock of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, which is the present corporation of the trust, is \$100,000,000. Since the first of of January this year there has therefore been paid out to the stockholders the enormous sum of \$38,000.000. John D. Rockefeller owns twenty-one per cent of the capital stock of the Standard Oil Company. His total income from this stock, including the dividend yesterday. for the year has been \$11,780,000; but this has been only a small part of Mr. Rockefeller's returns from his Standard Oil properties. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey owns fifty-one per cent. of the stock of all of the subsidiary ompanies, of the trust of which there are eighty, John D. Rockefeller owns almost all of the remaining forty-nine per cent. The \$38,000,000 which the company has earned since January merely represent the carnings of the fifty-one per cent. of the capital stock of the subsidiary companies. It is conservatively estimated that Mr. Rockefeller's share

of the earnings of the minority stock about \$36,000,000. His income for the year, therefore if the information given in Wall street is correct. has already reached the astounding sum of \$48,290,000. This is, of course, outside of the income derived by him from the railroads and other corporations in which he is heavily interested. Nobody but Mr. Rockefeiler bimself knows the extent of his own investments.

He can't begin to spend one tenth of his income, and probably doesn't spend one fiftieth of it in a year. He lives very frugally and does not care for society He can much better live on fifteen cents day, than can President Harper of Mr. Rockefeller's university in Chicago. He is a dyspeptic, and his struggles with his digestion are very much more trying on his nerves than his fight for his daily bread. It is said that the original intention of the Directors of the Company was to declare a ten per cent. div idend yesterday and another ten per-cent. in November, making fifty per cent, in all. These plans, however, were disturbed by the great Bayonne fire which occurred last month, the loss thou which was \$2,000,000. This \$2,000,000 was taken from the dividend allowance out an effort will be, hande to earn back the next quarter. The price of oil has already been advanced to retail cutomers one cent a gallon. The Standard

Oil Company carries no insurance. Whenever it has a big fire IT AS-SESSES the people.

ESTICE ! BY POOL.

Women Without Occupation Declared Vagrants and Railreaded to Workhouse.

Magistrate Pool yesterday morning committed five so-called disorderly women



Immigrants Lured Thither as A Salem Workingman Victim They Are Hither. of Prosperity.

of Labor Fleecers as They Are Run Here-Murderous Swashbucklers Order the Military to Shoot Down Their Own Mothers at Strikes-Peculiar Conditions.

CAIRNS (Queensland), June 20. - I have pleasure in acknowledging your letter of the 30th April last, and I hasten to reply. In doing so, I would express the pleasure I feel in coming in touch with fellow workers in the cause across

the Pacific. As far as possible, I' will endeavor to give you an intelligent grasp of the social conditions at present existing in Australia-and more especially in Queensland. As lately remarked by an imported Finn in a letter to our paper, 'But we may, be 'law-abiding' citizen because the government of Queensland has lured us with illusory reports to come to this unlucky country, where we found more capitalistic anarchy than at home." you will see that the conditions of life in Queensland have been so misrepresented to the outside world by an unscrupulous and dishonest government that many are coming here from abroad with the hopefulness of embracing new conditions and leaving the old hateful ones behind them, only to find that they have been deceived, and that the reason of the eagerness of our government to get them here has been to prey on their ignorance and use them as tools to keep the labor market glutted and wage down.

Australia is a fine continent; perhaps no finer exists anywhere in the world, and its broad acres should be supporting hundreds of thousands of free, independent settlers. As it is now, the greater part of the best, is in the hands of the few who emulate the example of their kind in their another country and America. and form themselves into a gigantic trust that is sworn to keep down the worker, and they are even greater curses than you have to contend with in your country, inasmuch as they have profited by the experience of oppressors in older countries, and their power becomes

greater, a consequence. · Every concession we have obtained ias had to be wrung from them. In 1891, during the shearers' strike here. which threatened to become civil war, the shearers were stigmatized as."diagoes" and "canaille," and one of our swashbucklers who had charge of the goes military when called out, addressed his men and said: "If you see your mothers or fathers amongst the strikers, fire low and knock the b--- out. I wil shoot the first with my revolver who fires in the air." This year that same swashbuckler heads' the Bushmen's contingent (composed of the very men who had been concerned in the strike). Now they wer heroes.' Can you understand the spirit of such men to allow themesives to b called dingoes and heroes in the same breath? I cannot.

You ask what are the social condition of the worker in Australia, and I reply that there are no social conditions for the worker; everything is of the hap-hazard order. We have no effective and officially recognized unions or societies working for the benefit of the worke such as you have in America. Everything that has been obtained has been the resultant of oppressive laws, causing people to gather around the ballot the box at election time and in a body de-

Things Are Run There by a Government Thomas Murray Is Found in the Pastures After Seven Days Without Food or Shelter and Too Far Gone for Recovery-After a Life of Toll He Sinks in Poverty While Idlers Revel in Wealth.

> SALEM, Mass., Aug. 11 .- Within sight of the city of Salem, and yet so weak from the want of food that he could not walk, Thomas Murray, 45 years of age, claiming a residence in this city, lay for two days. After many attempts to drag himself to the city, he managed to get word here, which resulted in his being moved to the Salem hospital, where he died from starvation.

> It hardly seems possible that in this section of the country, where everything is so plentiful, that a man could die for the want of food. Hundreds of dollars are being subscribed every day in this vicinity to relieve the sufferings of starving people in India, and yet this poor fellow, unable to get work, sunk down exhausted for want of food, and patiently awaited the coming of death.

Conductors on the Boston and Maine road noticed a man lying in the field just beyond Castle Hill, near the spot known as "The Willows." It is no uncommon thing to see a man lying there. for tramps oftentimes assemble there and sleep off the effects of a drunk.

About 5 o'clock William Sinclair, employed by the Boston and Maine road. was told that a man was sick in the field above Castle Hill. He went up and found Thomas Murray, apparently about 45 years of age, lying upon the ground, too weak to stand. He was placed on the shifting engine, brought to Mill street crossing, placed in the ambulance, and carried to the hospital.

Arriving there the doctor examined him and did what it was possible to do, but without avail, for about 8 o'clock death claimed the man and he passed beyond where sorrows are not known.

Before dying the man, although very weak and hardly able to talk, told a story full of pathos. He claimed to have lived in Salem, but had not been a resi dent of this city for a year. When he resided here he boarded on Beaver street. and also lived at one time on Flint street. His folks lived near Boston, but just where no one could make out.

He had been out of work for some time and started back to Salem, in the hope of finding some employment. He got as far as the pastures and his strength gave out. All Monday night he lay woods, too weak to move, and although the thunder rolled, the lightning flashed and the rain descended in torrents, he was unable even to crawl to a place of shelter.

Yesterday he managed to get near the railroad, and sent word by two men to tell the police that he was there, but men either took no stock in his or else forgot to call for no notice wa received by the police. There he laid until he attracted the attention of two other young meh, who informed Mr. Sinclair, which resulted in his being removed to the hospital.

It is understood that for seven days no food has passed his lips. What his sufferings must have been is beyond description.

Murray was apparently about 45 years of age, medium height, and was poorly dressed. He wore a soft hat, a much worn black coat, trousers that had once been light, but were dirty, a black shirt with white stripe, no stockings, and badly worn shoes, tied on by pieces of string,

PLAYING THEM.

Bunce Steerers in St. Louis Work The Street Car Strikers.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12 .- The men for merly employed on the St. Louis Tranare being played in great shape by a are being played in great shape by the crew of sharps who have promised them all kinds of great things provided they will get a franchise from the city for another street railway.

Those behind the scheme are in the em ploy of the Transit Company, which is in such bad odor owing to its hiring dynamiters and creating lawlessness during the strike, that it feels it cannot get the right to use certain streets it has had its eye on for years.

The scheme is to get the labor unions interested, give the leaders a slice of dough, and then, after the city legislature has grante the franchise, which, of course, they being in favor of labor, they will grant at once, the labor peoule wil find themselves without money to build the road, then the Transit Company will the tranchise for a song.

The following is a portion of the resolutions adopted at a meting of the strikers' executive committee, and is elf explanatory: Whereas, The wagon and 'bus line in-

augurated by us in competition with the St. Louis Transit Company is entirely inadequate to accommodate the citizer of St. Louis who are dissatisfied with the St. Louis Transit Company's meth ods of conducting its street railway busiand

Whereas, The majority of our Division No. 131 is composed of citizens who have for a long time lived in St. Louis and who have their families, prop erty and other interests located here, an desire to remain and retain their residence in said city of St. Louis; and

Whereas, The said members of said Divison No. 131 of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes of America have beene promised and of fered assistance of capital with which to construct and put into successful opera tion a new system of street railways, provided we can obtain a franchise from the city of St. Louis, permitting us to engage in the street railway business now, therefore, be it

Resolved. By us, the executive commit-tee of Division No. 131, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employer of America, that we do hereby authorize and instruct T. B. Edwards, S. O. Sulli van and W. D. Benson, members of this committee, to at once proceed to organize a corporation for the purpose of engaging in the street railway business in the city of St. Louis, and in the carrying out of this purpose we particularly instruct them to procure the assistance of the best corporation lawyers that can be obtained, and that in proceeding they use every precaution to avoid traps that may be laid for them by the agents of other which may be affected by our interests proposed street railway company, and we further advise that, in the formation of this company, that men of large experience and of approved judgment, who are members of other trades and labor unions, be invited and urged to unite their efforts with ous in acquiring the results which we desire to obtain, that

their advice and experience shall safe guard us against any sharp practice on the part of our possible competitors. As soon as said company has been legally incorporated, the officers and directors of said company are further au thorized and instructed in behalf of Division No. 131 to request that the 3,-500 citizens of St. Louis who are skilled expert men in this line of business, and who are now out of employment, be permitted to engae in the street railway bus iness in the city of St. Louis, in an legitimate and fair competition with the monopoly which now exists The secretary was instructed to have a circular prepared and mailed to all labo organizations in the United States and Canada, setting out in full the plans em braced in the resolutions. It will be an act well done to turn them

for over five years; Mark J. of Lynn, for whom Mr. Hill of Lynn, for whom Mr. Hill was intendent a long time ; Maurice T nahan, maker of shoe machined; or Mayor Charles E. Harwood Ma down when they are received.

NEW LABOR DIST

" limes Ripe for Shee Feb ries in Honolule."

The Already Redneed Wages of P chusetts Shoeniakers to Be Still Par Reduced, and the Large Number Unemployed in the Trade is to be Further Increased, This Time in Migration of the Machine.

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 9.-A number in an effort to be made which proto do much towards developing the industry along American lines, Sandwich Islands. Henry Hin, a c chairman of the Democratic Car mittee, will leave Lynn of Weeker bound for Honolulu, his object being start what promises to be a re

portant business enterprise. Mr. Hill was in Philadelphia AIF. Hill was in Philadelphia an after the holding of the Republican vention in that place, and met W. Castle, a prominent American in H with whom he had previously be communication. During the they discussed the shoe business and isting conditions in Hawaii. Mn the was strongly of the opinion that us a was ripe for the establishment of a factory in Honolulu, and thought the but n eeded the right man if be obtained who was there there conversant with the making of a He argued that with a population 150,000, Hawaii of itself offered a market for footwear, to say the very cheap labor that is to be there: and furthermore, the stand situated that it is practically is relation with all of the other issue the Pacific Ocean, on which are of people who are fast learning

the benefits of civilization. One of the first things to which the turn as a luxury is the shoe, and used, footwear becomes a Mr. Castle informed Mr. Hill the ready there is an increasing demand footwear, which can be greatly in under judicious business method. far as the manufacture is concer labor can be obtained for \$1 or 1 day. The Chinese and the Japa are particularly adapted to factor

and, with very little teaching, master the intricate details of turing industries, and wages can the bronght a good deal lower. At present shoes there are make Chinese and Japanese, who do all et work by hand, and there is no read

to become skilled machine oper proper instruction. Mr. Hill has had a long experi-the shoe business, which eminent him to teach the various pe through which the material

the transformation from the hide m artistic foot covering. Another advantage is found is abundance of goats in the Ten tablishments in the island. general and increasing me ommerce toward the Orient. Has bound to become a resting-place a voyage, and shipping from South ican, Californian, Chinese and ports is constantly touching the In entering upon this u

In energy upon this index Mr. Hill is assured of the bears as eration of Mr. Castle, who suggest Mr. Hill obtain some reference might serve to give confidence to the man of Harmali and the men of Hawaii, and the same here obtained from the following: Letters from such men as Lie Governor John L. Bates, Gesend & Martin, chairman of the Bosto

Commisioners, in whose factory son, Mass., Mr. Hill was super

slightly in the uprising in February, and then returned to Germany.

When he arrived events were ripening. and he had hardly set foot upon German soil when the revolution broke out. He joined with Herrwegh in his attemp joined with Herrwegh in his attempt to found a German Republic. The time seemed to him to be favorable, and he would have looked upon himself as a coward and a traitor had he neglected what apparently was the right oppor-tunity. He was an unfinching enemy tunity. of all monarchies and of the capitalis organization of society. He determine to plunge into the struggle, and he dared risk death for his convictions.

Unfortunately his exertions in Paris had undermined his health, and before he reached the army he broke down. His magnificent constitution pulled him through, and he was soon on his way with a small company to join Herrwegh general of the The general of the revolutionary forces was incompetents and his untrained solwere entrapped in the open plain senbach, and his army was almost annihilated.

He was still sick, and he returned to Zurich happy to see his old friends and resame his old studies. All remains of resume his on studies. All remains of the revolutionary party were swept away and even in Baden the Monarchists were victorions. He was not destined to continne his studies in peace, for in Sep tember Schtruawe had again unfolder the flag of the republic, and the young student gave up for good and all every thought of further peaceful stud-ics. He was soon in the midst of the activities and it was from Herr The body was borne in a simple four-horse hearse, after which came four car-riges filled with wreaths. Then followed s'xteen carriages containing relatives and Socialist members of the Reichstag. There was no religious ceremony at the gra e, but Herr Bebel delivered a fun-eral oration in a neighboring building. The hugeness of the demonstration and the unostentatious fervor of those taking part in it made it more impressive than not long before he forged shead as a leader of men. He started with his company across the Rhine, and attempted to join the forces in the uplands. He passed through Laufenburg, but the un-trained soldiers were no match for the skilled warriors, and suffered disastrous descat

1

12

part in it made it more impressive than the most pompous display at the funeral He was arrested, and during nine

BERLIN, Aug. 12 .- The funeral of go, but he remained immovable. Herr Liebkhecht, the well-known Social-ist leader in the Reichstag, took place to-

day. It was made the occasion present in court and employed a lawyer when she heard how matters stood. The tremendous demonstration. The Socialists from far and near travlawyer was not admitted at all until eled to Berlin to join in paying the last tribute to their champion. Not less than 150,000 persons followed the bier from nothing remained to be done but the signing of the commitment papers. Then signing of the communent part Magistrate ordered the counsel admitted and asked him what he had to say. "I and asked him what he had to say. "I the deceased's residence to the Charlot-tenburg Cemetery, six miles distant. Most of the route was thickly lined with want to prove," the lawyer said. "that these girls are not vagrants, but that, on workmen and their wives and children, a majority of whom were clad in black.

the contrary, they have friends present in this court who are willing and able to take care of them." Many carried wreaths tied with red ribisands of wreaths were de-"Oh, no," retorted the Magistrate. "The case has already been tried and all posited in the cemetery before the arrival of the procession. It was about half-past five in the after-

the evidence heard.' "But you have not heard the defend noon when the cortege approached the graveside, headed by a brass band and ant's witnesses," protested the counsel. "Well, what would it amount to?" asked Magistrate Pool. "They have ala gigantic red flag. This banner was from Herr Liebknecht's constituency, the ready admitted that they have no oc-cupation. We cannot have these girls electors of which marched six abreast. The body was borne in a simple fourrunning around the streets. A beginning

toward a change must be made some time. I shall send these girls to the. workhouse for one month each, as I have already declared."

The radicalism of the New York "Journal" is of deepest dye. It rec-commends to its workingmen readers Krapotkin's work "Field, Factory and Workshop"-a three dollar book!

mand reform

But I verily believe that the eyes of vagrants. Two of the prisoners, Emma the people are opening before it becomes too late, and the march of democracy is Williams and Kittie Walker, said tha they had been only a short time in the becoming discernible, and I have hop city, both coming from Pennsylvania. within the next five years there will some marked changes for the better W Policemian Barry, who arraigned them. have thousands of unemployed men an thought that one of the two girls had women in Australia, and any reports that you may hear that Australia is a been arrested before, but there was no evidence produced proving that either paradise for workingmen are absolutely of them had been previously arrested. false.

Properly speaking, we have no Social-Both begged Magistrate Pool to let them istic papers in Anstralia, and we have to go to work silently, but still none the less The sister of one of the two girls was consistently. We administer referm in small doses and are gradually educating our people up to it. I like your Municipal Platform im-

mensely and will try hard to have it idopted here.

Our biggest fight in the north Queensland at the present time is against black labor - from Asia. The cheap labor crowd import these wholesale under the wing of our corrupt gov erament, and if we cannot stop in time this wholesale menace to our workers, our cause in the North will suffer drea fully. However, I am confident that when Federation comes about, the solu-tion of the whole problem will be found at the ballot-box

I have been thinking that if you could manage to let us on this side of the Pa cific into your councils on questions of national importance, and we could the same with you, the result would advantageous to both. We are forever learning iessons from comrades in Amer ica, and our views on questions of import would no doubt be interesting, if not as instructive, to you .- X.

> Read the DAILY PEOPLE. DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, TWO CENTS.

He had every appearance of being a tramp and that was probably an in-dication that was not favorable toward his getting employment.

STRIKE WON.

Socialist Cloakmakers in Cincinnati Get a 25 per cent. Increase.

CINCINNATI. O., Aug. 8 .- The strike of cloakmakers working for the Jeffries Cloak Company has been won by the men, who are members of L. A. 279, of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance The strike was for an increase of 25 per cent., and the full amount demanded has been secured.

The manufacturers here, including Jeffries & Company, are talking of having their work done in New York city, as they claim the unions there do cause so much trouble for them as the union here does. The leaders, they say, in New York, are not so radical us the Socialists, and will listen to reason. They also point out that in New York while the men are organized, still they do not ask for and want the earth. In New York there are no regular hours of work, and the leaders can be prevailed upon to counsel moderatio manufacturers claim that in New The York cloaks can be made considerably cheaper than here, and cite prices to prove the statement. The fact that the union here is a Socialist one is said by them to be the cause of the trouble. They claim that the American Garment Workers' Union They claim that the American Garment Workers' Union, controlled by White and Barondess is a sensible union, that recognizes the rights of an employer, and is careful of the mutual interests of em-ployer and employee, and point to New York and Philadelphia as cridence of the York that Masare White and Barondess fact that Messre. White and Barondess

Socialist Activity in Rhode Island. The Socialists of Rhode Island are mak ing preparations for the most aggressive campaign they have ever undertaken Nearly all of our experienced speakers, who have done such good work in the past, will again take an active part in the propaganda work of the Party, and with the assistance of some of the younger comrades, will endeavor to spread the truths of Socialism throughout the en tire State. The campaign will begin in some of the outlying districts the latter part of this month, taking in the cities and larger towns immediately after La-

bor Day.

respect.

No doubt the two old parties will en

deavor to catch the votes of the working class by means of bruss bands and red fire, as in past years, but this, in stead of detracting from the results of our work, will only arouse the interest of the voters and make them more susceptible to the teachings of the Social ist Labor Party. All sections and branches throughout

the State are urged to see to it that all members attend every meeting in thei respective localities, as we must depend upon the comrades to be present in order to insure the success of the meetings It is the first duty of every member of the Party to use every means within his power to increase the attendance at our open-air meetings, and we look to the comrades to prove their loyalty in this

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when our subscription expires. Remow in time; it still prevent interruption is the mailing of the seper and facilitate work at the office.

er Mayor Charles E. Harwood, the strongest terms expresses his dence in Mr. Hill's skill in the manufacturing line; Walter 0. ner, who from 1886 to 1883 was w tendent of the Governmen Light plant at Hooolulu, has a strong recommendation.

a strong recommendation. Personal letters of introduction commendation have been person such men of prominence as Hou-liam G. Irwin, Hon, L. A. Tu-Hon, Samuel Parker and Pines De Koannanakoe, all of Hawaii. Koannanakoe, all of Hawaii. The ters have been forwarded to Mr. 9 who in turn has sent them to who he leading business men of the

tory. Mr. Hill has been further pr letters to Hon. S. B. Dole,

Hawaii, and to the leading men, newspapers, and fuandal Mr. Hill has already established tions of Hawaii.

Mr. Hill has already establish tions with some of the leading are ply firms, leather establishments manufacturers of the latest upper machinery in Lynn, and it is had tion to crect and equip a factory oughly up-to-date American lines, ing out a shoe with special refer ing out a shoe with special refer the conditions found to prevail a ands of the Pacific Ocean. Mr. Hill was born in *Leiente* land, and for the first twenty-in has been closely identified with industry of Massachusetts. For five years he has been a resident five years he has been a resider and has been engaged as intendent of the Solid Shoe for Mark J. Worthley. Berg to Lynn he was superintender P. Martin & Co. in Hudson. He is a member of the Chastre Congregational Church of Is has been identified with the ta movement as one of the leads a man of indomitable will and tion, and is thoroughly imbused idea that he has ventured up cessful thing.



MILLERAND: TRAITOR TO LABOR.

A Socialist Who Enters a Capitalist Government Ceases To Be a Socialist.

THERE CAN BE NO ALLIANCE WITH THE ENEMY

delists Can Enter Into No Compromise With Capitalist Parties--The Class Straggle Character of Socialism Must Be Preserved -- The Strength of Socialism Rests in the Fact That Socialists Are Leading That Class Struggle, That the Laboring Class Is Oppressed by the Capitalist Class, and That Within Capitalist Society Effectual Reforms Are Impossible.

** BY THE LATE WILHELM LIEBENECHT,

[Some months ago, the capitalists who run the Republic of France got into trouble over the celebrated Dreyfus case. Frenchmen were greatly wrought m over the peculiar capitalist way in which Dreyfus was railroaded to For a time there seemed to be danger of a popular uprising of The situation was an appropriate time for the royalists and they preceded to agitate against the Republic and in favor of returning to the rule of a king. At this juncture, the capitalists who desired to perpetuate the Republic tried to throw a sop to the French Socialists by appointing Millerand who up to that time had been regarded as one of the leaders of the French cialist movement) to a position in the Cabinet - he was made Minister of e. To the surprise of the French Socialists and to the disgust of Soall over the rest of the world, Millerand accepted the position and thus became part of the capitalist government of France. The French Socialists immediately took action, and the Parti Ouvrier Francais, the Socialist Labor Party of France, at once declared Millerand to be a traitor to the cause of labor. This declaration was concurred in by the great majority of the French Bocialists. While the discussion was at its height, Liebknecht expressed himself very forcibly on the matter. Later he embodied his opinions in a pamphlet entitled "No Compromise, No Political Trading." . It is from this pamplet that the article which follows is taken. It is doubly interesting now that Millerand, an outcast from the International Socialist Movement, has done the bidding of his capitalist superiors. There is a great shipping strike on at Havre, the largest scaport of France. For a number of days, several of the ocean liners have been tied up for lack of men to coal them; and behold Millerand, true to his traitorous nature, has detailed sailors from the Frenchmen of war anchored at Havre to coal the ships that were hung up - thus doing all that any capitalist could do to break the strike.]

With a Socialist party there should be compromise. The danger of compro-lies in giving up, keeqing in the lies in giving up, keeqing in the as a friend and comrade. ground or forgetting the class strugbasis, for this is the sourse of the

modern labor movement. It is sary here to distinguish sharply, not be misled by catchwords; in t we must have an emancipation phrases, as I said decades ago, with reference to the phraseology of hism, which poses as revolutionary; in fact is only small bore reactionmerely a late-arrived caricature of

bourgeois ideal of freedom' and a atrical masquerade of commercial competition.

Socialism and Ethics.

AF

Pity for poverty, enthusiasm for equaland freedom, recognition of social Condemnation of wealth and spect for poverty, such as we find in aristianity and other religions, is not The communism of early as it was before the existence of rate property, and as it has at all es and among all peoples been the re dream of some enthusiasts, is

No Alliance With Other Political Parties Is Possible. The energy who comes to us with open visor we face with a smile; to set our foot upon his neck is mere play for us The tupidly brutal acts of violence of police politicians, the outrages of anti-Socialist

laws, the anti-revolution laws, penitentiary bills-these only arouse feelings of pitying contempt; the enemy, however, that reaches out the hand to us for a political alliance, and intrudes himself upon us as a friend and brother,-him and him alone have we to fear. Our fortress can withstand every as-

sault-it cannot be stormed nor taken from us by siege-it can only fall when we ourselves open the doors to the enemy and take him into our ranks as a fellow comrade. Growing out of the class struggle, our party rests upon the class struggle as a condition of its existence. Through and with that struggle the Party is unconquerable; without it the Party is lost, for it will have lost the source of its strength. Whoever fails to under-stand this or thinks that the class strugworkrooms. gle is a dead issue, or that class antagon-isms are gradually being effaced, stands upon the basis of bourgeois philosophy.

WILHELM LIEBKNECHT.

BORN MARCH 29, 1826; DIED AUGUST 6, 1900

Wherever there is a struggle for the cause of labor, there our cause is at stake. We seek justice and fight injustice. We seek free labor and attack wage-slavery. We seek the prosperity of all and struggle against misery. We seek the education of all and fight ignorance and barbarism. We seek peace and order and combat murder, class war, and social anarchy. We seek the Socialist State and attack the despotic class State. A hoever desires these things, and will struggle for them, let him unite with us and work with all his strength for our cause-for the cause of Socialism-for the cause of humanity, whose victory will be soon be gained .-- Wilhelm Liebknecht.

THE BASTILE OF LABOR.

BY THE LATE WILHELM LIEBKNECHT.

ociety offer? War and right of force rule between the people, between classes and between individual men. Through capitalist production there is war between capitalist and worker; through competition capi-talists are in strife with capitalists, the laborer with the laborer. Socialism-would set permanently a limit to this wond set permanently a function this war of all against all. It insists on peace between men, peace between na-tions, peace between classes. No peace, however, is to be hoped for so long as the cause remains which gives rise to

the conditions of war. The cause is the present class rule, with its wage slavery, business frauds, its deceit in all lines of traffic, it adulteration of all physical and spiritual necessities of life, its strikes and lockouts, the murder of the laborers in a mass through hunger, infected dwellings and

The Bastile of Labor.

What sort of pictures does present of the masses and pauperism. The as well as of man. It insists on her worker, in the midst of the riches which he has created, cannot satisfy his smallhe has created, cannot satisfy his small-est necessity; privation, unhealthful workshops and factories steal his life strength, as the employer steals from him the proceeds of his labor; lingering sickness and an early death await him. He has no family life, for, since his wages do not suffice for existence, wife and child must follow him into the fac-tory. For the budding doubter he has tory. For the budding daughter he has the prospect of the short, glittering misery of prostitution, or the long, leaden, sunless misery of the life of a proletarian's wife.

Socialist Republic the Only Solution.

The demands made by Socialists are very plain to every one who is half-way educated and capable of thought. As with every party and class that ever opposed the ruling abuses and took for their object the removal of those abuses.

so it is with the Socialist Party. It is slandered and abused by the selfish nd deluded adherents of the maladiust

complete political and social equality and equal position with man. It will de-stroy prostitution, whether it walk ashamed under the mantle of marriage for wealth or convenience, or wheth it run shameless, painted and naked upon the street. Enough. Beginning with real condi-

tions; not following Utopian will-o'the-wisps, but building on the acquisition of culture, we strive for the abolition of the class State, class legislation and class rule.

Our end is: The free democracy, with equal economic and political rights; the free society with associative labor. The welfare of all is for us the one end of

the State and society. In order to accomplish our object we must organize ourselves. There can be no efficient propraganda or action with-out organization. Unified organization is the accumulation of strength, its gath-ering into a focus. Isolation makes each one powerless; divided strength is no strength. Union not only adds to

Masterly and Thorough Presentation of the International Labor Movement. FREE GOVERNMENT IN PLACE OF CLASS RULE.

AIMS OF MODERN SOCIALISM

Labor the Mother of Wealth-Chattel-Slavery Yersus Ware-Slavery-The Ancient Slave Worked for His Master, the Medieval Yessal for the Lord of the Manor, and the Nedern Wage-Slave Works for the Capitalist-In Capitalist Society, Poverty is the Share of Labor and Riches the Portion of the Idia-Tread of Economic Devalopment-Capitalist Production Must Cive Way to Socialist Production.

BY THE LATE WILHELM LIEBENECHT.

Let, us examine the State and society | labor performed." He who works the as they are. All power and means of life are to be found in the hands of a small minority, and this minority paturally use their power to secure and main-tain that monopoly of all advantages which domination in State and society gives and to prevent the subject major-

ity obtaining political and social rights. The governing minority rules for itself. not for the subject majority. Between rulers and ruled there exists as little community of interest as between the plantation owner and the segro slave. The interest of the negro does not come in question for the plantation owner; his own interest is determinative for him and he handles the negro as his interest demands. Just so in the present State. The interest of the people does not come in question, but exclusively the interest of the ruling minority.

Meaning of Class Rule.

To make the interests of the ruled subservient to the interests of the rulers is the foundation and purpose of rule-is the meaning of ruling. So long an there are rulers and ruled it must be so for rule is by its very nature exploita tion. It follows therefrom that the in terests of the subject people demand the transformation of the State from its foundation, according to their interest. It must cease to be the possession of a few persons of position and class and become the possession of citizen with full and equal rights, of whom no one rules over the other, and none will be ruled by another. For this Socialism strives. In place

of the present class rule it will institute a free government of the people.

Socialism will bring into existence an organization of the State and society, which, resting on the equality of all men, will choke the source of all inequality. will tolertate neither ruler nor servant and will found a fraternal community of free men. In order to make this possible the present manner of production must be brought to an end. The economic basis of society-that is, the system of wage labor-must be transformed.

Labor the Mother of All Wealth. The mother of all social wealth, of all culture, is labor. Whatever we are and have, we are and have though labor. We have labor to thank for everything. Not our personal labor, at least only to an inconsiderable degree, but the general social labor. It is very possible eral social labor. It is very possible indeed—and we see it frequently enough —to enjoy the blessings of culture with-out personal work; but it is also abso-lutely impossible for the most industrious and efficient worker with the most strenuous toil to live as men of culture first created culture and without which we were beasts, not men. From this we see the associative nature of labor. Labor hes slwavs had this character, with the ancient slave and the vassal of the middle ages as well as with the modern wage-earner. But he did not have the product of his labor, nor has he it yet. The ancient slave worked for his master, the mediaeval vassal for the lord of the manor, and the modern wage-slave works for the capitalist. Here is the inconsistency, here the injustice to rem-edy which is the object of Socialism. The social character of labor must be extended to the product of labor, the product of labor shall be the property of labor, labor no longer be the .com panion of misery but of enjoyment.

hardest generally has the least; he who does not work at all and can have others working either directly or indirectly for him has much. Poverty is the share of labor, riches the portion of the idle. The workers who have created the so-called national wealth are shut out from it. It is the mouppoly of the non-workers. In this way the inequality becomes the most revolting injustice. And this in-justice is a scar on our famed rivilisation, that every one who has a spark of the same of justice must strive to clear away. Palliative measures that merely touch the surface merely reduce the symptoms, make the evil worse; this must be seized and torn out by the root. All wealth is the fruit of labor, teaches political economy-labor shall reap the fruit of labor, demands justics, demands Socialism. The present inequality springs from this: That labor does not

springs from this: That labor does work for itself; that it the idle for wages and ploited. In a word, it injustice is only to be way, that labor cease idle and that instead it Is the Wage-Labor The tyranuous manner has overturned the nate tween capital and labor the slave of capital. Is not slavery? Is the mode et, because he can chang any regard more free the

er, because he can chan any regard more free the slave? Does not hund more firmly and more labor than the strongest is our opponents often rejoint er is in a better condition the last century." When the last century." When the true or false we leave the terms of ter Even if true it would pr Even if the it would be it is not better position the er demands, but equal position the work no longer for another the state of the st that each shall enjoy in the fruits of labor and the the fruits of labor and the culture. He has enough h of justice to lay no claim place; he will also, however inferior one.

inferior one. The continuance of the particular of production is not consist continuance of society. The talist production was an has, however, become an obstruct no longer satisfies the economic ne society, sud by society we mean small minority of privileged person are pleased to call themselves "soc but the whole people."

Capitalist Production Must Give Way to Socialist Production.

Wholly aside from the unjust distribution of the products of labor, capital-ist production is incapable of providing all members of society with the things requisite to an existence worthy of mankind and must be displaced by a higher form of production which fulfills these conditions. And this is possible only through social production, and the social-ist organization of labor which turns the concentrated capital of the community to the advantage of society. It is an error which arises from the confusing of society with the privileged minority, that is with the ruling classes, that we are charged with the intention of overtheowing all existing things and proceeding tabula rasa to erect a fau-tastic structure upon the ruins. We only wish to remove whatever hinders the sound, intelligent development of society and to bring about a condition in which the interests of the great main which the interests of the great ma-jority shall no longer be sacrificed to those of the minority. And instead of privileged individuals, instead of polic-ical social monopolies, we would estab-lish the rights and interests of all and justice as the highest law of State and society. Whatever has outlived itself and no longer satisfies the growing cultured needs of society shall cease to withhold air and sun from the straggling new life. We will make possible the organic evolution of our culture th prevented by the present class rule. ture that is

ot Socialism. The forcible equaliza the advocated by the followers of Ba-seut, the so-called equalitarians, is not

In all these appearances there is lackthe real foundation of capitalist with its class antagonisms. Indern Socialism is the child of capitalelety and its class antagonisms ut these it could not be. · Socialism ics are two separate things. This must be kept in mind.

ever conceives of Socialism in the of a sentimental philanthropic ting after human equality, with no a of the existence of capitalist society. so Socialist in the sense of the class segle, without which modern Social-is unthinkable. Whoever has come Tull consciousness of the nature of alist society and the foundation of dera Socialism, knows also that a ist movement that leaves the basis class struggie may be anything

Mars-and this is his immortal -has given to the modern ent, is the main point of attack the battle which the Loargeois politi Permony is waging with Socialism. political economists deny the class is and would make of the labor ent only a part of the bourgeois movements, and of Socialism only rision of the bourgeois democracy. toargeois political economy and les direct all their exertions against ciass character of the modern labor breach in this bulwach, in this citade Recipition, then Fodelism is con-ment and the proletariat throws back mever muall such a brerch may be it nning, the enemy has the power widen it end the certainty of T. And the enemy is most dabger-

The Sources of Strength Arc Rooted In Combat.

We may not do as other parties be cause we are not like the others. We are—and this cannot be too often repeat-ed—separated from all other parties by an insurmountable barrier, a barrier that any individual can easily surmount: but once on the other side of it, and he is no Socialist.

We are different from the others: "we What, for are other than the others." others are necessities and conditions of life, are death to us. What is it that as made of us in Germany the pivotal Party, which according to the significant testimony of Caprivi and the teaching of daily experience makes us the axle around which governmental politics around which governmental politics turns? Most assuredly not our repre-sentatives in the Reichstag. We might have three times as many representa-tives, and the allied bourgeois parties

would have nothing to fear from us No, it is the avalanche-like increase of our supporters that gradually, with the certainty of a tintural law, or more correctly of a natural force, grows from tens of thousands to hundreds of thousands, and from hundreds of thousands to millions, and is daily increasing, ding defiance to our opponents and driving this avalanche-like izercase has come, and is coming as a consequence of our opposition to the struggle with all other

parties. All who are werry and heavy laden: All who are warry and newy inclu-all who effort under injustice; all who suffer from the outparts of the exist-ing hourgeoils codety; all who have in them the factory of the worth of humanity, look to us, tera hopefully to us, is the only party that can being res-(Costinued to Fage 5)

On the basis of the wage system tow ers the giant structure of present social and political institutions for the subjugation and exploitation of the laboring people-the Castle of Uri of the proletariat, the gloomy bastile of the class state, which has taken prisoner the bulk of the peope, killed thought, broken and destroyed character and directed its and destroyed o

cannon threateningly upon every one who did not bow himself in the dust be-

who did not how number in the dust de-fore the ruling injustice. The wage system must be done away with if peace, order, freedom and jus-tice are to count for anything in the state and society. Thanks to this wage system and the monopolization of th instruments of labor (tools, machines, land, mines, railroads, etc.) by the minority, labor, which creates all value and wealth, is condemned to poverty and slavery. The employer enriches him-self through the labor of his wage slaves, to whom he pays in the form of wages only a part of the proceeds of their work; the unpaid remainder he puts in his pocket as "profit"- robbery, which differs from the usual robbery only in this, that he is not punished by the only in present class laws. Or is there, forsooth, an essential difference between the em-ployer who withholds from his laborers a part of the product of their labor and himself appropriates this part. and " highway robber who satisfies with relieving the traveler. himself through the logic of a drawn pistol, of only a part of his goods, but who before the law is not, therefore, less a highway robber?

How Continlism Role the Working Class.

The pres at manner of production, resting on the line of the ways system, in s as a result on the one hand the accontriction of property in the heads of lew and the correption of these few a few and the correspion of these few tintion. The intercourse of the scales as a result of excessive possessions; on in unnatural and immoral-Socialism the other hand, there is imporerishment will bring the emancipation of woman

ed state and society; it brings disorder class strife, destruction of property, ruin of the family and of culture, most sen sual enjoyment, the deepest degradation of woman. The truth could not b more completely and shamefully per verted. The old society throws its crimes at us, for on their account we have condemned it to death. Disorder rules; Socialism demands or

War and class struggle prevail: So cialism insists on peace and harmony of interets, doing away with class strugde through the abolition of classes. Property is to-day a lie for the majo ity of men, a robbery for the minority. Socialism would make property the possession of every one. It would convert it into a truth, secure to the worker within society the full proceeds of his

which society the tail proceeds of his labor and destroy the capitalist system of plunder from its foundation. The present society separates the fam-ily-Socialism, since it removes demoralizing class rule, will give value to the state and society compete with each

other to nip in the bud the calture of men, to stunt spiritually and physically the enormous majority of the peopl and to corrupt the ruling minority-So-cialism insists on equal and the best

possible training for every individual; the practical development of their facpossible training for every individual; we seek the property of an and strug-we seek the property of an and strug-le against misery. We seek the education of all and fight more of art and science, and will make art and science the common possession of the people.

of the people.

Condition of Woman Under Capitalism.

Thanks to the wrong conditions of soclety and the Stric, weman is to-day without rights and in countless cases is cond-simed to wedded or unwedded pros-

strength but multiplies it many fold.

Capitalist Oppression Is Worldwide.

The economic and, accordingly also the political conditions are essentially the same in all civilized lands. No State entially in the present day is shut off from the others by a Chinese wall. Notwithstand-ing the artificial boundaries, all civilized nations have a common evolution and a common history. Every land affects al others and is affected by them: Al parties are, therefore, to-day, more or less international. And ours is so in a greater measure than all other parties, since it does not recognize national boundaries, and, standing on the position of pure humanity, adhering in all to strict ly human measures, sees in the members of the divided nationalities only men and brothers.

Although we have the nearest direct sphere of our activity in the which we are citizens, nevertheless we do not forget the citizens of the world and the universal brotherhood of man. And we know wherever there is a struggle for the cause of labor and the pressed people, there our cause is at

We seek justice and fight injustice. We seek free labor and attack wage slavery.

We seek the prosperity of all and strug-

the social anarchy. We seek the Socialist State and at

tack the despote class State. Wheever desires these things, and will struggle for them, let him unite with us and work with all his strength for our cause-for the cause of Socialism-for the cause of humanity, whose victory will soon be gained.

Socialists De Not Propose Te Abelish Property.

One can see how absurd the allegation is that we propose to abolish property. Not the abolition of property is sought built in abolition of the deprivation of property, the false property which is the appropriation of others' property; the social thievery. "Expropriation of the social thievery. "Expropriation o expropriator," Marx has called it.

Let us look at present conditions. Who will deny that the majority of mankind live in the greatest wretchedness and that only a minority have the means of attaining an existence worthy of human beings? We would refer the doubter to the statistics whose figures admit of no reply and can be ignored only by "the ignorant or the evil disposed.

a he economic inequality is not, how-ever, the worst thing. Labor creates all wealth, and were those who do not work poor this inequality would have a certain justification; in reality the situation is turned about. In our OUP present society goods are proportioned in inverse ratio to the heaviness of the

Trend of Economic Develops Bent

Wheever would propose to day to abolish machinery in order to re-estab-lish the small industry of mediaeval times would be considered insane, for every one knows that the small industry has been succeeded by a higher, more productive method, the great industry. Whoever, in the Middle Ages, however, or evan the first half of the present cen-tury, has said that the system of small

(Continued to Page 5)

the Cause of the Emancipation of the WEEKLY PEOPLE Published by the Socialist Labor Party, at 2,4 and 6 New Reade St., New York. P.O. Box 1576. Telephone, 129 Franklin. Proletariat, Liebknecht was the product of a Movement that has in its bosom as

EVERY SATURDAY. TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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



SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY EMBLEM.



and write them down in in a book: men, new rights; and the father's code the sons may mover brook; What is Liberty now were License then; their

freedom our yoke would be; teach new decade must have new a

determine tts Liberty. nkind is a marching army, with a broaden

ing front the while; Shall we crowd its bulk on the farm-path, or clear to the outward file?

Its pioneers are the teachers who fear neither tongue or pen,

Of the human spiders whose silk is wove from the lives of toiling men. -JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

WILLIAM LIEBKNECHT.

With the demise of Liebknecht there sed a central figure from the stormy political boards of Europe. Nevertheless, central as his figure was, the lossthose to whom it is a loss-is incom parably slighter than the passing away of any of the leading figures who are expositors of the present social order. In this lies a deep distinction between the Socialist and the Capitalist Social Order, at this stage of development.

many others to follow until its mission shall have been fulfilled.

A WHITED SEPULCHRE.

"The progress of science, of the arts, higher education, the organized efforts philanthropy, REQUIRE capital in of highe the hands of a few just as truly as trade requires capital."-Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York, in "New York Journal."

How true is the saying ithanding the ox and the crib and how wonderfully well this latter-day Calaphas illustrates it. Posing as a teacher of the doctrine of the Nazarene he comes across passages in that doctrine which fiercely condemn the oppressors of the people. and, as the luxuries which he enjoys depend on his winning and keeping the favor of the oppressors, this priestly sycophant perverts those tyachings, to, a;

defence of those who "grind the faces of the poor." It "requires" all the duplicity of a Right Reverend to give utterance to a distortion of truth so palpable as that it "requires capital in the hands of a few" to advance the race along the lifes

he writes of. As well might this Reverend Degenerate say that "it requires the air to be owned by a few" in order that the people may breathe.

Capital, by which is meant the machinery for producing the wealth which the people MUST have in order to live and progress, "held by a few" is production of all the crime and misery on which the Reverend Potters and like vultures fatten and which he strives to continue by the aid of the carrion-feeding "Journal."

Further on he speaks of how foolish it would be for the rich to distribute their wealth in charity to the poor. He photographs himself with this statement. A beggar and parasite by profession, he cannot conceive of the "poor" having wealth except the "rich" give it to them. That the "poor." those who produce the wealth, might render charity and charitygivers unnecessary by simply keeping

the wealth, never seems to have flitted across the murky waters of his clerical think-tank. Wealth in ever increasing abundance; capital, improved and developed to greater efficiency, owned and enjoyed by the whole people, means "the progress of

science, of the arts, of higher education," and the elevation of the race above the flunkey-beggar plane, occupied by the Potters and their ilk. "Capital in the hands of a few" means

millions of wage slaves living the lives and having the ideals of the coolie; a vast army of tramps, hundreds of thousands of once-innocent girls enrolled under the black banner of prostitution: the "few" capitalists whose crimes and corruption are notorious; and, last but by no means, least, Yellow Journals and Rt. Rev. Potters.

And a-down the centuries comes the anathema directed against "Whited Sepulchres.

JUGGING A JUGGLER.

The "Commercial Gazette" of Pittsburg, Pa., in a labored attempt to bamboozle the wage-workers does some skilful juggling with figures and asks, blandly: "Are not wages higher than ever?" NO! Wages are NOT higher than

But men who think and observe for

themselves will see through the trick.

he buys with his earnings.

ever. On the contrary, wages are lower both actually and relatively than ever All the juggling with the figures and the talk of the increase in nominal wages may hoodwink those whom the Gompers brand of ratty labor fakirs batten on, the capitalist knows no foe except the

intensely in the past twenty years and terial already secured. the process is still going on. Of the actual wages: bread, meat.

share, that is, the share be receives com- Dem capitalist conscience, pared to the increased amount of wealth his labor produces over what it produced in the past, is a great deal smaller, and

the share he receives compared with what he received in the past can be told by reading the United States census reports for 1850 and 1890; in 1850 the wage-worker cot \$67 out of every hundred and in 1890 \$17. NO! and again No! Wages are not

higher than ever before. Actually and relatively they are lower than ever before, and all the juggling with figures by the paid lackeys of the Rep-Dem press, and all the boasting of the Labor Fakirs will not conceal the fact that wages are sinking lower and will continue to sink so long as the brigands of capitalism own the machinery which the workers must use, and which the rat labor fakir is there to induce the workingman to

leave in the hands of his fleecers. At easily as these jugglers are jugged will the Socialist. Labor Party in power. jug their capitalistic paymasters.

JINGOISM VERSUS PROFITS.

In the news of the strike at Havre, France, occurs this significant statement "The French employers are sending over to England for men to take the places of the strikers." For a long time the capitalist papers of France have been filled with diatribes

against England and everything English. Nothing was too bitter to say against "perfidious Albion." The French jingoes tried to inflame the minds of the work ingmen into a war fever against the Britnation. What their jingoism meant can be read in the light of this strike news. When the French capitalist, the same as the capitalist of every other land. speaks of the "Nation," he meant his own class to the exclusion of the working class. Whatever tends to injure his class is a crime against the "Nation." The British capitalist out-competed, outfought and out-bluffed the French capitalist whenever and wherever the latter sought to grab foreign markets, hence,

the "perfidious English" became the natural enemy of "La belle France." But jingoism for the preservation of profits must not degenerate into jingo ism that will interfere with profits. The French workingmen struck against

the labor-skinning at home of these capitalistic French jingoes. The working class of France reached that stage of class-consciousness where it is almost impossible to get them to cut one another's throats on the industrial bastlefield. In England the workers have been so thouroughly misled by labor-fakir leaders that they can be boodwinked into turning their guns against their brother-workmen. So the erstwhile French jingo for-

gets his fierce hatred of everything English, and sends to England for men to fight French workingmen. Again is the class struggle illuminated

so brightly that none but the blind can fail to see. Trying to turn the French workingman into a murderer of the English when the English threaten his profits, the caiptalist turns the English workingman into a scab when the French workingman threatens his profits. The day is not far, distant when the working class in every land will imitate the example set by the capitalists in this question of Jingoism versus Profits. As

one-half as many days as formerly. The killing of Filipinos. He prates of peace ernment must become a capitalist govern

A convicted slaughterer and plunderer of workingmen; a proved poseur, hypoclothes, and comforts of life, the worker crite, and freak, Carnegie furnishes a receives less than ever. The relative, fine example of the workings of a Rep-

LOOKING TO THE DEAD PAST.

The DAILY PEOPLE has pointed out the fact that the Democratic platform pledged itself to give freedom to every small, saffering nation in the world. Yet throughout the whole document there is no word of freedom for the working class, or of its liberties, its wrongs, or its sufferings. ' The consistency of this position of freedom for all but those on this continent, is carried to its logical conclusion by the speeches of Bryan and Stevenson when notified of their nomination yesterday. Both candidates lay themselves on the altar as living sacrifices to the cause of freedom in Cuba, in the Transvaal, and in the Philippines, but they also utter no word of freedom for Americans.

The line of argument adopted by both is the same. All the sins of the Republican party are deplored, and the future policy of the Democratic party is painted in glowing colors. This policy derives its strength not from the platform, not from the attitude of living Democrats, not from the conduct of affairs during recent Democratic administrations, not from the utterances of men now prominently before the world, but all its force and all its righteonsness comes from what men long since passed away have said

No one later than Lincoln is quoted but the main reliance is placed upon Franklin, Jefferson, and Patrick Henry. Stevenson devotes nearly the whole of his effort to taxes, monopolies, the reation of new offices, the Declaration of

Independence, and interstate laws which will create equitable railroad rates. He strikes but one spark, but that is like the candle which illuminates the face of the dead.

He rose to his highest pitch of oratory wlien he pictured the accession of the Louisiana Territory, of Florida, and of those happy days, and the conditions utterance to the desire for a return of those "happy old days," and the happy eld conditions, marks the reactionary

position of the Democratic party. There is no hope in the future: there is no trust in man; the human race must not look to the coming years. Man's happiness was in the years now dead: the capable. forceful, potent men were those in the opening years of this century: we must eternally regret the days gone by, and ternally strive, not for new opportunities, but for those we lost.

Bryan's speech is on the same line. but he enlarges upon the matter of expansion. The flood of words does not flush away the vicious economics of the man, and the vocal ability cannot hide the fact that Bryan is both ignorant and savage. He cries against "class legislation," and yet he stands for legislation which will benefit the bankrupt

middle class. He defends the acquisition of wealth, and yet weeps over the acquisition in quantities. He wakes indignant at the course of development which has taken place, and he lifts up his voice in warning. He waves the Declaration of Independence. this same Bryan who accepts the support of the free silver murderers of the working class, and he appeals to the holy in-

wage-workers in mill, mine, factory, rail/ to-day, but his war-forges are roaring as ment, and that it is a capitalist govern road and farm, have experienced this his works fill the contracts for war ma- ment in France is proven by the method used in settling this strike. Here in the United States we are glutted with the spectacle of troops being called out to settle labor troubles. We recognize the source whence the power to call out those troops is derived. Recognizing it. we consequently aim at the control of government in order that it may be used to our advantage.

The troops were not called out in France, although that might lo doue again as it has been done in the past The means employed were much more simple and less expensive. The defeat for the strikers was none the less complete. Two warships pulled up along side of La Bretagne and transferred parts of their crew to snuply the places of the men on strike. Thus the strike was broken and the steamer was ready to leave.

When a man inlists he is merely sup posed to be a fighting machine. That was true at one time, but even then he was a servant of those for whom he fought. To-day the mark of servitude is even more pronounced. He must not only stand ready to shoot down the members of his own class, his friends and companions, but he must also be ready to take their places if they go on strike. It has been done here in railroad strikes, and this recent action in France only brings into more vivid relief the fact that the action of Waldeck-Rousseau, Premier, and de Lanessan, Minister of Marine, is typical of the action of the capitalist class as a whole.

SUICIDAL UNIONISM - ROOSE-VELT'S NON-PARTISAN TALK.

It is given out by the Republican managers that they will allow Roosevelt to orate on Labor Day in Chicago. They add. in an ingenous way, "his speech will be non-political; he will talk in a general way."

As Roosevelt on that day will address thousands of workingmen who have votes, this non-political statement may occasion surprise on the part of those who do not understand the motives Texas. He wailed for the return of for making a "general" talk to workingmen. They may imagine then existing. "The whole spirit of the that the Republican managers fear Democratic party is contained in the that party political talk by Teddy would passage, and that he should have given lead to party political talk by Bryan, and thus work trouble for all concerned. This is not the case:

The real reason for attempting to shut out political discussion on Labor Day is the same as the real reason for the labor fakirs' slogan: "No politics in the trade union." The political and labor fakirs know that the discussion of their political interests will open the door for the Socialist to get into the arena, and, once in, the discussion will be switched from the question of whether the Republican thief or the Democratic robber shall be the greater pilferer. It might also lead to the more pertinent and pregnant question: How shall the working class abolish both thieves? Labor Day has been seized on by the

labor fakirs as the day on which to exhibit the goods they have for sale. Coming as it does in the very heat of the campaign, the prospective buyers of voting cattle are carefully noting the brands on each drove. It has become the market day on which the vote-sellers complete the bargain which sends the work ingman to the capitalist shambles on election day.

For this the pure and simple labor leader schemes and lies and cajoles the whole year. For this he is an "Independent" to-day and something else tomorrow: for this he fiercely denounces the "wicked" Socialists who insist on the union discussing that most fatal-tolabor-fakirs kind of politics-workingclass politics; all this he does, and more, so as to be able on Labor Day to line his trousers' pockets and with convic-tion)-Yes, the two thoughts are incorup the workers before the Rep.-Dem. politicians, and display his "inflooence." It would not be in accord with the old rule, "Honor among thieves," for the B. J.-Yes, sily, If I talk of "masses" on the one hand, I must talk of the "few" on the other. That's correct; politician to try to capture the fakirs' voting cattle without paying him for them. Besides, it would be dangerous. If the bell-wether is not fed the sheep will not follow.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

BROTHER JONATHAN-If the masses do not now get together against the classes, when will they? UNCLE SAM-Have you, too, been

infected with that silly notion about "masses" as against "classes?" B. J.-Silly notion?

U. S.-Certainly silly. B. J.-Why, isn't the social question

the conflict of the masses with the classes? U. S .- Which are the "classes." pray?

is also of a clinging, denacious nature, The anti-trust law which was to have B. J .- Why, the rich, the capitalists. knocked out the trust, was gently patted U. S .- Why do you call them the on the head with a judge's decision, and 'classes?" then folded up and laid to rest. Nothing

B. J.-There are several classes among them.

U. S.-Which?

B. J.-There is, for instance, the banking class; then there is the railroad king lass; then there is the mine baron class then there is the manufacturing class; there is the merchant prince class don't you see?

U. S .- Let me grant for the present that these are "classes" proper. B. J.-Are they not?

U. S .- Hardly: but granted that they are classes in the proper sense, it fol lows that, if you call these the classes and the others the "masses," you imply there are no "classes" in the latter. B. J.-Neither are there.

U. S .- Let's see. Is there not a railroad workers' class? B. J. hesitates.

U. S.-Is there not a mine workers lass?

B. J. looks puzzled. U. S.-Is there not a manufacturers employees' class?

B. J.-Grows visibly embarrassed. U. S.-Is there not a clerks', a book epers', waiters', messengers' class? B. J.-True, true,

U. S.-It follows that if you give the designation of "classes" to the capitalists because of the various means by which they skin the workers, then you are bound to give the designation of classes to the workers too, because of the various means by which they are

skinned. B. J.—I see that, but— U. S .- One moment. Do you realize that all workers as well as bosses would

justly fall into "classes," if by that word you mean their pursuits? B. J .- Yes: I give up that line of argument; but there is another.

U. S.-Which? B. J .- On which side is the large majority-on the side of the workers or on that of the bosses or capitalists? U. S .- On that of the workers, decid-

edly. B. J.-Then I am right to call the workers' side the "masses?"

type will be wiped out, and new union-ism, the Socialist Trade and Labor U. S .- Most assuredly you are; pro rided, however, you don't mix up two Alliance, will ere long initiate a new ers thoughts. here too.

B. J.-How "mix up?" U. S.-When you think of "masses," what thought is on your mind-the

thought of numbers or the though of

of pursuits, of course

against "classes"

U. S.-Silly?

U. S.-So it is.

rect-

lurking?

gle?

B. J.-The thought of numbers, of

U. S .- And when you think of 'classes," what thought is on your mind -the thought of pursuit, or the thought of numbers?

B. J. (brightening)-Why, the thought

B. J. (sticking his hands deeper into

B. J.-A kind of a "but." I thought

B. J.-But where comes in the "class?"

U. S.-The answer to this question will

the labor movement was a class strug-

U. S .- Absurdly, connected?

B. J.-Yes, absurdly connected.

Oh'! for the poets of long ago Who preached the rights of man. Ere Kipling came with his Hoolign game

class, on the other the working class, B. J .- Then they are two o classes?

S .- Yes; the social question is a conflict of classes-n conflict between the wage slave or working class, and the slave driver or capitalist class. B. J.-But how comes that term "masses against the classes" to be general?

U.S.-I'll tell you. It is one of several clownish expressions bestowed apon or generation by the most clownish "states man" and most overrated man of the age.

B. J.-Whom? U. S.-Gindstone.

B. J.-Gladstone! U. S .- Yes: He got off that slip phrase among many others, and set it

floating, and the unthinking have repeated it, and much harm has been done

thereby, B. J .- Do you really think harm done by it?

U. S.-Certainly. An expression that does not include a definition upon which to base action is misleading. The social question of to-day deals with the ques tion of tenure of property, not with that of numbers, etc. No definition of the ranks of society that does not embrace that point is good; all such wrong defnitions tend to draw the eye from the point it should be fastened on, and to keep it on points of no immediate concern.

The voters of Texas are of the cling-

ing, tenacious nature, even if they have

no more sense than the tree toad which

daunted, the Democrats come furward

again with a resolution longer than the

howl of a gray wolf. Railroads, banks,

and other monopolies of a like nature

are to be taxed out of existence, and

from being concerns in the hands of a

few, they are to become concerns in the

hands of a few others. The whole

trouble in Texas is that there is me

political plunder enough to go around

and for this reason all sorts of and bagging legislative schemes are brough forward to make the gold come and quickly. The anti-trust law was one st

this nature. The new tax law was do ut this nature. The new tax law which the Democrats advocate is another. Neither will succeed in the object at which they ostensitly aim, although both are effec-

tive in misleading the voters, and draw-

ing contributions for the sham battle

What a difference between the strikes

one is accustomed to see here and the

strike that is going on in Havre, France

And no wonder. There the strikers ARE

Oranized Labor. It is labor organized

in the interest of the working class es-

clusively; accordingly, it is labor manual

and officered by Socialist captains. He

has heard of are either blind outbreaks or outbreaks incited and directed in the

interests of the capitalist class. Here, the thing called "Organized Labor" is a herd of dupes officered by labor faking too ignorant to act properly, if the

wanted, and too corrupt to act proper even if they knew how. Here, con-

quently, a strike is only a waterman for still deeper degradation on the par

of the working class. But this sort o

thing will end. The scabby crew of labor fakirs will be bounced; the spineless

"The Cult of Kipling" or "The Feet

of the Past."

Written for the DAILY PEOPLE

T. Joyce, New York.

thing called "Unionism" of the

British

against the "octupus."

A Bismarck, a Gladstone, a Crispinone of these can depart without a shock to the Social Order that produced them, and whose upholders they were, Crumblingas the edifice is which they prop up, the loss of the propping-up qualities is felt deeply ; and mourning, far, and wide, seizes those dependent on the continuance of "what is." The men are few who combine in themselves the needed good and bad qualities that go to the upholding of a social edifice that is doomed. and breaking down. The finding of a tit successor is always doubtful.

Not so with the Socialist Movement at this stage of social transition. With a movement in motion, men become of econdary in portance: the Movement is paramount; IT is the essential thing. In so far as men are needed, the Movement itself produces them, as fast as needed, just as a wave of equal or even greater height and power ever rises from the bosom of the stormy ocean ready to take the place of the one that has just dashed stself into spray. Such is the case with all social systems at their revolutionary stage. Such was the case with the Capitalist System, when it was struggling for a footing to wrestle with and finally overthrow the Feudal System; and such is the case to-day when Socialism, the legitimate offshoot of Capitalism, is in turn struggling for a footing to wrestle with and finally overthrow the last vestige of human slavery. Firm in his convictions, unapproachable by corruption, true throughout to

and the result of this jugglery may be working class, so will the working class useful to the same traitors when they of all lands know no foe except the capitalist class of all nations. "point with pride" to what their pure and simple man-traps have accomplished.

A CAPITALIST CONSCIENCE. Andrew Carnegie says that the United

Wages is the share the worker re-States is the only Power that has been ceives out of the wealth which his have fight so far, in China, and kindly adproduces. Wages is also the name given vises it just what to do to win his anto the price pajd to the workingman for proval in the future .

the only thing he has to sell-his labor Andy always was "an amoosin cuss," power. The worker does not receive his nobody ever knows just what he is going wages in articles, such as food, clothing, to say or do next,. Just when least exetc., he gets it in the form of money. pected, he scolded the Republicans, en but in the final analysis, his actual wares are the food, clothes, shelter, etc., which dorsed Cleveland and cleared out to "bonnie Scotland;" just when his blowhole-armor interests needed war he joined

When the "Commercial Gazette" seeks tin-store Eddie Atkinson's "Auntie Imto delude the workers into the belief that perialistic Crusade," and he is now, aptheir wages are higher than before, it parently, taking sides against his own talks glibly of an advance from \$1.25 to money-making interests.

\$1.50 per day. Now,-it is notorious that. Can it be that the canny Scot has lost the price of what the wage-worker has the money-making "incentitive? Does he to buy always goes up before the moneyno longer care for wealth? The bitter price of his labor-power, his wages, go fight Andy made against his partner. Frick, 'recently, when they tried to rob

up, but this is not all. A wage-worker who has work 300 each other, and the starvation wages he days in the year at \$2.00 per day makes pays to his wage slaves, all prove that \$600: advance his wages per day to \$3.00 he has lost none of his love for the and cut) down his working days to 200 and he only makes \$400. So, as, the millions from the sweat and blood of his figure-twister never mentions the jump slaves, and gives hundreds to libraries in price of what the workingman must and churches. This gives him plaudits buy, he also forgets to mention the defrom a certain sort of queers, and soothes crease in the number of working days. his bourgeols conscience. He reaps har-Every labor-saving machine throws vests from the high tariff, and then inwage-workers out of work. The method veighs against it, but not to the detri-

of doing this varies. Sometimes the ment of his protected interests. He worker is cut adrift entirely, sometimes hires Pinkerton thugs to murder his wage

stincts of liberty planted in the breas of men. He, also, avoids any mention of liberty for the working class, and he would accord to them only that measure of freedom that is consistent with the acquisition of wealth on the part of the middle class.

The speeches are the key-note of the ampaign. They illustrate the fact that the Democratic party rests all its hope on the past history of the party that had the same name. It can see a change for the good only in sacrificing all that has been gained, and in plunging back to the dollars of our daddies, and, presumably, to the stage coach that our

THE POWERS THAT CRUSH A STRIKE.

The strike on board of La Bretegne

has been settled. It was at first thought that it would interfere with the sailing of the steamer, but with friends and assistants on every hand there is no reason why a man, or a set of men, should fail. The Socialist contends that the capitalist is class conscious. He uses every power in society for the benefit "siller." Andy is a poseur. He squeezes 1 of his class. He uses society for the purpose of developing natural resources and the wealth thus acquired goes not to society as a whole, but to those who exploit society.

In order to be safe it is necessary to have control of the powers of government. Every act must be backed up by authority, and all acts must have the sanction of a centralized authority. he is retained and worked one-third or slaves in Homestead, and denounces the Before that can be obtained, the gor-

This Labor. Day "non-political" talk of the brutal police-club Roosevelt is but another shameful sign of the vileness of the fakir-led, non-political, pure-andsimple style of suicidal trade unionism.

show you also the impropriety of talk-ing of "classes" when one means pur-Joseph Francis Malloney, the Socialist snits. Social classes means a very differ-Labor Party candidate for President, will ent thing. B. J.-Then there are classes? have a chance to treat Roosevelt to a U. S.-Certainly. Look at those that "man-hunt." Roosevelt says he is going you have hitherto been calling the classes, and you will see that they all on a stump clear to the Pacific; so is have a certain thing in common, and that the exact reverse of that thing is Malloney. To camp on the trail of the man who, as Commissioner of Police in this city, picked out his captains with found among the masses. B. J.-Explain. an eye single to their determination to "shoot to kill" every time a strike took place, and who, as Governor, only recently sent the militia of the State the employed. without provocation to the Croton Dam, B. J.-Exactly. B. J.-EXECUY. U. S.-Now then, upon such funda-mental distinctions as these, and not upon the slighter ones of pursuits, are classes built. We have, accordingly, on for the purpose of intimidating strikers, -to camp on the trail of such a man must be exhilarating work for the Socialist Presidential Candidate. He will classes built. We have, accordingly, on the one hand, the class of the property holders and employers, and, on the other, the class of the propertyless and em-ployed; on the one hand, the capitalist find it enjoyable and good work to hunt that man-beast down. And no doubt he will

To defile the groves of Pan, * U. S .- Do you now realize that you Ere Rudyard posed with muse suit mix up two thoughts, jumble them to-gether, when you talk of "masses" as

nosed, In metaphor weird and cheap, And Austin's cant of the sycophic Made the shade of Byron weep.

Oh! for the poets of long ago Whose minds were above the mart, Whose flood of soul in rhythmic rol, Spoke the feelings of the heart. In every land, in every strand, From the Rockies to the Rhine, Have poets dwelt, whose force was felt.

And I sigh for a few of mine. U. S .- What, are there still any "buts"

> Oh! for a Thomas Davis, Whose lesson is ever good; His stirring song breathes death

wrong In a mountain's torrent flood; Or a Moore whose dream is a beau stream

From the fountain head of right, Its music swell e'en casts a spell That attracts the tyrant's might

Oh! for a Boyle O'Reilly Whose lines are threads of thousand He fashioned each link to make re

think In the rugged chain he wry With a manly ring his verses swind And flow like a growing river, That sweeps along in a bold sweet Down the Valley of Life forere.

It's not the jargon of Kipling Whom snobdom deems immediate It's not the jingle of Austin: It's not the sound, but the It's not the crust, but the kerned That constitutes true art; It's not the rhyme, but the three ambline sublin

That reaches the human bears

U. S .- Those that you have called "classes" are the property holders, they are the employers; those that you have called "masses" are the propertyless; (L' ENVOI :)

daddies also used.

SUPPRESSING LIGHT.

MILLERAND: TRAITOR TO LABOR. (Continued from Page 3)

cue and deliverance. All it we use the op-ponents of this unjust world of vio-lence, suddenly reach out the hand of with the ruling system and fight it to brotherhood to it, conclude alliances a finish. It must fall that Socialism with its representatives, invite with its representatives, invite our may rise, and we certainly cannot ex-comrades to go hand in hand with the peet from the ruling class that it will enemy whose misdeeds have driven the give to itself and its domination masses into our camp, what confusion death blow. The International Work-imust result in their minds! How can ingmen's Association accordingly preached the masses longer believe on us? If the men of the clerical party, of the pro-gressive party, and the other boodle themselves." parties are our comrades, wherefore then the struggle against capitalist society. whose representatives and champions all of these are? What reason have we, then, for existence? It must be that for the hundreds and thousands, for the millions that have sought salvation under our banner, it was all a colassal mis-take for them to come to us. If we are not different from the others, then we are not the right ones-the savior is yet to come; and Socialism was a false Mes siah, no better than the other false ones

Just in this fact lies our strength. that we are not like the others, and that we are not simply different from the others, but that we are their deadly enemy, who have sworn to storm and demolish the Bastile of Canitalian demolish the Bastile of Capitalism, whose defenders all those others are. Therefore we are only strong when we are alone.

Millerand: The Traitor to Labor.

Now I come to Millerand and his entrance into the French Ministry, thus becoming a part of the capitalist government of France. The internationality of Socialism is a

fact that is daily becoming more evi-dent and more significant. We Socialists are one nation to ourselves,-one and the same international nation in the lands of the earth. And the capitalists with their agents, instruments and dupes are likewise an international nation, so that we can truthfully say, there are to-day only two great nations in all lands that battle with each other in the great class struggle, which is the new revolutiona class struggle on one side of which stands the proletariat, representing Socialism, and on the other the bourgeoisie,

representing capitalism. While the bourgeois world of capitalism continues and the bourgeoisie rules, all States necessarily class States, and all governments class governments, serving the purposes and interests of the ruling class, and destined to lead the class struggle for the bourgeoisie against the proletariat,-for ca-pitalism against Socialism, for our enemies and against us. From the stand-point of the class struggle which is the foundation of militant Socialism, that is a truth which has been raised by the logic of thought and of facts beyond the ibility of doubt. A Socialist who goes into a bourgeois government either goes over to the enemy or else puts him-milt is the power of the enemy. In any case the Socialist who becomes a membe bourgeois government separates himself from us, the militant Socialists. He may claim to be a Socialist but he is no longer such. He may be convinced of his own sincerity, but in that case he has not comprehended the nature of the class struggle,-does not understand that the class struggle is the basis of Socialism.

A Socialist In a Capitalist Government Becomes a Nonentity or a Traitor.

In these days, under the rule of capitalism, a government, even if it is full of philanthropy and animated by the best of intentions, it can do nothing of real value to our cause. One must keep free from illusions. Decades ago, I said: "If the way to hell is payed with good intentions, the way to defeat is paved with illusions." In the present good society, a non-capitalist government is a impossibility. The unfortunate Socialist who casts in his lot with such a government if he will not betray his class condemns himself to impotency. The English bourgeoisie offers the best example of weakening the opposition by permitting them to participate in the government. It has become the traditional policy of all parties in England that the most radical member of the op-

cue and deliverance. And if we, the op- | can make no compromise, no agreement laboring class must be the work of the laborers

Undoubtedly there are bourgeois, who from a feeling of justice and humanity place themselves upon the side of the laborers and Socialists, but these are only the exceptions; the mass of the bourgeoisie has class consciousness, a consciousness of being the ruling an-exploiting class. Indeed, the mass of the bourgeoisie, just because they are a ruling class, have a much sharper and stronger class consciousness than the proletariat. Long live the France of the Socialists

and the laborers! Long live international Socialism!

The Class Struggle Must Be Held Aloft.

We Socialists dare not be like the other parties, all of whom are equally guilty of the injustices of the present guilty system and equally responsible for them. Every one who suffers under these injustices looks to us for deliverance.

ery one of us has had these victims of society after failing to get justice from the courts, from the government, from the the Emperor himself, and from all the other parties, come to us as the last and only one that can help them. They do not know our scientific program: they do not know what capital and capitalism mean; but they have the belief, the feeling, that we are a party that can help when all other parties fail. This belief is for us an inexhaustible source of power. It was a similar faith of despair that spread more and more in the decaying Roman empire and slowly undermined the heathen world until it finally collapsed We give up this inex-

haustible source of power if we ally ourselves with other parties and drive suffering humanity from us by saying "We are not essentially different from the others." Once the boundary line of the class struggle is wiped away and we have started upon the inclined plane of compromise, there is no stopping. Then we can only go down and, down until there is nothing deeper.

The Catch-word "Revolution."

The catchword "revolution" is certainly very ridiculous. Ridiculous it certainly is-and no one has expressed this more clearly than I myself-to drop the words "revolution" and "revolutionary out of the month at every opportunity. It can become as mechanical a song as saying one's beads. But ridiculous as it is to boast of belonging to the party and to express one's views at every oppor tunity when there is no necessity for it. still such exaggerations do not justify us in throwing away the good with the bad, and declaring that to emphasize the revolutionary character of our party is. under all circumstances, ridiculous. To emphasize it is a very serious and a very necessary thing. It is serious, because membership in a Socialist Party means struggle, a -political struggle with grievous persecution and a private struggle for existence, a struggle that for the majority is far more difficut and heavy than the political struggle. And it is necessary, because the courage for this two-fold struggle is created only by the consciousness that the injustice of society by which the great majority of matkind are to-day oppressed, corrupted and crippled, can only be abolished through a revolutionary movement, that is, a-movement that shall completely ex-teminate capitalism with every fiber of its roots.

I know that it has here and there become the fashion to laugh at the warning about sliding down inclined planes. They refer us to the fable of the sheep and the wolf. The comparison limps, however, and finally turns against the laugher. The wolf was actually there and at last broke into the fold. And in our case that the most radical member of the op-position who is naive enough to be taken in should be given a place in the govleast as carefully guarded by the warner. as by the scorners. Heretofore distrust was counted as a democatic virtue, and over-confidence as a Democratic vice Here and there are found persons who would reverse this maxim.

from recognition of their interests. Do not say that it is the rough form in which Socialism is often set forth that frightens and embitters the bourgeoisie. That is absolutely false. It is not the form; it is the content which they de-test; and the more harmless the form so much the more dangerous do the con-tents appear to the gentlemen of the bourgeoisie. The fineness of the form makes no difference to them. That is clear from the manner in which they fight out their quarrels among themselves.

Socialism must remain for itself, must seek for and generate its power within itself. Every power outside of our-selves on which we seek to lean is for us only weakness. In the conscionsness of our strength, in the faith in the world conquering mission of Socialism lies the ecret of our extraordinary, almost miraculous success. Islam was unconquerable so long as

it trusted in itself alone and saw an enmy in every non-Mohammedan. From he moment when Islam entered upon he path of compromise and united with he non-Mohammedan, the so-called civiized powers, its conquering power was gone. With Islam it could not have world-redeeming faith. Socialism, howver, is this, and Nocialism cannot conuer nor redeem the world if it ceases believe upon itself alone.

Therefore, we will not turn from the old tactics, nor from the old program. Ever advancing with science and ecodevelopment, we are what we were and we will remain what we are.

AIMS OF MODERN SOCIALISM.

(Continued from Page 3) industries was too costly, too unproductive, and must be wiped from the carth through an industrial revolution hat should bring another system of production to the ruling position, would have been considered as-well, much as the fanatics of the present social order, or, more properly, disorder, consider us, Whoever in fifty years from now hould recommend the introduction of our present conditions would be in danger of making the acquaintance of the insane asylum. And we who demand the reform of these present conditions are slandered and persecuted. Yet it is just as certain and just as necessary as the present manner of production should be supplanted by a higher, as that the mediaeval manner of produc-tion should be supplanted by the present one. It is not we who are Utopians, impracticable dreamers, as they so gladly call us. Those are rather to be so called who hold out-grown forms to be

eternal and believe that they can prevent them from destruction through forcible measures. We set up no especial principles according to which the movement shall model itself. Our theoretical proposi-

tions rest in no way upon "ideas" or "principles" that this or that reformer has "discovered." They are only uni versal expressions of actual relations of an existing class struggle-of an histor ical movement going on before our eyes.

The Campaign of 1960.

[Written for the Daily People by C. Stocher, Adams, Mass.]

See McKinley's beauteous features, The expansive smile that spans his face, Hear the fakirs, crook and preachers . nging the songs of joy and praise.

Prosperity with all its glory Is to be the workers' lot. Meanwhile the papers bring the story "Only a few nore strikers shot."

Roosevelt on a bronco prancing As a hero gotten up. Speaking words sweet and entrancing. Inventor of a murderous club.

Out in Nebraska we see Bryan With overalls, hoe and rake, Singing sweetly, bluffing, lying Anxious the toiler's hand to shake. In each others' arms reposing

See Debserie and Kangaroo. Kangie feels her hold she's losing. Debsy whispers "I'll be true."

Experience of "Daily People" With Philadelphia Cops.

They Try to Stop the Circulation and Arrest a Man Who Was Distributing Them-Locked up With a Drunken Man -A Debs Magistrate Helps in the Conspiracy by Fixing Bail at \$300.

PHILADELPHIA. Aug. 12 .- The members of the Socialist Labor Party in this city circulated about 10,000 copies of the DAILY PEOPLE among workingmen in the last two weeks. This kind of agitation was, of course, injurious to the powers that be. After we gave out 2,000 copies at Cramps last Monday while the wage slaves were going from work, the police officials put their heads together and determined to bluff the Socialists of this city and curtail the fast increasing circulation of the DAILY PEOPLE. Tuesday evening Samuel Clark and S. Schulberg landed at Broad and Spring Garden streets loaded down

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with 4,000 copies of the DAILY PEOPLE. Max Keller and Louis Eisele joined in the distribution. From 5.15 p. m. to 6.30 they got along very nicely, and had disposed of over 3,000 papers that were put into the hands of some of the poorest paid wage slaves in this country. These are men doing the hardest kind of work at Baldwin's Locomotive Works for 12 and 14 cents an hour.

At 6.30 a police officer approached the such cart and told Clark to move on. Cark told the oncer that the news-not prevent him from distributing news-papers. Nevertheless, the "wise cop," Cuark told the officer that the law does received over the telephone, placed Clark and Schulberg under arrest. Clark and Schulberg refused to push

the cart around to the station house, the cop being too lazy to do it, and not darin,; to let the cart stand without a guardian only pulled in Schulberg.

On the way to the lock-up the cop tried hard to square himself, and when Schulberg and the officer reached the station house the officer refused to prefer c'arges. The lieutenant then himself questioned Schulberg and placed him under arrest.

Schulberg was searched and placed in a cell, with a drunk for a companion. remained in the lock-up five hours, while the Party members were hustling around to get him out.

Two of the comrades went to Magis-trate Ladner. This man was elected on the Democratic ticket, aided by the German Debs "socialist" paper, the I hi adelphia "Taggeblatt." Ladner refused to sign the copy of the charges, and refused to have anything to do with the case. In the morning the magistrate that sits in the Sth District, Wilhan by name, did not show up-he was to a picnic the day before and must have had a beautiful dose of "Katzenjammer." Another magistrate relieved him. After Ladner had disposed of an unfortunate woman a few drunks, and an assault case, Schulberg was called to the bar of justice (?) The officer that would not prefer charges the night before changed his mind and told a string of lies. Schulberg asked for a posiponement of the case to enable him to obtain counsel. Ladner, seeing that we wanted a test case, choked off Schulberg with \$300 bail to keep the peace. This is a way our local magis-trates have of killing a case. But it will have no effect upon the members of the Party, who will continue to distribute copies of the DAILY PEOPLE.

It is well that the 8th District police of this city should be the first to try to effect the stopping of the fast increasing circulation of our paper. This 8th Dis trict is the Tenderloin of Philadelphia, and, like the Tammany officials, the local politicians force the poor girls that are compelled to walk the streets to pay hush money.

In spite of the hush money every once

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ent. This man serves as a shield to the government and disarms his friends who cannot shoot at him,-just as in battle one may not shoot at the stages that the enemy has placed in tront of itself.

That is my answer concerning th question the entrance of a Socialist into a bourgeois government.

The Kind of "Unity" Socialists Want,

Now I come to another important question - that of "unity," of "agreement.

The answer is dictated to me by the interests and principles of the party, I am for the unity of the party-for the national and international unity of the Party. But it must be a unity of Social-ian and Socialists. The unity with op-ponents—with people who have other ponents-with people who have other tims and other interests-is no Socialist unity. We must strive for unity at any price and with all sacrifices. But while he are uniting and organizing, we must hd ourselves of all foreign and antagon blic elements. What would one say of a general who, in the enemy's country mught to fill the ranks of his army with Would that not be the height of foolishwhich is an army for the class strug-which is an army for the class strug de and the class war-opponents, sol-ders with aims and interests entirely opp site to our own-that would be madbess, that would be suicide.

On the ground of the class struggle we are invincible; of we leave it we are lost, because we are no longer Socialists. The strength and power of Socialism restr in the fact that we are leading a class a the lact that we are reaching a this arrangle; that the laboring class is ex-pleited and oppressed by the capitalist class, and that within capitalist soci-sty effectual reforms, which will put an end to class government and class ex-Noitation, are impossible. We cannot traffic in our principles, we

Bluecher's Motto.

The proletariat stands politically as well as socially in the most abrupt con-tradiction to the present class State. It mast fight it on all fields and upon every question, both of domestic and of for

applaud.

tariat.

eign policy. To be sure it is not always casy to decide rightly. Where the interests are not clearly visible the feeling may be easily deceived. Fortunately we have at the points where it is hardest to decide an infallible compass in the actions of our enemies. We shall never go wrong if we do what is opposed to the interest of our enemy. On the other hand, we shall almost never go right if we do what our enemies Historical development a continuous conflict, a conflict o interests, a conflict of races, a con too late, that the "profits" don't pay for races, a conthe wear and tear of shoe-leather in going up and down their stoops to fetch flict of classes. And if friendship does

not count even in ordinary business, how the ice in. The scheme is intended to enlist the cupidity of people against much less so in such a conflict. Good ness, how much less so in such a conflict themselves. Good-naturedness and sentimentality

have no place in politics. They have never won a victory, but have brought unumbered, defeats. Bluecher's motto, "Always follow the canon's roar and throw yourself upon the enemy." is the best rule also in political warfare.

What Frightens the Capitalist Class.

Just a word in this connection. The class instinct of the bourgeoise is far better developed than that of the prole The governing class naturally, knows its interests better than the gov erned, who have so much less opportun-ity to become informed and are also sometimes intentionally, and sometimes not, systematically deceived and misled

Marching onward firm and brave Speaking words sincere and hearty. To the poor industrial slave. See it dashing, slashing, crashing,

a he buzz-saw of the S. L. P. Fraud exposing, fakir smashing, Bringing light and liberty!

Tammany's Ice Trust collection of corrupt placemen have hit upon an old game of bunco. They are going to let "the consumers share the profits." Of all green-goods , and saw-dust schemes, this is the most ancient in the catalogue of frauds. The directors and main stock hoiders, of course, run the thing, charge what prices they like, and the gullible and gulled consumers gladly pay the prices, thinking they will get it all back in their share of profits, and when these shares are doled out they find out, only

Leave the ruling class alone, give them rope, and they will cause Christianity to be identified in the popular mind with the vilest of thought, and the Christian God with the most thuggish of deities Here the pulpit reverberates with praises to the Lord for improved chances to sell calico and jack-knives to the heathen; and in Europe, the widow of King Humbert has just perpetrated a prayer in

picked up in Eighth and Ninth streets and hustled off to the lock-up. Then the politicians that receive the hush money and in other ways derive benefits from these unfortunate girls do them favor by getting the girls out over night In the morning the magistrate fines them \$7.50. Part of this fine goes into the pockets of the magistrate.

The houses in which the street walkers live contain at the most three or four voters. These voters live off of the unfortunate girls, and are known as "pimps." And generally there are eighteen or twenty fraudulent votes cast from the homes of the street walker long Noble, Wood, Willow, and Ninth streets. In one of the election ' districts a pimp is the assessor; and one of the leading politicians in the 13th Ward is a notorious character known as "Kattie. Cattie was once a street fakir. He sold fake jewelry on the streets of Phila delphia, and also served as a pimp to a girl by the name of Annie. A few years ago with the money he got from faking on the streets and the blood money he got from Annie, he commenced the study of medicine at Jefferson College. Cattie has not as yet graduated as a doctor: in the meantime he is very active in politics has a very good pull, and is a loyal ma Cattie serves as a good exchine man. a:aple of the kind of creatures the cap italist class uses to keep in power and to keep the working class in ignorance. PRESS COMMITTEE.

Roosevelt, the dispatches announce tas gone fishing. Has his campaign started so soon?

Father Zimmer of the Sommerville which the deceased, who authorized his peoples to be peppered with lead when the cried with bread, is spoken of as having been "merciful" and "forgiving," "following the ways of the Lord" !!!!

SING

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NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Heary Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade atteet, New York NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS-Thomas Curran, Secretary, Room 13, 557 West-minster street, Providence, R. 4.

BOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN ADA-F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dun dar street, Market square, Londen, Ontario NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY-24 New Reade street. (The Party's liter-ary skency.)

Norrig. -- For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not fa this office by luesdays, 10 p m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The regular meeting o, the National Executive Committee : the Socialist Labor 1 2279 was held at the Daily People Haliding on Monday evening, August 6, Sauter in the chair.

Receipts for the week, \$65; expenses, \$58.31. Section Lynn appounces that its vote for delegate to the International Congress was 18 for Sanial and none for Ruther; in a former issue of the PEO-PLE the vote was given as 18 for Ruther and none for Sanial. Ernest T. Oatley, of New Haven, de-

clines the nomination for delegate to the S. T. & L. A. convention.

Section Onondaga has expelled the following persons for being traitors to the Party John Franz, Leonard Hornung,

Joseph Holstein. Section Hartford has expelled the following persons for joining another pol-itient party: Max Twarz, John Schaal, Wm, Kautor.

Herman Siapson, of New York city, resigned as member of the Advisory Board of the Labor News Company. Resignation accepted.

An interesting letter was received from Paul Kretlow, who is at present in Paris relative to the Socialist movement in England and France.

A communication for the Pennsylvania State Committee was received relative to the recent arrest of Valentine Remmel the candidate of the party for Vice-Pres-ident of the United States. The capi talist courts have granted the appeal and the prospects for recovering the fine are good. The Police Department is are good. The Fonce Department is kicking itself for having made the ar-rests. In the meantime the Pittsburg comrades are making the best use of the free advertising the arrest has given them

. The following persons were admitted at members at large: Fred Santer, Nashville, Tenn.; Clarence S. Warren, Nash ville, Tenn.; Chas. Carr. Nashville Tenn.; A. Fobra, Nashville, Tenn.

Sections are again urged to settle up for the Paris assessment stamps. The delegate must soon leave for the Con-gress, and it is necessary that the moncr for the stamps be turned in at once JULIAN PIERCE, Rec. Sec.

The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the DAILY PEO-PLE Building on Monday evening, August 13. Forbes in the chair. Receipts for the week, \$24.50; expend-

-tures, \$26.10. Section Los Angeles reports the expulsion of G. R. Smith, for treachery to the

party. Section Salineville, Ohio, sent in a communication announcing its refusal to pay for the International Congress asso ment stamps on the ground that the party at large had not sanctioned sending a delegate to the International Congress. The Section is suspended for its refusal to pay for the stamps.

The constitution and bylaws of Section Allegheny County, Pa., were received and referred to a committee of the Na-tional Executive Committee for exami-SEATTLE. August .5 .- Seattle having been selected as the place for the State Committee by the State Convention, Secnation. The matter of Malloney's campaign tion Seattle has elected the following State Committee:

tour was taken up. It is now believed that he will begin active work about September 1st. In the meantime Sections are urged to get to work on camraiga lists.

JULIAN PIERCE. Recording Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, August 5.-Following is a list of the officers elected by Section Boston for the ensuing term: Organizer-Herman W. A. Raasch. Recording Secretary-Dr. Harriet E.

Lodurop. Financial Secretary-August Kliendienst. ed with the Socialist Labor Party.

reasurer-Dr. Harriet E. Lothron

32d and 33d A. D. 15.00 34th and 35th A. D. 7.00 William Bilsbarrow; librarian, Fred. Sebacht. WILLIAM BILLSBARROW. 5th A. D..... 5.00 Organizer. PENNSYLVANIA.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

JOHN F. TAYLOR, Ch'man, 1932 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

Wippermann: permanent campaign com-mittee, E. C. Dieckmann, H. J. Poelling,

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.-Section Allegheny County Summernight's Fes-tival, at headquarters, 431 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa., Thursday eve-ning, August 23, Full orchestra and one MANHATTAN (July 23, 1900). 9ih A. D. 80,75 6th & 10th A. D. 5.00 of Pittsburg's best vocalists have been engaged. Refreshments to suit the wea-KINGS. Come early. Concert legins at

16th. 17th & 18th A. D. 6.00 21st A. D., Br. 2 21st A. D., Br. 2, Daily People

19th and 21st A. D..... 15.00

KINGS.

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50

PITTSRURG, Pa., July 29.-Section Section Essex County 21.00 ADVERTISING FUND (Manhattan). 14th A: D. \$1.00 28th A. D.1.00 KINGS. 20th A. D. 1.00

NOTICE. Owing to the increased size of the Weekly People, we can no longer accept trial subscriptions hereafter, and including this issue the rate for all three

CALL FOR GENERAL VOTE.

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party GREETING :- You are berewith call-

meeting. ed upon to have your members vote upon All comrades are urgently requested the nomination made for delegate of the Socialist Labor Party to the National be present at the meeting. By order of the General Committee.

Convention of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance to be held at Pittsbarg. P. O'CONNOR, See'y pro tem. A. VIRGINIA.

Pa., the latter part of September, 1900 The olay nominee who has accepted Section Richmond, at its last business the nomination is comrade Valentine meeting passed unanimously the follow-ing expression of esteem and regret: Remmel, of Pitsburg, Pa., and his name is herewith submitted. Comrades E Being informed of the removal to Reau Oatley, A. Keep, D. DeLeon and B. F. oke, Va., of Comrade Hugh D. Mac Tier, Section Richmond takes this occa-Keinard were also nominated but de clined the nomination. The result of the vote must be reported sion to express its high appreciation of the valuable services which Comrado

in figures and must be at this office not later than Saturday, September 15, 1900, There being only one candidate, it is useless to go to the trouble and expense of sending special voting blanks all over community. From the time Comrade the country; the organizers of Sections Mac Tier joined Section Richmond (in are therefore called upon to submit 1896) he has been enthusiastic in the, cause and unflinchingly active in the this call to their respective bodies, have the vote taken and report the result in Party's interest. Combining ability as a propagandist with good judgment in For the National Executive Committee,

HENRY KUHN, National Secretary. 2-6 New Reade street, New York City. ----

IMPORTANT.

its loss is Section Roanake's gain. We Thursday evening, August 23d. has wish him every success in his new field been set for the holding of primaries by the Socialist Labor Party in the various and hope his sphere of usefulness in the Socialist movement may be as wide in the future as it has been in the past. Assembly districts in New York and Kings Counties, for the purpose of electing delegates to the various conventions The organizer of each Assembly Dis-trict organization is hereby called upon Richmond, Va., Aug. 7-J. Madison has been elected Organizer of Section to secure their regular meeting place for Richmond in place of H. D. MacTier, who has moved to Reanoke. Comrade that evening, as the primaries will announced to take place there. If the place cannot be had for that evening. Madison is also for the People. agent for The People. THOS. A. HOLLINS, Recording Secretary. Madison is also Literary Agent , and the organizer must secure another meet ing place in the District and inform the undersigned not later than Saturday August 18. L. ABELSON, Organizer. Star. Section New York, S. L. P.

DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND.

Previously acknowledged.....\$13,895.51 Committee, per Hugo Vogt. Cashier

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31.00

York, \$5: 8. Roseuzweig, \$1 H. Samuelson, Brooklyn, N. \$1: Section Allentown,

Financial Secretary-Treasurer.

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(Week ending August 11th.)

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Those persons holding forth at Pythian HENRY KUHN,

W

Secretary

Pittsburg at a special meting this morn-ing elected the following State Committee for the ensuing term of one year State secretary, Val Remmel: State committee, William J. Eberle, George A. Brown, John L. Root, William G. Cowen, John F. Taylor, R: W. Evans

and D. E. Gilchrist. WILLIAM J. EBERLE

RHODE ISLAND.

2. To fill vacancies of State Committee.

3. Piens to early on a more vigorous agitation for the DAILY PEOPLE, and

other business that may come before the

Mac Tier has rendered the Section dur-

ing his membership in the Socialist La-

bor Party, and also to express its sin-

cere regret at his departure from our

business routine, he proved himself to be admirably fitted for any position or func-

tion he might be called upon to occupy.

Section Richmond records its regret at

thus losing the services and presence of

Comrade Mac Tler, but recognizes that

12-

T. J. Dean.

A. Autho Mouette.

SECTION RICHMOND, VA.

WASHINGTON.

Recording Secretary-Arthur Spencer

Financial Secretary and Treasurer-

The other members of the Committe

are: Walter Walker, M. J. Kennedy, J.

Anthony, Fred. Roberti, Jno. W ouette. T. J. DEAN. Secretary

NOTICE CALIFORNIANS !

ther. C 8 sharp.

PROVIDENCE, R. L.-Meeting Secion Providence Thursday evening, Augnst 28, 1900, at 8 o'clock, in Textile Hall, Olneyville. Order of bysiness: month's subscription is 15 cents. 1. Ratification of Constitution.

Grievance Committee-Herman W. A. Raasch, James F. Stevens, W.H. Young. Interaty Agent-W. H. Carroll. II. W. RAASCH. Organizer.

MINNESOTA.

STATE COMMUTEE.

ST. PAUL, Minn .- At the meeting of August 6 there were present S. John-son, J. W. Johnson, Hausen, Olson, and Secretary Davidson. S. Johnson was chairman. Communications from a number of places in the State and outside received, and disposed of. The auditors gave a final report, showing the accounts of the secterary and treasurer to be \$36, 92; due stamps on hand, 273. The secretary was instructed to take measures to have the Socialist Labor Party represented in the political pot pourri at the State Fair. Joseph Frisch was elected a memberat-large. Appro-priations were made as follows: For Paris assessment stamps lost, 45 cents; miscellaneous agitation expenses, \$4.57. Receipts for July, \$14.25.

HAMMOND, Rec. Sec'y.

ST. PAUL, August 7.-Geo. F. Spettel has been elected organizer for Section St. Paul. His address is No. 177 Selby Aveaus. CHAS. G. DAVIDSON.

MISSOURI.

St. LOUIS. Mo., July 30,- The saminumual election of officers of Section St. Locals resulted as follows: Organizer. William Billsbarrow; recording screetary, E. C. Dieckman: innacial screetary, Heary Knobel; auditing committee, Charles Wippermann, W. J. Carter, H., M. Graber; ; trostees, Frank Bomlitz, C. ing room

 M. Graber; ; trustees. Frank Bomilitz, C.
 12th A. D.
 1.00

 M. Graber; ; trustees. Frank Bomilitz, C.
 14th A. D.
 1.00

 Wippermann, H. Trudell; grievance
 7.50

 committee, L. C. Fry, Herry Knobel, C.
 20th A. D.
 7.50

 Wippermann; agents for Party organs,
 20th A. D.
 1.00

 Sth A. D.
 20th A. D.
 5.00

Section San Francisco, Socialist Labor Party, holds regular propaganda meetings every Sunday evening at S p. m. at B'nai B'rith Hall, 121 Eddy street. All are invited. Previously acknowledged........\$544.00 Utica, N. Y.: donation by

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE. August 13th, 1900.

Regular meeting of the Daily Peopl onference was held at 2-6 New Read street, with A. Wegman in the chair Report of committee to visit the Assem

Report of committee to visit the Assem-bly Districts accepted. Roll call was responded to by the fol-lowing Assembly Districts: Sth. 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 17th, 45th, 18th, 19th and 21st, 20th, 23d, 20th, 28th, 30th, 82 and 33d, 34th and 35th, Manhattan; 10th, 13th and 14th, 20th, 21, Branch 1, Brooklyn, all of whom reported general activity in increasing the circulation of the DAILY PEOPLE and the collection of funds. It is impossible to judge of the efforts of these districts which were not represented at the conference, so the importance of a delegate at his confer-ence should not be underestimated by those districts. Comrades were requested to have their lady friends send their names to Miss Pryor, 246 New Rende

street. Resignation of J. Hammer as secretary was accepted. Districts instructed to have a comrade

supplied with the necessary funds to sell the DAILY PEOPLE and assist the newsdealers in increasing its sale. Decided to have emblem presented by New Haven comrades hung in the meet-FINANCIAL REPORT.

Manhattan (July 16, 1900.) 12th A. D. a:00

J. Millinger, 25c.; W. Black-burn, 50c.; W. A. McCand-less, 25c.; J. Fawcett, \$1 Schenectady, N. Y. E. L. Lake, 50c.; I. S. Wemberger,

3.00 25c.; G. Jones, 50c.; F. Giffey, 50c..... Dubois, Pa.: C. Palmgren, \$5; F. Thomas, \$2; D. M. 1.25 Sachter, \$3.... Chicago, Ill., 5th Ward: P. Damm, \$2; C. A. Okerlund, 10.00 50e.; J. Anderson, 50c; J. Hellgren, 50c.; C. E. 4.00 van, 50c.; F. S. Werle, 50c.; Dr. W. J. Mayer, 50c.; Dr. W. J. Mayer, 50c.; C. Pfirman 50c.; I. Areta, 50c.; T. Maher, 50c.; L. Kienzy & M. Feld-man, 50c.; J. Marek, 50c.; C. Sobey, 50c.; M. Stodel, 25c.; F. Serrer, \$1..... Duluth, Min.: O. Roise, 2...; 3.7 Dwarschak, 50c.; J. H. Opperman, 50c.; J. P. Johnson. 50c.; G. W. Heltruns, 50c.; E. Kriz, 50c.; A. P. Anderson 50c.; J. Dworschak, 50c.; C. Thiel, 50c. Pittsburg, Pa. W. J. Eberle, 50c.; J. F. Taylor, \$1: E. Fornof, \$1: W. J. Marshall, 50c.; H. Morgan, 25c.; A.

| ει κ- Ιι Κ ⁻ Α ₁ | S.L.P. meets ist Sunday of month, 10 m. m. at headquarters, Esser Co. Socialist Club. 78 SpringRils are. Newark Address communications to John Hossack, secre- tare 105 Princeton are. Jersey Clir, 444 | THE MUNICIPAL PROGRAM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. This is a most admirable leaflet to | Henry Star J. E. Madi A. F. Sewa |
|---|--|---|--|
| 3.70 | SECTION ESSEX COUNTL SLP. The County Committee representing the sec- tion meets every Sunday, 10 a.m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Spring- field avenue, Newark, N. J. 485 | open the eyes of people relative to the difference between the municipalization desired by the bankrupt middle class an 1 that desired by the Socialist Labor Par- | C. Luedeck Chas. Gau SA Frank Leit SA |
| 4.00 1.00 | SECTION LOS ANGELES, .L.P. Head- guarters and free reading room, 205 ½ So. Main st. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p.m., Foresters Temple, 129 ½ W. First street, corner Spring. 435 | ty. CONTENTS. Two Kinds of Middle Class Municipaliz- ers. | E. W. Car Joseph H. Christian |
| .: A 5.25 | YEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274 8. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Wed- needay at 8 p. m. at 235 E. 38th street. Secretary, K. Wallberg. 408 | 1. Bankrupt Middle Class Merchants. 2. Owners of City Real Estate. Why They Want to Municipalize. Bankruptcy Records of 1800. Why. Middle Class Municipalization | Fred. Ham Henry J. 1 John Whit SAL |
| s. 1.00 a. 1. 1.50 t. | SECTION BUFFALO, S.L.P., BRANCH 4. meets at international Hail, 251-E. Gen- esce st. near Michigan st., upst. Puolit lectures and discussion on questions per- taining to Socialism every Monday, 8 p. except 4th Monday of month, which is - served for business meeting. Everybody welcome. Bring friends along - 461 | Would not Benefit the Workin; Class. 1. Relation of Working Class Rent to Taxes. 2. Relation of Taxes to Wages. 3. Middle Class Municipalization | Geo. F. Pet SC P. Jepsen, Wm. Watk Walter W. N., Van K. |
| 6.50 | NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 3 pm., 5 L.P. beadquarters, 853 Grand av, Westville Br. meets every 3d Tuesday at 5t. Joteph's Hall Visitors welcome. 423 | Means Increased Rent. 4. Treatment of Employes Under Mid- dle Class Municipalization. Socialist Municipalization. 1. Election of Foremen by Employees. | Jacob Lovi SOU Louis Hain S F. A. Nagi |
| \$701.00 | SCANDINAVIAN SEC IN, S.L.P., Br. 1, meets 2d and 4th Sunday of month at 10 o clock, a m., at 235 E. 38th street Subscription orders taken for the Scand Socialist weekly, 2rbetarcs. 429 | Minimum Salary. Relief Fund. Homes for the People. Taxation.—'The paragraph is fine:- | J. B. Ferr Cyrll Slat Edw. R. 1 |
| mittee. | SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, BRANCH 2 meets 1st and 3d Sunday of month, at 10 a.m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic ay- enue, Brookiya. 453 | it shows what a weapon the power of taxation can be when the power to tax is in the hands of the So- cialist proletariat, and the property | Room 14, M Max Boer |
| than those ple Confer- \$1.622.50 | SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meet- ing every Tuesday evening. 8 p.m., at Ciub rooms, southwest corner 11th street and First avenue. Pool Parlor open ex- ery evening. | to be uxed is in the hands of the capitalists. We won't do a thing to them! G. Public Schools. 7. Labor Exchanges. | C. Larser F. E. Pas Otto Becke John Rap |
| 5.00 | SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets every second Sunday of the month. 2.30 p. m., headquarters, 1304 Germantown Ave. BRANCH No. 1 meets every Tues- day evening same place. | Attitude of Municipalities in Con- flicts Between Labor and Capital. — Another good paragraph to shake under the nose of some of these capitalist mayors. | C. II. Ki John Neul Charles W |
| 2.00 | BOSTON SOCIALIST LABOR PARTT Headquarters. No. 45 Eliot St., rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room. Open every evening. Wage workers wel- come. | 9. The Unemployed 10. The Imperative Mandate. 11. Politics and the Class Struggle. A new edition of this leaflet has just left the press. It is a hummer. | Jas. A. M. Jos. V. Sc Frank L. John Your |
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RENESELAER, N. Y.: tasius, N. Columbia street. RICHMOND, VA. dison, cor. Louis and Holling RIVERSIDE. CAL: ward, 355 E. 12th street. ROCHESTER. N. Y.: eke, 226 St. Josephs avenus, ROCKVILLE, CONN. aux, 2 Vernon avenue SAN ANTONIO TEXAS. eilact. 226 Center street. 1 SAN ANTONIO. TEXAS. eilner, 25 Center street. SAN FRANCISCO. CAL.: arpenter, 61 ård street. Alfonso. 1021 Suiter street. SAN JOSE. CAL.: SAN PIELIDO. CAL. n Petleto. CAL. ST. LOUIS. MO.: SALEM, MASS.: No.: SALEM, MASS.: Mt. 3. Dogen street. Ct. 1 SALLEM, MASS.: [hlt, 3 Dodge street, Ct. ALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: Ptersen, 54 So, Wist Temp] SCHENECTADY, N. Y.: B, 12 Nouth Ferty street. SCRANTON, FA.. SCHENEUTADT, D. 12. South Ferry street. SCRANTON, PA. itkins, 234 N. Bromley avenue. SEATTLE, WASH.: Walker, 1514 First avenue. SLOAN, N. Y.: SOMERVILLE, MASS.: 1.4 SUTERSVILLE, PA. Bark, SyracCuSE, N. Y. Markey, Socialist Headquarters, Myers Block, TAUNTON, MASS. Gewe, 72 Wittenton street. TACOMA, WASH. Sen, 3000 Warner etret. TROY. N. Y.: "assonno, 1004 Jacob street. UNION HILL, N. J.: Cher, 248 Broadway. UTICA, IN, N. Y. UTICA, IN, N. Y. CHER, J. O. WATERPRIPY CONN VANCOUVER, B. C. C. II. King. F. G. WATERBURY, CONN. John Neubert. 3: Charles surget. WEST HAVEN, CONN. Charles W. Peckham, Box 372. WILKINSBURG. PA.: W. Jaa. A. McConnetl. WOBUTRN, MASS. Jos. V. Schugel, 407 Main street. WORDCHETS, MASS. John Younglohns. 25 Sc. Bridge street. YounkERS, N. T.: Jacob Fischman, 8 vefferson street. 3