



PLATO'S ARCHERS. A New Short-Cut Across Corners to Prosperity. NO EFFORT NEEDED.

Under the "Smoke Counterpane" of the City of Pittsburgh, Schemes Galoro Crop up The Latest is the Most In-genious-Sitting will Produce "Un-earned Increment" and the Proceeds Thereof will be Appropriated to Pro-duce Some More Happiness All to be Had for the Wishing.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 10 .- Owing to the scientific, clear-cut logic of THE PEOPLE the Comrades of the Pittsburgh Sections of the S. L. P. have become clarified to the extent that they can now as easily detect the fallacy of the numerous "schemes" that are brought to their attention as the hound can-scent the fox's tail.

We have all kinds of "schemes" to contend with here. It appears that the atmosphere underlying the Pittsburgh smoke counterpane is exceptionally favorable to the birth (or abortion) of all kinds of fake schemes that are born to feed on the discontent of the numerous workers unemployed in this city who still have a little money left. We have the Labor Exchange, the Brother-hood of the Co-operative Common-We wealth, etc., etc., but the latest "pebble on the beach" is a brand new "scheme" that is going to lift the working class into emancipation from wage slavery immediately (?) without capital, with-out the ballot, without any effort on the part of the proletariat except being "lifted." The name of this new ethereal organization (with its old fake tactics) is "Plato's Archers." - Perhaps Plato would feel flattered, but more likely he would not, at seeing his immortal name

put to such a use. But however "Plato's Archers" may have been still-born, yet they are "ready for business." "THE PEOPLE has often scientifically and clearly demonstrated the fact that in obedience to the underlying laws of evolutionary communic devolument the In observations to the underlying laws of evolutionary economic development the middle class is inevitably doomed to extinction. Between the grinding forces of the upper capitalist class and the progressive protections, the middle class is being ground into impalpable dust. The middle class are beginning, to recomize this indisputable fact and to recognize this indisputable fact, and, to recognize this manyutane lact, and, ostrich-like, are trying to hide their heads in every sand hill of a fakepolit-real issue and utopian organization to prevent the inexorable natural laws from marking their class ichabod. The middle class politicians in the last cam-paign held out the delusive snare to the proletariat that the Democratic platform was a "step in the right direc-tion" towards Socialism, but the bait was too small to hide the hook. They are now again on deck holding out the bait that these fake, "cut across the corner" schemes are "educating the masses" towards Socialism, when the fact of the matter is that a middle class man does not want Socialism any more

than Astor or Vanderbilt does. He would rather become a large capitalist than a Socialist at "any old time." So in the "Plato's Archers" scheme, when presented to Socialists, its propagators claim that it is clearing the way for Socialism by giving practical (?) object lessons and affording immediate relief to the wage slave. But the direct opposite is its motive. It attempts to obscure the scientific Socialist move-ment, as the following will show. The "Plato's Archers" is a secret or remaining Why it is covered on or off.

uncarned increment' created by the 500 uncarned increment created by the boy men settling on the land would be con-verted into cash and tools bought with the proceeds." Of the sitting? That was all, and surely it is as easy as roll-

was all, and surely it is as easy as roll-ing off a log. Anything further he was not allowed to tell on account of the secrecy at-tached to Plato's Archers. The Archers are trying to organize lodges every-where, and we are morally certain that it is the money that is in it for the organizers that is pushing the thing along. Inside the lodge rooms the officials are dressed in Callithumpian costumes while they are putting their dupes through a fantoecini initiation. Taken all in all, this new fake organi-zation presents about as ludicrous a spectacle as could be conceived by a lot of middle class fakirs, who are trying spectacic as could be conceived by a lot of middle class fakirs, who are trying to save the middle class from drown-ing by grasping at such a tattered straw as "Plato's Archers." But they can't fake the class-con-scious revolutionary Socialists of Pitts-burgh. We have our shot run loaded

burgh. We have our shot gun loaded for the capitalist wolf at all times, but when he comes around us dressed in sheep's clothing we give him both barrels without mercy. The Pittsburgh Section now meets in

the Labor Lyccum, corner of Mary and S. 18th streets, Sunday afternoons, at 2 o'clock.

A PITTSBURGH COMRADE.



Doing Pinkerton Duty for the Robber Class of Capitalism.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., May 4 .- The remains of Adam Pitroski, who was killed at the Neilson shaft Wednesday afternoon, through the rascally neglect of the bosses to obey the factory laws, were interred in the Greek Catholic cemetery at Springfield this morning, and for the first time in the history of political parties in this State the burial ceremonies were conducted under the auspices of the local Section of the Socialist Labor party, of which organiza-tion the deceased was a member. It was the original intention to bury

the victim of the mine accident in the Polish cemetery, and the priest had ordered a grave dug to receive the remains. It was also noised around that at the last sad rites a Socialist fellow workman would make an address. This didn't suit the priest, who feared that in this address the funeral orator would pin the crime of Pitroski's death upon bin the crime of Prirost's death upon the company, and would further utilize the opportunity to expose the capitalist system, which is guilty of so many deaths and so much misery. The priest wanted to curry favor with the class whom Jesus pilloried forever, and did not object to do some dirty Pinkerton work for that class. Accordingly he work for that class. Accordingly ne sent two constables to the cemetery to interfere if a Socialist dared to speak upon the cause of the accident. The officers spent yesterday afternoon within the city of the dead awaiting the coming of the funeral, but it did not arrive as scheduled. When it reached the cars of the So-

cialist members what the priest had done, they were very wroth and at once made arrangements to bury the corpse in the Greek conetery, and it was done this morning with pomp. Only the members of the local Socialist Section. together with several women, followed the funeral to the cemetery, where impressive and beautiful services were held by the mourners. The orator pointed out the fact that the deceased was one of the many martyrs of the present capitalist system.

Last week, on the occasion of the accident at the Charity Bazaar in Paris, cident at the Charity Bazaar in Paris, our metropolitan press exhibited its shoddiness of both mind and heart. The backers of the bazaar were of the class that robs labor wholesale, then is "charitable" by retail. Nor is this all. Among the prominent "elite" women in the affair were such whose reputation he affair is a stench in the public nostrils, and who, during the Commune butcheries, were fiendish enough to poke their parasols into the faces of the condemned martyrs. But our press drew the veil over this moral putrefaction, and went into fits of agony about the deaths of "so many noble ladies"—a press, at that, that every day passes lightly over infinitely worse accidents to the working people in our mines, our factories, our railroad yards.

NEW YORK, MAY 16, 1897.

"LABOR LAWS"

Enacted by the Legislature of Minneapolis.

A "Vagrancy" Law that is Intended to Furnish Labor Free to the Local Capi-talists-First Steps to Place Political Control in Property-Holders' Hands-A "Patriotic" Pill to Promote Jingoism and Hypocrisy.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 6 .- The Legislature has just closed its session and will not meet until 1899. The working people of this State may rightfully ask themselves what this session has dong to better their lot.

One of the "Labor Laws" now to be engrafted upon the statute books of this State reads:

CHAPTER 335-H. F. NO. 303.

AN ACT defining vagrancy and fixing punishment for the same. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

State of Minnesota: "Section 1.—Any person, except blind and other infirm persons, who roam about from place to place, begging or soliciting alms, or WHO ARE LIVING WITHOUT LABOR, or OTHER VIS-IBLE MEANS OF SUPPORT, and who HILE MEANS OF SUPPORT, and who are commonly known as tramps, and WHO WILL NOT WORK WHEN OFFERED EMPLOYMENT AT REASONABLE AND ORDINARY WAGES, shall be deemed vagrants; provided that whenever any such per-son shall prove that he is out of early son shall prove that he is out of employment and is honestly in search of employment, it shall be a complete de-fense to any charge of vagrancy. "The act of begging, or soliciting alms, or roving about from place to place, and lodging in barns or other places not in-tended as a place for lodging for human tended as a place for lodging for human beings, shall be prima facie evidence that such person is a tramp or vag-rant."—What a cruel irony, if not a mocking cruelty! "Section 2.—Any person found guilty of vagrancy, within the meaning of the preceding' section, shall, upon the con-viction thereof, be fined not more than one humdred (1000 dollars, and in de-

one hundred (100) dollars, and in de-fault in the payment of said fine by im-prisonment in the county jail not to excced ninety (90) days, and may be re-quired to perform hard labor during such imprisonment, as now provided by

law." This law speaks for itself, and, no commentaries are necessary. We would like to know, however, what efforts have the wiseacres of the State Federation of Labor exerted in attempting the defeat this bill, or dia their lobbylst do anything at all to defeat such an in-famous enactment? Did they raise at least their voice in protest? Or did they silently submit to the fates in con-sideration of the fators to be bestweed sideration of the favors to be bestowed upon a few of the fakirs when the newly created Examining Boards of Horseshoers and Barbers is to be appointed by the Governor? Swinery seems still marching triumphantly ahead, and the fakirs vie for a chance to serve as hindlegs in the procession.

At the next election, in the fall of 1898, there will be submitted to the voters of this State an amendment to the constitution providing for a boar: of fifteen freeholders in each city to frame city charters. The experience of the past justifies one in presupposing that the wording of this amendment, when submitted to the voters, will be somewhat ambiguous if not wholly misleading. It will read in all probabilities like this: "An amendment to the State Constitution providing for cities to frame their own charters." The Comrades in this State are requested to take early notice of this amendment, and particularly of its fol-lowing provisions: "The legislature shall provide, under such restrictions as it deems proper, for a board of fifteen freeholders, who shall be and for the past five years shall have been qualified voters thereof, to be appointed by the district judges of the Judicial District in which the city or village is situated * * * "The board of freeholders above pro-vided for shall be perment out off vided for shall be permanent, and all the vacancies by death, disability to perform duties, resignation or removal from corporate limits, or expiration of term of office, shall be filled by appointment in the same manner as the original board was created."-Chapter 280, Laws of 1897.-S. F. No. 629). This would create an oligarchy of fifteen property helders, to the ex-clusion of any voice from the working class, having no real property what-ever, who would be the sole trustees of affairs. This amendment will uncity doubtedly receive the support of the farmers (Republicans and Populsits alike). It rests with the working popu-lation of the cities to defeat it. The Comrades have a splendid opportunity to make the best of it for the cause of the S. L. P.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES. Conduct of the Political Labor Con-

vention Held at Victor, Colo.

The Convention Faithfully Reflects the Component Elements of the Labor Movement: Socialists, Fakirs and the Uniformed - Evidence that the Ground is Slipping from Under the Labor Fakirs Labor Fakirs.

DENVER, Colo., May 5 .- The political convention of workingmen of this State, which was called to meet in Victor on the 2d instant by a call that appeared in THE PEOPLE of last April 4, convened in due time. There were 30 delegates present, and the convention organized with Willis Hall, of the Denver Typographical Union, as chairman, and Mrs. Augusta Frincke, of the Denver Bookbinders' Union, as secretary. Accommittee was forthwith appointed to draft a - reamble and resolutions setting for. the object, character and plan of action of the convention. This set the ball rolling, and the convention speedily divided into the three elements of which the labor movement is made up: the straightforward, class-conscious or Socialist element; the fakir element; and in between the two the well meaning but untrained element that hitherto has been the pasture field for the fakirs to brouse on. The relative strength of the Socialist and the fakir element was encouraging; the Socialists predominated, which shows the spread of Sosialism and the decline of fakirism. Nevertheless, the power of fakirism succeeded in preventing the convention from taking a step that would place the movement safely on the right track. Through the manipulation of the fakirs, playing upon the lack of information of the untrained element, I cannot say that the fate of the movement initiated by the convention is at all safe. Rhody Kanahanism has a "fighting chance," and experience tells that when corruption and ignorance do have a "fighting tion and ignorance do have a "fighting chance" at the birth of movements of this sort, the chances are that the movement will corrode, shrivel and sink away. At any rate, the first meet-ing of the convention revealed the fact that the pulse of Socialism is beating strong in this region. If the convention this fact manifest it has done some this fact manifest it has done some ood. This is the way it happened. A majority of the committee turned good.

out to be class-conscious workers. Its report reflected this fact. It recom-mended the starting of an out and out Socialist movement among the trade unions of Colorado independent of any of the old political parties, and it favored radical action along industrial or economic lines. The minority brought in a minority

report that had all the flavor of pure and simpledom; it moved upon the same old ruts that are strewn with the wrecks of unions and the defeats of the workers one would imagine that these men had been asleep during the last twenty years and had learned nothing. This report favored "united" action by the wage earners, but "not independently," and recommended "affiliation with and recommended "affiliation with either of the old political parties of the State that would "guarantee the enact-ment of laws beneficial to the working classes to the largest extent."

The discussion on these reports by the convention was vigorous. The ma-jority of the committee and the other experienced members of the convention pointed out the fallacy and contradiction of the minority report: the ald parties had proven themselves the po-litical arm of the capitalist class; to

chance, they consented to the adoption of the following resolution: "We, the members of the labor or-ganizations of the State of Colorado, in convention assembled, declare that we believe that the time has come when the working class must organize an independent political movement to go hand in hand with the economic movement for the purpose of conquering the powers of the State, to the end that the working class may establish a co-operative commonwealth.

People.

'First-We declare that we believe it to be advisable for the convention to take action looking to the perfecting of a working class political organization. "Second—We declare it to be the duty of this convention to compared a com-

of this convention to organize a committee to consist of two members from each labor organization in the State, said committee to formulate plans for political action, and report to a conven-tion to be held on the Fourth of July next in the most favorable central point in the State."

This would seem a complete victory for the cause of New Trade Unionism But the fakirs' hope lies in the second clause, which provides for the formulation of plans for political action to be submitted to a convention to be held on next July 4. The fakirs who manipulated this remember that it was in their very State, at Denver, that the so-called A. F. of L. convention repudiated the Socialist programme which had been adopted by a referendum vote of the rank and file. The fakirs set their hopes upon a new shuffling of the cards, finding themselves beaten in this con-vention, they wanted to try another.

The untrained element in the con-vention did not see through this manocuvre; the Socialist element did, but was willing to let the fakirs carry out their programme. If the fakirs fail, so much the better, and then we shall have much the better, and then we shall have in this State a good start for aggressive New Trade Unionism; if the fakirs succeed, why, then the whole thing will go to smash. This much stands pat; the temper of the workers in this State will not brook any new organized fakirism.

ZAMBO

Invokes Darkness to Prevent Pure and Simpledom From Being Pounded.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 10 .- Gompers poured forth the accumulated wisdom of "thirty years' self-sacrificing labors in the trades union movement" at a meeting in the City Hali under the auspices of the Meat Cutters' and Butchers' Union, on Wednesday night. No doubt the managers of the meeting did not believe the wisdom of the Sage to be inexhaustible, for, previous to the meeting, the janitor received orders to turn off the lights (other than those on the stage) immediately at the close of the address-no doubt as a hint to those in the pursuit of wisdom not to question, but to go forth and ponder on the truths uttered by the profound philosopher. The futility of the methods employed

by the labor fakirs to arouse interest in Gomperian trades unionism could have had no better evidence than that have had no better evidence. Posters, on furnished by this meeting. Posters, on which were printed in large type the encomiums of the capitalist press of other cities were distributed liberally throughout the city, and with all the effort expended the results must have been disappointing, there being but 240 present. But if the managers of the meeting were but to analyize this number the results would be still more disappointing.

Syracuse boasts of a trades union membership of 5,000. Granting that all those present were union men, it will be seen that less than 3 per cent. of or-ganized labor was represented. But of the 240 present 100 were Socialists and New Trade Unionists, whom the speaker saw fit to condemn. The Butchers' Union has a membership of

90 and we will concede that they were all present. Twenty-five of the re-maining 50 were of the fakir species



PRICE 3 CENTS.

CLASS INSTINCTS.

The Claim that we do not "Catch" the Small Farmer, Notwithstanding he is a "Wage Slave," is a Self-evident Contradiction-The Very Fact that he is not "Caught" is a Proof of his not Being a Wage Slave and of his Ambi-tion to and Belief that he May Become a Bic Contralist Himmelf. a Big Capitalist Himself.

A correspondent from the rural districts of the Northwest writes to say:

"Let me add one idea. You do not catch the farmers here yet. Now, the farmer is a wage slave; he is comparable to a factory hand, say making buggy springs in a carriage works, who owns the tools to make the springs, and no more. For the farmer only owns the tools to SOW the cron; often he does not own the self-binder (mortgaged to the Harvester Company), never the threshing machine (also mortgaged), nor the elevator; often the land is mortgaged; some one else PRACTICALLY owns his tools."

Our correspondent has excellently portrayed the middle class in his portraiture of the farmers whom he has in mind. It is a feature of the middle class that it PRACTICALLY does not own its tools of production. The man with small capital, with an old-style machine, etc., literally does own his tools, but practically he does not. The ownership of the tool should give independence to the owner; a tool which is too weak to compete with others does not afford that independence; the owner of the better tool virtually is the sole owner of the tool; in such cases as well might the owner of small and inadequate tools own none; practically he does not own any; his ownership is a delusion.

Despite this delusion, the middle class does imagine that it is a property holding class, and this delusion is nursed by the circumstance that middle class people have a merchandise to sell, and that that merchandise is not their labor power. Practically, the middle class works for the large capitalist. Nevertheless the middle class man is not employed by another, he employs himself. All that he produces over and above a mere pittance to barely keep body and soul together may go to the larger capitalists in the shape of interest, etc.; nevertheless, the very fact that, in appearance he works for himself; that in appearance he brings products to market, just as the big capitalists; and that not infrequently he is himself a buyer of the merchandise labor and pays for it on the identical principle as the big capitalists-these very facts draw the class distinction between him and the wage slave, who neither practically nor otherwise owns any tools, and who is compelled to take HIMSELF to market.

The circumstance that we do not "catch the farmer" is an evidence that his class interests, as a property holder and self-employer, bar him from understanding and much more from sympathizing with the class interests of the wage slave.

anization. Why it is secret can easily be guessed. In their official organ, "The Archer," published in Indiana and edited by Henry Vincent, who tramped with Coxey to Washington reporting for a Chicago newspaper and writing ghost stories on political economy and the money question, I find the following

the money question, I had the following lucid (?) explanations of the status of this new "Molly Maguires." F.rst.—"The Grange excludes the middleman; Archery cannot do without his."

Second .- "The K, of L, are organized for strikes; Archery takes the employer into its councils." Oh, manimal "Third.—" Archery takes the farmer by

one hand and the merchant other and shows them where they can both make profits." Presumably by taking in each other's washing.

But here is the capshcaf of the whole ensical trash

honsensical trash: Fourth.—"Socialists say the middle class must disappear before their hopes are realized. Archery says that ON THE MIDDLE CLASS SOCIETY MUST UNCON the MIDDLE CLASS SOCIETY MUST HINGE. Socialism sinks the individu-ality of man in the State. Archery de-velops the individuality of man to the highest attainable point, and makes the best state possible out of man." Aha! this let's the cat out of the bag: Anarchy pure and simple. They have not yet told us that Archery will grant the opportunity to the proletarian to jump into a handbasket, grab the handles and lift himself or herself into heaven, but the returns are not all in

One of our Comrades asked the High Chief Archer of Pittsburgh, Mr. George Taylor, what they proposed to do. He answered: "Couple the idle labor with natural resources and produce and coa-sume." On being asked how idle labor, coupled with natural resources, could produce without tools, he replied that tools could be easily obtained. On being pressed to explain, this modern Locks-ley pierced the bull's-eye by saying that they would "place 500 men on a piece of unoccupied land, and that the

The "Co-operative Colony" recently established in Paragnay, by Australian emigrants, is, like all such utopian and run-away schemes, serving its purpose to capitalist propaganda. Here is what the British Consul at Asuncion, Para-guay, writes to the Secretary of Queensland

"I avail myself of this opportunity to mention for the information of the Government of Queensland that 'The New Australian Co-operative S-ment Association' is about to be Settle-The scheme for the establishsolved. ment of among other things, such true social order as will ensure to every citizen security against want has proved. I think, in every respect a failure."

The coming municipal campaign in Greater New York is casting its shadows before it. The class-conscious capitalist element is frantically trying to conceal the motive that lies behind all business—POLITICS. The slogan of the Socialists should be

The slogan of the Socialities should be "There is no 'business' but there is 'pol-itics' back of it, and there is no 'pol-ities' but there is 'business' back of it." The groundwork of all political partics and movements is the bread and butter question. Bread and butter for the the statistics means starvation for the capitalists means starvation for workers. The S. L. P. is grounded on the "business principle" of bread and butter for the workers and starvation

Hypocrisy and jingoism did not fail to say a word. Admittedly the most imbecile and depraved legislature that ever sat in the Capitol, it, however, goes down to posterity as the "most patriotic."

An act to prevent the desecration of the United States flag provides that the United States flag, or print or design thereof, shail not be used for adver tising purposes. When the flag is al-lowed to float over the mercantile establishments and large mills of our cities, where hundreds of lives are daily ground to death well wells round to death, well may our legis lators from time to time indulge in ministering to an emaciated and dying body a "patriotic" pill. G. B. L.

ask them for laws beneficial to labor was to express a readiness to remain wage slaves; the development of capitalism had gone so far that now even the palliatives, which a master might grant his dog and his horse, can no ionger benefit the workers, even if these were satisfied to be treated with the kindness that kind masters treat their animals; furthermore, to talk about "united action by the wage earners" without independent political action was absurd: the workers could never was absurd; the workers could nevel act "unitedly" except upon a labor plat-form; how can the workers ever be "united" upon a tariff platform for in-stance? If the tariff is low it hurts the bosses, who need high tariff, and would thereby hurt the wage slaves of these bosses; if the tariff is high it hurts the bosses who need a low tariff, and yould thereby hurt the wage slaves of bosses; on this and on all other capitalist issues the workers are bound to be disunited because the interests of the bosses are hostile among the bosses themselves; on the other hand, the interests of the proletariat or working class or wage slaves are identical for all; all are interested in abolishing the capitalist system of production, and thereby abolish the system of wage slavery; consequently "united action by the wage earners" can only mean in-dependent political action, independent from all the old or new parties of capital. This position was maintained notably by Delegates N. L. Greist and

The opposition was disarmed. As usual in such cases, they admitted that the Socialist proposition was right and just, but—some claimed that at present it was "too radical," and the fakir ele-ment showed the cloven hoof by saying that the Socialist proposition was "imthat the Socialist proposition was "im-politic," meaning of course thereby that they could not hope to get political jobs from the old parties if they stood out in such uncompromising position. Afte felt a long debate the "conservatives

.

and political kites always present at meetings where there is a chance to fly. The remaining 25, it is fair to assume, were curiosity-seckers and reporters.

The sayings of Chief Fakir Gompers were only a repetition of speeches de-livered in other cities and reported by Comrades. There were the usual ful-minations 'against those who desired the unions to use their power on the political field as well as the economic. The only kind of political action Gomp-ers desired was the electing of "friends" by the members of unions, he claiming that "there is not a party existing that deserves the support of working men."

The war between Greece and Turkey may be considered ended. The conditions of peace dictated by Turkey are severe, but, with one exception, they will be accepted. The condition that will present some trouble is that of ceding territory to Turkey. If the war were what the innocents believe and the Parisees try to make believe, a war of principle in which only the belligerents are interested, this clause would not present any difficulty either. But the war is nothing of the sort. It is but the attempt of a bankrupt government to rehabilitate itself by means of conquest. Now, then, the European financiers to whom Greece owes money, and who are the power behind the throne of the "Powers," are not likely to consent to the cession of territory, i. e., of taxable property, by a debtor who already finds it hard to pay up. The treaty of peace will be such as the financiers will.

The receipt of a sample copy of this themselves routed, but to gain one more | paper is an invitation to subscribe.

The argument of our correspondent shows how careful one must be to keep apart the distinction between the WAGE SLAVE-him who owns nothing but his labor power, and the middle class man-him who does own some property with the aid of which to work. Those who think that the simple fact of the farmer's having to pay so much of his product for the use of some of the tools which he needs, places him on a par with the wage slaves, will adopt political measures for the improvement of the condition of the farmer that will only temporary alleviate his misery, and that will do no good whatever to the real wage slave. The cheap money movement is an instance in point. Cheap money would have helped the farmer to rid himself of his mortgages, but would have injured the workers. Of course we could not "catch the farmer" in that campaign; he was on a hunt for his own freedom; he was logical enough in that; but those who are not farmers or middle class men, and who share our correspondent's views, fell into the trap, and would continue to fall into such traps by joining move-ments that are hostile to the interests of the wage slaves or proletarians, and that, consequently, are hostile to the progress of civilization.

No, the small farmer is not a wage slave, nor can he realize the dark fate in store for him if he imagines he is one. The small farmer, being a prop-erty-holder and self employer, must naturally tend towards movements that promote the interests of the property-holding class. Herein lies his mis-fortune. Property is a relative thing.

(Continued on Page 3.)

THE PEOPLE.

Published	at 154	William	Street,	New	Yo
	EV	ERY SUN	DAT		

TERMS TO SU	BSCRIBERS
Invariably in advance: One year	
As far as possible, rej will be returned if so de enclosed.	ected communications estred and stamps are
Entered as second-cla	ss matter at the New

York, N. Y., Post office, on April 6th, 1891.



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES

In ISSS (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential) 36	

I've been a Wig three weeks my self, jest 'o this mod'rate sort. An'.don't find them and Demmecrate so different ez I thought; They both act pooty much alike, an

push an' scrouge an' eus; They 're like two pickpockets in losgue fer Uncle Sam well's pus; Each takes a side, an' then they squeeze the ole man in between

discovery of gold in California, with 'em. the subsequent flow of population Turn all his pockets wrong side out an' quick ez lightnin' clean 'em: To nary one on 'em I 'd trust a secthither, and the setting up of non-Mormon settlements all around Moron'-handed rail monism increased the difficulty day by

to further off 'an I could sling a bullock by the tail. Lowell.

"COSEY HOMES."

Emissaries of the Hawaiian capitalist planters, have begun work to lure American labor away from American capitalists, and give the Hawaii bosses a chance. These emissaries are issuing broadcast flaming accounts about Háwaii, and hold to the workers the prospect of "cosey homes" on the Hawaiian fields.

Even if these emissaries were not, as they are, subject to "unguarded" moments, no one, who ever read the sparkling accounts of America, distributed among the working people of Europe with intent of luring them over to our shores, and giving the American bosses a chance, can fail to recognize the identity of the tune in two songs. Between the lines, between the notes, one can distinctly hear the sound of the smacking lips of the respective capitalists, who, short of sheep to fleece and to turn into mutton chops, cast longing eyes upon the fleeceful and juiceful proletarians whom other capitalists can dispose of. When the supply of labor in America was below the demand, our American capitalists dangled before the wretched proletariat of Europe visions of "cosey homes" in America; now that the Hawaiian capitalists are anxious for more plentiful wool than the Jap and Chinese laborer can yield, they hold up the same mirage to the now wretched proletariat of America. So far the two incidents are exactly alike. The significance of the present one lies in the confidence that the capitalists and their emissaries have acquired in their capacity to defraud the workers and in the latter's

gullibility. Different from their American prototypes who started to rope European labor, these Hawailan bunco steerers are quite outspoken upon their real plans in the columns of the papers that they do not expect the workers to read, or which, even if read, they do not expect the workers to understand. For instance, this is what one of them says: "There are now about 25,000 laborers employed on about 60,000 acres. These laborers are mainly coolies. If in their stead we had 8,000 American workers stead we had \$,000 American workers these could produce twice as much. Then also, at the time of the crop an extra amount of labor is always needed. This could be had ff American labor could be secured, because at the picking season the wives and children of the workmen could take a hand. The coolies don't bring either wives or chil-dren along." In other words, the "cosey homes" that the Hawaiian capitalists are holding out to the American workers are "homes," sheltering, first, heads of families that are exploited twice as much as the coolies; and, second, a reserved army of labor, in the shape of wives and children, kept at the cost of the already amply exploited father, and for the benefit of the doubly prosperous boss.

getting. They produce more want than famine and floods." choice of the Salt Lake region for the next settlement was the obverse and The "common people" who see reverse of one and the same sociologic

principle, to wit, that a revolutionary

in which it happens to start, or migrate

to a place where itself can be sovereign.

The dominant atmosphere within the

settled territory of the United States

was hostile to Mormonism, Mormonism

did not attempt to change this, and,

consequently, it chose for its last camp-

nominally to Mexico, was too far away

from settled Mexico to be affected by

If we go no further in the history of

Utah we find ample warning against a

scheme to "establish Socialism" on ter-

ritory dominated by the capitalist gov-

ernment of Washington. But Utah's

later history furnishes further warn-

With the purchase by the United

States of the territory north and west

of Texas, the Mormon settlement again

came within the territory of an actively

hostile and dominant power. From

that moment its troubles began; the

day, until finally Mormonism was

dwarfed, and is now no longer a factor

From beginning to end, the history

of Utah illustrates a principle against

which Mr. Debs' latest plan will batter

its head to pieces, just as his first plan

-the A. R. U .- battered itself to pieces

against the principle that a labor pr-

ganization, that does not unite its mem-

bers at the ballot box the same as in

the shop, and for the overthrow of cap-

italism, can only lead to failure-as

THE PEOPLE prophesied to him in

two extensive articles published in 1893.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

"La Montaña" (The Mountain) is the

name of a new Revolutionary Socialist

paper published in Buenos Aires, Ar-

gentine Republic. The paper intro-

duces to the Argentine workers the

best European thinkers on Socialism.

The Socialist journals in that part of

South America are increasing rapidly.

The Hartfort, Conn., "Times," ought

to go to the kindergarten on political

economy. It blames the Socialists for

wanting to "destroy" capital, and

"If capital be destroyed, in what way would the laborers get paid for their work? Capitalists destroyed, who would provide work for anybody?"

Let us give this ignoramus an A B C

"Capital" is the machinery of pro-

duction owned by private individuals.

To destroy the system of private owner-

ship in the machinery of production by

no means stands for destroying the machine. On the contrary, the very de-

mand for the destruction of the system

under which the machine is owned im-

plies a desire to save the machine for

another system of ownership. To say

"down with the ownership of stolen

goods" can be understood by lunkheads

only to mean that the stolen property

shall be destroyed. The Socialist demand for the abolition of capital means

the demand to take the machinery of

production out of the thieves' hands

who now hold it, and put it into the

hands of those who are its just owners

because they are its producers.

argues:

lesson.

to be counted with.

her.

ings.

straight and have the knowledge to see straight know better than to go "after idea, or at least an idea subversive of the scalps of the high salaried officials." some existing and ruling principle can These common people know that the not maintain itself in a dominant polocust swarm of high salaried and lov; litical atmosphere that is hostile, and salaried officials is not the cause of that such an idea must either overtheir poverty. The common people throw the hostile political atmosphere know that the capitalist system is at the bottom of the mischief. That system concentrates the wealth of the land into ever fe wer hands through its having allowed these few to appropriate the machinery of production. As a result of this ever ferwer people can make a living, and an ever larger number are ing ground a spot outside of the United thrown out of work or are bankrupted. States, and which, though belonging Being smoked out of the opportunity of carning a living at work, thousaads of people try to earn a living by drawing a salary. The horde of salaried officials is the result of the capitalist system, and an upheider of this system, and, consequently, partly responsible for the horde of salaried officials, is that very middle class for whom the "Southern Mercury" speaks.

> Because we see through the false pretences of the professional atheists when they lay claim to a noble purpose, and

because we have frequently pointed out that these people are apt to deceive the working class into the belief that they really mean well, whereas in fact these professional atheists are, together with the churchianic prohibitionist leaders. among the worst ficecers of the workers and the most cruel of the oppressorsbecause of all this the "Truth-Seeker" concludes that we are an "enemy of "ee thought."

It happens that the same mail that brought the copy of the "Truth-Seeker" containing this state ment, brought also a copy of the Wace. Tex., "Brann's Icenoclast," from witich, as a fit answer to the "Truth-Seekez," we clip the following passage:

York "Truth-Seeker" really seeking truth? Not on your life. It is strain-ing and sweating to give vraisemblance to the atheistical opinions it is ped-ding." dling.'

"OUT OF WORK."

[Translated for THE PEOPLE from the Italian of Ada Negri by GEO, CHAS, BUCHANAN, Henning, Minn.]

Large, ragged, bronzed, no shirt upon his breast. Soldier, dock hand or smith,

Might in such giant frame be guessed; Yet pallid faced, he pushed the door

ajar Idle and hunger-pressed.

Spake he: "I'm healthy, I ask work

once more, I shun no labor's toil; These arms are iron! I ne'er here before; For two long months have asked, and

all in vain Knock I on every door."

Who gave him answer, now I cannot

tell. It was a dry short "No." darkening terror on his visage fell, And his hoarse tones from the broad heaving breast,

Came, as a sob's deep swell,

Saying: "For love of your dear cherished dead

Send me not bootless on: It seems tremendous when one starves

PRESENT SWAY

OF THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT IN EUROPE.

By L. ARCHILUTTE.

"The Circuit" is a unique publication "The Circuit" is a unique publication that has just been started in London, England. Its programme promises "nothing beyond selected news and topical facts." "The Circuit" will fill a space that has needed illing. Articles of this nature will not only be instruc-tive to the European Comrades among themselves, but they will be instructive here in America on the state of the here in America on the state of the movement there, and above all, if ex-tended to the facts in America, will be instructive to the European Comrades on the movement here. Hitherto the articles on the Socialist movement in America that have appeared in Europe

were usually clownish and misleading, and could convey no idea, or only a very mistaken one, upon the course of events here. It is important that our European Comrades should be as well acquainted with the movement in America as we are with the movement in Europe, The articles on the Socialist movement in America that "The Circuit" gives an ernest of publication will not likely be the reliculous products of socreheads the ridiculous products of soreheads with a grievance, that we are ac-quainted with. The first issue of "The Circuit" contains this admirable article on the "Present Sway of Socialist Parties in Europe"

Tabular Estimate. The Minimum Strength of Socialist Parties in Ten European Countries.

• OUNTRY.	Last Socialist vote.	Proportionate addi- tion account of nade- adults excluded from suffrage	Addition for sEATS UNCONTESTED. Ex- timated according to prevalence of na- nufacturing and dis- tributive, Industries.	Addition in respect of probable growth since last election, based on less than past rate of progress.	Estimated MININUM NUMBER OF ADULT MALE SOCIALISTS	Consequent socialist popula- tiox.	Total Population
Austria Belgium	750,000 470,000	140,000		410,000	\$30,000 1,000,000	3,560,060	41,000,000 (with Hungary, 6,200,000
tritain	55,000	29.(88)	756,000		5.0,000	3,990,000	SN,ORKLORD
Denmark	26,000	17,000		12.000	55,000)	2203, (883)	2,2981 (MH)
France	1.200.000	COLONNS	300,000	456,000	2,573,000	6,000,000	38,200,000
taly	1,787,000 134,500	265,000	57.06.0	*******	160,000	1,540,000	347,200,4791
ervit	45.000				45,060	150,000	2.2001.0003
14111	15,000		60,000	5,000	\$0,000	320,000	17,54kr,68kr
witzerland.	36,500		29,000	4,500	70,000	280,004	3,000,000
Total	4,519,000	\$82,000	1,224,000	857,5(8)	7,513,000	30,052,000	230,000,000

. Sufficient information cannot be obtained to supply the necessary additions in these

Could the Socialist electoral forces which have already been brought into action in Europe be massed in Germany and the three Scandinavian kingdoms, replacing their equivalent of anti-So-cialists, they would form the majority of voters in a dominion extending from the Arctic Ocean to the Alps and the Rhine to the Vistula. A minimum poll of rather more than

four and a quarter millions would be required for this purpose, and the following votes (in round numbers) have

already been obtained.	
Germany	1,787,009
France	1,200,000
Austria	759,090
Belgium	470,909
Italy	134.500.
Britain (strictly Socialist)	55,009
Servia	45,000
Switzerland	
Denmark	
Spain	15,000
이 집법 사람은 것이 같은 것이 같이 많이	

Total 4,519,000 In addition to which Sweden, Greece, Roumania and Bulgaria have contributed substantial figures to our records In four respects our total of male adults is most inadequately shown by

the above statistics: 1.—Restricted suffrage. 2.—Uncontested seats. 3.—Lapse of time since last elections.

4.-Government pressure. The latter, a most potent anti-Social-ist agency in France, Austria, Italy and the smaller southern countries, reprethe smaller southern country, repre-sents a latent Socialist vote which there are no means of dealing with mathematically, but the number in-volved in the other three depreciative circumstances can be estimated on very trustworthy principles.

As to the Franchise. Male adults number, roughly speaking, 1 in 4 of the general population. There are about 4 general population. There are about 4 persons to every elector in France and Switzerland, and the following num-bers elsewhere: Germany, from 4½ to 5; Britain 6 1-10; Denmark, 6 2-3; Auz-tria, from 4½ to 5 (Universal Suffrage College): Belgium, 4 2-3 to 5; Italy, 12. If these countries had their franchise levelled up to the 1 in 4 ratio, the fol-lowing increased Socialist votes should reasonably be expected; Germany, 2towing increased Socialist votes should reasonably be expected; Germany, 2.-120,000; Austria, 890,000; Belgium, 568,-000; Italy, 403,000; Britain, 84,000; Den-mark, 45,000. The total for the ten countries enumerated above then be-comes 5,400,000.

Taking the corrected figures as the new basis, the Socialist party should next be credited with a maximum estimate of the polling strength in con-stituencies not yet contested. In 1895 a generalization was made from the British I. L. P. votes; the unpolled scats British I. L. P. votes, the unpotted stats being assigned reduced figures propor-tionate to their population engaged in manufacturing and distributive in-dustries. It was held that the avorage poll would have been at least half of that obtained in the tested ones. On the continent it may be assumed that the big centres have been actually attacked to a much larger extent than in Britain, and also that the manufacturing classes are not so numerous, pro latter country. On the other hand, in-creasing kindness is being shown to the movement by the agricultural pop-nlation. To disarm criticism, however, let the uncontested continental places be reckoned at one-fifth of the Socialist strength which their neighbors have attained to, Germany and the Universal suffrage College of Austria are the only two fields in which practically com-plete candidatures have been set up. The other countries require the follow-ing increases on the basis just stated: Italy, one-seventh (57,000); Belgium, one twenty-fifth (22,000); France, about one twenty-ntin (22,000); France, about one-fourth (300,000); Switzerland, four-fifths (29,000); Spain, a four-fold ad-dition (60,000). British Socialism on the separate basis already explained should be multiplied ten times (840,-000). In this manner our general total has now reached

hand, Socialists have rarely as yet approached a unanimous vote, so that there is no serious population barrier to the rate of progress being main-

tainedl Germany.—The Socialist poll in-creased from 311,961 in 1881 to 1.786,-738 in 1893. The average annual in-creases shown by the four general elec-tions were 20, 11, 20 and 10 per cent. respectively. If we reckon the later progress at only 5 per cent, the German host should now be 2,170,000 strong, or

with an improved suffrage, 2.576,000. France.—Here the party sprang from 90,000 in 1889 to something like a million in 1893, but it should be remem-bered that Boulangism scored 750,000 in the former year. It would be unsafe to make a general percentage addition therefore, although welcome news is constantly arriving from isolated seats of war, and the estimate shall be left at 1,500,000.

The Austrian party is in its maiden The Austrian party is in its manden Parliament, and offers no previous com-parison to its gigantic first general battle: \$30,000 votes will be sufficient to go on with for the present. After the Belgian General Election of

After the Belgian General Election of 1894 (350,000 votes), half of the people were re-polled and added 120,000 to the party record. After deducting freshly-fought divisions, the annual increase shown was about 40 per cent. With a general adult male suffrage, 1,000,000 votes should be obtained by the party. The Italian progress was from 76,359 in 1895 to 134,502 in 1897. Of the 140 divisions contested in both years three nuarters gave splendid increases.

quarters gave splendid increases. Italian Socialist male adults should number at least 460,000.

As to the British Isles, since the genthe start made in 1895, two of our byc-contests have occurred on untried ground, and the third was in a doublevote constituency, so that the rate of progress cannot be told. The decline of the Liberal party must certainly

of the Liberal party must certainly assist our advance. Switzerland, which is a sort of Britain girt by mountains instead of water, and otherwise not unlike the island ghost-walk of Liberalism, gave us 13,500 in 1890, 29,822 in 1893, and 26,468 in 1896—the latter indicating about 10 per cent, per annum increase, for candidatures were slightly less. Our for candidatures were slightly less. Our probable strength here is quite 70,000, Denmark scored 5,390 in 1884, 17,000 in 1892 and 26,000 in 1895, and should now be credited with 33,000 Socialist votes on the present suffrage basis; or 55,000 on a good one. Spain, with 5,000 in 1890, 7,000 in 1893, 15,000 in 1896, may perhaps be credited with 80,000 So-cialist votes for the whole country. The grand total, still for the ten countries only, now touches 7,516,000,

UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN.

Uncle Sam-You look red in the face. Brother Jonathan (angrily)-And so should you with shame.

U. S.—Wherefore, pray? B. J.—All Socialists should be ashamed of the doings of the Socialists

ever, should be red in the face with

contrary. B. J.-Then you are no better than

Government! The wretches, they should go to the front and fight those

by which men should fight for their fleecers?

B. J.—No: but that doesn't matter.
U. S.—Did the Turks start the war?
B. J.—No: the Greeks did.
U. S.—And did they start it to vindicate their God against the God of the

Turks?

U.S.-I should think not. It is not a U. S.—I should think not. It is not a war of one religion against another. In fact the real god of both sides is the same—the god Capital. The Greek Government needs moncy. How is it to get it? By squeezing it out of the people. The Greek Government can discount. The Greek Government can pot get any money out of the money not get any money out of the money lenders because the Government has de-faulted payments that are due. To get more money it must have more people Turkies and more property to more **program** Turkey is its nearest neighbor. It started war with Turkey to get Turkish territory that it may mortgage, and Turkish subjects, whom it may tax. That's why it went to war.

B. J .- But the Turks are heathens

B. J.-But the forks are heatness. U. S.-Wait a minute and we shall see. Now, the Turkish Government, like all governments of oppressors, sheat wants all the money it can get. Con-sequently, also, all the territory pos-sible to mortgage and all the subjects possible to tax. In so far, it is no better and no worse than the Greek Government. But the story does not Government. But the story does not end there. Turkey also is in the clutches of the financiers, and has a large debt to pay. If it allows its territory to be curtailed or its subjects to be annexed, it will have just so much less property out of which to pay its creditors. In resisting Greece, it follows-that Turkey is simply protecting the interests of its creditors.

B. J.—Yes; but— U. S.—This is a case which admits of no "buts." In view of these facis, what have we? On one side, the Greek Gov-ernment starting war to protect the financicrs, and on the other we find the Turkish Government accenting war to Turkish Government accepting war to protect the identical financiers. See? B. J.-Hem!

U. S .- You may be right that this is C. S.—You may be right that this is a war of religion, but in this case both combatants are fighting in the interest of the identical god—the god Capital. So honors are easy between them on that score.

B. J.-But did not the Greek people themselves want the war? U. S.-SOME of the Greek people, and

herein lies the good sense of the Greek Socialists. Some of the Greek people allowed themselves to be humbugged: they were made to believe that it was a war of patriotism; having no knowledge of facts, they were cheated to fight for the financers while thinking they were the managers while thinking they were fighting for the honor of Greece. The Greek Socialists, on the other hand, are nobody's fools. They can see through false pretences. To them the secret is an open one. They know that no nation's honor can be in the keeping of the cleas that faces it. They know of the class that ficeces it. They know that a nation's honor is in the hands of its class-conscious proletariat only. They know that it is a fight between tax collectors virtually. The Greek tax collectors and the Turkish tax collectors, and that the victory of either will leave things unchanged. Consequently the Greek Socialists have done right to turn their faces against a Government that is using the Greek people as cat's paws

in Athens. I may be red in the face, but that is out of rage. I'm no Social-ist, thank God! The Socialists, how-

shame. U. S.-Well, I for one am not. Why should we be. The Socialists in Athens have done nothing disgraceful, on the

b. s.—Hey! hey! What's biting you? B. J.—Why, didn't you read that they were clamoring in Athenas against the Government! The wretches, they

heathen Turks. U. S.—Now I understand you; and now you make me laugh.

B. J.—All the more shameful for you, U. S.—So you, my Christian brother, interpret Christianity to be a religion

B. J .- No; but against heathens.

U. S.-Do the Turks claim that it is a war of Allah against your God? B. J.-No: but that doesn't matter.

B. J.-No: I didn't hear that.

Such are the inmates of the "cosey homes" that capitalism has for the wealth producers everywhere.

UTAH, IS GOOD.

Among the States that some folks are considering to try the plan of "cap-turing it for Socialism," and of there "establishing Socialism" in is Utah. We earnestly recommend to these folks a careful study of the history of Utah. The history of no State outside of Utah will furnish a better light by which to discover the folly of the proposed attempt

Utah was not the first place in which the Mormon colony let itself down. Moving with Brigham Young down from his native Vermont, it set up its tents and struck them at least twice before it reached Salt Lake. The history of Utah proper begins with these campings and decampings. What

And secondly, to say that, if capitalists are destroyed, no one will be there to provide work for the workers is equivalent to have said in the Middle Ages that, if the robber barons are destroyed, no one will be there to provide transit to the wayfarer. The robber baron appropriated the highways to himself and demanded blackmail from the wayfarer for the privilege of traveling. Ditto, ditto the capitalist, Through the theft of the machinery of production, he to-day can levy blackmail on the workers for the privilege of earning a living. That privilege need not be granted to people who own it. When the workers shall have stamped out the capitalist class the working class, will itself be in possession of the needed machinery of production, and will themselves provide themselves with work

There is much more to be said on the topic; but we won't render the lesson too hard to learn to the infant brain of the "Times" by crowding too much into it at one sitting. If the "Times" gives any evidence of having learned this lesson, we shall bestow on it a second.

The Dallas, Tex., "Southern Mercury" seems to be a sort of Camera Obscura. where the picture of the present social system appears upside down. It says: "The stock men want a reward of \$10 "The stock men want a reward of \$10 per capita paid by the State for each wolf scalp. The farmers out West want irrigation by taxation, yet the official iee system and the extravagant official salaries eat up more of their produce every year than do the wolves and the drouth. The scalp of the high-flying, drouth. The scalp of the high-flying, high-salaried officials, who number one campings and decampings. What to every seven voters, are the scalps caused the last decamping and the the common people are interested in

for bread To say me 'No!'-for pity, in God's name.

Think of your loved ones dead."

And further said: "If you believe in

Send me not on from hence. For I have right to labor on earth's sod; And who forsakes the fallen but blas-

phemes, Since men believe in God."

Who made him answer then, I know not

well. A weak and timid "No." A moment seemed as if he nearly fell. Then went away speechless and with bent head.

Tired, sad, 'neath fate's dark spell.

And watching spell-bound for a space

And watching spen-bound for a space the street. I saw him pass along The stony ways, with slow and tired feet: The June sun poured on his uncovered

head

The burning darts of heat.

He dwindled down, but as in dream I

tracéd His hopeless, dreary way; With arm despised, with able strength

displaced: Tramp onward, onward, vagrant, and

unkempt

Hurt, faint with famine's waste.

Through town and hamlet thus I

Through town and namet thus i watched him go. This strong, proud beggar man; And vainly showed the stigmata of woe Till, spent at last, he begged a boon of death death.

And no one said him "No."

And with bowed head and paling for

the smart, "Forgiveness." murmured I: The age long error, hurt me like a dart, From all past years. The world's re-gret and shame

Lay heavy on my heart.

6,625,000.

The most fascinating stage of this investigation is without a doubt, the consideration of the progress made by the movement in every country. Up to this point the calculations have been made on the last General Elections, the chief pair of which took place so long ago as 1893. As there is no indication of a slump in Socialism in any region of Europe, and almost every bye-election improves on its antecedents, a considerable allowance to the good must be accorded to the party in this direction. Some portion of the growth shown by the following figures is due to increased candidatures, a fact that will be taken into account. On the other

How many men, women and children would be involved in an exodus such as -some time ago-the Kaiser invited his Socialist subjects to undertake, is found by multiplication of the last figures above by 4, the result being More than 30,000,000. Holland's Socialist population, as yet

uncounted, should be at least half a million; Norway and Swedeu, Greece, Portugal, Roumania and Bulgaria must add quite as many again; and thus one arrives at a final estimate of more than 31,000,000.

The corresponding entire population being about 240,000,000, it may be asserted that Socialism accounts for at least one in eight of the people of con-stitutional Europe. This proportion is largely increased if the voting part of electorate is alone considered. Italy, for instance, rarely more than half the electors make use of the vote. No attempt has been made at a valua-

tion of our Russian forces; the only data consisting of partial strikes.

If the final Socialist total arrived at sounds exaggerated, let it be remem-bered that far more than half the number has been verified by actual elec-tions, for the four and a half million proven Socialist voters cannot represent less than 18,000,000 people. The process of calculation has been ex-plained, and the result will probably pass unchallenged by any full method of computation.

Notic.

If you are a resident of the 14th Assembly District and receive a sample copy of THE PEOPLE, will you read it carefully and subscribe? You are invited to attend the business meeting every second and fourth Friday at 238 East 10th street. We want you to join the S. L. P.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

B. J.-Well, well!

U. S.—The wise man fights the nearest enemy. The Greek Socialists now fight the Greek Government. If the Turkish Government should take possession of Greece they will fight the Turkish Government; and all the time the wise man declines to be duped. You and all other people who are not cap-italists, interested in Greek securities and bonds are simply humbugged if you allow yourselves to be made to be-lieve that real Christianity is at stake. Jonathan, I am growing red in the face with shame at finding you could so easily be turned into an ass by the capitalist papers.

To Jewish Sections and Branches.

Wilshire's leaflet, "Why American Workingmen Should Be Socialists," has been translated into Jewish, and can now be had at \$1.25 per 1,000 or \$1.50, if seut by mail or express. Address all orders to

LABOR NEWS CO., 64 East 4th Street, New York.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

Source and Importance of the Industrial Reserve Army.

We have seen that the introduction of female and child-labor in industry is one of the most powerful means whereby the capitalists reduce the wages of workingmen. There is, however: another means, which, periodically, is just as powerful, to wit, the introduction of workingmen from neighborhoods that are backward, and whose population has slight wants, but whose labor-power has not yet been unnerved by the factory system. The development of production upon a large scale of machinery, namely, makes possible not only the employment of such untrained workmen in the place of trained ones, but also cheap and prompt transportation to the place where they are wanted. Hand in hand with the development of production goes the system of transportation; colossal production corresponds with colossal transportation not of merchandise only but of persons also. Steamships and railroads, these much-vaunted pillars of civilization, not only carry guns liquor and syphilm to barbarians, but they also bring the barbarians to us. and with them their, barbarism. The flow of agricultural laborers into the cities is becoming ever stronger; and from ever farther regions are the swarms of those drawing nearer who have less wants, are more patient, and offer less resistance. Slovacs, Swedes and Italians emigrate to Germany; Germans, Belgians, Italians emigrate to France; Slovacs, Germans, Italians Irishmen, Swedes emigrate to England Slovacs, Russians, Armenians, Sweder Italians, Irish, English and Chinese emigrate to the United States-all of them bearing down upon wages in each place. All these foreign workingmen are partly expropriated people, small farmers and producers, whom the cap-

italist system of production has ruined. driven on the street, and deprived, not only of a home, but also of a country Socialism is often charged by the Phil istines with lack of patriotism; look at these swarms of emigrants; what is it but capitalism that has expairiated these wretches, and inflicted upon then the bane of exile? Through the expropriation of the

small farmers and producers, through the importation from distant lands of large masses of labor, through the development of woman and child-labor, through the shortening of the time necessary to acquire a trade, through all these means the capitalist system all inese means the capitalist system of production is enabled to increase stupendously the quantity of labor-forces that are at its disposal. And side by side with this goes a steady in-crease in the productivity of human labor as the result of the uninterrupted progress in technical arts.

Simultaneously with these tendencies the machine steadily tends to displace workingmen, and render them superfluous. Every machine saves labor-power; unless it did that it would be useless. In every branch of industry and I c it well remembered, agricultur is to-day an industry and is identically affected-the transition from hand machine labor is accompanied gift the greatest amount of suffering to the workingmen who are affected by it. whether they be mechanics icraftsmen, or whether they handicraftsmen, or farm hands, engaged in plowing, reap-ing or picking cotton, are made super-fluous by the machine, and are thrown was this effect of machinery that the workingmen felt first. Numerous riot during the first years of this century and not infrequent occurrences.to-day attest the quantity of suffering which attest the quantity of suffering which the transition from hand to machine labor, or the introduction of improved machinery inflicts upon the working class, and the despair to which they are thereby driven. The introduction of machinery, as well as its subsequent improvement, is every time baneful to the workingmen whom it affects: true enough, under certain conditions, other workmen may gain thereby, such workworkmen may gain thereby, such work-ingmen, for instance, as may be em-ployed in the manufacture of the mabioyea in the manufacture of the mar-chine itself, but, in the first place. these happy ones are to-day always much fewer than those who suffer; and in the second place, it may well be doubted whether a consciousness of this fact. could go far to console the starving Every new machine causes either 2. much to be produced as before with fewer workmen, or, to produce a larger quantity of articles with no increase in the number of workmen. It follows therefrom that if in a country the num-ber of workmen employed does not de-crease with the development of the system of machinery, then the market must be extended in proportion to the increased productivity of these work-men. Seeing, however, that the economic development increases the pro ductivity of labor at the same time that it increases in a larger degree the quantity of disposable labor, it follows that in order to prevent enforced idleness among the workmen, the market must be extended at a much more rapid pace than the pace at which the productivity of labor is increased by the machine. Such a rapid extension of the market has, however, rarely occurred under the rule of capitalist production. It follows that enforced idleness is a permanen-phenomenon under the capitalist system of production, and is insepar-able from it. Even in the best of times, when the market suddenly undergoes a considerable extension and busines. is briskest, production is not able to furnish work to all the unemployed; during bad times, however, when busi-ness is at a standstill, their number rises to fabulous figures. In fact the unemployed constitute quite an army-the industrial reserve army as Maix the industrial reserve army, as Maix called it; it is an army of labor forces that stands ever ready, at the disposal of the capitalist; an army out of which he can draw his reserves whenever the industrial campaign grows hot. To the capitalist this reserve army is involved. After excessive work on the part of some has produced lack of work for others then the idleness of these is used as a means to keep up and even increase the excessive work of the former. And yet there are people who will deny that matters are to-day arranged at their best!

Although the size of the industrial reserve army rises and falls with the type and downs of business, neverthe-less, on the whole, it shows a steady tendency to increase. This is inevitthe able. The technical development moves on at an ever increasing pace, and steadily increases its fields of operations, while, on the other hand, the ex-tension of the markets is hemmed in by natural bounds.

natural bounds. What, then, is the full significance of lack of work? It signifies not only want and misery to the unemployed, not only intensified vassalage and exploitation to the employed: it signifies, furtherwhole working class. Whatever hardships former modes of

exploitation inflicted upon the exploited, one baon they left them: the certainty of a livelihood. The sustenance of the sorf and the slave was assured so long as the life of the master himself was assured. Only when the master per-ished was the existence of his dependents in peril. Whatever amount of misery and dearth broke out over the people under former systems of pro-duction, such visitations were never the result of production itself; they were the result of a disturbance of produc-tion brought on by failures of crou tion, brought on by failures of drouths, floods, irruptions of hostile armies, etc., etc. To-day the existence of the exploiter

and the exploited are not bound up in each other. At any moment the work-man can be thrown upon the street with wife and children, and be given over to starvation, without the exploiter, whom he has made rich, being the worse for it.

he has made rich, being the worse for it. To-day the miscry of enforced idle-ness is only in very exceptional in-stances the result of a disturbance in production through influences from without; enforced idleness among the workingmen is but a necessary result the present development of of the system of production. To-day, just the reverse happens of what happened under former systems of production. To-day, such disturbances in produc-tion rather improve the opportunities for work than otherwise; war, with all its devastating influences, has for its result an immediate increase in the demand for labor.

Under our former system of prodution on a small scale, the income of worker was in proportion to his in-dustry. Laziness rained him, and finally threw him out of work. To-day, and tolls: he brings enforced idleness upoint himself by his own toil. Among the many homely adages, which originated during the system of small production. and which capitalist large production has reversed, the following is one: "The industry of the laborer builds up his house;" likewise has the maxim, "D often upon the lips of the Philistines, that "whoever will work will find head" been upweld into a line

bread" been turned into a lic. To-day the possession of strength to labor is, to the workingman, as unreliable a shield against want and misery as property itself is to the small pro-ducer: as the spectre of BANK-RUPTCY casts its shadow across the path of the small farmer and small in-dustrialist, so does the spectre of "OUT OF WORK" darken that of the wage worker. Of all the ills that attend the present system of production, the most trying, the most aggravating, that which harrows men's souls deepest, and which pulls by the roots every instinct of conservatism, is the permanent un-certainty of a livelihood. This eternal uncertainty of one's own condition undermines one's iope in the certainty of life, and all his interest in its prese; vation.

Excessive work, lack of work, the dissolution of the family-these are the gifts which the capitalist system of production carries to the projetariat at the same time that it causes that class to swell from day to day, and its condition to spread perceptibly, more and more, over the whole population.

LETTER BOX.

Offhand Answers to Inquirers.

E. A. Buckland, Organizer, American ection, Holyoke, So. Hadley Falls, Section. Mass.-The letters referred to were ad-

MAY DAY'

Celebrated on the Streets of Minneapolis, Mian.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 7 .the 1st instant, at the hour when the great stores along Nicollet were pouring out their streams of humanity preparatory to closing, a crowd of three or four hundred men were massed around a delivery wagon on Bridge Square. The occasion was the observance of the first day of May by the Socialists of Minneapolis. As the lights in the great hives of industry grew less, three rousing cheers went up from the throng about the wagon for "The co-operative commonwealth and the liberty of labor."

The crowd was composed chiefly of laboring men in their every day garb. Oddly enough there were shocmakers wearing miserable shoes, tailors dressed in ill-fitting ready-made clothes, hatters in dirty, cast-off hats, and carpenters and bricklayers without homes.

For an hour and a half these men stood listening to an exposition of Socialistic doctrine. The speakers were trying to make them comprehend the revolution which has brought great Socialist production. What they were seeking was Socialist distribution.

The great throngs surging along the sidewalks paid no attention to the little group which was being harangued. They were interested in the beautiful things which the storel:eepers had to sell. There could be nothing attractive about a lot of wretched men who had nothing to sell but labor.

The chairman of the meeting, W. B. Hammond, delivered a revolutionary address. He spoke of the necessity of international unity of the wage-working classes for the purpose of abolishing the wage system and establishing a co-operative commonwealth.

Herbert T. Shaw spoke of the oppression and misery the workingmen are subjected to under the present industrial system.

A. H. Lee found the frightful indus trial depression of the end of the cen-tury to be the result of the modern system of production. He thought the wage-earner got but a small share of what he actually produced. Since land and machinery are in the hands of private individuals and corporations, who can dictate terms of employment. there is small chance for the man with nothing but his labor to sell. He ad-vised the workingmen to secure relief through the introduction of the collecve ownership of land and machinery. Thomas Lucas closed the meeting in a characteristic effort.

The following resolutions were the May day offering of the Minneapolis Socialists

WHEREAS, The exploitation of the wage-working class is the result of the private ownership of the land and the means of production and distribution; and

WHEREAS. The private ownership of the tools of production has divided society into two separate classes, the capitalist and the wage-working class, with conflicting and diametrically opposite interests; and

WHEREAS. The emancipation of the wage-working class can be accom-plished only by a total abolition of class rule and class distinctions, through the collective ownerships and operation of the means of production and distribu-

tion; and WHERAS. The interests of the wage-working class of all countries are identical he it

RESOLVED. That we, the workingmen and workingwomen of Minnemen and workingwomen of Minne-apolis, assembled here to-night, send greetings to our comrades in other parts of the world, and piedge ourselves to join hands with them in their deter-mination to abolish the wage system and to establish the Socialist Common-

ealth, and be it further RESOLVED, That we protest against international conspiracies of the capitalist class to array nation against nation, and pledge our support to Socialist Labor party and to the inter-national Socialist army of the wage-workers in their endeavor to obtain political power and establish universal peace forever.

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS.

That Demonstrate Socialist Theory and Capitalism's Bankruptcy. POLK, Pa., May 10 .- What futility

this denial or this ignoring the teachings of Socialism; what blindness and self-deception, this confounding the Socialist individual, the Socialist organization, their defects or personalities with the truth they attempt to convey and the consequent events they are striving to prepare for. We all know that is is a herculean task (for men through moral influence, an impossible one) to change social forms, habits and usages; yet the economic development. as old as the race, as strong as the various and combined forces of all mankind, and as enduring as any conception of the future of the human race can be, is relentlessly changing human relations to-day as never before; and he who, having eyes, sees not, and, having ears, hears not, will have much to be surprised at.

Picking at random a daily paper, the Pittsburg "Post," of April 30, 1897, for example, we can dissect it, finding among other things of import to the subject, the following, although we all know that the press is a prostitute to capitalism, yet enough unwittingly leaks out to clinch each and every Socialist assertion with daily examples proving such assertions. We read: 'Maryland Steel Company at Sparrows' Point will resume operations in full next Monday after an idleness of three years. The works will furnish employment to over 2,000 men." Again: "Manulacturers of pig-iron in the valleys have given up the fight for a scale of the Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania trade. * * * The change is due to the construction of the new Duquesne furnaces of the Carnegie' Steel Company, which precludes competition from the smaller concerns." It has been pretty well advertised that Carnegie leased the Sparrows' Point concern to shut it down and avoid its competition. He evidently does not now need to lease it, not fearing its competition. The "construction" of the new Duquesne furnaces "preclude competition from he smaller concerns." If the Sparrows' Point mill can hold its own with the "smaller concerns," or if Mr. Carnegie still controls it, the "works" MAY "furnish employment to over 2,009 men" until further improvements in machinery makes a less number sufficient otherwise the "employment furnished" is not so certain.

Then comes a big heading, "Material Cut in Wages; Notice of a Sweeping Reduction Posted in a Westinghouse Coneern,", which, on further reading, shows that 20 per cent, is to be lopped off and is regarded by the men and public as a sign of more to come; which men during 1896 (Cleveland's reign) worked full time, making for their benefactors (?) according to the "annual report of the president, George Westinghouse, Jr., a clear profit of \$2,500,000 on a business of less than \$6,000,009. Since December 1, 1896, have worked little more than one-half time, and since April 1, 1897 (O. Heaven! under prosperity's reign) eight hours a day, four days each week," and no tariff on air brakes either. Again: "The manufacturers of caves troughs and conductor pipe held a special meeting" and found out "that there were still a number of manufacurers who were not members, who cut the prices to such an extent as to interfere with the profits of the trade," and heard "the reports of conditions, which

when the very encouraging." When the Socialist says that under capitalism, and until its end, small concerns MUST go, wages MUST go lower, the standard of living MUST dilower, the standard of living MUS1 di-minish, immorality, crime, degrada-tion, corruption, prostitution, suicide, mudder, war and all signs of a diseased society MUST abound and increase, your daily events stand to give evidence of the truth of the statement. When the Sociality says that conitalism has no

making a request favoring a certain legislation." What rot! When he can buy his legislation he may then think about what legislation he wants. For instance: "Dover, Del., April 29.—A sen-sation was created to-day by the action of the House of Representatives in ap-pointing a committee to investigate the charge recently made that certain members of the body had attempted to extort money from persons applying for legislation as the price of their favor-able votes.", Setting a thief to catch a able votes." Setting a thief to catch a thief is old. On a par with this sort of protecting labor's rights by organizing is this: "Chleago, April 27.—It is rep-resented that several of the railway labor organizations are to combine in order to press before Congress the passage of the pooling bill." As a suggestion, they might press be-

fore their benighted noses the following passage: "Winsted, Conn., April 29, -All the conductors, engineers, brake-men and switchmen on the Philadelphia, Reading and New England rail-roads were notified to-day of a 16 per cent, reduction. Already many of the engineers and switchmen are working on short time." Or this: "The far-sec-ing members of railroad organizations of the country are beginning to all over the country are beginning to realize that there is an important meaning back of the experiment of long runs with freight and passenger locomotives which many roads are now making; big roads have actually demonstrated that a locomotive can be run 250 miles without changing the fires or breaking couplings or hose connections. This, it

couplings or hose connections. This, it is feared, will greatly affect the present wage scales," etc., etc. Here is an inside glimpse, showing the "strength" of this union: "Jennette, Pa., April 27.—The Chambers, McKee Gas Works here were shut down for two hours to-day by President Sinters Dama of the Window Chew Waster?" Burns, of the Window Glass Workers Union, on account of the dispute between two factions of that organiza-tion." But other people have their trials also: "Eric, Pa., April 29.—A delegation of exiled Poles called on Mayor Saltzman to-day and asked him to assist them in preventing Hanna & General beinging from Ashralalla over from bringing from Ashtabula over 100 Finns to work on the ore docks and take the places of the Eric ore hand-ters. The Finns are here, but a con-flict was avoided." This is rough after Hanna had his man elected, too! employ less labor, and to overcome competition from smaller concerns on one hand, and to enable one to ge on less wages. Now comes two lodge on less more illustrations:

The Lake Shore will in five years be fully repaid for all the outlay the com-pany has made in the last five years in cutting down grades and straightening curves, as one locomotive, so light are the grades, will haul ten to fifteen more from Chicago to Buffalo than a loc emotive of the same capacity could have in 1892."

The business man also has his howl "Allegations (by real estate mea) that trust companies go beyond their cor-

trust companies go beyond their cor-porate rights" in handling real estate. "Chairman Dingley says that the ob-ject of his tariff bill is to place this country on the basis of American wages rather than European, and equalize the difference in wages between labor here and abroad." Mr. Diagley knows full well that the total average cost of manufactured articles is not half the aver-age duties laid down in his tariff bill For the last eight months have sea \$174,000,000 manufactured article abroad, nearly one-fourth the value of abroad, nearly one-fourth the value of out total foreign exports; what ab-surdity to say the woolen duties, aver-aging 100 per cent., or dollar duty for dollar of cost of the produced article, "the same the same the same "the are needed to cover what he calls "the difference in wages." All true enough, Mr. "Post." but this is one reason for he wage-worker to vote for either free trade or free silver, and that is what you are paid to talk for.

In a long editorial howl, raised ap-parently for the leather manufacturers after free hides, the "Post" says: "As the vote of the Western Senators the vote of the Western Senators (ranch owners and packers) are wanted to pass the Dingley bill, they may suc-ceed in having hide taxed. It is the avowed aim of the Dingley bill to ad-vance the price of the clothing of men, women and children, of carpets and blankets, and of boots and shoes; but reide from this while we do not hear aside from this, while we do not of wages advancing, we have daily re-port of reductions. This is no time to port of reductions. This is no time to make more costly the food, shelter and slothing of the wage carners." By the

Republican party. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, the "distinguished" economist, says that, with proper "economy," instead of a deficit of \$40,000,000 we should have, with proper management, a surplus of \$400,000,000, * * * The treasury of Pennsylvania is empty to-day, and new schemes of taxation are being intched Pennsylvania is empty to-day, and new schemes of taxation are being fratched in Harrisburg. * * Ten years ag3 the Pittsburg appropriations called for \$3,372,000; this year \$5,250,000 is called for on top of a recent bond issue of \$6,250,000. The per capita expenditure increased from \$14.43 to \$18.25. The first period was when times were boom-ing. The second and increased per capita comes at a time when we are in ing. The second and increased per capita comes at a time when we are in capita comes at a time when we are in the depths of adverse business con-ditions." etc., etc. In clear contrast to this, re-read what Herr Bebel says in the Reichtag calling attention to the truth of the Socialist' accusations against Dr. Peters and others, as evi-denced by the actions of that body towards Peters. Now, business men and other enp-italists, large and small, and would be'n, you know that your capital was plun-dered from the only place from which it could come, the producer, the worker, to could come, the producer to tay you It could come, the producer, the worker, Now, as he has nothing to tax, you must bear the brunt of your brother capitalist's taxings: if you can recuper-ate faster than he can squeeze, good and well, but if otherwise, brother work ate faster than he can squeeze, good and well: but if otherwise, hardly so well. As your larger brother's capacity for absorbing and defending is larger than yours, his prowess to TAKE compared with yours to KEEP is not to be spoken of. Whom shall he take from after you are squeezed dry? But for us who are robbed of all that we can spare, and yet be able to do his gracious work, we care nothing for your extermination: only glad to see you come among us on brotnerly terms and see the end drawing nearer thereby, To note all the suicides, acts of imnorality, legislation, corruption and social contrasts which fill the main part of a daily paper would leave noth-ing. Such papers are evidence of the correctness of our position. O. N. E. LACKALL.

A FABLE

Of the Bees and the Drones that May or May not be an Idle Tale.

It was not of aye in the Beehive, as it is to-day. The yearly Slaughter of the Drones, that now bestrews the ground with the corpses of the Idle, was a thing not known. But ofttimes arose in the minds of the Honey-gatherers a rebellious thought against their work-shunning companions, and many a hot and threatening invective was hurled at them. Albeit, however, the bees were too busy folk to engage in lengthy argument with those who were idle and accomplished naught, while these again possessed the wisdom of cunning and praised their zealous kin, while leisurly devouring the fruit of their labor.

Every year, however, when the time came to install a new Queen upon the throne, those of the bees who took the fate of the State most to heart, wandered after working hours anxiously from comb to comb, putting urging and serious questions to the aspirants for Governmental Power: for they were in earch of One who would not press them too hard with arduous labor and would divide the task of production and the enjoyment of consumption more evenly than had hitherto been done. Thus they robbed themselves of the sweet rest of mind and sleep of body which they so much required, and with sumrise again went about their daily duties; worn out, but happy in the con-sciousness of having attempted to better the conditions of their kind,

mayhap for generations to come. In the meanwhile, the Drones had enjoyed their ill-deserved slumber, and now, for their, part, betook themselves to the combs, purporting to choose a Queen after their own liking: And having decided upon one, they poured the subtle poison of flattery into her ear, apparently urging her acquiescence to the demands of the Bees; but as little wisdom of State and courtesy of behavior could be expected from the Bees, who had lost all finesse of thought in the monotony of their labor, the drones advised the Queen to always consult them in all important matters state: promising to employ their leisure hours in serious consideration of such subjects and to reward the for her confidence, by dancing attendance upon her in royal style.

And so it came to pass, that though And so it came to pass, that though the demands of the Laborers were heeded at Eve, after toiling hours, the Queen invariably succumbed during the day to the expostulations of the drones; thus the laws made at Sunset were un-made at Noon; or, to be more correct, the Bees made the Laws and the Drones the Bees made the Laws and the Drones

the amendments. And so the Bees became victims to that cowed indignation and suppressed wrath that worketh ill like volcanic fire, while the Drones had grown tr umphantly carcless, heeding naught but the voice of their own greed.

So it happened, that once upon a day, when a new Queen was to be chosen, the Wronged Bees refused to go about their duties, but courteously invited the frones to match arguments with them and to decide for themselves on which side the right lay. A spokesman was elected, and lot he presented such forcible arguments in favor of the bees and retold such startling facts setting forth their sad lot, that the Drones were at a loss to answer. So they began to guffaw lowdly, drowning the plea of, the Bees with their laughter and such veries as: "Ob ve foois! Ob what cries as: "Oh, ye fools! Oh, what ignorance!"

When the noise had subsided, one Bee when the holse had subsided, one becomes the ped forth, and planting herself squarely before the distinguished sneerers, said: "If all my comrades were as I, your laughter would soon be hushed. There are but few of you, while we count ten times your number. Were it our will to use force, you would soon he on your knees, plending for mercy; or were we to cease working, you would ere long be starved."

Thereupon anxious murmuring arose on both sides, and one Drone, made im-pertinent by voluptiousness, exclaimed: "The more shame for you, if this be the "The more shame for you, it this be the Truth! Though, verily, it is as brazen a lie as your other arguments. But were it so, showeth it not the inferior-ity of your cowardly nature to submit though being the stronger? If the statement be false, ye are linrs; if it be true, contemptible cowards!" Ere be had time to gather the praise

Invaluable. It places in his hands a powerful weapon with which to curb and subject the army of the employed.

iressed M. Kurin street. Holyoke, who is organizer of the street, Holyoke, who is organizer of the German Section. Kindly inquire. As the Holyoke delegate to the National Convention represented both Sections, and his report was made to both, the letters are likewise meant for both.

Jos. Marek, and other financial secretaries, New Haven, Conn,-The finan-cial report could not be published for is being taken up with the discussion on the proposition to place the Jewish paper in the same category with THE PEOPLE and the "Vorwaerts." All such reports will have to wait till the discussion ends.

H., Philadelphia .-- It is certainly unadvisable to join the Ruskin or any such colony. In such places one can only "make his experience."

D. Sobel, Rockland, Mc.-Starrett's work has been received and appreci-ated. Shall communicate with him.

J. R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa .- Please don't again write with a pencil, especially not on yellow paper. Others please take notice of the request.

French Socialist Paper.

The New York French Branch has received almost the requisite number of received almost the requisite hunder of signatures on the few lists that have to far been returned. The greater portion of the lists are still outstanding, and with these in we will have more than the number required to safely launch

Those 'holding lists are once more earnestly requested to return them, whether they contain signatures or not, in order that we may issue the paper as soon as possible, and that every subscriber may receive the first number. Comrades and sympathizers are filso appealed to, to make donations of money.

Address all communications, etc., to A. LECTOQUART. 81 McDougal street, N. Y.

Small Farmer.

(Continued from Page 1.)

The property that gives freedom is essentially different from that which beguiles the holder with the false hope of freedom Small property, such as the middle class holds, can give no freedom: consequently, all that the middle class accomplishes by aiding the system of private property in capital is to pull the rope tighter around their own necks. To escape this the small holder must have knowledge enough to tear necks finself loose from his class interests. As soon as he does this his political activity will cease to be with his class and will be turned over to the Socialist movement of the wage slaves. To "catch the farmer" he must be tutored on strict scientific principles—if by "catching" him one means to emancipate him.

The S. L. P. does not care to "catch" the oppresses. What it does is to en-lighten them so that they may not allow the scheming capitalist class to "catch" them. As we consider our cor-respondent to be carnestly engaged in our just cause, we would warn him against the use of loose phrases; they can only serve to confuse.

Brooklyn Speakers: Ahov!

A meeting of the Brooklyn Speakers' Club will be held on Sunday morning. 11 a.m., Labor Lyceum, 955 Willoughby avenue. Important business

L. A. HICKEY, Sec.

To complete a file.

A reader of THE PEOPLE wishes No. 3 of Volume VI. to complete a file. Will exchange for any other issue of that volume. Send it to THE PEOPLE, 184 William street.

your daily events stand to give evidence of the truth of the statement. When the Socialist says that capitalism has no power to check even the symptoms, that tariff, free trade, public or private cconomy, moral rectitude, free silver, prohibition or "pure and simple" trade unions are totally impotent to check in the slightest the cause or the symptoms, your daily events again stand forth to prove his utterance. Another heading informs us that "Hayes is After Coal Miners; Secretary-Treasurer of the Knights of Labor Seeking Converts to Establish a New Order; Diggers Will be Asked to Break Away from Their Organization." Mr. D. Ratchford, national president of the United Mine Workers, says: "As far as his (Hayes') organization is concerned, it is of no practical benefit to the miners' etc. Right enough, Ratchford, but incomplete. You should add the united mine workers to the statement also. Referring to the Mining Com-mittee's investigation, the "Post" says: "Never in the history of Western Penn-sylvania have the condition of the miners and the prospects of the oper-ators (not mine work of the commission hus far the work of the commission hus hear in the mine sails actory to all and the condition of the optimised of the second se most exhaustive and thorough treatise most exhaustive and thorough treatise on one of the most important of eco-nomic questions: it is conceded on all sides they cannot nor will make an effort to regulate the laws of supply and demand; with one or two excep-tions, all the witnesses claimed that there was overproduction; there are more men about the mines than are re-quired for the output. "It has been shown that there is a large number of undesirable citizens of foreign birth, and who are not naturalized, infesting the mines." the mines

'Mr. Warner, secretary of the United Miner Workers, said yesterday that he intended to enlist a number of the operators in framing suggestions and

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

Ere he had time to gather the praise that his kind was about to bestow upon him, the Bees rose in their might and a few minutes later the corpses of the drones covered the bottom of the hive: and ever after they chose Queens after their own liking. Maychance this fable be but an idle

tale; maychance, however, it containeth a warning for the Drones and a lesson for the Bees of aftertimes. WALTHER M. OESTERREICHER.

Socialist Weekly and Monthly Publications.

ENGLISH. THE PEOPLE, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. \$1 per year. The New Charter, 35 Turk street, San Francisco, Cal. \$1 per year. The Syracuse Socialist.— The Rochester Socialist (Monthly). 25 cents per year. The Beacon. Johnston, R. I. (Fort-nightly). 50 cents per year. GERMAN. Vorwärts, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. \$1.50 per year. Cleveland Volksfreund, 237 Clair street, Cleveland, Ohio. \$2 per year. DANISH-NORWEGIAN. Arbeideren, 6835 Marshfield avenue. Chicago, II. \$1 per year. SWEDISH. Arbetaren, 35 and 37 Frankfort street. New York, N. Y. \$1 per year. ITALIAN. 11 Proletario, 1221 Penn avenue, Pitts-burgh De St. Dav year. ENGLISH Il Proletario, 1221 Penn avenue, Pitts-burgh, Pa. \$1 per year. POLISH. Sila, 1146 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y. \$1 per year. JEWISH. JEWISH. Arbeiterzeitung, 9 Rutgers street, New York, N. Y. \$1 per year. HUNGARIAN. Nepszava, 236 East 4th street, New York, N. Y. \$1 per year. ENGLISH AND GERMAN. The Truth, 514 West 3d street, Daven-port, Iowa, \$1 per year.

WITTE JEOLISEAN UNDAY MAY 16, 1897.

.. \$988.40

PARTY NEWS.

Activity of Militant Socialists East, West, North and South.

National Executive Committee.

At the meeting held May 11th Com-rade Matchetl was elected to the chair. The financial report shows receipts, \$44.10; expenditures, \$55.94; deficit. \$21.84. Sections New York, Kings County and Northfield surrender their charters and jointly apply for a new County and Northfield surrender their charters and jointly apply for a new charter as the Section of Greater New York. 'Platon Brounoff has set to music the "Arm and Hammer" song. He offers, the copyright to the party on condition that the proceeds of the sales go to THE DAILY PEOPLE Fund. The offer is accented with thanks. The go to THE DALL FOOD A when the second offer is accepted with thanks. The nominations to fill the vacancy on the National Executive Committee are re-ported closed and the secretary is in-structed to refer them to the Sections for a vote, said vote to close on June 12th.

12th. Charters were granted to new Sec-tions in Barre. Vt.; Shamokin. Pa.; Ex-celsior, Pa.; Mount Carmel, Pa. The Committee on Municipal Pro-gram submitted its report, and action was laid over-suntil next meeting.

L. A. MALKIEL, Rec. Sec.

Connecticut.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn.-The at-tention of Comrades and friends of the cause, as well as of opponents to So-cialism, is hereby called to a free lec-ture meeting, to be held unler the auspices of Section South Norwalk, S. L. P., at Germania Hall, Washington Street Bridge, on Sunday, May 23d, at

3 p. m. James Allman, of New York, is to be the speaker. All are welcome. EMIL SINGWALD, Organizer.

Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 6.-At the last regular meeting of Section Minneapolis the vote on the "Abend-blatt" and "Arbeiterzeitung" was 24 ayes and none against, some not voting. All of the Jewish members voted in the affirmative, and we have a large mem-bership of Jews. HERBERT T. SHAW.

To the Assembly Districts and Branches of Section New York, S. L. P.

The last meeting of the Greater New York Convention having adopted the mode of representation according to the plan as submitted by the 18th Assembly District, the assembly districts and branches are therefore requested to elect delegates to the first meeting of the Greater New York Section, which takes place on Saturday, May 22, at 64 E. 4th street. The mode of representa-tion will be one delegate for every party organization, and one additional delegate for the Greater New York Section, which party organization, and one additional delegate for every 20 members in good standing according to the semi-annual report ending December, 1896. It is necessary for the districts and branches to furnish their trees certified credentials. L. ABELSON, Vork S. to furnish their delegates with properly

Organizer, Sec. New York S. L. P.

New York.

BROOKLYN .- Members of Branch 1 (American) are requested to attend the next meeting, Monday, June 4, at Jack-son Hall, 515 Fulton street.

Prog. Clothing Cutters & Trimmers. The regular meeting of the above union was held on Thursday, May 6th. One candidate was proposed and one

The report of the Executive Board was concurred in, the committee from the G. E. B. stated that one of our mem-bers appeared at the board meeting in regard to some local matter and the board was of the enjinion that the L. A regard to some local matter and the board was of the opinion that the L. A. should take this matter in hand first, the G. E. B. will give us all the neces-sary aid; it was decided to appoint a committee of two to sift this to the bottom. Arrangements for this Satur-day, May 15th, anniversary mass meet-ing are all made; circulars both in the English and German languages will be distributed among the men in the trade. The chairman, William N. Ray, will make the opening remarks. The sec-retary will read the minutes of the day of our secession from the U. G. W. of of our secession from the U. G. W. of A. (one year ago this Saturday), and A. (one year ago this Saturday), and the following speakers will address the audience: H. Ehrenpreis (lately from the west); J. Samuels, J. Gilliar, Partick Murphy, L. Schwartz (of the Tailors' Progressive Union); and others. The meeting will continue, if possible, until 6 p. m., so as to give those an 'oppor-tionity to the present who work till 3 tunity to be present who work till 3 All those desirous of knowing how the Progressive Clothing Cutters and Trimmers' Union came into existence are invited to attend.



Total.....

Piedgers will please keep in mind the dates on which their payments fail due, as per printed list, and remit promptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal prompt-

cisions of the convention; again a re-

custons of the convention; again a re-fusal followed; to prevent a split in the Jewish movement the delegates agreed to an Arbitration Committee. That committee handled the whole question in a very unsatisfactory and partisan way, and its decision corresponds almost word for word with the propo-sition brought now to a general vote by the Executive Committee. That decision caused such a dissatisfaction among the Jewish Comrades that it resulted in one general outery: Let us sunta in one general onces, i.e. the regulate our press business ourselves; the Comrades of other 'nationalities cannot understand what is going on among us. That opinion was expressed on the National Convention by the proposition to leave the Jewish press the hands of the Jewish Sections. The proposition was brought in by Section New York and was favored almost by New York and was havored almost by all the lewish Sections in the country. But some delegates of Section New York by mere sophistry induced the delegates to accept instead of the prop-osition of their own Section the greatest nonsense that could be: To kave the Lowish Converse to the lewish Converdes as Jowish press to the Jewish Comrades as private persons. The Jewish Comrades as private persons. The Jewish Contrades, however, were ready to accept any-thing to get rid of the Arbitration Com-mittee dealing the persons. mittee's decision, but, alas-the cat came back-in the form of a proposition to a general vole by the Executive Commit-tee. But let me finish. After the Na-tional Convention was over, again the Comrades tried to have peace with the A. P. A. The heart of that association softened, and many new members were admitted, but as soon as the old mem-bers of the A. P. A. found out that the dissatisfied Comrades have a majority in the organization, and are able to make a change-they began to use diffcrent tricks to make that majority powerless. After having tried for a long time to harmonize with the A. P long time to harmonize with the A. P. A., the Jewish Comrades came to the conclusion that it is time to take a de-cisive step. A convention of all Jewish press clubs was called (the Sections having no right to mingle with the Jewish press-organized press clubs, where only members of the party were admitted; usually Sections and press clubs had the same membership). That convention of press clubs, alias Secconvention of press clubs, alias Sec-tions, where the majority of Jewish Comrades were represented, decided to issue a daily Jewish paper, "The Vorwirts," which was to be managed and now is managed by the representatives of the Jewish press clubs. When the A. P. A. saw that the play was finished, and they have to stand the competition of a paper which is not only edited by the best Jewish Socialist writers, but is supported by the enthusiasm of the supported by the enthusiasm of the Jewish Comrades-then, to save them selves they proposed the Executive Committee to accept the "Arbeiter Zeitung" and "Abendblatt" as official

Zettung and "Abendolatt as official organs of the party. The Fublishing Association is ready to submit itself to the Executive Committee but not to the Jewish Sections. Why? Because they know that the Executive Committee have the same judgment about the edi-torial management of a lewish paper torial management of a Jewish paper as the Jewish Comrades have, and therefore everything will be left unchanged, but they know that under the management of the Jewish Sections the editorials and business management would have been changed at once. The Would have been changed at once. The A. P. A. pretends that it is more demo-cratic to be managed by the whole party and gives as example the German "Volkszeitung" and "Yorwärts." I doubt that the German Comrades would

Of the above cited facts the National Executive Committee must have been aware. Now, I ask you, Comrades, why did they not step in before now? Why did they not do something to prevent did they not do something to prevent the mischief, if mischief there be, be-fore it was too late? Why did they all along, indirectly to be sure, shield and protect the A, Z. P. A. against an over-whelming majority of Jewish Com-rades? Why did they allow that dis-graceful attempt on the part of a few busy-bodies to oust from the party, as if they were ring-leaders, nine men for if they were ring-leaders, nine men for the alleged sins of some fifty Comrades, all for the purpose of discrediting the "opposition" in the eyes of the other embers of the party? The next thing to be considered is the

THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE. 184 William St., N. Y.

following:

The National Executive Committee desire to bring about harmony in our ranks. Common sense would have suggested, as a preliminary step, that they collect in as unbiased a manner as possible all the evidence available in as possible all the evidence available in order to get at the truth with regard to the obstacles in the way of that very harmony which it is their intention to re-establish. Had they but taken a poll, they would soon have discovered that at least 80 per cent, of the Jewish-speaking members of the party are uncompromisingly opposed to any method of dealing with the management of our press other than the one adopted for the publication of the Jewish "Vorwaert:

In conclusion, let me tell you, Com-rades, that if we, the so-called "leaders" of the opposition, can by a vote of the party members of our race, who know us best, be shown to have deserved any us best, be shown to have deserved any of the insults heaped upon us by all that has, in a veiled manner, appeared in THE PEOPLE, we are ready to re-tire into private life without a murmur, M. WINCHEVSKY.

Comrades—The main argument of those Comrades who oppose the prop-osition of the National Executive Committee is that its members do understand the Jewish language. and are therefore incapable [of controlling a Jewish press. It appears to me very strange that the last Jewish Convention applied to the same Na-tional Executive Committee to investi-gate and settle the differences existing between the Jewish Commindes on the between the Jewish Comrades on the press, solemnly pledged itself the decision, and asked the Na-Jewish tional Executive Committee to appoint the Comrades De Leon, Sanial, Vogt, Jonas and Schlueter as a board of ar-Jonas and schueter as a hoard of ar-bitration, none of whom understands Jewish. No one doubted that these Conrades would render an intelligent decision, although, not being in the position to read the articles in the Jewish papers. It was well understood that if the contents of the "Abendthat if the contents of the "Abend-blatt" of the "Emeth" then in exist-ence, are to be translated to them in

English, they could judge whether these were Socialistic or not, The convention, expecting the said arbitration committee to decide that the "Abendblatt" should be given away to the "Volk" (PEOPLE), thereupon elected a press committee of five to have charge over the editorial department of the paper; four of those five could NOT READ JEWISH-Dr. Ingerman, Willenkin, Bamma and Alexander Jonas. It is therefore evident that their peculiar objection against the prop-osition of the National Executive Committee that the members of the National Executive Committee do not understand Jewish is only a new in-vention of the leaders of the opposition to stir up the Jewish Comrades against the proposition, which, if adopted, means to take away the ground from beneath the so-called "generals," who insist upon remaining such. Comrade Euteen, in his argument against the proposition, proceeds to characterize the "old-fashioned" Jew, and concludes that "the members of the, National Executive Committee, be they even very successful educators amongst the English and Germans, cannot educate Jews of the "old style." To this I wish to answer: If Comrade Euteen has read the call of the National Executive Committee carefully he ought to know that nothing proposed by the National Executive Committee by the National Executive Committee implies that the editors it is to vote for are not to be Jews. If the argument of Comrade Euteen means anything, it means that the National Executive Committee might appoint an Irish Conirade, Pat. Murphy, or the Italian. Bern. Verro, as editors of the "Abend-blatt." But the National Executive Committee is not insane. It will surely appoint only Jews who know all about Jews. The Comrade should also know that over and above anything peculi-arly Jewish in manner, there is the es-sential point of Socialism and party sential point of Socialism and party tactics, which cannot be different for the Jews than for Germans. Two and the Jews than for Germans. Two and two in Yiddish and in Choktow must be the same. Comrade Goldberg claims that the great mr jorny of the Jewish-speaking Socialists do read and under-stand the "Volkszeitung" and THE PEOPLE. Consequently, they have the ability and right of judging as to the contents of these papers. Granted there still remains a great number who either do not read and understand the "Volkszeitung" or THE PEOPLE, yet they have a voice in the election of the editors. I, for instance, do not read editors. I, for instance, do not read German; yet I know Comrade Vogt to be a good Socialist by reading his writing translated into English or

Jewish. Besides, there are many Amer-Jewish. Besides, there are many Amer-ican and Jewish Comrades in our party who do not understand a word of Ger-man; some members of the National Executive Committee are in the same position; still they are entitled to vote on the German editor. Why then should the English and the German-speaking Comrades be deprived of hav-ing something to say on a Socialist organ which is published in the Jewish organ which is published in the Jewish dialect, not for the purpose of ad-vancing the interest of Judaism or Jewvancing the interest of Judaism of Jew-ish literature, but to propagate the principles of Socialism, which, if prop-agated falsely, be it in Jewish or in French, is harmful to the party in gen-eral and not to the Jewish Socialists alone. If the Jewish press be controlled by the Jewish Sections it runs the risk by the Jewish Sections it runs the risk of falling into the hands of the party's enemies. The "Emeth," which was published by the Jewish Section of Boston, and the so-called "Vorwaerts," which is published by the "masses" or the "people" in New York, are the best proof to that. proof to that. The idea of certain branches of the

party controlling a party paper is dan-gerous. Anarchists or other enemies of the party may capture one branch or district, but cannot capture the whole party. The control by the National Excentive Committee is a guarantee that the paper will be run on our party lines. Comrade Euteen says that to adopt the "Abendblatt" means to de-clare the "Vorwaerts," the opposition paper and its supporters, as enemies of

paper and its supporters, as enemies of the party. Exactly so, my dear Comrade. Mr. Miller, who is being considered by the "oppositionists" as the "Bismark of Hester street," and voted against the party, stated at a meeting of party members that the Comrades will regret for having voted for a candidate of the S. L. P., that the National Executive Committee is a fraud, and should be impeached.

He wrote Populistic, Anarchistic and The wrote Populatic, Anarchistic and "pure and simple" articles against the party in our "scientific" magazine, the "Zukunft," which is controlled by the "masses" and edited by Cahan. Lately he has induced the Children Jacket Makers' Union to withdraw from the United Hebrew Trades and to combine again with the fakirs, who have ruined that union, and whom the United Hebrew Trades succeeded in driving out from there. Mr. Winchevsky, being editor of the Anarchistic sheet, the published by the Jewish Sec-Emeth. tion of Boston, wrote an article against a daily PEOPLE, and stated that it is enough for THE PEOPLE to FAKE once a week, and not FAKE seven times a week. That case was brought before the last Jewish Convertion (25). The committee to which that was re-The committee to which that was referred found him guilty. After they have reported this to the last session After they of the convention, the chairman, a follower of Winchevsky, closed the con-vention in a hurry to avoid action on the report. This same Winchevsky has always been an Anarchist, and put the mask of Social Democracy on when he came over to this country. He has always and ever attacked the party, its tactics and representatives, and he is now disturbing the party in the in-tcrest of Anarchism under the guise of "reform." It is a matter of fact that It is a matter of fact that since the establishment of the "Vor-waerts," the Anarchistic movement, which was killed by us, has again revived: it now advertises its meetings in the "Vorwarts," this fiew opposition paper: the latest advertisement of these Jewish Anarchists in the "Vorwarts" is of a lecture on the subject: "Impossi-bility of Social Democracy" !!! Mr. Cahan holds queer language. He

"commiserates the condition. of the workingmen," and at the same time he calls them "illiterate rogues." As editor

calls them "initerate rogues. As earlor of the "Zukunft" he published articles against the party. ... Another one of the staff of the "Vor-waerts" which is to supply the Jewish workingmen with "good" Socialist. Mr. Gordin, has never been a Socialist. When a committee of the Jewish When a committee of the Jewish Chorus Union once called on him and asked him for their compensation for services rendered, his reply was that for a committee of a labor union he has but Another one has congratulated a Jew-ish capitalistic sheet on creeting a new

press machine. These are the elements who want to These are the elements who want to revolutionize the S. L. P., its tactics, and also its PRINCIPLES. Their motives correspond exactly with those of their friends, the English and Ger-

man-speaking labor fakirs. In conclusion, I wish to state that I am first of all a member of the S. L. P., am first of all a member of the S. L. P., and it is only as such that I belong to the Arbeiter Zeitung Publishing As-coclation, which publishes a Socialist paper in the Jewish dialect. a paper that we have kept a strict and loyal party organ. We have no reasons to eccence the control of the party Let escape the control of the party. Let those who want to have a centralized and solid party vote for the proposition of the National Executive Committee. M. HARKOW. Brooklyn, N. Y.

arbitrate, none of them will be guided personal inclinations or predilections. There is no other plan to be suggested in this matter by either side than to give the matter over to the Na-tional Executive Committee, and what-ever the decision of the committee will be, no matter what they will dictate to us, you may be sure that it will be best for Socialism in America. Both sides for Socialism in America. Both sides have to be patient, let us prepare our-selves to accept the decision as good Social Democrats." And yet the first one to kick was Comrade Cahan him-self. You will therefore understand how much reliance can be placed on some of the Jewish leaders. They are only willing to be good Socialists when they can have it their own way. Otherthey can have it their own way. Other-wise they are ready to combine with any other element when they think it will serve their aims. Isn't it a fact that under the banner of the present opposition are confined all the elements which were always against the party? Isn't it a fact that they get their main support from them? THE THE THE THE ANARCHISTS, WHO WERE DEAD FOR THE PAST FEW YEARS, FIND IT NOW THE TIME TO CALL A CONVENTION IN THIS CITY, AND PUBLISH THIS CALL IN THE OP-POSITION PAPER, EDITED BY CAHAN. Some of the Jewish Comrades who

have had very little experience, and, as Mr. Euteen says, very limited educa-tion, do not understand where they will be led. They listen without protect when one of the chief leaders of the opposition declares that he would never have entered the party were he not compelled to do so in order to become a member of the Arbeiter Zeitung Pablishing Association. Should the op-position succeed in getting control of this paper, the work of the Jewish Comrades for the past seven years would be nullified, and the paper would become a weapon in the hands of the party'a enemies. I carnestly call upon all Com-rades to agitate and vote for the propmittee, as this will give us the only guarantee that the paper will remain a party organ as heretofore, pledged to support the party's platform and tactics, and not to destroy and ruin our agita-A. HINDES. tion.

New York.

WORKMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Report of Twenty-Five Years' Activity. On last April 22, under the presi-dency of Wm. Draemel and G. Wehle, the twenty-fifth annual meeting was held of the Workmen's Fire Insurance Association, at the Gerniania Hall, in New York city. The meeting was well attended. The minutes of the Board of Directors and the reports of the book-keeper and anditors were adopted and Koenig, of the Contaittee on the Investment of Funds on Real Estate, made his report.

held. The following recommendations of

the Board of Directors were adopted: First--New branches have to con-tribute \$10 to the expenses. Second--The branches shall hence-forth themselves pay the expenses of their delegates to the general meetings. Third--The officers of the branches are authorized to reduce, according to their best judgment, the risk on such houses as are located on blocks made un exclusively of frame buildings.

in the annual report, March 29, 1896-March 27, 1897:

Membership on March 29, 1826., 9,453 Membership on March 27, 1897., 10,147 FINANCIAL.

Total \$32,525,35 Expended\$8,397,45 On hand March 27, 189724,127,90

ASSETS.

On hand and in bank March 27, 1897. In U. S. 4 per cent. bonds. \$19,100 . \$24,127.90 Office furniture, etc..... Membership books..... \$215.06 155.45

\$45,899,35

The bond of the book-keepe

During the 25 years' existence of the

association the average upon every member per year amounts to 10 1-25 cents for every \$100 insured.

and a total payment for losses of \$11.

Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 9th.-Te all Sections S. L. P. in Ohio: The State Convention of Ohio will be held Sun-day, May 30th, at 10 a. m., at Trader Assembly Hall, 115 N. Piedmont street, Canton, G. Each Section or branch et Sortion is contilled to three defension Section is entitled to three delegates, Delegates should be prompt. By order of the State Committee.

P. C. CHRISTIANSEN, Sec.

Trades and Societies Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Union and other Societies not exceeding five lines will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of 5.00 per annum. Organizations should not lose such an oppor-tunity of advertising their places of meetings.

Branch 1 (American) S. L. P. Disconsist meeting every next Priday. Business meet inc every Srd Priday at 64 heart 4th Str. Le turne every Sunday & P. M. Bt Stuyvesant Hat 17th Str., and Hudson Building, 37th St. 33 8th Ave.

Carl Sahm Club' (Musicians Union) Meetings every Tuesday at lo a, n., at East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum Business Secretary; Frei.

Central Labor Federation of New York (S. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1). Mets at 230 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East 40 street, New York City. All bona file trade and labor Unions should be represented. Commu-mications are to be sent to the corresponding Sceretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th street, New York City.

Cigarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employment Intream: 61 East 4th streets-District 1 (Baha-man), 231 East 7th street, every Saturday 25 p. m.-District II (Germon), at 215 Forsyth 84, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.-District III meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.-District III meets at 157 avenue A, every Saturday at 8 p. m.-District IV, meets at 342 West 42nd street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.-The Board of Sape-visors meets every Tuesday at 1122 2nd avenue at 8 p. m. at s p. m.

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), meets every Wednesday evening at the Labor L every Wednesday evening at the Lyceum, 61 East 4th street. 273 Secretary: HENRY ZINCE.

German Waiters' Union of New York, Office: 355 Bowery, Union Hall, 1st for Meetings every Filday at 4 p. m. Board a Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m. at the same hall.

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 75 E. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Bartmann, Press, Fred. Woll, corf. Sec'y, Residence, 153 E 4th St. 44

Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets the dist Sunday in each month at 3 p. m. in the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club," 76 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

Skandinavian Soction, S. L. P. Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of every moulh at 19 o'clock a. m., at Schuler's Hall, 24-233 East 33d St., New York Uity. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, SCAND. AX. ARBETARES.

Socialist Science Club. Meets at Webster Hall, 14th Street and ard avenue, every is and and Friday at 81. M. Also Free Leelane every Sunday night, 7.30 P. M., proceeded by unterfailment at same Hall.

Upholsterers' Union of New York and Vicinity. Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th 5t. secretary, Carl Anders, 22 East 3rd street.



Organized 1872. Membership 10,000. Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.

Vicinity. OFFICE: 64 E. 4th St. OFFICE BOURS, daily, evcept Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 9 o'clock P. M. BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Elmira, N. Y. Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River Passaic, N.J. Boston, Holyoke, Mass. New Haven, Conn. Luzern, Pa. 200

Arbeiter Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse für die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

WORKMEN'S

Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

Thereupon the election of officers was the Board of Directors were adopted:

up exclusively of frame buildings. The following are the leading points

THE SECRETARY.

Expressions of Opinion Upon the Proposal From the National Executive Committee.

BOSTON, Mass., April 26.—Dear Comrades—The differences among the Jewish Comrades which the Executive Board undertook to solve in such an unsatisfactory way, are not of recent date; we have before us the last stage of an evolution which began about four years

ago. Here is the short story of it. The Jewish Sections had in the last five or six years every year a conven-tion of their own to discuss the Jewish tion of their own to discuss the Jewish press and propaganda and the manage-ment of the Jewish monthly, "The Zukunft." Since four years ago the majority of the conventions requested the Arbeiter Publishing Association to give an account of their business man-mement and to allow the sequentiation agement and to allow the convention a certain influence on the editorial man certain influence on the editorial man-agement of the papers. Both was al-ways flatly refused by the A. P. A. "It is none of your business" was the reg-ular answer of the A. P. A. to those Comrades who by their sacrifices had helped to bring both papers in exist-ence. The dissatisfaction with the management of the papers was grow-ing; it was almost impossible to be-come a member of the association, and me a member of the association, and then the Comrades outside of New York could never expect to have any in-fluence at all. On the convention held in December, 1895, it was almost unani-mously (two, or three votes against fifty-two) decided that the Publishing Association has to submit to the de-

like the Jewish Sections to vote on a German editor, and with right: The Jewish Comrade who mostly does not know even the name of the German organs, could not vote intelligently on German press questions.

German press questions. But why does the Executive Commit-tee, who, thanks to its position, has more information of the party, and therefore knows very well the wish of the majority of Jewish Comrades, why does the Executive Committee sustain the Arb. Publish. Assoc.? I think ∢he mistake which the Executive Commit-tee makes is a result of the general un-wise tactics of our party: CENTRALIwise tactics of our party: CENTRALI-ZATION IS A GOOD THING WHEN IT CONCERNS THE MANAGEMENT OF THINGS, BUT NOT OF THOUGHTS. I have no right to enter into that ques-tion as the discussion concerns the Jewish press only, but I leave that to the intelligent judgment of the Com-

With Socialist greeting, MRS. ANTONIE KONIKOW.

Comrades-The National Executive Committee must, in the first place; have been aware of the fact that just two months before the call for a general vote was issued a conference of Jewish Socialists and some trade unionists, representing in all 23 organizations, was held here in New York; that at that was held here in New York; that at that conference a demand was resolved upon and subsequently made, calling upon the Arbeiter Zeitung Publishing As-sociation to surrender their, that is to say, our papers to the Jewish-speaking members of the party; that the A. Z. P. A., having refused, as was anticipated, to comply with that demand, steps were forthwith taken to establish in the city of New York a Jewish Socialist daily forthwith taken to establish in the city of New York a Jewish Socialist daily and weekly ("Vorwaerts") to be pub-lished by a central press federation, consisting of delegates from various Socialist organizations. (The first issue of the daily publica-tion has seen the light of day on April 22.)

22.)

Comrades—I am for the proposition of the National Executive Committee that the party should take control of the "Abendblatt" and "Arbeiterzeitung" for "Abendblatt" and "Arbeiterzeitung" for the reason that I am not of the same opinion as Comrade Shaffer that the National Executive Committee do not know what is going on in the Jewish movement, but, on the contrary, they know much more than Contrade Shaffer of Hartford, evidently does. Does Com-rade Shaffer think that the twenty-one constinue of the committee that investressions of the committee that investigated the matter were not sufficient for them to get familiar with the whole matter? The last Jewish Convention, after wrangling over the same question for several days, found itself unable to for several days, found itself unable to settle it, and applied to the National Executive Committee for help. This is what Comrade Cahan (the former editor of the "Arbeiterzeitung" and now the editor of the opposition paper), said in an editorial right after the ques-tion membraited to the National Extion was submitted to the National Ex-ecutive for arbitration: "You can say in advance that in its whole work and in advance that in its whole work and in the decision at which it will arrive, the commission will be controlled only by one thing, namely, the welfare and growth of the Socialist movement. The five Comrades who compose it are old members of the party, they are the best representatives of our cause in Amer-ica, have had much experience in editorial work, are familiar with the situation of our party in the country, understand better than any other mem-bers of the party its interests, and

\$15,390,35

The guarantee fund should amount to 46,230,00

Thus there is a deficit of \$\$39,65 It becomes necessary to levy an as-sessment of 5 cents for every \$100 insured.

This organization was established in the fall of 1872. The first financial re-port, Feb., 1873, showed a membership of 44 with an insurance of \$19,500. Today the membership is 10,147, and the amount insured amounts to \$1,622,000.

Among the 10,117 members are 152 organizations. The history of the development of the association is graphically shown by the following tables submitted by the bookkceper:

DATE.	Members begin- ing of the year.	петелзе	Members end of the year.	Number of Fires.	Dama je pald out.	Yearly income per
1872			- 115	1	·····	
1874		54	169	10	******	
1875	160		211	1.1		6
1876	211	69	290	2	200,00	1
1877	250	105	385	12	30.00	16
1878	344	162	547	4.2		5
1870	547	214	561	12	290.00	
1880	761	244	1,044	1.5	141.75	5
1881	1,014	216	1,310	34	132.00	10
1882	1,310	350	1,670		9:30.00	10
1883	1,650	372	2,042	1 3	195,00	10
1884		500	2.542	4	570.00	10
1885		602	3,144	17	2,125.00	
1885	3.144	588	3,732	12	847.40	15
1887	3,732	74%	4.478	16	2,280.86	
1888		883	b.361	30	1,175.80	15
1889:	5,361	574	5,9815	13	2,145.05	15
1800	5,505	621 635	6,559 7,194	21 37	3,636.95	
1891	7,194	468	7.6492	211	4,720.20	
1863	7,662	435	8,447	54	4,051.75	15
1864	8,007	415	8,512	37	6,101.29 3,163.30	20 10
1805	8,512	941	9.453	42	3,100.70	
1896	9.453	694	10,147	37	2.735.71	10
1097	10,147			900	3,100.11	

bcrs of the party its interests, and those interests arc dear to them. In the dispute which they will have to istence of the association has been 377,

