NEW YORK, AUGUST 8, 1897.

INTERNATIONAL

Important Declarations of the French Socialist Congress.

The Key to the Conduct of Capitalist Governments in their International Relations - "Patriotism" Merely a Mask Behind Which to Seek to Down Socialism While Closely Drawing To-gether the Stock-Exchanges—The True International Concert is the Concert of the Proletariat of all Countries.

On the third day of the session of the Convention of the French Socialist Labor party, held last month in Paris, the attitude of Socialism towards the foreign policy of the nation was the subject considered. Comrade Lafargue was the principal speaker. He laid down the maxim that the key with which to understand the attitude of the governments of Europe towards one another is to be found in international finance. This explained why Turkey was now being protected, and why the effort was being made to compel Greece to submit its finances to European control-both acts were in the interest of the national creditors of the two countries. The interests of international high finance have a further effect: they crowd to the rear the otherwise conflicting interests of nation and nation. Under these cirsumstances there was little danger of a European war; the very depelopment of militarism would, in case of war, give such a shock to industry that inter-national finances could not tolerate. The Jingoism of the ruling classes has come down to nothing more than a govern-mental trick to keep Socialism down. This was above all the case in France, whose capitalist or bourgeois class was nowise anxious to recover Alsace and Lorraine, seeing that it feared the competition of the Alsace and Lorraine in-

After a short debate the following

resolution was adopted:
"The convention calls the attention of the working class of France and of of the working class of France and of the rest of Europe to the double-faced game of the governments, who, on the one hand exploit 'patriotism' by setting up nation against nation, and, on the other, band themselves together to op-press the small nation of Greece for the benefit of the financial integrates the benefit of the financial interests that pleter international protection to the

"Against such policy of such a 'Eu-ropean concert,' this convention sets the international policy of Socialism, which rests upon an ever more intimate. closer understanding, and an ever more united action of the proletariat of all nations, to the end that the present condition of things, where nations breathe mutual defiance to one another, be sub-stituted for one in which, nations, freed from class exploitations, may stand to-gether in brotherly friendship."

THE CENSORSHIP

In the Boston Public Libraries.

BOSTON, August 3.-Librarian Putnam has joined the brigade of the multifarious Mrs. Partingtons and other mental malformations who "are going to knock down Socialism." The growth of Socialist thought in this neighborhood is marked; the growth of the Socialist Labor party is unmistakable. The manifestations of this can be seen in many ways: The rubicund faces of the fakirs pale at the very mention of the S. L. P. or S. T. & L. A., the politicians squirm; the penny-a-liners fret: articles and other such get into the papers—all to stem the tide. Librarian Putnam has now taken his place with these idiots. He has issued an edict for-

bidding free access to Socialist works

In speaking of this edict of Mr. Put-nam in refusing to allow Socialist writers to be put into general circula-tion, Mr. Lindsay Swift, editor and cata-loguer of the library, said to a reporter: "In the opinion of the librarian no good can be gained and much harm may be done by allowing works of this extreme character to be generally read. It may be asked why are these books placed in the library if not to be read? They are in the library for that purpose, and they may be read, but Mr. Petnam and his ants reserve to themselves the right to choose the readers, and most common-sense people will agree with Mr. Putnam in such a decision. The average man of Anarchistic or Socialistic tendencies that frequents the library is not qualified by education or judgment to read the works I refer to, and estimate them at their proper value."

And this sort of thing, it is supposed, will counteract the process of starving out the people.

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

Your attention is called to a new pamphlet, entitled "Middle Class Mu-nicipalization and the Municipal Programme of the Socialist Labor Party which can now be had from the Or-ganizer, at \$1 per 1,000. The above organizations should supply themselves with this pamphlet, which should be distributed at the open air meetings

and other places.

I. ABELSON, Organizer,
64 East 4th street, New York.

HITTING FROM THE SHOULDER.

Matthew Maguire Once More Strikes Home in the Board of Aldermen.

PATERSON, N. J., August 3 .- The Socialist, Alderman Maguire, last night brought up the matter of the failure of the tax assessors to raise the amount asked for in the tax levy passed by the Board of Aldermen, and decried the apparent assumption of arbitrary power over the Board of the Assessors. He offered a resolution that the assessors be compelled by process of law to perform their duties under the constitution, and in support of his motion made

a long address upon the subject. The Socialist alderman introduced the question by asking the Mayor whether he had received a notice from the tax assessors in regard to the deficiency. His honor replied that he had, both verbally and through the newspapers, but as yet no official notice had been sent to him.

Thereupon Maguire introduced the following resolution:

RESOLVED. That the city council be authorized and directed to go before the Justices of the Supreme Court and secure a writ of mandamus to compel the Board of Assessors to raise the amount of the appropriations as set forth in the tax levy asked by the Board of Aldermen for 1897.

Maguire said that the assessors were assuming an arbitrary power and trying to dictate the policy in financial matters of the board, and asked the city counsel who is the higher authority in those matters. Mr. Simonton replied that the assesors were a subordinate body, and must raise the money asked, unless they give notice that they cannot raise it, which they have not done.

"The question that confronts us is," said Alderman Maguire, "whether we will allow the assessors to become the governing body, or whether they can be compelled to do their duty under the constitution." Continuing, he said:

Thanks to the stubbornness of the assessors in not only refusing to mend their crooked ways, but boldly going one step further in their perverse course, an issue is now forced to the front which will be fought out at any cost until it is settled. By following the example of the Newark assessors, that is, by making at least an apparent effort

-however insincere and puny- to raise the valuations of great properties most notoriously undervalued, they might have for some time yet dodged this issue; they might have bamboozled the people—the patient people—into the bepeople—the patient people—into the be-lief that there was some hope of gradually arriving at an apportionment of taxation more equal, more in accord-ance with the letter and spirit of the constitution. They might actually, by this means, have somewhat reduced the tax bills of the smaller taxpayers and blinded them to the enormity of the remaining inequalities, while at the same time providing for a greater municipal revenue.

Fortunately—I say fortunately—they did nothing of that sort. They up

did nothing of that sort. They un-masked themselves entirely, and they can now be seen in all their naked ugliness. With unsurpassed impudence, which suggests the safety they feel in the support of the wealthy tax-dodgers to whom they are annually saving thou-sands upon thousands of dollars at the expense of comparatively poor people, they assumed an arbitrary power, which, if recognized or submitted to, would give them—irresponsible appointees as they are—the entire control of the city's finances, and turn this board, elected by the people, into a ridiculous collection of impotent mani-kins. If there be some here ready to cut such a figure, I trust you will not count me among them. The people hardly know the assessors. It is this board that they hold responsible for the over-taxation of the many resulting from inequality of assessment and undervaluation of the property of a few. It is this board, also, that they hold ex-clusively responsible for the condition of the public services, which are crippled by the misconduct of the as-

sessors.
It was, I believe, Alderman Wright who asked a few days ago: "What can you do? Is there any other course left open but to cut the suit according to the cloth?" To this remarkable question, suggestive of the manikin state of affairs which I, for one, refuse to countenance, I shall here make this emphatic answer: "The assessors must supply all the cloth we need for the suit we want, subject to the provisions of the State

And is it possible, after all the facts I have presented here concerning the wealth of Paterson; after all the statiswealth of Paterson; after all the statistics I have gone into; after I have shown
that the property of those who most
rightly complain of over-taxation is assessed only at 60 or 70 per cent. of its
actual value, while the property of some
—who do not complain—is assessed
only at 20 or 30 per cent.; is it possible,
I ask, that there remains a doubt in the
minds of any one regarding the ability
of the assessors to supply all the cloth
needed for such a suit as befits this rich
tity? Can there be any doubt of their
'unwillingness to do their duty, or rather
of their irrevocable, pig-headed, perverse determination not to do it? Can
there be any doubt, then, of our own there be any doubt, then, of our own duty? Can there be any doubt, in short that these men must be driven out of the offices which they have so shamefully disgraced?

(Continued on Page 4.)

MINERS' ITEMS.

Memorized.

Raised on the Bottle that "Labor Should Try and Get Something Now, and not Go Rainbow-chasing, as the Socialists do," the De Armitt Men now Give the Same Answer as a Reason for not Going out on Strike-Fakir Fahy's Friend — Carrick's Illusion — In the Meantime Rank and File Suffers.

While the strike of the miners is slowly dragging its length along and illustrating to what pitiful helplessness 'pure and simple" leadership has reduced these unhappy men, who have produced untold wealth but whose lot is untold woe, a number of incidents are occurring that should be noted, and never forgotten, at all times, when the progressive organization of these men is undertaken by the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance organizers.

On the 28th of July, 1,500 strikers assembled at Turtle Creek to induce De Armitt's men not to go to work. These men ran the gauntlet of the strikers, and when urged by the striking miners not to go in, their answer was they feared to lose their jobs, they were in sympathy with the ultimate aims of the strikers, but they wanted "something to eat now"; and they went to work. The shot fired by this answer was one from the repertory of "pure and simple-

"Something now!" is the cry that the 'pure and simple" -fakirs hurl at the Socialists: "The Socialists," say they, "are rainbow chasers; they want something later on; but we want something now!" And that something is a silly attempt to counteract the relentless laws of capital. As a result of that, they fail to bring into the rank and file that understanding of the situation that is needed to organize properly the system of organization that is needed for success; the rank and file fail to gain that, and as a matter of course fail also to gain that "something now." which they are made to go after; the result is that they remain without either— helpless, hopeless, miserable, standing no further to-day than they did thirty

The answer given to the strikers by pure and simpledom ever huris at the New Trade Unionist. If the answer lace ated only the Fahys, Dolans, Rach-fords and the rest of the pure and simple fakir leaders of the miners, it would be well; the misfortune lies in that the shot wounds the rank and file of the strikers, too. Hoping to get or keep something now, the De Armitt men fail to at least make such demonstration as may eventually improve the condition of the rest of the workers by at least drilling the proletariat in the solidarity of its class. Pure and simpledom was of its class. Turk here boomeranged.

Among the mining bosses against whom the grievances of the men are most serious is Govern**e**r Hastings of Pennsylvania. Now then, at this critical time, who is it who publicly and in print is referring to him as "Our friend, Gov. Hastings"? The Hannas, Chapmans and other operators? No; labor fakir John Fahy of the striking miners!

Timidity, cowardice, poltroonery these are the marks of all men, who, without substantial knowledge of the Labor Question, seek to figure in it, and to make a living by it. Such men lack the knowledge and the character to stand up and maintain their rights; their natural position is a crouching one, alternated by occasional fits of insolence; when a trouble is on they seek to "make friends"; and, like all such characterless people, make friendships by giving up principle; in other words, give up the fight, or hopelessly compromise it.

Gov. Hastings may be, and, for all we know, is the friend of Mr. Faby, as he no doubt is the friend of all misleaders of labor; but a friend of the work-ing miner? Never.—Of the working miner and of all workingmen Gov. Hastings together with the rest of his cantings angether with the rest of his capitalist class, is nothing but an inveterate enemy who must be downed, kicked down and out of the capitalist post of supremacy which he and they usurp.

There is no hope of the miner ever seeing the path he must tread to his deliverance so long as he allows the

deliverance so long as he allows the Fahy scalawags to hold before his eyes the scales of "Gov. Hasting's Friendship."

Another labor fakir, M. P. Carrick, declared that, if the De Armitt men don't come out voluntarily, "50,000 men will come down upon them and make them.".

Just as soon as there will be in the United States 50,000 workingmen sufficiently informed to resolutely act together, they wont march down upon the De Armitt men. They will use their knowledge and the vigor that imparts, to act in such way as rapidly to draw up to themselves the rest of the proletariat, and, rising in their might, smite into splinters the capitalist system of oppression, together with its fakir upholders, by the conquest of the political powers at the ballot box.

CHANGE TACTICS.

Incidents of the Strike that Should be An Omaha, Neb., Blind Cassandra's moanings.

In Sight of a Wholesale Sweeping Away of Small Middle Class Concerns, the Omaha "Labor Bulletin" Impotently Pulls its Hair-The Hopeful-Vigorous Language of the S. L. P. in Sight of the National Phenomenon-Not the Destruction of Monopoly but Nationalization.

The Omaha, Neb., "Labor Bulletin" gives an interesting report of economic conditions in that city:

Out of 569 business firms in operation in the city in 1887, 446 have gone out of business; in 1887, there were 14 banks, now 7 are extinct; in 1887, there were 14 book stores; now 12 are dead; in 1887, there were 28 boot and shoe stores, now 24 are dead; in 1887, there were 4 carpet houses, now 2 are dead; in 1887, there were 46 clothing establishments, now 38 are gone; in 1887, there were 29 confectionery shops, now 24 are gone; in 1887, there were 53 drug-stores, now 35 are gone; in 1887, there were 36 dry goods houses, now 28 are gone; in 1887 there were 27 gents' furinshing stores, now 21 are gone; in 1887 there were 178 grocery firms, now 145 are gone; in 1887, there were 26 hardware stores, now 19 are gone; in 1887, there were 16 harness shops, now 11 are gone; in 1887, there were 10 ladies' furnishing parlors, now 8 are gone: in 1887 there were 14 millinery stores, now 13 are gone; in 1887, there were 11 music houses, now 10 are gone; in 1887, there were 27 jewelery stores, now 21 are gone; in 1887 there were 13 wall paper houses, now 10 are gone; in 1887, there were 22 flour and feed stores, now 18 are gone.
Upon these minutely luminous details

the "Labor Bulletin" concludes:

"Is it not about time that the people were doing something to resist the ruthless greed for gain which, in various forms of monopoly, is undermining the wages of producers and sapping the very life from our civil institutions? Do not the bleaching bones of our best business men buried beneath the débris of empty and decaying buildings, infested by rats and bats, call for any action in so grave a matter? Does not the wel-fare of our children, whose God-given right to enjoy the bounteous blessings of earth it is our duty to protect, urg-ently and immediately demand opportunities at our hands? Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there not enough good in the country to overcome the evil? Is our government a machine made to protect only the property interests of the rich at the expense of the poor?"

This is the cry of impotent despair: instead of impotently howling and asking questions, the municipal platform of the Socialist Labor party throws this clear light upon the ques-

"Last year, of about 1,150,000 firms Clast year, or about 1,150,000 arms doing business in the United States and Canada, 224,534 (or very nearly one-fifth) either failed or wound up their affairs in disgust after losing their last dollar. Of the 17,300 that were driven into bankruptey, and probably, also, of the 207,200 that voluntarily gave up the into bankruptcy, and probably, also, of the 207,220 that voluntarily gave up the ghost before falling into complete insolvency, 80 per cent, were firms having a capital of \$5,000 or less, and 14 per cent, were firms having a capital of more than \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. At this rate, it would take less than five years to wipe out of existence every firm in the United States and Canada having a capital of less than \$20,000, and to concentrate the whole business of North concentrate the whole business of North America in the hands of a few hundred millionaires, were it not that there are still many unsophisticated "marines," still many unsophisticated "marines," ready to embark their small savings, or inherited property in the same rotten ship of middle class enterprise. The number of such mean aspirants to ruin and bankruptcy has, indeed, been here tofore sufficiently large to fill the gaps made in the business directory by their unlucky predecessors; but it is obvious that the supply of them cannot be un-limited, and its rapid decrease must soon become apparent.

It goes without saying that so long as they can dream of wealth or must struggle with fate, people of the sort here referred to are among the most in-tensely selfish and stubbornly individualistic. Of course they look down upon the wage worker as an inferior being, incapable of "lifting himself above his class," therefore without "ambition" and without rights. In so far as they may need his services, he is to them a hired beast of burden, fit only to be worked as hard and fed as little as he can be made to submit to. In so far as he may be a purchaser of the things in which they deal, he is a fit prey to their greed. On the other hand, they lock with the left eye of envy and the right eye of hatred on the great pluteeratic combines, the profits of which are beyond their reach, and are, therefore, deemed by them a robbery, not of the working people, but of the middle class. Were it possible to suppress the trusts, the corporations, the department stores, etc., etc., they—men of small means, irreproachable conduct and good intentions—would be the only fleecers of the people."

And it calls upon the working class of the nation and all honest citizens to join the S. L. P., and in a solid classconscious body conquer the public powers, and rear the Socialist Commonwealth by placing in the hands of the people the nation's machinery of pro-

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

WELL PUT.

Masters do not Ask Pardon, Only Slaves

A proper rebuke was administered by the Progressive Clothing Cutters & Trimmers' Union to that disgraceful attitude into which pure and simpledom places labor, to wit, the attitude of first electing the capitalist politicians and then bending the knee before these worthies with petitions to pardon some workingman or other whom these capitalists have wrongly imprisoned. Selfrespecting men do not strike such a humble and degrading attitude. They elect their own government, and then there will be no innocent man to beg

This was the position taken by the Progressive Union in answer to a committee from the Alex. Berkman defense association, that invited their co-operation. The committee was granted the floor and gave a detailed account of the injustice imposed on Mr. Berkman, who was the martyr of the late Homestead strike, and by receiving a twenty-two years' sentence of imprisonment, the committee further told the union that the A. F. of L. and other organizations have passed resolutions asking for a release or commutation of the sentence. and a contribution of funds to carry such resolution to successful action was taken up in all labor organizations in and around New York.

A long discussion followed of over an hour's duration, in which almost all the membership took part, the sentiment of the majority being that, although this Berkman needed assistance, it was wrong for the organized workers of the country, who are in the majority, and have all the means at their command. without any violence, to demand instead without any violence, to demand instead of petition, to crawl and cower like slaves to their elected servants, namely, the government officials. It was stated that it was about time the American wage workers, especially the trade unionists, recognize this fact, and, instead of acting in secondary. stead of acting in so cowardly a manner by continually passing condemning resolutions and petitioning the officials who are their servants, whenever their leaders are falsely imprisoned or prosecuted, they should stand up like men, recognizing their power, act like one solid body on the day of election and cast their ballots for such men as know the interests and wants of the laboring class; men who recognize that the interests of the capitalist are diametric ally opposed to the wage-workers, and have a class interest to overthrow this system, thereby doing away with all

petitioning and cringing.

There being only one such party in these United States, the union recommend to the petitioners to vote the Socialist Labor party into power. It was decided to draw up a resolution to this effect and send it to the Berkman Defence Association, with a subscrip-tion fund, which is now opened.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Socialist's Remarks on Mosquitos.

To THE PEOPLE:-It is useful to consider what Alexander the Great Moses, or the other sky scrapers of his-tery would have done with his or their

fingers if a mosquito lit upon his or their nose or noses.

The man who was knocked down by a mosquito the other day was only a soldier. No other sort of man on earth would stand still while being bled to death by a little insect, because he feared the reproof of his "superior" officer. And only the martinets of a new country, like our own, seeking to be as badly like unto the worst of the military cranks of old countries as the can get to be (on the parade ground), would expect such emasculation from

the rank and file. But leaving the martinet, who never has improved or will improve under the sun or in the darkness, what will a live man do with a live mosquito on his nose? He will remove it. He has no interest in killing it; he only wants to remove it. If you kill it, just as it is nibbling that prominent and important part of your personality, you do but re-tain poison and throw away a corpse.

But I want to make a text of the mosquito as one of the many means of showing that men and their enemies have always acted very much alike, and are doing now as they ever will do until the end of blood-sucking and ir-

ritation has come.
Other sermonisers will tell you that it is the principal business of a man's life-first, second and third, and all the time—to mend himself. But the miner is as good a man as the mine-owner will let him be mended, just as the preache seeks to be as good as the pew renter will let him be mended. And the best way to mend the man is to end the ban The military czar will not permit the soldier to kill his own mosquito. The economic czar will not permit the worker to take the awful measure of his own sorrows. The swaggering thing that rules Germany openly assails So-cialism and seeks to dry up the fountain of knowledge lest the people should drink. The hired hypocrites and conactions. The first hypocrites and con-scious liars of America's press call So-cialism a dangerous form of tyranny. All over the world the men in silk and their lick-spittles are cajoling the toil-ers not to open their eyes or raise their hands to disturb the authorized and hands to disturb the authorized and properly appointed mosquito from his coign of vantage. But I say unto you, keep your eye open and demolish your mosquito before he lands, if you can, but demolish him anyhow. This is the business of all who love liberty in all times. PETER E. BURROWES.

Brooklyn July 21

Brooklyn, July 31.

SECOND TOUR

In "the Country" by Comrade Thomas A. Hickey.

New Organizations - Large Listening Crowds - Conduct of the Capitalist Crowds - Conduct of the Capitalist Press-One Tries Ridicule, an Other Invents an All-around Lie, which is Reproduced Even in a New York Paper - Experience in Matteawan-Otherwise, the Experience is Everywhere the Same in the Country.

My second excursion into the country was not as successful as the first owing to the fearful weather. The one bright spot in the trip was Poughkeepsie, where I organized a strong American section composed of first rate material.

The meeting in Po'keepsie was well advertized by the local press; resulta large audience, when I reached the Court House steps where the meeting took place. The intense interest manifested by the audience and the frequent applause showed that they are ready for the great change we are after. The "News Press," a gold Democratic paper. came out with a column account of the meeting the following morning. They made no attempt to answer any of the points raised, contenting themselves with saying that "the speech like the man was a trickery," and that in having a bath house keeper to assist me in giving out the leaflets, I silently answered the charge that the Socialists do not wash themselves.

The owner of that paper is the (in) famous Hinckley, Chairman of the General Committee of the gold Democratic party of New York. This worthy will wake up soon to find that the day when this sort of stuff used to go is passed. This can readily be seen by the way the press of Matteawan treated me.

I spoke in Matteawan on Tuesday I spoke in Matteawan on Tuesday night. Some of the comrades came over from Newburg with me. I had a permit from the Chief of Police. An audience of 300 listened attentively for an hour and forty minutes. At the close I answered some questions, most of the answers were applauded and amidst cries of "You're a Jim Hickey, come and see us again." the meeting broke up and we were escorted by an admiring crowd to the ferry. This was contrary to all precedent from the view point of the press owned by capitalists. That a Socialist should be cheered by their dupes; that he should tell them to dupes; that he should tell them to emancipate themselves; that the fdlers should be shown up in broad daylight on one of the principal streets of Mattewan by a Socialist, who was at the same time an Irishman, would not do of an an irishman, would not do for a moment. So a startling account of the meeting appeared in one of the local papers, also in the New York "Sun." Here it is. Our readers will notice that "Jim Hickey" became "Jacob Startiski."

AN ANARCHIST IN MATTEAWAN. HE ADVISED HIS HEARERS TO SHOOT DOWN THE CAPITALISTS AND A RIOT FOLLOWED - MAN STABRED.

Matteawan,—Jacob Startiski is an Anarchist. Tuesday night he came over from Newburgh, where he had been engaged for several days in delivering Socialistic addresses, and succeeded in gathering about him on Main street, in Matteawan, several hundred peoule who listened to him as he stood on a soap box and advised them to take up arms and shoot down the capitalists of Matteawan. He said that our hat shops were full of hats, and yet we were barewere full of hats, and yet we were bare-headed; that our shoe factories were full of shoes, and yet we were barefooted. During his argument some one in the audiece called him a liar, and in the general riot which followed he was generally outclassed by Charles Conk-lin, a local celebrity, who can use his hands quite well. Two of the An-archist's friend made a hasty retreat, leaving the speaker to the mercy of the crowd, whose excitement by this time knew no bounds. \Startiski was locked up as a disorderly person and fined \$25 yesterday in the police court. Matthew Smith was stabbed in the general fight by someone unknown and is in a pre-carious condition at the hospital.

Needless to say there was no riot. hence no stabbing no fine of \$25.00, no anarchy, no one mouting liar, in short, it was a lie out of whole cloth from a

This will show what desperate straits our capitalist friends are in, it will show what a picnic we will have fighting these lying rags when our daily PEOPLE comes along. Unable to answer our clean cut scientific arguments, swer our clean cut scientific arguments, they are thrown back on the last resort of all cowardly thieves, namely lies, more lies, plenty of lies.

Let us draw a moral from this simple tale. It is: "When you see it in the "Sun," say, 'Aber nit!"

J. A. HICKEY. Brooklyn, August 2, 1897.

S. L. P. Sections take Notice.

The well-known and inspiring song, written by comrade Peter E. Burrowes, of Brooklyn, under the title "The Hand with the Hammer," has been set to new and beautiful music by the Russian composer Platon Brounoff, and can now be had at the Labor News Co., 64 East Fourth street, New York.

The price for single copies is 10 cents, but a liberal discount will be given to dealers, encouraging them to push the sale of the song.

No section of the party should fail to form a chorus and sing this song at their public meetings and other public demonstrations.

The Labor News Co., The well-known and inspiring song,

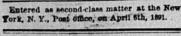
THE LABOR NEWS CO., 64 East 4th street, N. Y.

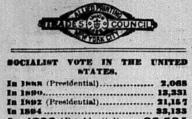
THE PEOPLE.

Published at 184 William Street, New York, -EVERY SUNDAY .-

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Who scoffs at our birthright?-the words of the seers.

In 1896 (Presidential) 36,564

And the songs of the bards in the twitight of years, All the foregleams of wisdom in santon and sage
In prophet and priest, are our true
heritage.

LIFE IS CHEAPER THAN DIRT.

The Klondyke, rich in suggestions, has been productive of a novel sort of 'company," that deserves attention.

Twenty Indianapolis business men formed a stock company to operate in the Klondyke. Each contributed \$1,000, and the thing was forthwith set agoing. But how? Did the stockholders take train and boat for the gold fields? No: they anchored and settled down at home -more firmly and comfortable than before. But how, then, is the thing to work? There is the rub, and in that the Klondyke marks the high capitalist era of its discovery.

The stockholders selected twenty enterprising, strong, skilful young men, possessed of all the qualities needed for gold fields, which, a generation ago, would have been sufficient "capital" to undertake gold diggings on their own account; in this year of grace such "capital" affords no independence, and the "natural opportunity" opened at Klondyke remains shut to them and accessible only to those who possess the "social opportunities."

But that is not all. The twenty able young men are to be made profitable not by their work alone. An insurance of \$1,000 is placed on each, and in case of death the money goes-where to? To the worker's family? No!-to the stockholders to swell the pool. And what is most significant, the company calculates on quite an increase in their pool, not from the work only of these men but from their death, too: the company calculates that a sufficient number of these young men will die!

Such sort of companies-producing social system it is that our politicians, professors and parsons are holding up as the most godly and scientific one

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

"Sovereign leads the miners' forlorn hope in West Virginia."

Is this from "Puck"? No; it is from the "Journal of the Knights of Labor."

The "Popular Science Monthly" is of

the opinion that: "If the word 'socialist' could be defined as one who concerns himself with the interests of society, who makes these interests his own, then it would be the contract of the country of the contract of the country of the contract of the country of well if we were all 'socialists.' leng, however, as it means a person who wishes to transfer to everybody the authoritative direction of everybody's business, and the control of everybody else's property, we must leave the use of the term to those who

It is hardly likely that we would have cared to quote the "Popular Science Monthly," it being a thing hardly read, and noted for the reverse of its name, being neither popular nor scientific, were it not that this passage is approvingly reproduced by a "religious" paper, the "Journal and Messenger" of Cincinnati, Indianapolis and

accept the responsibility for the advo-cacy of such ideas."

Parkersburg. Be the fact entered on the long list of just such facts, that go to demonstrate the simoniac spirit animating our modern religionists. Here we have another paper that, behind the mask c' godliness is seeking to perform the typical work of the devil-lying, for the pewholders', i. e., the devil's benefit.

Clear as a pike stands out the fact that the capitalist class is "controlling the people's property," stolen from the people, and, by usurpation, is bossing "people's business." Not even a simoniac parson will have effrontery enough, the fact being crammed down his lying throat, to deny that Duchess Consuelo is not producing on the New York Central, nor is the Marchioness Anna on the Gould railroads, nor the three Singer Princesses in the Singer Manufacturing Co., nor Rockefeller in the Gogebic mines the wealth on which they live in riotous wealth: all of these, together with the rest of their robber class, are controlling, not their property, but the people's property, and

ail of them are bossing, not their business, but the people's business.

Socialism demands the restoration to the people, to the workers, of the property that is theirs, and to place in their hands the direction of the business which is theirs alone, and which, being owned and directed by them, will reverse the existing conditions under which the loafers live and the tollers starve. Such a programme can not, we admit it, commend itself to any social parasites. And this is the fact we desire to emphasize in exposing the falsification of Socialism by one more pulpiteer.

Our witty and trenchant colleague, then New York Jewish "Abendhlatt," comments on the moral, physical and intellectual riff-raff from Russia in this city, that, unable to use the Socialist Labor party for their own crooked purposes, hope to find asylum in the Debs party, and are frantically trying to organize that in opposition to the S. L. P. as "the genuine American Socialist party." On this subject and these organizers the "Abendblatt" says:

"Finally a 'Socialist party that will no longer be a stranger to the American workingmen, like the old S. L. P., with its exclusive German and Jewish elements,' has been founded. How true this is may be judged from the elements that compose the new party. The meetthat compose the new party. The meeting to organize was held on East Broadway, in the house of a Jewish lawyer named Hurwich, a native of the Russian village of Minsk. He now is the American representative of Debs in York, after the 'burglarized' Populist party ceased to be profitable to him. Responsive to the call of Hur-wich, several 'American' elements responded. Among these were: the entire Freie jüdische Volks-Bühne,' (Free Freie jüdische Volks-Bühne.' (Free Jewish popular stage players), with J. Gordin at its head, and B. Bogin as adviser; also the populists Aleinikoff and Hariot a Russian who have the and Harlot, a Russian who has been actually in the country all of ten months: also Hurwich's clerk, Bauerwho has been two years in the country. There was also Joseph Baron-dess and our worthy Louis Miller, Winchevsky and Ceasar (not Julius)— all of them born Americans and mostly non-citizen.

"The 'party' intends to combine with the New York populists—who foot up the grand total of 400 votes. This party will be launched as soon as Messrs. Gordin, Cæsar, and the other Yankees shall have become citizens.

The Johnston, R. I., "Beacon" utters itself clearly a propos of the miners' strike:

"'There is nothing to arbitrate,' declare the coal mine operators. And they are quite right! There certainly is noth ing to arbitrate. The coal miners re-ceive a starvation wage for producing ceive a starvation wage for producing an enormous amount of wealth. The coal mine operators who perform no useful part in the production of that wealth appropriate to themselves the surplus product over and above that paid to the miners as wages. It is a clear case of stealing. To appoint arbitrators who shall decide how much or how little shall be stolen is all nonsense. There is nothing to arbitrate. There is nothing to arbitrate.

The Columbus, O., "Noon Hour" is booming the city of Glasgow, Scotland,

on the ground of "Its fortunate position of being able to pay all the expenses of the city gov-ernment out of the revenue derived from its public improvements—a state of things which has earned for this city the title to be called the most advanced and best governed city in the world."

If the "Noon Hour" were a capitalist paper we would believe it was deliberately suppressing that important part of the truth, which consists in the fact that all these beauties are wrung out of the city's public employes, who are ground down by the capitalist city government just as, if not more than, they had been ground down by their private bosses, when the gas and other plants were private property. These men are worked at low wages and under bad treatment, and the very thought of striking for redress is chilled within their heads by the swarms of unemployed, which the city government, with its superior capitalist powers, is able to keep near at hand.

The "Noon Hour" seems to be issued at the "Midnight Hour," so dense is its understanding of the fact that municipal ownership à la Glasgow is a godsend only to the bosses, but a sharper scourge to the workers; and that only Socialist municipalization, which places the plant in the workers' own hands, enabling them to elect their own foremen and to determine their conditions of work, is worthy of the efforts of the proletariat.

In direct connection herewith may be quoted the following passage from the London "Justice," under the caption 'State Capitalism," on the condition of the employés in some of the nationalized industries of England:

"The pay of the telegraphist is, on the whole, less than that of a mechanic. It takes a telegraphist, on the average, about twelve or fifteen years, to reach the sum of £2 weekly; while the superior appointments which are held out as an inducement for them to continue low inducement for them to continue low paid are necessarily out of the reach of the great mass of clerks. The telegraph the great mass of clerks. The telegraph department, like most departments of the General Post Office is understaffed and inadequately housed. More men and more room are wanted. The cheese-paring policy rampant in the Post Office constitutes it a State profit-making, capitalist-exploiting firm instead of an institution of purely public service where none are ill paid and overworked. It is important that the difference between this kind of 'State Socialism' and Social-Democracy should be made perfectly plain."

With admirable vigor the San Francisco, Cal., "New Charter" is clubbing sense into some of its exchanges. This

"The 'Common Cause,' of Cincinnati, Ohio, and advocate of 'more money,'

onio, and water says:
"'What makes a falling morket and stagnant business? The dollar that buys more to-day than it would buy last year.'
"In the very next item it gives the lie to the above as follows:

lie to the above as follows:
"Idle labor lowers prices of com-modities. The man out of work con-sumes as little as possible of anything and none at all of many things he would buy if at work. Less consumption, less demand, less price.'

"Could a man be more muddled than one who could set these two paragraphs together as an expression of his opin-

Ahead of all the city capitalist papers, the New York "Times" is turning somersaults of delight at the appointment by the "Reform" Mayor Strong of Col. George Moore Smith as Police Commissioner in the place of Col. Fred. Grant, resigned. If any one should feel mystified by the "Times'" editorial manifestations of delight, the whole thing will become clear to him when he is reminded that this Col. George Moore Smith has a "labor record." When the Brooklyn trolley bosses were breaking the 10-hour law, Gov. Morton sent into Brooklyn the whole militia of New York to back up the criminal bosses. This Col. Smith led one of the regiments on that memorable occasion, and distinguished himself in wanton brutality. Being himself a business man, his firm is Candee & Smith, and mere than once having had rows with the employés whom he fleeces, he went with gusto into the row in Brooklyn. His appointment is a reward for his prowesses on that occasion.

Thus worketh "reform."

"L'Asino." the Rome, Italy, illustrated Socialist Labor party's paper, has a front page picture, headed "Bourgeois (Capitalist Class) Morality," representing a vulgar-looking capitalist's wife walking with her young and unsophisticated-looking daughter, while in the distance a coarse-looking nobleman is following them and ogling the girl. Between mother and daughter this dialogue takes place:

Mother: "There is Marquis Passa-telli following and paying court to you. He is a good eatch; but you don't seem to know how to behave. Smile at least to know ho upon him."

Daughter: "Oh, mamma! He is such a brute: I don't like him!"

Mother: "Go away, you silly girl!
When you got a husband, then you can look around for the man you like; but not now. It's so that people of good standing do."

This estimate and forecast by the Cleveland, O., "Citizen" is one that well merits consideration and approval:

"It will not do to say that the political revolution of Europe will not affect conditions in this country, and that Social-ism is a foreign idea that will not be accepted in this country. To change the industrial system of Germany, France or any other country from capitalistic to co-operative would be immediately felt in every corner of the globe, and it is not probable that intelligent American workingmen, when they see the beneficent results of Social-ism, will hesitate long to align themselves with the great revolution, this being especially foreshadowed by the manner in which European municipalization schemes and other important ideas are being popularized in this country at present. Indeed, it is not so sure that the United States will not suddenly leap to the front in Socialist agitation and set the pace toward a co-operative commonwealth. It would not be the first time that a revolution had taken place in Uncle Sam's vast empire with the speed of lightning."

It is fun to see the two money wings of capitalism unmasking each other. The silver bug capitalists tell their gold bug opponents many unpalatable truths; and as frequently the gold bug capitalists return the compliment. This thrust from the gold bug New York "Eevening Post" certainly is not bad:

"Kansas will this year produce 400,000,000 bushels of corn, upwards of 50,000,000 bushels of wheat and other kinds of grain in proportion. The farmers of the State will clear \$100,000,000 on their crops this year. They will make a clear profit of \$25,000,000 on their wheat crop alone. The State is full of cattle and of corn-cribs, from which it follows that it will be full of beef in the autumn and winter. Many mortgages have been paid off and many farmers have surplus money in bank, which they are ready to lend on good security. These and many similar facts are recorded in a recent number of the Rocky Mountain "News." a free-silver gan. It is all true, too, and the same andition exists in Nebraska also. Both States are rolling in wealth, although not a blessed thing has been done for silver since the Sherman act was repealed in 1893. Unless we are much mistaken, there will be a smaller crop of Populism and Bryanism in the next two years than has been seen there in many a day."

All of which means that, just as soon as the fleecers of labor can make good profits, however much labor remains fleeced, as are the Kansas and Nebraska farm-hands, the social question is

solved-for the bourgeois revolutionists. But true as the Post prognostic is, it is a boomerang for the combined silver and gold bugites. Undeceived by the rascally defection of the bourgeois whom Labor had trusted to revolutionize this hellish society, Labor will take the whip in its own hands, and itself both lead and accomplish the revolution -much to the surprise and sorrow of the gold and silver brigands, who, temporarily falling out with each other, have been making faces at each other.

THE RUSKIN RASCALITY

Since the publication of Albert Holst's

letter in our issue of the 18th ultimo, such wealth of information has flown into this office from a large variety of sources from all parts of the country, that two things became clear to us: first, that the gang that runs Ruskin is infinitely more infamous than we had any idea of; and, second, that its conscious infamy was the otherwise unexplainable reason for the personal abuse with which, for some time past, the "Coming Nation" has been meeting the articles of THE PEOPLE: the scamps, who are trying to ride upon the noble cause of Socialism, using its mask to carry on an unholy traffic and impose upon the distressed and afflicted of this country, knew full well what awaited them from these quarters just as soon as they were discovered, and they started their pecaliar campaign before hand. The fuller information we now have, throwing detailed light on many a dark corner of the Ruskin bunco game, will in sucessive issues of THE PEOPLE be made public: the scandalousness of the swindle cannot brook delay, and the "answers" made by the brigands at bay entitle them to no quarter. Nor shall they have any. With this issue we give the right of way to Mr. Holst's second letter, for much of which we now hold confirmatory evidence from other sources unknown to him. In the meantime we recommend to our readers to secure and keep the copies of the "Coming Nation" with the "answers" it makes. These "answers" are funny reading now; they will be infinitely funnier' (?) in the very near future. Mr. Holst proceeds:

Ruskin, Tenn., July 30, 1897. TO THE PEOPLE-

Dear Sir: Please accept my sincere thanks for the publication of my let-ter. You are doing a noble work, in-deed, by making public the rascalities practised in Ruskin. The exposure brought consternation to the gang, and the "Coming Nation" of July 31, brings what the editor is pleased to call an answer. The article is characteristic of answer. The article is characteristic of the writer; false, cowardly and mis-leading; he don't dare to face the main question, to wit, Is Ruskin a Socialist Colony, run on Socialist principles, and

conducted by honest men?

He starts off by trying to enlist the sympathies of the "Social Democracy." These Ruskin labor fakirs realize that they cannot swindle many more people with the Ruskin scheme and want to pave the way to join the "Social De-mecracy" when the crash comes. Referring to me, he says, I am "one of

a gang that is trying to destroy the colony"; he fails to give any reason why I, or any other member should do so, if the conditions in Ruskin are as represented in the "C. N."

He says that my letter contains 1

lies, but for convenience he picks out only three. He gives the bill of fare for the day my letter was dated, to prove that my statement about starvation is a lie. Notwithstanding his alleged bill of fare my statement is true, and I give some facts I did not mention before. Last winter, when we were suffering for proper food, the wives of some of the charter members would steal the best of the scanty supplies and eat it in their rooms; this was brought before the

board of directors at the time.

The second "lie" is my statement about the shares of stock that have been sold. In this case I will show how low some men will sink to gain a dollar and what desperate means these Social ists (?) here will use to deceive the people. The "C. N." brings an affidavit of J. E. Chase, one of the members who got their shares sold to the effect that my statement of the case is false, and that the Association has made satisfactory arrangements with him. I will give now the true facts in this case, and how the affidavit was secured. This man Chase told me before two witnesses, Mr. and Mrs. Schultz, both of whom will sign this letter, exactly what I wrote before. He further said at the time, if it was not for his family he would take a shattyn and blow off the that the Association has made satis would take a shotgun and blow off the heads of some of those scoundrels. When the gang saw their scheme ex-posed in THE PEOPLE, they took alarm, knowing that all honest men would condemn them, and that it was absolutely necessary to change their tactics the Ex. Board made an offer to Chase that they would give him \$50 now to enable him to go away, and that they would pay him the balance some time in the future. By this means they succeeded to get Chase to make the affi-davit published in the "C. N." Comment character of such a man is not

necessary. Notwithstanding their claim that the Association did not buy the shares, but a member, all the deals were made be-tween the Ex. Board and Chase, and not the member; besides, by the laws of the Association, a member is not allowed to hold more than one share of stock; what would he do with the other? The same offer was made to Mr. Rhode, sr., that was made to Chase, but they could not induce him to make an affidavit, and he refused to sign the article pub-lished in the "C. N."

As proof that my statement about the seets of the Association is false, the C. N." prints the sworn statement of J. H. Dodson. This statement is sent out with the application blanks and is intended to deceive the people. It says: Existing liabilities \$ 1,448

ing to the Colony. Of this about half ing to the COIONY. Or this about half is under cultivation, and we owe to-day \$6,000 on this land. The houses are rough board shantless 3 old broken down engines, an old saw-mill and the printery—these are the assets valued

\$60,000 by the financiers of Ruskin. My charges about the corrupt man-agement of the Colony, and how they drove the young men away from here, and how they solicit contributions from the college, getting money under false pretense, all these charges Mr. Edwards passes over, perhaps he can get nobody to make affidavit that they also are

false.

As an illustration how dearly the editor of the "C. N." leves the truth the following will serve: A bout two months ago a man by the name of Libscome wrote an article booming Ruskin; it was published in the "C. N." and some St. Louis paper; the article was full of falsehoods and misleading. A member, Mr. Kirsch, wrote a reply and handed it to the editor of the "C. N.," requesting him to publish it. Mr. Kirsch was called before the Board of Directors and requested to hand in his withdrawal, requested to hand in his withdrawal the article was never published; this is one of the ways they suppress the truth in Ruskin.

In conclusion, the editor of the "Coming Nation" brings a letter from Mr. H Ing Nation orings a letter from Mr. H.
D. Lloyd pleading to spare the mistakes
of the Ruskinites. If we had to deal
with mistakes only, this would certainly
be the proper course, but I think the
Socialist movement cannot tolerate
fraud and corruption, and should expose them wherever found. A festering sore must be cut out in order to have a healthy body.

The article published in the "Coming Nation" of July 31st, in answer to my letter, was read by the editor in the dining room, and everybody was invited to sign it; a great number left without signing; a house to house canvass was then commenced, and by means known to themselves they secured the signa-tures published. The truthful editor the list includes 84 names of a total of 91 adult persons on the grounds. Now, the fact is that Saturday, July 24th, the following members were on the grounds and refused to sign: Wells Hassmann, Knor, Jensen, Dahlman, J Chilecote, Sr., J. Chilecote, Jr., Taylor, A. Rhode, Sr., Ekelman, Schultz, E. Hooper, J. Hooper—13 in all. Eight of the above named members are married and some have grown-up children, so the figures of Mr. Edwards can't be cor-

Looking over the 84 names published I find 31 NAMES OF PERSONS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS, SOME OF THEM BEING ONLY A FEW DAYS ON THE GROUNDS; 23 names who are members, but have never paid for their shares; the balance consists of men, very few, who are honest, and believe that Ruskin will be a success yet, but the great majority of these people want to suppress all truth about Ruskin in order to get new members, and by the means to save their own money as

means to save their own money and pull out, regardless of how many families be victimized.

My last letter, exposing some of the rascalities practised in Ruskin, enraged the gang very much, and all kinds of threats were made against me. I was going to be hanged, and the "whitecaps" would take me out, but they thought belies it is not put to the public belies in the caps. caps" would take me out, but they hought better of it, and I am alive yet A few days ago I was deprived of the bed I have been sleeping on since I came here. I was stopped at the door when I wanted to go to bed and informed that the association had no bed for me. A member kindly offered me a bed in his house, and I am on the grounds yet.

ALBERT HOLST.

J. E. Chase did make the statement as written in this letter, in our presence, E. G. SCHULTZ, SARAH SCHULTZ.

LETTER BOX.

Ruskin, July 30.

Offhand Answers to Inquirers.

J. R., Providence, R. I.-Don't know anything about it.

C. H. C., Oneida, N. Y.—You are just the sort of gudgeon those people like. Fortunately for the country, you are the exception, not the rule.

Books that Ought to Be Read.

The following books can be obtained by mailing price and one-tenth of price for postage, to the New York Labor News Co., 64 East Fourth street, New York City. Send for full catalogue.

he Condition of the Class in England, 1844."-By Fredrick Engels.....\$1 25 'Capital,"—By Carl Marx.—An ex-haustive dissertation on political economy from the most advanced and scientific standpoint, Bound, 2 00 Paper 1 20 Co-operative Commonwealth."

An Exposition of Socialism, by Laurence Gronlund Socialism vs. Tax Reform."-By Laurence Gronlund Socialism."—By William Scholl

'Merrie England." — By Robert Blatchford The Fabian Essays."-By H. G. "Six Centuries of Work and Wages."—By J. E. Thorold Rog-'Reform or Revolution."-By Daniel De Leon..... The Evolution of Property."-By

Lafargue Heterodox Economies vs. Or-

Frederick
"Philosophy of Wage-Slaves,—By
T. Bresford
"What's to be Done."—By N. G. "Modern Socialism."—By Rev.
Charles H. Vail.
"The Coming Social Struggle."—
By William Edlin......

10

25



UNCLESAM'S BROTHER DONATHAND

Brother Jonathan—How can Socialists claim that the capitalist defrauds the laborer of three-quarters of the pro-duct of his toil, when we see capital eagerly seeking investment at 3 per

Uncle Sam-That is a most remark-

Uncle Sam—That is a most remera-able question!

B. J.—Why?

U. S.—Because I have rarely seen so many thoughts and terms jumbled about in quite that way.

B. J.—Jumbled about?

U. S.—You never heard any Socialist

say what you claim, or claim what you

B. J.—Haven't 1?
U. S.—No. No Socialist claims that "the capitalist defrauds the laborer of three-fourths of his toil."
B. J.—I am quite certain I heard them

say so.

U. S.—What you have heard them say is that "the CAPİTALIST CLASS rob the WORKING CLASS of three-fourths of its product," and even of more.

B. J.—What's the difference, "workingman" or "working class?"

U. S .- All the difference in the world.

A capitalist may lose every cent of his capital, but not one cent's worth will fall into the hands of workingmen: it will be gobbled up by other capitalists The loss suffered by one capitalist is the profit of another. One capitalist may be ruined under capitalism; but the capitalist class never is; it grows wealthier To know what happens to the working-men you must look, not at one workingman, but at the whole working class; to know what happens with capital you must look not at one capitalist, but at the whole capitalist class. Do you understand?

B. J.—Yes; accordingly, it is the capitalist class that defrauds the laborar of

italist class that defrauds the laborer of

three-quarters of his product?
U. S.—But before going over to that, let me settle another point in your question. You seem to think that if a capitalist invests money at 3 per cent, the 3 per cent, he gets is 3 per cent, of the product of labor; you must mean that by your question. Now, "3 per cent on investments" don't mean that; it means 3 cents on every 100 cents invested. It means that, if a capitalist puts in 100 cents he pulls out 103 cents; but these 3 per cents. don't represent the measure of exploitation of labor by capital.

B. J .-- What does? B. J.—What does?

U. S.—Take an instance at random. You are working for \$1 a day in a shist factory together with one hundred other hands. The shirts all of you produce in a year are 150,000; these are sold by the manufacturer to the jobber for \$90,000; the wares of the man are \$30,000. the wages of the men are \$30,000

B. J.—Then this capitalist steals two-

thirds—
U. S.—No, sir. This individual capitalist, together with those directly and indirectly connected with him, does. He has to pay, we shall say, \$5,000 rent; say also \$2,000 interest on moneys loaned; say \$5,000 to bribe the courts and other branches of his capitalist government to enable him to break the factory and other laws with impunity; and in raw material and other such and in raw material and other such outlays he spends say \$18,000—that leaves him \$30,000 profits—

B. J.—According to this, the principle would be that the boss steals one-half, and the whole capitalist class steals two-thirds

U. S.—We are not through yet. The one-third of your product that you get paid for as wages is one-third of the wholesale price of your product, is one-third of the price that the boss gets, not from the retail purchasing workingmen, but from the jobber who buys wholesale and then turns around and retails. Do you follow me?

B. J—Yes. U. S.—When you want one of the very shirts that you produce, you can't go to the boss for it; you must go to the retaller. He has to get out of the goods that he retails, not only his living, but his rent, the interest on the money he has borrowed, etc. All that you have to pay for, in other words, another set of the capitalist class now comes in for a further share of your hide. For the shirt you want you will have to pay \$1; in other words, you got 60 cents for it and have to pay for it 100 centsare skinned nearly one-half of what you got. This goes on all along the line; and thus the working class is robbed out of at least three-fourths of its product.

Listen to the insult!

In commenting upon the relative qualities of labor, a Southern, South Carolina, capitalist says:

"The present white operatives in Southern mills are almost entirely native born Americans. Many of those in New England are French Canadians or other foreigners. The average Southern operative is more amenable to reason than the average foreign-born New England operative. The Southern native-born negro would be even more easily managed. The negro as a race has never shown any disposition to form unions or go into schemes for

According to this gradation, the foreign-born workingman is not as "amenable" as the native; the native white is not as "amenable" as 'the negro.

Again, this means that the ideal workingman for the capitalist is the negro, being the most "amenable" of

Boston, Mass.

THE PEOPLE is for sale at the following Brisham's Bestaurant, Washington St. Cohen's Book Store, Washington St., on the Bridge. Croasdell's Store, Harrison avenue, nest Bennett St.

KARL MARX.

[Reprinted from "Progress," May, 1883.]

There is no time, perhaps, so little tied for writing the biography of a rest man as that immediately after his ath,* and the task is doubly difficult man as that immediately after his cath, and the task is doubly difficult then it falls to one who knew and loved then it is impossible for me to do not at present than give the briefest atch of my father's life. I shall conmyself to a simple statement of its, and I shall not even attempt an position of his great theories and dis-overies, theories that are the very madation of modern Socialism, discoundation of modern Socialism, discoveries that are revolutionizing the shole science of political economy. I hope, however, to give, in a future number of "Progress," an analysis of my father's chief work, "Das Kapital," and of the truths set forth in it.

Karl Marx was born at Trier on May 5, 1818, of Jewish parents. His father—man of great talent—was a lawyer.

man of great talent—was a lawyer, trongly imbued with French eight-enth century ideas of religion, science enth century ideas of religion, science and art; his mother was the descendant of Hungarian Jews, who in the seventeenth century settled in Holland. Among his earliest friends and playmates were Jenny—afterwards his wife—and Edgar von Westphalen. From their father, Baron won Westphalen—himself half a Scot—Karl Marx imbled his first love for the "Romantic" school and while his father read him blbed his first love for the "Romantic school, and, while his father read him Voltaire and Racine, Westphalen read him Homer and Shakespeare. These latter always remained his favorite writers. At once much feared and loved by his school-fellows—loved because he was always in mischief, and feared because of his readiness in writing satirical verse and lampooning his enemies—Karl Marx passed through the usual school routine and then proceeded to school routine, and then proceeded to the Universities of Bonn and Berlin, where, to please his father, he for a time here, to please his lather, he for a time udied law, and to please himself he udied history and philosophy. In 1842 was about to habilitate himself at on as "Privat Dozent," but the po-deal movement arisen in Germany hee the death of Frederick William a in 1840 them him into another fil., in 1840, threw him into another earer. The chiefs of the Rhenish Lib-erals, Kamphausen and Hansemann, had founded the "Rhenish Gazette" at Cologne, with the co-operation of Marx, whose brilliant and bold criticisms of the provincial Landtag created such a sensation that, though only 24 years old, he was offered the chief editorship of the paper. He accepted it, and there-with began his long struggle with all despotisms, and with Prussian despotism in particular. Of course the paper appeared under the supervision of a censor, but the poor censor found him-self powerless. The "Gazette" invariself powerless. The "Gazette" invariably published all the important articles it wanted to, and the censor could do nothing. Then a second, a "special" censor, was sent from Berlin, but even this double censorship proved of no avail, and finally, in 1843, the Government could be sent to the paper all. ment simply suppressed the paper al-together. In the same year, 1843, Marx had married his old friend and playhad married his old friend and play-fellow, Jenny von Westphalen, to whom he had been betrothed for seven years, and with his young wife proceeded to Paris. Here, together with Arnold Ruge, he published the "Deutsch, Französische Jahrbücher," in which he began the long series of his Socialist writings. His first contribution was a critique on Hegel's "Rechts-philos-mhie," the second an essay on the Tewish Question." When the "Jahr-

Tewish Question." When the "Jahr-lecher" ceased to appear, Marx contrib-ted to the journal "Vorwärts," of which he is usually said to have been the editor. As a matter of fact, the editorship of this paper, to which Heine. Everbeck Engels etc. contributed

Everbeck, Engels, etc., contributed, seems to have been carried on in a

omewhat erratic manner, and a really

responsible editor never existed, Marx's bext publication was the "Heilige Familie," written together with Engels. satirical critique directed against runo Bauer and his school of Hegelian While devoting most of his time at this period to the study of political eco-nomy and of the French Revolution, Karl Marx continued to wage fierce war with the Prussian Government, and, as consequence, this Government de-anded of M. Guizot—it is said through e agency of Alexander von Humboldt. the agency of Alexander von Humoons.
who happened to be in Paris—Marx's
expulsion from France. With this demand Guizot bravely complied, and
Marx had to leave Paris. He went to
Brussels, and there, in 1846, published
in French his "Discours sur le libre change." Proudhon now published his "Contradictions Economiques, ou Philosophie de la Micère." and wrote to Marx that he waited his "férule critique." He did not wait long, for in 1847 Marx published his "Misère de la Philosophie vicesce à la Philosophie vicesce de la Philosoph Philosophie, réponse à la Philosophie de la Misère de M. Proudhon," and the Metule" was applied with a severity roudon had probably not bargained This same year Marx founded a seman Working Man's Club at Brush, and, what is of more importance, ined, together with his political lends, the "Communist League." The be organization of the League was aged by him. From a hole-and-mer conspiracy it was transformed on organization for the propaganda Communist principles, and was only tret because existing circumstances secrecy a necessity. Wherever workingmen's clubs existed the the existed also. It was the first callist movement of an INTERATIONAL character, Englishmen, Itans, Hungarians, Poles, ScandiJians being members. It was the first maization of the Social-Democratic ty. In 1847 a congress of the League as held in London, at which Marx and a held in London, at which Marx and gels assisted as delegates; and they seem the subsequently appointed to write eclebrated "Manifesto of the Commist Party," first published just better the Revolution of 1848, and then balated into well-nigh all European suages. This manifesto opens with review of the existing conditions of the subsequently. It goes on to show how graducty. It goes on to show how graductions. ety. It goes on to show how grad-the old feudal division of classes disappeared, and how modern so-la divided simply into two chasses at of the capitalists or bourgeois and that of the proletariat; of the copriators and expropriated; of the

political battles against feudalism, has used the power thus acquired to en-slave the proletariat. To the charge that Communism aims at "abolishing property," the manifesto replied that Communism aims at "abolishing prop-erty," the manifesto replied that Communists aim only at abolishing the bourgeois system of property, by which already four ninetenths of the community property IS abolished; to the accusa-tion that Communists aim at "abolish-ing marriage and the family," the man-ifesto answered by asking what kind of "family" and "marriage" were possible for the workingmen, for whom, in all true meaning of the words, neither exists. As to "abolishing fatherland and nationality," these ARE abolished for the proletariat, and, thanks to the development of industry, for the bourgeoistic has geoisie also. The bourgeoisie has wrought great revolutions in history; it has revolutionized the whole system of production. Under its hands the steam engine, the self-acting mule, the steam hammer, the railways and ocean steamers of our days were developed. But its most revolutionary production was the production of the proletariat, of a class whose very conditions of existence compel it to overthrow the whole actual society. The manifesto ends with the words:

"Communists scorn to conceal their aims and views. They declare openly that their ends are only attainable that their ends are only attainable through the violent overthrow of all existing conditions of society. Let the governing classes tremble at a Communist revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose by it but their chains. They have a world to win. Proletarians of all countries unite!"

In the meantime Marx had continued, in the "Brüsseler Zeitung." his attack

in the "Brüsseler Zeitung." his attack on the Prussian Government, and again the Prussian Government demanded his expulsion—but in vain, until the his expulsion—but in vain, until the February revolution caused a movement among the Belgian workmen, when Marx, without any ado, was expelled by the Belgian Government. The provisional Government of France had, however, through Flocon, invited him to return to Paris, and this invitation he accepted. In Paris he revoluted to the provision of th accepted. In Paris he remained some time, till after the revolution of March. 1848, when he returned to Cologne, and there founded the "New Rhenish Ga-zette"—the only paper representing the working class, and daring to defend the June insurgents of Paris. In vain did the various reactionary and Liberal papers denounce the "Gazette" for its licentious audacity in attacking all that is holy and defying all authority—and is holy and defying all authority—and that, too, in a Prussian fortress! In vain did the authorities, by virtue of the State of Siege, suspend the paper for six weeks. It again appeared under the very eyes of the police, its reputation and circulation growing with the attacks made upon it. After the Prussian coup d'état of November, the "Gazette," at the head of each number, called on the people to refuse the tayes and to the people to refuse the taxes and to meet force by force. For this, and on account of certain articles, the paper was twice prosecuted—and acquitted. Finally, after the May rising (1849) in Dresden, the Rhenish Provinces and South Germany, the "Gazette" was forcibly suppressed. The last number— printed in red type—appeared on May

Marx now again returned to Paris, but a few weeks after the demonstra-tion of June 13, 1849. The French Government gave him the choice of re-riring to Britanny or leaving France. He preferred the latter, and went to London-where he continued to live for over thirty years. An attempt to bring out the "New Rhenish Gazette," in the form of a review, published at Ham-burg, was not successful. Immediately fter Napoleon's coup d'état Marx wrote his "Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte," and in 1853 the "Revela-ions Concerning the Cologne Trial," in which he laid bare the infamous machinations of the Prussian Government and police.

After the condemnation at Cologne of the members of the Communist League, Marx for a time retired from active political life, devoting himself to his eco-nomic studies at the British Museum, to contributing leading articles and cor-respondence to the New York "Tri-bune," and to writing pamphlets and flysheets attacking the Palmerston regime, widely circulated at that time by David Urquhart. The first fruits of his long, carnest

studies in political economy appeared in 1859, in his "Kritik zur Politischen Economie"-a work which contains the

Economie"—a work which contains the first exposition of his theory of value.

During the Italian war, Marx, in the German paper, "Das Volk," published in London, denounced the Bonapartism that hid itself under the guise of liberal sympathy for oppressed nationalities, and the Prussian policy that, under the cloak of neutrality, merely sought to fish in troubled waters. On this occasion hish in troubled waters. On this occasion it became necessary to attack Carl Vogt, who, in the pay of the "midnight assassin," was agitating for German neutrality—nay, sympathy. Infamously and deliberately calumniated by Carl Vogt, Marx replied to him and other gentlemen of his ilk in "Herr Vogt," 1860, in which he accused Vogt of being in Napoleon's pay. Just ten years later, in 1870, this accusation was proved to be true. The French Government of National Defence published a list of the Bonapartist hirelings, and under the letter "V" appeared: "Vogt, received August, 1859, 40,000 francs."* In 1867 Marx published at Hamburg his chief work, "Das Kapital."

Meanwhile, the condition of the workingmen's movement had so far advanced that Karl Marx could think of executing a long-cherished plan—the establishment in all the more advanced countries of Europe and America of an International Working Men's Association. A public meeting to express sympathy with Poland was held in April, 1864. This brought together the workingmen of various nationalities, and it was decided to found the International. This was done at a meeting (presided over by Professor Beesly) in St. James' Hall, on September 28, 1864. A provisional Gen-eral Council was elected, and Marx drew up the inaugural address and the pro-visional rules. In this address, after an appalling picture of the misery of the working classes, even in years of socalled commercial prosperity, he tells the working people of all countries to combine, and, as nearly twenty years before in the Communist Manifesto, he concluded with the words, "Proletarians of all countries, unite!" The "rules" stated the reasons for founding the In-

"Yogt, il lui a été remis en Août, 1859....... 40,000 francs," is the literal text.

That the emancipation of the work ing classes must be conquered by the

ing classes must be conquered by the working classes themselves; that the struggle for the emancipation of the working classes means, not a struggle for class privileges and monopolies, but for equal rights and duties, and the abolition of all class rule;

"That the economic subjection of the means of labor—that is, the sources of life—lies at the bottom of servitude in all its forms of social misery, mental degradation and political dependence:

"That the economical emancipation of the working classes is, therefore, the great end to which every political move-

great end to which every political move-ment ought to be subordinate as a

That all efforts aiming at that great rnat all enorts aiming at that greatend have hitherto failed from the want of solidarity between the manifold divisions of labor in each country, and from the absence of a fraternal bond of union between the working classes of different countries;

That the emancipation of labor is neither a local nor a national, but a social problem, embracing all countries in which modern society exists, and de-pending for its solution on the concurrence, practical and theoretical, of the most advanced countries;

That the present revival of the working classes in the most industrious countries of Europe, while it raises a new hope, gives solemn warning against a relapse into the old errors, and calls for the immediate combination of the for the immediate combination of the disconnected movements;

"For these Reasons—
"The International Working Men's
Association has been founded." To give an account of Marx's work in the International would be to write a history of the association itself—for, while never being more than the corwhile never being more than the cor-responding secretary for Germany and Russia, he was the leading spirit of all the General Councils. With scarcely any exceptions, the addresses—from the inaugural one to the last one, on the "Civil War in France"—were written by him. In this last address Marx ex-plained the real meaning of the Commune—"that sphinx so tantalizing to the bourgeois mind." In words as vig-orous as beautiful he branded the corrupt Government of "national defection that betrayed France into the hands of Prussia;" he denounced the Govern-Prussia;" he denounced the Government consisting of such men as the forger Jules Favre, the usurer Ferry, and the thrice infamous Thiers, "that monstrous gnome" the "political shoeblack of the Empire." After contrasting the horrors perpetrated by the Versaillists, and the heroic devotion of the Parisian workingmen, dying for the preservation of the very republic of which M. Ferry is now Prime Minister. which M. Ferry is now Prime Minister, Marx concludes: "Workingmen, Paris, with its Com-

mune, will be forever celebrated as the glorious harbinger of a new society. Its martyrs are enshrined in the great heart of the working class. Its exter-minators' history is already nailed to that pillory from which all the prayers of the priests will not avail to redeem

The fall of the Commune placed the International in an impossible position. It became necessary to remove the Gen-eral Council from London to New York, and this, at Marx's suggestion, was done by the Hague Congress in 1873. Since then the movement has taken another form; the continual intercourse between the proletarians of all countries—one of the fruits of the International Association—has shown that there no longer exists the necessity for a formal organization. But whatever the form, the work is going on, must go on so long as the present conditions of society shall exist.

Since 1873 Marx had given himself up almost entirely to his work, though this had been retarded for some years by ill-health. The MS. of the second volume of his chief work will be edited by his oldest, truest and dearest friend. Frederick Engels. There are other MSS.

which may also be published.*

I have confined myself to strictly historical and biographical details of the man. Of his striking personality, his immense erudition, his wit, humor, general kindliness and ever ready sympathy, it is not for me to speak. To sum

"The elements So mixed in him that Nature might stand up.

And say to all the world, "This was a Man!"

ELEANOR MARX.

* Since this was written, in 1883, the second and third volumes of "Das Kapital" have appeared in German, and the fourth and final volume of that work is being prepared for publication. Of the "other MSS." there has appeared Marx's articles on the "Recolution and Counter Recolution, or Germany in 1848" (Swan Somenscheim), and there will shortly appear a collection of articles, pamphlets and dysheets, written during the years 1852-56, on the "Eastern Question."

Socialist Tracts.

Price of the following Tracts and Party Platforms \$1.50 per thousand: 1. "What shall we do to be saved?" A Sermon to workingmen, by Henry

Socialism," by William Watkins. "Why American workingmen should be Socialists," by H. G. Wilshire. "Social Effects of Machinery," by

Frank W. Cotton. "Socialism." Extracts culled from Robert Blatchford's "Merrie Eng-A Plain Statement of Facts," by

Hugo Vogt.
"Middle Class Municipalization and

the Municipal Programme of the Socialist Labor Party."
"The Platform of the Socialist Labor Party" (with comments in the

bor Party" (with comments in the following languages, four pages: English, German, French, Italian, Slavish and Jewish.
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copies \$5.00.

10. "Reform or Revolution," by Daniel DeLeon. 5 cents a copy.

Send your order to New York Labor News Co.,

64 East 4th street, New York, N. Y.

To Jewish Sections and Branch 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 sent by mail or express. Address all orders to

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

HUMAN NATURE.

There are some people who say that they agree with Socialism, as an ideal, but when asked to come along and help to bring that ideal into practice, or to help to make the conditions of life such that it will be possible for those who are to follow after us, to bring about the realization of that ideal state of society. wherein it will be possible for men to do unto others as they would have others do unto them, they seem to look upon us as freaks and madmen. They say it is impossible to bring Socialism about until you can alter human nature.

I cannot for the life of me understand what they mean when they talk about altering human nature. Do they mean that the people of to-day are too hard-hearted and too selfish to ever entertain one single thought for their neighbors and workmates, other than that of hatred. Surely they cannot mean this, and yet I cannot conceive what else they mean when they tell us that before we can bring Socialism (which, by the way, means each for all and all for cach, and not each for himself and the devil take the hindmost) into practice we must alter human nature. As a work-ingman, reared by a mother who was forced by this accursed competitive system to become the slave of the fac-tory, so that she might be enabled to support herself and children, when her children could not support themselves having been reared under such conditions, and to-day being myself forced to toil in a factory from morning to night, week in and week out, for a little better than a hand to mouth existence, I claim that by this time I ought to know a little of the nature of our working class population of to day. That ing class population of to-day. That being the case, I cannot think of these men, who talk about the need of altering human nature before it can be pos-sible to bring into existence a state of Socialism, as other than poor, foolish ignorant, deluded beings, or else being what they delight to term us, that is, madmen and fanatics. I am at present employed by Messrs. G. Kynoch & Co., or otherwise Mrs. A. Chamberlain & Co., wholesale manufacturers of murdering instruments (cordite, for instance). Whilst I have been employed by this firm I have taken particular notice of my foreman, who has a peculiar habit of urging on his men by the use of considerable strong language. But my ob-servation has forced me to the con-clusion that he is the possessor of as good and generous a heart as one could possibly have, but, owing to the vilconditions by which he himself is governed, he at times becomes one of the ost contemptible beings imaginable I have seen him at times when one of his workmen has been bodily injured, become so flurried that one could hardly tell whether it was the foreman or the workman that had met with the acci-dent, and then again, in about an hour or so afterwards, when his duty to the class he represents has got the better of his nature, he becomes so different that one would hardly believe him to be the same man. It is not the man's nature that is at fault. His nature is all right. It is not that which requires altering: it is this iniquitous competitive com-mercial system that is faulty, and requires altering, and not human nature

Place this man as a sort of captain over the same men that he to-day, by the iron laws of competition, has to ge as much work out of as possible, place him in a position wherein it shall be his duty to teach his men on points that they, perhaps, do not understand, and also to get from them a fair amount of labor, in return for their receiving a fair share of the wealth produced by the community generally. Under such circumstances this man

would be enabled to respect the men placed under his control, and likewise the men would be able to respect the man who acted as their adviser, and not their SLAVE-MASTER. How foolish it is for these men to think that human nature wants altering. Cannot they see that it is,the whole condition of life that requires altering? Are they blind or deaf, and are they also dumb? Are they so blind that they cannot perceive the horrible and immoral conditions of the life that the majority of our children are, in this land of freedom and christianity, being daily educated up to? Are they so deaf that they cannot hear the moans of our little ones con-tinually crying for bread in every part of our great industrial towns? Can they not, in winter time, see thousands of our little ones shivering in the cold, dreary, dismal streets, for the want of decent clothing to cover their bodies? They do not suffer thus because people are so selfish and hard-hearted as to like to see these things. Some of our nature altering friends would attempt to make us believe that such is the case, but let anyone take notice if he should happen to come across any particular case of extreme distress and see for himself how nature works. He will see the already overburdened workman doing all that lies in his power to assist his more unfortunate neighbor. Not that he has anything to spare, for in the majority of cases the workman who does his best to assist others has to stint himself and family in order that he may do so.

The conditions of life generally com-pel men and women to think only of themselves in this terrible struggle for existence, hence all those who are blind or otherwise disabled have to beg for a living. When the conditions of a so-ciety sets man against man and woman against woman, it is absurd and foolish to expect that in man and woman which is good and pure (and that is what we call human nature) to show itself to any account. Whilst the conditions which men and women are surrounded are false, cruel and unjust, people surrounded by such conditions will also be false, cruel and unjust. As you make the conditions of life better, so will you make the people better.

"London Justice."

To Irish Comrades.

All the copies of the pamphlet "The Rights of Ireland and the Faith of a Felon," received from Dublin from the Irish Socialist Republican Party, have been sold out; and there only remain on hand samples of the handsome green due card of the Irish Socialist Republican Party, which can be had at 5 cents each from each from

Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th street, New York City.

ON THE DEATH OF BENJAMIN SIMON.

Written for THE PEOPLE by L. C. SCHEM, Hoboken, N. J.

Deep in the city's dark and sluggish Where toll and care-worn misery and crime Lay plenteous offerings on the pallid

Of the grim-visaged demon, called Despair: Where tiny babes and children pant for breath

And swallow germs of sickness and of death: Which from the gutters fill the sewer-

like air; As by a miracle a saintly lad Nurtured the noblest hopes in studies sad Of Drudgery and Degradation's mart.

He saw the hopeless sorrow, endless Which ineffaceably on all was stamped, Which yoked them down to suffering

and cramped All aspirations for a higher life; And boundless pity swept through his

frail frame For all this misery, and vice and shame. Fermenting discontent, which here was

Caused him in agony of thought to sigh:
"Is there no hope, no way in which to

To break through poverty's dull chain?"

He learned then what the cancer is that sucks
The life blood from the poor ones, and

bestows
The wealth which through their toil they've earned, on those
Who toil not, but in self-appointed ease Idle away the days: Then burst on him Like to a revelation, dim At first, then clear, the remedy that

The world from all these ills-a Social-

ist— Chimerical no more was earthly bliss; His faith he prized, as a child the rose it

And visions 'rose before his heated brain:

plucks.

A child no more, but grown to man's estate,
He saw the difficult task which stern-browed hate
Reserved for him; thundering then he

stood Before an eager audience, riveted on his Thousands of hungry eyes, lest they should miss One word of those they craved to hear, which would

Enlighten them, and teach them how to act. Uninterrupted, unhausted, fact

And truth poured forth as from the clouds the rain. In somberer moments did he recognize How vast his chosen part; yet never flagged

His courage; studying hard, behind him lagged All others; certain seemed achievement; Emancipation of the working class. His whole mind then applied he, so's to

As highest in his school, that his attempt To aid the toilers, by a scholarship

Might weight receive; yet through some The trouble happened, as he had agnized.

He failed; shattered his hope, his faith in self--A traitor towards the Socialistic cause. The world reeled; all the insane selfish

Could hold the poor in thraldom as before:

His honor gone, and hyper-sensitive, Too great a burden now 't would be to live: His face was set, his eyes were red and

sore; Quivering with grief then wandered he

away
Down on the gurgling, peaceful waves to lay
Splashing, they bore him from this
world of pelf.

Time will engrave and not efface this act,
And point with genuine sorrow at the fact.

Daily People Minor Fund. Previously acknowledged ... \$1,715 60 H. M. Leach, Los Angeles, Cal. 1 00 Alfred Bengtson, N. Y. City... 5 00 Joseph Sussmeier, N. Y. City... M. P. Nielson, N. Y. City..... Carl Friberg, N. Y. City..... J. Lundman, N. Y. City..... Leo Jacobs, N. Y. City
Mrs. Leo Jacobs, N. Y. City
H. Wallach, N. Y. City HENRY KUHN, Finan. Secy.

Call for State Convention. To the Sections of the S. L. P. of the

State of New York.

The nomination of a candidate for Chief Judge for the Court of Appeals, which is the only State nomination to be made for the coming election does not warrant the large expense of a State Convention attended by delegates from all parts of the State. The requirements of the law can be complied with by holding the convention under the con-ditions which will enable the greater part of our membership to be rep-resented with no expense.

The State Convention for the nomina-

tion of a candidate for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals is therefore called to meet at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, New York City, on Saturday, August 14th, 1897, at 8 o'clock

Sections are entitled to representa tion on the following basis: One delegate for each Section of 50 members or less; 2 delegates for each Section of 50 to 100 members, and one additional delegate for each additional 200 members

All delegates to the State Convention
must be elected either at primaries or at
conventions of delegates elected by Dated New York, July 16, 1897.

The New York State Committee of the S. L. P. HUGO VOGT, Sec'y.

A NEW LABOR DISPLACER

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal, July 26 .- The reading public is very little concerned about "news" of which it knows everything itself. This circumstance explains why our dailies, especially those wearing the Republican tag, repeat every day that "confidence" and "prosperity" at last have returned. Why repeat these stories every day? If it really did return, that would be all-sufficient; but the papers, as well as the public, know too well that this prosperity talk is nothing but a barefaced lie. Yet, if not "prosperity," progress is going on all the while-even with us in these backwoods of the Far West. The following clipping from one of our dailies well illustrates the point:

STOCKTON, July 21.—The immense harvester being used by Woods Brothers on Roberts island, near this city, is now viewed each day by a large crowd. Even in this county, where fairly big harvesters have been in use several years, it is a curiosity, and farmers go miles to witness it work. The big manners to be a several years, it is a curiosity, and farmers go miles to witness it work. miles to witness it work. The big ma-chine has a cutting line of fifty-two feet, and it also threshes and sacks the grain. In one run around a 4,000-acre field it will turn out hundreds of sacks of wheat ready for the market. There was a little difficulty in the

operation of the harvester the first day it was tried. The journals and boxes did not work as smoothly as they did after it had been run for two days, but the proprietors are more than pleased with it and a supplementation. with it, and a number of others of the same size will be built next year. They are very expensive, and are not very easily handled on the road. This one crushed a large stringer on one of the county drawbridges while passing over to the grain field where it is working.

The cost of harvesting has been reduced to a minimum by this machine, AND THE NUMBER OF DAYS CON-SUMED IN GETTING A LARGE FIELD READY FOR THE MARKET WILL BE ABOUT HALF THAT OF THE REGULAR HARVESTER. Eight or ten men handle it easily while it is turning out from 1,500 to 1,800 sacks a day of ten hours and sweeping 100 acres of grain clean. At present it is working in the heaviest wheat ever grown in this county. The grain on the islands has always been tall and of rank growth, but this year it is much heavier than in past seasons. No difficulty has been past scasons. No difficulty has been experienced in harvesting, as the trac-tion engine, which was built especially for the machine, pushes it through the thick grain with about the same ease as the ordinary engine would draw a wagon over a country road.

Now, if this means anything, it means that less farm "hands" will be needed and that less efficient machine.

needed, and that less efficient machin-ery in the same line becomes worthless, because its product no longer can com-pete with that of the better machine, not being so plentiful, and therefore so cheap. Its use involves a loss of time and money. Having thus reduced the and money. Having thus reduced the cost of production, those bonanza farmers are enabled to sell cheaper and

yet realize a big profit.
If our silver-mutton-heads, labor-exchangers, colonists and the rest of patent "reformers" could grapple with and comprehend a logic, they at once would give up their reform ideas as silly. If in this instance—leaving out of the question specula ion—wheat be-comes cheaper, it is not on account of "money having grown dearer." but merely on account of a "bushel of wheat containing less socially necessary human labor than before;" or, in other words, "having become cheaper." Notwithstanding all sophistic twistings, the Socialist theory of value is over the

Socialist theory of value is every day illustrated anew, as this new harvester Under prevailing conditions, every in-

dustrial progress adds to the misery of the many. Those who suffer must not idly wait, else they will suffer for all time to come: Above all, they must learn to know the real cause of their suffering—proper action would soon follow. But as long as certain evil effects are taken for the cause, all endeavor to remedy them are worse than wasted. Such tactics remind one of Baron Münchhausen's trying to pull himself out of the mire by his own hair. Our State has been the dumping ground for many an experiment, and notwithstanding all the dust each experiment raised in its day, they all, sooner or later, succumbed. Yet in spite of all the dreary experiences, some people, it seems, never will clarn their lesson. The present colony craze had started to affect us, but the wind was taken out of its sails by another, bigger and more noisy craze—I mean the Klon-dike craze. Yet I suspect that much of this craze has been manufactured by posts in Alaska, with the aid of the newspapers; and they it is who will make all the money. In a short time we will hear of despair and starvation as

FRED. FELLERMANN. Socialist Weekly and Monthly Publica ENGLISH.

the burden of the Klondike song

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).

The Rochester Socialist (Monthly).

25 cents per year.

The Beacon, Johnston, R. I. (Fortnightly). 50 cents per year.

The Socialist Alliance, 79 Dearborn street, Chicago. 50 cents per year.

GERMAN. Vorwirts, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. \$1.50 per year. Cleveland Volksfreund, 237 Clair street,

Cleveland, Ohio. \$2 per year.

DANISH-NORWEGIAN.

Arbejderen, 6832 Marshfield avenue,
Chicago, III. \$1.50 per year.

SWEDISH. betaren, 35 and 37 Frankfort street, New York, N. Y. \$1.50 per year.

POLISH.
Sila, 1146 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y. \$1
per year.

JEWISH.

JEWISH.
Arbeiterzeitung, 9 Butgers street, New
York, N. Y. 75 cents per year.
HUNGARIAN.
Nepszava, 236 East 4th street, New
York, N. Y. \$1 per year.
ENGLISH AND GERMAN.
The Truth, 514 West 2d street, Davenport, Iowa. \$1 per year.

opriators and expropriated; of the good class possessing wealth and and producing nothing; of the class that produces wealth and the class that produces wealth and the class that produces to fight its

Verz died on March 14, 1883.

A THING WORTH STRIVING FOR IS THE BEAUTIFUL

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PARTY NEWS.

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

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y. NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary M. S. Hayes, 113 Champlain St., Cleveland, O.

Massachusetta.

HOLYOKE, Mass., August 1.—Dear Comrades:—We hereby submit to you our financial report for the month of July, 1897:

RECEIPTS.
 Lawrence, Br. 1, 100 stamps.
 10 00

 Boston, Br. 1, convention tax.
 1 80

 Holyoke, Br. 1, 100 stamps.
 10 00

 Holyoke, Br. 2, on lists.
 5 00

 Holyoke, Br. 2, on lists.
 3 00

 Sec. Westfield, 30 stamps.
 3 00

 Sec. Somerville, 30 stamps.
 5 00

 Sec. Clinton, 50 stamps.
 5 00

 Sec. Northampton, 20 stamps.
 2 00

 Sec. Springfield, on lists.
 20 00

EXPENDITURES.

 Total
 934

 Stamps sold
 370

 On, hand
 564

M. RUTHER, Secy., MAX H. TIEDEMAN, Treas.

LYNN, July 25 .- As it is some time LYNN, July 25.—As it is some time since the Comrades have heard from Section Lynn, we now give an account of ourselves. On Sunday, July 11th, we held a meeting at Lynn Beach, with Comrade Avery as speaker. The week previous to the 11th we held meetings in Danvers and Salem, and a meeting July 15th in Stoneham. Sunday, the 18th, we had Comrade Putney with us at the Beach. Tuesday, 20th, Comrade Gordon arrived and co-operated with us in running a meeting at Marblehead. He was sent out by the State Central he was sent out by the State Central Committee. Thursday, 22d, we were to have a meeting at Stoneham, and Monday, 26th, at Danvers, with Comrades Avery and Gordon. The Stoneham meeting was postponed on account of rain. This meeting will now be held Tuesday, 27th. Wednesday, July 21st, we held a meeting in Lynn, corner State and Market streets, and Friday the 23d, we held a meeting in Market the 23d, we held a meeting in Market Square, West Lynn. Comrade Gordon spoke at both the Lynn and West Lynn spoke at both the Lynn and West Lynn meetings of ours, and will speak at our regular Sunday meeting at the beach to-day (July 25th). The Lynn Section had arranged for seven meetings outside of Lynn, and six of them will have been held when we get done with Danvers and Stoneham, July 26th and 27th, but as Comrade Gordon is here as an organizer we will be only too glad to cooperate with him and help-all we can. The aames of Socialists whom we knew in towns nearby we gave to him. We believe that Sections can be organized in Marblehead, West Lynn, Saler. believe that Sections can be organized in Marblehead. West Lynn, Saler Danvers, Gloucester and Stoneham, and think Comrade Gordon is just the man to do it. All our meetings are well attended, and the out of town speakers have all done first class. We will try and keep up a hustle, and hope that the Comrades everywhere will do the same.

J. H. C., Organizer:

Missouri.
Report of Missouri State Committee, S. L. P., for the month of July, 1897: Received from Section St. Louis

for due stamps, \$2; carried for-ward from June \$7.62; total... \$9 62 Expended to Henry Kuhn for 100
 due stamps
 5 00

 Postage stamps
 1 12

 Emblems and buttons
 26

New Jersey.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 30.—The special joint meeting of both the American and German Sections took place at the old headquarters July 30th, and was well attended, Comrade Dahmen con-

ducting the proceedings. It was finally decided to amalgamate the two Sections into one. The officers elected are:

Agent, Comrade Mills; recording and corresponding secretary, Comrade Chas.

Petersen; treasurer, Comrade Dahmen, Next meeting August 11th in the new headquarters, 603 Elizabeth avenue.

NEWARK, N. J., August 3.—There will be an agitation meeting of the Socialist Labor party in the hall, No. 76 Springfield avenue, on Sunday, August 8th, at 3 p. m. sharp. Comrade Hickey, of Brooklyn, will speak on the subject of the "Capitalist Press." A free discussion of the principles of Socialism of the "Capitalist Press." A free dis-cussion of the principles of Socialism to follow the address. Let every Com-rade in Newark be present and bring with him a friend who is not a Socialist.

New York.

Primaries of the Socialist Labor party of Greater New York to nominate County Tickets in New York, Kings and Richmond Counties will be held as fol-

NEW YORK COUNTY.

On Saturday, August 14th, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street, New York.

ARL MARX

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KINGS COUNTY.

On Friday, August 13th, 8 p. m., at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 945 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn. RICHMOND COUNTY.

On Saturday, August 21st, 8 p. m., at Wygant's Hall, Jewett avenue, Port Richmond, Staten Island. Only those members of Section Greater New York, S. L. P., who are citizens are entitled to be present at their respective county primaries.

their respective county primaries.
For the City Executive Committee of Section Greater New York, S. L. P.
L. ABELSON, Organizer.

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

Comrades—In order to conduct a systematic series of open air meetings for the campaign, the Agitation Committee the campaign, the Agitation Committee in the various Assembly Districts should at once select a number of suitable places in their respective districts where they would like open air meetings arranged. This arrangement was tried last year and worked very successfully. Hoping that you will not delay this matter, but at once act, and send in the list of such suitable places as soon as possible to suitable places as soon as possible to

L. ABELSON, Organizer, Socialist Labor Party of Greater New

Kings County, Attention! All members of the Socialist Labor party residing within the County of Kings should not fail to attend the County and Borough Primary that is to be held at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue, on

Friday, August 13th, at 8 p. m.
The nominations to be made are:
1.—For President of Borough.
2.—For Sheriff.

2.—For Sheriff.
3.—For Registrar.
4.—For County Clerk.
5.—For County Treasurer.
The above date has been fixed by the Executive Committee of Section Greater New York, which committee appointed the undersigned to call the primary and make such arrangements as the occasion calls for.

PETER FIEBIGER

PETER FIEBIGER, HENRY KUHN.

Buffalo Comrades, Attention!

Two very important meetings require

Two very important meetings require the presence not only of every member of the party but of every earnest Socialist residing in Buffalo, as questions of great importance for our movement in Buffalo will be under consideration.

The first one—the joint meeting of all branches—will take place this Saturday, August 7th, at 8 p. m., in Labort Lyceum, 550 Broadway, near Jefferson street. Among other important subjects the municipal platform of the Section Buffalo, S. L. P., will be discussed.

The second meeting is called for the

The second meeting is called for the purpose of organizing the Labor Lyceum Association proper, as the constitution and the main part of the bylaws are already adopted. It will take place Sunday, August 8th, at 2:30 p. m., in the same Labor Lyceum Hall. No. in the same Labor Lyceum Hall. No earnest Comrade should fail to be present at both meetings.

THE SECRETARY.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., August 2.—A meeting of the delegates of the 16th Ward, Branches I. and III.; 19th Ward, ward, Branches I. and III.; 19th Ward, Branch I.; 21st Ward, Branches II. and III. of Brooklyn, will take place on Saturday, August 7th, 8 p. m. sharp, at Comrade Adolph Benewg's house, 151 Seigel street. The agitation for the coming campaign will be the order of business.

A. BENEWG, Organizer, 16th Ward, Branch III.

N. Y. City, 4th Assembly District.— Comrade James Allman will lecture Friday evening, August 6th, at the 4th Assembly District, 165 Broadway. Subject: "The Beginning of the End."

Joint Agitation Committee of the 4th, 8th and 12th Assembly Districts. M. SAPIR, Secy.

N. Y. City, Twelfth Assembly District.—On the 30th of July a highly successful meeting under the auspices of the 12th Assembly District, S. L. P. took place, with Comrade Daniel De Leon lecturing upon the Municipal Programme of the 3.1. P. and Company

gramme of the S. L. P., and Comrade Julius Hammer presiding.

The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, every inch of standing room, even in the hallway, being occupied. The speaker was frequently interrupted with enthusiastic deafaning rounds of with enthusiastic, deafening rounds of applause. The questions subsequently asked gave the lecturer an opportunity to review the Debs movement, wherein he pointed out that class-consciousness was conspicuous with its absence, as in all the passages taken from the platan the passages taken from the plat-form of the S. L. P., the platform of Debs' party carefully omitted all men-tion of the class struggle. He pointed out, further, the fallacy of supporting it, and the quality of the element sup-porting it. The speaker was cheered to the echa.

At the business meeting that followed

Comrade Reich acted as chairman. Five new members were proposed. Reports of delegates were received. Committee on Reception and Ball reported date set for same on Saturday, September 4th. A committee from the 4th Assembly District was then granted the floor and asked that a sub-committee from the 12th Assembly District be elected to a body composed of delegates of the down side Agitation Committee, which would supervise the agitation in these dis-tricts. Comrades Finn, Pomeranz, Rud-nick. Sappir and Weinstein were tricts. Comrades Finn, Pomeranz, Rudnick, Sappir and Weinstein were elected on this committee. Secretary was instructed to communicate with Executive Board of Greater New York General Committee, requesting them to take steps to recover the property of the party from the former officers of the dissolved district. Comrades Rosen and Julius Hammer were appointed to recover the banner of the 12th Assembly District. Financial report was adopted and the district adjourned. and the district adjourned. JULIUS HAMMER, Secy.

Brooklyn Speakers Club.

Brooklyn Speakers Club.

The above organization will begin operations at once for the coming campaign, and will hold a meeting next Sunday. August 8, 10 a. m., at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 945 Willoughby avenue, where arrangements will be made to carry on a successful series of open air meetings in Brooklyn for the coming campaign. The Brookfor the coming campaign. The Brook-lyn members that participated in the campaign last year are requested to be present without fail.

L. ABELSON, Organizer, Socialist Labor Party of Greater New

Ohio.

CINCINNATI.— The arrangements for the picnic for August 8th are com-plete. Our candidate for Governor, Comrade Watkins, will deliver an address; speeches will be made in German also. The out of town Comrades will be met at the depots by Reception Com-mittees; these will be distinguishable by the red party button.

Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE. August 1.—I am glad to hear through THE PEOPLE that the Comrades throughout the country are taking advantage of the operation. portunities to spread Socialis afforded by the summer months, holding open air meetings. In order Socialism dispel any thoughts that might possibly be entertained by uninformed Comrades to the effect that the Providence Com-rades are lax and indolent in their duty. I would ask a small space to give a short resumé of our work in this-line since

Early in June a speakers' club was organized under the jurisdiction of the City Committee. A circuit covering six points in the city was agreed upon, at which a meeting would be held weekly.

Six pairs of speakers (we have no got any two-hour men yet) were selected and a schedule arranged, so that no pair would speak twice at the same point

during the same circuit.

We have just finished our first circuit. A new pairing has been made, and the speakers will start on their second circuit this week. When this is finished another combination of the speakers will be arranged for a third circuit, and so on until "chill November's surly blasts" drives us indoors, when we intend to get halls as near as possible to the points we now speak at, and con-tinue the agitation during the winter.

inue the agitation during the winter.

So far we have held thirty-six meetings, all well attended. At four of the points the audiences ranged from two to four hundred, some nights reaching as high as five hundred. Between one and two hundred people attend the meetings at the other two points. Much enthusiasm is displayed and the greatest attention is paid to the words of the speakers, which all proves that the time is ripe for Socialist agitation.

The amount of literature disposed of at those meetings is extremely gratify-

The amount of literature disposed of at those meetings is extremely gratifying to the Comrades, the literary agents having sold over 250 copies of "Mcrie England," nearly 100 "Socialism" by McChue, some sixty "Reform or Revolution," and—here is a pointer for other cities—over 500 leaflets.

A little over two weeks ago an idea struck the writer that leaflets could be readily sold at a small price. I brought the matter up at the City Committee; they thought likewise and ordered 1,000 each of "Socialism" by Watkins; "Social Effects of Machinery." "Why

1.000 each of "Socialism," by Watkins;
"Social Effects of Machinery," "Why
American Workingmen Should Be Socialists," and "Middle Class Municipz.ization," to be sold at the open air
meetings four for one cent.

The way the leaflets are going proves
the plan to be very good to cover the
expense of buying the leaflets and also
to get over the city ordinance, which
prohibits the free distribution of handbills, etc., on the streets.

ORGANIZER.

THE DAILY PEOPLE \$50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to August 4th, 1897.

\$4,535.

The following amounts have been paid down to August 4th, incl.:

Previously acknowledged.

Meyer Stodel, New Haven, Conn., \$1; C. P., Brooklyn, N. Y., \$1; Ludwig Christofferson,
City, \$10; German Section, Dayton, Ohio, \$20; John Kinneally, Ci y, \$2; Jas. Gruber, City,
\$10; Wm. Rush, Boston, Mass., \$10; Henry Snyder, Mariners Harbor, N. Y., \$10; Wm. Van
Vorst, Mariners Harbor, N. Y., \$10; H. W. A. Raasch, Boston, Mass., \$10.

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

SOGIALIST

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of his right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated,

that the people may be kept in boncage. Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all econ mic servitude and political dependence.

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

We therefore call upon the vages workers of the United States and States a

Combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the vage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to o ganize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Common wealth for the present state of planless production, individual war and social disorder; a common wealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization. civilization.

RESOLUTIONS.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands:

Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production. 2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals

telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employes to operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons.

3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employes to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons.

4. The public lands to be declared inalicnable, Revocation of all land grants corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been com-

5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.

 Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of ests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.

7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the

8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes

9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.

10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination. 11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the em-

ployment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, state and nation).

13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed. 14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.

15. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and mu-nicipal), wherever it exists.

17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers.

18. Municipal self-government.

Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal 19. right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced. 20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective consti-

21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punish-

HITTING FROM THE SHOULDER.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Beware, gentlemen; the issue is before us, I say, and it has to be met squarely. I am aware that, with their accustomed dishonesty, certain organs of special interests are already trying to confuse it. One of these organs, for instance, affects to be greatly concerned in the fate of the poor man, who, by subjecting him-self to untold privations, was lucky enough to save a few dollars, now inenough to save a few dollars, now invested in real estate—in a lot, with perhaps a shanty, located in a part of the city where there are few or no improvements, and where there will surely be

none so long as the present assessors can help it. Well, this organ knavishly proclaims that such a poor man "might as well allow the city to confiscate his property at once." if the assessors are compelled to raise the valuations of our millionaires. Fortunately, again, it is not with such editorial trash that the poor people—the masses of the people. poor people—the masses of the people-can any longer be bamboozled.

I. Goldmann's Printing Office, cor. New Chambers and William Ste. works Type Setting Machines.

Prog. Clothing Cutters & Trimun.
At the last regular meeting of a above union, held on Thursday 29th, the recording secretary hands his resignation, stating that he was capable of performing the dult ached; same was accepted, and the secretary elected in his place, to fit term. A committee from the Berkman Defence Association granted the floor. The report of discussion-upon that point will be for elsewhere in this issue.

The activity of L. U. No. 4, U. G. of A., in calling a mass meeting day disturb the members' tranquility, proved that more funds are required keep the ship affoat, otherwise it sink, and somebody will have set a some supported the ship affoat, otherwise it sink, and somebody will have set and the set of the ship affoat, otherwise it sink, and somebody will have set of the set of Prog. Clothing Cutters & Tris

sink, and somebody will have back to the factory as a common slave unless some political positions secured for them in the meanting.

The reports of the different control of the diff

tees were then heard and ac LOUIS ECKSTEIN, Cor. Sec.

Grand Labor Day Picket

Section New Haven, Com

Socialist Labor Party, MONDAY, September 6th. TICKETS 10 cents, Children, Games and Prizes for children.

Trades and Societies Calend

Standing advertisements of Trade of and other Societies (not exceeding from the rate of \$5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an tunity of advertising their places of as

Carl Sahm Club (Musicians Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. East 4th street, New York Labor Business Secretary: Frei.

Central Labor Federation of M. at 2.30 every Sunday afternoon at street. New York City. All bona-lie labor Unions should be represented nications are to be sent to the corne Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 40 New York City.

Cigarmakers' Progressive Internation No. 90, Office and Employer Union No. 90, Office and Employer Union No. 90, Office and Employer Union, 394 East 718 street, every Saturd p. m.—District II (German), at 218 Formeets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV, meets at 1577 avenue A, every Saturday m.—District IV, meets at 324 West 424 every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Boarders visors meets every Tuesday at 1422 21 at 18 p. m.

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), a Lyceum, 64 East 4th street.
273 Secretary: HENRY Inc.

German Waiters' Union of New To Office: 385 Bowery, Union Hall, into Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Boas Supervisors meets every Wednesday at the same hall at the same hall.

Musical Protective Alliance No. 18
D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquar
D. E. 4th street. Meetings every Priday a
O'clock noon. Fred. Hartman, Pres. 7
Woll, corr. Sec'y, Residence, 173 E 4th St. Section Essex County, S. L. P.,

Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J. Skandinavian Section, S. L. P. Re 2nd and 4th Sunday of every member octors a. m., at Schuler's Hall, 231-23 lost St., New York City. Subscription order at for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, Scala., ARBITAREN.

Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., 35th A. D. Meets at Weester Hall street and Sru avenue, every Prices are

Upholsterers' Union of New York Vicinity, Meets 2d and 4th T evening at the Labor Lycemus, 54 Est 1 Secretary, Carl Anders, 22 East 3rd street

WORKMEN'S

Organized 1872. Principal Organization, New York

Vicinity.

Offick: 64 E. 4th St. Offick hours, 64 except Sindays and holidays, from 18 o'clock P. M.
Branchiss: Yonkers, Troy. Bingham Gloversville, Elmira, N. Y.
Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South Espassic, N. J.
Boston, Holyoke, Mass.
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Lazern and Alloona, Pa.

Arbeiter Kranken- und Sterbe Kan für die Ver. Staaten von Amerika WORKMEN'S

Sick and Beath Benefit Fund of

United States et America. United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year life workingmen imbued with the spirit of estimate socialist thought. It is numerical strength fill social branches with most 13,000 male members) is rapidly increasing workingmen who believe in the principles workingmen who believe in the principles and 45 years of age may be admitted to member and 45 years of age may be admitted to member and 14 years of 14,00 for the first class and \$1.00 for the oils. Members belonging to the first class with the first class and \$1.00 for the middle oils. On the first class and \$1.00 for the middle oils. On the first class with interruption. Members belonging to second class receive under the same circums and length of time \$1.00 and \$3.00 respective barrial benefit of \$2.00 is granted for every ber, and the wives and unmarried daughter members between 18 and 45 years of age may be mitted to the burial benefit upon payment of expenditures. In oilies and towns to expenditures. In oilies and towns to expenditures. In oilies and towns workingmen in good health, and ness exceed the shows named principles are invited to condition of the principles are invited to the shows named principles are invited to the first and the second class and mem second class and mem second class and come the second class and mem second class and come the second class and mem second class and mem second class and mem second class and mem second class and come to the second class and mem second class and mem second class and members and communications to Hasser Financial Secretary, 25—27 and Ave., Room and the second class and communications to the se

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