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STREETHERMENT MENTERMENT CONT

VOL. VII.-NO. 25.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 19, 1897.

Committed by: Capitalists and their Political Lackeys.

ONWARD, SOCIALISTS!

The Affair at Hazleton is an Act of Unprecedented Capitalist Felony, Participated in by the Whole Capitalist Class, and in Which the Labor Fakir Shares the Full Responsibility—The Impertance of Sound and Speedy Socialist Education to Prevent The Continuance of Such Acts and also of Fruitless Acts of Retribution.

Hazleton, Pa., witnessed last week, and continues to witness a scene that, so far, touches the highest water mark of capitalist infamy in the country. It connects directly with similar, though not as glaring acts in the past, and it points to similar and infinitely worse ones to come-unless headed off by the Social Revolution.

A Sheriff, with a posse of about 100 men, recruited from the ranks of the mine-owners' class itself and its retainers, meets a procession of miners who were unarmed and exercising their constitutional right of peaceful assemblage. The Sheriff and his fellow thugs forthwith open fire, kill on the spot some 19 miners, mortally wound some 10 more and injure more and less severely a much larger number, MANY OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED BEING SHOT IN THE BACK.

Forthwith a warrant of arrest is secured against the cold-blooded assassins, but the server of the process of the Court of Justice finds his path barred by bayonets. The mine-owners, some of whom had personally been among the Sheriff's posse, and whose children and other dependents had constituted that squad, the rioters in fact, had issued their orders to the political representative of their brigand class, the Governor of the State, for 'protection," and without delay he obeyed their order. Gen. Gobin and a regiment of soldiers are sent to the place to protect the rioters against the just indignation of the community, and this armed arm of the State shields the assassins to-day from the order for their arrest!

Nor is this all! As if to demonstrate the class-consciousness of the capitalist class and hold that up as a reproach to the working class, whose masses still ignore their class unity, from one end of the country to the other the capitalist press breaks out in hosannas of praise for the Sheriff who led, for his deputies who helped to execute, and for the Governor of Pennsylvania and his General Gobin who rushed to protect the execrable felons! Here, in New York, in particular, the exhibition is most striking. The Tammany Hall Democratic and Tom Platt Republican Press, on the one hand, and the Seth Low Citizen's Union press on the other, that had just previously been scratching out each other's eyes in their wrangle to control the city, and who are still at this work of political deare still at this work of political de pravity, stopped for a moment in their private quarrel and in unison raised their voices in praise of the "Sheriff of

Luzerne County."

What is it that these papers praise? The Sheriff's story bears the mark of falsehood on its face. It contradicts itself, and furthermore his own appearance belies his yarn about having suf-fered violence. Not a scratch is on his body, nor are his clothes in the least He and his started the riot in which only they participated; and in view of the fact that so many of the wounded and killed were hit in the back, the evidence is clear that, in this riot, all the barbarism of criminal ruffianism animated the shooters; the principle of civilized warfare, that the fleeing foe is spared, was here not thought of, on the contrary, it seems to have incited the murderers. Even if, indeed, the innocent procession of miners had been an aggressive force and had deserved the Sheriff's fir their flight should have put an end to the carnage; to the Sheriff and his fel-low assassins the flight of the miners only offered an opportunity for further carnage. Finally, the event acquires peculiar significance from the circum-stance that his time the Sheriff's deputles were not recruited, as they us are, from the admittedly depraved class ses of society: they were the "élite" of the place, "distinguished citizens."

The blood of the miners that bespat ters the Sheriff and his posse, bespat-ters the whole capitalist class, and every member thereof. It is their work

every member thereof. It is their work; the crime is theirs collectively; collectively they incited it; collectively they committeed it; collectively they are cheering and protecting it; and collectively they are its beneficiaries—so far. But the roll of criminals is not complete if we look only at the capitalist class, at our precious "élite." Alongside of them, sitting in the same prisoners' dock, manacled in the same chaingang, and indicted in the same indictment, is that scoundrel crew of labor takirs—the Gomperses, McBrides, Sovereigns, Ratchfords, Prescotts, Per-

kinses, McGuires, etc., etc., etc., without whose aid our capitalist "elite" could not to-day enjoy the double advantage of not only being in full possession of the governmental powers, but of finding the working class in general, and the miners in particular, so wholly at the mercy of their exploiters and oppressors. Capitalists' understrappers are these and all other labor fakirs; the guilt that attaches to the former is shared by the latter—both sets are arraigned before the bar of Conscience, before the bar of the Spirit of the Age, and are pronounced guilty, of the Age, and are pronounced guilty, a thousand times guilty! But in the midst of all this, while the

But in the midst of all this, while the blood of the Hazleton victims cries up to heaven for vengeance, and small pots get hot and fly off at the handle, the Socialist is all the cooler, all the more collected, and urges sober thought.

What has happened and will continue to happen is as natural as that 2 and 2 should make 4. Indeed, the wonder would be if it had not happened, or should cease to happen, so long as that system is allowed to continue that is based upon rapine and needs rapine to uphold it—the CAPITALIST SYSTEM.

Under the Capitalist system the nation's machinery of production, the ma-chinery of production without which wealth cannot be produced, is held by private concerns for private profit. This needed capital is not the fruit of the industry or thrift of those who hold it; it is the fruit of their crime. No capitalist concern can be named that has not for its foundation some black felony. With the power conferred to the felon class by its original felony, it is able to perpetuate its felonious deeds: The law, to which it acts obedient, drives increased numbers of people into wage slavery, and drives down the wage wage slavery, and drives down the wage slave proletariat into ever deeper depths of privation. Such a system breathes felony at every pore. It belches felony at the mouth of its rifles placed in Sheriffs' hands; it utters felony by the acts of the politicians-Presidents, Governors, Mayors, whom it sets into power; it feloniously putrifies the atmosphere through the pen of its apostles, like Carroll D. Wright, who are discovered to be directors in insurance concerns that go down in fraudulent crashes; it breads felony in the brains of the weak minds of men who develop into labor fakirs;
—its trail is marked by capitalist riots against Tennessee free miners, by muragainst feanessee free miners, by mur-ders in Buffalo, Brooklyn, Chicago, Boston, Washington—throughout the country, and its path is lighted by the lurid light of Hazleton assassinations. To simply indignate at this is childish; to fy in its face is thoughtlessness and recklessness, a thoughtlessness and recklessness comparable with that of the Haitian insurrectionists, who, ignorant of what a cannon meant, grabbed it by the muzzle—and got blown up; not until they learned the nature of the thing they had to deal with, and were systematically drilled for freedom did they succeed in wrenching the engine of force from the French and drive

So now. The attitude of consternation among the workers, their indignation and their wrath at this moment can lead to no good. It may cause the mas-sacre of many of their oppressors, but civilization cannot prosper by mas-sacres, much less by fruitless ones. Rage may reak vengeance, but it is deprived of the intelligence that removes the provocation for vengeance; the acts of rage that the untutored, and undisciplined, because untutored, working masses might indulge in, would react upon themselves, like the first thoughtless acts of the Haitian insurgents. The mission of the Socialists becomes at such times all the more important: It is to tutor the proletariat on the nature of the beast they have to deal with; to discipline them into an aggressive, revolutionary political party, and lead them to the ballot box, there to take possession by the conquest of the public powers, of the machinery of govern-ment needed to throw down the capitalist class and enthrone the working class under the dome of the Socialist com-monwealth, where he who works shall and the felon who can and won't,

their oppressors from the country.

In pursuit of this course of education, In pursuit of this course of education, with the Hazleton assassination as an object lesson, the National Executive Committee has issued to the sections of the party the order to call public meetin obedience whereto Section Greater New York has issued the fol-lowing call: Workingmen of New York and Vicin-

Twenty-four of your fellow wage slaves have been murdered in cold blood at Hazleton, Pa., by a body of mine owners and their retainers.

Without even the pretence of law, another representative of the capitalist class, Gen. Gobin, keeps the place under

martial law, and prevents the arrest of the criminals. Right here, in this city, the capitalist politicians applaud the parasite cap-italist class cheers, and the prostituted

capitalist press approves the heinous deed; and the city officials seek to re-press a free expression of popular inlignation

dignation.

Scenes like this, and treatment like this, are becoming so numerous that it is imperative for you to arrive promptly at a clear understanding of your situa-

The SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, alone the upholder of the rights of the working class, summons you to a m enstration of your indignation by joining it in a parade, to start from the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. 4th street, this Saturday, Sept. 18th, at 7:30 p. m., and murch with it to a mass meeting at Union Square.

ORGANIZER, Section Greater New York, S. L. P.

Hungarian Workingmen, Attention. A mass meeting to consider the Hazle-ton outrage will be held at Progress Hall, 28 Avenue A, Thursday, the 16th, at 8 p. m. All on deck!

THE HOME.

It Cannot be Preserved Under Capitalist | Account of Past and Present Conditions

The People's "Home" is not a Local Affair—Its Cornerstones are the Nation -Capitalist Supremacy in the Municipality Tears Down that Home of the Workers to Build the Home of the Idler Capitalist.

Mr. Seth Low, in his letter of acceptance, tries to show why municipal elections have no concern with national

"As concerns the city's local affairs, it is not so much a part of the State as it is the HOME OF ITS INHABITANTS." politics. He says:

Consequently, all it needs, according

to him, is a business administration. Mr. Low reasons falsely, and he knows it: Mr. Low plays herein a bunco game, and he is well aware of it. His own words, just quoted, prove this.

What is the "Home"? Is it a thing of air? No. The "Home" is the net result of the industrial conditions of the land, plus all the laws-National, State and Municipal-, that, like hoops, keep the barrel together.

Would Mr. Low, as a type of his, the capitalist class, have a HOME with well filled larder, wine cellar, clothing, fuel, books, etc., if he had not the money to these with? No. And could be and his class get the money to procure them, seeing that neither he nor they do now, or ever did perform, a useful stroke of work, unless the social system grounded on capitalism and buttressed by capitalist National, State and Municipal class law, enabled him and them to get at that money, wherewith to keep up his HOME? Certainly not.

What sort of a HOME can the workingman have, who, compelled by the NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS to sell his labor power in the labor market like

potatoes or spittoons, is compelled to put up with a decreasing pittance? What sort of a Home can the workingman have whose wages are so low and children in pestilence-breeding and

capitalist - owned tenement houses, KEPT UP BY MUNICIPAL AND STATE AUTHORITY?
What sort of a HOME is there for that workingman and woman, who, like so many others, are mutilated in the factory, owing to the capitalist vide. factory, owing to the capitalist viola-tion of the Factory Acts, and to the in-tervention of the STATE COURTS, who throw their cases out of Court and leave them crippled and unindemnified?

What sort of a HOME is there for the children of the workingmen who, thanks to both NATIONAL AND STATE IN-STITUTIONS, are forced into the fac-tories, or are kept on the streets? What sort of a HOME is there for a

workingman, who strikes for higher wages, and in maintenance of the State laws, ordering that the hours of work on railway lines shall not be more than 10 a day, and then is shot down by militias sent upon him by the NAT-IONAL AND THE STATE AUTHORITIES, AT THE REQUEST OF THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES?

None and yet seal in robe!

None; and yet again, none!
Indeed, all politics concern the
HOME of the people; and that very fact
bars the Seth Lows as well as the Platts, the Tammanies, the Silver Mine Democracy, the Gold Mine Republicans—all representatives of the capitalist class from being trusted with the safeguarding of our HOMES. The fact that all politics concern the HOME of the people, that it is for a HOME that men vote, overthrows all pretences, unmasks all pretenders, and leaves the fact standing out clear that, just because the HOME is the issue, the working class must take possession of every office. from the smallest municipal one to the highest; all such offices being but props to the HOMES of the class that holds them, and holes into the HOMES of the class that does not own them.

Seth Low's class, together with the class of all the other capitalist politicians, is fighting for its HOME. It is fighting to make that brighter and more luxuriant. This means that it is fighting to put more holes into the HOMES of the working class of New York and render these drearier

save their HOMES and improve them, the workers of New York, and everywhere else, must march in a solid body to the ballot box, vote straight the Socialist Labor party's ticket, and crush into dust all other nominations, from Mayor up and down.

Little children in Yonkers, N. Y., are compelled to gather cinders and rags to help their parents in the struggle for existence. With such sights before it. a certain "Civic League" of that city. composed of kid-glove reformers, is turning its attention to petty sanitary regulations, and is dignifying its silly campaign with the title of a campaign against "public peril." Commenting upon these facts, Comrade Frederick Bennetts, of Yonkers, pertinently re-

marks in one of the Yonkers papers:
"To my mind, a social system that forces our women and children to the forces our women and children to the factories and public 'dumps' and lets the men in their idleness wander the streets in search of the 'job' that cannot be obtained, should be the 'Public Peril.' In fact, it is 'The Public Peril.' The social question cannot be solved by the enforcement of the sanitary laws—though, of course, all laws should be enforced. The Public Peril will not be abolished till such times as we abolish the capitalistic competitive system and inaugurate a better socil system founded upon the principles of equity."

WORTHINGTON'S

at the Hydraulic.

Trouble Among the Red Hook Em-ployees-Where it Started, How it Grew, and Where it is Now at-New Trade Unionism Locking Horns With and Throwing the Fakirs of Fakir O'. Connell's Machinists' Union.

There is trouble in the "Hydraulic." and Red Hook is all worked up.

For the benefit of those who do not know what "the "hydraulic" means, allow me to explain. The "Hydraulic" is a typical American factory. It is a factory employing 1,000 men, making 'Worthington's Hydraulic Pumps."

The history of this factory, from its start, 50 years ago, to to-day, is the history of the growth of the tool of production. It is the history of the growth of the small capitalist into the large one with all its accompanying features of favorable legislation, alliance with corrupt politicians, shut-downs, lock-outs, strikes, failure of British pure and simple trades unionism, exploitation of national illusions to bamboozle the workers, etc., etc.

When the salty breezes of Red Hook blew the stink of the steerage off old H. R. Worthington, and that astute old gentleman had made up his mind to invest his "savings" in tools for the man-ufacture of pumps, he had less money than one of his immense lathes would cost to-day. The lathe in those times (1840), was a primitive affair, half wood and half iron, slow to work, and awk ward to handle, its side-partner, the planer, was no better.

The milling machine was in its in-lancy. The monitor lathe was unknown. The immense drill presses of to-day were unknown; instead, we had cumber some affairs, that required skilled men to handle, the output of which was about one-tenth of the modern drill

press.

The tool was then in its primitive The tool was then in its primitive state. The capital needed to secure it was small. That was the time when any man, by the direct application of his labor power, both physical and mental on land, could produce the tool of production needed to equip binsett in the competitive struggle.

It was at this stage of the development of the tool Worthington favested his capital in a few rickety lather and planers, built a wooden shanty at the corner of Rapelyea and Van Brunt

corner of Rapelyea and Van Brunt streets, and laid the foundation for an immense fortune-a fortune that to-day enables his son to own a magnificent mansion at Irvington-on-theHudson that rivals the splendor of the mansions of any of our uncrowned kings of trade along the Hudson, while he (the son) is rated in Bradstreet's as a multi-mil-lionaire, and his daughters are now in the market for the first shining light of Europe's decayed aristocracy that hap-pens along in search of some of the golden dollars that have been wrung from the sweat of the hydraulic wag

We need not concern ourselves now with any inquiries as to where the original Worthington got his capital. Whether it was by marrying a rich widow, or going into bankruptcy and swindling his creditors like Levi P. Morton, our late Governor, or commit-ting arson, or some other form of swindling, cheating or robbery, practised by our "Law, Order, Patriotism and Re-ligion" loving Capitalists, need not con-cern us at this late hour. It is not cern us at this late hour. It is not "Where did he get it?" but "What did he do with it?" that we must inquire into. He started by employing some dozen men, more or less. His men turned out a good pump for those days. His business grew rapidly. There were many pumps being built for the cities at this time, when the tide of im-migration had set in so strong, were springing up like mushrooms in a night. The business grew and developed; what is called "good wages" were being paid; constant work was assured for all hands. Contentment folded its peaceful

wings over Red Hook Point.

This happy state of affairs could not last long. The tool continued to develop and grow; more men were needed, men more skilled in the various branches of the machine business, and this need of better mechanics was felt not alone in Red Hook but all over the country The budding bourgeoisie turned their eyes towards England, the home of the factory system, the home of the machine. Good positions and wages were promised, with the expected result: a tremendous tide of emigration from England of wheel-wrights, ship-wrights blockeribe set in Thece wrights, blacksmiths, etc., set in. Thos men were practical mechanics in everything the term implies. Each of them had served seven years to the business They could go from the blacksmith shot to the tool room. Lathes, planers, drill-presses, milling machines, were all alike presses, milling machines, were all alike to them, nothing disconcerted them. They could hammer, file, chisel and turn. THEY WERE MONARCH OF ALL THEY SURVEYED.

If they had only brought their skill as machinists to the country all would have been well; but they brought also have been well; but they brought also all the errors of British pure and simpledom with them. They had come from a land where the pure and simple trades union was a power, and when safely landed here, they failed to realize the difference in the institutions both political and economic that existed between this country and England. They summed the situation up in their minds summed the situation up in their minds

"The Pure and Simple trades union is good in England. Consequently it will be good in America. NO POLITICS IN THE UNION."

In making this glaring error they fol-

lowed in the footsteps of the original Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam. When the Dutch settled in New Amster they looked around ye Bowereye and discovered that some Bowereye and discovered that something they were accustomed to was missing. It was their beloved canal. When the little Dutch baby first opens his eyes the first thing it sees is a canal. So on until death or emigration takes him from Holland. The useful canal is always there. Those settlers in the New Amsterdam, reasoning as their English friends did 200 years later, said a canal is a good thing in old Amsterdam; let us build one in New Amsterdam. So they went to work and built a canal us build one in New Amsterdam. So they went to work and built a canal where canal street is now. In old Amsterdam they built their rain pipes so as to carry the rain water from the roof where the water dropped into the canal. So in New Amsterdam they built the rain pipes the same; then the unfortunate people received not alone the drops from heaven but the volumes of water from the roofs. This style of spout, our old Dutch reasoned, was good in old Amsterdam, where there was a in old Amsterdam, where there was a canal to receive the water; ergo, it was all right in New Amsterdam, although there was no canal. It was this style of reasoning that the old trades unionist indulged in when they landed here. Their reasoning was the same as Peter Styvesant's Dutchmen. It was equally as fallacious. Just as those who came after the Dutch settlers had to go to work and fill in the canal and cut off the rain pipes, so have the new trades unionists to-day to go to work and fill in the pure and simple canal in which is sunk all the hopes, the aims and aspirations of the American workers

have been fooled into joining the ranks of the British pure and simplers. So far I have dealt with the English-speaking emigrants. Let us now look at the other nationalities. After the war, whilst the tide of capitalistic prog-ress was still Westward, the steamship companies pasted every tree, rock and dead wall of the Scandinavian cities with posters, telling of the new El Dorado in the West, of that land across the seas where money was to be got for

Every hog, he hustled,

These alluring statements, nine-tenths of them lies, were sufficient to bring swarms of the brawny, fair-haired blue-eyed Norsemen, with their flaxen-haired wives, to the land of the Stars and Stripes. A large proportion of them were also machinists, not as skilled as their English and Irish forerunners, but owing to the development of the local to that stage at which skill was being fast eliminated, they were just as useful as the Britishers were thirty years earlier. Thus we now find, coming down to the eighties, that young C. C. down to the eighties, that young C. C. Worthington (the old man had been gathered to his fathers in the mean time), had an immense army of wage slaves at his disposal—an army that was necessary in his business, that had now grown to vast proportions; an army of wage slaves that, thanks to their British pure and simple trade union training, and thanks to the corruption of their fakir labor leaders, had none of that unity of purpose that himself and his class possessed, possessed none of that solidarity of interest that was so necessary if they were to wring confes-sions from the exploiter, an army of wage slaves, that, owing to the blight-ing influence of old trades unionism, had one worker at the other's throat, an influence that built up an "aristocracy of labor" and wore out itself in trying to maintain it when it tottered to its fall; an influence that left the workers disunized so that the drill-press man could not belong to the union that the lathe-hand belonged, so that the boltmachine man was a pariah who could not enter the sacred gates of their trades union. The man who tapped the nuts or cut the iron was also out—the few remained within to maintain it when it tottered to its

few remained within.

The time had now arrived when it

come a stock company, with branch offices in London and Berlin. The cry went up from the idle shareholders for more profits; "the men were not work-ing fast;" some scheme had to be de-vised so that the slaves would be driven a little faster. They were nice slaves after all; they seemed to like their chains. They voted election after election for the political parties that repre-sented Worthington's class. If any one should propose for a moment that they should vote for a man of their own class on a platform of their own they would immediately tell him he was an "Anarchist," a "crazy bug," (a name that they applied to me all the time), a foreigner; anything, in short, that their

masters' newspapers told them about the Socialist. Yes, they were nice slaves. Drive them faster. Lash them harder. They seemed to like it. Give it to them. Having the desire, the means was soon found.

(Continued on Page 4.)

the asking, that land where

Nary a one did die. Every thing was hunki dorey, And the cat hung high. These alluring statements,

was necessary for the old trades unions to do something. It had long been in a state of innocuous desuetude. The workers, who had been paying high dues so long, wanted something for their mone. So the first and last strike of th hydraulic employes took place in the summer of 1888. With such a union, led by emecile fakirs, the only result could be defeat, and defeated the men were, although they stayed out for eight weeks their places were filled; back they had to come, whipped, and beg for the jobs they had left.

The Worthington firm had now be-

was soon found.

The contract system was introduced. The simplicity of this system was beautiful. Instead of four pay days in the month, there was five. They received their wages as usual, plus the amount of money made over and above their wages. The operation was as follows: A man boring out cylinders would receive \$4.50 each. He would do six in a week—\$27. His wage was \$18, hence he was \$9 ahead, and did not work very hard at that. The men always had comething on their sleeve. Those were hard at that. The men always had something up their sleeve. Those were glorious times for the Hydraulic wage

PRICE 3 CENTS.

Turn-Stiles on the Elevated Railroads To Displace Workers.

THEY NEVER STRIKE.

Eighty "Improved Gatemen", in the Shape of Automatic Turn-Stiles, Intro-duced on the "L" Roads, Throwing out One Hundred and Sixty Wage Slaves as a Starter, Giving So Much More Profits to the Labor Pleecers and So Much More "Prosperity" to the Fleeced Workers Grinding out Recruits for the Socialist Labor Party.

During the past four months of promised prosperity 80 "improved gatemen" (turn-stiles) have made their bow to the down-trodden and meek patrons of the Manhattan "L" railroad of this humbugged city.

These 80 turn-stiles (or "improved gatemen") who don't have to be fed. have displaced 160 men, who have to be fed, or starve, or steal.

Each turnstile, which costs \$78, takes the place of two men (one day man and one night man), whose combined wages amount to the enormous sum (in the eyes of Russel Sage) of \$3 per day. In just 26 days the machine has paid for itself, because in that length of time it has saved its cost, \$78 in wages to the gatemen. gatemen.

The gatemen are free-free to enlist in the vast army of the unemployed, whose number, according to the United States Labor Commissioner, Carrol D.

Wright, sums up into the millions,
Another broad feature of the "improved gatemen" (which makes the
stockholders smile) is that it saves the
cost of thousands of tickets to the company. Wherever the turn-stile is in use ticket selling has been abolished.

"gateman" never goes out on

trike, except when some hurrying passenger rushes through it and puts it out of order. Sometimes it gets puglistic, when it hits a passenger a foul blow below the belt as he or she passes through This "gateman" is no Chasterloid, even strikes women, which brings a law

Even the machinations of the brain in the head of the superintendent has displaced two train masters, several train dispatchers, two train starters and train clerks, which means wages saved; not human labor.

From appearances these aforesaid machinations are making Socialists on the "L." I can take an affidavit to all that this letter contains.

A PICTURE.

The Way Harry Carlene' Agitation is Stiring Things in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 8.-The first Socialist campaign on Kentucky soil can be put down (already at this

early date) as an unqualified success. Up to the time of Comrade Carless' arrival in Louisville we had held six open air meetings, with a total attendance of over 1,000 people. The crowds as a rule were quiet and orderly, and the close attention given to the remarks of the speakers clearly proved the deep interest taken in all that was said.

English and Comrade Giffey in German. By having the latter creak last we find the arrangement to work very well

On Sunday, September 5th, Comrade Carless spoke at Becks' Hall to a full house, illustrating his remarks with stereopticon views. It is safe to say that never in the history of the S. L. P. of this city was there witnessed a finer presentation of our principles and a more enthusiastic crowd. Every fine point made was vigorously applauded, and when at the close of the lecture the Arm and Hammer was flashed upon the capyer the applicable to the control of the canvas the applause became deafening. The song section, under the able direction of Comrade Laudolt, rendered sev-eral stirring selections, and thus ended one of the most enjoyable meetings of

Monday (Labor Day) we had no meet-

ing owing to the fact that several san-guine Comrades had thought it possible to have Comrade Carless as speaker at the Labor Day picnic of the Central Labor Unions. But the fakirs of the Central Labor Union had their eye upon us, and when the communication from the S. L. P. was rend at the Labor Day Committee meeting, all these gentry were there in force, and of course it was tabled. And this was done in spite of the fact that they had NO OUTSIDE SPEAKER ENGAGED for the occasion, and also in spite of the fact that one progressive delegate jumped up and plainly said that organized labor in Louisville has not ONE man who can Louisville has not ONE man who can make a decent speech. The truth of the matter is that the fakirs don't WANT ANYBODY WHO CAN really make a decent or sensible speech, for such a man must necessarily make remarks that would not suit them. Well, they did finally find a "speaker," in the person of the President of the Salesmen's Union, who talked for five minutes on the patriotism, intelligence, and high wages of riotism, intelligence, and high wages of the American workingman, while just beyond earshot of the speaker this same 'intelligent workingman' was getting into fights with his brother working-

(Continued on Page 3.)

THE PEOPLE.

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OCCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED

In 1988 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	83,183.
In 1896 (Presidential) 36	3,564

Instrument which is uniformally used to extort from others their property, it ought to be taken away from its possessor, on the same principle that a sword or a pistol may be wrested from a robber, who shall undertake to accomplish the same effect in a different manner.

Thomas Skidmore.

New York, 1829.

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party.

Comrades-In view of the brutal massacre of a great number of striking miners in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, perpetrated by a Sheriff's posse composed of the relatives and hangerson of the mine owners, the National Executive Committee now call upon all Sections of the S. L. P. to at once arrange for demonstrations to protest against the outrage, and to utilize the occasion to show to the workers the true causes that underlie these occur-

Act with promptness and decision, and let each member do his utmost to make these demonstrations a propagandistic success, to the end that the repetition of such disgraceful scenes as the one enacted and enacting at Hazleton may be speedily ended by the speedy overthrow of the felonious Capitalist System, the abolition of Wages Slavery. and the establishment of the Socialist Commonwealth.

For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

HENRY KUHN, Secy.

UTOPIA AND PRACTICE.

If fire touches water, it is extinguished; if it touches gunpowder it produces an explosion. In both cases it is the same fire. The result of contact depends upon the thing touched.

The deepening want produced by the capitalist system, the increasing dependence it inflicts on the people, the instances of public wretchedness that it multiplies, fall upon a variety of minds and produce effects as different as the economic classes and the solidity of the minds is upon which it falls. An instructive illustration of this fact are two contemporaneous utterances in sight of the great modern phenomenon,

One is a plank of the platform of one of the numerous political parties that have sprung up in this country during the last six months-the Progressive Party. It says:

and Humanity both de mand the enactment of a National Government Employment Law, which shall become a permanent and an integral part of the Constitutional Law of these United States.

Said law to guarantee to the citizens of this Republic the opportunity to sell their labor to the government and to insure in payment therefor a sum not less than One Dollar and Fifty Cents per day of eight hours.

The other is the resolution presented by the Gas Workers' Union at the Trade Union Congress that just convened in Birmingham, England:

"Believing that the unemployed problem can only be permanently solved when production for use is substituted for the present method of production for this congress considers it is essential for the prosperity of the whole community to socialise the land and the whole of the means of production, distribution and exchange, and instructs the Parlimentary Committee to promote and support legislation with that object in view

The fire of the Social Revolution coming in contact with the bourgeois-controlled mind of the element that constilutes the Progressive party, goes out with a fizzle and a splutter that guarantees to the producers of all wealth a pittance of \$1.50 and insures to the sponging class all the rest of the workers' products; it compromises, by leaving the robber class in possession and with the power to keep up its depredations, while shielding the workers against utter annihilation.

On the other hand, that same fire of the Social Revolution, coming in contact with the fervid brain of the classconscious proletariat, kindles a light by which Civilization can tread her path. and lead mankind out of the present

The wildest utopian is the capitalist class which lulis itself into security with the belief that its infamous system, ripping up at all its seams, can be patched up, and is good for anything but the garbage barrel of history.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The New York "Sun," organ of Tom Platt, and the New York "Evening Post," ergan of Seth Low, suspend for a moment their flinging of abuse at each other to join in a chorus of

"Bravo, Sheriff of Hazleton!"

This was timely; the quarrel between these two organs of the class that fleeces and then shoots the workers down was becoming so bitter that it might have velled the fact that there is no real distinction between them, both being the mouthpieces of one identical system of brigandage.

Let this be remembered on election

In a review of the work to be presented to the British Trade Union .Congress that was to meet on the 6th instant at Birmingham, the London 'Justice" expresses the hope that the Socialist proposition be carried, and then adds very wisely:

"Not that it will make any difference or that their rejection will show that there is any falling off from Socialism in the ranks of trade unionism, but simply that the composition of the congress is not so good as it has been.

Indeed, the time is coming fast when the reputed representatives of the rank and file of the workers in no way rep resent these; their utterances, one way or another, are no indication of what the rank and file thinks; and the chasm between these "representatives" and the rank and file is bringing out more and more clearly the fact that these pure and simple "representatives" are closer to and represent the boss class much better than they do the working class.

It is just so here.

The report of the national secretary of the German-American Typographical Union deserves credit for the following passage:

"We cannot close this report without

addressing an earnest warning to our members, that they should put forth every effort to the end that the German compositors of this country step to the fere in the political movement the same as they have done in the economic. The economic struggle becomes every year harder and more futile; it can and must be a means to an end, but it alone can never free us from our chains. This can be accomplished only by a simultaneous move on the economic and the political field. Monopoly stands forth with ever greater brutality and recklessness, and, together with it, the Courts, all of which are subject to it. The Federal as well as the State Courts betray with ever increasing brazenness that they consider their mission to be, not to mete out justice to the working class, but to enslave it, and they issue ukases and injunctions that even a Czar of Russia would not dare to think of. In view of this, is it not our sacred duty to strive, with all the means at our com-mand, that the political power be wrenched from the hands of the exploiting classes, and be placed in the hands of the working class, of the producers of all wealth? But this cannot be done if, on election day, the workingman votes for either the Republican or the Democratic party, or for any other party that advocates the upholding of the present insane social system; it can be done only if the whole working class support with their ballot that party that stands upon the principle of the revolutionary class struggle, and aims at the overthrow of the present system of class rule."

The Yonkers, N. Y., "Statesman" persists in its praiseworthy efforts to demonstrate that its name is a misnomer, a sort of typographical error, and that its real appellation is "The Blockhead." It says, for instance:

"As a rule in this country, capital represents good judgment, industry and economy—and capitalists are the employers and friends of iabor."

If the alleged "Statesman" knew what statesmanship meant, it would know that all statesmanship that deserves the name must stand on facts not on fiction: and, instead of the above glaring falsification, it would have said:

"All capital, in this or any other country, represents theft, theft perpe-trated with keen judgment upon the in-dustry and economy of the working There is no capitalist, the star class. There is no capitalist, the start in whose career was not some misap-propriation of funds, some fire, some failure, in short, some swindle of some sort or other; and whose subsequent career is not marked by the same sort of friendship for the workingman that the bed-bug has for his victim. Capital represents wealth produced by the represents wealth produced by the workingman, but stolen from him by the capitalist; the capitalist is an idler. a parasite, a vampire, and the system under which this parasite is allowed to thrive and to murder workingmen, as he just did in Pennsylvania, is called the Capitalist System, a system that the working class and all intelligent and decent people are justly seeking to and will assuredly overthrow."

The Gollis and the murderous Pennsylvania Sheriffs and their deputies are sized up well in these few lines from the San Francisco "New Charter":

"There is a struggle in the world be-ween the Anarchists at the top and the Anarchists at the bottom of society.
The former are trying to hold on to their privileges by force, and the latter are trying by force to overthrow the former.

The Columbus, O., "Weekly Trades" Ledger," of the 4th instant, furnishes a pretty sight; it illustrates theory and practice. No one can charge it with inconsistency.

On one page it has this to say upon the Socialists:

"It always strikes me on reading one of their articles on the social problems that it was written on the painful stress of an overdose of sour apples; that they wanted something for nothing, no mat-ter what it cost somebody else; that the writer had but one idea, and another one in his head at the same time would cause a split in his head."

This much for the "Weekly Trades Ledger's" theory. Now for its practice. On another page there appear the pictures of not less than seven Republican and Democratic capitalist politicians, all of them conspicuous fleecers of labor, and to their pictures are added flaming biographical notices. Never yet has theory fitted practice, and practice theory more completely.

The "Weekly Trades Ledger" evidently proceeds from the theory that a sour apple diet is a thing to be avoided at all hazards; consequently, it lines its larders with good provisions with the bribe it receives from the political skinners of the workingmen for boom ing them.

The "Weekly Trades Ledger" is a conscientious concern, too conscientious to want "something for nothing"; consequently, for the bonus it receives from the labor-skinning politicians it gives them their money's worth, to wit, a full page of space, and also the hides of whatever workingman its puffs of capitalist politicians may succeed in cheating.

The "Weekly Trades Ledger" does not believe in having only one idea, that would not bring in corruption funds from sufficient sources; consequently, it has room for as many ideas as there may be capitalist parties-the location of i's ideas being its pockets, and these being spacious enough to remove all fear of their splitting, however contradictory the "ideas" may be that pour into them.

All honor to the consistency of the Weekly Trades Ledger."

The Cleveland, O., "Citizen" punctures very wittily the "victories" of which pure and simpledom is wont to brag, in the ollowing style:

"Hoora! Hooroo! The country is safe at last. 'I cannot appoint John Grace superintendent of the City Hall,' says the Mayor of Cincinnati, 'because of the protest against him from the labor union people.' Thus organized labor is vindicated and wage slavery has received its death-blow. Cincinnati is on the map, you bet. We don't know who Grace is, but that he will not be Crand High and Fratted Chief Spatteen. Grand High and Exalted Chief Spittoon Cleaner of the City Hall of Cincinnati is glory enough. Let the band play!"

This is a good pen sketch and landscape of New England from the Johnston, R. I., "Beacon":

"The times may well be called troublous. The cotton mills of New England are closing their doors on all sides and the managers are busy explaining that McKinley and the tariff have nothing to do with it. The docile wage slaves who ambled meekly along in protection and prosperity parades purely to please themselves and by no means at the behest of their bosses—are acting as though they didn't hear aright. None of them has the courage to cry out: 'Sold again.' That is their condition nevertheless."

SETH LOW.

Written for THE PEOPLE by S. K., Brooklyn.

Mr. Seth Low Didn't say No: From books deep and profound He stepped into rough political ground.

He is a philosopher, With a good strong coffer; A "heart for the poor,"
"Against corruption secure."

One could swear almost That he would be fair and just; Would do neither good nor much bad, According to the life he always led.

A foolish little hobby he has, Nevertheless It is called arbitration, With which he would conciliate all

For instance: If the sun's rays would be

plercing hot, Making suffer all, from giant to tot; When in tenements people would under-

go cremation.

Mr. Seth Low would settle it through arbitration

Or in the winter, when gloomy and cold. The poor would suffer miseries untold, And coal were kept by the barons' coal-

Mr. Seth Low would settle it with ar-

Or when a hundred thousand be out of work, And hunger and suffering in every corner lurk, When women and children will daily

face starvation. Mr. Seth Low would remedy it with ar-

In the first instance he will arbitrate with the sun. And see that justice will be done; In the second, he'll use his influence

the second, h with the cold. Or arbitrate with the barons with

In the third, when thousands will be unable to find a job, And will have either to starve, beg or

With no sympathy or help from "the communism of pelf,"
Mr. Seth Low will have to arbitrate with

Hasten then, oh believers in arbitration To support the man of "learning," coffer and fashion! But ye that have eyes and ye that have

Enter ye the S. L. P. domain!

THAT \$1-WHEAT PROSPERITY.

The Prosperity Boomer, the Calamity Howler and the Socialist. It has arrived-this Prosperity-at last. At least the report of it has, or rather the report that it is as good as here. Has not the farmer the assurance of dollar wheat, even more? being blessed by William the Tinkerer, his miraculous pen, and his magic signing with it, so, assuring a phenomenal harvest, when the balance of the world's harvest was so deficient? Even Democrats admit it tardily, though they would mar the effect somewhat by imputing the bounteous harvest to Providence rather than to William. Stewart, of Nevada, is a bull among bulls, and advises his "friends in the West to fall in line with the forces of prosperity and progress and receive their due share of the reward," adding, "the time has passed for the old issues. We must passed for the old issues. We must turn to face new issues and new conditions." (I wonder what "new conditions" await the wage worker.) Jones. of Nevada, says that"I am not opposed to prosperity through an increase in gold." (Still tangled.) "The Republicans are very lucky;" and "Another result that will flow from an abundance of money be it silver or gold will be the

of money, be it silver or gold, will be the abeyance of this hatred of trusts." (Hardly so, by the business runts, John.) "I cherish no enmity toward the con-centration of capital." The poor cal-amity howler, who was so anxious for every one to drop all convictions and such trifles, and "join hands," etc., etc., to drive away this calamity, to bring on this identical prosperity by the use of his patent drops already uncorked," nor claps hands to his distracted head, hardly sure of the ground beneath him. For that self same prosperity is here. "Money plentiful," "capital seeking in-yestment" "formers prosperus." "Money plentiful," "capital seeking investment," "farmers prosperous;" "prices rising," wheat going up, silver going down, while ringing in his ears yet, from last fall, are these words of Bryan, "As the price of silver falls, so falls the price of wheat." "Bulls in charge;" in short, all the ear marks of just the kind of prosperity that last fall be prayed for lied for fought for and he prayed for, lied for, fought for, and did the best he could to swindle the wage worker into voting for, with his croco-dile tears for the "common people, who he said Abraham Lincoln said that the Lord must have loved for he made so many of them; in distinction to the "worthy poor" of the capitalist, and his adherence of trusts, combines Corporate Greed and such, and now to hear Jones say: "I cherish no enmity toward the combination of capital." We believe you, Jones, for when the Sugar Trust recently needed two votes to get their legal protection at Washington, Stewart and Jones, both of Nevada, voted for the rust. Oh, you calamity howler, you wanted all to depend on your free silver for deliverance; and Japan is losing by it at 32 to 1; and Coxey, Populist nom-inee for Governor of Ohio, equally dislikes both gold and silver, and the Populists of Iowa, also Boise, have followed suit, and your cliver miners have commenced running for gold instead of silver; and your farmer is "getting elevated" by dollar wheat, and your "wheels of industry" are "getting elevated" by Dingley tariffs, and both will "extend it to labor," instead of your silver baron doing it, and all this was impossible without your "patent drops, already uncorked;", Calamity Howler, your balloon has busted; you had better talk greenbacks for a change, which is believe you will be seen to be s

glance. The iron and steel scale has been signed for the year; true, but what a reduction, and in the face of a higher turiff. And again, what means this terror-stricken attempt to form a combination among the small steel manufacturers that the Pittsburg "Dispatch" gives lengthy details of? Why, this: Olliver, Carnegie and Rockafeller, owning as they do, the vast ore fields, steam scoops digging same, instead of men doing it; docks, and almost a monopoly of the lake carrying trade. the Pittsburg Bessemer and Lake Erie road from docks direct to their works around Pittsburg, probably the most efficient and modern road to date, hauling ore one way and coal on return trip, which places the entire trade at their mercy. "Capital seeking investment" this. Then the potters may have the 12½ per cent. reduction in wages re-"Capital seeking investment" stored-until December. The window blowers much the same; the bottle blowers, in addition to the griefs of nonunion competition and consequent con cessions therefrom, find 200 of their craft displaced by machines at Ball Bros. mammoth factory in the western district. It is claimed that jars can now be made by machinery cheaper than tin cans. And by this time the miners prob ably have found out the difference be-tween electing Judges, Governors, Mayors and Sheriffs for their bosses rather than to do so for themselves, seeing that the workingmen have the majority. Yes, many things about this new era of hope and confidence look suspiciously like the old things we have our opinions about through bitter ex-

believe you will, as we wish to bid you

a tearless long farewell. Yet, on looking closely, some things appear hardly so satisfactory as at first

perience.

But what have those who work for wages, having no business to "boom," to say about all this? We read the papers and can see what the balance of society says. One thing sure—we are not think-ing of being satisfied with any such prosperity, and we have never asked or striven for such, or its like. Our organized political party as such has recognized, and clearly expounds, the truth such is accessible to all who want to know. And as production and exchange get gradually in motion, the pace ac celerating, it breaks into a trot, and the industrial trot becomes a gallop, and this, in turn, increases to the headlong run of a complete steeplechase of in dustry, commerce, credit and specula-tion, finally to land again, after break-neck jumps, in the ditch of the crash, we will see it all, and understand it, flying off as no tangent and going into no hysterics. We know that this prosperity is like all of its predecessors, and we will in no wise countenance the claim by the Republicans that any credit is due them for their part in it. We can re-member that the panic of the 70's orig-inated, flourished and died all under the Republican administration, and that this one started and will probably end in one, without the administration (either Republican or Democratic) being

able to do a thing to control it. One thing sure: increasing our cost of living at a time when we cannot have our wages increased to meet it, which is really a reduction in wages, and at the same time in so many cases reduce the actual wages in addition, is a poor way to coddle us. Even were our wages to be doubled, and our work steady, and our hours of labor shortened without affecting the cost of living, it would only add to our spirits and animal strength, and, like the capitalist, the more we had the more we would want, only, unlike the capitalist, we would want our

The proportion of our wages to the amount of the product of our labor is growing less, and we know it, and will resent it, and it makes no difference whether we are better off than our fathers, grandfathers, greatgrandfathers not. The best there is, and all of it what we want, and nothing short of it and since we made it all, we are justified to claim it, and since we are in the ma-jority, we are able to take it. The S. L. P. with its standard, stands as our gon-P., with its standard, stands as our gon-falon or carrocclo, for the wage worker to rally round, until the word: "March! March! Men wanted! Men wanted! Wages—all the product! Conditions— equality! Fall in! fall in!" O. N. E. LACKALL.

PEPPER AND SALT.

PETER E. BURROWES.

The middle class evolution fakir, having blindly struck a competitor or two in business somewhere delicately near the belt, sits down to enjoy the gate money, and to consider how it is that blindness hits where sight and science miss. Then he discovers that he has discovered the solar plexus of the un-favorable variation: "Hence and hence-forth fall down and worship me. I am the survival of the fittest."

This middlearian believes: First-The State is a nuisance, except when controlled by his private corporations; that its armies and navies may be equipped by the nation, but should be used against the nation under the command of his great captains of

industry. Second-The Constitution is also a nuisance, except as amended and interpreted by corporation councilors.

All law is likewise a nuisance except when subject to final repeal by Supreme Courts, subject to his influence and direction.

A pitiless attack upon all those who have failed to get on in the world is the tuning fork that pitches the key for Anarchist philosophers and Christian commercialists-or commercial Christians-for he who fails under a hide-and seek civilization, which plucks the eyes out of its children before they leave school-ought to fail indeed.

As the founder of the Christion religion said "Woe unto you when your light is darkness." When you build the walls of your cities with dynamite for mortar and appoint your capitalists as captains of the forts.

Why should any Anarchist want to change our present system since their philosophers claim that the failures in a competitive system are unworthy of sympathy and incapable of restoration. Every failure will only prove once more to the diseased minds of American and English gentlemen how perfect the system is in which the man who failed had no shirt. Can anything be more perfect? No lot, no house, no bank account, no shirt! The testimony is complete! The inference obvious! Did you ever see a failure with diamonds on him, and rings, and deeds?

If we are to go in for what we call (in our gripsack philosophy) the personal merit of the poor man, what are we to do? Who has personal merit? At \$10,-000 rents a year, at 1,000 cents a year, or at 75 cents a day?

Notwithstanding your three bottles of wine, which make you eloquent to-day, you have no more individualism for merit, my dear Wall street man, than a mosquito, concerning which mosquitoes let me say, bless them that buzz before they bite, and curse them that buzz not at all, but get away with your blood in secret and silence, and leave you only a treatise on political economy or a New

When the future construction age goes in for house-keeping on its own account it will have a lot of lumber to dispose of. It will be at a loss what and how much of it to save. Take a word of advice. Save not your heroes. with your great accidents of politics and war. But save every recorded thought, every aspiration of the common man. For future teachers give us not our old masters, but give us back ourselves. Socialism, with its flood of light, its generous stream of life, its long social vistas, its common strong pulse of manhood, will require and create its own teachers and its own models.

"Sir Lucius O'Trigger, if you love me keep telling me about my honor," said the unfortunate duellist when he feit his courage oozing out at the ends of his fingers. So a commercial success, with meanness, roguery, dishonor and cowardice in every fibre of him, gets into the cabinet of a profit-mongering nation.

Hark to that word! Say it again, Mr. Mouse. "Honor, honor." Yes, and that other. "Dignity dignity." Yes, I begin to feel a statesman already. Go on. "Courage, patriotism." Enough: build me fleets, raise me armies, and I'll send them somewhere to make things hum. Look out Pittsburgh, Homestead and

The capitalist in politics is a man confessedly without any public principle for good, and without any private principle whatever to qualify for public affairs. Watch him in ante-election politics and you see an Indian (though not a brave) on the trail—sinuous, spineless, now creeping, now crouching. Now erect watching the flight of a stray flock of voters. Now prone, with ear to earth, listening for the trend of a constituent. listening for the trend of a constituent. Now meditating coining a lie on coinage. Now in full bound as the sun reveals an opening that may expose him. An Indian—false, fertile, treacherous, lying low till election day. Then behold him! Dressed with all the lordliness of Hanna and all the brutal frankness of Reed. But under all, the same old scent for scalps.



ENGESM'S BROTHER JONATHAM

Brother Jonathan-What is martial

Uncle Sam-Martial law is the regime that prevails under a state war; civil law and its procedures are suspended, and summary orders are enforced.

B. J.—Then there is martial law in Hazleton, Pa.?

U. S.—What makes you think so?
B. J.—A bench warrant has been issued from one of the Pennsylvania courts to arrest the murderer, Sheriff Martin, but the military commander, Gen. Gobin, forbids the serving of the warrants. Don't that indicate martial

U. S .- Certainly that does.

B. J.—Then also, the Constitution and the laws guarantee the right to keep and bear arms, but Gen. Gobin has forbidden the carrying of any.. Is not that u. S.—That certinly is,
B. J.—Then, the right of peaceful assemblage and petition is a civic right; is

it not?

U. S .- So it is. B. J.-But Gen. Gobin does not allow it. What is that but martial law?

U. S.—'Tis martial law, sure, B. J.—Now, then; what I don't understand is this: in the face of actual martial law this Gen. Gobin declares there is no martial law there, and that he is only under the orders of the civil

authorities.
U. S.—There is nothing confusing about that. J .- Well it does puzzle me, and I

B. J.—Well it d call it an outrage.

call it an outrage.

U. S.—That comes from your not yet having submitted your head to thorough house-cleaning. If you had swept from it the cobwebs of ideology with the broom of fact, the handle of which is, in such matters inscribed with the motto: "Unquestioned Might is Unquestioned Right," you would understand it all quick enough. quick enough. B. J.—Then you mean we working-

men have no rights?

men nave no rights?
U. S.—None whatever that you throw away, or care not to maintain.
B. J.—But I am not throwing away my rights; here I am foaming at the mouth at this Hazleton outrage.
U. S.—To foam at the mouth is not to

maintain a right; foaming at the mouth is not even an evidence of understanding a right. You have, on the contrary, given all the evidence I need to show me that you have not the remotest conception of your rights, or even what a

The "Right" that expects to be respected by others, against their own interests, without providing itself with the "Might" to enforce itself is a booby. You and the rest of the working class,

to and the rest of the working class, being the overwhelming majority, have the power to vote yourselves the military and all other powers into your own hands. You have not done that, You persist in voting into power the capitalist class through its Republican. Democratic and Citizens' Union political Democratic and Citizens' Union political parties. You thus give them the Might, and they use that to protect their own interests. What are Constitutions, what are laws except things to enable the ruling class to rule and protect their interests. Place yourselves in power, then you give evidence that you understand Right, and then it will be en-

Don't now go about snickering and making at the mouth, crying "Outfoaming at the mouth, crying "Outrage!" Gen. Gobin, the murderer Sheriff Martin are committing no act that is not in obedience to a mandate issued by yourself and all the workingmen who vote any ticket other than that of their own class—the Socialist Labor party ticket!

CORRESPONDENCE.

A View on Debs.

To THE PEOPLE—I am glad to notice that our national organ is at last taking the proper position regarding Debs. Any movement Debs has ever been in he has been surrounded by political and other fakirs—some of whom he knew to be such. If he was—or is—a Socialist, why pursue the contemptible course he has? I read his utterances of this year, and they are, the same meaningless vaporings of four years ago. He is a regular Bourbon, i. e., never learns; never forgets. He has had more chances to learn than any other yahoo I know of, and has been treated with greater con-sideration than men who was an sideration than men who were no greater fools and misleaders than he. He has practically no following, and do you notice the similarity between his you notice the similarity between his highfalutin expressions and the "thought garlands" of the lamented "Jeems" Sovereign? The same bonsetful meaningless throwing together of vapid absurdities, such as his telegram to the "Social Democrat" from the miners' strike field strike field.

How he does taffy the boodle brigade! Debs is evidently hopelessly and unalterably a yahoo.

THE PEOPLE will have to attack him

sconer or later; let it be soone ARTHUR KEEP. Washington, D. C., Sept. 9.

THE PEOPLE is for sale at the fol-

owing news stores in Providence:
A. P. Linn, 323 Eddy street.
J. H. J. Reilly, 941 Westminster street. J. H. J. Reiniy, 521 Westminster atte.
James H. Nolan, 158 Charles street.
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Singers, bo!

Comrades with good voices who wish to join an English Socialist Singing So-clety are requested to address A. S. VANDERPORTEN,

1773 1st avenue.

THE EIGHTEENTH BRUMAIRE OF LOUIS NAPOLEON

By KARL MARK,

[Teanslated from the German for THE PEOPLE.]

Let us resume the thread of events.

The history of the Constitutional National Assembly, from the June days cn, is the history of the supremacy and dissolution of the republican bourgeois party, the party which is known under the several names of "Tricolor Republican," "True Republican," "Political Republican," "Formal Republican," etc.,

Under the bourgeois monarchy of Louis Philippe, this party had constituted the OFFICIAL REPUBLICAN OPPOSITION, and sonsequently had been a recognized element in the then political world. It had its representatives in the Chambers, and commanded considerable influence in the press. Its Parisan tuted the OFFICIAL REPUBLICAN OPPOSITION, and sonsequently had been a recognized element in the then political world. It had its representatives in the Chambers, and commanded considerable influence in the press. Its Parlsian organ, the "National," passed, in its way, for as respectable a paper as the "Journal des Debats." This position in the constitutional monarchy corresponded to its character. The party was not a fraction of the bourgeoisis, held together by great and common interests, and marked by special business requirements. It was a coterie of bourgeois with republican ideas—writers, lawyers, officers and civil employees, whose influence rested upon the personal antipathies of the country for Louis Philippe, upon reminiscences of the eld Republic, upon the republican faith of a number of enthusiasts, and, above all upon the spirit of French patriotism, whose hatred of the treaties of Vienna and of the alliance with England kept them perpetually on the alert. The "National" owed a large portion of its following under Louis Philippe to this covert imperialism, that, later, under the republic, could stand up against it as a deadly competitor in the person of Louis Bonaparte. The paper fought the aristocracy of finance just the same as did the whole rest of the bourgeois opposition. The polemic against the budget, which, in France, was closely connected with the opposition to the aristocracy of finance, furnished too cheap a popularity and (oo rich a material for Puritanical leading articles, not to be exploited. The industrial bourgeoisie was thankful to it for its servile defence of the French tariff system, which, however, the paper had taken up more out of patriotic than economic reasons; the whole bourgeois class was thankful to it for its vicious denunciations of Communism and Socialism. For the rest, the party of the "National" was PURELY REPUBLICAN, i. e., it demanded a republican instead of a monarchic form of bourgeois government. As to how this transformation was to be accomplished, the party w

The republican bourgeois party, which since long had looked upon itself as the legitimate heir of the July monarchy, thus found itself surpassed in its own ideal; but it came into power, not as it had dreamed under Louis Philippe, through a liberal revolt of the bourgeoisie against the throne, but through a grape-shot-and-canistered mutiny of the proletariat against Capital. That which it imagined to be the MOST REVOLUTIONARY, came about as the MOST COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY event. The fruit fell into its lap, but it fell from the Tree of Knowledge, not from the Tree of Life.

The exclusive power of the bourgeois republicans lasted only from June 24 to the 10th of December, 1848. It is summed up in the FRAMING OF A REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION and in PARIS IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

The new Constitution was in substance only a republicanized edition of the

The new Constitution was in substance only a republicanized edition of the constitutional charter of 1830. The limited suffrage of the July monarchy, which excluded even a large portion of the bourgeoiste from political power, was irreconcilable with the existence of the bourgeois republic. The February revolution had forthwith proclaimed direct and universal suffrage in the place of the old law. The bourgeois republicans could not annul this act. They had to content themselves with tacking to it the limitation of a six months' residence. The old organization of the administrative law, of municipal government, of court procedures, of the army, etc., remained untouched, or, where the constitution did change them, the change affected their index, not their sub-ject: their name, not this substance.

The inevitable "General Staff" of the "freedoms" of 1848—personal free-

on freedom of the press, of speech, of association and of assemblage, freedom of instruction, of religion, etc.—received a constitutional uniform that rendered them invulnerable. Each of these freedoms is proclaimed the absolute right of the French citizen, but always with the gloss that it is unlimited in so far only as it be not curtailed by the "equal rights of others," and by the "public safety," or by the "laws," which are intended to effect this harmony. For instance:

"Citizens have the right of association, of peaceful and unarmed assemblage, of petitioning, and of expressing their opinions through the press or otherwise. THE ENJOYMENT OF THESE RIGHTS HAS NO LIMITATION OTHER THAN THE EQUAL RIGHTS OF OTHERS AND THE PUBLIC SAFETY." (Chap. II. of the French Constitution, Section 8.)

"Education is free. The freedom of education shall be ENJOYED under the conditions provided by law, and under the supervision of the State." (Sec-

"The domicile of the citizen is inviolable, except under the forms prescribed by law." (Chap. I., Section 3.), etc., etc.

The Constitution, it will be noticed, constantly alludes to future organic laws, that are to carry out the glosses, and are intended to regulate the enjoyment of these unabridged freedoms, to the end that they collide neither with one another nor with the public safety. Later on, the organic laws are called into existence by the "Friends of Order." and all the above named freedoms are so regulated that, in their enjoyment, the bourgeoisie encounter no opposition from the like rights of the other classes. Wherever the bourgeoisie wholly interdicted these rights to "others," or allowed them their enjoyment under conditions that were but so many police snares, it was always done only in the interest of the "public safety," i. e., of the bourgeoisie, as required by the Constitution.

Hence it comes that both sides-the "Friends of Order," who abolished all these freedoms, as well as the democrats, who had demanded them all—appeal with full right to the Constitution. Each paragraph of the Constitution contains its own antithesis, its own Upper and Lower House—freedom as a generalization, the abolition of freedom as a specification. Accordingly, so long as the NAME of freedom was respected, and only its real enforcement was premained uninjured, untouched, however completely its COMMON existence

ight be extinguished.

This Constitution, so thoughtfully made invulnerable, was, however, like This Constitution, so thoughtuity made invunerable, was however, the Achilles, vulnerable at one point: not in its heel, but in its head, or rather, in the two heads into which it ran out—the Legislative Assembly, on the one hand, and President on the other. Run through the Constitution and it will be found that only those paragraphs wherein the relation of the President to the Legislative Assembly is defined, are absolute, positive, uncontradictory, undistortable. Here the bourgeois republicans were concerned in securing their own position. Articles 45-70 of the Constitution are so framed that the National can constitutionally remove the President, but the President can set saide the National Assembly only unconstitutionally, he can set it aside only by setting aside the Constitution itself. Accordingly, by these provisions, the National Assembly challenges its own violent destruction. It not only consecrates, like the charter of 1830, the division of powers, but it extends this fea-ture to an unbearably contradictory extreme. The "play of constitutional powers," as Guizot styled the elapper-clawings between the legislative and the the one side. 750 representatives of the people, elected and qualified for re-elec-tion by universal suffrage, who constitute an uncontrolable, indissoluble, indi-visible National Assembly, a National Assembly that enjoys legislative omnipoace, that decides in the last instance over war, peace and commercial treaties, that slone has the power to grant amnesties, and that through its perpetuity.

Continually maintains the foreground on the stage; on the other, a President,

Cad with all the attributes of royalty, with the right to appoint and remove his ministers independently from the national assembly, holding in his hands all the means of executive power, the dispenser of all posts, and thereby the arbiter where the constitution before his eves and in his heart daily calling out to him: "Fore, if faut mourir!" Your power expires on the second Sunday of the beautiful month of May, in the fourth year after your election? The glory is then at an end; the play is not performed twice; and, if you have any debts, see to it betimes that you pay them off with the 600,000 francs that the Constitution has set aside for you, unless, perchance, you should prefer traveling to Clichyten the second Monday of the beautiful month of May."

While the Constitution thus clothes the President with actual power, it can be chosen by all the Frenchmen through direct suffrage. While the chosen by all the Frenchmen through direct suffrage. While the

votes of France are splintered to pieces upon the 750 members of the National Assembly, they are here, on the contrary, concentrated upon ONE individual. Assembly, they are here, on the contrary, concentrated upon ONE individual. While each separate Representative represents only this or that party, this or that city, this or that dunghill, or possibly only the necessity of electing some one Seven-hundred-and-fitteth or other, with whom neither the issue nor the man is closely considered, that ONE, the President, on the contrary, is the elect of the nation, and the act of his election is the trump card, that the sovereign people plays out once every four years. The elected National Assembly stands in a metaphysical, but the elected President in a personal relation to the nation. True enough, the National Assembly presents in its several Representatives the various sides of the national assembly presents in its several Represents in carnated. As against the National Assembly, the President possesses a sort of divine right, he is by the grace of the people.

Thetis, the sea-goddess, had prophesied to Achilles that he would die in the bloom of youth. The Constitution, which had its weak spot, like Achilles, had also, like Achilles, the presentiment that it would depart by prenature death, it was enough for the pure republicans, engaged at the work of framing a constitution, to cast a glance from the misty heights of their ideal republic down

It was enough for the pure republicans, engaged at the work of framing a constitution, to cast a glance from the misty heights of their ideal republic down upon the profane world in order to realize how the arrogance of the royalists of the Bonapartists, of the democrats, of the Communists, rose daily, together with their own discredit, and in the same measure as they approached the completion of their legislative work of art, without Thetis having for this purpose to leave the sea and impart the secret to them. They sought to outwit fate by means of constitutional artifice, through Section 111 of the Constitution, according to which every motion to revise the Constitution had to be discussed three successive times, between each of which a full month was to elapse, and required at least a three-fourths majority, with the additional provise that not less than 500 members of the National Assembly voted. They thereby only made the impotent attempt, still to exercise as a parliamentary minority, to which in their mind's eye they prophetically saw themselves reduced, a power, that, at this very time, when they still disposed over the parliamentary majority and over all the machinery of government, was daily slipping from their weak hands.

Finally, the Constitution entrusts itself for safe keeping, in a melodramatic Finally, the Constitution entrusts itself for safe keeping, in a melodramatic paragraph, "to the watchfulness and patriotism of the whole French people, and of each individual Frenchman," after having just before, in another paragraph, entrusted the "watchful" and the "patriotic" themselves to the tender, inquisitorial attention of the High Court, instituted by itself.

That was the Constitution of 1848, which, on the 2d of December, 1851, was not overthrown, by some head, but tumbled down at the touch of a mere hat; though, true enough, that hat was a three-cornered Napoleon hat.

While the bourgeois republicans were engaged in the Assembly with the work of splicing this Constitution, of discussing and voting, Cavaignac, on the cutside, maintained the state of siege in Paris. The state of siege of Paris was the midwife of the constitutional assembly, during its republican pains of travail. When the constitution is later on swept off the earth with the bayonet. travail. When the constitution is later on swept off the earth with the bayonet, it should not be forgotten that it was with the bayonet, likewise—and the bayonet furned against the people, at that—that it had to be protected in its mother's womb, and that by the bayonet it had to be planted on earth. The racestors of these "honest republicans" had caused their symbol, the tricolor, to make the tour of Europe. These, in their turn also made a discovery, which, all of itself, found its way over the whole continent, but, with ever renewed love, returned back to France, until, by this time, it had acquired the right of citizenship in one-half of her Departments—the STATE OF SIEGE. A wondrous discovery this was, periodically applied at each succeeding crisis in the course of the French revolution. But the barrack and the bivouac, thus periodically laid can the head of French society, to compress her brain and reduce her to quiet; the sabre and the musket, periodically made to perform the functions of judges the sabre and the musket, periodically made to perform the functions of judges and of administrators, of guardians and of censors, of police officers, and of watchmen; the military moustache and the soldier's jacket periodically heralded watchmen; the military moustache and the soldier's jacket periodically heralded as the highest wisdom and gulding stars of society;—were not all of these, the tarrack and the bivouac, the sabre and the musket, the mustache and the soldier's jacket bound, in the end, to hit upon the idea that they might as well save society once for all, by proclaiming their own regime as supreme, and releve bourgeois society wholly of the care of rulng itself? The barrack and the bivouac, the sabre and the musket, the moustache and the soldier's jacket were all the more bound to hit upon this idea, seeing that they could then also expect better cash payment for their increased deserts, while at the merely periodic states of siege and the transitory savings of society at the behest of this or that bourgeois faction, very little solid matter fell to them except some dead and wounded, besides some friendly bourgeois grimaces. Should not the military, finally, in and for its own interest, play the game of "state of siege," and simultaneously besiege the bourgeois exchanges? Moreover, it must not be forgotten, and be it observed in passing, that COL, BARNARD, the same President of the Military Committee, who, under Cavaignac, helped to deport 15,000 cent of the Military Committee, who, under Cavaignac, helped to deport 15,000 insurgents without trial, moves at this period again at the head of the Military Committees now active in Paris.

Although the honest, the pure republicans built with the state of siege the nursery in which the Praetorian guards of December 2, 1851, were to be reared, they, on the other hand, deserve praise in that, instead of exaggerating the feeling of patriotism, as under Louis Philippe, now that they themselves are in command of the national power, they crawl before foreign powers; instead of making Italy free, they allow her to be reconquered by Austrians and Neapolitans. The election of Louis Bonaparte for President on December 10, 1848, put are red to the distance of the constitutional assembly.

an end to the d'ctatorship of Cavaigac and to the constitutional assembly.

In Article 44 of the Constitution it is said: "The President of the French
Republic must never have lost his quality of French citizen." The first President of the French Republic, L. N. Bonaparte, had not only lost his quality of
French citizen, had not only been an English special constable, but was even a naturalized Swiss citizen.

In the previous chapter I have explained the meaning of the election of December 10. I shall not here return to it. Suffice it here to say that it was a REACTION OF THE FARMERS' CLASS, who had been expected to pay the

December 10. I shall not here return to it. Suffice it here to say that it was a REACTION OF THE FARMERS' CLASS, who had been expected to pay the costs of the February revolution, against the other classes of the nation: it was a REACTION OF THE COUNTRY AGAINST THE CITY. It met with great favor among the soldiers, to whom the republicans of the "National" had brought neither fame nor funds; among the great bourgeoisle, who halled Bonaparte as a bridge to the monarchy; and among the proletarians—and—small traders, who hailed him as a scourge to Cavaignac. I shall later have occasion to enter closer into the relation of the farmers to the French revolution.

The epoch between December 29, 1848, and the dissolution of the constitutional assembly in May, 1849, embraces the history of the downfall of the bourgeois republicans. After they had founded a republic for the bourgeoisie, had driven the revolutionary proletariat from the field, and had temporarily silenced the democratic middle class, they are themselves shoved aside by the mass of the bourgeoisie, who justly appropriate this republic as their property. This bourgeois mass was ROYALIST, however. A part thereof, the large landed proprietors, hence, was LIGITIMIST; the other part, the aristocrats of finance and the large industrial capitalists, had ruled under the July monarchy, hence, was ORLEANIST. The high functionaries of the Army, of the University, of the Church, in the civil service, of the Academy and of the press, divided themselves on both sides, although in unequal parts. Here, in the bourgeois republic that bore neither the name of BOURBON, nor of ORLEANS, but the name of CAPITAL, they had found the form of government under which they could all rule in common. Already the June insurrection had united them all into a "Party of Order." The next thing to do was to remove the bourgeois republicans, who still held the seats in the National Acsembly. As brutally as these pure republicans had abused their own physical power against the people, so cowardl was extinction. Their history is at an end for all time. In the period that follows, they figure, whether within or without the Assembly, only as mementos—mementos that seem again to come to life so soon as the question is again only about the word "Republic," and as often as the revolutionary conflict threatens to sink down to the lowest level. In passing, I might observe that the journal which gave to this party its name, the "National," goes over to Socialism during the following period.

Before we close this period, we must cast a look back upon the two powers, one of which destroys the other on December 2, 1851, while, from December 20, 1848, down to the departure of the constitutional assembly, they live in marital relations. We mean Louis Bonaparte, on the one hand, and, on the other, the party of the coalized royalists, of Order, and of the large bourgeoisie.

At the inauguration of his presidency, Bonaparte forthwith framed a min-istry out of the party of Order, at whose head he placed Odilon Barrot, be it noted, the old leader of the liberal wing of the parliamentary bourgeoisie. Barrot had finally hunted down a seat in the ministry, the spook of which had been pursuing him since 1830, and, what is more, he had the chairmanship in this ministry, although not, as he had imagined under Louis Philippe, the promoted leader of the parliamentary opposition, but with the commission to kill moted leader of the parliamentary opposition, but with the commission to kill a parliament, and, moreover, as an ally of all his arch enemies, the Jesuits and the Legitimists. Finally he leads the bride home, but only after she has been prostituted. As to Bonaparte, he seemed to eclipse himself completely, party of Order acted for him.

Immediately at the first session of the ministry the expedition to Rome was decided upon, which, it was there agreed, was to be carried out behind the back of the National Assembly, and the funds for which, it was equally agreed, were to be wrung from the Assembly under false pretences. Thus the start was made with a swindle on the National Assembly, together with a secret conspiracy with the absolute foreign powers against the revolutionary Roman resubble. public. In the same way, and with a similar mancuver, did a paparte preparehis stroke of December 2 against the royalist legislature and it constitutional republic. Let it not be forgotten that the same party, which, on December 20, 1848, constituted Bonaparte's ministry, constituted also, on December 2, 1851, the majority of the legislative National Assembly.

In August, the constitutional assembly decided not to dissolve until it had prepared and propulgated a whole series of greenic laws introductions.

In August, the constitutional assembly decided not to dissolve until it had prepared and promulgated a whole series of organic laws, intended to supplement the Constitution. The party of Order proposed to the Assembly, through Representative Rateau, on January 6, 1849, to let the organic laws go, and rather to order its own dissolution. Not the ministry alone, with Mr. Odilon Barrot to order its own dissolution. Not the ministry alone, with Mr. Odlion Barrot at its head, but all the royalist members of the National Assembly were also at this time hectoring to it that its dissolution was necessary for the restoration of the public credit, for the consolidation of order, to put an end to the existing uncertain and provisional, and establish a definite state of things; they claimed that its continued existence hindered the effectiveness of the new Government, that it sought to prolong its life over of province and the continued existence hindered the effectiveness of the new Government, that it sought to prolong its life over of province and the continued existence hindered the effectiveness of the new Government. that its continued existence induced the ejectiveness of the new dovernment, that it sought to prolong its life out of pure malice, and that the country was tired of it. Bonaparte took notice of all these invectives hurled at the legislative power, he learned them by heart, and, on December 21, 1851, he showed the parliamentary royalists that he had learned from them. He repeated their own slowing arginst themselves.

own slogans against themselves.

The Barrot ministry and the party of Order went further. They called all over France for petitions to the National Assembly in which the body was politely requested to disappear. Thus they led the people's unorganic masses to the fray against the National Assembly, i. e., against the constitutionally

organized expression of the people itself. They taught Bonaparte to appeal from the parliamentary body to the people. Finally, on January 29, 1849, the day arrived when the constitutional assembly was to decide about its own dissolution. On that day the body found its building occupied by the military; Changarnier, the General of the party of Order, in whose hands was joined the supreme command of both the National Guards and the regulars, held that day a great military review, as though a battle were imminent; and the coalized royalists declared threateningly to the constitutional assembly that force would be applied if it did not set willingly. be applied if it did not act willingly. It was willing, and chaffered only for a very short respite. What else was the 29th of January, 1849, than the "coup d' état" of December 2, 1851 only, executed by the royalists with Napoleon's aid against the republican National Assembly? These gentlemen did not notice, or did not want to notice, that Napoleon utilized the 29th of January, 1849, to cause a part of the troops to file before him in front of the Tuileries, and that he seized with avidity this very first open exercise of the military against the seized with avidity this very first open exercise of the military against the parliamentary power in order to hint at Caligula. The coalized royalists saw only their own Changarnier.

only their own Changarnier.

Another reason that particularly moved the party of Order forcibly to shorten the term of the constitutional assembly were the organic laws, the laws that were to supplement the Constitution, as, for instance, the laws on education, on religion, etc. The coalized royalists had every interest in framing these laws themselves, and not allowing them to be framed by the already suspicious republicans. Among these organic laws, there was, however, one on the responsibility of the President of the republic. In 1851 the Legislature was just engaged in framing such a law when Bonaparte forestalled that political stroke by his own of December 2. What all would not, the coalized royalists had given in their winter parliamentary campaign of 1851, had they but found this given in their winter parliamentary campaign of 1851, had they but found this "Responsibility law" ready made, and framed at that, by the suspicious, the vicious republican Assembly!

"Responsibility law" ready made, and framed at that, by the suspicious, the vicious republican Assembly!

After, on January 29, 1849, the constitutional assembly had itself broken its last weapon, the Barret ministry, and the "Friends of Order" harrassed it to death, left nothing undone to humilitate it, and wrung from its weakness, dispairing of itself, laws that cost it the last vestige of respect with the public. Bonaparte, occupied with his own fixed Napoleonic idea, was audacious enough openly to exploit this degradation of the parliamentary, power: When the National Assembly, on May 8, 1849, passed a vote of censure upon the Ministry on account of the occupation of Civita-Vecchia by Oudinot, and ordered that the Roman expedition be brought back to its alleged purpose, Bonaparte published that same evening in the "Moniteur" a letter to Oudinot, in which he congratulated him on his heroic feats, and already, in contrast with the quill-pushing parliamentarians, posed as the generous protector of the Army. The royalists smiled at this. They took him simply for their dupe. Finally, as Marrast, the President of the constitutional assembly, believed on a certain occasion the safety of the body to be in danger, and, testing on the Constitution, unade a requisition upon a colone, together with his regiment, the Colonel refused obedience, took refuge behind the "discipline," and referred Marrast to Changarnier, who scorafully sent him off with the remark that he did not like "bayonettes intelligentes."* In November, 1851, as the coalized royalists wanted to begin the decisive struggle with Bonaparte, they sought, by means of their notorious "Questors Bill," to put through the principle of the right of the President of the National Assembly to issue direct requisitions for troops. One of their Generals, Leflô, signed the motion. In vain did Changarnier opps, one of their Generals, Leflô, signed the motion. In vain did Changarnier has changariner had answered Marrast—and he did so amidst the planuits of the tional assembly. The Minister of War, St. Armand, answered him as Chan-garnier had answered Marrast—and he did so amidst the plaudits of the

Thus did the party of Order itself, when as yet it was not the National Assembly, when as yet it was only a Ministry, brand the parliamentary regime. And yet this party objects vociferously when the 2d of December, 1851, banishes

t regime from France.
We wish it a happy journey.
(To be continued.)

* Intelligent bayonets.

THE PROLETARIAT, AGAIN.

The uplifting of the proletariat from its degradation is an inevitable and natural process; but the process is neither a peaceful nor a uniform one. The tendencies of the capitalist system of production are to debase the working population. The moral new birth of the proletariat is possible only by antagonizing these tendencies and their promoters, the capitalists, and this can be done only by imparting sufficient strength to the counter tendencies that are born of the new conditions in the camp of the proletariat itself, the conditions under which the working class tolls and lives.

The debasing tendencies of the capitalist system are, however, very different at different periods, in different localities, and in different industries; they depend upon the condition of the market, upon the degree of competition among the several establishments, upon the grade reached in the development of machinery in the respective branches of industry, upon the extent and mea-sure of the clearness with which the capitalists understand their own class interests, etc., etc. Likewise do the counter tendencies that develop in the several layers of the proletariat depend upon manifold circumstances: they depend, in turn, upon the customs and wants of the population from whose ranks the class of the proletariat has been recruited, upon the degree of skill or strength required in the respective industries; upon the extent to which woman and child labor prevails; upon the size of the industrial reserve army which is very different in several in-dustries; upon the clearness with which the working people perceive their class interests; and lastly upon the nature of the work, whether it isolates or brings the workers together.
Each of these several sets of circum

stances in the several industries and subdivisions of the proletariat vary not only greatly, but they are subject to constant changes owing to the uninterrupted course of the technical and econ-omic revolution in production. Every day capital subjects some new section of the country and some new branch of industry to its process of exploitation and reduces the respective population to the level of proletarians; every day new branches of industry spring into life, and existing ones are revolution ized. The spectacie presented at the in-ception of the capitalist system of production is seen to-day. Even now, new layers of the population are thrown into the class of the working proletariat, others sink below into the slums and others again rise above the lowest grades; among the working proletarians themselves there is a constant flux and reflux noticeable; some portions are seen to rise, others to decline, according as the uplifting or the depres sing tendencies may temporarily have the upper hand.

Fortunately, however, for the cause of human rejuvenation, a time is reached, sooner or later, by most of the layers of the proletariat, when the uplifting tendencies obtain a decided mas-tery, and when they are effective enough to awaken in some section or another of the proletariat a conscious-ness of self, a consciousness of its class distinction, a consciousness of the soli-darity of all its members and of the whole working class, a consciousness of power that is born of their close union. So soon as any portion of the proletariat has reached the understand-ing of the fact that its class is an indispensable economic element in socie-ty; so soon as the sense of self-respect is kindled in its ranks; so soon as it arrives at the conviction that a brighter future is in store for its class and that its emancipation depends upon itself; so soon as any portion of the proletariat has risen high enough in the understanding of its situation and its mission, then is its influence bound to perboth want the same thing!

vade its whole class, and it becomes dif-ficult to push it back into the level of those degraded beings, who are able to hate but not to hold out together in a prolonged struggle; who, despairing of their future, seek to forget their misery in debauch; and who have not the sta-mina for revolt, but are fit only for abject submission.

It is next to impossible to eradicate the class consciousness out of that portion of the proletarians where it has once taken hold. However strongly the debasing influences of the capitalist system may make themselves felt, they may be able to push down such a portion of the proletariat ECONOMIC. L-LY, but never MORALLY, provided al-ways the pressure be not crushing. With this exception, the pressure brought to bear by capitalism upon the class-conscious proletariat will have the effect of producing a counter pres-sure; it will not debase, but embitter; it will not degrade the proletarian to the ignominy of the slums, it will rise him to the dignity of martyrdom

A PICTURE,

(Continued from Page 1.)

man about Weaver and Todd, the two capitalist candidates for the Mayoralty. It is safe to say that the action of the fakirs will open the eyes of many of the rank and file, especially those union men who heard Carless were very angry be-

who heard Carless were very angry because the privilege was denied thousands of their fellow workingmen simply through the ignorance, cowardice and corrupt motives of the fakirs.

Tuesday night, September 7th, Comrade Carless spoke to the largest open air meeting of the campaign at Campbell and Walnut streets, and the Comrades were grieved at the fact that it was also the noisiest and most disorderly crowd that we have spoken to as yet.

While Comrade Leyle was making the

While Comrade Leyle was making the opening remarks, some dirty old party heeler threw a missile at him, which struck him squarely on the side of the eye. The Comrade stood his ground bravely, although taken by surprise, and concluded his remarks by giving the culprit and all his associates a good lashing. The crowd being too large, it was out of the question to pick out the offender, so Comrade Carless, upon taking the platform, reviewed the various movements in listory whose pioneers suffered insult and abuse from the very people whom they came to save, but whose principles finally triumphed over all. Continuing, he said that the action he had witnessed proved that the Louisville Comrades were doing their work well indeed, since the only answer to their arguments were those employed by ruffians

Wednesday night Comrade Carless spoke in New Albany, and from there he proceeded to Evansville. It is safe to say that all who heard him will join us in the wish that he may be with us soon again.

THE PRESS COMMITTEE.

Mr. John Foster, of Philadelphia, gives an excellent illustration of how people will contradict themselves when they do not know the meaning of the words they use, and again, how wary one must be in taking such people seriously.

In a letter written by him to the N. E. C. of the Socialist Labor party, requesting a "union of forces" of the S. L. P. and Mr. Debs' party, printed in THE PEOPLE of two weeks ago, he talks about "humanity" as the thing to be striven for; thereupon last week he pours out a tirade against immigration.

That this man don't know what humanity means is clear; that, furthermore, he don't know anything else, is clearer. If he did he would know that, not immigration, but the private ownership of the machinery of production is the cause of the trouble.

Think of such elements telling us we

* Brother, you must die! The debtors' prison.

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PARTY NEWS.

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

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Secretary Heary Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y. NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary M. s. Hayes, 113 Champlain St., Cleveland, O.

National Executive Committe Meeting of September 14th, with Com-rade Stahl in the chair. Comrade Bennett was absent and excused. The financial report for the week ending September 11th showed receipts to have been \$42.65; expenditures, \$40.70; bal-ance \$1.95.

Resolved to call upon all the Sections of the party to hold indignation meetsacre of the striking miners at Latimer,

The Executive Committee of Polish Sections and branches sends a com-munication stating that they have elected Miss Helen Sawicki as editor of elected Miss Helen Sawicki as editor of "Sila." It is decided to concur in this action; also that Section Buffalo is to elect the Press Committee, which is to manage the affairs of "Sila," because the Polish Branch, being a sub-division of Section Buffalo, can be held responsible only through the Section anyway.

of Section Bullino.

sible only through the Section anyway.

The Board of Appeals reports to have sustained upon appeal the action of Section Philadelphia in suspending the Jewish Branch.

Charters were granted to new Sec tions in Eureka, Cal.; Fuller, Kan.; Hud-son, Mass.; Irwin and West Newton, Pa. The Committee on Charter and Awards sends a report stating that Comrade Walter Crane, of London, Eng-

land, has agreed to draw the design for the new party charter.
L. A. MALKIEL, Rec. Se.y.

Colorado.

DENVER, Sept. 10.—On the 5th inst. the Socialist Labor party met in con-vention and nominated the following

For Judge of the Supreme Court: NATHAN L. GRIEST. For Sheriff: HENRY WARNECKE. For County Clerk: KASPAR BAUER, For District-Attorney: CHAS. FLACH. For County Treasurer: A. E. SELMER. For County Coroner: ALBERT MERKER. For Superintendent of Schools: NEILS C. MADSEN. For County Surveyor. GEORGE BAUER.

Massachusetts. LYNN, Mass., Sept. 9.—A vote was passed protesting against any member employed as speaker by the State Committee acting as agent for any paper except those officially recognized by the party, and a copy sent to the Secretary of the S. C. Committee.

New Jersey.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 14.—The convention of the Socialist Labor party of Passaic County will be held in the Town Clock building, 209 Main street, on Saturday evening, Sept. 18th, to nom-inate candidates for Senator, Sheriff and members of Assembly. As it will be a mass convention all members will be required to show their due cards

MATHEW MAGUIRE, Secretary County Committee.

New York. SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The Socialists of Onondaga County and the city of Syracuse are requested to attend the primaries of the Socialist Labor party, to be held Friday, Sept. 17, at 7:30 to 9 p. m., in Labor Hall, for the purpose of electing delegates to the County, Assembly and City Conventions to be held Friday, Sept. 24, at 7:30 p. m., in Labor Hall, when candidates will be nominated for the several offices to be filled at the ensuing election. The representation is five delegates from each ward and town.

As the number of offices to be nominated for is 77, every member of the party should be present at the primaries.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The members of the S. L. P. in Troy and all Socialist voters in Rensselaer County, New York are hereby notified to attend a conver tion of voters of said county to be held at Germania Hall, on Thursday evening September 23d, at 8 p. m., for the pur pose of making nominations for county and city offices, and for the transaction of general business looking to the wel-fare of the party.

W. B. CHRISTOPHER.

Organizer, Sec. Troy.

Ohio.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 2d.—The movement in Cincinnati, which until a wear ago was suffering from a relapse occasioned by trying to walk when scarcely able to sit erect, has within the last week received an impetus that will take monstrous obstructions to be checked. On Friday evening, September 27th, Comrade Harry Carless ar-rived in this city from Hamilton, O. Hasty arrangements for an open air Hasty arrangements for an open air meeting were completed, to take place at Garfield place. Accompanied by a half dozen Comrades, Carless opened the meeting with a stirring address, lasting an hour and a half, during which he held the audience spellbound. A goodly number of signatures was secured, and several names handed in of persons desiring a closer connection with the S. L. P. Saturday night another open air meeting was held at Fountain Square, but the close proximity of the street cars and passing vehicles marred the effectiveness somewhat. Comrade Pandorf

presided and addressed the audience for ten minutes, being followed by Com-rade Carless, who was interrupted re-peatedly by a silverite ward heeler and an agitator of the same lik; the former was silenced by a few well selected words, to the delight of the audience; the latter withdrew into his shell until after the address, when he asked a question with a ticket attached: "I want question with a ticket attached: I want this question answered now, in this manner, and it is asked by ME." As Comrade Carless was about to answer, the individual shouted again "Answer!" and, surrounded by his pack of trained dogs, was having a little outing. He dogs, was having a front the platform and state his question, to which he complied, and then attempted to hold an opposition meeting, but failed. Com-rade Carless answered his question, and challenged him to a joint debate, which was accepted, whereupon the meeting

Sunday night an instructive lecture was delivered at G. A. R. Hall, the stereopticon views helping to vivify and impress the telling points upon the minds of the audience. Monday night the joint debate between the "big gun" silver expounder and Comrade Carless occurred. A large and enthusiastic audience was present. Subject: "Resolved, That the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 will benefit the wage-worker." It is needless to say that what remained of the benefits to be derived from free silver after the debate were those which would come to the politicians upon being appointed to some political office. A partisan Republican press gave considerable publicity to it, much to the chagrin of the Democrats, by glancing over whose papers one would reach the conclusion that nothing had disturbed the bailiwick of A more instructive lesson in economy has not been given for some

Taken as a whole, the result from the meetings exceeded our most sanguine expectations. With prospects of an increased membership and the occupancy of new quarters, the atmosphere is bound to rise despite the approaching

Lectures given every Wednesday evening at Trades' Union Hall, Court, between Walnut and Main streets.

WORTHINGTON'S.

(Continued from Page 1.)

slave; some made as much as \$100 in a month over and above their wages. The Klondyke could not compare with it. The cylinders were then cut in price to \$3 each. The man put on a little beavier cut; did a cylinder and a half in a day, thus bringing the wages up to \$4.50 once more. Still another cut took place, down came the cylinders to \$2. This caused a commotion. The contract system was cursed. Instead of making \$100, they now found that at the end of the month they were in debt from \$15 to

Then they drove the machines quicker. Faster and faster flew the chips. No Faster and faster flew the chips. No more going in icisurely at 7 a. m., to start at 7:15. Every man was now dressed at 6:50, waiting with his hand on the shifter for the whistle to blow. The bitter feeling between the nationalities increased. One set of workers accused the other of "rushing." thus causing the prices to go down. Here the Machiavellian hand of the new super-Machiavellian hand of the new super-intendent (of whom more anon) was seen. An old Irish foreman named Con Drew was taken from the Irish side and placed over amongst the Scandinavians men whom he disliked on general principles; the Scandinavian foreman was placed over the Irish, bringing with him a number of his countrymen. Now all attempts to run the machines slow went by the board, none of the solidarity of new trades unionism was present. Each worker was at the other's throat; it was now every man for himself, God for us all, and the devil take the hindmost.

This was the condition of affairs just before the election. Some weeks pre-vious to election, a shallow-pated noodle, who pounds a typewriter (a machine—not a woman) for a living at a salary of \$12, organized the voting cattle into "sound money" clubs, and proceeded to teach the mysteries of the money question to said V. C., although he knew as must about the laws of value, intrinsic and otherwise, as a Chinaman does about corn beef and cabbage. They marched in Mark Hanna's parade—and took a couple of days off to watch the advent of the Advance Agent of the trusts. trusts' prosperity. They are waiting and marching yet, for no sooner was Hanna elected than the cuts in the contract prices returned. Since election, up to last Thursday a week, their piece or contract prices went down 10 per cent.
more. Goaded to desperation by this
last cut, eight of the Scandinavian
workers, led by a Socialist, threw down
their tools and walked out. A meeting
was called for last Thursday night for the purpose of organizing the shop. A representative of the S. T. & L. A. and George H. Warner, representing the International Association of Machinists were present. The pure and simple Warner had a fellow committeeman from the South Brooklyn Local of the I. A. M. This worthy asked the floor for Warner, saying: "I heard some one say Warner, saying: "I heard some one say that Mr. Warner was a walking delegate at a salary of \$21 per week. This is not too much for a union man. He gave up a job in the Navy Yard at a salary of \$3.50 per day to help along the cause of trades unionism." One of the workers present, a Socialist, said: "He did not give it up; he was fired." Warner now pushed his way to the front, demanded the floor to deny this, got the floor, and occupied ten minutes with a labored explanation, showing that he had only planation, showing that he had only been "suspended." As suspension and discharging are synonomous terms in the Navy Yard, Mr. Warner merely suc-

ceeded in making himself ridiculous.

The Alliance representative now got the floor, and proceeded to show how

impotent the old trades unions were in the face of changed economic conditions, of the sub-division of labor, that was now a feature of all large machine shops. He told how the only hope for the workers lay in a movement of the workers that would fight the exploiter with both arms—the political as well as with both arms—the political as well as
the economic; of the necessity of solidarity, etc. I refrain from giving the
speech in full, as a later speech from
one of our Comrades, who was one of
the workers, in reply to Warner's next
effort, is of more importance, as it had
the effect of driving the fakirs from the the effect of driving the fakirs from the Warner again got the floor and de-

livered himself as follows: "Fellow Workers—I am a Socialist. I have voted the Socialist ticket for the past five years. But I want to say that if there is one thing more than another that will retard the cause of Socialism, that will retard the cause of socialism, it is men like the last speaker, who has made many statements, nine-tenths of which were false." Here the Alliance man stepped forward and requested Warner to state ONE that was false. This paralyzed Warner, as he could not think of ONE, none having been made. think of ONE, none having been made. After an awkward pause he continued, "Mr. Chairman—I claim if you want to "Mr. Chairman—I calm if you want wandow you must do it with clean water; if you use dirty water, as the Socialists do, you will not be able to see in the windows." This beautiful simile was laughed at, while Warner conwas laughed at, while Warher con-tinued: "By all means let us vote for Socialism, but there is no way of voting now. There is no ballot box at the corner. We cannot vote next week. What we must do is to organize now. Fight Worthington in the shop. We have already got \$3.25 per day for eight hours' work for the machinists on outside work of Worthington's. I can go and see the superintendent of the shop I can give you the assistance of the Board of Walking Delegates. I can give you the assistance of Mr. Perrine, who controls the moulders, and Mr. Pallas, who controls the pattern-makers. You can fight on election day if you want to. No sand-bagging now. We want to. No sand-bagging now. We will fight in the shop. Beat Worthington there, and all will be well." This ended Mr. Warner's speech. What he meant by sand-bagging no one could find out. How you were going to vote for the S. L. P. on election day if you did not organize beforehand so as to be able to drill and educate the workers, he also falled to state. His speech was not very well liked by the fakirs present, who did not like to hear him say he voted the Socialist ticket, while it was well received by the pure and simplers and some of those as yet ignorant. He stood complacently by, not expecting the mine that was about to burst under his feet—an explosion that will burst the I. A. M. so badly that you won't be able to pick up the pieces in a sieve. This mine was in the form of a speech made by the afore-mentioned worker who is a member of Empire City Lodge of Machinists, a Local attached to the

Alliance, that had seceeded from the I. A. M. The speech was as follows: "Fellow Workers—The hour is getting late, and I will say but a few brief words. We have met here for the pur-pose of deciding what form of organization is the best for us to join. The S. T. & L. A. representing the new trades unionism, or the pure and simple form of organization, represented by the I. A. M. That it is impossible to join the last mentioned body I will show you by calling your attention to one fact. There are 500 men in this shop that we are about to organize. At least 75 per cent. of those men are unskilled men, yet they are running machines. THUS YOU CAN ONLY ORGANIZE 25 PER CENT. OF THE SHOP. Now, if the whole shop is not organized 25 per cent. will go out on strike 75 per cent, will stay in. Those 75 per cent, can run the shop, for the machine is now so simple that the step from the monitor lathe, now run by un-skilled men, receiving \$1.40 per day. The drill press hands are also unskilled men. So with the milling machine men, to the regular lathe and planer is but a short step. The I. A. M., into which Mr. Warner wants to organize you, says in its con-stitution, "We will not have any 'monkey-wrench machinists' in the I Now, in the name of common sense, how can you go to organize on the old lines? (A voice: "Is that so? Then the I. A. M. is not worth a damn.")

You are right. The old style is played out. YOU MUST ORGANIZE THE WHOLE SHOP OR YOUR ORGANIZATION IS WORTHLESS." (Cheers.)

This short speech created a profound sensation. The workers were slapped in the face by the feet that there was an the face by the fact that there was an aristocracy of labor, whose ranks, acdom, they could not enter. Warner's committeeman realized for the first time committee may realize for the first time how matters stood, rose, and begged leave to withdraw from the committee, saying "that he did not know that this was the condition of affairs." Let us hope, as he appears to be honest, if simple, that he will pull out from the fakirs and come where he belongs, in the ranks of the class-conscious proletariat. It was now late. The night was insufferably hot. Warner had slided off when he realized how things were going. A motion to meet at Turn Hall, 16th street and 5th avenue, next Thursday, the 16th, at 8 p. m., was carried.

I have now told a truthful tale, one

I have now told a truthful tale, one that he who runs may read. The mechanic, who was monarch of all he surveyed, has passed away. The simplification of the tool, the sub-division of labor, has killed him. A new set of conditions confronts the worker. As those old conditions have passed away, so also must pass the sort of unions that were applicable to those conditions. To meet those conditions the New Trades Union is formed. As the tool is simplified and mad

a preliminary step, let us organize under the banner of the S. T. & L. A., so that moving in a compact disciplined body, with our pathway lighted by the beacon lights of International Socialism. more productive; as the old primeval curse, "Thou shalt live by the sweat of they brow" is being removed; as the

THE DAILY PEOPLE \$50,000 FUND.

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\$4,575.

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The following amounts have been paid down to September 14th, incl.:

Previously acknowledged.

5th Ward German Branch, South Brooklyn, N. Y., \$25; Emil F. Kirchner, jr., City. \$1:

Meyer Stodel, New Haven, Conn., \$3; John Hossack, Jersey City, N. J., \$3. 32.00

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THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE:

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PLATFORM.

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 this 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 bondage.

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 economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when, in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises 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 down-

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize 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 Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth 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:

1. 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 inalienable, 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 forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources

of the country. 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. Un-abridged 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. 16. 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.

19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal 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-

we will move on the ballot box, capture working class is reaching that stage in working class is reaching that stage in which it is not the "working class" but the class that WANTS TO WORK; as the inventive genius of the skilled worker has lifted the human race up that stage of civilization, at which un-More articles on this subject to follow. THE PEOPLE is to be had at 308 Columbia street (Murray cigar store), bounded wealth for all, and the leisure necessary to enjoy that wealth has been Brooklyn. reached, let us, knowing this, seize the Socialist ballot and bury the parasital robber class of capitalists under it. As General Agitation Fund.

the political power, and institute the Socialist Commonwealth.

T. A. HICKEY.

Previously acknowledged\$3.00 Arbeiter Buehne, Brooklyn, N. Y... 5.00 Chas. C. Furman, Brooklyn, N. Y... 50 Total\$8.50
HENRY KUHN, Secy.

Trades and Societies Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trades Dains and other Societies (not exceeding five insurance will be inserted under this heading hreatier at the rate of \$5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

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

Central Labor Federation of New York City.

Central Labor Federation of New York City.

All Donaids training afternoon at 68 East training to the street, New York City. All bonaids training are to be sent to the corresponding to the street of the corresponding to the street to the street to the street to the corresponding to the street to the street

Cigarmakers' Progressive Interastic Union No. 90. Office and Employ Bureau: 64 East 4th street.—District I mian), 34 East Tist street, every Saturday p. m.—District II (German), at 213 Forsyta meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District meets at 1527 avenue A, every Saturday at m.—District IV, meets at 342 West 67nd at every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of 8 visors meets every Tuesday at 1622 2nd average of the street of

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), every Wednesday evening at the La Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: HENRY Zucc.

Gorman Waiters' Union of New York Office: 385 Bowery, Union Hall, lat face at 2 n. m. Board Office: 385 Bowery, Union of New Yes Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Bond's supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. at the same hall.

Musical Protective Alliance No. 102 D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquart 79 E. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Press, Fra Woll, corr. Sec'y, Residence, 173 E 4th St.

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

Skandinavian Section, S. L. P. Mer 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month at o'clock a. m., at Schuler's Hall, 231-233 Kast St., New York City. Subscription orders to for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, SCAND. IT ARBETAREN.

Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., 341 35th A. D. S. E. Cor, of 5d Av. and 144 St. Open every evening. Regular busine meeting every Friday.

ijpholsterers' Union of New York an Vicinity. Meets 2d and 4th Tursde evoning at the Labor Lyceum, 24 East 4th S Secretary, Carl Anders, 28 East 2rd street.

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Address all communications to Hunar Bear, Financial Secretary, 25—27 and Ava., Room 61, Ref. Tork City.

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