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NEW YORK, OCTOBER 10, 1897.

## IRISHMEN

Listen to the Word of Honorable  
Patriotism!

### IRISH CAPITALIST INFAMY.

The Cause, Held Dear by the Heart of the Irish Toller, Used as a Mask by Men of his Own Race to Deceive Him—The Irish "Home Ruler" and the Irish-American Politicians and Capitalists Have Become British Lackeys by Becoming the Apostles of the British System of Capitalist Exploitation.

To our Irish Fellow Wage Slaves:—  
Before their subjugation to the British Crown, the Irish people were free—more truly free, indeed, than any other people were at that time or have ever been since—because the land, which then was the only important factor of production, had not been appropriated by individuals, but had remained in each tribe the collective property of all. True, each clan had a chief, elected mainly for war purposes; but this chief was in no sense a "master"; he could not deprive his fellow men of the right to live by their labor, exerted upon the common inheritance; nor could he appropriate himself, by rent charges, by tax levies, or by the imposition of unpaid or ill-paid services, any portion of other men's industry. Every member of the clan was, therefore, economically independent, and protected by the whole clan in the possession of his home and in the fruits of his personal exertions.

In other words, the tribe was constituted on a principle substantially socialist, inasmuch as labor was performed collectively, and no Irishman was dependent upon any other human being for the opportunity to work and live. At the purely agricultural stage then reached by mankind, and with the primitive tools then in use—necessitating singleness of effort on the part of each individual instead of the collective labor now required by powerful machinery—the application of this principle was naturally limited to the land. But, under the existing conditions, this was quite sufficient to insure economic equality and personal freedom; for nothing could have been gained by turning into common property such simple tools and implements as each worker could then make for himself or procure from an artisan in exchange for agricultural produce of "equal value" (that is, of "equal cost in human labor"). Of course, in the advanced state of industry brought about centuries later by the progress of invention, the collective ownership of land should have been supplemented with the collective ownership of machinery.

This being the character of Ireland's economic institutions in the days of her political independence, the first act of her conquerors was to abolish those institutions. They might, in imitation of the Romans, have allowed the vanquished to retain their domestic arrangements and been content to levy a collective tribute upon each tribe. But they preferred another mode of domination, in accord with their own feudal system. And for good reasons. The subjection of Ireland would have been of little real advantage to her British masters, if her people had continued in the enjoyment of their economic rights, even though taxed to some extent for the support of an alien king. The men of blood and iron who subjected her were not bent upon conquest for the mere sake of glory or for a paltry tribute, which a spirited nation, as yet untouched by the degrading influence of economic slavery, might frequently have refused to pay. They were highly practical. They realized that political power is a wasted force unless it be used to secure substantial benefits. Without these, indeed, any title, ever so pompous, is but an empty name and usually confers more ridicule than dignity upon the person that parades it. The so-called sovereignty of the penniless American citizen, for instance, thanks to the foolish use he makes of it, has become an object of mockery, both to the capitalistic politicians who call themselves his humble servants on election day, and to the capitalists, who are his actual rulers every day.

In substituting their own feudal system of land tenure for the socialist system of collective land ownership, the invaders knew exactly what they were doing. This fundamental change was accomplished in the simplest and most effective manner. The Irish chief was made an Irish lord, subject to the British Crown, from which he held his title to the stolen land, and with which he had to share the plunder of his dispossessed countrymen.

If inequality be once introduced, not only the distance between the upper and lower ranks of society will steadily increase, but intermediary classes will necessarily develop. The lord has his minions, each of these has his favorites, and so on. From top to bottom privilege is the rule, varying in benefits according to the station of the beneficiaries.

In Ireland, as elsewhere, a middle-class consequently grew up, subservient first to the newly established aristocracy. That part of it which did not directly belong to the lord's household as officers or servants, and which consisted of favored tenants, thrifty merchants and suchlike gentry, continued to affect the most intense patriotism and to profess the utmost sympathy for the common people, at the expense of

whom men of that sort were, like the lords themselves, building up their own fortune.

But the time came when this class of native Irish exploiters of the Irish working class, having gained all it could expect under the feudal system, and no longer content to squeeze out of the Irish laborer what was left of life-blood in him by the land-owning aristocracy, thirsted for more and resumed a rebellious attitude. Its chief grievance had long been that the Irish lord was an "absentee," and its main objection was not that he plundered his tenants too much, but that the greater portion of his plunder, sent in England, served to make "Anglo-Saxon" instead of "Celtic" millionaires—went to British instead of Irish trading and bourgeois. Now the rise of British capitalism consequent upon war not less than upon invention, like the rise of the French bourgeoisie since the Revolution of 1789, by exciting the envy of the Irish middle-class, nerved it for desperate enterprise. Its aspiration was "national independence," meaning thereby a government in its own hands, which it could use untrammelled for the furtherance of its capitalistic interests.

It dreamt of great mills, as in Lancashire, and of great factories of all sorts, where the Irish laborer, now chiefly fed on pure air but still robust, tall and strong if none too fat, would be reduced into a puny operative by wage starvation in a foul atmosphere. It dreamt of great commerce, and of Irish ships manned by ill-paid and ill-treated Irish sailors, and of Irish ports rivalling Liverpool in activity, wealth and misery. The only thing it did not dream of was the restoration of the economic institutions of Ireland in the amplified form demanded by modern progress, namely, the collective ownership of the land and of all the machinery of production.

Single-handed that class was of course impotent against England. But it relied upon the magic power of the phrase, "National Independence," over the enthusiastic minds and generous hearts of its intended victims. It relied upon the sturdy, courageous, self-sacrificing Irish masses for energetic support in any attempt to substitute for the villainous rule of an alien government its own domestic and still more villainous, because hypocritical, despotism. Nor was it, in this, presumptuous or overconfident. It was merely crafty, Machiavelian, resting its expectation upon the universal experience, that everywhere, from time immemorial, the workingman had been the catspaw of the middle-class in all its schemes, economic, political and revolutionary. Not until the light of Socialism illumines his path can the poor man perceive the historic fact of the class struggle. Not until then can he comprehend that his oppressed class has nothing whatever to gain, even temporarily, by an alliance with any of its oppressors and must unite stubbornly, unflinchingly, upon every field and on every occasion, fight all the other classes. But the disinherited son of Erin would, as yet, have none of that light; he had been assiduously taught by all those he trusted, by all those he thought wiser than himself, that the very name of Socialism was abominable.

Moreover, the dispossessed Irishman, rack-rented, or wage-slaving, had a tradition; unfortunately an incomplete one. He correctly traced his misery to the British subjection of Ireland. Could he free his country from the British rule, he would, "therefore," as he saw it, be again a free man, as happy as of yore. But he had never been told, or had long forgotten, what those institutions were that made his ancestors free and happy. Hence his mistake in expecting economic emancipation from mere political autonomy, although by looking a little, not into the far away past, but at things and conditions immediately before his eyes, he could easily have perceived his error. America, for instance, is not subject to the rule of Britannia; yet, in America as in Ireland, the Irish workingman is dispossessed and enslaved. He must every day sell his labor power, his muscle, his skill, his time, his very life to a master; or starve the following day.

For all those reasons any Irishman who declared war to England—be that fellow-countryman of his, like himself, a poor laborer contributing to the enrichment of idlers and sincere in his love of the native isle, or, unlike himself, an idle skinner of labor contributing to his misery and speculating on his patriotism—was in his estimation as good a patriot as he. And so we saw, in America, such "good patriots" as William R. Grace, Hugh J. Grant and Thomas F. Gilroy carried on Irish shoulders to the New York City Hall. A Croker, the greatest of his kind, became the boss of Tammany Hall, made, as such, a scandalous fortune and finally attacked England with his race track cavalry upon the British turf. Others, imbued with the same spirit of middle-class patriotism, were sent to Congress to boycott British goods with a tariff intended to foster "American" monopolies reeking indiscriminately with the blood of Irish, British and other workers, and in many of which British capitalists and British lords had invested large sums of money. To the same sort of solicitude for the Irish cause President McKinley, no doubt is largely indebted for his election, although his opponent—a certain Bryan, whose name is suggestive of his origin—came very near the White House, for no other apparent reason than that he preferred an American silver cross to the traditional British gold cross for the crucifixion of Labor. Numberless have been, and are still, the instances of gross deception thus practiced by political schemers of high and low degree upon their confiding fellow citizens of Irish blood. And the swindle was not always confined to the booting of voters. Throughout the States, Irish laborers and servant girls were gracefully invited to empty their pockets into the middle-class fund raised "for the liberation of Ireland"—that is for the perpetual enslavement of Irish labor under

(Continued on Page 4.)

## To the Trade and Labor Organizations of Greater New York.

COMRADES:—  
The recent splendid demonstration of the progressive workers to protest against the Hazleton massacre, manifested the fact that many of them have at last been aroused to the seriousness of the situation, and to a consciousness of their class interests.

The political situation in Greater New York proves sufficiently that the two old parties dominated by capitalist interests are GOING THROUGH A PROCESS OF DISINTEGRATION. The dash of contending interests, political and economic, must in the near future bring about their total dissolution.

The time is near at hand when the deluded workmen, who are now camp followers of the two great capitalist parties, will flock to the standard of their own party, the party of world-redeeming Socialism.

The duty of all progressive workers is clear. They must hasten this process by all means in their power. The Socialist campaign must be resolutely pushed forward. The conscience of the working class must be stirred to its inmost depths.

For these reasons the Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor party, Section Greater New York, has decided to hold a Parade and Demonstration to conclude the present political campaign. You are therefore cordially invited to send two delegates to a conference which will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street, on Sunday morning, October 10th, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of organizing a monster demonstration and parade in Union Square on Saturday evening, October 30.

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

## NEW TRADE UNIONISM.

### Its Emphatic Language Uttered in the Mines.

At a Mass Meeting in Hollister, O., the Subject of the Miners' Strike and of the Culminating Tragedy is Discussed, and Resolutions are Adopted Placing the Blame Where it Belongs: at the Door of the Capitalist Class, and of its Political and Labor Fakir Outposts—Aid From New York Socialist Acknowledged and Used, not to Pay Fakirs' Salaries, but Support Miners' Children.

HOLLISTER, O., Sept. 20.—At a largely attended mass meeting held here under the auspices of the S. L. P., the following resolutions were presented and adopted:

WHEREAS, The coal miners of the several different States have been on strike, trying to force from their employers, the coal operators, a small advance in the mining rate and a more equitable differential between pick and machine mining, and to gain some benefit from improved, labor-saving machinery, to enable us to live more like a free people should live, instead of in enthrallment. And seeing that the general public is in close sympathy with us, morally and financially, causes us to believe that our condition is more understood now than at any time in the history of coal mining in this country, therefore be it

RESOLVED, (1) That we, the citizens of Hollister and vicinity, render our sincere thanks to those who so nobly responded to the cries of the famishing little ones in the mining communities.

WHEREAS, Capitalism, through the usurpation of the federal courts, has by injunctions interspersed with the constitutional rights of American citizenship, for forcibly stopping free speech, free assemblage and traveling public highways, using the machinery of government, the Sheriffs and State military to overawe, intimidate and shoot down workmen, citizens of a supposed free republic, whose only crime being that of asking for conditions that would enable them to live a little nearer the standard of civilization, therefore be it

RESOLVED, (2) That we consider the actions of those Federal officers to be that of men who are using every means to convert the United States into an oligarchy and then extend that powerful oligarchy to other lands when they can.

WHEREAS, After due consideration of the condition of the wage workers it is evidently clear that these unnatural conditions are due in a great measure to the working class being played upon by labor fakirs, so-called labor leaders, who elevate themselves at the expense of the toilers, and then use their influence with capitalism for a political job, or political pet, therefore be it

RESOLVED, (3) That we denounce all labor fakirs in the strongest language and hold them as being more detrimental to the workers than the capitalist class.

WHEREAS, The great miners' strike is about to collapse on account of conservatism, and our brothers being overawed and subjected to all kinds of tyranny and oppression by coal operators through their hired minions, the public officials, showing beyond a doubt that under the capitalist system all citizens do not stand equal before the law, and showing that it is useless for the working class to strike work so long as the machinery of government is in the control of the capitalist class, therefore be it

RESOLVED, (4) That we will use every effort, legally, to place the people in control and take out of the hands of capitalism the machinery of government and the facilities of production and distribution by concentrating our power at the ballot box and substitute the cooperative commonwealth for the present planless system.

JAMES ROBINSON,  
DAN W. WALLACE,  
JOHN M. VAUGHN,  
Committee on Resolutions.

Pursuant to the orders of the American Section of the Socialist Labor Party of Gloucester, we, the committee, distributed 63 pairs of shoes to children between the ages of six and thirteen years, thinking that to buy and distribute shoes of the different sizes would enable a few children in this community to attend school, that could not otherwise do so. The Section rendered a vote of thanks to the Socialists of New York for their liberal donation of \$50.

THE COMMITTEE.

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

## BRAVO,

### Workers of Albany, N. Y., Fredericksburg, Va., Boston, Mass.!

Two Remarkable Scenes—In Albany, the Molders Parade in and Around their Shop to Ratify the S. L. P. Ticket—In Fredericksburg, a Political Convention of Workmen Spontaneously Endorses the S. L. P. Platform and Candidates—Labor in Boston Vindicating its Honor—Faneuil Hall Packed by Class-Conscious Workmen, Striking Transparencies and Mottos, Telling Speeches.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The morning after the holding of the Socialist Labor Party Convention in this city a scene was seen that may any day be expected to be seen throughout the land. Then the various organizations of the working class will at least have found their common bottom, and, thus solidified, will sweep like an avalanche down upon the capitalist class and wipe it out at its stronghold, the ballot box.

On that morning, the molders employed by the Littlefield Stove Co., nearly all of whom, from the foreman down, have, through the persistent agitation of Comrade Alexander, become imbued with the spirit of Socialism, gathered together in the molding shop, formed a line, and, with a "flask bottom" painted red, for a banner, paraded through the foundry, out into the yards, around the buildings, down to the office encircling that, and, cheering for the S. L. P. with all the strength of their lungs, then back to the molding shop again, where some "flasks" were filled up and stumps speeches made till old "Dinny" Littlefield (the head of the concern) became nearly frantic, and in that kind, gentle à la Carnegie capitalist-and-labor-are-twins style, so characteristic of all feeblers of labor, roared out at the clerks, the foreman, and every one he dared go near (what fear the capitalists have whenever their wage slaves give evidence of solidarity. How they tremble!): "What's the matter with those damned hounds? Are they crazy? Why the devil don't they go to work?" "Yes, why don't they? Crazy? Of course they are! Nice capitalist.

But never mind! They are regaining their senses fast, and, are going to work with a will—with the S. L. P. to abolish you, Mr. Littlefield, and your class, the whole crew of labor skimmers.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Sept. 28.—THE PEOPLE and its readers may be under the impression that Socialism is in a state of quietude and that the agitation has ceased in this locality. If so, they may be quickly undeceived, as the following may go to show:

As a result of agitation and discussion on the part of a large number of the employees of the Eagle Shoe Co., of Fredericksburg, an independent labor convention was called for the purpose of nominating a workman for the Legislature from this district. Workmen in the various industries of the city have been duly notified of the place and date of same, and all this outside of the S. L. P. The Convention met at the Sobriety Hall, Monday, September 27th, and was called to order by Mr. Robert Perry, a tailor, who stated briefly the object for which the Convention was called together. Mr. Chas. Walker, a shoe worker, was made permanent chairman, and Mr. George Curtis, a blacksmith, was made vice-chairman. Mr. Jackson Ryan, a shoe cutter, was made secretary, and the Convention, which numbered some thirty odd workmen, got down to business as follows:

Preston Waller, a machinist, moved that they nominate a candidate and that all present pledge themselves to work hard to secure his election. Richard T. Mills, a shoe laster, took the floor and said in substance that he thought something substantial for the working class should be adopted first of all. John Roberts, another shoe laster, then wanted to know what was the matter with the Socialist Labor Party platform. Mr. Mills replied that that platform, in his opinion, was just and one that every clear-headed workman should support, and that if the S. L. P. had nominated a candidate for the Legislature in this district he should have voted for him. Some one asked leave to have the plat-

form read. Comrade Maycumber (who with Comrades Deshazzen and Dunn were present as spectators) handed one of the platforms of the S. L. P. of Virginia to the secretary of the Convention, who, upon request, read the same at length. Mr. John Tyler, an eccentric engineer, moved that the platform of the S. L. P. of Virginia be endorsed by the Convention, and that if the Convention nominated any candidate he should be required to pledge himself to support the same. The motion was seconded by R. Goldman, and a vote being taken, after some discussion, was adopted unanimously. Sam Chaffee then surprised everybody by making a ringing speech, lasting about ten minutes, in which he urged the Convention to also endorse the candidates of the S. L. P. of Virginia—for Governor, J. J. Quantz; for Lieutenant-Governor, R. T. Maycumber. His resolution, being seconded by Edward Walter Moulder, was adopted unanimously by the Convention.

Nominations for the Legislature being made the next order of business, Henry A. Weight, a moulder, in a ringing speech, named Richard T. Mills as a workman fully class conscious, in full sympathy with the aims of the S. L. P. (as he was himself) and as fully capable and to be relied upon to forward the cause of the working class as laid down in the platform of the S. L. P. of Virginia. The nomination being seconded by several, on motion was made unanimous. The nominee, Richard T. Mills, in a brief speech, accepted the nomination, stating his acceptance of the principles of the S. L. P. and expressing his intention to join the same at an early date. Comrade R. T. Maycumber then asked the privilege of the floor, which was promptly granted. The comrade then, in well-chosen words, congratulated the Convention on the harmony and wisdom of their proceedings, and urged upon them the importance of joining the organized proletariat of the country—the S. L. P.; in conclusion, he expressed the hope that before adjourning the Convention would take action by adopting resolutions condemning the Hazleton massacre. After some discussion, the Convention adopted the following resolutions in relation to the shooting of the striking miners near Hazleton, Pa.:

WHEREAS, Certain striking workmen (coal miners), unarmed and peaceful, while assembled on the public highway, on the march to Latimer, Pa., were heartlessly shot down in cold blood, to the number of over 20, by a sheriff's posse.

BE IT RESOLVED, That we, workmen of Fredericksburg, Va., in convention assembled, recognize the fact that the same treatment meted out to the coal miners of Pennsylvania, has also in the past been awarded to workmen of Homestead, Pa.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Brooklyn, Tennessee, etc., etc., and may at any time in the future be dealt out to us if we shall dare to stand in the way of the capitalist class in our own locality. And also recognizing the fact that the capitalist class is able to so treat the workers, only by their being in complete control of the government—national, State and municipal—therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we call upon our fellow workmen throughout Virginia and the other States of the Union, to join with us in a mighty effort to place in power politically that class-conscious party which alone is pledged to uphold and protect the working class in its just demands—the S. L. P.—and be it further

RESOLVED, That we denounce the shooting of the striking miners of Luzerne County, Pa., as COLD-BLOODED, HEARTLESS MURDER, committed solely for the purpose of aweing into absolute servitude the entire working class of the United States, and be it further

RESOLVED, That we express our firm conviction that such actions only serve to hasten the downfall of the capitalist system and the complete triumph of the proletariat.

With three rousing cheers for the S. L. P. the Convention broke up.

This movement being entirely outside of the Section and yet plainly the result of the agitation carried on by Fredericksburg comrades, is very gratifying indeed and we look forward to the 2d of next November with very hopeful feelings, and in the meanwhile shall continue to hammer away with the logic of the S. L. P.

BOSTON, Oct. 3—"Socialists packed Faneuil Hall to the doors."

"Faneuil Hall was none too large for the Socialists' meeting last night."

"Faneuil Hall was the scene of the gathering, and the Cradle of Liberty was crowded last night."

So stated the head lines of three great dailies of Boston the morning after our demonstration of indignation at the Latimer massacre, which was by far the most successful meeting ever held in Boston.

The demonstration began with a procession which marched from Castle square to the hall with bands, banners, mottoes and torchlights.

The comrades from Lynn came with their drum.

Lo, Boston's beautiful red banner was conspicuous among the others—and to think of it, the lovely blue banner of the C. M. I. U., heading a large delegation of cigarmakers! Torchlights galore, at the last moment came Comrade Crossland and surprised us with a generous supply of roman candles.

Some of the transparencies bore the following mottoes:

The ballot the weapon—  
Class consciousness the force.  
Vote down the deputy sheriff's bullet  
With the Socialist ballot.

The right of the freeman—  
Trial by jury.  
The might of the despot—  
Rule by injunction.

Open foe—CAPITALISM.  
Traitor—Labor Fakir.

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## CLASS LINE.

### Should the Robbed Hate the Robbers?

#### FACT vs. SENTIMENTALISM.

Comrade Julian Pierce of Washington, D. C., pointedly and fully answers in the "Typographical Journal" for Last Month a Question that Capitalists and Fakirs Alike Try to Distort and Confuse for the Greater Glory of Man-Eating Capitalism—The Classes Exist and the Social Disorders are Due to them.

A contributor to the Journal of August 16, writes as follows:

"It will be a sorry day, indeed, if ever a majority of the people accept the doctrine of hate, which is apparently taught by the Socialist Labor Party at all times and in all seasons."

After stating that I am now a member of the party referred to, having joined Washington Section since my last communication appeared in the Journal, let me ask this question: Should the robbed hate the robber? Should a class hate the class that robs it?

When one man takes by force from another something that other has produced, a robbery has been committed. The man from whom that something is taken has been robbed, and the man who takes it is a robber.

When a class takes by force from another class wealth that other class has produced, a robbery has been committed. The class from which that wealth is taken is a robbed class, and the class that takes by force that wealth is a robber class.

I have used the word "force." I do not limit its application to physical force. There are other kinds of force just as effective for the desired end, and much more subtle withal. To illustrate: I work in a factory. I produce wealth to the value of \$6 in a day, and am allowed to start home with it all in my possession. On my way home I am waylaid by a band of highwaymen, who lay hands on me, overpower me, and by PHYSICAL FORCE take from me the whole mass of wealth. Then they return to me one dollar, but not out of pity. They know that I must live to work, and eat to live. If I do not work, how will they get an opportunity to rob me of my wealth? It is a matter of business with them, and they return me one dollar out of the six in order that I may buy with it food to produce the labor power I must sell on the morrow. Any one can see that this is robbery, and if that band of highwaymen and their descendants kept it up on me and my children and my children's children for three hundred years, I imagine that, after a while, we would begin to hold the marauders in low esteem, at least.

But there is such a thing as ECONOMIC FORCE—a force that men possess because of their control over the means of production—tools, machinery, land, etc.—that all other men must use or perish from the face of the earth. This possession of the means of production is the economic force which the capitalist class uses in the place of physical force to perpetrate on the wage earners a continuous robbery, before which the piracy and the brigandage of the middle ages pales into insignificance.

To illustrate again: I produce in a day in a factory wealth to the value of \$6. That wealth is taken charge of by the man who claims to own the factory. At night he returns to me in wages the money form of one-sixth of the value I have created. If I protest, he tells me that he buys my labor power, and that if I am not satisfied with the "bargain," I need not produce wealth in "his" factory any more. He owns the machinery which I must use to exercise my labor power productively, and because he owns it, he can dictate the terms on which I shall use that machinery. This class, because it owns the means of production, can and does keep the working class in a slavery that has greater horrors than ever fell to the lot of the chattel slave. Who ever heard of a chattel slave starving? Who ever heard of a chattel slave freezing to death? Who ever heard of a chattel slave dying for want of medical aid? And yet to-day we scarcely pick up a paper without finding in it an account of some wretch having died for want of food, or of some ragged little boy having been found frozen, or of some poor woman having died because she did not possess the few cents necessary to get a little medicine.

What is the condition of the ten thousand unemployed printers to-day? What is the condition of the Pennsylvania miners to-day? What is the condition of the entire working class to-day? How many of us have a home we can call our own beyond the end of a week? How many of us have a piece of land, or even a room, that belongs to us? How many of us have anything of value more than will go in a trunk? And yet we have produced all the wealth there is in the country. The palaces of Vanderbilt have been built out of the wealth that he has extorted from us; and the most of us live in rented hovels ourselves. The silks of the Princess of Castellane have been woven out of our blood, and we wear shoddy ourselves. We do all the work of the nation, produce all the wealth of the nation, and the capitalist class and its detestable minions have all the leisure and the luxury; and still we are expected to love them.

For three hundred years, ever since the introduction of the capitalist sys-

(Continued on Page 4.)



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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential) 2,088, In 1890 13,331, In 1892 (Presidential) 21,157, In 1894 33,133, In 1896 (Presidential) 36,564

O, this life is nobler, than attending for a check; Richer, than doing nothing for a bribe; Prouder, than rustling in unpaid-for silk; Such gain the cap of him that make them fine, Yet keeps his book unread'd. No life to ours. Shakespeare.

Socialist Ticket in New York.

For Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals: THEODORE F. CUNO.

For Mayor, Greater New York: LUCIEN SANIEL.

For Comptroller: PETER FIEBIGER.

For President of Council: CHAS. H. MATCHETT.

A MASS MEETING OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE LARGE HALL OF COOPER UNION NEXT TUESDAY, THE 12TH INSTANT, AT 8 P. M. TURN OUT IN MASS.

THAT ROARING FARCE.

The George candidacy for Mayor has, since the original Knox plan went to pieces upon Tammany's stubborn refusal to nominate the latter, developed into a veritable clown episode in this year's municipal political drama of New York.

Directly and indirectly, the heads of the Platt Republican, Citizens' Union and Tammany machines, even their nominees, are all virtually partners in the trolley corporations of Brooklyn, and in large capitalist interests.

Though Tracy, Sheehan and Low are partners in Brooklyn trolleys, and in that way close friends, there is among them, as often among the closest of partners, some minor rivalries. Each has his own political pride, and seeks to satisfy it, all the more as he can do so without running any material risk.

Platt, by far the shrewdest political manipulator, promptly hit upon a plan. It was to raise such a dust as to frighten Low's capitalist followers away. How Platt executed his plan earns for him the palm of political humbugging.

With the assistance of Tom Johnson, a direct partner of Tracy's in the Brooklyn trolley business, the plan has been pushed through smoothly. George had become disengaged since Knox' failure, and he is the pensioner of Tom Johnson. Platt, Tracy and Johnson put their heads together. Net result—George was set up. Since then, hardly able to contain their laughter, the Platt papers have been printing columns upon columns of cock and bull stories about "landslides" for George, they packed with Republican office-holders the meeting at Cooper Union last Tuesday, they set in circulation the bizarre notions about George's "power to catch votes," while in fact his characteristic in that respect is an unrivaled power to lose votes—in short, no noise is spared to frighten the Low following with the notion that, if he does not withdraw, George will be elected, and as these gentlemen are not expected to know that George is perfectly "safe," being the lackey of Tom Johnson, the partner of Tracy & Co., their deception is expected to be complete.

This George is furnishing the clown episode to this year's political play. The false pretences of the several capitalist parties—Republican, Citizens' Union

and Tammany—in their efforts to again deceive the working class out of their votes is the tragic side of the play, fit to enrage the serious, but hardly is one's indignation started when the hired clown George turns up, and, with the dust raised for him by Platt, forces a smile, a laugh, aye, a roar even from the most serious.

WELL DONE, SAN ANTONIO.

It is a historic fact of no slight significance, and one that we, therefore, hasten to record in this, the national organ of the S. L. P., that the first indignation meeting held in America against the Hazleton outrage was held by our forepart in the extreme South-West—Section San Antonio, Tex., and that there the blame was first fixed where it belongs. As, through a miscarriage of the mail, the San Antonio meeting did not appear in these columns at the time, we here reproduce the clear-cut resolutions there adopted on the 13th of last month.

WHEREAS, In the progress of a brutally competitive system another great strike of labor against capital has been going on for several months in the coal producing States, and during the progress of said strike the attitude of capital has each day grown more arrogant and tyrannical, at last becoming so intolerable in the exercise of its murderous usurpation of popular rights that it behooves every lover of the liberties of men to voice their sentiments in unmistakable terms; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By Section San Antonio Socialist Labor party in regular meeting assembled, that we condemn and denounce the shooting of the Hazleton miners as official murder of citizens peaceably engaged in the exercise of their rights;

RESOLVED, Further, that we regard the labor leaders as equally blameable and responsible for the murder of the miners by bidding them into an economic war in which they wage a hopeless contest against the capitalist classes which are sustained by the legislative, judiciary and executive branches of the government, behind all of which stands the military as the most subservient instrument of plutocracy.

RESOLVED, Further, that we regard such evils arising out of non-political labor organizations, which give opportunity for the sale and delivery of the labor vote to their opponents by these same labor fakirs.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

In commenting upon the progress made by the British Labor Congress, the London "Justice" remarks:

"This advance has been made in spite of all the efforts of reactionary leaders, party politicians, and antiquated prejudices; it assures us once more that all the forces of progress are, consciously or unconsciously, with the growing Social-Democracy, and that though we may as yet be alone in the van, all the battalions of labor are falling into line and will be entirely with us ere long."

The Independence, Kans., "Star and Kansan" says at last that which enables one to understand it. For several years its attitude upon Socialism was enigmatic. One day it declared itself a Socialist; the next it made utterances that proved the reverse. One day it printed the platform of the Socialist Labor Party and praised it to the skies; the next it announced its devotion to measures that fit in with Socialism as water fits with oil. And so on. Now, however, it says:

"Socialism won't come until it is lived; can't be voted into existence." This tells the tale. To it Socialism is not a social system; it is an ethical theory. In other words, the "Star and Kansan" has not the remotest idea of what Socialism is. It does not know that Socialism means the collective ownership and operation of the national machinery of production, in other words, a social system under which the machinery of production, owned by the capitalist class, shall be owned by the working class. If the "Star and Kansan" knew that, it would realize that it is idiotic to claim that Socialism won't come until it is lived, and can't be voted into existence, as idiotic as it would have been to claim a hundred and odd years ago that freedom "must be lived," and could never come until lived!

The Chicago "Social Democrat" reproduces from THE PEOPLE, without credit, one of the chapters we have been reprinting from the pamphlets into which we reworked and adapted with additions and improvements for American use Kautsky's book the "Erfurter Programm." The "Social Democrat" publishes the matter as though it had it direct from Kautsky, or had itself made the translation and adaptation, although it took the matter literally from our columns—additions, improvements and adaptations and all.

We do not make mention of this to charge the "Social Democrat" with piracy. We mention the circumstance only as truthful chroniclers of the fact that for once there has appeared valuable educational matter in that paper's columns. If it now will drop the twaddle of the "man without a soul," the misleading stuff from its "Colonization Commission," the silly-shally of its "Rose Proletaire," the absurdities about "Socialism in Peru"—in short, ninety-nine hundredths of its stuff, and reprint instead matter from THE PEOPLE, since it evidently can't produce any educational matter of its own, then indeed will it be answering a purpose more useful than that of furnishing copy to printers.

If the San Francisco "New Charter" could have known in advance on Sep-

tember 22, that on October 4 Jerry Simpson would tender his services on the stump to the Tom Platt Republican stool pigeon Henry George, and that George would be bragging about this acquisition, our California friend could have added a much sharper point to the following squib:

"Jerry Simpson's perfidy has become so apparent that by a vote of 12 to 8 the County Central Committee of Harper County, Kansas, in his own district, refused to allow him to address the County Convention. The vote was taken after a hot debate between Jerry and Judge McKay, the latter proving his case. Jerry has never been anything but a cheap politician of the most selfish type, and at St. Louis last year was one of the most unscrupulous and cold-blooded of fusionists. The people are finding those fellows out one after another."

In a criticism of the New York Socialists and THE PEOPLE in particular, the San Francisco "Tageblatt" says:

"With regard to the attitude of the New Yorkers in matters of principle, in so far as represented by THE PEOPLE and the 'Volkszeitung,' there is nothing to criticize, unless one were to indulge in hair splitting and finessing. That attitude is on the whole exemplary. The clearness of the New Yorkers in questions of principle, and their loyalty and honesty toward our party principles evoke our unqualified respect. The writer of this critique need feel no shame at the admission, that since his joining the movement, he has learned much from the controversies carried on in THE PEOPLE and 'Volkszeitung' with kindred other Socialist papers, and he has thereby become clear upon many questions that hitherto he had devoted little thought to."

Having dropped, as appears from this passage, the superstition that characterizes a class of Germans, the superstition of whom that paper seems to be a type, to wit, that they have nothing to learn from non-Germans, we devoutly hope the San Francisco "Tageblatt" will now proceed to drop that other superstition which it still is a prey to, the superstition of imagining that they have the right divine to bestow gratuitous insults upon non-Germans, but the moment their own noses are held to the grindstone and ground flat, raise the cry of the "Holy of Holies" being assaulted. This superstition, like superstitions generally, revealed for a time in security. But the time has come when, like all other superstitions, it pumps up against uncomfortable facts; then the howling commences. Fortunately the superstition has smitten only a minority of Germans, but unfortunately that minority is quite tangible. The sooner it is dropped the better—for the superstitions.

The Johnston, R. I., "Beacon" comments on the rantings one hears nowadays from the camp of the "labor leaders" this wise:

"Some of those so-called labor leaders out West are indulging in pretty tall talk. 'An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth.' 'Meet force with force.' 'Apply the torch.' 'Let us rebel,' and such like sentences sound very well in the heat of the moment, but where were they, poor fools, when the Socialists, years ago, predicted just such a state of affairs? Were they out among their followers preparing them to meet the situation that now confronts them? No! They were about dilating on the oneness of the interests of capitalist and laborer, and telling their deluded followers how much their capitalist brothers loved them. Socialism was visionary, impractical, unreasonable. And now that the test has at last come these so-called leaders are the very first to throw common sense and reason overboard, and rant like fools and raving maniacs."

"Blessed are the union men, they are the salt of the earth, which keeps uncontaminated the pure principles of brotherly love, alive in the breast of their fellow toilers, and which, if allowed to die, would make us doubt the fatherhood of God."

Is this from a New Trade Unionist organ, an organ that indeed promotes the principles of brotherhood in the breast of the toilers by tutoring them that whatever trade they and others are in, and whether skilled or unskilled, and that wherever born, whether here, in Poland, Hungary, or elsewhere, they are brothers closely linked by the identical interests, the identical goal, and the identical mission? No! If ye have wonderment prepare to show it now. The passage is from the JOURNAL OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS, an organization whose president preaches race hatred, stupidly and perversely imputes the condition of the miners to "ignorant foreigners," and who thereby choruses the language of the capitalist press on the Hazleton butchery!

Truly "pure and simple" is the counterpart of the blaspheming parson, who, with the name of Christ on his lips, preaches the interests of the Pharisee. Truly "pure and simple" can not be crushed to dust too soon!

The Cleveland, O., "Citizen" returns with force to a point that can not be returned upon too forcibly or too often: "Guns are never turned against oppressors by the minions of the law, but always against the oppressed—those who do the world's work. It is because the oppressors craftily obtain power, and make, interpret and enforce laws to protect themselves and have an advantage over those whom they rob and exploit. When a Berkman assaults a Frick, a hue and cry is raised for vengeance; but when three score workmen are shot down like dogs there is general silence or half-hearted apology."

"So long as laboring people refuse to recognize that all should be for one and one for all, that they must secure politi-

cal power through an organized and conscious movement in order to turn guns and injunctions the other way, they must expect to remain targets for capitalistic outrages. We have said this many times, and the Hazleton assassination bears out the statement."

The Chicago correspondent to the New York "Vorwaerts," German official organ of the Socialist Labor Party, makes this report of the recent "Labor" convention in his city:

"They were all there again. Even those were there who are always running down conventions and conferences, namely the 'Communist Anarchists,' who have so often maintained that no good can come from such things. Along with these there were Single Taxers, Individualists, Debiases, Corruptionists and Fakirs of all grades, Silver Democrats and Populists not excluded. This motley crew demeaned itself as though the time had come to hoist the world out of its joints. But the laboring mountain again brought forth only a ridiculous mouse. The world-conquering deeds of the convention limit themselves to the adoption of a salmagundin of resolutions, mixed together somewhat in this wise: Postal Savings Banks, Single Tax, Nationalization of Railroads and Telegraphs, Referendum and Initiative, Free Silver, etc., etc."

"The proclamation of an emancipated society upon Anarchist-Communist basis was laid over for some other occasion."

EARNING THEIR PAY.

"Presidents" Gompers and Hatchford Throwing Dust into Workers' Eyes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.—The A. F. of L. has just held in this city another of its bi-weekly exhibitions of talent— oratorical and otherwise, with the added attraction of M. Hatchford, of the miners, and a brother official of his, Mr. Cameron Miller.

Sammy, of course, led off in his usual inimitable style. His wallings about, practicability seem to be getting stale, though, as even the claqueurs forgot to applaud his sonorous thoughts and well rounded periods, and when he said that "from the time when I received the telegram announcing the beginning of the battle until the present, I never lost faith in the ultimate justice of the miners' cause," an audible titter broke loose. Sammy is certainly passé in this burgh.

Mr. Hatchford was the star of the evening. He is a beauty!

He started off by requesting us to remove from our minds every conclusion we had formed of the justice or injustice of the miners' cause, and to listen—judicially, I suppose—to what he would tell us of the "late suspension." After telling us about the hardships endured by the miners, he told us of "some of the CAUSES" of the conditions under which the miners live. To do so, it was necessary for him to carry us back to 1872, since which time, said he, there have been more people in this country than there were jobs. Therefore, one of the causes of poverty was immigration. Not the immigration of those who come here to "uphold OUR institutions, love OUR flag, and support OUR policies, but the immigration of those "who could not speak our language, and who came here but to get together enough in two or three years with which to go back to THEIR OWN country and live in retirement."

Mr. Hatchford, in a casual way, referred to the fact that coal was being superseded as a fuel by oil, gas, electricity and gasoline, and that, with the aid of machinery, the miners were now producing more coal than ever before. Yet the immigration of the Pole, Hun, Italian and Slav, was in fact THE cause of the miners' awful condition. As he did not speak in glowing terms of political action, but very highly of conservative action, along the old beaten and fondered trade union lines, and as he also did not state how he would remedy the disease of immigration, it is fair to assume that he would have the miners unite, and then refuse to work with the Pole, Hun, Italian and Slav, i. e., refuse to work with themselves, which is strictly conservative, and pure and simple tactics. Mr. Hatchford also referred to the fact (?) that "the great middle class" was the power the workers must use, and to get the aid of that power trades unions must be conservative. "With justice and the middle class on our side we WILL win; without them we MUST lose." was one of his remarks. Mr. Hatchford, take him all in all, is either a great fool or a great knave. This part of his speech was virtually an endorsement of the Hazleton assassinations.

The first told us that the workers must not be radical, then that we must pursue "American methods;" as "American methods" are essentially radical and revolutionary, especially as regards political action, and as conservative trades union methods are British, not American, it is hard to make out what advice coincides with his assertion that "time and experience have shown that nothing can be gained by the worker through legislation."

As usual at these love feasts, the discordant note is heard. In this instance Mr. Cameron Miller was the author of it. After such leading lights as Mr. Duncan and Mr. Hatchford had told us that our misery was caused by ignorant foreigners, who could not even speak our tongue (whatever that may be) he had the gall to get up and give them the lie by stating that it was not the Hun, Pole, Slav or Italian who was backward in the strike, but the Englishman, Welshman, Irishman, Scotchman, and, last but not least, the American. Mr. Miller referred to the wonder which filled him while marching along the highway with seven or eight thousand Huns, Poles, Italians and Slavs, that such as those should be battling for the rights and liberties of Americans, while these same Americans, together with those who spoke our tongue, were "sulking at work in the mines." As Miller told his story, Gompers, Hatchford and the others hunted their heads and played with their gold watch-chains. It was another illustration of the lack of harmony in thought and utterance among the pure and simple. Another illustration of the fact that liars and fools should not allow children to talk. Mr. Miller deserved credit for saying what he did, but

seemed to be frightened at his own audacity, wore round to the usual foolishness of "conservatism," "practicability," etc., etc., and became, towards the end, Anarchistic in his contempt; for political action, at which the fakirs straightened up and began to assume their usual asinine expression of holy imbecility.

The entire meeting was redolent of hopeless, agonizing helplessness. "If we had this," "if we had that," "organize," "unite"—in fact the same woe-begone, panic-struck air of degradation affected all those who spoke, and made the Socialist wonder what in thunder such things exist for, except as allies of and agents for capitalism in preaching fatalism; what in the name of sense are such cattle good for? This is a question hard to answer.

The amusing part of the performance to the Socialist was the awful warnings given the worker of Washington to beware of the "dreamer" and "enthusiast." Yet the fakirs are so ambiguous in their remarks concerning a remedy for the present unrest as to make one of their own followers exclaim: "What the h— DO they want us to do?"

Oh, the bum old ship is breaking up, And the rats are going daft, As the well-aimed guns of the Socialist Rake her fore and aft. Oh, her fakir captain is sorely tried, And knows not what to do, As the "unpractical" ram of the modern craft Cuts his old hooker in two. ARTHUR KEEP.

THEE AND THINE.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by BYRON EFFORD, Beachmont, Mass.]

Nature does not produce on the one side owners of money or commodities, and on the other men possessing nothing but their own labor power. KARL MARX.

Lo; the Socialist lads are waking, hear the chanting thousands-fold, Slaves of toil from chains are breaking, labor power no more is sold. Now no more to market chiding, Creeps the serf at sound of bell, Naught expecting but a hiding, By his labor power to sell.

Out they come from hill and valley, speaking, thinking thoughts profound, All the wise world swells the rally conscious of the victors crowned. Now no more in life's New Morning, Nourishment no man shall lack, Now no more the idler scorning, Rides upon fair Labor's back.

Out they come from nooks and niches, hands of love, for thee and thine; Vast emporium of riches; crowns of olive, grapes of wine. Now no more shall bought and buyer, To unnatural bases cling, For the minds of men are higher Than the merchandise they bring.

Out they march from slum and city, one grand forum of mankind; Casting down all shams of Pity, slaves Greed no more designed. Now no more the indolent classes, Arrogate exclusive rights; Now no more the half-starved masses, Breed in anarchy of nights.

Out they come to take possession, in the ownership of lands; Legislate, without oppression unto their collective hands. Now no more shall purple mantles, Stay the melody of rays; Now no more shall saintly mandrills, Ape the form that manhood wears.

Out they come from exploitation, to a civilization NEW; Chanting songs in exultation of the deeds now they shall do. Now, the leisure hours beguiling, Favorite themes of men divine; Now the plains lie sweet and smiling, Free this day, for thee and thine.

Benjamin Hanford's Tour Through the State.

October 8, 9, Albany. October 10, 11, Troy. October 12, Schenectady. October 13, Amsterdam. October 14, Gloversville. October 15, Johnstown. October 16, 17, Utica. October 18, Oneida. October 19, 20, Syracuse. October 21, Auburn. October 22, 23, Rochester. October 24, Lockport. October 25, 26, 27, Buffalo. October 28, Hornellsville. October 30, Genes Falls.

S. L. P. Sections, Attention!

Sections will please take notice that the Proceedings of the Ninth National Convention of the S. L. P. are now in print.

Sections as well as individual members should not fail to secure copies of the same, as it embodies a most important period of the party's history. There should be no Section in the country without having at least one or more copies in the archive for reference. The price is 10 cents per copy. It is a handsome pamphlet of 64 pages. Address all orders to the New York Labor News Co., 64 East 4th Street, New York City.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Comrade J. Rummel, 310 18th street, is authorized agent. All subscribers in arrears are requested to settle with him at once.

Daily People Minor Fund.

Previously acknowledged \$1,852.73 On list No. 264 for tickets 1.30 sold for Soc. Lit. Society 2.25 H. Lehman, N. Y. city 50 Total \$1,856.78 HENRY KUHN, Fin. Secy.



Brother Jonathan—If I were a Socialist I would not make a fool of myself. Uncle Sam—In what way do they?

B. J.—Why, with your municipal campaign. U. S.—Inasmuch? B. J.—Will you tell me whether the gold standard can clean streets? U. S.—I am free to say it can not. B. J.—Or can the silver standard build bath houses? U. S.—I don't know as it can. B. J.—Or can protection carry away garbage? U. S.—I don't think so. B. J.—Or does free trade light street lamps? U. S.—I don't think it has fire enough for that. B. J.—You admit all that? U. S.—Certainly. B. J.—Now, then, are you Socialists not fools to talk upon such things in a municipal campaign? U. S.—We don't. Your old parties do. If there is any folly in doing that, they are the fools. We hammer on the wages issue. B. J.—Well, the OLD parties do. But my party don't. U. S.—And which is your party? B. J.—The Seth Low party. We want clean streets, plenty of schools, etc. Those are municipal issues. Not the Socialist issues. What on earth have these municipal issues got to do with your wages system, and all that? U. S.—Are the streets on Fifth avenue clean or are they not? B. J.—They are. U. S.—Why don't you walk on them? B. J.—Why? Because as it is I have to rush out of bed to the factory. I get out of there late. And then I am hungry and want to go home. U. S.—Why don't you walk on the clean Fifth avenue after you have had your supper? B. J.—As though you didn't know! I must go to bed early or I am not fit to work the next morning, and then I would be discharged. U. S.—Are all your children at school? B. J.—Not one of the three. U. S.—How old are they? B. J.—The youngest ten, the oldest fourteen. U. S.—Are there not plenty of schools for them? B. J.—Schools enough. U. S.—Why don't you send them there, or are they so clever? B. J.—I don't send them to school because I can't afford it. If I had to support them, keep them in food and clothing, we none of us would have enough. Even so what we all make is not enough. Where would I be if they were not at work earning something? U. S.—I don't need to go any further. We have clean streets on which you can't walk, schools to which you can't send your children, and all because your wages are so low and your hours so long that you can't afford it. Now, who is the fool, we Socialists who want the wages question settled so that we should be better off and enjoy the clean streets, schools and other good things, or you who can't enjoy the good things there are now to enjoy and want more good things—for others to enjoy? (And he pulls B. J.'s hat down over his ears.)

LETTER BOX.

Offhand Answers to Inquiries.

C. T., Duluth, Minn.—Cannot understand your question. T. L., San Antonio, Tex.—The papers referred to have not been received. To whom it may concern:—Several notices have been received here for publication of lotteries, raffles, etc. None such will be published. It would expose THE PEOPLE to difficulties with the Post Office.

S. L. P. Supplies.

Platform and constitution, 50 cents per 100. Due cards, 40 cents per 100. Application cards, 40 cents per 100. Address all orders for supplies to the Secretary of the National Executive Committee, Henry Kuhn, 154 William Street, New York, N. Y.



THE EIGHTEENTH BRUMAIRE OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

By EARL MARY.

[Translated from the German for THE PEOPLE.]

V.

The strife broke out immediately again between the National Assembly and Bonaparte...

The Constitution had fixed the salary of Bonaparte at 600,000 francs. Barely half a year after his installation...

When the National Assembly convened, in November, 1850, instead of its former petty skirmishes with the President...

As in the year 1849, the party of Order had, during this year's vacation, dissolved into its two separate factions...

The "Society of December 10" was to remain the private army of Bonaparte until he should have succeeded in converting the public army into a "Society of December 10."

one at the Elysee, the other at the Tuilleries, where Changarnier resided. All that seemed wanting for the signal of battle to sound was the convening of the National Assembly.

Meanwhile Bonaparte hastened to depose the Minister of War d'Hautpoul, to expedite him heels over head to Algeria...

"France demands above all things, peace. Alone bound by an oath, I shall keep myself within the narrow bounds marked by it to me."

The honoré, hypocritically temperate, commonplace virtuous language of the bourgeoisie reveals its deep meaning...

The burghers of the party of Order did not for a moment deceive themselves on the confidence that this usurping deserved. They were long blasé on oaths; they numbered among themselves veterans and virtuous of perjury.

A judgment for debt had been secured against Mauguin, one of the Representatives. Upon inquiry by the President of the Court, the Minister of Justice, Rouher, declared that an order of arrest should be made out without delay.

It will be remembered that, upon the testimony of one Allais, Police Commissioner Yon had charged a Section of Decembrists with a plan to murder Dupin and Changarnier.

We have seen how, during the months of November and December, under great and severe provocations, the National Assembly evaded and refused the combat with the Executive power.

On December 20, Pascal Duprat interpellated the Minister of the Interior on the "Goldbar Lottery." This lottery was a "Daughter from Elysium"; Bonaparte, together with his faithful, had given her birth.

Number 16 also shows to twenty francs a financial operation fully in the spirit of the "Society of December 10."

PARTY NEWS.

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

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Henry Kahn, 125 West 117th Street, New York City.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Meeting held Oct. 5th, with Comrade Matchett in the chair. The financial report for the week ending Oct. 4th showed receipts to the amount of \$154.05; expenditures, \$123.33; balance, \$30.72.

Good reports are received from the four sections to which the Executive Committee, and also from organizers Carls and Keinar, Section Adams submit a complaint against the Massachusetts State Committee, and the Secretary is instructed to write to both Adams and the State Committee.

Result of the General Vote on filling the Vacancy on the National Executive Committee caused by the Resignation of John H. Moore.

Table with 4 columns: Name of Section, C. G. Teche, L. Schmidt, K. Appel. Rows include New York City, New York, Scandinavian, College Point, West Hightstown, Woodhaven No. 1, Woodhaven No. 2.

Charles G. Teche, having received the highest number of votes, is herewith declared elected.

By order of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P. HENRY KUHN, Secy.

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party and All Friends of the Cause.

Comrades:—The party's agitation previous to election requires ever larger means, and the regular income of the National Executive Committee is insufficient to cover the ever growing expenditures.

In those States where the organization is as yet weak, aid must be given by the Executive Committee, the agitation must be maintained and the field worked, for it seems exceptionally promising this year.

To obtain the means for this purpose, the Executive Committee has decided to open in the columns of the party organs a subscription for a "General Agitation Fund."

By order of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P. HENRY KUHN, Secy., 184 William Street, New York City.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Rows include Henry Stahl, N. Y. City, Member of Big Six, N. Y. City, P. F. Brooklyn, N. Y., Section Rockville, Conn., No. 1, B. F. Keinar, N. Y., Section Indianapolis, Ind., E. L. Lake, Syracuse, N. Y., On list No. 4, per Frank Bessen, Woodhaven, N. Y., C. Steffen, Brooklyn, N. Y., W. Plunkett, Brooklyn, N. Y., W. Lock, Brooklyn, N. Y., E. McLeod, New York City, D., Herman Rosenthal, Jr., Melville, N. Y., John Lukin, Vandling, Pa., O. J. Hughes, Lynn, Mass.

Total \$87.30 HENRY KUHN, Fin. Secy.

Connecticut.

Connecticut Comrades, Attention! Thursday, November 25th, is observed in our State as Thanksgiving day.

We therefore request you to make Thanksgiving Day a special agitation day for outside agitation. Let, for every section, a few groups of comrades be sent out in the surrounding towns to distribute literature and do as much agitation as possible.

For the State Committee, F. SERRER, 21 Nash St., New Haven.

HARTFORD, Sept. 28.—We, in Hartford, held a large open air meeting on Monday, September 27, to protest against the outrage at Hazleton.

Resolved, that the wage-earners of Hartford, in this same meeting assembled, protest against and denounce the act of Sheriff Martin and his deputies as the most heinous and outrageous tyranny and a disgrace to a civilized community, and be it further:

Resolved, that we call upon all honorable men to make every effort to put an end to such scenes of violence and bloodshed, by the use of the ballot in such a manner as will overthrow the capitalist system and substitute therefor the Socialist Commonweath.

Yours in the cause, CHAS. STODEL, Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 30, 1897.—I want the comrades to know throughout the United States that even in Des Moines, which is the largest city in Iowa, but was always backward in progressing, and where we did not even have a Section, the workers have begun to move.

M. S. Hirschfeld, our candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was elected organizer, and R. R. Clark, a life long exponent of our principles, was elected recording secretary.

Massachusetts.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Oct. 1.—Our appeal for financial aid has been responded to most liberally by our comrades in the State, and we are now in a position to carry the campaign through to a successful end.

RECEIPTS.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Rows include Cash on hand, Sept. 1, Worcester, 25 stamps, Hudson, 10 stamps, Boston, Ger., -50 stamps, Boston, Ger., on lists, Boston, Polish, 10 stamps, South Boston, Ger., on lists, Fall River, Ger., 50 stamps, Fall River, Ger., on lists, Holyoke, Br. 1, loan, Holyoke, Br. 2, on lists, Westfield, 20 stamps, Westfield, on lists, New Bedford, 100 stamps, New Bedford, on lists, Lawrence, Amer., 50 stamps, Lawrence, Ger., 100 stamps, Lawrence, Ger., on lists, Fitchburg, on lists, Clinton, Ger., 100 stamps, Clinton, Amer., 10 stamps, Malden, 30 stamps, Adams, 25 stamps, J. O. Tihely, 5 stamps, J. Brocklebank, 5 stamps and sundries.

Total \$232.68

EXPENDITURES.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Rows include F. G. R. Gordon, four weeks' salary, C. E. Spelman, agitation tour to Easthampton, Northampton, Amherst, Belchertown and Palmer, Jos. Rossmelsi, 15 days' salary and expenses, distributing leaflets in Franklin & Hampshire counties, S. Daneman, service at Easthampton, Aug. Lehmann, printing, Postage, Expressage, Nat. Ex. Board, 1,000 stamps, Nat. Ex. Board, supplies.

Total \$157.90

Cash on hand Oct. 1 74.78

Grand total \$232.68

STAMP ACCOUNT.

On hand, Sept. 1 181

Received from Nat. Ex. Board 1,000

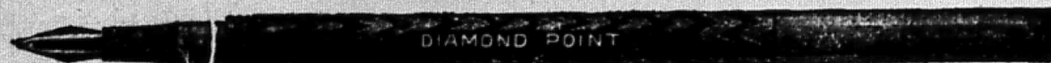
Total 1,181

Sold 948

131



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On hand October 1 467 Grand total 1,151 MORITZ RUTHER, Secy., M. H. TIEDEMAN, Treas.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—The Socialists of Boston will hold their first annual concert and ball at Arberth Hall, Amory street, Jamaica Plain, Monday evening, October 11, 1897. The proceeds will be used for the pending campaign. All comrades and friends are requested to attend.

DOVER, N. H., Sept. 28.—Section Dover held an open air meeting Saturday evening, Sept. 25, at which Joseph F. Malloney, of Lynn, delivered an open air address to a large crowd of spectators. He opened at 7:45, and for the next hour expounded the doctrine of his party with telling effect.

PATERSON, Oct. 1.—The ticket in this city is: For Sheriff: WILLIAM GLANZ, Weaver. For Senator: JOHN C. DUFF, Insurance Agent.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 25.—The Socialists of this city and vicinity held their convention last night, made nominations and adopted a platform as follows:

Surrogate—Edward Reyher. Sheriff—E. H. Ungleich. County Clerk—Thomas Crimmins.

Second Ward—Alderman, John Masnett; Supervisor, George Luttinger, Jr.; Constable, John W. Eller.

The following declaration of principles was adopted: The Socialists of Syracuse in municipal convention assembled, reaffirm allegiance to the principles enunciated in the platform of the Socialist Labor party of the United States.

We hold that the cause of the economic servitude of the working class with its accompanying train of evils, lies in the private ownership of the means of production and distribution.

From this concentration of wealth the ranks of the propertyless are constantly being increased by the middle class, whose small business enterprises cannot withstand the economic pressure of the great manufacturing concerns.

WOODHAVEN, L. I., Oct. 1.—I have to report a very successful mass meeting held on Wednesday evening, Sept. 29. The audience was about 250.

well known. It is to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest. It is to pay as low a price as possible for labor and sell the product at as high a price as it will bring.

The application of business principles to city government does not in any way increase the wage-earning class. A decrease or increase in taxation or municipal indebtedness has no effect whatever on their condition.

The issue in this election and in all elections is a national one. It is the issue between the capitalist class and the working class—the fleecers and the fleeced.

We therefore call upon the wage-earners of the city of Syracuse and upon all citizens who recognize the real issue before this people to rally to the standard of the Socialist Labor party for the purpose of capturing the public powers.

To ameliorate the condition of the working people of the city of Syracuse as far as possible under the capitalist system, we present the following:

1.—The abolition of the contract system on public works and the substitution of the day-labor system, the union wage scale to prevail.

2.—The employment of the unemployed.

3.—The establishment of municipal coal yards, drug stores and other agencies for the distribution of the necessities of life, to be sold to the people at actual cost.

4.—The establishment of a municipal hospital.

5.—An increase of school facilities commensurate with the present needs and future growth of the city, and strict enforcement of the compulsory education law.

6.—The municipal ownership of street railroads, electric light and power plants, gas works and all industries requiring municipal franchises.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Workingmen of Catskill, Green County, all those who voted the Socialist Labor party ticket last fall, take notice that a Section of the Socialist Labor party will be organized on Sunday, Oct. 17, at 2 p. m., at George H. Warner's office, Upper Main street, Catskill, N. Y.

ALBANY, Oct. 2.—When the din of this campaign shall have subsided, and the battle at the polls shall have been fought, Section Albany proposes being found with colors flying in the front line, ready for another engagement.

For Sheriff: AUGUST KESSLER. For District Attorney: HENRY VITALIUS.

For Member of Assembly: 1st District—Peter Donnelly. 2nd District—Richard G. Coon.

For Police Justice: GEORGE STEVENSON.

For Justice of the Peace: DENNIS ENGEL.

Alderman—First Ward—Robert A. Fones. For Supervisor—First Ward—Samuel Weiss.

Alderman—Second Ward—John J. Garvin. Supervisor—Second Ward—James H. O'Neill.

Alderman—Fourth Ward—Morris J. Waldman. Supervisor—Fourth Ward—Allan McGilvray.

Alderman—Fifth Ward—Fred S. Dirion. Supervisor—Fifth Ward—Richard H. Lowe.

Alderman—Sixth Ward—Addison P. Tice. Supervisor—Sixth Ward—Paul H. Garyost.

WOODHAVEN, L. I., Oct. 1.—I have to report a very successful mass meeting held on Wednesday evening, Sept. 29. The audience was about 250.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 30.—Our nomination papers obtained 11,696 signatures; needed 10,201. CHRISTIANSEN.

PARLIAMENTS OF LABOR.

United District Alliance of Greater New York.

At the joint meeting of the delegates of D. A.'s Nos. 1, 2 and 49, D. A. No. 3 not having any delegates present, held last Saturday, W. L. Brower, of D. A. No. 49, was elected chairman; B. Korn, German Waiters' Union No. 1, vice-chairman, Ernest Bohm, D. A. No. 1, secretary, and A. Waldinger, sergeant-at-arms.

The report of the Executive Committee showed "that a meeting of three delegates, each of D. A.'s Nos. 1, 2 and 49, D. A. No. 3 being absent, had been held on Sept. 11. It was resolved to hold joint meetings of the D. A.'s of Greater New York every first Saturday of the month.

The report was adopted with the addenda that if the Executive Committee found it necessary it could call the D. A.'s together at any time.

These delegates were elected on the Committee on Constitution: A. Waldinger, Langhard and Amadi.

It was further resolved that every delegate should constitute himself or herself an agitator to further the interest of the S. T. & L. A.

The circular of Typographical Union No. 7 was then read, and an animated discussion ensued, during which the record of this union was exposed and handled severely.

It was thereupon resolved to endorse the action of the G. E. B., and that the assembled D. A.'s of Greater New York promise to sustain Prog. Typographical Union No. 83 with all the power and means in their possession, and that, furthermore, every affiliated union or organization in a D. A. be held strictly to have printing done only in a shop controlled by the Prog. Typo. Union No. 83, which matter must also display the label of the S. T. & L. A. This was adopted unanimously.

After a debate it was resolved to invite Tom J. Morgan, of Chicago, Ill., to come here and agitate in the interest of the S. T. & L. A.

The candidates of the S. L. P. were endorsed and adjournment taken until Nov. 6.

IRISHMEN.

(Continued from Page 1.)

An Irish capitalist government; while their brothers and sisters in the old country, under the direction of middle-class leaders hardly less selfish and treacherous than their fellow politicians of America, were enduring in the same cause untold misery and persecution.

But every middle-class movement ends in a disgraceful compromise, which is heralded to the people by their "one thing at a time" betrayers as a "first victory." Of all the revolutionary Irish agitation a petty scheme of "Home Rule" was the final fruit, and even this proved an abortion.

A blissful abortion, for it is at last opening the eyes of the Irish masses. Disgusted with the obvious incapacity, dishonesty, mutual jealousies and consequent incompetency of their would-be rulers, they begin to perceive that political or revolutionary action with a view to national independence can be fruitful of no benefit to them, until it contemplates the abolition of privilege, the restitution to the people, as a collective body, of all the means of production, and the public organization of industry on a national scale—in other words, the Irish Socialist Republic. To this great end the whole movement must be subordinated as a means.

It is, therefore, under the banner of International Socialism that the common people, the working class, the only patriotic element of Ireland is organizing for a gigantic struggle with the combined feudal and capitalist powers of England. Under no other banner can Ireland win her freedom; a true freedom, industrial as well as political. Under it, however, she will prove more than a match for her traditional foe.

For in this conflict, unequal as it may seem from her previous efforts, she will not be hampered by "sympathy," "co-operation" and misleadership of her own middle-class; but she will be sustained by an invincible force, the force that has already broken down the giant Bismarck in Germany, sent likewise to retirement three prime ministers and a president of the French Republic, compelled the Belgian King to grant his poor subjects the rights of citizenship, frightened the Emperor of Austria into giving the tolling millions of different races and languages under his sway a representation in his parliament, driven out the Italian tyrant Crispi, challenged the vast standing armies of the Old World to put it down by the salutary fear it enjoined, more effectively preserved the peace of Europe than the mightiest of earthly powers could have done.

And now Ireland appeals to her American sons. Not for money contributions; not for arms; not for dynamite; not for volunteers; not yet for idle resolutions of sympathy; but for practical action in their adopted country, on the same lines and in the same cause of human freedom and progress.

FELLOW WAGE-WORKERS OF IRISH BLOOD! Long enough you have been the tools of capitalist politicians. Long

THE DAILY PEOPLE \$50,000 FUND.

Amount Fledged down to October 6th, 1897. \$4,575.

The following amount have been paid down to October 5th, incl: Previously acknowledged \$2081.90 B. F. Reinard, City, \$10; Otto Wegener, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$5; Sam Johnson, Trenton, N. J., \$5.

Total \$2088.90 Pledgers will please keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as per printed list, and remit promptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal promptness.

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

enough you have allowed yourself to be divided against each other into "Republicans" and "Democrats" for the benefit of office-seekers and labor-skinners of every race and nationality, including your own. Your employment is every day becoming more uncertain. Your earnings are rapidly falling. Your misery is constantly increasing.

Divided in error you have been powerless. United in truth you will be powerful. Your numbers are great; your enthusiasm, once aroused, is irresistible. By forming a solid phalanx in the grand army of Socialist liberators you can change the face of affairs in America; and the affairs of America to-day are the affairs of the world.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES, 184 William St., New York.

BRAVO! (Continued from Page 1.)

Free Speech. To keep our rights, We must use our rights.

Workmen's tragedies: Homestead, Coeur d'Alene, Tennessee, Chicago, Buffalo, Brooklyn, Hazleton. Hopeless and helpless without class politics!!

Before Comrade David Goldstein called the meeting to order, the red banners, together with a national banner and the mottoes: "was placed at the back of the stage with the noble pictures there.

The Scandinavian Social Democratic Singing Society sang "We Will Be Free" so well as to deserve every bit of the tremendous applause they received.

Comrade Goldstein, after stating the object of the meeting, introduced Comrade Florence Theobault, who did the work of the evening. He said in substance: "This meeting is held because the voice of labor has not yet been heard in Boston upon the murder of the Hazleton miners. It may be said that the Central Labor Union of Boston met for that purpose, but I ask you, was that meeting anything but a democratic rally? We are finding out that the C. L. U., supposed to be a representative of all parties, has sold itself to one of the old political parties. Politicians were on this platform where only labor men ought to have been. When we found this old hall, the Cradle of Liberty, prostituted to one of the capitalist parties we thought it was time we, of the trades unions, were doing something." (Applause.)

Comrade Joseph Malloney, of Lynn, the president of the Machinists' Union of that city, said: "The more profit the workman gets, the less wages the workman gets, the less profits the capitalist gets. Two classes are to be damned—that greedy, grasping human ape, the cloak-covered, long-fingered, oily-tongued capitalist and the labor fakir—who are hired to do their work for a miserable pittance and have no higher aspiration than a position on a Democratic committee as a juggler of cupboards. These are the men who put the lights out when the truth is to be told." This rally created a great shout by referring as it did to the meeting at which Comrade Avery was called upon from the floor so loud that the only way to prevent her speaking was to turn out the lights.

Comrade Martha Moore Avery, who was fined for speaking in the streets at Roslindale so recently, also spoke. She was warmly greeted.

She said the solidarity of the race is the watchword of the class-conscious Socialist. Enthusiasm, carried down to a scientific bed-rock, and made flesh at the ballot box, she went on to say, will attain the desired end. The proletarian capitalist will vacate the premises when the military, who are workmen; when the police, who are workmen; make a coup d'etat and stand by the workmen when the workmen stand by themselves.

The speaking was closed by Assistant Secretary Henry Abrahams, of the Central Labor Union, who thought that the Latimer shooting was partly due to lack of organization.

J. H. Clohecy, of Lynn, offered the following resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, Defenseless miners to the number of 24, on September 10, in Luzerne County, State of Pennsylvania, were shot before they were tried—shot before they were found guilty, and 40 more mortally wounded by Sheriff Martin and his hireling horde of deputies, and

"WHEREAS, The State of Pennsylvania sent its armed militia to repress the indignation of an outraged people, and to even without the pretense of law, set at defiance the civil powers of the State by giving protection to the murderers—Martin and his posse—against indictment for man murder unprovoked, unjustifiable, and unparalleled in civil history, be it therefore

"RESOLVED, By the citizens of Boston, in mass meeting assembled, that

we unqualifiedly protest against the usurpation by the military of the legislative and judicial power resulting in this murder by injunction, in repressing freedom of speech, in nullifying the right of peaceable assemblage, be it further

"RESOLVED, That the flame of the funeral torch of these martyrs of the capitalist system light our path by the way of the Socialist ballot to the cooperative commonwealth."

CLASS LINE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

tem, this gang of bandits has been robbing us each day of all the wealth we have produced over and above enough to keep the breath of life in our bodies.

For three hundred years they have driven our sons to crime and our daughters to prostitution. Are we justified in hating them? For three hundred years they have starved us to death—starved us to death in India, till the plains of that far-away land have been white with the bleaching bones of the dead proletariat; starved us to death in England, till the very air was fetid with the stench of the corpses of the working class; starved us to death in France, till men and women went about eating grass like the beasts of the field; and in America, the land of the free and the home of the brave, we have recently seen our brothers and our sisters, by tens of thousands, living on the charity of the unions and in public soup houses.

Are we justified in hating the class that thus oppresses us in every land beneath the sun? The contributor referred to at the beginning of this letter thinks not. The Socialist thinks we are. The contributor referred to thinks we should love these, our perpetual enemies. The Socialist thinks we should hate them with a hate so intense as to lead us to form ourselves into one mighty class-conscious workingman's party, get possession of every branch of the general government, and overthrow, by this power of the ballot, the accursed system of social organization these men have foisted upon us, and build in its place a social organization in which each able-bodied man shall do his equitable share of the work necessary to healthfully feed, comfortably clothe and liberally educate every man, woman and child in the nation.

The contributor thinks it will be glorious for the working class when this change comes. The Socialist thinks it will be glorious for the working class.

As Socialists, we do hate the capitalist system of producing the necessities and comforts of life; we do hate the capitalists, and we hate all who consciously ally themselves with the capitalists.

As Socialists, we hate the capitalist system of production, because under it the great majority of the working class are as badly off as were the chattel slaves, and that system enables the capitalists and their parasites to rob us of three-fourths of the wealth we produce.

As Socialists, we hate the capitalists and all who ally themselves with the capitalists, because the whole crowd is trying to perpetuate the capitalist system of production, and for no other reason than that it enables them to live in idleness and riotous luxury on the forced labor of others.

These things we hate. This is the "doctrine of hate taught by the Socialist Labor Party at all times and in all seasons"—hated for the system and the men who compel those who produce the wealth to give it over to a few social brigands; hated for the system and the men who compel one class of millions to spend their lives in toll and destitution, while the other class of a few hundred thousand spend their lives in luxurious idleness; hated for injustice and oppression, wherever injustice and oppression rear their gorgon heads.

If such hatred is wrong, let us hasten the day when the working class shall be permeated with hatred. If such hatred is wrong, let those of us who are Socialists rejoice in being wrong-doers. If a party animated by such hatred is wrong, let those of us who belong to it congratulate ourselves on being enlisted in such a bad cause, and let us work all the more zealously to show those of our class yet looking for freedom under a system that is the legitimate father of our slavery that in our own loins we have the strength to free ourselves; that out of our own ranks must come the emancipators of the millions of our class, that the only way to economic freedom is the Socialist Labor Party.

JULIAN PIERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

BROOKLYN.—Lectures and discussions on Political, Social and Economic Questions, every Sunday evening, at Wurzel's Hall, 315 Washington Street.

OCTOBER PROGRAMME. Sunday, October 10th—"Deceptive Appearances," H. Simpson.

Sunday, October 17th—"Platform of the Socialist Labor Party," J. Altman.

Sunday, October 24th—"Classes in Free America," Dr. C. L. Furman.

Sunday, October 31st—"The Creed of Realism," Peter E. Burrows.

All lectures begin at 8 p. m., and occupy about 45 minutes. We invite discussion after each lecture, limiting details to six minutes. At 9:45 the discussion will be ended by the closing remarks of the speaker.

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

The Metal Spinner's of New York and vicinity will hold a Special Meeting on FRIDAY, October 8, 1897, at SOCIETY HALL, 231 and 233 East 33rd street at 8 P. M.

By Order METAL SPINNER'S UNION.

Trades and Societies Calendar. Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annum.

Carl Sahn Club (Musicians Union). Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Fred.

Central Labor Federation of New York (S. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1). Meets at 2:30 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East 4th street, New York City. All bona-fide trade and labor Unions should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th street, New York City.

Cigar-makers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street—District I (Bolshevik), 234 East 71st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 213 Forsyth St., meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III, meets at 157 Avenue A, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV, meets at 32 West 42nd street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at 1422 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m.

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

German Waiters' Union of New York. Office: 88 Bowery, Union Hall, 1st floor. Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m. at the same hall.

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1028. 79 E. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 11 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Fred. Wool, corr. Sec'y; Residence, 173 E. 4th St. 341

Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets the first Sunday in each month at 3 p. m. in the hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 76 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J. 189

Scandinavian Section, S. L. P. Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month at 10 o'clock a. m., at Schuler's Hall, 221-223 East 23d St., New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist Weekly, SCAND. AM. ARBEITAREN.

Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., 34th St. 30th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d Av. and 14th St. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

Upholsterers' Union of New York and vicinity. Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th St. Secretary, Carl Anders, 22 East 3rd street.

WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance. Organized 1872. Membership 10,000. Principal Organization, New York and vicinity.

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WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present) composed of 137 local branches with more than 15,000 male members is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement.

Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$5.00 for 80 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks without interruption.

Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$5.00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$250.00 is granted for every member.

In cities and towns where no branch exists, a branch can be formed by 25 workmen in good health, and upon adhering to the above named principles are invited to do so.

Address all communications to HENRY ZEAM, Financial Secretary, 25-27 2nd Ave., Room 25, New York City.

DR. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST, 121 SCHERMERHORN ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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Meeting Room. Large Hall for Mass Meetings. Books open for Balls and Pic-Nics. Workmen! Patronize Your Own Home!

L. Goldmann's Printing Office, cor. New Chambers and William Sts. works with Typo-Setting Machine. German and English.

S. L. P. Sections take Notice. The well-known and inspiring song, written by comrade Peter E. Burrows, of Brooklyn, under the title "The Hand with the Hammer," has been set to new and beautiful music by the Russian composer Platon Brounoff, and can now be had at the Labor News Co., 64 East 4th street, New York.

The price for single copies is 10 cents, but a liberal discount will be given to dealers, encouraging them to push the sale of the song. No section of the party should fail to form a chorus and sing this song at their public meetings and other public demonstrations. THE LABOR NEWS CO., 64 East 4th street, N. Y.