delivery.

This change will give you an opportunity to keep The Profile on your news-stand during Friday, Saturday and Sunday morning and secure more readers.





People.

THE PEOPLE

Can be had hereafter from any news

Greater New York

on FRIDAY morning. See that your newsdealer gives it a prominent place on his

PRICE 3 CENTS.

VOL. VII.-NO. 28.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 10, 1897.

## IRISHMEN

### Listen to the Word of Honorable Patriotism!

#### IRISH CAPITALIST INFAMY.

The Cause, Held Dear of the Heart of the Irish Teller, Used as a Mask by Men of his Own Eace to Deceive Him -The Irish "Home Ruler" and the The Irish "Home Ruler" and the Irish-American Politicians and Capi-talists Have Become British Lackeys by Becoming the Apostles of the British System of Capitalist Ex-

To our Irish Fellow Wage Slaves:-Before their subjugation to the British Crown, the Irish people were freemore 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 ax 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 so-cialistic, inasmuch as labor was per-formed 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—necessitat-ing singleness of effort on the part of

ing singleness of effort on the part of each individual instead of the collective labor now required by powerful machinthe 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 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 ut centuries later by the progress o invention, the collective ownership of tand should have been supplemented with the collective ownership of ma-

This being the character of Ireland's sconomic 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 arlective tribute upon each tribe. But they preferred another mode of domi-nion, in accord with their own feudal 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 tri-bute, which a spirited nation, as yet ouched by the degrading influence slavery, might frequently to pay. They were highly of economic of economic slavery, might frequently were fused 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 if alty upon the person that parades it.
The so-called sovereignty of the penniso-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 all themselves his humble servants on

ealt 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 socialistic 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 most effective manner. The Irish chief was made an Irish lord, subject to the British Crown, from which he held his tille to the stolen land, and with which he had to share the plunder of his dis-

possessed countrymen.

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

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

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

But the time came when this class of native Irish exploiters of the Irish working class, having gained all it could ex-pect 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

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 I'sh needing traders and bourgeois. Now the rise of British capitalism consequent upon war not less than upon invention, like the rise of the French bourgeoise 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 till-naid and ill-treated

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 proland and of all the machinery of pro-

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-sacri-ficing Irish masses for energetic support in any attempt to substitute for the vil lainous rule of an alien government it own domestic and still more villainous because hypocritical, despotism. Nor was it, in this, presumptuous or over-confident. It was merely crafty, Ma-chiavellan, resting its expectation upon the universal experience, that every-where, from time immemorial, the workingman had been the catspaw of the middle-class in all its schemes, econ-omic, 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, unfinchingly, upon every field and on every occasion, fight all the other classes. But the disinher-ited son of Erin would as yet have none ited 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

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 But he had never been told, or had long forgotten, what those institu-tions 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 a provided his every. ly have perceived his error. America, for instance, is not subject to the rule of Britannia; yet, in America as in Ire land, the Irish workingman is dispossessed and enslayed. 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 a poor laborer contributing to the en richment of idlers and sincere in his love of the native isle, or, unlike him-self, 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 Wil-liam R. Grace, Hugh J. Grant and Thomas F. Gilroy carried on Irish shoulders to the New York City Hall. Croker, the greatest of his kind, came the boss of Tammany Hall, made as such a scandalous fortune and finally as such, a scandalous fortune and maily 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" monointended to foster "American" mono-polles 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 Mylinkov and only its largely in dent McKinley, no doubt is largely in-debted 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 tradi an American silver cross to the tradi-tional British gold cross for the cruci-fixion of Labor. Numberiess have been, and are still, the instances of gross de-ception 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 bamboozling of voters. Throughout the States, Irish laborers and servant girls were gracefully in-

and servant girls were gracefully in-vited to empty their pockets into the middle-class fund raised "for the libera-tion of Ireland"—that is for the perpe-tual enslavement of Irish labor under (Continued on Page 4.)

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

The recent splendid demonstration of the progressive workers to protest against the Hazleton massaere, 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.

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 workingmen, 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 denths.

depths.

For these reasons the Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor party. Section Greater New York, has decided a hold a Parade and Demonstration to conclude the present political campais. 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.

### NEW TRADE UNIONISM.

### Its Emphatic Language Uttered in the Workers of Albany, N. Y., Fredericks-

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'

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 ben-efit from improved, labor-saving machinery, to enable us to live more like a free people should live, instead of in inthrallment. And seeing that the general public is in close sympathy with us, morally and financially, causes us believe that our condition is more

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 pjunctions interspersed with the constitutional rights of American citizen-ship, by forcibly stopping free speech

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 pelf, 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 con-servatism, and our brothers being overawed and subjected to all kinds of tyranny and oppression by coal operators through their hired minions, the officials, showing beyond a doubt 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 con-trol of the capitalist class, therefore

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 governm and the facilities of production and distribution by concentrating our power at the ballot box and substitute the co-operative 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 these 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 other. to attend school, that could not othe wise 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,

### burg, Va., Boston, Mass.!

wo 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 Workingmen Spontaneously Endorses the S. L. P. Platform and Candidates—Labor in Boston Vindicates its Honor-Faneuil Hall Packed by Class-Conscious Workmen, Striking Transparencies and Mottoes, Telling Speeches.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 2-The morning after the holding of the Socialist Labor Party Convention in this city a cene was seen that may any day be exected 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 agistation of Comrade Alexander, become plued with the spirit of Socialism, gathered together in the molding shop, formed a line, and, with a "flask bottom" rainted 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

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 stump speeches made till old "Dinny" Littlefield (the head of the concern) became nearly frantic, and in that kind, gentle à la Carnegie capital-

they may be quickly undeceived 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 workingman for Legislature from this district. W ingmen 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 workingmen, got down to business as fol-

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 some kind of a platform demanding 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-

A MASS MEETING OF THE SO-CIALIST 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.

form read. Comrade Maycumber (who with Comrades Deshazen and Dunn were present as spectators) handed one of the platforms of the S. L. P. of Vir-ginia 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 give be required to pledge himself to sup-port the same. The motion was sec-onded 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 ntes, 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 sec-onded by Edward Walter Moulder, was adopted unanimously by the Conven-Nominations for the Legislature be-

ing made the next order of business, Henry A. Weight, a moulder, in a ringing speech, named Richard T. Mills 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 unani-mous. The nominee, Richard T. Mills, in a brief speech, accepted the nomination, stating his acceptance of the prin-ciples 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, congratu-lated 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 adjoin-ing the Convention would take action by adopting resolutions condemning the Hazleton massacre. After some dis-cussion, 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 peace-ful, 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

BE IT RESOLVED, That we, workingmen of Fredericksburg, Va., in convention assembled, recognize the fact that the same transparent meeted out to the coal miners of Pennsylvania, has also in the past been awarded to work-men 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 municipaltherefore be it

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

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

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

of the S. L. P.

"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

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 wa conspicuous among the others-and to think of it, the lovely blue banner of the C. M. I. U., heading a large delega-tion of cigarmakers! Torchlights galore, at the last moment came Com rade Croasdell 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.

Trial by jury.

The might of the despot—
Rule by injunction. Open foe-CAPITALISM. Traitor-Labor Fakir.

The right of the freeman-

(Continued on Page 4.)

# 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 Capital-ists and Fakirs Alike Try to Distor-and Confuse for the Greater Giory of Man-Eating Capitalism—The Classes Exist and the Social Disorders are Due to them. A contributor to the Journal of Au-

gust 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

ber 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 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

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. 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 iflustrate in the subtle with the subtle

trate: 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 cut of pitty. They know that they return to me one dollar, but not ext of pity. They have that live to work, and eat to live if 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.

low esteem, at least.

But there is such a thing as ECONOMIC FORCE—a force that men posseas because of their control over the
means of production—tools, machinery, -that all other men must u 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.

significance.

significance.

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 have my labor 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 productive-ly, and because he owns it, he can dic-tate the terms or which I shall the tate 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 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 medleat 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 boy having been found frozen, or of some poor woman having died because she did not possess the few cents neces-sary 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 today? How many of us have a home we can call our own beyond the end of a week? How many of us have a 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 sliks 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 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)

#### free assemblage and traveling public highways, using the machinery of gov-ernment, the Sheriffs and State miliand-labor-are-twins style, so characteristic of all fleecers 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 RESOLVED, That we call upon our tary to overawe, intimidate and shoot down workingmen, citizens of a sup-posed 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 they tremble!): "What's the matter with those damned hounds? Are they crazy? 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—work with the S. L. P. to abolish you, Mr. Littlefield, and your be it further 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 Mass, the whole crew of labor skinners. WHEREAS, After due consideration of the condition of the wage workers it is evidently clear that these unnatural 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 agi-tation has ceased in this locality. If so,

#### THE PEOPLE.

dished at 184 William Street, New York,

#### TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS

One year	\$1.00
Six months	.60
Three months	.20
Subscription Trial, one month	.10

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are

\* Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office, on April 6th, 1801.



### SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES,

In 1888 (Presidential)	3,068
In 1800	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	
In 1894	
In 1896 (Presidential) 30	

O. this life

Is mobier, than fattending for a Richer, than doing nothing for a bribe; Prouder, then rustling in unpaid-

for silk: Such gain the cap of him that make

them fine, ot keeps his book uncross'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 SO-CIALIST 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 hatter, 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. Whichever wins, none loses: the success of one set of stock holders is the success of all, however hostile they might demean themselves on the stump. So far there would be nothing new in this campaign, at least no roaring farce episode. Where and when does that come in?

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. Hence, politically, a fierce fight has broken out among them, particularly between Platt and Seth Low. The pride of each is enlisted. They have insulted each other's organizations; their respective followers have pelted one another with abuse. It is not a matter of lucre; that question is safe; it is a matter of personal pride with Low to beat Platt, and with Platt to beat Low. These are the conditions under which the roaring farce sprang up.

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 humbuging. 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 bizarrest 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.

Thus 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 forepost 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 ar-rogant and tyranical, 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 meet ing assembled, that we condemn and de nonnee 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,
tudicious and executive hyparches of the judiciary and executive branches of the government, behind all of which stands the military as the most subservient in-

strument of plutocracy.

RESOLVED, Further, that we regard such evils as arising out of non-political labor organizations, which give oppor-tunity for the sale and delivery of the 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 prej-udices; it assures us once more that all the forces of progress are, consciously or unconsciously, with the growing So-cial-Democracy, and that though we may as yet be alone in the van, all the battaliens 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 vears 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 idjocy 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, ninetynine 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

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

to printers

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 becon 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 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 coldblooded of fusionists. The people are finding those fellows out one after an-

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 finess-ing. That attitude is on the whole ex-emplary. 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 contro-versies carried on in THE PEOPLE and "Volkszeitung" with kindred other Socialistic papers, and he has thereby become clear upon many questions that thitherto he had devoted little thought

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, reveled 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 superstitious.

The Johnston, R. L. "Beacon" com ments on the rantings one hears now-adays 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.' 'Apfor 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 openess of 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, im-practical, 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 blessed are the union men, they are the salt of the earth, which keeps un-contaminated the pure principles of brotherly love, alive in the breast of their fellow toilers, and which, if al-lowed 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 simpledom" 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 simpledom" 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 work-ingmen are shot down like dogs there is general silence or half-hearted apol-

ogy.
"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 ous movement in order to turn guns and injunctions the other way. they must expect to remain targets 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 'Communistic Anarchists' who have so often maintained good can come from such things. Along with these there were Single Taxers, Individualists, Debsiacs, 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-convulsing deeds of the convention limit themselves to the adoption of a salmagundi of resolutions, mixed together somewhat in this wise: Postal Savings Banks, Single Tax, Nationalization of Railroads and Telegraphs, Referendum and Initiative, Free Silver.

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

#### EARNING THEIR PAY.

'Presidents' Gompers and Ratchford 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 talentoratorical and otherwise, with the added attraction of M. Ratchford, of the miners, and a brother official of his, Mr. Cameron Miller.

Sammy, of course, led off in his usual inimitable style. His wailings about practicability seem to be getting stale, though, as even the claquers 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. Ratchford was the star of the evening. He is a beaut!

He started off by requesting us to remove from our minds every conclusion we had formed of the justice or in-justice 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 tthe miners live. To do so, it was necessary for him to carry us back to 1872; since which time, said he, there 1372; 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 re-

Mr. Ratchford, in a casual way, ferred 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 pro-ducing 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 foundered trade union lines, and as he also did not state how he would remedy the disease of immigra-tion, 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 them-selves, which is strictly conservative, and pure and simple tactics. Mr. Ratchford 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. Ratchford, take him all in all, is either a great fool or a creet knew. This part of his speech 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 rega 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 dis-cordant note is heard. In this instance Mr. Cameron Miller was the author of it Mr. Cameron attier was the author of it.
After such leading lights as Mr. Duncan
and Mr. Ratchford 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, Welsh-man, 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 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, Compers, Ratchford and the others hung 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 light and goods should not allow

seemed to be frightened at his own audacity, wore round to the usual fool-ishness of "conservatism," "practicability," etc., etc., and became, towards the end, Anarchistic in his contempt fo litical 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 So-cialist wonder what in thunder such things exists for, except as allies of and agents for capitalism in preaching fatal-ism; what in the name of sense are such cattle good for? This is a question hard

The amusing part of the performance to the Socialist was the awful warnings given the worker of Washington to be-ware of the "dreamer" and "enthusiast." Yet the fakirs are so ambiguous in their 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,

And the rats are going dat, 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 bor power. KARL MARX.

Lo; the Socialist lads are waking, hear the chantings thousand-fold. Slaves of toil from chains are breaking, labor power no more is sold. Now no more to market chid-

ing, 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 pro-found,

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 scorn-

Rides upon fair Labor's back. Out they come from nooks and niches,

hands of love, for thee and thine; st 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 Breed in anarchy of nights.

Out they come to take possession, in the ownership of lands; Legislate, without oppression unto their

Now no more shall purple man-Stay the melody of years;

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 beguli-

ing. 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 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, Glens Falls.

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

Sections as well as individual men bers should not fail to secure copies of the same, as it embodies a most im-portant 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 andsome pamphlet of 64 pages.

Address all orders to the New York Labor News Co., 64 East 4th street, New

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 2.25 50



#### UNUBSAN'E BROTHER DONATHAND

Brother Jonathan-If I were a Social. ist 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?

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 Socialista 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

B. J.-Well, the OLD parties do. But

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?

C. 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.

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 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 go things-for others to enjoy? (And he

Brother Jonathan-Hooray for Henry

George! Uncle Sam—Why hooray? B. J.—Because he promises to give us

pulls B. J.'s hat down over his ears.)

U. S .- Who is running George's cam-

-Tom L. Johnson. U. S .- What is his business?

B. J.—Among other things, he owns the Nassau trolley line in Brooklyn.
U. S.—Does he demand any fare?
B. J.—Why, certainly.

U. S.—How much? B. J.—Five cents. U. S.—Could he not, if he was devoted to three-cent fares, lower his fare to that?

B. J. remains silent.

U. S .-- Does he do it? B. J. remains in deeper silence. S .- Why don't he?

B. J.'s silence and motionlessness resembles that of a tombstone.
U. S.—Why don't he, answer?
B. J. begins to look pale, besides be-

ing silent and motionless.
U. S.—And you imagine that this man George, if elected, would dare to do what Tom Johnson does not want to be done with his fares, and does not do

B. J. begins to perspire. U. S.—Now, Jonathan, I won't blame

you for smoking the cigars and drink-ing the whiskey that George treats you with millionaire labor fleecer Tom Johnson's money. But don't let the fumes get you off your base; above all. don't come and breathe them upon me,

#### LETTER BOX.

Offhand Answers to Inquirers. C. T., Duluth, Minn.-Cannot under-

stand 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 pub-lication of lotteries, raffies, etc. Name such will be published. It would expose THE PEOPLE to difficulties with the

S. L. P. Supplies. Platform and constitution, 50 cents

per 100.

Due cards, 40 cents yer 100.

Application cards, 40 cents per 100.

Address all orders for supplies to the Secretary of the National Executive Committee, Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, New York, N. Y.

### E EIGHTEENTH BRUMAIRE OF LOUIS NAPOLEON

By EARL MARK

Translated from the German for THE PEOPLE.

The strife broke out immediately again between the National Assembly and Bonaparte, so soon as the revolutionary crisis was weathered, and universal suffrage was abolished.

The strice broke out immediately again between the National Assembly and Ronsparte, so soon as the revolutionary crisis was weathered, and universal suffrage was abolished.

The Constitution had fixed the salary of Bonaparte at 600,000 francs. Barely half a year after his installation, he succeeded in raising this sum to its double: Odilon Barrot had wrung from the constituent assembly a yearly allowance of 600,000 francs for so-called representation expenses. After June 13, Bonaparte hinted at similar solicitations, to which, however, Barrot then twined a deaf ear. Now, after May 31, he forthwith utilized the favorable moment, and caused his ministers to move a civil list of three millions in the National Assembly. A long adventurous vagabund career had gifted him with the best developed tentacles to ascertain the weak moments when he could venture upon squeezing money from his bourgeois. He carried on regular blackmall. The National Assembly had maimed the sovereignty of the people with his aid and his knowledge; he now threatened to denounce its crime to the tribunal of the people if it did not pull out its purse and buy his silence with three millions annually. It had robbed three million Frenchmen of the suffrage: for every Frenchmen thrown "out of circulation," he demanded a frame "in circulation." He, the elect of six million, demanded indemnity for the votes he had been subsequently cheated of. The Committee of the National Assembly turned the importunate fellow away. The Bonapartist press threatened: Could the National Assembly break with the President of the republic at a time when it had broken definitely and on principle with the mass of the nation? It rejected the annual civil list, but granted, for this once, an allowance of 2,160,000 francs. Thus it made itself guilty of the double weakness of granting the money, and, at the same time, showing by its anger that it did so only unwillingly. We shall presently see to what use Bonaparte put the money, after this aggravating after-play, that followed

When the National Assembly convened, in November, 1850, instead of its

When the National Assembly convened, in November, 1850, instead of its former petty skirmishes with the President, a great headlong struggle, a struggle for life between the two powers seemed to have become inevitable.

As in the year 1849, the party of Order had, during this year's vacation, dissolved into its two separate factions, each occupied with its own restoration intrigues, which had received new impetus by the death of Louis Philippe. The Legitimist King, Henry V, had even appointed a regular Ministry, that resided in Paris, and in which sat members of the Permanent Committee. Hence, Bonaparte was, on his part, justified in making tours through the French Departments, and, according to the disposition of the towns that he happened to be gladdening with his presence, some times covertly, other times more Hence, Bonaparte was, on his part, justified in making tours through the French Departments, and, according to the disposition of the towns that he happened to be gladdening with his presence, some times covertly, other times more openly blabbling out his own restoration plans, and gaining votes for himself. On these excursions, which the large official "Moniteur" and the small private "Moniteurs" of Bonaparte were, of course, bound to celebrate as triumphal marches, he was constantly accompanied by affiliated members of the "Society of December 10." This society dated from the year 1849. Under the pretext of founding a benevolent association, the slum-proletariat of Paris was organized into secret sections, each section led by Bonapartist agents, with a Bonapartist General at the head of all. Along with ruined roués of questionable means of support and questionable an eccedents, along with the foul and adventures-seeking dregs of the bourgeoisic, there were vagabunds, dismissed soldlers, discharged convicts, runaway galley slaves, sharpers, jugglers, lazzaroni, pickpockets, sleight of hand performers, gamblers, procurers, keepers of disorderly houses, porters, literati, organ grinders, rag pickers, scissors grinders, tinkers, beggars—in short that whole undefined, dissolute, kicked-about mass that the Frenchmen style "la Bohème." With this kindred element, Bonaparte formed the stock of the "Society of December 10," a "benevolent association," in so far as, like Bonaparte himself, all its members felt the need of being good to themselves at the expense of the tolling nation. The Bonaparte, who here constitutes himself CHIEF OF THE SLUM-PROLETARIAT; who only here finds again in plenteous form the interests which he personally pursues; who, in this refuse, offal and wreck of all classes, recognizes the only class upon which he can depend unconditionally;—this is the real Bonaparte, the Bonaparte without qualification. An old and crafty roue, he looks upon the historic life of nations, upon their great and public who are to impersonate the people as Snug the Joiner does the lion. At a period when the bourgeoisie itself is playing the veriest comedy, but in the most solemn manner in the world, without doing violence to any of the pedantic requir. Aents of French dramatic etiquette, and is itself partly cheated by, partly convinced of, the solemnity of its own public acts, the adventurer, who took the comedy for simple comedy, was bound to win. Only after he has removed his solemn opponent, when he himself takes seriously his own role of emperor, and, with the Napoleonic mask on, imagines he impersonates the real Napoleon, only then does he become the victim of his own peculiar conception of history—the serious clown, who no longer takes history for a comedy, but a comedy for history. What the national work-shops were to the socialist workingmen, what the "Gardes mobiles" were to the bourgeois republicans, that was to Bonaparte the "Society of December 10."—a force for partisan warfare peculiar to himself. On his journeys, the divisions of the Society, packed away on the rallroads, improvised an audience for him, performed public enthusiasm, shouted "vive l'Empereur." insulted and clubbed the republicans.—all, of course, under the protection of the police. On his return stages to Paris, this rabble constituted his vanguard, it forestalled or dispersed counter-demonstrations. The "Society of December 10" belonged to him, it was his own handiwork, his own thought. Whatever else he appropriates, the power of circumstances places in his hands; whatever else he does, either circumstances do for him, or he is content to copy from the deeds of others; but he, posing before the citizens with the official phrases about "Order." "Religion." "Family," "Property." and, behind him, the secret society of skipjacks and picaroons, the society of disorder, of prostitution, and of theft,—that is Bonaparte himself as the original author; and the history of the "Society of December 10" is his own history. Now, then, it happened that Represen Decembrists had decided on the murder of General Changarnier and of Dupin, the President of the National Assembly, and had already settled upon the men to execute the decree. One can imagine the fright of Mr. Dupin. A parliamentary inquest over the "Society of December 10." i. e., the profanation of the Bonapartist secret world, now seemed inevitable. Just before the reconvening of the National Assembly, Bonaparte circumspectly dissolved his Society, of course, on paper only: As late as the end of 1851. Police Prefect Carlier vainly sought in an exhaustive memorial to move him to the real dis-Carlier vainly sought, in an exhaustive memorial, to move him to the real dis-

solution of the Decembrists. "Society of December 10" was to remain the private army of Bonaparte until he should have succeeded in converting the public Army in a "Society of December 10." Bonaparte made the first attempt in this direction shortly after the adjournment of the National Assembly, and he did so with the money which he had just wrung from it. As a fatalist, he lives devoted to the conviction that there are certain higher powers, whom man, particularly the soldier, cannot resist. First among these powers he numbers cigars and champagne, cold poultry and garlic-sausage. Accordingly, in the apartments of the Elysée, he treated first the officers and under-officers to cigars and champagne, to cold poultry and garlic-sausage. On October 3, he repeats this manoeuvre with the rank and file of the troops by the review of St. Maur, and, on October 10, the same manoeuvre again, upon a larger scale, at the army parade of Satory. The Uncle bore in remembrance the campaigns of Alexander in Asia; the Nephew bore in remembrance the triumphal marches of parte until he should have succeeded in converting the public Army

on October 10, the same manoeuvre again, upon a larger scale, at the army parade of Satory. The Uncle bore in remembrance the campaigns of Alexander in Asia; the Nephew bore in remembrance the triumphal 'marches of Bacchus in the same country. Alexander was, indeed, a demi-god; but Bacchus was a god, and the patron deity at that, of the "Society of December 10."

After the review of October 6, the Permanent Committee summoned the Minister of War d'Hautpoul before it. He promised that such breaches of discipline should not recur.' We have seen how, on October 10th, Bonaparte kept d'Hautpoul's word. At both reviews Changarnier had commanded as Commander-in-chief of the Army of Paris. He, at once member of the Permanent Committee, Chief of the National Guard, the "Savior" of January 29, and June 13, the "bulwark of society." candidate of the Party of Order for the office of President, the suspected Monk of two monarchies,—he had never acknowledged his subordination to the Minister of War, had ever openly scoffed at the republican Constitution, and had pursued Bonaparte with a protection that edged his subordination to the Minister of War, had ever openly scoffed at the republican Constitution, and had pursued Bonaparte with a protection that was ambiguously distinguished. Now he became zealous for the discipline in opposition to Bonaparte. While, on October 10, a part of the cavalry cried: "Vive Napoléon! Vívent les saucissons;" Changarnier saw to it that at least the infantry, which filed by under the command of his friend Neumeyer, the infantry, which filed by under the command of his friend Neumeyer, ahould observe an icy silence. In punishment, the Minister of War, at the instigation of Bonaparte, deposed General Neumeyer from his post in Paris, under the pretext of providing for him as Commander-in-chief of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Military Divisions. Neumeyer declined, the exchange and had, in consequence, to take his resignation. On his part, Changarnier published on November 2, an order, wherein he forbade the troops to indulge, while under arms, in any sort of political cries or demonstrations. The papers devoted to the Elysée interests attacked Changarnier; the papers of the party of Order attacked Bonaparte; the Permanent Committee held frequent secret tessions, at which it was repeatedly proposed to declare the fatherland in danser; the Army seemed divided into two hostile camps, with two hostile staffs:

\*Under the reign of Louis Philippe. Bonaparte made two attempts to restore the rone of Napoleon: one in October, 1836, in an expedition from Switzerland upon Strasur; and one in Angust, 1840, in an expedition from England upon Bonlogue.

† Long live Napoleon: Long live the sausages!

one at the Hyse, the other at the Talleds, where Changarnier resided. All that seemed weating for the signal of half, to sound was the convening of the National Assembly. The Franca public locality upon the friction active of the National Assembly. The Franca public locality upon the friction active of the National Assembly. The Franca public locality upon the france are mosphing away the glowing lava of the revolution with old mops, and they scold each other while doing their work."

Meanwhile Bonaparte hastened to Chose the Minister of War d'Hautpoul, to expedite him heels over head to Algia, and as a point in his page teams of the while doing their work."

Meanwhile Bonaparte hastened to Chose the Minister of War d'Hautpoul, to expedite him heels over head to Algia, and as a point in his page teams of the work of the Chose the Minister of War. On Nor suber E. he seet to the National Assembly a message of American excursiveness, corionade with details, resident of order, athirst for conciliation, resignation to the constitution, dealing with all and everything, only not with the buth for questions of the moment. As the in passing, he dropped the words that, according to the express provisions of the Constitution, the President alone di loses over the Army. The message closed with the following high-sounding frotestations:

"France demands above all things, made..., Alone bound by an oath, I shall keep myself within the narrow bounds marked by it to me... As to me, elected by the people, and owing xy power to it alone, I shall always submit to its lawfully expressed will. Should you at this results decide upon the revision of the Constitution, a Constitutional Convention will regulate the position of the Executive power. If you do not, then, the people will, in 1852, solemnly announce its decision. But, whatever the solution may lie that the future has in store, let us arrive at any address anding to the and that never may passion, surprise or violence decide over the fate of a great nation. That which above a

election law was the ball and chain to the feet of the party of Order, that hindered them from walking, and now assuredly from storming. Furthermore, by the official disbandment of the "Society of December 10," and the dismissal of the Minister of War d'Hautpoul, Bonaparte had, with his ownhands, sacrificed the scape-goats on the altar of the fatherland. He had turned off the expected collision. Finally, the party of Order itself anxiously sought to avoid every decisive conflict with the Exegutive, to weaken and to blur it over. Fearing to love its conquests over the revolution, it let its rival gather the fruits thereof. "France demands above all things peace." with this language had the party of Order been apostrophizing the revolution, since February; with this language did Bonaparte's message now apostrophize to the party of Order: "France demands, above all things, peace." Bonaparte committed acts that aimed at usurpation, but the party of Order committed a "disturbance of the peace," if it raised the hue and cry, and explained them hyponchondriacally. The sausages of Satory were mouse-still when nobody talked about them:—"France demands, above all things, peace." Accordingly, Bonaparte demanded that he be let alone; and the parliamentary party was hyponenondriacally. The sausages of Satory were mouse-still when hobody talked about them;—"France demands, above all things, peace." Accordingly, Eonaparte demanded that he be let alone; and the parliamentary party was lamed with a double fear: the fear of re-conjuring up the revolutionary disturbance of the peace, and the fear of itself appearing as the disturber of the peace in the eyes of its own class, of the bourgeoisle. Seeing that, above all things, France demanded peace, the party of Order did not dare, after Bonaparte had said "peace" in his message, to answer "war." The public, who had promised to itself the pleasure of seeing great scenes of scandal at the opening of the National Assembly, was cheated out of its expectations. The opposition deputies, who demanded the submission of the minutes of the Permanent Committee over the October occurrences, were outvoied. All debate that might excite was fled from on principle. The labors of the National Assembly during November and December, 1850, were without interest.

Finally, toward the end of December, began a guerilla warfare about certain prerogatives of the parliament. The movement sank into the mire of petty chicaneries on the propagative of the two powers, since, with the abolition of universal suffrage, the bourgeoisle had done away with the class strengele.

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. Mauguin was, accordingly, cast into the debtors' prison. The National Assembly bristled up when it learned of the "attentat." It not only tional Assembly bristled up when it learned of the "attentat." It not only ordered his immediate felease, but had him forcibly taken out of Clichy the same evening by its own greffier. In order, nevertheless, to shield its belief in the "sacredness of private property." and also with the ulterior thought of opening, in case of need, an asylum for troublesome Mountainers, it declared the imprisonment of a Representative for debt to be permissible upon its previous consent. It for all to decree that the President also could be locked up for debt. By its belief that the last semblance of inviolability, that surrounded the members of its own body. surrounded the members of its own body.

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. With an eye upon that, the questors proposed at the very first session, that the parliament organize a police force of its own, paid for out of the private budget of the National Assembly itself, and wholly independent of the Police Prefects. The Minister of the Interior, Baroche, protested against this trespass on his preserves. A miserable compromise followed, according to which the Police Commissioner of the Assembly was to be paid out of its own private budget and was to be subject to the appointment paid out of its own private budget and was to be subject, to the appointment and dismissal of its own questors, but only upon previous agreement with the Minister of the Interior. In the meantime Alais had been prosecuted by the Government. It was an easy thing, in Court, to present his testimony in the light of a mystification, and, through the mouth of the Public Prosecutor, to throw Dupin, Changarnier, Yon, together with the whole National Assembly, into a ridiculous light. Thereupon, on December 29, Minister Baroche writes a letter to Dupin, in which he demands the dismissal of Yon. The Committee of the National Assembly decides to keep Yon in office; nevertheless, the National Assembly, frightened by its own violence in the affair of Mauguin, and accustomed every time it has shied a blow at the Executive, to of Mauguin, and accustomed, every time it has shied a blow at the Executive, to receive back from it two in exchange, does not sanction this decision. It dismisses You in reward for his zeal in office, and robs itself of a parliamentary

misses Yon in reward for his zeal in office, and robs itself of a parliamentary prerogative, indispensable against a person who does not decide by night to execute by day, but decides by day and executes by night.

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. Now we see it compelled to accept it on the smallest occasions. In the affair of Mauguin, it confirms in principle the liability of a Representative to imprisonment for debt, but to itself reserves the power of allowing the principle to be applied only to the Representatives whom it dislikes,—and for this infamous privilege we see it wrangling with the Minister of Justice. Instead of utilizing the alleged murder plan ling with the Minister of Justice. Instead of utilizing the alleged murder plan to the end of fastening an inquest upon the "Society of December 10," and of exposing Bonaparte beyond redemption in his true figure, as the head of the sum-proletariat of Paris, before France and Europe, it allows the collision to sink to a point where the only issue between itself and the Minister of the Interior is, Who has jurisdiction over the appointment and dismissal of a Police Commissioner? Thus we see the party of Order, during this whole period, compelled by its ambiguous position to wear out and fritter away its conflict with the Executive power in small quarrels about jurisdiction, in chicaneries, in petti-fogging, in boundary disputes, and to turn the stalest questions of form into the very substance of its activity. It dares not accept the tions of form into the very substance of its activity. It dares not accept the collision at the moment when it involves a principle, when the Executive power has really given itself a blank, and when the cause of the National Assembly would be the cause of the nation. It would thereby have issued to the nation an order of march; and it feared nothing so much as that the nation should move. Hence, on these occasions, it rejects the motions of the Mountain, and proceeds to the order of the day. After the issue has in this way lost all magnitude, the Executive power quietly awaits the moment when it can take it up again upon small and insignificant occasions; when, so to speak, it offers only a parliamentary local interest. Then does the repressed valor of the party of Order break forth, then it tears away the curtain from the scene, then it denounces the President, then it declares the republic to valor of the party of Order break forth, then it tears away the currain from the scene, then it denounces the President, then it declares the republic to be in danger,—but then all its pathos appears stale, and the occasion for the quarrel a hypocritical pretext, or not at all worth the effort. The parliamentary tempest becomes a tempest in a tea-pot, the struggle an intrigue, the collision a scandal. While the revolutionary classes gloat with sardonic laughter, over the humiliation of the National Assembly—they, of course, being as enthusiastic for the preparatives of the parliament as that body is for ing as enthusiastic for the prerogatives of the parliament as that body is for public freedom—the bourgeoisie, outside of the parliament does not understand how the bourgeoisie, inside of the parliament, can squander its time with such petty bickerings, and can endanger peace by such wretched rivalries with the President. It is puzzled at a strategy that makes peace the very moment everybody expects battles, and that attacks the very moment every-

body believes peace has been concluded.
On December 20, Pascal Duprat interpellated the Minister of the Interior on On December 20, Pascal Duprat Interpeliated the Minister of the Interior of the Minister of th dreams of the Parisian proletariat; the tempting prospect of a prize was to displace the doctrinal right of labor. Of course, the workingmen of Paris did not recognize in the lustre of the Californian gold bars the lack-lustre francs that had been wheedled out of their pockets. In the main, however, the scheme was an unmitigated swindle. The vagabonds, who meant to open Californian gold mines without taking the pains to leave Paris were Bonaparte himself and his Raund Table of degregate insolvents. The three millions greated by the Na-Round Table of desperate insolvents. The three millions granted by the National Assembly were rioted away; the Treasury had to be refilled somehow or another. In vain did Benaparte open a national subscription, at the head of which he figured hisself with a large sum, for the establishment of so-called "cites ouvrières". The hard-hearted bourgeois waited distrustful for the payment of his own shares, and, as this, of course, never took place, the superulation in Socialist castles in the air fell fat. The gold hars drew better. speculation in Socialist castles in the air fell flat. The gold bars drew better. Bonaparte and his associates contended themselves with putting into their own pockets part of the surplus of the seven millions over and above the bars that were to be drawn; they manufactured faise tickets; they sold out of

der of its own systemati

(To be Continued)

### PARTY NEWS.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMPLETES AND ASSESSMENT HOUSE, EAST, 134 William offices, 50 To

Mational Executive Committee.

Meeting held Oct. 5th, with Committee Matchett in the chair. The Emanuel port for the week ending Oct. 5 showed receipts to the amount 1164.05; expenditures, \$158.36; helmatically.

115.69.

Good reports are received from Hadden to respect to his next to the n Instructed to write to both Adams and the State Committee

Charters were granted to new Sections in Levision, Me.; Buchtel and Congo. Ohio and Cecil, Pa.

L. A. MALKIEL, Rec. Secy.

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

Name of Section:	C. G. Teche.	L. Schmidt	E. Neppel
New York City	123	79	138
New York, Scandinavian	22		
College Point	2	2	1
Wykoff Heights	4	6	
Woodhaven, No. 1	1	3	1
Woodhaven No. 3			y
Total	152	90	149

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 ex-penditures, the less so since, owing to the fact that most States are themselves engaged in an electoral battle, our re-ceipts are seriously impaired.

In those States where the organiza-tion 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 epen in the columns of the party organs a subscription for a "General Agitation Fund," and thus enable not only the party sections, but all friends of the to contribute their mite. amounts received will be acknowledged each week in the party organs. There are not many weeks between now and the election; he who wants to give, let him give soon.

By order of the National Executive

Committee, S. L. P. HENRY KUHN, Secy. 184 William street, New York City. GENERAL AGITATION FUND. Previously acknowledged ...... \$58.50

Henry Stahl N. Y. city ......

A Member of Big Six, N. Y. city	2.00
P. F Brooklyn, N. Y	2.00
Section Rockville, Conn., No. 1	2.00
B. F. Keinard, N. Y	1.00
Section. Indianapolis, Ind	5.00
E. L. Lake, Syracuse, N. Y	1.00
On list No. 4, per Frank Bessen,	
Woodhaven, N. Y	3.55
C. Steffen, Brooklyn, N. Y	2.50
W. Plunkett, Brooklyn, N. Y	1.00
W. Lock, Brooklyn, N. Y	1.00
E. McLeod, New York City D.,	1.00

Herman Rosenthal, Jr., Melville, John Lukan, Vandling, Pa..... O. J. Hughes, Lynn, Mass. 5.00 . \$87.30

HENRY KUHN, Fin. Secy.

#### Connecticut.

Connecticut Comrades, Attention! Thursday, November 25th, is observed in our State as Thanksgivings day. As we do not belong to the class that gets all the good things, we do not feel in-clined to give thanks. Yet, in the hope that the day may dawn when every one will receive his share of all the good things in the world, we call on all our ades and friends to spare no efforts to hasten the approach of that better

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

This scheme has been tried and shown good results by Section New Haven 3 years ago, when on Labor Day 14 com-rades visited 7 towns, got some new subscribers for THE PEOPLE and laid the foundation for a new Section. We expect that about 100 comrades

will volunteer to go out, if each of them carries out 150 leaflets, there will be distributed 15,000 Socialist leaflets in bout 40 towns, where we never yet had

Comrades, Sections, and all those wishing to help, are requested to report as soon as possible, stating the number going, and whereto.

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. The meeting was a success. There were be-tween 400 and 500 people who stood in the cold air for an hour and a quarter

only and a disgrace munity, and be it fu

Resolved. That we call upon all ho-norable 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 overtheen the capitalist system and substitute therefor

the Socialist Commonwealth.
Yours in the cause,
CHAS. STODEL.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 80, 1897.—I want the comrades to know throughout the United States that even in Des Moines, which is the largest city in lots, but was always backward in prospessing, and where we did not even have a Section, the workers have begun to make a Section, the workers have begun to make a Section. The Gld saying is, after a seem always follows fine, clear weather, it week we had a storm. The High Priest of Middle-Class Farmocracy W. J. Bryan, was here. Soon after him came Comrade Carless. That cleared the clouds away from a great many. Comrade Carless lectured on Tuesday, Sept. 28, at the Court House. As we got the meeting upon short notice, we did not have, ore than about 100. At our meeting the next night, he gave a stereoption lecture at the Trades Assembly, and all those who heard him the night before came again, and all brought one or two more with them, so we were able to fill the hall. The people listened attentively and followed him throughout the discourse. After the lecture he organized a section of 15 members, all the discourse. After the lecture he or-ganized a section of 15 members, all active workers, and we expect to double our number in the near future. As this is the home of our candidate for Lieutenant Governor, we expect to work hard and increase our vote this year. The section will hold its first meeting on October 13, when we will complete our organization. I never used to believe in miracles, but I actually believe that Comrade Carless has performed a miracle on a minister. The minister heard him Tuesday night, and after the meeting he came out and shook hands with him and told him that on the next night, although it was his prayer meetour number in the near future. As this night, although it was his prayer meet-ing, he would get a substitute to conduct the prayer meeting, and he would take in the stereopticon lecture. On the following evening he was with us again and we hope in time he will do us a

great deal of good.

M. S. Hirschfield, our candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was elected or-ganizer, and R. R. Clark, a life long exponent of our principles, was elected recording secretary. We hope the com-rades will hear from us soon.

#### 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 suc-cessful end. Our financial report for September

tells the story. RECEIPTS Ca

Terroria I D.	
Cash on hand, Sept. 1 Section.	\$32.83
Worcester, 25 stamps	.2.50
Hudson, 10 stamps	1.00
Boston, Ger., -50 stamps	15.09
Boston, Ger., on lists	11.00
Boston, Polish, 10, stamps	1.00
South Boston, Ger., on lists	20.00
Fall River, Ger., 50 stamps	5.00
Fall River, Ger., on lists	3.10
Fall River, Polish, 24 stamps	2.40
Holyoke, Br. 1, loan	30.00
Holyoke, Br. 2, on lists	
Westfield, 20 stamps	2.0
Westfield, on lists	5.00
New Bedford, 100 stamps	
New Bedford, on lists	16.8
Lawrence, Amer., 50 stamps	5.00
Lawrence, Ger., 100 stamps	10.0
Lawrence, Ger., on lists	
Lawrence City Committee, on lists	
Fitchburg, on lists	
Clinton, Ger., 100 stamps	
Clinton, Amer., 10 stamps	
Molden 20 stamps	
Malden, 30 stamps	2.5
Adams, 25 stamps	5
J. O. Tihelly, 5 stamps	. 0

#### EXPENDITURES. F. G. R. Gordon, four weeks'

Brocklebank, 5 stamps and sundries .....

Easthampton, Northampton, Amherst, Belchertown and Palmer 8.99
Jos. Rossmeisi, 15 days' salary and expenses, distributing leaflets in Franklin & Hampshire counties 25.80. Daneman, service at East-Postage .....

Nat. Ex. Board, supplies ...... 

 DIAMOND POINT

We will send it free to anyone sending us three yearly subscriptions at one dollar each. Will you take advantage of this unprecedented offer? Get a new yearly subscriber this, next and the following week, then send us \$3.00 and the pen is yours,

Address all letters and money orders to THE PEOPLE, 184 William street, New York City.

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

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—The Socialists of Boston will hold their first annual concert and ball at Arbeiter Hall, Amo-ry 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. Yours fraternally, DAVID GOLD STEIN

DAVID GOLDSTEIN, Sec'y, City Committee.

New Hampshire.

DOVER, N. H., Sept. 28.—Section Dover held an open air meeting Saturday evening, Sept. 25, at which Joseph F. Mailoney, of Lynn, delivered an open air sederess 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. During his remarks the applause was frequent and hearty. His remarks were the cause of hearty. His remarks were the cause of much discussion long after he had closed his address.

New Jersey.
PATERSON, Oct. 1.—The ticket in this city is:

For Sheriff: WILLIAM GLANZ, Weaver. For Senator:
JOHN C. DUFF, Insurance Agent.

For Assembly:
JOHN C. BUTTERWORTH, Weaver.
CHRISTIAN WESTERGARD, Weaver.
HENRY PLATZ, Weaver. JOHN C. CANNING, Weaver.

New York.

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—Thouas Crimmins.
Coroner—Dr. Carl S.-humacher.
Assembly—First District, E. A. Jeudevine; Second District, Honry Waack; Third District, Herman P. Schultze; Fourth District, Edmund B. Schwartz.

Mayor—Erasmus Pellenz.
Assessors—F. W. Roberts and Emil Kretzsch.

Kretzsch.
School Commissioners—C. H. Corregan, Everett L. Lake and Henry Harris for four years; Farrow Tyndail, Charles Voss; August Blume and Otto Koelling for two years.

Overseer of the Poor-Ermund L.
Lake.

Second Ward-Alderman, John Mas-

sett; Supervisor, George Luttinger, Jr.; Constable, John W. Eller. Fourth Ward — Alderman, Robert Berggren; Supervisor, Jacob Lang; Con-stable, Valentine Wenzen. Sixth Ward—Alderman, P. J. Giblen.

Sixth Ward—Alderman, P. J. Giblen.
Seventh Ward—Alderman, A. M. Holstein; Supervisor, J. G. Fredberg; Constable, Hirsch Exler.
Twelfth Ward—Alderman, William Hartman; Supervisor, Emil Schuttler; Constable, Joseph Berbette.
Thirteenth Ward—Alderman, W. M. Gibbons; Supervisor, D. F. Gilson.
Fifteenth Ward—Alderman, C. A. Stannard; Supervisor, Patrick Walsh.
Sixteenth Ward—Alderman, J. Fred Schleit; Supervisor, G. W. Hornung.
Eighteenth Ward—Alderman, Francis Eighteenth Ward-Alderman, Francis

J. Croghan. Nineteenth Ward-Alderman, Fred Sander, Supervisor, Gabriel Docter; Constable, Isaac Coan.

The following declaration of principles

was adopted: The Socialists of Syracuse in munici-

pal convention assembled, reaffirm al-legiance to the principles enunciated in the platform of the Socialist Labor party of the United States.

We hold that the cause of the eco-

nomic servitude of the working class with its accompanying train of evils, lies in the private ownership of the means of production and distribution. Under this system thte working class are compelled to work for wages. The wages repre-senting but a small fraction of the market value of the product, the workers are thereby unable to consume that which they have produced. The result is an overproduction; the mills and factories shut down and starvation faces the working class, while an overabundance of wealth is in the hands of the capitalist class, with which they build palatial residences and live luxuriously, offering striking contrasts with the homes and life of the working class. This surplus wealth is used to further enslave the workers by concentrating in-dustries and introducing labor-saving machinery, thus dispensing with human labor, crowding the ranks of the un-employed, increasing the competition

among the workers and reducing the cost of the only commodity labor has to sell—its labor power. 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 and de-partment stores. This middle class, seeing the development of trusts and monopolies which shows clearly the eco-nomic failure of small euterprises, organize, in nation and State, anti-trust and anti-department store associations and invoke the aid of government to suppress the more economical agencies. In municipalities they seek an administration of city affairs on a business basis. They claim that in city government national politics should not enter; that the political corruption so prevalent is due primarily to a system of party politics which places men in power who are incompetent to manage and who

grant franchises to every corporation that seeks them. They say they will give a more economical government; one in which the same economy and efficiency in the management of every successful private enterprise will be ob-

served.
The economy of private enterprise is

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 CLEVELAND, Sept. 30 .- Our nomina-

it will bring. It is this economy of private enterprise that fills the factories with children and women, whose stunted growth and wan faces are a standing in-

dictment of our competitive system, while sturdy men tramp our highways in vain search of work, and increases the great army of paupers, criminals, insane and prostitutes.

The application of business principles to city government does not in any way interest tithe wage-earning class. A decrease or increase in tayation or munic.

crease or increase in taxation or municipal indebtedness has no effect whatever on their condition. That is a question which concerns the property-holding class only. It is they who pay the ex-penses of government; but they pay them from the surplus values abstracted from the working class. 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. The workers should not allow their attention to be withdrawn from this issue by the shibboleths of parties controlled by their masters, which are echoed by political lackeys and labor

We therefore call upon the wage-earners of the city of Syracuse and upon all citizens who recognize the real issue before thte people to rally to the standard of the Socialist Labor party for the purpose of capturing the public powers and administering the city government in the interest of the working class. To ameliorate the condition of the

working people of the city of Syracuse as far as possible under the capitalistic system, we present the following:

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

2.—The employment of the unem-

ployed.

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

5.-An increase of school facilities commensurate with the present needs and future growth of the city, and strict enforcement of the compulsory educa-tion law. In cases where the poverty of the parents renders it necessary, the city shall extend aid to school children by means of means and clothing, in such manner as not to impair the self-respect of the child. # 6.—The municipal ownership of street

6.—The municipal ownership of street railroads, electric light and power plants, gas works and all industries re-quiring municipal franchises, the same to be operated co-operatively under the control of the municipal administration. the employes to elect their own superior officers, but no employe to be discharged for political reasons.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Working-men of Catskill, Green County, all those who voted the Socialist Labor party ticket last fall, take notice that a Sec-tion 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. Any one who wishes to join should send in his name to D. Rudnick. Box 140, Catskill, at the earliest possible time ORGANIZER

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.

The enthusiasm of our Comrades nows no abatement. We have placed knows no abatement. the following ticket in the fleid:

For Sheriff: AUGUST KESSLER. For District Attorney: HENRY VITALIUS. EORGE ELZE. For Hember of Assembly:
1st District—Peter Donnely.
2nd District—Richard G. Coon.

3rd District—J. E. Alexander. 4th District—William Garvie. For Mayor: For Police Justice: GEORGE STEVENSON.

For Judge of the City Court: JOHN C. WIELAND. YONKERS, Sept. 28.—At the conven-tion of the S. L. P. the following ticket was nominated:

For Mayor: JOSEPH H. SWEENY. For Justice of the Peace: DENNIS ENGEL.

Alderman-First Ward-Robert A

For Supervisor—First Ward—Samuel Weiss. Alderman-Secon d Ward-John J.

Supervisor-Second Ward-James H. O'Neill.

Alderman -Fourth Ward-Morris J. Waldman. Supervisor—Fourth Ward—Allan Mc-Gillyray.

Alderman -- Fifth Ward-Fred S. Supervisor-Fifth Ward-Richard H.

Alderman-Sixth Ward-Addison P. Supervisor - Sixth Ward - Paul. H.

WOODHAVEN, L. I., Oct. 1.-I have 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. The speaker held his audience by sound Socialist argument. We had the help of eight pieces of the local brass band without money or price. There is no doubt that we shall mere than triple our vote of a year ago.

W. D. McHEATH, Secy.

tion papers obtained 11,696 signatures; needed 10,201. CHRISTIANSEN.

#### PARLIAMENTS OF LABOR.

United District Alliance of Greater

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-

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. A committee was to be elected by the joint meeting to draft a constitution and by-laws governing the Execu-tive Committee and body. The dues should be \$1.80 per D. A."

The report was adopted with the ad-

denda 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. The delegates were also informed how and why Progressive Typographical Union No. 83 was organized and received a charter from the General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A.

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 I. Morgan of Chicago III.

vite Tom J. Morgan, of Chicago, Ill., to come here and agitate in the interest of The candidates of the S. L. P. were en-

dorsed and adjournment taken until

#### IRISHMEN.

#### (Continued from Page 1.)

an Irish capitalist government; while their brothers and sisters in the old country, under the direction of middle aders 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 cons quent 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. ntemplates the abolition of privilege? the restitution to the people, as a col-lective body, of all the means of produc-tion, and the public organization of industry on a national scale-in words, the Irish Socialist Republic, 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 natriotic element of Ireland is organ for a gigantic struggle with the combined feudal and capitalistic powers of England. Under no other banne can Ireland win her freedom; a tri 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," "cosoperation" 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 into 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 toiling millions of different races and languages under his sway a races and languages under his sway a representation in his parliament, driven out the Italian tyrant Crispi, challenged vast standing armies of the Old World to put it down by the salutary fear it enjoined, more effectively pre-served the peace of Europe than the mightiest of earthly powers could have

And now Ireland appeals to her Am rican sons. Not for money contribu-tions; not for arms; not for dynamite; tions; not for arms; not for dynamics not for volunteers; nor 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 capitalistic politicians. Long

THE DAILY PEOPLE \$50,000 FUND.

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

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

further

we unqualifiedly protest against the

usurpation by the military of the legis-lative and judicial power resulting in this murder by injunction, in repress-ing freedom of speech, in nullifying the

"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 co-

. CLASS LINE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

tem, this gang of bandits has been rob-

bing 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 daugh-

ters to prostitution. Are we justified in hating them? For three hundred

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 Socialists think we are. The contributor referred to thinks we should

love these, our perpetual enemies. The

Socialists think 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 pos-session 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 health-

fully feed, comfortably clothe and lib-

erally educate every man, woman and child in the nation. The contributor thinks it will be bad for the working class when this change comes. The Socialists think it will be

cialists think it will be glorious for the working class.
As Socialists, we do hate the capital-

ist system of producing the necessaries and comforts of life; we do hate the cap-

italists, and we hate all who conscious-

ly 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 pro-

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 productions of the capitalist system of productions of the capitalist system of productions of the capitalist system of the capitalists.

tem of production, and for no other rea-

son than that it enables them to live in idleness and riotous luxury on the

These things we hate. This is the "doctrine of hate taught by the Social-

ist Labor Party at all times and in all seasons"—hatred for the system and the men who compel those who pro-

duce the wealth to give it over to a few social brigands; hatred for the system and the men who compel one

class of millions to spend their lives in

toil and destitution, while the other class of a few hundred thousand spend

for injustice and oppression, wherever injustice and oppression rear their

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.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

BROOKLYN .- Lectures and discus-

sions on Political, Social and Economic Questions, every Sunday evening, at Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington Street.

OCTOBER PROGRAMME.

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

Sunday. October 17th—"Platform of the Socialist Labor Party," J. Allman. Sunday. October 24th—"Classes in Free America," Dr. C. L. Furman. Sunday. October 31st—"The Creed of Realism." Peter E. Burrowes.

All lectures begin at 8 p. m., and oc-cupy about 45 minutes. We invite dis-

cussion after each lecture, limiting de-baters to six minutes. At 9:45 the dis-cussion will be ended by the closing

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

remarks of the speaker.

such hatred is wrong, let us hasten

their lives in luxurious idleness; h

forced labor of others.

gorgon heads.

duce.

years they have starved us to death

operative commonwealth.'

of peaceable assemblage, be it

enough you have allowed yourself to be divided against each other into "Republicans" and "Democrats" for the benefit 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. Your hope of betterment is steadily fading away. Ill-treatment, starvation, despair, are driving most of you to a premature grave. You can bequeath to your children nothing but squaler in ware-slavedren nothing but squalor in wage-slave-ry. Join in a body the only party through which you can achieve your own industrial emancipation and thereby the emancipation of the isle you just-ly hold dear—the Socialist Labor party!

Divided in error you have been power-ess. United in truth you will be power-ul. 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.)

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

The Scandinavian Social Democratic Singing Society sang "We Will Be Free" so well as to deserve every bit of the tremendous encore 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 meet-ing 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 par lies 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 capitalist gets, the less wages the workman gets, and the more wages the workman gets, the less profits the capitalist gets." Two classes are to be italist gets. damned—that greedy, grasping human ape, the cloak-covered, long-fingered, oily-tongued capitalists and the labor fakirs—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 cuspidores. These are the men who put the lights out when the truth is to told." This sally 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 the ballot box, she went on to say, will attain the desired end. The poltroon capitalist will vacate the premises when the military, who are workingmen when the police, who are workingmen make a coup d'etat and stand by the workingmen when the workingmen stand by themselves.

The speaking was closed by Assistant ecretary 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 fol-lowing resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted: "WHEREAS, Defenceless 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 Mar-tin and his hireling horde of deputies, "WHEREAS, The State of Pennsyl-

vania sent its armed militia to represe 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 un-provoked, unjustifiable, and unparal-leled in civil history, be it therefore "RESOLVED, By the citizens of Bos-ton, in mass meeting assembled, that

By Order METAL SPINNER'S UNION.

The Metal Spinner's of New York and Vicinity will hold a Special Meeting on FRIDAY. October 8, 1837, at SOCIETY HALL, 231 and 232 East 33d street at 8 P. M. All members and non-members are cordisan-

#### 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.

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

Carl Sahm Club (Musicians Union, Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 8 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum, Business Secretary: Frel.

Central Labor Federation of New York (S. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1). Mean at 2.30 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East 48 street, New York City. All bona-fide trade and labor Unions should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohna, 64 East 4th street New York City.

Cigarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 4i East 4th street.—District I (Bohmian), 324 East 71st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 213 Forsyth 81. meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III, meets at 157 avenue A; every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV, meets at 157 avenue A; every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV, meets at 32 West 41nd street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Superevery Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board y Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Hoard of Super s meets every Tuesday at 1422 and avenue o in.

Empire City Lodge (Machinista), meets every Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyoeum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: HENRY ZINCE.

German Waiters' Union of New York, Office: 385 Bowery, Union Hall, 1st floor, Meetlings every Friday at 4 p. m. Roard of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. n., at the same hall.

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarter 79 E. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 19 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres. Fred. Woll, corr. Sec'y, Residence, 173 E. 4th St. 20 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. Skandinavian Section, S. L. P. Meets and and 4th Sunday of every month at 10 o'clock a. m., at Schuler's lind, 231-232 East, 33d St., New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, SCAND. AR. ARBETAREN.

Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., 34th 35th A. Dr S. E. Cor, of 3d Av. and 189th 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 & Secretary, Carl Anders, 22 East 3rd afreet.

### WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance. Organized 1879. Membership 10,000.

Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity. OFFICE: 64 E. 4th St. OFFICE HOURS, daily

except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to o'clock P. M.
BRANCHES: Yonkers, Trov. Binghamtes, Gioveraville, Elmira, Albany, N. Y.
Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River Passaic, N. J.

Assate, N. J.
Boston, Holyoke, Mass.
New Haven and Waterbury, Conv.
Pittsburg, Allegheny, Eassern, Altoona, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.

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

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

United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1998 by workingmen inbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at pessed composed of 139 local branches with more than 13,000 male members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 19 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches, upon payment of a deposit in any of the branches, upon payment of a deposit of \$4.00 for the first class and 33.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$9.00 for 64 weeks and 454.50 for another 40 weeks wother continuous er with interruption. Members belonging to the second class recoive under the same cironization and length of time \$6.00 and \$3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$350,00 is grauted for every member, and the wives and immarried dangitum the burial benefit of age may be affinited to the burial benefit mon payment of adpositive \$1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditures. In cities and towns where to branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 10 workingmen in good health, and neue address the source of the

DR. C. L. FURMAN.

121 SCHERMERHORN ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. HILLKOWITZ & HILLOUIT, Attorneys at Law.

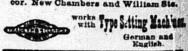
### JOHN OEHLER'S Steam 87 Frankfort Street 87

Frankin Square E. R. Station
Orders will be taken at 116 E. Sth street, betw
Avenue A and First Ave., New York City. 14

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM, 949-955 Willoughby Av.

(Formerly 61-63 Myrtle Street.) Meeting Rooms. Large Hall for Mass Meetings. Books open for Balls and Pic-Nics. Workmen! Patronize Your Own Home!

#### Goldmann's Printing Office, cor. New Chambers and William Ste.



S. L. P. Sections take Notice. The well-known and inspiring sons. written by comrade Peter E. Burrowes, of Brooklyn, under the title "The

Hand with the Hammer," has been set to new and beautiful music by the Rus-sian composer Platon Brounoff, and can now be had at the Labor News Co., 64 East Fourth street, New York.
The price for single copies is 10 conts.

but a liberal discount will be given to dealers, encouraging them to push the sale of the song. No section of the party should fall

to form a chorus and sing this song at their public meetings and other pub-lic demonstrations. THE LABOR NEWS CO. 64 East 4th street, N. T.

New Haven, Conn.

Comrade F. Serrer, 21 Nash street, is now agent for THE PEOPLE. Make your payments to him.