The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The People.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 20. NEW YORK, AUGUST 14, 1898. PRICE 2 CENTS.

FOR THE 100,000.

New Jersey's State Ticket and Official Declarations.

The New Jersey State Convention that met in Odd Fellows Hall, Hoboken, last month nominated the following

TICKET:

For Governor,
MATTHEW MAGUIRE,
of Passaic Co.

For Congress,

Frank Mills, Ferdinand Williams, John P. Weigel, and Frank Campbell, for the First, Second, Third and Fourth Districts respectively.

The Convention adopted the following

DECLARATIONS

on party principles, tactics, the war, taxation, etc.:

"Citizens:—The Socialist Labor party of New Jersey again calls attention to the fact that land and capital, the tools of production and distribution, without which we cannot live as civilized beings, are in the hands of the capitalist class. As a consequence, you are forced to sell your labor to that class for wages. Your wages are determined by and through the operation of the law of supply and demand. When the supply exceeds the demand your wages, the price of labor, declines. We now see in all industries an ever-increasing use of machinery, which displaces thousands of workingmen, thereby increasing the supply of labor out of all proportion to the demand.

"The consequence is that the wages of labor, its price, steadily declines under Republican as well as Democratic administrations, and will continue to do so as long as the capitalist system lasts.

"Hence we propose the only possible remedy, the public ownership of land and capital. To establish a co-operative commonwealth, in which the machinery of production and distribution shall be owned and operated in the interest of the whole Nation, is the mission of the Socialist Labor party.

"The class interests of capitalists are such that they will as a class oppose this proposition.

"All capitalists are united, and so, therefore, are their parties, be they Democratic, Republican or Prohibition, on the fundamental principle of capitalist policy that labor must be bought at its exchange value, while its use value is by them exploited; in other words, that the capitalist system must be upheld. On the other hand, the interests of all useful workers are alike everywhere, at all times and under all circumstances. It is plain that each and every worker for wages, be his occupation intellectual or manual, has direct interest in gaining the political power; not to be used against one another, but against all political parties of the capitalists. Working-class politics, National, State and city, must be our rallying cry until we wrest the powers of government from the capitalist class and establish the co-operative commonwealth.

"We reaffirm our allegiance to the National platform adopted by the National Convention of the Socialist Labor party of the United States, held in New York, in 1896, and we believe the issues then declared are still vitally necessary to the emancipation of the working class from wage slavery.

TAXATION.

"As it is likely that in the coming campaign a great deal will be said about taxation, we hold that the object of taxation, under a capitalistic administration, is to supply the means of carrying on the government in the interest of the capitalistic class. Under an administration controlled by Socialists, so long as capitalism survives taxation remains necessary, but its object should be to restitute to the workers in the form of public benefits as great a portion as possible of the wealth produced by them and appropriated by their fleecers.

Again, under the capitalistic administration, taxation is unequal, the greater, and therefore more influential, captalists paying less in proportion to their wealth than their weaker fellows. In New Jersey, as in nearly all other parts of the Union, real estate is assessed at considerably less than its actual value, yet bears nearly the whole 'public burden,' so called; while personal property, consisting in all forms of wealth other than real estate, and chiefly owned by millionaire bankers, stockholders, merchants, railway magnates, etc., almost entirely escapes taxation through perjury and official connivance. Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Socialist officials shall, by all means in their power, compel the assessors to do their full duty, by assessing every kind of property at its full value.

"Resolved, That the poll tax be abolished.

THE WAR.

Upon the war now raging between the United States and Spain the Socialist Labor party of New Jersey, in common with the Socialists of the whole world, holds the only views that the facts of history sustain, challenging contradiction. The policy of Spain in Cuba, like the policy of Great Britain in India, may be characterized as a mixture of feudal brigandage and capitalistic robbery. That an end should long ago have been put to it no one can dispute. Therefore, in persistently refusing to recognize or in any way countenance the Cuban revolutionists until the Cuban population was practically annihilated, and until the Sugar Trust, the Tobacco Trust and the Carnegie Steel Trust were ready to substitute in Cuba their own infernal rule for the infernal rule of Spain, the plutocratic government of the United States has glaringly shown the hollowness of its pretense that it was at last moved to intervention by a disinterested regard for the rights and duties of civilization.

"A point has obviously been reached in the development of American capitalism where, owing to the pauperization of the people by successive reductions in wages coincident with a steady increase of mechanical power, an enormous amount of wealth is produced that can find no market in this country. A policy of foreign conquest is thus logically forcing itself upon our plutocratic government. And it not only accords with, but is especially calculated to strengthen, its domestic policy; for it implies the creation and maintenance of a large permanent army, an army officered by men of plutocratic blood and instincts, and composed, as in England, of mercenaries, divorced in sentiment and pursuit from the defenceless masses of the people, against whom they will, at the word of command, turn their weapons even more eagerly than against well-armed foreigners.

"With a view to the easier accomplishment of its purpose, the American plutocracy—closely allied as it already is in blood and interest with British nobility and finance—seeks the political good will of England. We therefore call upon the American people to repudiate as a villainous, capitalistic scheme, the so-called Anglo-Saxon alliance:

"1. Because the term applied to that scheme is, on its face, a fraudulent misnomer. The people of the United States are not Anglo-Saxon. They are a political aggregate of all races, in which the Anglo-Saxon element is actually an insignificant minority.

"2. Because the dying spirit of race antagonism which it seeks to revive is repugnant to the modern spirit of humanity.

"3. Because the conflicts of the present age are not race conflicts; they are, all over the world, class conflicts—namely, between the capitalist class for the consolidation of its despotism and the working class for the abolition of capitalism. Workingmen of all countries, unite!"

The Convention also adopted the following resolutions:

ON THE PARTY PRESS.

Your Committee on Party Press and Literature report and recommend that we heartily endorse the tactics of our party press in general, but we recommend that the Convention request the management of the New York PEOPLE to publish regular detailed reports of the progress of the Socitlist movement in all parts of the world.

ON THE S. T. & L. A.

Whereas, We recognize the S. T. & L. A. as our economic weapon against intrenched capitalism and the trickery of so-called labor leaders who basely betray their interests daily; therefore be it

Resolved, That we endorse heartily the S. T. & L. A. and promise to exert our energy to increase its numbers and usefulness.

ON WORKINGMEN SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT FUND.

Whereas, This Convention calls the attention of the executive of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, and other affiliated societies, to the fact that there is not a proportionate Socialist vote nor activity shown in those parts and centers of the State where branches exist.

Whereas, Class consciousness is the fundamental principle of these organizations; therefore be it

Resolved, That we request the Executive Body of such organizations to call the attention of their membership to these facts, and to furnish a list of all citizen-members to the Party Organizer of their respective counties in order that a full registration may be assured.

Resolved, That the State Committee be authorized to print 10,000 copies of an appeal to Socialist societies, calling their attention to the foregoing resolutions.

An instance of the devotion of the capitalist class to the country is being furnished by Mr. William Rockefeller. He belongs to the class that claims to support the country; to the class that, the very instant it hears of the wage slaves' purpose to rule the Nation, indignantly point to the taxes they pay, and indignantly ask the workers, What taxes do YOU pay? And yet these "tax payers" are photographing themselves through Mr. William Rockefeller. He is dodging his taxes in the most approved capitalist style, and he has been leading the tax office upon in Tarrytown, N. Y., a wild dance.

There is no duty the capitalist will not shirk, as there is no privilege he will not grab. Is he not a sponge?

The illusion continues that, somehow, just as soon as the war is ended prosperity will come down in showers. The awakening will be a rude one. The Carnegies, the Sugar Trust, and the other concerns that, through the war, shall have wiped out the intractable Spanish officials from Cuba, and placed there the more tractable American politicians,—they will indeed enjoy a larger share of prosperity. But all others, the hard pushed middle class, and the already pushed-off working class—they will find that the Cuba for them to conquer lies within our own borders, and the Spaniards for them to overthrow are our own capitalists.

Let them speedily perceive this; and then go to work with a vengeance.

It seems that when a capitalist concern is making money that is the very time when it squeezes labor. A vertigo for increased profits does seize the capitalist the moment he is raking in an extra slice. Only upon this theory is the conduct explainable of the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

That road has had the carrying of troops and supplies as extras. Yet in spite of all it has, just at this time, been entrenching expenses by vigorously cutting down the force.

"UNION REFORM."

A Letter to that Party's Chairman from a Socialist.

Mr. Bentham, Having Sought Aid for his "Union Reform Party" from a Socialist does get Aid, but not in the Way he Expected.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—Mr. T. Bentham, of this city, is the chairman of a new party—the Union Reform party. The activity of the Socialist Labor party and its thoroughness must have reached Mr. Bentham's ears; he picked out Comrade Kronenburger as an active member worth converting, and urged the comrade to make propaganda for the Union Reform party among the S. L. P. Comrade Kronenburger answered this invitation with the following letter:

"Mr. Bentham—After looking over your party paper, which claims to aim at the same thing that the S. L. P. does, and upon my question why you do not join the S. L. P. if you are really honest in your intentions towards the people, you said: 'The S. L. P. has too many "planks" in its platform which are not understood by the masses.'

"You seem, Sir, to have learned nothing from the miserable fiasco of the Single Taxists. When the Single Tax apostle, George, gave himself out as a Socialist ten and odd years ago, he gathered 68,000 votes, and last November these had melted down to 18,000, while the Socialist poll has grown, tho' slowly, yet steadily onwards; and, despite the short time of the party's existence, it already has outstripped the Single Taxists. As you expressed it, the slow growth of our party is the result of the masses' defective knowledge of Socialism. Correct. But, Sir, why do you not then devote yourself to enlighten people on Socialism, which, as you yourself admitted, would benefit the people?

The initiative and referendum, i. e., the proper use of them, have also to be taught to the people, just the same as they must be taught the necessity of the collective ownership of the means of production, distribution and transportation.

"I ask you, Sir, what profit would the people have had from the referendum when the finance question stormed over the land in the memorable year of 1896? None whatever, you may be assured. And the reason is that the essence of the coinage question was kept secret by the Republican and the Democratic speakers alike. These, both of them, concealed the fact that, owing to the development of privately owned machinery, and the competition it led to among the working people, the capitalist class was furnished with the opportunity to dispose of the workingmen with only one-fifth of the wealth they produced, and to leave four-fifths of the wealth produced in the hands of the capitalist class.

"As to the reforms you contemplate to introduce into existing society, I must tell you, Sir, that these will be as inoperative as the application of the new power of electricity to an old steamboiler. Repeated experiments have proved this.

"Your new political body, which you yourself have had to admit was a heap of political corpses—Populists, Silver Republicans, Prohibitionists, Negro Protective Associationists—, seems, to judge by its tactics, to have risen for the purpose of keeping the workingmen, who are not yet conscious of their mission, away from the Socialists who are marching to victory confident of success.

A look over the past must satisfy anyone that your U. R. P. sooner or later must share the same fate as did its predecessors with their patent reforms; while on the other hand the Socialist Labor party, that accepts no compromise, and, moves upon firm ground, is bound to come out triumphant from the ruins of the existing reactionary and corrupt social order, and marches towards the sun of general well being, freedom, equality and fraternity.—PETER KRONENBURGER."

Dispatches from Pinole, Cal., tell of another powder mill explosion, with a long list of workingmen killed.

Hardly a stickful is devoted to this item, as news item, while not one line is devoted to the subject editorially.

The identical papers that bestow column upon column on the movements of the troops in their bloodless "conquests" of one town after another in Porto Rico, that editorialize by the yard on the "heroism" of the Roosevelts, and on the "wounds" these useless members of society have received,—these identical papers pass by in complete silence the genuine heroism of the genuine heroes of to-day, who in factories and mines and mills—the real battlefields of man—struggle to produce wealth, and in their heroic struggle are wounded and even lose their lives in numbers infinitely larger than in Porto Rico or even Cuba.

Such is the estimate of worth, of heroism and of martyrdom by the spokesmen of the God Capital!

James Ramage, of Holyoke, a rich paper manufacturer, recently arrived home from a trip to Europe. No sooner was he back than he attempted to ridicule the Socialists. He was so promptly sat upon by the Holyoke Comrades that he withdrew from the contest like a whipped cur.

Several "divines" also came out, but they are reported to have been "easy"; there was no trouble to put them back into the box.

As the war, no more than McKinley, has brought any prosperity to the mills of Holyoke and vicinity, and judging from the general dissatisfaction there will be music in the air before long.

PHILA. SOCIALISTS.

Platform and Declarations Issued for the Campaign.

Poverty and its Cause—Municipal Mismanagement—The City Debt—The Truant Law and What it Revealed—Un-Democratic Political Methods.

The Socialist Labor party which is by right of the historical development the only legitimate representative of the working class, i. e., of that great majority of inhabitants of the United States who are compelled, by force of circumstances, to sell their labor power, intellectual or manual, to the owner of the means of production, has again nominated a ticket for the fall campaign and solicits the suffrage of the voters of Philadelphia.

The Socialist Labor party considers private ownership in the means of production and distribution—land, machinery, railways, water ways, etc.—by reason of which the worker has become the slave of the tool he uses and has lost all control over the products of his labor, as the only cause of all social discontent, of misery in every form, of social and political oppression, and of the constantly growing contempt of the hard-working masses by their exploiters.

This system, however, carries within itself the germs of a new organization of humanity in the modern industrial States, both economically and morally.

By the evolution of this system to its highest pitch, the dispossessed working masses will at last stand opposed to and face a comparatively few despotic chiefs of industry, and by reason of the unbearable uncertainty of existence, the former will find themselves compelled to abolish the wage system and to establish the co-operative commonwealth.

The basis of a co-operative commonwealth stipulates the substitution of public ownership for private ownership of all of the aforesaid means of production and distribution, and with it co-operative production and a guarantee of a share in the product in accordance with the service rendered by the individual to society.

The Socialist Labor party considers it the highest duty of the working class to strive for the acquisition of political power as the only effective means to alleviate the ever-growing suffering incident to the present capitalist system of production and to assist in changing peacefully the present economic condition into the co-operative commonwealth.

MUNICIPAL PROGRAMME.

Considering that the public debt is one of the means, and not the least formidable, by which the capitalist class exercises absolute control over the National, State, and Municipal Government, we condemn the policy introduced by the present administration of the city of Philadelphia to procure the funds for municipal improvements by a municipal debt. We cannot sanction any other way to procure such funds than by a direct tax imposed progressively, according to the income of the citizen; incomes less than $1,000 to be exempt.

The Truant bill passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and the attempt at enforcing the same in the city of Philadelphia, demonstrated in a ludicrous manner the inability of the ruling capitalist class to conceive the grossness of its mismanagement of all public affairs. Commissioners were appointed to ferret out the children not attending school; and when the list of the non-attendants was compiled the spectacle presented itself to the would-be reformers that the school room at their disposal was totally insufficient to receive all of the children thus ferretted out by the commissioners.

We demand that the Board of Education compile annually accurate statistics of the children of the city of Philadelphia who have reached the age of six years, i. e., that age when a systematic education in school should commence; and that the Board of Education provide for sufficient school room in accordance with the increase in the number of children statistically ascertained.

That the scientific development of the last fifty years has in no manner whatsoever grazed the intellectual mechanism of those who have been called upon by the sovereign citizens of Philadelphia to manage their municipal affairs is amply demonstrated by the sturdy persistence—which is indeed worthy a better purpose—to supply the inhabitants of Philadelphia with polluted water which is often unfit for ablution, and much less for culinary purposes, or to quench the thirst of those unfortunates in society, who, while they produce by their intellectual and manual labor all the riches, luxuries and comforts this age justly boasts of, can not, like their exploiters, seek the refreshing summer resorts in the mountains or at the sea shore, but must, by force of circumstances, whatever be the height of the thermometer, slave in dingy factories and workshops.

If inebriety with all its baneful consequences continues to increase where else shall we seek its cause but in the criminal neglect of the city's administration in not providing its citizens with palatable and wholesome water? Those who feign to further the cause of moderation in the use of alcoholic drinks thus further and encourage intemperance.

We, the representatives of the working class demand that such measures be forthwith adopted and enforced by which our citizens be supplied with a sufficient quantity of palatable and wholesome water.

That the placing of the manufacture of gas in the hands of those who have made their studies in chemistry at the whiskey counters of our modernized high-licensed saloons, and who have received their equipment in engineering in the school of Dave Martin and McManus, resulted in a carricature of a system of manufacturing and distributing gas in the city of Philadelphia, is no reason why such a valuable municipal plant as the gas works should have been delivered to a coterie of grasping capitalists, or that the system of direct execution of the municipal work by the municipal government should be condemned and totally abandoned. If the voters were properly enlightened upon the functions of the municipal government they would not fail to send to councils honest, capable and efficient men, instead of the horde of freebooters who at present disgrace this venerable city.

We demand that all municipal work be executed directly by the municipal government, and that none but efficient and capable men be employed. The contract system now in vogue is both a waste and an injustice: a waste, because the city in many instances did not receive the value of the money expended; example, the Queen Lane Reservoir; an injustice, because a large part of the money thus expended by the city wanders in the pockets of contractors, instead of in the pockets of those who really perform the work.

The two-chamber legislation and the veto power of the chiefs of the National, State and Municipal organizations which form the basis of government in the United States are opposed to the true principle of democracy. They are relics of absolute monarchical rule. They perpetuate the medieval idea of the incompetence of the people and of the God-bestowed infinite wisdom and omniscience of the ruler. Democracy believes in the competence of the people to make its laws and to abolish those which it has found by experience to be inconsistent with the welfare of all its citizens. The Socialist Labor party proposes, therefore, to abolish Select Council and the veto power of the Mayor.

The inexhaustible source of the power of the political boss is to be found in the independent division and ward organizations and elections. Democracy is baffled by the institution it most boasts of. It is called "Local Self-Government." It belies its name. Practically it prevents self-government. It fosters political cliques. Democracy demands that all voices be heard, that the minority be represented. Direct proportional election and representation may be improper in great political organizations; but they are eminently proper and productive of much good in municipalities.

The Socialist Labor party proposes, therefore, that the present division and ward organization be abolished; that the whole county of Philadelphia be one electoral district; that the number of votes polled in the one district be divided by the number of Councilmen to be elected, and that any candidate receiving the number of the quotient be declared elected.

"Let us instil business methods in municipal affairs!" This was the slogan of the so-called "reformers" for the last fifteen years. Have they been true to their principle? Is it business to abandon valuable property rights and privileges to others for their unlimited use and benefit? We would question the sanity of a private business man who would thus neglect his own affairs, and courts would perhaps place him under the control of a curator. When the municipality acts so foolish it is declared wise and economical. The city has delivered the streets to corporations who rob its citizens; its electric plant to scheming politicians; and everywhere and at all times do we see the smooth-faced bombastic "reformer" sanctioning such foolishness as eminently "businesslike," and pocketing his share of the spoils.

The Socialist Labor party demands that the city operate the railways, the electric heat power and telephone plants.

There is no country the world over where the administration of justice is such a costly affair as in the United States. One cannot receive redress of any wrong by the courts without engaging a lawyer and paying him a heavy "retainer." And there are the thousand and one of political heelers who beleaguer the magistrate courts, the sheriff's office and the higher courts, whom you must "oil" in order to make them move. Bribery is the most powerful legal adjunct. There is no justice for the poor. Such a system is a travesty on justice.

The Socialist Labor party demands that the administration of justice be uniform and free of charge, and that the whole legal proceeding be so simplified as to enable any one to plead his own case if he so desires.

The generosity of the capitalists is great; great also is their patriotism. Now, when two such greatnesses, as capitalist generosity and capitalist patriotism coalesce, it is inevitable that something tremendously great will be born.

That is just what has happened. The Long Island Railroad Company, being greatly patriotic and greatly generous, has given to the government the use of its property at Montauk Point as a camp recovery for the returning troops;—and has since begun to give extra inducements to excursionists to the Point.

The Pan-American Congress delegates, several years ago were equally the beneficiaries of the result of capitalist patriotism and generosity. Wanamaker gave them a free ride to Philadelphia, hustled them to his store,—and advertised their presence in the morning papers.

Like our Pan-Americans, the sick and returning soldiers are to be made a source of private revenue.

LABORITES AT ODDS.

They Land Furiously in One Anothers' Hair.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10—A fight has broken out here in labor circles that the whole country should be made acquainted with. It tells the tale of what the theory amounts to of "no politics in unions"; it tells the tale of how impossible it is to solidify the ranks of labor along capitalist lines, i. e., upon lines that ignore the class interests of the working class; lastly, it tells the tale of what is understood under the term "union" by the ignoramus labor leader.

To make the case clear, I must go back a little. There is in this State a "State Branch of the American Federation of Labor". It held its last year convention in Bloomington. The fight for the offices was sharp. The delegates were not divided upon any labor principle; if they had been, then they would have remained substantially united. They were divided upon the lines of Democrats and Republicans. P. F. Doyle, of this city, represented the Democratic party, W. G. Hinman, of Springfield, represented the Republican party. Both ran for the office of secretary-treasurer. Doyle pledged the good offices of the Democratic politicians; Hinman pledged those of the Republicans; and in that way they conducted their canvass. Doyle won. But his victory was less complete than it seemed. He, representing the Democratic capitalists, was elected, while a majority of the Democratic candidates for the other offices were defeated and Republicans elected. This majority of representatives of Republican capitalists could not tolerate a Democrat in the secretary-treasurer's office. They "lay for" Doyle; brought charges against him; and, to make a long story short, ousted him.

The ousted Doyle now is fighting his case through the columns of the Democratic capitalist papers. He denounces Hinman as a "union wrecker", an "outrager and disturber of labor organizations"; and the Republican capitalist politicians come in for their share of condemnation. Here we have it all in a nutshell.

The "exclusion" of politics from the union has its inevitable effect. Capitalist politics step in. Were politics not "excluded", Socialist politics would have stepped in. Now, then, Socialist politics is to capitalist politics in a trade union what a cat is to a lot of mice in a cellar. Socialist politics can not appear inside of a trade union without the mice of capitalist politics are promptly driven in their holes. This is well understood by the capitalists and their agents in the union. It is owing to that that the labor fakir grows red in the face at the very suggestion of class-conscious or Socialist politics. To allow that in the union would deprive him of the chance to "turn an honest penny" in boodle politics. What results flow from his course this Doyle-Hinman episode reveals: Labor splits up on the conflicting lines of capitalist interests, and, in the split only the capitalist profits.

But it is not only on these two points that this Doyle-Hinman or Democratic-Republican quarrel throws light. The language that Doyle, together with his Democratic capitalist pals is holding, and the language with which Hinman, together with his Republican pals, is retorting deserves being embalmed in cold type. The "union", according to these two sets, is their respective pockets. The incumbency of Doyle was harmful to the pockets of Hinman; the expurgation of Doyle is disastrous to the pockets of Doyle. Doyle, accordingly, pronounces Hinman and his Republican capitalist backers "union-wreckers", "disturbers and outragers of labor organizations"; Hinman and his capitalist papers indignantly refer to Doyle and his pals as "curses on the labor movement", as "hindrances to the advancement of labor interests", etc., etc.

The labor movement can not be held pure so long as its officers are allowed the "freedom" to practice capitalist politics; nor can the labor movement ever be a solid movement of, by and for the working class so long as its principles are not soundly and exclusively the principles dictated by the class interests of the wage slave.

Judge Gummere's decision to the effect that a child is rather a burden than a source of income to its parents, and that, therefore, the killing of a child by a railroad should not be the basis for a suit for damages, may be considered as the entering wedge for some further legislation.

The next step will be that the workingman father of a child killed by a railroad shall pay the company for having eased his burden.

And the next step will be "Orders" from health departments to drown large numbers of workingmen's children (as one drowns kittens and puppies) out of the love and affection that the capitalist class has for the working class. The working class, already being heavily burdened, and the capitalist class, being conspicuously busy with the exlusive thought of benefiting the workers, what more natural than that our benevolent "Law and Order" brigade, "Religion"-upholding, and the "Family"-protecting capitalists should relieve the workers wholesale of the burden of many children?

THE PEOPLE.

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

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Invariably in advance:

one year	$0.50
six months	0.25
single copies	0.02

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

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1891.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES LABOR UNION COUNCIL NEW YORK CITY

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1897	55,673

Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer
The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,
Or to take arms against a sea of troubles,
And by opposing end them?
Shakespeare.

The maiden Socialist Labor party campaign of Alabama has just been fought.

The returns are yet very meager, and the despatch sent here was sent in too great haste for accuracy.

But 200 votes and more are now assured.

Bravo, Alabama!

WE TRIUMPH AT REVERE.

Judge Bossom, of the Municipal District Court for Revere, Mass., who postponed the decision of the case of Comrade Turcott, reported in last week's issue, from Monday to Thursday, has learned well the lesson taught by the Socialists of that vicinity. He rendered a decision of "not guilty."

Quite a number of Comrades, among them three Yankee women and a beautiful, dignified elderly woman Comrade, who lends grace and strength to the movement at Revere, were present—which fact "His Honor" was cognizant of.

After several criminal cases were disposed of, the Judge said: "I will take up the Revere case," "the Henry Norris case."—A tall young man came forward, who was sent back because the Judge had misnamed the case he wanted. The Judge, with an air of bewilderment, said: "I want the Bishop case—er—er—I want that 'by-law case—ah—ah—you know (to the clerk), I mean the Frank Curcott case."

Comrade Martha Moore Avery, who was acting as lawyer, had heard the names Norris and Bishop together with the verbal stumbling of "His Honor" with no interest; but the name of Curcott was another matter. She then went forward and was obliged to listen sharply, so low was the speech. (Comrades in the front seats declare they could not catch the words.) What was said was something as follows: "The Court discharges the defendant; in consideration of the fact that the crowd failed to disperse when told to do so by the officers, and that in his own person the defendant could not obstruct the passage." Then, in still more muffled tones, something the substance of which was: "By making this decision I do not mean to set up a precedent, which shall be construed to mean that meetings may be held in the streets without the interference of the police, in other words, your client is not guilty but he must not do it again."

When the clerk cried that the Court had found Francis X. Turcott "not guilty," the Judge well knew that the effect on an audience which had not heard the testimony and arguments was indifferent compared to what the effect in teaching the rights of citizens would have been had the decision "not guilty" been rendered on Monday morning when every man and woman there were sharply taking sides.

It may be well for Sections which have been fiddling around Board of Aldermen and Mayors' offices for the past two years, asking for "permits" which cannot be given by the officials without a violation of the constitutional rights of citizens to take courage from Section Revere and hold open air meetings if they care to do so.

If we play "Yankee Doodle" to a swifter tune the bourgeoisie will simply fall back.

AND WE TRIUMPH IN PANA.

Pana is a village situated in the coaling region of Illinois. Its life is uneventful;—has been hitherto. The humdrum of existence marked its course. The only excitement was the periodical elections, and now and then a strike. That, however, has just happened that throws all election excitements into the shade, and puts upon the strike excitements such a new face as to turn them into a new thing.

Last month a strike broke out in the contiguous mines belonging to Mr. Penwell, Sr. Things were not going on to suit Penwell, Sr., and Penwell, Jr., his son, came to his father's aid. The aid he brought was the Mayor's office, to which he had been elected. He ordered the arrest of seven of the strikers; three policemen swooped down upon the seven men, and, in the name of "Law and Order", probably also of "Patriotism", "Religion" and the "Family," dragged them to jail.

The Socialist friends of the prisoners felt indignant at this high-handed procedure. The lawyers located in Pana were not trusted; one from Decatur was sent for; he arrived promptly and the tide set in the opposite direction. The prisoners were forthwith set free without bail, and at the trial that followed Mr. Penwell, Jr., together with his mayoralty office, were pilloried as they deserved.

The policemen who arrested the strikers admitted that they had simply obeyed the orders of the Mayor, the prisoners having done nothing. Then the Mayor himself was hauled over the coals. Cross-examination brought out that he had no object in ordering the arrest of the men other than to give his father the benefit of the public powers in his conflict with his workingmen. The court room was crowded with spectators; the Mayor was roundly laughed at by them; the prisoners were acquitted, and now they propose to bring each an action for $500 damages against Mayor Penwell, Jr., for false imprisonment.

Thus the only two things that were wont to throw Pana into excitement—an election and a strike—virtually joined to convulse it. What elections mean is now understood among the Pana wage slaves as they never understood the thing before; the connection between the power to fleece economically, and the power to oppress politically is perceived; the rough outlines of the class struggle now loom up distinctly before their eyes and intellects.

The wage slave class of Pana is today infinitely riper than it was one month ago.

Let the wage slaves everywhere ripen apace, and, forming a solid body for economic and political warfare overthrow the capitalist system of economic and political Penwells throughout the land.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The Dallas, Tex., "Morning News" publishes the following letter from the Dallas volunteers who returned from the camp at Miami, Fla.:

"The boys don't get sufficient food. Many of them have no shoes and have to go barefooted. They are made to get up at four o'clock every morning, walk two or three miles through sand, shoe-deep, to the drill grounds, where they drill until eight o'clock. They get breakfast at 8:30 o'clock. It consists of bacon and beans, boiled Irish potatoes and a little biscuit. If the boys miss drill call they have to do extra duty. This extra duty consists in digging up stumps, chopping down trees and otherwise improving the choice resident lots of the town which are owned by Millionaire Flagler. The boys are nothing more nor less than an attraction for this summer resort. He owns the town and, although over 800 of the boys are sick with the fever because of the unhealthful water, he has said that the boys would have to stay at Miami even if he had to pipe water from Jacksonville and put ice in it. The water that the boys have to drink is of a reddish color, brackish and very warm. It is drawn from the everglades which, as every one knows, are nothing but great, slimy swamps. It has been analyzed by reputable physicians and chemists and pronounced totally unfit for drinking purposes. In spite of this, however, the officer in charge, who stays at the best hotel in the place all the time, has declared that the water was all right and that he could discover no cause for complaint. Our own commanding officers, with one exception, are as good as we could desire.

"The boys would write home and tell their parents of all these things if it were not for the fact that if their officers found it out they would put them on extra duty and make them clean off city lots. By this means the officers succeed in keeping the outside world in ignorance of the conditions which exist at Miami."

"Freedom," a Sea Breeze, Fla., paper, reproduces this passage from the Florida "Times-Union and Citizen" on the subject of "War and Crime":

"A prominent official of the Florida judicial system said a few days ago that a remarkable decrease in the number of criminals and the character of crimes had been a feature of the late agitation of the public mind. The same condition has excited the comment of police authorities in New York, where the decrease has reached 50 per cent., and even misdemeanors are now uncommon.

"At least in many portions of the country the same fact is observable. Were statistics at hand we believe it would be found true in all our cities at least. Those who study criminology might well note the result and investigate the cause.

"We do not believe it is a fact that our criminal population has largely enlisted in the army. But work has been found for many who were idle, the thief is plotting against the Spaniard instead of his neighbor, and the burglar is standing about the bulletin board instead of cracking a bank. And desperate criminals are overawed by the presence of marching armies and disciplined soldiery, while an absorbing patriotism has drawn all classes closer together. In this will be found also a remedy for Socialism and many kindred evils. War is not without its alleviations."

Then, proceeding to comment upon these observations, it says:

"Here is the statement on apparently good authority that crime in the cities has decreased one-half since the beginning of the war, a most remarkable statement surely, yet I do not doubt its being a fact. The explanation given for it being a fact is also the correct one, and herein may be found the solution of the whole question of crime, and the poverty which leads to crime. Work is more plentiful and the pride of the people in their country has been aroused—that is in substance what the editorial quoted says, adding that as a consequence crime has diminished one-half.

"No thoughtful person, no person capable of thinking independently of a 'party' or of partisan leaders but knows that there was never any reason outside of conditions resulting from mistaken legislation why numbers of people should be forced into idleness. No thoughtful person that does not know that patriotism flees when a sense of injustice, such as must fill the breasts of men unable to obtain employment, takes possession, and that out of such conditions and such feelings spring all manner of noxious growths—growths which must finally choke out all else. A very remarkable statement indeed, a remarkable condition which could make true such results from such causes.

"War is suggestive of bloodshed and rapine and violence. It is the absence of law and the enthroning of brute strength. Its natural effect is the arousing of the desire for strife, the awakening in the breast of the individual citizen of a desire for action in opposition to restraint. War is supposed to awaken the worst and not the best passions of men. What then must have been the true condition of our people (and what the cause of which that condition was the result) to whom war comes bringing such upliftings of hope and such renewings of patriotic feelings as to cause crime to decrease one-half?"

Here we have two distinct commentators plainly beating around the bush.

No doubt that among the enlisted men quite a number come from a turbulent and thus potentially criminal class, and that by so much crime has surely been reduced by the war.

But the important point is overlooked by both, to wit, that the capitalist system, at this its highest point of development is simply insanity run mad,—if such a thing is possible. It breeds, by the wrongs it inflicts, rebellious discontent; this promotes crime; and this final evil is checked, under capitalism, by means of plunging the whole nation into the still worse horrors of war.

A man may be bled to save his life; but capitalism runs with its head against the wall and shatters society in order to save being bled.

The San Francisco, Cal., "New Charter" has this positively "abusive" passage against capitalists in general, and "personal" attack upon Fred. W. Vanderbilt in particular:

"Fred. W. Vanderbilt will import and re-erect Malmaison Palace, the royal residence of Napoleon I. The building contains rare marble columns, mosaics, etc., that Napoleon's army plundered from the countries of Europe and Africa for their master. The building will be three stories high, 800 feet in length. This imposing edifice will rest upon a commanding elevation on the Hudson River, and will be the residence of Mr. Vanderbilt. The cost of removal and reconstruction will be about $4,000,000.

"This $4,000,000 is a part of the hundreds of million dollars drained from the workers of the Vanderbilts. Every dollar of the $4,000,000 represents hours of patient toil by some worker, every blow struck in the reconstruction of this palace is significant of how the nobles of America are imposing upon the common people and commanding them through the ownership of their necessities. Nearly 80,000,000 Americans concede the necessity of having economic masters; not only do they loot foreign lands for their masters' enrichment and amusement, but the men in solemn concourse file to the ballot box on Election Day and insist on being allowed to rob themselves to build palaces for their masters on sightly eminences in every State in the country. The Vanderbilt is struggling in a current of wealth, uncertain as to the disposition of the overwhelming hoard; the workers are struggling in a stream of misery, each voter keeping in perfect repair the ditch which leads the stream of poverty to his miserable habitation.

"The price of the palace is calculated in dollars by Mr. Vanderbilt, but it is paid in the flesh and blood of the people. So many dollars represent the earnings of a man done to death by toil; so many dollars represent the widow deprived of the necessaries of life; so many dollars represent the daughter anchored to a life of shame because her father was systematically robbed and industrially murdered. All this to build a palace with marble columns and mosaics for Vanderbilt."

The "Medical World" puts in a word for its own professionals thus:

"Doctors have robbed pestilence of its terrors, changed danger to safety, added to the length of human life, and added comfort and security to living. Who will clear away the darkness, and solve the problems above indicated? Will politicians do it? No. They are corrupt. Will the press do it? No. It is venal. Will the lawyers do it? No. They are for self. Will the clergy do it? No. In their contemplation of another world' they forget this world, and their duty to poor humanity here on earth. Then who shall do it? Don't look to the 'business men.' Their concern is for customers, for trade, for profit. Who is left but the doctor? He must light the way, and lead the way, and inspire others to follow."

Without disparagement of the decent doctors, this passage is unscientific enough for the columns of some juvenile magazine.

Science has done much in the line above indicated, but the doctor himself, like other such handmaids of science, has done precious little to solve the social problems of to-day. How are pestilence and premature death from disease to be kept away under a social system that deprives man of the essentials for a healthy life? How many doctors are there who talk intelligently on the social question? How many, on the other hand, are there not, who cultivate deliberate ignorance on the social question, and by their talk promote the false impression that social well being is possible through pills and not through the social construction?

A TUSSEL IN WEST NEWTON.

Brave and Intelligent Miners Beleager and Bring Pat Dolan Down.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 4—On the 19th of last month there was a merry circus in West Newton. The occasion was a meeting called for that place by the leaders of the United Mine Workers' Union. From among these there were present the following as speakers: Patrick Dolan, the president, and Dodds, vice-president, of District No. 5.

Dodds spoke first. He took up almost an hour. The whole speech was one prolonged lament over the slowness that the miners show in delivering themselves over to the labor fakirs; finally he threw the blame upon us Socialists. He also claimed that at all the mines at work in that valley, the miners were working at the union scale; that we should demand that scale, even if we had to strike for it.

Upon that one of the miners asked for the floor and said the miners had not yet forgotten that, when on strike last fall, Mr. McKay came to West Newton to break up the strike. That was the signal for Dolan to let his light shine. The Red Buttons, noticeable here and there, seem to have robbed poor Patrick of the little sense he has. He fairly yelled out:

"The Socialist Labor party is no better than a gang of organized detectives and union wreckers, paid by the capitalists to smash the unions of the country. The leader of this gang is one Leon, he now calls himself "de" Leon; a professor, who never performed an honest day's work. This man makes it his trade to ruin the unions of the land. Professor (!) Hickey is another such scamp. He broke up the spinners' strike in New Bedford, and now he is in this neighborhood to break up our union. The Socialists are all scabs and cowards who are ashamed to tell the truth to their wives, and therefore throw upon us, the labor leader, the blame of the existing misery. There is but one way out of this misery: that is the pure and simple labor organization. The tactics of the S. L. P. are a swindle. If the Socialists were now to get the majority they would not be able to take charge of the government. It requires for that men who are versed in international law, as for instance, McKinley and our other great statesmen. There is no room in America for Socialism. There is room here for only two parties: the Republican and the Democratic."

In this strain he ranted on for three-quarters of an hour. Himself, of course, he puffed well. Among other things he said was that at the last strike he worked only ten hours during six weeks, and more of such stuff. He closed with an appeal to miners that they be careful not to give an ear to the wicked Socialists.

At the close of his oration our miners' Comrades asked the floor, but Dolan declared they would be allowed only to ask questions,—no speeches. The chairman ordered him to keep his seat, and told him the miners had as much right to speak as he. Then the ball started.

One Comrade challenged Dolan to prove that the S. L. P. worked in the interest of the capitalists.—Dolan then took backwater. He disclaimed having said that, and petered down to a weak claim that "it looked that way."

Another Comrade asked him why he showed the white feather at his own home, by sneaking away from the debate with Comrade Hickey.—With unparalleled brass, he claimed to know nothing about that debate.

A third Comrade, the undersigned, then challenged him to arrange then and there for a debate to be held in some centrally located place so that as many miners as possible could attend.—He answered: "I am not obliged to debate with you." (Laughter throughout the hall.)

The Comrades pressed closer upon him. They argued that if he believed in his charges he should be ready to debate the matter, and, if true, Socialism was sure to be killed out.—He remained unmoved: "no debate."

We pointed out to him that he was doing like Gompers, who also ran away from a debate in New Bedford. He denied that Gompers had run away. We cited Carrick's letter, of the Labor League, confirming the fact, and that when Gompers appeared in Pittsburgh, he came running away from New Bedford, inasmuch as he was not expected in and had not been called to Pittsburgh, as he had claimed when he dusted from New Bedford.—Dolan pronounced Carrick a "labor fakir", although Carrick had assisted him in the last strike.

Cornered in this manner, this gentleman became more and more furious. The running discussion turning upon Hazleton, he said that "a good union man is not afraid of the bullets of deputies, but Socialists are, and that's why they were shot in the back."

And yet there are Socialists to be found who secure comfort to such a fellow with their monthly dues of 25 cents. During the discussion, the followers of Dolan dropped out of the hall one by one when they saw what a sorry figure their chieftain was cutting. Before leaving the hall, he was challenged again to a public debate. But he snarled a refusal. He knows why.

E. TEICHERT.

Boston, Mass.

THE PEOPLE and Socialist literature can always be had at Comrade C. O. Bruckner's store, 94 West Canton street.

INTO THE MOUTH OF HELL.

The amiable Dr. Watts, inciting the little ones to virtue, tells them that—

"There is a dreadful hell . . . .
Where sinners must with devils dwell."

The good man scorns to burden their young minds with superfluous geographical detail as to its exact locality, contenting himself with the general statement.

It is much to be feared, however, that the matured experience of many children of a larger growth convinces them that a place where sinners must with devils dwell is not far to seek—no farther, in point of fact, than the nearest factory gate.

A sinner enters here; his sin, lack of bread—not want of virtue. Aware, perhaps, that the work is dangerous to health, he believes himself protected by the factory regulations of a paternal government. This impression is confirmed when, falling ill (with phosphorous poisoning, for example), he is seen by the sympathetic factory surgeon.

The medical man, however, having his own interests most genuinely at heart, very naturally conspires with his patron to suppress the facts of the case. He merely does his best to insure a continued supply of the human lives which form so necessary a portion of the raw materials for those who combine the manufactures of corpses and matches.

So is medical science in very truth made "Procuress to the Lords of Hell."

But the quintessential and most malicious humor of this diabolical system can only be extracted by an exposé. Then the public, blandly indifferent to all enormities so long as the blood in the commercial arena is kept decently covered with moral sawdust, and the corpses reverently swathed in sheets of platitude, waxes right wroth.

The guilty wretch of a manufacturer is haled before a tribunal of justice to await (tongue in cheek) the penalty meted out to him by the law of the land (which he and his fellow manufacturers and shareholders in industrial enterprises have carefully adjusted to their own requirements in the houses of legislature.) The case is flagrant, the heaviest possible penalty is remorselessly inflicted (about thirty bob a time), and he returns to his corpse-making amid universal obloquy (obtaining free advertisements worth thousands to him, in all the news-rags).

In these seething factory cauldrons the bodies and minds of the incoherent masses are distilled into profit for the benefit of a few compactly organized and astute sweaters.

Here smooth hypocrisy and the lust of gain rule supreme. The blue-flamed imaginings of our most eloquent hell-threateners affect one with a mere genial glow in comparison with these torrid little proprietary hells of the manufacturers.

And yet one sees the mass of the workers to-day directing their efforts not to the abolition of the whole infernal system, but to the consideration of the terms upon which they shall present themselves for the purpose of distillation.

Surely, to every sane working man each such case as the above, and they are of daily, if not hourly, occurrence in this right-little, tight-little kingdom, must raise the question, "Am I to remain a non-resisting victim of this infernal conspiracy of the governing classes?"

The answer is plain.

Health, at least, is an elemental right. Look we to it that no profit-monger bereave us of it. Dip we these wooden heads, which our lords use and despise, in the good red Socialism, and let us see if we cannot make a match for them—a match that shall strike in all places and at all times, in season and out of season.

For Socialism is the phosphorus—the light bearer—which shall illumine the dark places of the earth.

May its flames penetrate the decaying fangs of our man-eating competitive system, and so rot the gaping jaws of very Hell itself.

LAWRENCE BUSS.

London "Justice."

THE VOICE OF EMANCIPATION.

[Written for THE PEOPLE, by J. E., Brooklyn.]

Shout with joy, ye slaves of toil,
For sweet release draws daily near;
From out Industry's strife, turmoil,
A voice is heard that Tyrants fear.

'Tis the voice of competitive evolution
That myriads of heads and hearts inspires;
That, aided by relentless revolution,
Will bring Socialism—the dream of our sterling sires.

That dream, so noble and so grand,
Of Labor in rich and happy fraternity;
That shall unite every class and every land,
And prove a joy through all eternity.

Then shout with joy, ye sons of toil,
And banish all sorrow and despair;
For the souls of MEN of every soil
Are stirred by that voice so true and fair.

Authorized Agents for "The People."

Buffalo, N. Y.

Comrade Peter Steenmans, Jr., 52 Guilford street, has been elected agent for THE PEOPLE.

All subscribers can remit to him when called upon.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Comrade G. Rempler, 1233 Madison street, is authorized agent.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Comrade J. Rummel, 310 18th street, is authorized agent. All subscribers can remit to him when called upon.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Comrade Max Keller, 1016 Hope street, has been duly appointed agent for THE PEOPLE.

All subscribers are urgently requested to settle for their subscription by him if in arrears. Give him a hand in agitating and gathering new subscribers.

UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jonathan—I would hang them all!

Uncle Sam—Whom?

B. J.—The scabs; the idle workmen.

U. S.—Do you think there is rope enough in the country to do that? There are every bit of 5,000,000 of them.

B. J.—I am not joking; they are a nuisance; they are a pest.

U. S.—You look wild, and you talk wilder.

B. J.—I am not talking wild; but I am wild, and so ought you to be.

U. S.—Not I; at least not upon the idle man. Why should I?

B. J.—I'll tell you. See here! Here is a speech by President Prescott, of the International Typographical Union. This is what he says: "No combination of employers, however grasping and heartless, can inflict upon us the injury that it is possible for idle craftsmen to impose." Now deny that such fellows are a pest.

U. S.—Where did these fellows come from?

B. J.—From.... hem.... from....

U. S.—Well, I'll tell you. The employers combine and set up joint affairs. Just as soon as they do that they don't need to compete any more with one another. So long as they compete with one another they need more establishments and, of course, more hands. With fewer establishments, fewer hands are wanted. The hands that are not wanted go....

B. J.—On the street.

U. S.—Just so; they go into the army of the unemployed, and hunger may drive them to become scabs.

B. J.—Is that the cause of the unemployed?

U. S.—One of the causes. Here is another. Machinery and perfected machinery is ever bringing new streams of recruits into the army of idle workmen. The typesetting machine is throwing hundreds of typesetters out of work. In agriculture, each patent binder throws nearly 20 men out of work, each cotton harvester throws out 38 men, each steam plow throws out 21 men, and so forth; in the industrial field, each riveting machine throws out 21 men, each grain elevator on the Mersey docks throws out 31, each steam roller with patent pick throws out from 18 to 38 men, each pneumatic spraying machine on the Chicago exhibition buildings threw out 3,700 painters, the Owen lehr machine in the glass industry throws out all the carrying-in hands, the machinery employed in the manufacture of agricultural machinery throws out 1,555 men....

B. J.—Stop! For heaven's sake, stop!

U. S.—Keep cool; I have only just begun. The "tumbler-smoother" throws out 3 hands; each machine in the shoe industry throws out 8 men, each stone-planing machine throws out 7 men and hundreds of them are now being thrown out of work on the stone yards the machine throws out. 2,000 women, by the new invention, in lace making in paper making the machine throws out 140 hands, in weaving threads the machine throws out 1,099 hands, when the cotton harvester will be in full swing it alone will have thrown out 660,000 hands....

B. J.—Stop! Stop!

U. S.—Have you got enough?

B. J.—Guess I have!

U. S.—Some of these people, thrown out by machinery, find employment in the building of new machinery, but not all. In the production of machinery itself there is a displacement of 25 per cent. of hands. Thus the sea of idle craftsmen is fed by steady and swelling streams, while it is tapped by very slim outlets. Such, Brother Jonathan, is the effect of the capitalist system of production under which the machine, instead of being owned and operated by the people for their use, as we Socialists demand, is owned by private individuals for their private profit at the cost of the people's welfare.

B. J.—Then these machines....

U. S.—Hold, I am not yet through with your first argument. Yonder lies a man murdered with a dagger in his heart. Whom could you arraign before the courts, the dagger itself or the man who drove it?

B. J.—Why, the man!

U. S.—Who is the nuisance", who the "pest", the dagger or the murderer?

B. J.—Why, the murderer!

U. S.—Whom would you hang, the...

B. J.—I give in, I give in; I made an ass of myself.

U. S.—The unemployed, aye, the "scabs" included, are the dagger wielded by the capitalist system to stab the working class with. They are the unconscious instruments of the capitalist class, and that is the criminal we should remove. The capitalists would like nothing better than to be left alone and have people wear themselves out fighting the effects of capitalist misrule. Every one, aye, the pure and simple trade unionists included, who do so much kicking against the "scab" and the unemployed, every one who does not labor to overthrow the capitalist system and rear the co-operative or Socialist commonwealth, every one who by pen, word or vote throws his weight into the capitalist and withholds it from the Socialist scale—such is the real criminal to-day, a foe to himself, to his family, to his country and to mankind.

The English translation of Karl Marx' Eighteenth Brumaire," that recently ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. This work is of great value. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th street, N. Y. City. Price 25 cents.

SOME POINTS ON MARX' CAPITAL.

Address Delivered before the Karl Marx Classes of Boston and Worcester at So. Farmingham, Sunday, July 31, '98 by W. H. C.

It has been said that in order to understand Socialism we must first understand Capitalism and the question is therefore suggested, How shall we obtain the desired knowledge? It is not my purpose to underestimate the value of many works on Socialism, but I feel I can safely say that there is no better way to acquire a better understanding of Capitalism than by a careful study of the great work of Karl Marx entitled "Capital," which is a critical analysis of Capitalist production.

Many people, and among them some Socialists, have contended that it is not good judgment to recommend this work at first to new converts to Socialism, taking the position that it is difficult to understand, and evidently proceed on the principle of meat for men and milk for babies, as far as political economy is concerned. Others claim that a man can do good work for Socialism without knowing much about the teachings of Capital. Let me dispose of these objections in turn.

The mere fact that a subject requires some study in order to be understood can hardly be considered a valid objection. Is there any kind of useful knowledge that can be acquired without some degree of application and study? The study of arithmetic and the multiplication table is not very interesting to many children. Run over the list of trades and professions, and you can scarcely find one that does not require patient effort and hard work to attain any degree of proficiency. Is it not, therefore, a matter of vast importance for the workers, the producers of wealth, to understand a question which concerns them more vitally than any other question that can be mentioned? The problem of food, clothing and shelter is one that concerns all mankind and is undoubtedly the only one on which all races will agree. Whether a man be a Hindoo, a Scotchman, a Hottentot or even a Spaniard, he finds it absolutely necessary in order for him to exist to pay some attention to this matter. Now we do not have to go many miles from here to find people who have poor food, worse clothing and still worse shelter; to say nothing of those who are dependent on charity for all three. Therefore, if we are ever to change these miserable conditions and make it possible for the producers of wealth to enjoy the fruit of their own labor it is essential for us not only to comprehend that "something is rotten in Denmark," but understand the underlying cause of the trouble, namely, the capitalist mode of production, that we may know the best way to remove it. Consequently, I hold that a careful study of Marx' "Capital" will furnish us with the desired information, and enable us to enlighten the workers on the true cause of the evils from which they suffer.

Now just a word in regard to good work being done for Socialism by people who are not well posted on Capital. It would be folly on my part to deny that much good is accomplished by agitation and decidedly foolish to disparage the efforts of many earnest workers who have sacrificed much for the cause of Socialism; but at the same time it should not be forgotten that a revolution never rises higher than the intellectual level of the people. Our movement being a revolutionary movement, it follows that if we intend to raise the intellectual level of the people we must be something more than mere AGITATORS, we must be EDUCATORS, and in order to become teachers to our fellow wage slaves in the shop, in the factory or mill, wherever labor is exploited, we must first be students, and make ourselves thoroughly acquainted with the laws that govern wealth production. The average wage-slave knows full well that something is wrong somewhere, but does not seem to be able to find the vulnerable point in the armor of the Demon of Capitalist Oppression. Smarting under the wrong of centuries and driven to desperation by the inhuman workings of this accursed system, he is all too ready to lend a willing ear to the peculiar ravings of so-called reformers, who feed him bountifully on what has been called economic slush and cheap sentimentality; and when a wild-eyed agitator becomes frantic over the "Crime of '73," and incidentally throws a few bouquets at Mark Hanna and the Standard Oil Trust, he thinks this individual is surely an apostle of freedom. Is it not therefore our duty, in the midst of all this confusion, to go right back to first principles, and on this fog of bewilderment throw the search light of scientific principles and sound economics?

Take for instance the first chapter of Capital. How many understand the difference between use value and exchange value or value? Many people do not know what the term value means, and a clear and correct understanding of this term is of great importance. As Marx puts it: "Bourgeois economy is forever mixing up use value and exchange value; and unless one understands the distinction, he is led into many pitfalls of error." If we only get far enough into Capital to understand that the utility of a commodity makes it a use value, and the labor power embodied in it is its exchange value, we shall find it of invaluable assistance in analyzing the works of many so-called authorities and discovering their errors, although it is possible that in some cases these mistaken ideas may be advanced for the express purpose of causing confusion.

After we have progressed from the simple elementary form of value up to the development of the money form, and understand how a particular commodity or commodities came to assume the form of universal equivalent, we find what I consider one of the most important chapters in the book, namely, the chapter on money or the circulation of commodities. Since the money issue has come to the front in national politics, the brain of the average man has become thoroughly muddled on this question, and to such an extent has the discussion been carried, and the columns of the press filled with lengthy arguments, that quite a number of people, and even some Socialists, can be found who claim that no one knows anything about it, and that it is only a waste of time to discuss it. Well, it seems that Marx found the question of sufficient importance to devote a whole chapter to it. If any man ever analyzed money and probed the matter to the very bottom he was the man. We are shown that money has various functions, that it is a measure of value because it measures the values of other commodities, that it is a standard of price because it measures a quantity of the money by a unit quantity, which, of course is regulated by law. It is a medium of exchange because it effects the exchange of other commodities, and the universal equivalent because all other commodities are equated to it, it being the best suited for that purpose. It is demonstrated conclusively that no amount of tampering with the standard of price can result in any benefit to the working class. While the adoption of a cheaper money commodity, such as silver, making it full legal tender, may indeed benefit some of the small farmers who are up to their necks in debt, with heavy mortgages on their farms, and enable these remnants of the fast disappearing middle class to pay off their debts in a depreciated currency, and may also be of some benefit to those who are in possession of a commodity which could be immediately coined into dollars with unlimited free coinage, nevertheless we should not forget that it is not the purpose of Socialism to bolster up any small capitalist who is being driven to the wall. All that concerns us at present is our own class interests, the interests of the proletariat.

We see clearly that a general rise in the prices of commodities can result only from a rise in their values, the value of money remaining constant, or from a fall in the value of money, the value of commodities remaining constant, and vice versa as regards a fall in prices.

From this standpoint it is difficult to perceive how a rise in prices will benefit the workers, even conceding for the sake of argument that the price of labor power advanced correspondingly, for this would only leave us relatively in the same position, and in these days of new inventions and concentration in production how prices can be kept up except by further juggling with the currency it is hard to see. When we consider that such an economic absurdity received six million and a half of votes, the vast majority of these voters having nothing to gain by the adoption of such a policy, it is truly remarkable, and shows us clearly that it is our duty to meet this issue squarely and without hesitation, as we may rely on the arguments laid down in "Capital" without fear of defeat. At the present time, especially, should we speak out in no uncertain tones, in view of the fact that already in some parts of the West we have some financial cranks terming themselves "Silver Socialists." There must be no temporizing with such people. We cannot afford to compromise with error, in spite of the doleful wail of certain reform papers, who denounce us as too scientific, and who proceed to butcher the English language when they find the Socialist Labor party insists on correct economics and uncompromising class-conscious tactics.

One of the best points made in this chapter, which fairly bristles with valuable points on money, is that regarding the rapidity of circulation, which completely disproves the so-called quantitative theory of money. This theory is that prices are regulated by the amount of money in circulation, whereas Marx shows plainly that it is just the contrary, and that the amount of money in circulation is determined by the prices of the various commodities exchanged divided by the number of moves made in a given time by coins of the same denomination, which solves the riddle so far as simple circulation is concerned—but we must leave this interesting chapter and pass on to "Capital."

Capital, Marx tells us, is Money and Capital is Commodities. Capital first appears in the money form, which is exchanged for certain commodities and again turned into money, and the problem is to find out how value expands. Many political economists have wrestled with this question, and have endeavored in every possible way but the right one to account for the production of surplus value. They have tried to account for surplus value through a mere exchange of equivalents, and in some cases have claimed that commodities were sold above their value, and yet, after analyzing all these theories in turn, we find that the mere exchange of commodities produces no surplus value, or the case of one man getting the better of another in a trade does not produce any more value than existed before. It remained for Marx to go to the very root of the matter, and to discover the source of surplus value, and the result of his close analysis has never been controverted, simply because it is impossible.

We see that in the production of surplus value a capitalist finds it necessary to discover or obtain some commodity whose use value possesses the property of being a source of value even in consumption, and the only commodity of this nature that can be found is that peculiar commodity called labor power. Now, a man, in order to sell his labor power, must not only be in a certain sense master of his own person, but must be obliged to sell his labor power as a commodity, and when he does this he becomes subject to the laws that govern the sale of any and all commodities. It is easy to see at the present time why the proletarian is compelled to sell his labor power for whatever price he can get. The capitalist class owns the means of production on which he must exert his labor power in order to live. Just how the capitalist class came into possession of the means of production is a matter which we are not discussing at present. Suffice it to say we come into the world and we find these conditions existing, that a man with nothing but his labor power to sell must offer this peculiar commodity for sale in order to exist. The value of his labor power is therefore merely the value of enough food, clothing and shelter to keep him alive and reproduce himself in order that the supply of wage slaves may not perish from the earth. Therefore when we say that labor power is sold at its exchange value we are stating the case correctly, although, as Marx says, some sentimentalists consider it a brutal method. Well, there are a good many brutal facts in this world, and it would be somewhat foolish to close our eyes and pretend not to see them.

Now, we find that while the laborer is paid in exchange value of his labor power, his use value becomes the property of the capitalist, who, consequently appropriates the product of his labor, and what remains after paying for material, labor power, machinery, etc., which might be termed the cost of production, is surplus value, the secret of the process being that while the capitalist paid for all these at their respective values he consumed or appropriated their use values, and thereby succeeded in exploiting the worker out of the larger portion of his product.

It is easy to perceive with the continued introduction of improved machinery, to say nothing of concentration in industry, how the productivity of labor increases while at the same time less labor will be required to operate this machinery, and this is where we are to-day. In the words of a former representative of Capitalism in the White House, it is a condition and not a theory which confronts us. And yet after conclusively proving that the producers of wealth are robbed of their own product, and that their interests as workers are identical while the interests of the exploiting capitalists are diametrically opposed to theirs, we find people who denounce the Socialist Labor party for preaching the class struggle. How can we preach anything else? We find this condition of affairs existing, and as facts cannot be denied we place these facts before our fellow wage slaves to the best of our ability, and call upon them to unite, for as we are told, we have a world to gain and nothing to lose but our chains.

Let us therefore continue to urge upon the workers the necessity of uniting with their own class interests, and not alone for their families and brother workers all over the world, but for the interests of civilization, that we may forever put an end to this demoralizing and crime-breeding competitive system, and set up in its stead the Co-operative Commonwealth.

There is in the old Norse mythology a legend something like this: It seems that Odin, the God of War, one day became weary of slaughter and destruction, and after a time called to his side his son Thor, and put upon his head a crown. Thor, perceiving that Odin did not present him with his sword, thereupon asked him for it, but Odin instead of giving him a sword, presented him with a hammer, saying: "The Kingdom of the Destroyer is necessary, but brief; the Kingdom of the Builder shall never end;" and so, by some happy thought, we have this symbol of the uplifted arm and hammer as our party emblem, signifying that we are not merely destroyers, but builders, builders of thought, builders of a better system of society where the fruits of labor shall be enjoyed by labor, and in achieving this result greater service has not been rendered than by that masterpiece of intellect, "Capital," by Karl Marx.

Socialist Literature.

Price of the following Tracts and Party Platforms, $1.50 per thousand.

1.—"What shall we do to be saved?" A Sermon to Workingmen, by Henry Kuhn.
2.—"Socialism," by William Watkins.
3.—"Why American Workingmen should be Socialists," by H. G. Wilshire.
4.—"Social Effects of Machinery," by Frank W. Cotton.
5.—"Socialism." Extracts culled from Robert Blatchford's "Merrie England."
6.—"A Plain Statement of Facts," by Hugo Vogt.
7.—"Middle Class Municipalization and the Municipal Programme of the Socialist Labor Party."
8.—"An Appeal of the Irish Socialist Republican Party to the Working Class Irish of America."
9.—"An Appeal to the Workers to Enroll Themselves in the Ranks of the Socialist Labor Party."
10.—"The Platform of the Socialist Labor Party" (with comments in the following languages, four pages, English, German, French, Italian, Slavish and Jewish).
11.—"Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party Towards Trade Unions."

"The Firebrand." A humorous comedy in one act. (Adapted from the German.) Price, 1 cent per copy; 1,000 copies, $5.00.
"Women in the Past, Present and Future," by August Bebel. 25c.
"The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science," by Frederick Engels. 5c.
"The Proletariat," "The Class Struggle," "The Capitalist Class," "The Co-operative Commonwealth," by Carl Kautsky, adapted by Daniel De Leon. Each 5c.
"Capital," by Carl Marx. 4 parts. Each 30c. Cloth, $1.75.
"The Eighteenth Brumaire," by Carl Marx. 25c.
"What Means this Strike?" Address delivered by Daniel De Leon in New Bedford, Mass. 5 cents.
"Reform or Revolution," by Daniel De Leon. 5 cents.
"Erin's Hope. The End and the Means," by James Connolly. 5 cents.
Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Convention of the S. L. P. 10 cents.
"Manifesto of the Communist Party," by Carl Marx and Frederick Engels. 10 cents.
"History of the Paris Commune," by Lissagaray. $2.00.
"History of the Paris Commune," by G. B. Benham. 25 cents.

Send your order to
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
64 East 4th street, New York, N. Y.

Socialist Publications.

ENGLISH.

THE PEOPLE, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. 50 cents per year. Weekly.
The New Charter, 25 Turk street, San Francisco, Cal. 50 cents per year. Weekly.
The Rochester Socialist (Monthly). 25 cents per year.

GERMAN.

N. Y. Volkszeitung, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. Daily and Sunday. $6 and $3 per year respectively.
Vorwarts, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. $1.50 per year. Weekly.
Cleveland Volksfreund, 237 Clair street, Cleveland, Ohio. $2 per year. Weekly.

DANISH-NORWEGIAN.

Arbejderen, 6823 Marshfield avenue, Chicago, Ill. $1.50 per year. Weekly.

ITALIAN.

Il Proletario, 296 Market street, Paterson, N. J. $1 per year. Weekly.

SWEDISH.

Arbetaren, 35 and 37 Frankfort street, New York, N. Y. $1.50 per year. Weekly.

POLISH.

Sila, 550 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y. $1 per year. Weekly.

JEWISH.

Arbeiterzeitung, 9 Rutgers street, New York, N. Y. 75 cents per year. Weekly.

HUNGARIAN.

Nepszava, 538 East Fifth street, New York, N. Y. $1 per year. Weekly.

BOHEMIAN.

Pravda, 414 E. 71st street, New York, N. Y. $2 per year, 50 cents a quarter. Weekly.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN.

The Truth, 514 West Third street, Davenport, Ia.

A DIVINE PHARISEE.

The Rev. Doctor Starr Scored on Religion and Economics.

MANCHESTER, Va., Aug. 5.—A few days ago a friend of mine handed me a clipping from the "Dispatch," Richmond, Va., which contained a short article, which I give in full underneath, as headed:

"Dr. Starr Goes for the Tramps.

"Dr. W. G. Starr, pastor of the Broad Street Methodist Church, talked interestingly of the tramp nuisance from his pulpit Sunday evening. His subject was: 'What Man Calls a Cypher May Be the Missing Link with God.' He strongly endorsed the action of the city authorities for their prompt and wise action in dealing with this class of people. Speaking of their being vagrants from choice, he said: 'Up to this time how many tramps have voluntarily enlisted in the army? Every able-bodied man who can find nothing else to do can enlist. The offer of food and clothing and nearly $200 a year is a fair test if there be any willing to earn honest wages."

Such is the short article, and as it stands I wish to analize it. So much crass ignorance of right and justice, of cause and effect, I have never found condensed in such short space, couched as it is in language which contains more deadly venom against the poor disinherited class of wealth producers than that accumulated in the fangs of a thousand East Indian cobras; that it should have issued from the lips of a "doctor of divinity," a professed follower of the lowly Nazarene, is passing strange. And yet not so very strange after all, when we consider the audience to which the Rev. Dr. delivered his tirade, it being largely composed of those who batten on the carcases of their brothers and assist in propagating the large and ever increasing army of unemployed. I would have replied to my Rev. friend through the columns of the paper in which the short article appeared, but having some experience along that line, I have been taught the lesson that the capitalist press and capitalist pulpiteers have everything in common, and will refuse to publish any statement of facts which would show to the reading world their false and hypocritical position.

The only course left open to me is through the columns of a paper which always boldly stands as a champion of the truth.

Our divine Dr. ought to, if he does not, know, that the tramp ordinance passed by the City Fathers of Richmond is a direct violation of Art. IV., Sec. 2, of the Constitution of the United States, in that it discriminates against citizens of sister States, and is therefore illegal; yet, in order to curry favor with the powers that be, he will snarl like a yellow dog at the heels of his poor half-starved brother, whose only crime is lack of work wherewith to earn a livelihood. It is not my purpose, however, to discuss the legality or otherwise of that abortion, but to endeavor if possible to pour a little economic light into the befogged mind of our divine friend, i. e., provided he will come down out of the mists of theological mythology.

Before proceeding with the operation, however, I wish to point out a few inconsistencies uttered by our humble and devoted disciple of the lowly Nazarene—that tramp of the first century, who exclaimed in bitter irony: "The foxes have holes and birds of the air have their nests, but the Son of Man hath not where to lay his head." Hark to the logic which falls from the lips of our tender-hearted divine: "Every able-bodied man who can find nothing else to do can enlist." Ha, then, my dear sir, you have made a half-hearted admission that they are not all vagrants from choice. Then how are we to discriminate? I myself have been constantly employed for the last thirty years, yet it may be that the next turn of the capitalistic screw (under the excuse of cutting down expenses) may throw me and others like me among that class of unfortunates designated as tramps and vagrants; three months on the road without the proper means to maintain my respectability, and my outward appearance becomes as disreputable as any of the others; and should I, in the course of my weary sojourn in search of work, happen to reach a city like Richmond, where ordinances are passed principally at the instigation of a lot of parasites, organized under the title of a Young Men's Business Association, who of themselves create no wealth but live on the wealth created by the workers. I repeat, should I reach such a city, weary, footsore and hungry, and, driven by the appeals of nature to beg a trifle to satisfy my hunger, I should find myself grabbed by another parasite in the shape of a blue-coated minion of the capitalist class, and gruffly asked, no doubt emphasized by an oath or some other foul language, what I was skulking around there for, hurried off to a prison cell, if I dare remonstrate, receive as a reward a kick, in all probability accompanied by another oath, hauled out in the morning before another barnacle, designated "police justice" (injustice), gruffly asked to give an account of myself. After doing so, asked how are they to know whether I lie or otherwise. Should I resort to the rock pile or the foul-smelling bed of the Shockoe Creek, for the crime of lack of work, that is only the outward trials of the poor down-hearted worker. I will not harrow your feelings, if you have got any, which I doubt dear Doctor, if I may judge you by the stand you take with regards to your poor unfortunate brother man. I will not offend your refined taste by stating the fact that we poor, disinherited have hearts and family ties, and that oft in the lonely hours of night, on the cold earth, hay rick or barn, where we for the time being have cast down our weary bodies, our thoughts fly back to our loved ones whom we left, and as we dread the worst for them at the hands of a greedy, grasping, front-pew holding landlord and capitalist, it is to be wondered at that more of us don't seek oblivion in a suicide's grave. And yet you, Dr., a professed follower of Him whose great heart was filled to overflowing with love to all mankind, and the poor especially, yes, you would endorse that hell-concocted scheme in order that the burden may bear more heavily upon the already over-burdened poor!

(Continued on Page 4.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

A Good Pulse in Indiana.

To THE PEOPLE.—A marked change of sentiment is visible among the workers, the intelligent ones, in the State of Indiana. The writer of this has had the opportunity to visit some of the Indiana gas belt. Everything indicates a hearty support of our principles and a greatly increased vote. One can no longer hear that old siren song: "No politics in our union" by the rank and file of the old trades Unionists. But to the contrary, in a great many instances this serious obstacle to a genuine labor movement is losing its staunchest supporters. If the work for New Trades Unionism is kept up as it has been, the S. T. & L. A. will before long be the central point of a genuine labor movement in the United States.

Comrade Keinard, who just finished a tour in the State, gives the assurance that everywhere the greatest interest was manifested in what he had to say. Even in one place, where some local capitalists wanted to break up the meeting by threatening bodily harm to Comrade Keinard, the workers who had never in their lives listened to a Socialist, stood by him until he floored the intruders. He finished his address with good results.

Keinard also spoke to a large crowd here in Indianapolis. Since the amalgamation of the several sections into one Section Indianapolis, matters stand a good deal better. More interest is taken in our meetings. We would advise all sections to do likewise.

The American branch is increasing in members at every meeting; some students of our home colleges were admitted as members; all of them seem to take a great interest in our cause.

If any comrade or friend could furnish us with the correct list of addresses of the Executive Committee of all the Debs movements, would be gladly received. We cannot discover anything here, not even the old local branch.

It seems that if one set of Socialist fakirs have been disposed of, another one drops the mask to take the place of the one that has died. For instance, the "Appeal to Reason" (?) for over a year has tried to carry on a senseless struggle of carrying water on both shoulders. In one article flirting with the S. L. P., in another working hand in glove with so-called Socialist parties of all kinds. Now the time has come to show color. We all know the rest. Not being able to justify itself before the S. L. P., it takes the route of all other enemies of the party (the only popular thing in the company of their ilk), to damn the N. E. C. and everything else connected with the party; our tactics are declared wrong, the executive officers are "tyrants," etc. This is the beginning of a death struggle. Let them struggle, let them discover their mistakes, or else die.

G. REMPLER.

Indianapolis, Aug. 6.

That London Congress Resolution, by One of its Framers.

To THE PEOPLE.—The attempt of people à la Gompers to make capital out of the resolution adopted at the London Congress regarding unity of action during strikes was a dismal failure. The attempt now being made by some of the "alte Genossen"—"old Socialists"— to decry S. T. & L. A. action by Socialists and to cite that resolution in opposition to such action is to me, who was present at the sessions of that Congress, and a member of the commission bringing in the report, as ridiculous as the attempt of the fakirs. One of the German members of that commission had been in the United States, was a cigarmaker, acquainted with Mr. Strasser and others of that ilk, knew something of pure and simpleism, and had about as much use for it as we have. I remember the ill-disguised contempt they displayed for the beau ideal pure and simple fakir of the English breed, such as Mr. Hennessey, M. P., and J. Havelock Wilson, M. P., the first of whom attacked and voted against the report of the Political Action Commission, declaring for separate political action by the working class independent and apart from middle-class politics.

I also remember the unity of action displayed by the ENTIRE delegation from Germany, composed of representatives of political and economic organizations.

I also remember the unanimous votes cast by that delegation against all the amendments offered by the fakirs from the fatherland of pure and simpledom.

Everything they did showed unity of thought and action, no trimming or evasion was displayed; neither did they attempt to placate anybody. Is it reasonable to suppose that such delegates could have represented in any way a conglomeration of fantasies and crooked schemes such as compose the leading lights of pure and simpledom here and in England? Not on your surcingle.

The hatred displayed by that aggregation of political bunco steerers and nonsensical visionaries composing the greater part of the so-called "labor movement" in England towards that self same German delegation was evidence sufficient that between the thoughtful, earnest band of unterrified fighters from Germany and the whining skulkers, forming the greater portion of the delegation from Great Britain, there could be no harmony.

The "alten Genossen" should have been at a called meeting of the British pure and simple delegates to that Congress and heard the applause given the drunken Mr. Holmes, when in maudlin tones and sputtering voice he denounced that delegation of Germans for blocking the pet schemes of the pure and simplers, and referred to the fact that the Germans and their ideas dominated the Congress, and that in future the trades unionists ought to not attend Socialist Congresses, where they would be outvoted and dominated by the "German idea of working class action."

It is as reasonable to suppose that our German comrades would refrain from scoring the pure and simplers in Germany as it was to expect harmony of thought and utterance between the German delegation and the majority of the English delegation.

Then the "alten Genossen" might also look to the Swedish Socialists for support in their contention. The Socialist movement in Sweden is the child, direct of the German movement, what is their attitude to the pure and simple idea? They have there the Federation of Unions, to which any union may belong, yet if within two years any union belonging thereto does not join the Socialist party, it is expelled from the Federation and is refused countenance by the Socialists. How is that for "tyranny," "high-handed violation of the class struggle" my fetich worshipping idolators of something which never existed?

The "alten Genossen" ought to be addressed in the terms used by the writer of Scripture: "Go to; thou art drunk with the wine of contamination with unclean spirits and see darkly through a murky glass. Thou hast been used so long as a stool pigeon for the fakir by the fakir that thou hast become bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh and art no more what thou werst, but have become part of the same dog from which the fakir 'wurst' is made, and take that which is not, for something that was not, thou art full of vanities and conceits, of a fanciful and trifling nature. Take thy place in the rear where thou belongest. On the shoulders of the generation now living rest the burdens; they must fight their fight in the light of to-day and not of the tow-rush-light-power-candles of yesterday. The child cannot go back to the womb, neither can the man become as a toddling infant unless he be soft of brain and meek of spirit. Go to; thou hast fought thy fight, and a royal one it perhaps was, but thou foughtest with the club, spear and bow of the childhood of man; we of to-day fight with the rifled cannon.

"Away with you, hold thy place, or, refusing so to do, expect the natural result of being pushed out of the way by those, who, whilst you led, followed, but who, now you halt and attempt to make crab steps, as men are compelled to go forward in the direction of their goal, even though your valuable company may be lost."

ARTHUR KEEP.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 4.

Echoes From Evansville, Ind.

To the PEOPLE.—Our Section is doing well here. Would we had money enough to keep a speaker here for a whole week.

On the evening of August 1, the Debs crew organized here under the name of "Independent Socialists." A week before these people called upon us with the purpose of pilfering our members away. That is the same crew that a short while ago went through thick and thin with the pops; now they are running after Debs.

Two of them went to Terre Haute "to confer with Debs" and get his advice. They go about thick with the scheme of setting up a county ticket. This is the milk in their cocoanut: they mean to fall in line with the old parties by fighting us, or to confuse our people; in either case aid the capitalist parties.

We, for instance, are constantly put to it for money; they, however, meet and immediately have money enough to send two men to Terre Haute, an expenditure of $6 per head;—or were they provided with passes? It is quite certain that their few members could not have raised the sum. The local papers have squibs on the subject. We will push them hard; and if there is anything good among them it must come over to us.

FRANK HELBIG.

Evansville, Ind., Aug. 1.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

B. J. R., BRENHAM, TEX.—The Single Tax, subjected to the scalpel of dialectics, is equivalent to this proposition: "Without legs a man can't walk, THEREFORE, all that is needed for walking is a pair of legs." Head, heart, lungs, stomach, brain—all that is ignored by the man who holds that view; so does the Single Tax, when it starts and ends with the land. As the man who were to say that legs is all that is needed for walking would display crass ignorance of the anatomic machinery of man, so does the Single Tax display crass ignorance of the anatomic machinery of the social question when it starts and ends with the system of land or economic rent tenure.

L. L., WILMERDING, PA.—Did you ever stop to look at and consider a cannon ball? It is a thing worth contemplating. The birds of the fields may hop upon and twitter on it their love songs; cobs may stretch their webs from one cannon ball to the other, and in peaceful quiet wait for the stray fly; Kinder Garten children may hold a May Day picnic there, and play hide-and-seek around a cannon ball pile;—all the symptoms of peace may cluster around a cannon ball in idyllic form. And yet the cannon ball is intended for war, for turmoil, for destruction, for bloodshed, for death. How is that? That which the cannon ball is intended for comes not into operation until it is in motion; AT REST the cannon ball is ineffectual; it becomes effectual only when in MOTION.

So with facts. Gathered in statistical collections; enumerated in archives; listed even in the columns of a paper, these facts would be no more effectual than cannon balls at rest; their effectiveness steps in only when they are fired at error. What the propelling gunpowder is to the cannon ball, that is the editorial argument to facts. A paper full of nothing but facts, strung up as you suggest, would be no better than a cannon ball magazine. Such papers there are none, and we know of none that has ever tried the experiment. On the other hand we do know of "Reform" papers that are all powder, whose explosions hurl not one fact, and that, consequently, accomplish nothing.

THE PEOPLE belongs to neither category. It is intended for neither a pedantic string of facts, nor for a blunder buss to fire blank cartridges with. It takes the facts and renders them effective by shooting them off, and it accomplishes the shooting by means of the editorial gunpowder of argument.

Were you struck?

A. F., CECIL, PA.—The tactics that the S. T. & L. A. miners should adopt can be easily gathered from the principles and tactics of the Alliance, as laid down in the manifesto and very fully ventilated at the S. L. P. national convention of 1896.

There are unions in existence in which the Alliance men should stay, there are others that they should pull out of and fight. What to do is in each case to be determined by circumstances.

If the pure and simple organization, among which the Alliance has acquired a sufficiency of members, is run by men, who, however uninformed, do not act corruptly, and which, on the whole, justifies the belief that it can be leavened upward;—then the Alliance men should stay there, and even try to draw into it as many more members of the trade as they can. Such an organization should not be fought; education will be enough in that case.

On the other hand, if a pure and simple organization is run by corruptionists; if it is used only as a source of revenue for the leaders; if it is kept up as an actual or potential weapon for the capitalist class; if the dues paid into its treasury are devoted to the keeping of a trade journal that only poisons the mind of the rank and file by teaching false or capitalist economics diluted with catchy radicalism; if its conventions are but gatherings to advertise the labor fakir leader by;—then the Alliance men in it should pull out, and fight it with all the vigor they can, and seek to crush it as they would a rattle-snake.

Of the latter sort is the United Mine Workers' Union. Its officers are hopelessly ignorant, vicious and corrupt; the body is used only as a means to keep the blinkers clapped on the rank and file, to hamstring the aspirations of the miners, and to serve as bell-weather to keep in and lead them into slavery; its Journal is pestiferous. Membership in, dues paid to such a body, is support lent directly to the capitalist class, is an act of suicide on the part of the miner who understands the situation, and is downright crime against his family and his fellow wage slaves. Alliance men should pull out of such a body without delay, join those Alliance men who are not in the body, spread education, organize the trade and fight the old body.

Just now all the miners can gain by being the United Mine Workers is to furnish a footstool to Ratchford to climb into a job on McKinley's Industrial Commission—to Ratchford who almost apologized for the Hazleton massacre!

G. W. S., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Shall keep the matter for use some time.

T. S., WATERFORD, CT.—Right you are to doubt the truthfulness of such capitalist papers' reports. Periodically, at about this season, our New York papers blossom forth with such "news," and spread it abroad. Last year, "the split in the S. L. P." was "25,000 strong." The S. L. P. knew nothing about it. Neither does it to-day. Both the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. are solid. They are both doing mighty house cleaning; but dust and rubbish swept away, can not be dignified with the term "split."

L. W. A., TOPEKA, KANS.—Not one of the names you mention fits your theory. Now, let us furnish you with the right theory. It is this: "In a movement like this, there is not one enemy MADE; but enemies are UNMASKED." Now think this over, and then overhaul your theory and square it with the facts.

A. J. S., HAMMOND, PA.—The editor of the New York "Tribune" is Whitelaw Reid. He is the son-in-law of Darius O. Mills. In that way he is one of the principal owners of the Coeur d'Alene mines. And it was at his demand that Harrison sent the troops into the Coeur d'Alene mines where the striking workingmen were butchered and otherwise maltreated. Can a paper run by such interests be anything else than a bloodthirsty capitalis sheet?

S. W. R., CO-OPOLIS, MISS.—Probably you do believe you are impartial and a friend of both; but such impartiality and friendship is of quaint structure. Is it impartiality to speak of "the fight between THE PEOPLE and the Appeal to Reason," when all the fighting is done by the latter in literally filling columns after columns with downright abuse and slander of us, while THE PEOPLE simply stands by and looks on.

S. L. P. Supplies.

Constitutions in English, German and Polish (with platform)	40c. per 100
Constitution in Jewish (without platform)	40c. per 100
Due Cards	40c. per 100
Application Cards	40c. per 100
Emblem Buttons (stud or pin) per dozen	25c.
Metal emblem pins (gilt) per doz.	10c.

When ordering supplies, enclose the cash; it takes time to keep credit accounts, send out bills (perhaps a number of times before collection is made), and all this time, postage and effort may be employed to a better purpose.

The emblem buttons and the pins are not sent out on credit under any circumstances. They are sold by the N. Y. State Committee, which committee keeps no credit accounts of any kind.

Address all orders to: HENRY KUHN,
184 William street, New York, N. Y.

Syracuse, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE always for sale at M. Lemp's, 470 S. Salina street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Boston, Mass.

THE PEOPLE is for sale at the following stores:

Brigham's Restaurant, Washington St.

Cohen's Book Store, Washington St., on the Bridge.

Crosdell's Store, Harrison avenue, near Bennett St.

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

A DIVINE PHARISEE.

(Continued from Page 3.)

Oh, yes! they can enlist, can they? Why should they? A country which not only refuses them the right to life by refusing them work whereby they may acquire the means of sustaining it, but, when they do enlist in her service, allows their wives and children to lack the necessaries of life, and in many cases die of starvation while the husband is in the front fighting her battles, that country can utter no call, however patriotic, which I am bound to listen to or obey.

But why should you, divine Sir, advise your brothers to enlist? For what purpose are armies maintained? For what purpose is the rifle and bayonet placed in the hands of our soldiers? Is the rifle given them for the special purpose of shooting at the leaves of the trees? Or the bayonet to eat their food with? Nay, verily, and YOU know it. It is for the express purpose of violating the greatest command in the decalogue, to spill their brothers' blood. Yet Christ taught peace and love. "He that sayeth he loves God and hateth his brother is a liar, and the truth is not in him."

You say: "The offer of food and clothing and nearly $200 a year is a fair test if there be any willing to earn honest wages." Honest wages! Do you call blood-money honest wages?

If you are honest when you say that $200 is sufficient for making a target out of one's body, surely you, who are safe at home, ought to be satisfied with less. If you would remember the golden rule, you certainly should feel uneasy when looking forward to the day of reckoning, which, like others of your class, you are wont ofttimes to dilate upon.

But, dear Doctor, it was not for the purpose of showing up your inconsistencies alone that I write. Every one who is at all familiar with the history of your Christianity, whose real name is Churchianity, knows that for many centuries it has only been a farce, and that the organized pulpiteer's class should long ago have ceased to masquerade under the flag of the lowly Carpenter.

Yes, yes, dear Doctor, you will have to call a halt and examine yourself. Step down out of the clouds and fogs of theology, out into the broad, clear religion of humanity which Christ taught, and in that position you will probably be able to convince the 40 or 50 million people in the United States who attend any place of worship whatever that there is something in the religion you profess to preach after all; you may also be able to find out the reason why there is such untold wealth in the hands of a few and such dire distress among the people; you may find out the cause of which the tramp is the effect; and in order to help you along that line I wish, before closing, to give you a few economic pointers.

First. It is a statistical fact that poverty, crime, suicide and insanity have increased at an alarming rate during the last fifty years in the United States and the world. It is also a statistical fact that the national wealth of all countries that have patterned their mode of production after that of the United States and England has in the same time grown to enormous proportions. Mullhall, the English statistician, a few weeks ago estimated the national wealth of the United States at over $80,000,000,000. Be that as it may, G. K. Holmes, the United States census officer in 1890 gave it at $65,000,000,000, and divided it as follows: Capitalist class, 71 per cent.; middle class, 24½ per cent.; working class, 4½ per cent. In 1850 the national wealth was $8,000,000,000; the workers' share was 62½ per cent.; capitalists' was 37½ per cent. Please compare the change in the distribution of the wealth, and the condition of the workers at the same time, and think, in 1848 Charles Dickens writing from Boston to a friend in England stated that everybody was well and happy in the United States, comparatively speaking, and that one would be as much surprised to see a flaming sword suspended from the heaven as to meet a beggar on the streets or highway. In 1850 one out of every 3,542 persons was in prison in the United States, in 1890 one out of every 757; in 1890 there were 73,045 paupers in almshouses, 112,263 in benevolent institutions. Tramps, gypsies, etc., in 1890 have been variously estimated at from 800,000 to 2,000,000; that was eight years ago; they are now estimated at anywhere from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000. Now why is this? If all that vast army of tramps are so from a matter of choice, would not their attitude in refusing to work when there was work enough for all, cause a scarcity of laborers in the market, and send the price of labor hire flying upward to a dizzy height? Is such the case? I trow not. The price of labor in the United States is to-day lower than it has been for many years. Go into any of your Richmond stores and you will probably (except in the large department stores) find the merchant either sitting idle with a hungry look in his eyes, or walking impatiently around whistling for a sale. Ask him if there is any scarcity of goods on the market, and he will reply in the negative, and, pointing to his groaning shelves, will tell you that the only thing scarce is customers. Are prices high? Nay, they never were lower, and yet that vast army of tramps and vags, as you are pleased to term them, had no part in the production of all that great wealth. The above being correct, what is the deduction but that, instead of being unemployed from choice on their own part, they are so because their presence is not essential in the world of production; that those who have been fortunate enough to be at work have not only produced sufficient to supply the demand, but also a superabundance of such vast dimensions as to place the certainty of steady employment for themselves hourly in jeopardy. The above fact places the workers who are lucky enough to have a job upon the horns of a dilemma: If he refuses to work long and weary hours of weary toil in seasons when his master happens to be busy, he is threatened with dismissal and his place filled from the ranks of the large army of unemployed; if he submits, and works the long hours prescribed by the master, he in that manner creates a superabundance of goods, overstocks the markets, brings on panics, stagnation of business, and in the crash which follows finds himself on the street without any visible means of support; and after a few months tramping around in the vain search for employment finds himself a candidate for the rock pile or the bed of the Shockoe creek. These are the conditions which stare the great toiling masses of all so-called civilized countries in the face to-day.

Why are these things so? Why, because the privately owned machine, the "man with fingers of steel, muscles of iron and nerves of steam or electricity," has displaced human labor. Yes, Doctor, the privately owned machine has displaced the man, the unskilled machine laborer has displaced the old-time skilled mechanic, who served long years of apprenticeship and produced by hand, and not only that, but also the machine has to a great extent rendered strength in the operator unnecessary, and so we find women and children occupying the places of men, because they are cheaper, and in many cases more dexterous, and by that means also is the one-time strong mainstay of the family forced out of employment by his own wife and children, and yet he is called "a low, skulking tramp and vagrant" by a lot of parasitical ignoramuses. And now that I have enlightened you somewhat as to the cause of this great army of unemployed, let me state in second place, another cause which helps to swell that army, viz., the concentration of capital, that is the tools of production, land and machinery in the hands of a few trusts and monopolists. All business in this country which is not either under the control of a trust or monopoly is carried on under the system of free competition. When, however, competition has run its natural course it ends in a trust or monopoly, which is a more sane system of doing business, wherein 100 small manufacturing concerns or 100 small stores are combined under the one large factory or large department store, which saves to those concerned therein from 25 to 50 per cent. in rental, taxes and labor hire, and, of course, drives those surplus laborers, small storekeepers and clerks out into the field of labor to compete for work, thereby swelling the ever increasing reserve army of capitalism, the unemployed. Those factory laborers, small manufacturers, merchants and small farmers, whom the large capitalists in manufacturing, exchange, and bonanza farming have driven out, find their level in the tramp or vag, against whom ordinances are passed because they are such from choice. Yes, and not only are these things so, but they will keep on getting worse until the end, our capitalistic press to the contrary notwithstanding. And what will the end be, you may ask. Well, that depends on the condition of the people if they are as ignorant of economic law as you seem to be, dear Doctor, there will be a crash of such stupendous force and power as will shake this old world of ours from center to circumference, and plunge society, and with it civilization, into the abyss of black despair. But if, on the other hand, society has reached that stage of enlightenment necessary to the conditions it will by the peaceful method of the free man's ballot quietly take possession of the tools of production and distribution, land and machinery, and operate them collectively for the benefit of all, and not, as they are to-day, for the benefit of a few capitalists, to the hurt of the great mass of mankind.

Thus stands the great question, the great naked truth. If you wish to see civilization plunge backward and disappear in chaos, vote on every opportunity for the upholders of the present capitalistic system, i. e., for the Democratic or Republican party; if, on the other hand, you wish to see society obeying the upward trend of progress, quietly take hold of conditions as they are, and with gentle step glide smoothly upward to a higher plane than society has ever yet occupied, then on every occasion work by educating, and vote for the Co-operative Commonwealth by voting with and for the only party which stands for progress, the Socialist Labor party.

H. D. MAC TIER,
1803 Everett street,
Manchester, Va.

OFFICIAL.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.
NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS — Secretary Robert Bandlow, 198 Champlain St., Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary. George Moore, 61 Ryde St., Montreal.

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Meeting of August 9th, with Comrade Brown in the chair. Absent, Murphy and Stahl, the latter excused. The financial report for the week ending August 6th showed receipts $67.40; expenditures, $102.34.

There being three sections in the State of Kentucky, the secretary was instructed to issue a call for nominations for the seat of the State Committee that must now be formed. The question of jurisdiction of sections over party members moving within their jurisdiction, having been brought up by Section Minneapolis, it was resolved:—that it is the duty of a member removing to another city, to join the section within the jurisdiction of which he resides; should he fail to do so, he is nevertheless subject to the jurisdiction of such section while within the constitutional due limit. Section Detroit reported the suspension for one year of Comrade M. Meyer. An appeal of the California State Committee in behalf of the "New Charter" was ordered printed in THE PEOPLE. It was resolved to formally dissolve the Nebraska State Committee, there being no longer a section at the seat of the Committee and to order the Nebraska sections to pay their dues to the National Executive Committee until such time as the State organization is reorganized. Section Evergreen reported having communicated with the National Board of Appeals in regard to their case as directed by the National Executive Committee. William L. Brower, 23 Duane street, Room 96, New York City, on behalf of the joint district session of the S. T. & L. A., reported that he has been elected General Secretary in place of E. Bohm who has resigned. A communication from San Francisco urges that more attention be paid to the naturalization of foreign-born workers who are often Socialists and that the N. E. C. issue printed instructions. In view of the great variety of regulations in vogue in the various States on the subject of naturalization, no general instructions can be given, but State Committees should pay close attention to this and instruct their respective sections in keeping with the laws of the State.

The Alabama State Committee sent a preliminary report as to the result of the election held there on August 1st. Incomplete reports give the S. L. P. about 250 votes. Charters were granted to new sections at Reading, Pa., and Santa Cruz, Cal.

L. A. MALMIEL, Rec. Sec'y.

To All S. L. P. Sections.

Dear Comrades:—

For nearly eighteen months, the New Charter, published at 117 Turk street, San Francisco, has been the official organ of the S. L. P. for California. It has been a very necessary factor in the work on this coast; while the paper has steadily gained ground, the party here is not yet strong enough to give proper support; quite a number of sections and comrades throughout the country have rendered aid by soliciting subscriptions and by taking bundles weekly for propaganda. This help has by close economy enabled us to keep the paper's accounts balanced, but the burden is still to heavy on those immediately connected with "The New Charter" publication.

It is conceded that "The New Charter" is valuable S. L. P. propaganda, and we earnestly request comrades that you give it a chance on its merits, by soliciting subscriptions, taking bundles for propaganda at the one cent per copy rate, or in such other ways as is most convenient for you; we will do our best and trust for the encouragement of your support.

Fraternally,
The California State Executive Committee, S. L. P., by
EDEL. HECHT, Sec'y.

The above call has been endorsed by the National Executive Committee, and party sections are urged to render what aid they can give.

HENRY KUHN, Sec'y.

New Jersey.

The 12th Ward Branch, S. L. P., of Jersey City, met at Zibetti's Hall on Saturday, August 6th.

The meeting was opened with Comrade J. Gilliar in the chair. All officers present. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read. Communication of Socialist Liedertafel, Jersey City Heights, was ordered laid over to unfinished business.

Auditing Committee reported for term between Jan. 1st and June 30th, 1898, as follows: Total receipts, $45.18; expenditures, $37.79; balance on hand, $7.39. Report was accepted.

It was decided to exonerate the ex-Financial Secretary, who was accused of an error in disposal of due stamps, investigation proving his account correct.

The sum of $5.00 was appropriated to Labor Day Guarantee Fund. Report of delegate to State Convention was accepted as read and ordered to be inserted in minutes. The delegate was thankfully discharged.

A committee of two was elected to convene with delegations of the various labor organizations of Hudson County, for the purpose of discussing the feasibility of establishing a Labor Lyceum in Hudson County. J. Gilliar and D. Schoenleber to constitute said committee.

Comrade Jacobi's resignation was not accepted. It was decided to retain his name on books as a good standing member, he being a pioneer of the cause, and a committee consisting of A. Buechner, C. Barthelmes and J. Gilliar was elected to so inform him.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Organizer, F. Niebuhr; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, F. Gruenінger, Jr.; Financial Secretary, C. Pankopf; Treasurer, J. Weber. Delegates to County Committee: C. Kronenberg, D. Schoenleber, J. Hauenstein. Librarian, C. Kronenberg. Auditing Committee: O. Schulz, Wm. Finelsen, C. Barthelmes. As committee to collect prizes for Labor Day Festival J. Gilliar and D. Schoenleber were elected. Comrades Gruenінger, Eschenbeck, Finelsen, Buechner, Pankopf and Ramlow were elected as additional Labor Day Festival Committee.

To tender the last honors and attend the obsequies of our late deceased Comrade Frederick Tretow, a committee consisting of Comrades Gilliar, Barthelmes and Buechner was elected with instructions to obtain a suitable floral piece for the occasion.

Proceedings of the State Convention were unanimously aproved of.

Receipts of evening, $10.20; expenditures, $8.87.

FRED. GRUENINGER, Jr., Sec'y.

New York.

The City Convention of Section New York, S. L. P., will be held on Saturday, August 13th, 8 P. M., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, Borough of Manhattan, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention. Delegates to the City Convention, elected at the primaries held by the Assembly Districts and Wards, are requested to be on time as the Convention will open sharp at 8 P. M.

For the City Executive Committee,
L. ABELSON, Organizer.

SCHENECTADY.—The Sections of the S. L. P. located in the Twenty-first Congress District, assembled in convention in this city, unanimously decided to enter in the Congressional fight. Such a battle is not easy. Funds are needed. We therefore appeal to our fellow wage slaves to aid us, our cause being theirs. Contributions will be acknowledged in PEOPLE and "Vorwärts." Individual contributions may be forwarded to H. Eisenach, 959 Albany street, Schenectady, N. Y. Contribution lists can be had from F. Hugo, 103 Grove street, Amsterdam, or from L. Martin, P. O. Box 618, Schenectady.

Correction from Yonkers.

In the issue of July 31st, the picnic and festival of Section Yonkers was announced to be held on "Sunday, August 14th." We have out of courtesy to the Yonkers Teutonia postponed it till Sunday, August 28th.

The New York and Brooklyn comrades will please take notice and attend in a body. Come to Lawrence Station, on the Northern Road, from 155th street Elevated.

BY ORDER CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

HICKEY'S TOUR.

Comrade Thos. A. Hickey started on an agitation tour of this State on the 10th inst. His route and dates are as follows:

August 10th—Newburg.
" 11th and 12th—Albany.
" 13th and 14th—Troy.
" 15th and 16th—Oneonta.
" 17th—Elmira.
" 18th and 19th.—Hornellsville.
" 20th and 21st—Olean.
" 22d—Jamestown.
" 23d and 24th—Dunkirk.
" 25th and 26th—Buffalo.
" 27th, 28th and 29th—Rochester.
" 30th—Batavia.
" 31st—Auburn.
Sept. 1st and 2nd—Syracuse.
" 3d—Oneida.
" 4th and 5th—Utica.
" 6th and 7th—Gloversville and Johnstown.
" 8th—Amsterdam.
" 9th and 10th—Schenectady.
" 11th—Glen Falls.
" 12th—White Hall.
" 13th—Port Edward.

PARLIAMENTS OF LABOR.

ATTENTION!

Locals, Districts, etc., are hereby notified that the headquarters of the General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A., have been located at 23 Duane street, this city. Communications should be sent to the undersigned at that address.

The vacancies on the G. E. B. having been filled at the joint meeting of D. A's on the 6th inst., the Board now consists of Wilson, Hoffman, Vogt, Murphy, De Leon, Luck, Arnold, Bondin and the undersigned.

WM. L. BROWER,
Gen'l Secretary.

Joint Meeting of Districts Assembly's.

Pursuant to the call issued by the majority of the acting members of the G. E. B., under chap. V, Sec. 5 of the constitution, for a joint meeting D. A's of New York and vicinity, to fill the vacancies in the G. E. B., 53 delegates from D. A's 1, 2, 4 and 49 met at Liberty Hall. The meeting organized with Wm. L. Brower (D. A. 49) as chairman; J. J. Kinnealy (D. A. 1) as vice-chairman; and Murphy as secretary.

Hugo Vogt opened the proceedings with a full statement of his reasons for declining to sit with Waldinger and Bohm, and for his conditional resignation in case they continued on the Board. At the conclusion of Vogt's statements, Patrick Murphy offered the following resolutions:

"Whereas, Hugo Vogt and Samuel Hoffman conditionally tendered their resignations on the ground of their refusing to sit with some of the members elect on the G. E. B., and notified the remaining members of the duty of the G. E. B. to call together a joint meeting of D. A's to fill vacancies.

"Whereas, The General Secretary, Ernest Bohm, and the Financial Secretary and Treasurer, August Waldinger, together with Miehlenhausen and Korn, resigned from the G. E. B. at the first meeting of the Board;

"Whereas, In the cases of Waldinger and Bohm, who, altho' entrusted with executive duties, ceased to fulfil such duties immediately upon their resignation, and before their successors could be elected, their action is but the culmination of a conspiracy of long standing, set on foot by them for the purpose of hampering, and, if necessary, destroying the Alliance in the interest of their own petty, reactionary, un-Socialistic and not always honorable schemes;

"Whereas, In the cases of Miehlenhausen and Korn the act of co-operating with Waldinger and Bohm in resigning before calling a joint meeting of the D. A's to fill the vacancies, reveals a purpose to help throw the Alliance into chaos by prolonging the period during which the G. E. B. would be without a working quorum; therefore be it

"Resolved, That this meeting of D. A's 1, 2, 4 and 49, constitutionally called by a majority of the acting members of the G. E. B., accepts the resignations of Waldinger, Bohm, Miehlenhausen and Korn;

"Resolved, That in view of the removal from the G. E. B. of Waldinger and Bohm, with whom Vogt and Hoffman refused to sit, the resignations of Vogt and Hoffman be not accepted;

"Resolved, That a full statement of the occurrences that have led to this joint meeting of D. A's be published by the incoming G. E. B. to the L. A's. and D. A's."

In the course of the address of Vogt and the subsequent speeches in support of Murphy's resolutions it was shown that from the beginning of the formation of the S. T. & L. A., Waldinger and Bohm had been hostile to the organization, and resisted all measures calculated to promote its growth. A principle on which the Alliance was founded is that the political movement must dominate the trade union movement, otherwise the trade union movement would necessarily dominate the party, and as, uncontrolled by the political movement, the trade union movement was bound to remain chaotic and cut up, and was bound to introduce its conflicts into the party, disorder and corruption would permanently prevail in the whole Labor Movement, order would be impossible, and progress out of question. This principle Waldinger and Bohm instinctively felt would put an end to their petty schemes. The principle they encouraged in D. A. 1 was just the reverse: as stated the Sunday preceding in D. A. 1. "The trade union first, the party afterwards." To preserve this principle they had not only steadily resisted the growth of the Alliance but they had even schemed its death. Correspondence was neglected and distant L. A's were kept uninformed; and they went further. The agitation set forth by D. A. 49 earned their hatred to the extent that they conspired to scuttle it. A conspiracy was set on foot between Waldinger and Bohm with Isaac Bennett to place D. A. 49 and its officers in a disgraceful attitude before the public. This plan figured in the Seidenberg strike. The strike was initiated by Bennett to break up the Alliance cigarmakers (Pioneer Cigarmakers of D. A. 49). Over 30 of them were at work at Seidenberg's. While the strike was on, one Sontheimer, a member of the Arbitration Committee of D. A. 1, appeared before the G. E. B. with overtures from Seidenberg's manager, Pisco; the overtures were declined by the members of D. A. 49 on the G. E. B.; the next day, March 17, Brower, Secretary of D. A. 49, received the following autograph letter from Bohm: "Important; must see you this afternoon before 5 P. M. here without fail. Saw Pisco and had an important talk with him. Yours, E. Bohm, 25 E. 4th street." Brower, accompanied with the D. M. W. of the District, De Leon, went to Bohm. At that interview Bohm stated Pisco wanted to fill the places of the International men with ours, and he, Bohm, advised that that be done. D. A. 49 did not fall into the trap. Its men had gone out of Seidenberg's, but were seeking to keep their places; they were not seeking to take those of others. Bennett, imagining the plot would work, was already declaring the Alliance cigarmakers scabs, and Waldinger and Bohm, in further conspiracy with some of the cigarmakers, were reporting that the Alliance cigarmakers had organized suspended cigarettemakers. As the scheme to make D. A. 49 out directly a scab organization failed, it became all the more important to promote the falsehood about the suspended cigarettemakers, seeing that they had worked at Seidenberg's. D. A. 49 compelled the cigarettemakers to repudiate the false report, but at the convention in Buffalo Waldinger trotted it out again, and passed around false cards in proof of his false assertion. Finally, their conduct in resigning and forthwith ceasing to act even before their successors could be elected, and their further manoeuvres to prevent the filling of vacancies capped their intrigue.

Intimately connected with this matter was the affair of D. A. 1's last year's journal which was in Bohm's charge and contained Republican and Democratic ads. When called to account Bohm claimed to know nothing of it and he threw the blame on his partner; the partner said he did it without Bohm's knowledge; Bohm was given the benefit of the doubt; but to justify the belief that he was innocent, he had to break with the self-convicted partner. He dilly-dallied and did not; at the Buffalo Convention a question was guardedly put to him, whether he would break off the partnership to save him from scandal, but under the protests of Waldinger and Morgan against the question, he refused to answer. His innocence could no longer be upheld, and the worst of it was that to uphold him and the journal seemed to have become a live question with Waldinger and others, whence they felt driven all the more to seek to cripple the Alliance lest its foot should come down heavy on all such petty and dishonorable schemes.

After a very full exposition of facts Lustig (D. A. 1), who had at first started on a tirade against the meeting, but whose statements were one after the other demonstrated to be falsifications, seconded the Murphy resolutions and they were unanimously adopted.

The meeting then proceeded to fill the vacancies. Wm. L. Brower was chosen in place of Bohm; Patrick Murphy in place of Waldinger; Daniel De Leon and Wm. Arnold (D. A. 4) in place of Korn and Miehlenhausen.

After instructing the Secretary and Financial Secretary to demand from Waldinger and Bohm the surrender of the protests of the S. T. & L. A., the meeting adjourned.

The numerous calls that have come in for the New Bedford speech "What Means This Strike?" published in these columns a few weeks ago, has determined the National Executive Committee to reprint it in pamphlet form. It can be had at the Labor News Company, 64 E. 4th street, this city. Single copies, 5 cents; 10 copies, 30 cents; 100 copies, $2.50.

THE DAILY PEOPLE
$50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to Aug. 10th, 1898.

$4,575.

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

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

For the Labor Press.
GRAND EXCURSION
arranged by the Volkszeitung Conferenz

SUNDAY, August 14th, 1898,

to IDLEWILD GROVE, L. I.,

with the Steamer "BAY QUEEN" and the big Barges

CHARLES SPEAR, SUSQUEHANNA, COLUMBIA and WALTER SANDS.

Music by the CARL SAHM CLUB. PICNIC AT THE GROVE.

Boats leave: South 5th Str., Brooklyn, 8.30 a. m.; East 5th Str., New York, 8.00; East 31st Str., 8 30; East 91st Str., 10 o'clock sharp.

TICKETS 25 Cents a person, at the docks 50 Cents.

☞ Tickets are now for sale in the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th Str.; Clubhouse, 206 East 86th Str.; West Side Labor Lyceum, 342 East 42d Str., and in all headquarters of the Assembly Districts of the S. L. P.

Books that Ought to Be Read

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

"The Condition of the Working-Class in England, 1844."—By Fredrick Engels	$1 25
"Capital."—By Carl Marx.—An exhaustive dissertation on political economy from the most advanced and scientific standpoint. Bound	2 00
"Co-operative Commonwealth."—An Exposition of Socialism, by Laurence Gronlund	50
"Socialism vs. Tax Reform."—By Laurence Gronlund	10
"Socialism."—By William School McLure	10
"A Traveler from Altruria."—By William Dean Howells. Cloth	1 50
Paper	50
"Merrie England."—By Robert Blatchford	10
"The Fabian Essays."—By H. G. Wilshire. Paper	25
"French and German Socialism."—By Prof. Richard T. Ely	25
"Six Centuries of Work and Wages."—By J. E. Hhorold Rogers	25
"Quintessence of Socialism."—By Dr. A. Schaeffle	15
"Reform or Revolution."—By Daniel De Leon	5
"The Evolution of Property."—By Lafargue	1 00
"Heterodox Economics vs. Orthodox Profits."—By Henry B. Ashplant	12
"Patriotism and Socialism."—By G. B. Benham	5
"Ancient Society."—By Prof. Lewis Morgan	4 00
"National Party Platforms from "1798 to 1896."—By J. M. H. Frederick	25
"Philosophy of Wage-Slaves.—By T. Bresford	10
"What's to be Done."—By N. G. Tchernychewsky (new edition).	50
"Modern Socialism."—By Rev. Charles H. Vail	25
"The Coming Social Struggle."—By William Edlin	5

To Jewish Sections and Branches.

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

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

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

The Queens County Committee is hereby discontinued. The CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF QUEENS BOROUGH takes its place and meets on the 4th of September, 9 A. M., at COLUMBIA HALL, Long Island City.

JOHN MONSON, Sec'y. 352

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney at Law,
320 Broadway, Telephone: 171 Franklin.

H. B. SALISBURY, Attorney-at-Law.
Office for Consultation (Tuesday to Friday, 11 to 5) 50 Union Square, (offices of Workingmen's Co-operative Insurance Ass'n, etc.) New York.

JOHN OEHLER'S Steam Printing.
87 Frankfort Street 87
Cor. Pearl St.,
Franklin Square E. R. R. Station
Orders will be taken at 116 E. 8th street, betw Avenue A and First Ave., New York City. 141

I. Goldmann's Printing Office,
cor. New Chambers and William Sts.
works with Type Setting Machines
German and English.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
Reinhard Lachner, 13 Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.
Office hours: Monday and Friday, 1—8 o'clock P. M.—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 8—12 A. M. and 1—3.30 P. M.

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 opportunity of advertising their places of meeting.

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

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

Cigarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street,—District I (Bohemian), 324 East 71st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 213 Forsyth St., meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III meets at 1527 avenue A, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV, meets at 342 West 42nd street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at 1422 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m.

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street.
273 Secretary: PETER STAPLE.

German Waiters' Union of New York. Office: 385 Bowery, Union Hall, 1st floor. Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m. at the same hall. Telephon Call: 1751 Spring street.

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 E. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 10 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Fred. Woll, corr. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th St. J. S. Kring, Business agent.

Metal Spinners Union of New York and Vicinity meets every second and last Friday in the month at 8½ o'clock at
231-233 E. 33d Street.

Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets the first Sunday in each month at 8 p. m. in the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club," 91 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

Skandinavian Section, S. L. P. Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month at 10.30 o'clock a.m., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 168—150 3. Ave., New York City. Subscriptions orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, SCAND. AM. ARBETAREN.

Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., 24th A. D. 35th St. Cor. of 3d Av. and 1st St. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

Progressive Clothing Cutters & Trimmers Union, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A.—Headquarters, 64 East 4th street, Labor Lyceum.—Regular meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 P. M.

The Socialist Educational Society of Yorkville meets every Monday evening at 206 E. 86th St. This Society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of Socialism by means of discussions and debates. Come and join.

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

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

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 135 local branches with more than 16,000 male members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches, upon payment of a deposit of $4.00 for the first class and $2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is granted for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit of $1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditures. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 25 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.

Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 25—27 3rd avenue, Room 53, New York City.

WORKMEN'S
Furniture Fire Insurance.
Organized 1872. Membership 10,000.
Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.
OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 9 o'clock P. M.
BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy Binghamton, Gloversville, Elmira, Albany, Oneida, N. Y. Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic and Trenton, N. J.
Manchester, N. H.
Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden and Hartford, Conn.
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Lussen, Altoona, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, Ohio.
For addresses of the Branch-bookkeepers see "Vorwärts."

I Would Like
TO KNOW SOME THING ABOUT
SOCIALISM
AND THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH
Therefore I will send for and get a FREE sample copy of that UP TO DATE Socialist paper
THE NEW CHARTER
Published weekly at 117 Turk St., San Francisco, Cal. Price per year 50 Cts., 6 months 25 Cts., 3 months 15 Cts.

BROOKLYN
LABOR LYCEUM,
949-955 Willoughby Av.
(Formerly 61-63 Myrtle Street.)
Meeting Rooms. Large Hall for Mass Meetings. Books open for Balls and Picnics.
Workmen Patronize Your Own Home.