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VOL. VIII-NO. 28.



Ringing Class-Conscious Proclamation from South-West.

ON TO 100,000!

The Sober-Potent Language of Thinking Discontent Raises at Last in Texas the Banner of In-telligent Revolt, Ushering in the Period of Struggle with Middle Class Illusionists in the State, to Class indicionists in the State, to be Followed by the Final Con-flict with and Victory Over Capitalism Proper in the Near Future.

For Governor: G. H. ROYAL. of Lampasas. For Lieutenant-Governor:

EDMUND BELLINGER. of San Antonio.

The Socialist Labor party of the State of Texas for the first time in convention, assembled, endorses the National Platform, and, impelled by a decent regard for the opinion of their fellow-citizens, puts forward its principles, and declares by resolutions their immediate political demands.

PLATFORM.

Labor has created all the wealth now in existence. Only a small part of this wealth has been returned to Labor as wages-a bare sufficiency, to maintain and reproduce lisen. The balancesurplus value-the employing class absorbed, and became capital in their hands: thus the capitalist class came into existence.

Inventions and Improved laborsaving machinery, as used in the various fields of production, has driven out of employment vast numbers of workmen, tilling the world with large armies of unemployed, who, as they MUST sell their labor-power for ANY price from day to day or die, have become a continual menace to the employed.

The private ownership of the tools of production and distribution, make it impossible for the laborer to have access to the same, and supply himself with the means of existence. The pro-letarian has become a mere re-producer of his kind. The viss production in all the fields of industries for the markets-mot for

of industries for the markets—not for use—has brought on an intense indus-trial warfare, competition between the various capitalist nations and states, that will eliminate all small capitalists —the middle class—leaving but two classes—the CAPITALIST CLASS and the PROLETARIAT. —The capitalist class has since its birth, thriven and gained control of the governments of the world, using them to further their class interests. The

to further their class interests. The proletarians-workmen in field, shop, mines, factories, mills, in the profes-sions and everywhere-must take up the struggle to prevent their being forced into the slums or tramping the forced into the slums or tramping the high-ways of the land in value search for employment, or worse, become menials and lackeys of the ruling class. This class struggle is interna-tional, and the laboring men of the world must become conscious of their

solidarity of interest as a class. In our own country the capitalist

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 9, 1898 possession of the local railroads, fer-ries, water works, gas works, electric plants," and all industries requiring funcicipal franchises; the employés to operate the same co-operatively, under control of the municipal administra-tion, and to elect their own superior officers, but no employés shall be dis-charged for political reasons. PENNSYLVANIA CAPITALIST charged for political reasons. 3rd. The public lands to be declared inalienable. Revocation of all land grants to corporations for individuals, the condition of which have not been

the complication of which have not been complied with. 4th. Legislation providing for the scientific management of forests, and prohibiting the waste of the natural re-sources of the State. 5th. Progressive income tax and tax or phonitaneous the smaller incomes

on inheritances; the smaller incomes 6th. School education of all children

6th. School education of all children inder fourteen years of age to be com-pulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, cloth-ing, books, etc., where necessary. Tth. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Un-abridged right of combination. Sth. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age, and the em-ployment of female labor detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the contract system for convict labor. 9th. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (County, City, and State). and State).

10th. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equaliza-tion of women's wages with those of men where equal service is performed. 11th. Laws for the protection of life

11th. Laws for the protection of fife and limb in all occupations, and an effi-cient employer's liability law. 12th. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance according to the referendum principle. 13th. Abolition of the veto power of the Eexecutive (State and municipal); and abolition of the State Senate. 14th. Muncipal self-government.

14th. Muncipal self-government. 15th. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal in all electrons. Universal and equal rights of suffrage without regard to color, creed, or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of pro-portional representation to be introduced.

16th. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constitu-

17th. Administration of justice to be ree of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

ON TOP AGAIN!

Colorado Socialists Call a Capital-ist Court to Order. DENVER, Colo., Sept. 30.—The struggle of the party in this State with the police is driving the fee to show its hand, and is scoring victory upon victory for us.

Several months ago Comrade Griest was arrested in this city for holding an open air meeting "without permit"; he was discharged, and kept right on.

Since the campaign started the Section bought two 1,000 mile tickets, and sent Comrade Griest on the stump in the State. From all information received never have his efforts in Colorado been-rewarded as they now appear to be. Places, where formerly he was stoned, now, not only listen, but bring others to ...sten; and judging from the enthusiasm, and taking into account all sides of the situation, our vote will materially increase. We set no figures yet. At Leadville, Griest was jailed, but

ot out on fifty dollar cash ball; he was arrested for not obtaining a permit from the Mayor. That was Saturday,

Monday following, 4 p. m., he appear-ed before the Judge, but the original count had been changed to: "Inciting riot and engaging in unlawful assem-The Court was crowded . The

"To Hell with Your Men; They Are Cheap; Look After the Horses."

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.-The yote of the Socialist Labor party will show a liberal increase in this city in November if the size and interest of the meetings are to be taken as a critethe meetings are to be taken as a crite-rion, and would show a greater in-crease if the party literature was well distributed in countles like Chester, Bucks, Montgomery and Delaware. Last year I attended two meetings and decided in my mind that the earnest-ness of those present, 1.400 being at a meeting addressed by Mr. Sanlel, indi-cated a vote of 1,800, which was almost the exact vote cast. This year this the exact vote cast. This year this vote will be increased considerably. and in sections heretofore solidly op posed to Socialism, unless the Swallow vote captivates some of those who believe they see in his success an imme-diate relief from their terrible wrongs in this State of Penn, where class-consciousness is being ground into them along with the grime that stains their tolling hands. Yet they stupidly resent their betterment, so, dense is Republicanism! This site is the house of the Wider.

Republicanism! This city is the home of the Widen-ers, the Drexels, the Wanamakers, the Disstons, the Dolans, capitalism per-sonified in its worst phazes, and the sent of the largest carpet manufac-tories in the world ϵ tside of England. A history of these capitalistic blood-suckers is of interest. Two or three years ago capitalism pointed with pride to the fact that P. A. B. Widener, the boss of the all, gave his million-dollar mansion on Bread street to the dollar mansion on Bread street to the city as a branch of its Free Library. Widener has been for 25 years one of our city railway magnates, controlling city council and securing endless street privileges, giving the people nothing in exchange for the grants given by boodle city councilmen, who voted as these magnates directed with a nod as they stood, either in person or by proxy, in Council chambers. One of Widener's partners, Wm. Kemble, now deceased, said when alive, in the time of the old horse cars, "to hell with your men: they are cheap: look after the horses." On the backs of these poorly-paid men Widener and Elkins climbed into fortune's seat, and out of these illinto fortune's seat, and out of these ill-gotten gains, made on the people's, streets, Kemble built a Methodist church complete before his death, and now Widener bribes the public con-science by giving his palatial mansion to the city that the children of the poor, made so by capital's harsh grasp as exemplified by Widener's street car management, may read cheap fiction free. He also hoped incidentally to free. He also hoped, incidentally, to get the Republican nomination for Governor, but the bribe was too conspicuous.

THE DREXELS.

The Drexels are a numerous family, and related by marriage to Jack Astor, of New York. First to be considered is the Drexel trustceship, formed by the will of the late great banker A. J. Drexel who is company with the late Drexel, who, in company with the late George W. Childs, owned the "Public Ledger" and took pride in having the printers make big wages. They were truly kind-hearted to that extent. John Lowber Welsh, retiring President of the Union Traction Company, is head of the Drexel trustees under the will, and is the connecting link between the Widdners and the Drexels and Mor-rans. of New York. Under Welsh's Wideners and the Drexels and Mor-gans of New York. Under Welsh's Presidency the street car men struck in December, 1895, against intolerable tyranny. The city was almost solid for the strikers; people gladly walked, and the wives and daughters of the shopping in dirt carts seated on soap boxes and cordially hated the railway Christmas trade fell off greatly and he piously offered to settle the strike. Here the strikers made a fatal mistake. He represented the strikers at a meet-ing of the railway directors and told ing of the railway directors and told the men afterward that if they would go to work the company, at the end of a week, would give them what they wanted. The men gave in, the strike fell through, Wanamaker's business resumed, and the men got-nothing. At the next election the men, who had been treated worse than dogs by this capitalistic combination, wore the capitalistic combination, wore the party buttons of Wanamaker, Welsh and Widener. So utterly shameless has American labor become under the shadow of Independence Hall!

sold by the Sheriff two years ago, this combination bought it in for \$20,000,-000, "reorganized" it, watered the bonds for several millions more, and are now about to foreclose on the Poughkeepsie Bridge route of the Reading. The personal estate of the founder of the persel firm was recent-ly appraised at \$12,000,000, without counting as much more real estate. The personal estate embraces nearly all the Reading Terminal, costing \$8,000,000. Out of every ticket sold from Twefth and Market to Eighth and Spring Garden streets, a certain proportion of the fare is held to pay the Discret in the \$5 (00000) proportion of the fare is held to pay the Drexel interest on the \$5,000,000, more or less. When A. J. Drexel died, in 1893, his estate was divided amongst his five children, to be held in trust and not to be divided, per stirpe, until twenty-one years after the youngest grandchild comes of age. None of the children is now actively in the Drexel banking; house. Young and sporty Anthony J. Drexel has just sold for \$500,000 or thereabouts his magnificent yacht, built on the Clyde, to the King racht, built on the Clyde, to the King of the Belgians, and is to have a new \$1,000,000 one built on the Clyde to replace it. The money was made in Philadelphia. Sarah, the only surviv-ing daughter, is the richest woman in Philadelphia, having an income of \$1,800 a day, and George W. Childs Drexel, who runs the "Ledger" for the Trustees, has \$1,300 a day income. In order to meet this, machinery has been introduced on the "Ledger," 70 hands, many grown old in the service of that paper, have been discharged, and wages reduced amongst the survivors more than one-third, in order that this particular Drexel shall have his mil-lions. During the street car strike the "Ledger" denounced the strikers in a leading editorial that was so brutal and scurrilous that thousands of the best citizens refused to take the paper and the carriers in the city brought almost as many papers back as they took out. This woke the dull Drexel, as if touched his pocket, and the paper has yet to recover fully from the shock. The proprietor of the "Ledger" is said to consider his work people as no bet-ter than dogs and so much dirt to be trad on. But this combination's his

POLITICS

trod on. But this combination's his-tory could be continued almost indefinitely

THE "CITY HOMES."

Enough is told to show where the work people stand in this bonsted "City of Homes" where hundreds of children tie their clothes on with strings, their nakedness showing, while strings, their nakedness showing, while they are half fed, and thousands have no school accommodations nor clothes fit to wear if they had. Owing to the lack of demand for ingrain carpet, it having "got too cheap to manufacture," 75 yarn mills are closing their doors here, throwing 2,800 hands permanent-ly out of work, yet thousands of work-ingmen's homes are carpetless in Philaingmen's homes are carpetless in Phila-delphia. Even the manufacturers acknowledge the hopeless condition of these workers, who at present can be-guile themselves reading the docu-ments now being sent out by the "Workers' Tariff League," a league fostered by Dolan and his fellows and led by two or three professional labor fakirs in the mill district.

Politics in the min district. Politics in the Keystone State is the all consuming topic, with the interest centering on the Rev. Dr. S. C. Swal-low, who is expected to win, as capi-talists are furnishing cash. The whole political combination is unique, and the S. L. P. if voters can stand the Swal-S. L. P., if voters can stand the Swallow delusion and the lashing of the old party whip, which will soon swing around their shoulders as never before, have a chance of startling the public by casting a decidedly large increased vote, growing out of the discontent here that is so intense that it can be felt. It is worth while to look at their foes.

Swallow landslide of the church people, Besides, Barnes is a man of marked Wanamaker, if a candidate before

People.

bis fellow citizens, would be defeated beyond a doubt, as the small dealers, who have been driven out of business who have been driven out of business who have been driven out of business by his department store, and the work-ing people, and church people who have been duped by John, are almost unani-mously against him. Hence, with the large crop of salacious scandals that would inevitably come out, in case of a close vote, he wisely refrains from allowing his news to be a state of the a close vote, he wisely refrains from allowing his name to go on the ticket. Wanamaker is a genius and probably the slickest man in the political arena, apt to favorably impress those who do not know him. His political campaign is a mixture of "reform" garnished with scriptual phrases and pions cant to give it ballast and guil the country people, but in reality there is no bonest to give it ballast and gull the country people, but in reality there is no honest reform in it, nothing but fakishness, pure and simple. Proof of his in-sincerity is shown by his frequent de-clarations that he has always been a Republican and is yet. Such things might be overlooked, but his favorite screed is to speak of "So-cialists", Anarchists, Free Silverites, Prohibitionists and Populists," as though they were all alike political pariahs. But while Wanamaker is traveling over the State hoodwinking

pariahs. But while Wanamaker is traveling over the State hoodwinking the Sunday School people, whom he has worked for years for his political advantage, he has not neglected to rake in the public shekels, and here is where the S. L. P. should expose the game.

John and his family have not lost anything by the Cuban war. William Wanamaker, a brother, a Sunday school superintendent, has a contract on hand for 56,000 army blouses, at 60 cents apiece, which, one of his head business managers says, can be sweated down in the making to a handsom-profit. Hood & Foulkrod, wholesale dry goods, where John Wannmaker was at one time a big silent partner, also secured a big contract for over-cents. But the most important con-tract want to tohn whose name is said tract went to John, whose name is said to be stamped on the tin mess plates used in the late year. The Government advertised for bids for shoes, the speci-fications calling for a certain kind of leather which happened to be con-trolled by one man and this man bid ten per cent, less than Wanamaker. When the contract was awarded from Washington Wanamaker was given the job under the terms "lowest and best bidder." he being considered the "best" bidder. Having secured the contract, he handed it over, the people say, to the original holder of the leather to fill. Thus John gets his ten per cent, on the contract, while his next lowest com-petitor gets the work at the same figure he offered the Government. The whole of the lower section of the city is talk-ing over the matter and wondering When the contract was awarded from ing over the matter and wondering how the contract fell into Wanamak-er's hands, and whether it was through official collusion. I learned of this from one acquainted with the whole affair, as no paper here has printed the facts. This is probably the sharpest bargain any army contractor made in the late "humanitarian" war! Shortly after the war broke out the sewing women of the southwestern part of the city complained that they were being deprived of the Governofficial collusion. I learned of this

were being deprived of the Govern-ment arsenal work by contractors and immediately rumor was busy charging Wanamaker with being the man faver-ed with the work, and a committee to look it up fruitlessly visited Washing-ton. He promptly denied it, but an in-vestigation made by your correspon-dent disclosed the fact that the women do not believe big double but insist that dent disclosed the fact that the women do not believe his denial, but insist that he has secured a contract for making tents and that they are being farmed out to sweat shops, one woman having discovered stacks of them in a Rus-sian Jew sweat shop at Eighth and Washington avenue. One of the curious things about this is that numbers of the sewing women belong to John's the sewing women belong to John's fake gospel shop. There are about 1.000 women engaged in this Government work, and as many more would like to get it. The scenes around the Gray's Ferry Arsenal are lively at times, in fact so much so that police men have been called in to maintain order amongst the women who fought fercely with one another, coming to blows for the clothing, as a failure to get the clothing meant a decrease in the family income that would by fel-The "popularity" of the war loan en-tirely obscured the popularity of the army clothing made by the poor, but the loan cut no figure with the fighting women who struggle so fiercely for their bread and butter work in the big brick building in the arsenal grounds. With Mark Hanna furnishing the coal and Wanamaker the shoes one can and wantanaser the shoes one can readily understand why the latter is trying to secure the Senatorship while he calls on us to "uphold the Presi-dent's hands!" This contract business at the Arsenal is one of the features of the war which should not be overlooked.

VEW JERSEY Typical Stand Taken by the Two Old Party Conventions. SMASH 'EM BOTH! The Republicans, Through Mouth-Piece Attorney-General Griggs, Wholly Ignore the Working Class —The Democrats, in Answer, Bait their Hooks with Old-Time

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Labor Demagogy-The Socialist Labor Party's Attitude Towards the Two Wings of Labor-Exploit-ers Whom it is Called to Wipe Out. End of last month, the Republican and Democratic conventions of New Jersey met; nominated gubernatorial candidates, together with the rest of the State ticket; proclaimed their platforms; and last, not least, announced through the speeches of their presiding officers, the actual principles on which oncers, the actual principles of which and for which they stood. The two events have more than local or State significance. While they certainly are of prime interest to the Jersey proleta-riat, they are of interest to all others. The circumstance that raises the two onventions above State lines into ma-tional diguity is that the Republican convention, coming first, chose for its presiding officer a member of McKin-ley's Cabinet, Attorney-General Griggs,

ley's Cabinet, Attorney-General Griggs, -- and that his utterances are indicative of the stand taken by the Republican party throughout the land: while the Democratic convention, following close after, may justly be considered the an-swer made by the Democratic party of the land to the utterance of McKinley's Cabinet officer Cabinet officer.

the land to the utterance of McKinley's Cabinet officer. Leaving aside, for a moment, the de-tails of Attorney-General Grigg's speech, its underlying note is typical of the posture of the Republican party: complete contempt and disregard for the working class as a factor in the civic and political life of the nation. The Republican party represents the upper capitalist class in the saddle. There are upper capitalists in the Democratic party. The '96 elec-tion, that so overwhelmingly gave the victory to the upper or gold standard capitalist class, a victory unattainable otherwise but for working class sup-port, has rendered the upper or Repub-lican wing of capitalism so confident of its power and of its firmness in the saddle that it no longer cares to in-dulge in the demagogy of olden days, leaving that to the Democrats; it no longer cares to "propiciate" the labor vote, it thinks it can control that vote at will, by command. Accordingly, not a word about the working class. The Vanderbilt motto: "The workers be damned," is now the motto of the Republican party. This feature of Attorney-General

Republican party. This feature of Attorney-General Grigg's address stands out all the clearer when his detail statements are considered

With McKinley's election, said he, the country has blossomed like' the rose. No doubt there has been a "blos-soming." but it is undenisble that there has been a "blighting" also. East, West, North and South; in mines, rail-road yards, shops and factories;--everywhere wages have tumbled, and shut-downs, together with improved machinery, have thrown upon the pavement thousands of the working-men. But these, evidently, are not the "country" in Republican estimation; in the Republican mind, the "country" consists only of that small percentage of our population that toils not, neither consists only of that small percentage of our population that tolls not, neither does it spin, and yet Solomon in all his glory is not comparable with—the CAPITALIST CLASS. These have been enormously enriched by the spells of the middle class and of the working class through that process of confisca-tion that is natural under the capitalist system-as natural as cholera is to starvation and filth; and it has been aided, wherever it wanted ald by the zealous aid of Republican legislation and interpretation of law: Thus, a tremendous bond issue, raising an enormous debt, wholly unneces-sary, has beneficently come to the aid of capital, in the shape of money, that hay idle; that could find no channels for investment; and that, being loaned to the Government, was made productive of "interest"; and, in order to give a color to this aid to capital, a war, whol-ly unnecessary, was started and made to serve as the pretext for the bond issue. Thus, again the Federal Eight-Hour Thus, again the Federal Light-Hour law was by special order of this iden-tical Attorney-General decreed to be inoperative during the war, and pro-nounced "unpatriotic" while the "country was menaced": at the same time that every capitalist interest was be-ing safeguarded and fostered during that very time of our "menaced" ex-Thus, a New Jersey Republican Judge sets aside the verdict of a Jury, Judge sets aside the vertict of a Jury, giving \$5,000 damages to a working-inan whose child was ...lled by a rail-road corporation, on the ground, vir-tually, that a workingman's child is Thus, workingman inventors were deprived by Federal Courts of the fruit of their genius on the ground that it would be wrong to place "the employer at the mercy of the employe" by allow-the the mercy of the conservation of ing the employe to keep possession of an invention that would enable him "to dictate his price." Thus, the Courts have with the reg-ularity of clock work declared unconsti-tutional every taw passed in the inter-est of the workers, and the Legisla-tures have silently nodded approval at

class, proper, finds expression in the Republican party. The Democratic Silver party with its outgrowth, the Populist party, is the political expres-sion of the doomed middle class, unable to prevent its own downfail, not willing to help the proletarians. All "Reform" parties are either trying to cure the evils of capitalistic production by palliative measures, or are brought into the arena of political existence by the f s of the workmen to mislead and keep them from the only help they SELF-HELF.

nave-SELF-HELF. Although the capitalist class is nu-merically small, their votes, aided by that of their lackeys and menials, swelled by the purchasable vote of the slums, and increased by the vote of the

slums, and increased by the vote of the class-unconscious workmen, has main-tained itself in power. The workmen, to free themselves, must and can only through a political party of their own wrest the power from the hands of their oppressors. This party must be broad enough to be International, deep enough to go to the root of the evil, based upon justice to all mankind, a guarantee that it will before none when in power such a enslave none when in power-such a party is the SOCIALIAST LABOR PARTY.

Therefore we pledge ourselves never to cease work initil wage-slavery and all its concomitant evils are abolished, and the fuil value of man's labor be his own, recognizing the class-conscious ballot AS THE ONLY MEANS to ob-tain the overthrow of the private own-ership of all the means of production and distribution and the substitution of the collective ownership thereof; the ushering in of the new Civilization of ushering in of the new Civilization of peace on earth, and good will toward all men-the SOCIALIST CO-OPERA-TIVE COMMONWEALTH.

RESOLUTIONS.

With a view to the immediate im-provement in the condition of labor, we present the following demands: isi. Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of pro-duction

2nd. The municipalities to obtain

blage. State belabored itself hard to prove its charge; called at least fifty witnesses; but Griest himself managed his case with so much dexterity and science that he exasperated the prosecution and Court beyond measure-FROM 4 TO 7 P. M! Finally, the Judge dismissed the case, saying that he was sorry that he could not sent Griest over the road for six months, for, said the Judge to Griest: "You are a dangerous man, sir; you teach ruinous doctrines, damnable, sir; you make the workingmen rebellious, sir; and if you must speak your damnable doctrines, why, Leadville is not the place, here where we have just had a terrible strike, sir; there are near to double here surger we have just had a terrible strike, sir; --they are none to docile here anyway; sir; and I wish I could send you up, sir; as an example—you are a danger-ous-very dangerous man, sir----"; Feelings ran high. The present rem-nants of the once powerful Miners' Union stuck to Griest. Monday night

he held a monster mass meeting. On Tuesday, relating to the incident, the "News" says: "This is the 114th time Griest has been arrested for the Same offense." The whole affair will in-crease our vore enormously in that district.

Three cheers and a tiger for the S. L. P.!

On the first of September a new law went into effect in Massachusetts. It turns the Judiciary of the State into a collection agency for petty debts. Anybody who has during the past six years contracted a debt over ten dollars and failed to pay, may, upon application from a debt collector, be hauled up before "His Honor," who will examine the case and order the debtor to pay in weekly installments; failing to do so, he will be considered in contempt, and be pur ned accordingly. Thus more and nove the Judiciary is being turned into a bloodhound upon Labor.

CAPITALIST DOLAN

Dolan, who is a rabid foe of labor, is a great mill owner, where his hands are skinned like fleas for their hide. He is President of the Gas Company that now controls our gas works, through the venality of our rascally city councils. Already the citizens are complaining of a great increase in the bills for gas, and it is probable that the men thrown out of work at the city gas works, enraged at their boodle Councilmen who threw them out of work, will vote for Swallow, being grossly ignorant of Socialism, as well as brutally indifferent, many of them never having heard of the Socialist leaders like Mahlon H. Barnes and his earnest fellow candidates.

BILLION-DOLLAR WIDENER. Widener is the head of the \$18,000, Company, embracing many New York millionaires and Philadelphians, incorporated a few days ago in New Jersey with a blanket mortgage on Cuba; where if he introduces street car methods of long hours and short pay he and his company will certainly introduce a sort of a hell on earth on the Pearl of the Antilles.

THE DREXEL COMBINE.

But to go back to the Drexels. In combination with the Plerpont Mor-gans, et al., the firm helped to wreck the Beading Bailroad and when it was

WHO WILL SWALLOW CADIDATE SWALLOW?

First in importance is Dr. Swallow, the picturesque candidate of the pro-fessional reformers and notoriety seekers, a country editor of a church paper, whose largest vote last year was got-ten in the counties where he had been ten in the counties where he had been a traveling preacher. His exposures of Legislative rascality roused the whole State and in the law suits against him all his savings were swept away. Seeing that Swallow's popular-ity was endangering the Republican machine, bossed by Matthew Stanley Quay, John Wanamaker, our great religious Oily Gammon and former partner of Ouay, and who, by raising partner of Quay, and who, by raising and putting a vast sum of money in New York State, in 1888, received the Postmaster Generalship from Harrison, owing to the work of John Y. Mc-Kane, late of Sing Sing, sees now a chance of securing the United States Senatorship by working a fake reform movement in imitation of Dr. S. C. Swallow, Swallow and Wanamaker are not working together, being rival capitalistic candidates, and it is thought that Wanamaker is in reality monthing in how nor with the boses to working in harmony with the bosses to defeat Swallow, who has forced recog-nition from Philadelphia newspapers. which are probably the most corrupt collection of papers in this country, and the most vindictive enemies of the S. L. P., suppressing all the party

CHEAP-PIOUS JOHN'S PROFIT-ABLE RELIGION AND PATRIOTISM.

The reform canvass of Wanamaker, the Slick, cloaked in disguise with the Swallow prestige, is certainly an ob-ject lesson to Socialists and one they ject lesson to Socialists and one they should hold up in all their meetings as an unanswerbale reason why all work-ingmen should vote for Mahlon H. Barnes, notwithstanding the probable

THE S. L. P.

The S. L. P. in Pennsylvania stands face to face with Wanamakerism, rot-ten Republicanism, and Democracy, Swallowism, Quayism, and obscure factionalism in the Republican party. If Socialism fails to help the people of the Commonwealth them. Anaroby is the Commonwealth, then Anarchy is bound to ensue, for the people are being reduced to the point of starvation through lack of work in a city ware thousands of working men's homes are now being built but which working men do not and cannot own. Wana makerism, with all its humbug and religious cant, should be overthrown and the rest of the business will go with it. It is capitalism in its most damnable garb. Socialist literature, if scattered like the Prohibitionists once did their literature, will cleanse Penasylvania of the foul tribe that robs us. JAMES.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

(Continued on page 4).

THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1898.

THE PEOPLE. ed at 184 Willam Street, New York - EVERY SUNDAY. ---TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in advance: 0.25 As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are inclosed. Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1891. TLIED PRINTING

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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In 1888 (Prosidential)	3,06
IN 1880	18,38
in 1892 (Presidential)	31,157
[n 1894	33,185
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
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Facts are stupid things unless brought into connection with some general law. AGASSIZ.

CONSUELO NOMINATES ROOSE-VELT.

The Gubernatorial candidate of the New York State hepublican laborfleecers is Theodore Roosevelt. Who nominated him? The Republican convention? "Boss" Platt? No, appearances to the contrary notwithstanding. He was nominated, his nomination was dictated, by Consuelo Vanderbilt, now Duchess of Marlborough.

The Vanderbilt railroad interests require just such à man as Roosevelt'in the Executive chair of the State; they require a man, who is ready at all times to roughly ride over every law that hampers the fleecing of the Vanderbilt employés; a man, who will recommend the introduction of a Policeman's club, so contrived as to maim every workingman it allures and then hits, and that the P. tent Office refused a patent to as fiendish; a man, who will head the militia in Capital-provoked strikes and "shoot to kill"; a man, whose leading characteristics are the fist, and the rowdyism and recklessness of the swash-buckler.

Hence it is no accident that the nominating speech for such a candidate was made by Chauncey M. Depew-the clown-lackey of the Vanderbillions; nor yet is it an accident that, in nominating him, Depew dwelt especially on the "military character" of Consuelo's nasty pet; nor yet again is it an accident that the nominator Depew has recently traversed the country waving in one hand the American, in the other the British flag.

Consuelo, and, through her, American heiressdom in England, are typified in Theodore Roosevelt.

UHLMAN NOMINATES VAN WYCK.

The Gubernatorial candidate of the New York State Democratic laborfleecers is Augustus Van Wyck. Who nominated him? The Democratic convention? "Boss" Crocker? No. appearances to the contrary notwithstanding. He was nominated by Uhlman, the representative of the Brooklyn Railroad Company and confiscator, for private railroad-capitalist use, of the Brooklyn Bridge.

Uhlman is a life-long-Republican; yet this Republican hastened to announce himself a "Van Wyck man." and his intention to support him on election day.

To those who are taken in with the cant of "the glorious principles of the Republican party," or the "undying principles of the . Democratic party" such a swap as Uhlman's may seem startling. To those who have long

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

If there ever was any doubt about the growing interest in the word "Socialism"-a word, only the other day decried as "wholly repulsive to the American" mind-, it surely can not survive the reading of the following puff or "reading notice," found in the Dayton, O., "Daily News": THE GROWTH OF SOCIALISM.

It is argued by deep thinkers that the growth of Socialism is due to the large standing armies of the world, in which men are often made to calist against their will, conditions. The growth of a stronger race for the standard of the st and thus become discontented with existing conditions. The growth of a stronger rac-of people is due to the large sale of Hostet-ter's stomach fitters, which is the best medicine for costiveness, dyspepsia, fever, ague and all nervous troubles. Try one bottle.

And now comes the Milford "Citizen," the rural paper of a pleasant Connecticut village, uttering a sound that goes far to deny the effectiveness of railroad communication. Milford is within easy reach of New York and New Haven by rail. Should one pot think that a Milford editor of to-day. would know a thing or two? But/no. He talks about Socialism just the way the New York and New Haven papers did five years ago: the same old pasteboard arguments, and array of fiction with the mask of fact, that once they indulged in, but now find won't go. The occasion for this outpurst was an address by Comrade Hickey. It is to be hoped that Comrade Hickey will have done for this benighted editor what railroads have evidently failed to do for him; then, unless the protector and abettor of armor-plate steal, the Connecticut Senator Hawley, has not too strong a grip on the Milford editor, the scales will drop from his eyes; he will perceive the increasing poverty of the majority of the Milfordites; he will learn that Socialism is bound to prevail over capitalist robbery; and he will cease writing as though he had dropped from the moon, or had just been washed ashore on the Milford beach out of the deep bosom of pre-historic ocean depths.

Sound on the false issue of "Religion," sound on the class struggle, and sound on the faise issue of "Patri-otism," the Dublin. Ireland, "Worker's Republic," organ of the Irish Socialist Republican party, is equally sound on the otherwise perturbing question of "Trade Unionism." It says:

the otherwise perturbing question of "Trade Unionism." It suys: When the worker has so far advanced as to realize that his master's interests are antagonistic to his own, that the master class uses every weapon from parliament to prison to maintain their position against what they consider the encroachment of their serfs, then we have no doubt the uext step in the intelectual development of the worker will be to consider whether i. is which required to be watched so constantly, and guarded against so virilinatly: whether there is indeed any useful function per-formed by the capitalist and landlord class which the organized workers can not per-form without them; whether the owaership of property cannot be vested in the organize ry entrusted to our trade unlose, who could surely furnish men who would organize pro-duction and distribution in the interest of all much befter than it is at present done of profit. When the logic of events forces this question upon the Dublin workers as it surely will, we believe they will not fail to answer it aright, and that the answer will be well for our bopes of a Socialist Repub-lic. We are trade unionists but we are more than trade unionists. The trade union-ist who is only a trade unionist is to the socialist which wishes to abolish kingship and put his trust in the power of the master but wishes to limit the power of the king, but wishes to abolish kingship and put his faith in the collective in-telligence of a democratic community. The first pre-requisite for physical independence is mental independence;

The first pre-requisite for physical independence is mental independence; the body whose mind remains a thrall to a foreign conception, can never be physically free itself, it is bound to continue in vassalage. The "pure and simple" Trades Union idea is an exclusively British idea, born of the special British conditions. This idea has eaped British boundaries, and it has enslaved Irish workers, among others. It is evident, from the passage above quoted, that the shackles of this British conception, now being shaken off in England herself, will be thrown off by the Irish proletariat and cease to enslave it.

UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN.

STATE COMMITTEES, TAKE NOTICE!

[The below collection of "Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan" has been put into a four-paged leaflet for campaign distribution. The collection constitutes an attractive, convincing and inspiring between atton of Socialism and the Socialist Labor party. It should be spread wherever there is a campaign. PRICE-s1 per 100% in quantities of not less than 10,000. Apply, Labor News Company, 64 East Fourth street, New York City.]

B. J.-Exactly.

U. S .- "The America of our dad-dies" is gone; what we now have is, as far as popular misery is concerned. the Europe our daddies fought against He who tells the workers they should behave as they did a hundred years ago and don't first try to bring conditions back to the plane they were a hundred years ago in point of facilities to earn a living is purely and simply a bunco steerer. Get out of such collapany.

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

B. J.-I am not taking 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 in-jury that it is possible for idle craftsjury that it is possible for idle crafts-men to impose." Now deny that such fellows are a pest.

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

B. J.-From-hem-from-

B. J.-From-hem-from-U. S.-Well, I'll tell you. The em-ployers combine and set up joint af-fairs. Just as soon as they do that they don't need to compete any more with another. So long as they compete with 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 unem-

ployed? U. S.—One of the causes. Here is an-other. Machinery and perfected machinery is ever bringing new streams of recruits into the army of the 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 soch cotton barroster throws work, each cotton harvester throws out 38 men, each steam ploy 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 lebr machine in the glass industry throws out all the carrying-in-hands, the machinery employed in the manufacture 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 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 1,090 hands, when the cotton harvester will be in full swing it alone will have thrown out 600,000 hands— 660.000 hands

(30,000 hands—
B. J.—Stop!
U. S.—Have you got enough?
B. J.—Guess I have!
U. S.—Some of these people, thrown
the scheme for the sequence of the sequence

enough; but we managed to get along. Now, however, a machine has been introduced in the shop that's going to play havoc with us all. It is going to displace a lot of our boys, the "hooker boys." and the loss of their jobs alone. to say nothing of the resultant reduc tion of wages of those of them who will remain at work, will amount to a loss to them of \$19,461.30; and it is going to displace a lot of us men, the "rollers," and the loss of our jobs alone, to say nothing of the resultant who will remain at work, will amount to a loss to us of \$16,353.33. We can't stand it!

U. S .- You have got these figures down tine. B. J.-Yes; I was on the Committee

to look into the matter and report to this meeting. U. S.-Have you considered any

action? B. J.-I have considered several, but

have not yet made up my mind which to give the preference to. U. S.-Which is the first one you con-

sidered? B. J .- The first is to pick out a dozen resolute men and charge them with

smashing the new machine; if neces sary, to blow up the whole mill. What do you say to that? U. S .- That's very bad for two rea-

In the first place, a machine that can

produce so much labor must be a ma-chine that can produce a large increase of wealth with less work. Such a ma chine is a promoter of civilization. The trend of civilization is to increase the available wealth and to decrease the amount of work needed to produce it. The more wealth there is available and the less work there is needed to pro-duce it, all the more leisure man has to develop his moral and intellectual parts, the burden of toil for the neces saries of life is proportionally lighten ed, and civilization is proportionally drawn nearer. The more machinery and the more perfect the machine the nearcr the race is to civilization, that is to say, to the full enjoyment of human life, and the recognition of human rights and duties. To smas the machine, is therefore, to pace you To smash selves in opposition to, at war with PROGRESS. In that battle you are bound to go under: PROGRESS is ir

resistible B. J.-But-

U. S .- One, moment. In the second place, to smash the machine, to blow up the mill, is an exercise of physical

B. J.—What of it?—— U. S.—Walt. Now, physical force is not necessarily improper, any more than taking a case to the Court of Appeals is improper, provided it be taken there in due time. A case is not prop-erly before the Court of Appeals be-fore it has been tried in the lower Courts: only when Justice is denied there, does a case properly come before the Court of Appeals. So with the ap-peal to physical force. Physical force is all right, but in its place, at the right time. It is recognized by all thinkers as an element that makes for progress, provided, however, all other emedies have first been exhausted. If tried before that, it is stripped of its dignity and becomes mere rowdyism with failure, total failure, as the result. Now, then, have you exhausted your other remedies?

B. J.-Yes: we have: we have ap-Committees to remonstrate pointed with the firm-

U. S .- Ridiculous! That only goes to emphasize the fact that you have not exhausted your other remedies, that you have even totally ignored them. B. J.-And what remedies are they?

U. S .- The peaceful remedy of the ballot. You have not only not voted in favor of the political and economic principles of your own class, you have voted against them by voting for the political and economic principles of the apitalist class, Democratic or Repub lican. The political and economic prin-ciples of these require the machine, which is big with blessings for all, to redound to the benefit of the capitalist class only, that owns it because it stole to a curse only that owns to be the to cound to a curse only to you workers, as you are finding out. Your, the working class political and economic principles, require the machine to be placed into your hands collectively, so that the in-creased wealth it produces may fall to creased wealth it produces may fall to you, and the decreased work it re-guires may be taken off your shoulders. But having thus neglected to use your ballot in your own favor, and having used it in favor of capitalist principles to now resort to violence so as to avoid the result of your wrong-doing is the

B. J.-Well, then, I'll recommend free trade; that, at least, would cheaper goods, and our wages would go furthe

goods, and our wages would go further than they do now. U. S.-Off again! By voting for free trade you vote for chenper goods, but at the same time you vote for the capi-talist system of the private ownership of the machine. That system makes of the machine. That system makes of our labor a mere merchandise; being a mere merchandise, it is controlled by a mere merchandlise, it is controlled by the law that determines the price of merchandlise. Now, then, that law lowers the price of a merchandlise the moment it lowers the price of what is needed to place that merchandlise on the market. Our labor needs food and clothing to be placed on the labor mar-ket; lower the price of food and cloth-ing, and you proportionally lower the price of our labor, which is our wages. Thus, by yoting for free trade you vote for cheaper goods, which means also cheaper wages and more profits for our cheaper wages and more profits for our fleecers, the capitalists. Drop that, B. J.-I have only one more proposi-tion left-it is the single tax. Would not that be at least a step in the right direction? It would give us the land,

U. S.-It won't give us the land; but suppose it did. Say that you had all the fields around Pittsburg free, could you set up your own wire mill? B. J.-Why, no!

U. S.- Why not? B. J.-Because, well-because-U. S.-Because you haven't the capit tal to set up a mill that can compete with the one you are now employed in. The tremendous displacement of labor that its new machinery brings on tells of its gigantic stature. Even those with some, but inferior, capital will be driven to the wall; you would not have a chance even to start. Thus the have a chance even to start. Thus the land, promised by the single tax, is a snare and a delusion; it would be free only to those who have sufficient capi-tal to avail themselves of the free land; to us working people it would be whol-

ly shut off. Drop that, too. B. J.-What is there left to recommend?

S.-Have I been talking to the wind? The reason why gold or silver, protection or free trade, single tax or many tax, are all plasters on wooden legs indicates, if you understood the reason, what is to be done. To be done reason, what is to be tone. To be tone is to recommend to the men that they recognize the economic law of the cap-tallst system. That law drives them down into ever deeper slave degrada-tion. There is no pallative out of that

fix. The one thing to do is to address ourselves to the task of repealing that capitalist law. It can not be repealed, or even checked, without we overthrow or even checked, without we overthink the capitalist system itself, and estab-lish the Socialist Co-operative System, where the land on, and the tool with which to produce shall be the people's property, operated for the people's use, To do that, we must conquer the pub-lic powers. And to do this we must consolidate ourselves into a class-conscious political party of our own class, that demands nothing short of the un-conditional surrender of the capitalist Such a party is the Socialist Labor party.

Brother Jonathan-I am sorry to see you so enthusiastic about the elections. Uncle Sam-Why sorry

B. J .- Because you will be disap-Dinted. U. S.-Disappointed!

B. J.-I know you are no rainbow chaser, so in a way you won't be dischaser, so in a way you won't be dis-appointed; but in another you will. This Socialist movement is of very slow growth. Poverty has always been-always will be. You will never live to see it changed. • U. S.-O. ho! That's it? Now, see her breather Longthan Some

you here, Brother Jonathan. Some-where about the end of the Summer of 1861 you and I were walking one afternoon on Pennsylvania avenue in Warbington A nagrow woman walked atternoon on Pennsylvania avenue in Washington. A negro woman walked just ahead of us. She carried a negro baby on her arm. and two negro lads, one about 4 and the other about 6, dragged beside her, holding on to her cheap calico dress. Do you remember the circumstance?

B. J.-It is so long ago, I don't quite

B. J.-It is so long ago. I don't quite recall it.---U. S.--She was mumbling quite audi-bly. We could hear her. This was what she was saying in a semi-whine: "Nigger has always been slave, nigger

Will always be slave; it's no use." B. J.—Yes, I recollect! U. S.—And do you recollect how I pulled you by the sleeve, and when— B. J.—Yes, yes; at the other end of the avenue just then resounded the fife and drum corps that headed the first regiment that came to the front.

U. S.-Exactly. The hopeless words of that wretched woman had hardly escaped her lips when her struck by the martial music that her-alded her deliverance.



at the job he had in hand? B. J .- Of course not; he first tried

Brother Jonathan-What is all this

commotion about capital and labor? In

olden days you did not hear of such a

Uncle Sam-There was good reason

B. J.-When a man wanted a job he

applied for it. If the pay suited him he

accepted it; if not, he would reject it

U. S .- That's it. If one thing did not

U. S.-I say that you are an improved

edition of Rip Van Winkle. You have

B. J.-Asleep? I have been wide

B. J.-Do you think all this wrangling

U. S .- Not if you talk that way.

suit him he could drop it and was sure

thing as a strike.

and get another job.

been sound asleep.

awake!

is right?

thing?

condition.

for it.

that; but, failing, went to a better job. U. S.-And do you imagine that, if no better jobs were to be found and he

gave up the one he had, he would look pleasantly upon the fellow who took his place?

B. J.-Hem-er-

U. S.-Do you imagine that it is sim-ply a case of the devil having now got into our people, and that, while formerly they were go od natured all around, now they are ill natured out of pure cussedness ?

cussedness? B. J.-Well-er----. U. S.-I said you were an improved edition of Rip Van Winkle, I am now ready to prove if to you. B. J. (rubs his eyes)--Me seems I have

been sleeping. U. S.-If a man can get a better job than the one he is fired out of he won't

care a straw who takes his old place or whether anybody takes it or not.

B. J.-Guess so. U. S.-But if a man can't get a better

to find something that did suit him. B. J.-If a man became dissatisfied and left one job for another, he did not takes his. There should be no hard feelings on the part of either. What

care who took the place he vacated. U. S.-Of course not. B. J.-Now, I say it should be so now. If a man is dissatisfied with his job let him get another and don't mind who

say you?

since learned that there is nothing in these phrases, and that they are only cloaks to conceal private capitalist interests under, as they may shift from election to election, the swap appears natural, and denotes the true nominators of Van Wyck.

The Brooklyn Bridge, until last election public property, was turned into the private property of the Brooklyn Railroad Company by the Democratic city Government of the Greater New York, headed by Robert Van Wyck,-Augustus' brother. The roll of the public employés on the Bridge has been cut down as a consequence, and along with that, the wages of the remaining men;-and all this was done obedient to the will of the chief magnate of the Brooklyn Railroad Company, the Republican Uhlman- with the active aid of Van Wyck, the Mayor, and the powerful backing, connivance and support of Van Wyck, the Judge, now Demo cratic candidate for Governor!

Uhlman's swap from the Republican to the Democratic camp is thus no accident, nor yet a whim. His huge capitalist concern, ruling an army of wageworkers and keeping them down to starvation wages, needs a Van Wyck for Governor as an earnest of more favors to come, and a guarantee that the militia of the State will be kept ready at all times to protect the robber class of the Uhlmans in Brooslyn in the continued plunder of the toiling class

Uhlman, and, through him, Brook lyn railroad robberdom, are typified in Augustus Van Wyck.

Vote straight the Socialist Labor party ticket erarywhere.

The New York "Sun," ex-Tweedlte, is now booming Roosevelt as a bright exemplar of

Broad and Brave Americanism.

The virtues that have distinguished Roosevelt, down to the day he tried to dodge his taxes, are virtues that have frequently landed their possessors in Sing Sing. His disregard of the elec-tion laws, that caused him, President of the Police Board, to be mandamused into obedience to the law, is a sample of this "broadness and bravery." How many of the "broad and brave" stockholders and patrons of the "Sun," & la Tweed, would be behind the bars today if they had their deserts. Is not John Y. McKane one of those who did get his deserts?

The Minneapolis, Minn., "Tocsin," gives this graphic sketch of one of the workings of the competitive system:

workings of the competitive system: As if the normal workings of competition were not carrying on well enough the work down the proletariat, the "enterprise" of schemes for burrying the small proprietors to the wall and for reducing again to por-ery any wage workers who, by hard work and frugality, are able, in good times, to seve a little in the hope of being inde-pendent in their old age. The of the most effective of these schemes in their old age. The park of developing new town sites, start-ing up new industries. Inducing people to invest in town lots and houses and then go invest in town lots and houses and then go invest in town lots and houses and then go invest in town lots and houses and then go and let the workingmen hunt for new jobs, such towns by hundreds have been started all over the cenatry.

B. J.-Of course, he

U. S.-Then he will strike for higher wages on the job he has. Ain't it? B. J.-Yes.

S .- And if the boss refuses, what is that man's predicament?

is that man's predicament? B. J.-He is in a fir, because the wages he could get at another job are no better. U. S.-And might be worse?

B. J.-Yes; that would only make his fix still worse. U.S.-In that case what is that man's

b. S.-In that case what is that man s only hope?
B. J.-Don't know.
U. S.-Yes, you do. His only hope, short of overthrowing the system, is to compel the boss to raise his wages.
B. J. Ob rose

B. J.-Oh, yes.
 U. S.-Do you imagine he could succeed in that if the boss could find some-body else to work for the wages that he finds too low?

he finds too low? B. J.-Of course not. U. S.-It. then, all comes down to this: In olden times there were fewer men asking for work than there were jobs; the bosses had to yield to the workers: since then things have changed; machinery, improved ma-binery large concentrations of capichinery, large concentrations of capi-tal in syndicates and trusts—all that hands wanted and has increased the absolute number of hands anxious for work

B J .- That's just the way it has cone

on. U. S.—Consequently, when now a man drops his job because of poor pay it makes all the difference in the world to him whether anybody else will step into his place— B. J.—If any one does, he is left with-out bread

out bread. U. S.-It is, consequently, quite a

natural result of the changed condi-tions in America that there should be "hard feelings" all around---

B. J.-It now strikes me that these fellows who want "America as she is" and who in thes same breath want "the

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 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 So-cialist demand, is owned by private individuals for their private profit at the cost of the people's welfare. B. J.—Then these machines—

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

B. J.-Why, the man! U. S.-Who is the "nuisance," who be "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. Every who does not labor to overthrow 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.

[SCENE: A Street in Pittsburg, Pa.] Brother Jonathan-Glad I meet you; want you to come along. Uncle Sam—Where to? B. J.—To a meeting of the Wire Com-

pany's employés-men and boys. U. S.-What's up? B. J.-Haven't you heard about it?

U. S.-No. B. J.-Well, our wages were low

act of fools; you would only be heaping up one wrong on top of another, with the result that you will be crushed.

Your machine-smashing, mill-up-blowing plan is wholly false. What next?

B. J.-I'll drop that; we must take up politics. I guess I'll recommend our voting for the gold standard. That will do, won't it? U. S.-The virtues of the gold stand-

U. S.-The virtues of the gold stand-ard are easily ascertained. A man may believe that stones put into plum-pud-dings may improve the plum-pudding; and so long as he don't try the experi-ment he may be blockish enough to be-lieve in the theory. But how do you think he will feel about it after he has put his theory into practice, and loaded his plum-pudding with gravel? B. J.-Guess he will drop it. U. S.-So with that gold standard

U. S .- So with that gold standard.

Haven't we got it now? B. J.-We have. U. S.-And how do we fare? B. J.-From bad to worse?

U. S.-Yes; ever newer and better machinery comes into operation; instead of our getting more wealth, our wages keep on tumbling, and more of us are thrown out of work; the prom-ised gold standard prosperity has been been swindle, it is "stones in the pudding.

B. J.-Guess I'll recommend the bi-metallic standard and free coinage of

metallic station of the second second second statistics why does silver. U. S.-That's no better. Why does not the gold standard help us?-Simply because it does not put into our hands the machinery of production, but leaves that in the hands of the capital-ist class. 'Would the double standard do otherwise? It does not even pre-tend to. There may be more dollars counsed, but so are now more wires tend to. There may be more dollars colned, but so are now more wires turned out of your factory. Do you get the increase?

B. J.-No, by thunder! U. S.-The capitalist gets the in-creased production of wires: so would the silver barons get the increased pro-duction of silver dollars. Drop that,

B. J.-Just so! U. S.-And so it is to-day. As mistaken as that negro woman was that "Negro had always been slave" are you now that poverty always has been. The negro ancestor of that woman had been a free man in his wilds of Africa; the poverty-smitten wage-slave of to-day was not a wage-slave a hundred was not a wage save a tubut years ago. He has been reduced to that condition, and the poverty he now experiences-starvation, not through dearth, but in sight of plenty produced by himself; nakedness, not through conflagration, but in sight of abundconnagiation, but in sight of about himself; shelterless, not because of earthquakes, but in sight of innumer-able houses built by himself-such poverty, such shocking wrong, is a spick and span new brand of poverty, which the capitalist system has pro-duced and introduced.

B. J.-My statement was rash, I admit.

U. S .- And rash like that negro woman's view that slavery would always be, is yours that poverty would last. Upon my ear sound now, like in 1861, the notes of the drum and fife corps of the advancing columns that are to of the advancing columns that are

self; be up and doing:-Fears are llars! Perhaps, in yonder smoke concealed. Our comrades chase e'en now the

flyers. And, but for you, possess the field!

On the 1st instant a new Miners Local Allance, S. T. & L. A., was or ganized by Comrade R. Kats with 55 charter members near Pittsburgh. Pa. The growth of the S. T. & L. A. and its agitation among the Pennsylvania miners has already had the beneficeat effect of protecting the men against Dolan's schemes to start a new strike so as to get contributions to pay him-self his salary.

THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1898.

MANIFESTO ON DRYFUS,

Parliament to the Proletariat of France:

France: Since the agitation has centred around the Dreyfus affair it has be-come enveloped in constantly increas-ing obscurity, and open-minded men grope their nay in bewilderment. The Socialist proletariat, above all, needs light. We have no authority to pro-nounce ourselves on the main fact in the case, because in existing society, where such great force is brought to bear against truth and right, it is im-possible, in principle, to recognize the assible, in principle, to recognize the athority of what is judged. We have in this instance no reason to reject, or oubt, on its merits, the verdict renderdoubt, on its merits, the verdet render-ed. Two days ago we upheld by our votes an ex-Minister of War who de-manded the production at once of a document which would, in his opinion,

document which would, in his opinion, not only confound the adherents of Dreyfus, but also prove, beyond a doubt, his guilt. It was the ministerial majority, the majority of the centre and right, who opposed it. We, for our part, having no pre-conceived opinion on the matter, demanded information.

Why, then, has the Dreyfus affair become so momentous? Because it has become the battle-field of two rival become the battle-field of two rival factions of the bourgois class—the Op-portunists and the Clericals. They join issue to deceive and checkmate democracy 'They work together to keep the people in leading strings, to crush the organizations of the work-ers, to lengthen out by all means the hay-day of capitalism and wage-slav-ery, and to assure to a privileged class —their own class—the unbridled exploi-ration of labor and the public finances. ntion of labor and the public finances. They quarrel among themselves for the division of social spoils, and they the dry ston of so an apoint, apoint, and dispute for the privilege of exploiting the Republic and the people,—the same as the barbanous hordes who agreed to plunder, but afterwards fought for the barbanous after a gives a pre-The Dreyfus affair gives a prebooty. text to the two factions for such struggle. The clericals, suddenly brought to power by the treason of the bought to power by the treason of the bourgois republicans, manipulate the governmental offices and the public in-come with a greediness whetted by fifteen years' of fasting. They wish to make conduct the ifteen years of fasting. They wish to make capital of the sentence render-ed against a Jew, in order that they may oust all the Jews, all dissenters. Protestants and Free-thinkers. They will they ture out all their rivels would thus turn out all their rivals, who now possess the high offices, both administrative and judicial; turn out those in high places, high grades, the recipients of high salaries, and deliver France entire as a prey to the clerical bourgoise. They would deliver France to that famished and ruined Christian nobility which plays the lick-spittled to the lows worndes at their festivities. nobility which plays the lick-spirited to the Jews, parades at their festivities, borrows their cash, dances at their balls, and which, between two dances and two loans, is devising means to strangle with the same rope both the debts and the creditors.

All these men depriving the words of their truly national significance shout: "France for the French," which means, according to their way of thinking: "France for us clericalists, and us alone; all the meat for, our own

trencher?' This is This is the mode of operation, this is the solicitude of the Bourgois-Clericals. The Jewish capitalists, on the other hand, after all the scandals which have brought them into disrepute, must, in order to hold their id-gotten gains, re-instate themselves. Were they able to prove that there had been a judicial error and injustice, because of public prejudice, in the case of one of their number, they would find in the direct re-instatment of one person of their class, and renewed friendship with their opportunist allies, the indirect reinstatement of the whole Jewish capitalist.

They would wash away at that fountain all the corruption of capitalist Israel. And as the clericals cover up with patriotism and zeal for their country all their own petty coretousness, so would the Opportunists and capitalist Jews attempt a moral and political resurrection by appealing to the sacréd right of defence, and the legal safe-guards guaranteed all men. Beautiful words, beautiful doctrine! The proletariat, certainly, which must defend at the same time its own

class interests and the heritage of civilization which it will manage tomorrow, cannot be insensible to inclass enemies is struck down. No, the proletarians are not insensible, neither proletarians are not insensible, neither are they dupes. They know that these same men, Yvres Guyot and Travieux, who invoke to-day the rights of man, have violated against the wage-slave every legal guarantee which they now demand for Dreyfus. They remember that when Travieux was Guard of the Seals, the Socialist Calvignac was rendered ineligible by a decision given forth by the Prefect of Police, TWO MONTHS BEFORL THE SENTENCE OF THE COURT WAS ANNOUNC ED! And to-day when we hear the Opportunists and Moderates inveigh against the dangers of secret judge-ment, we have the right to say to ...em. "Secret judgement, fatal to and de-structive of justice- a power given you by infamous laws-has been turned by you, against your political and social adversaries. You only see the danger when one of your own class is impaled." It is not to escape from our duty to It is not to escape from our duty to justice and protestatio that we speak thus. We have fought against the secret judgement of infamous laws; we have combated diplomatic secrecy which leaves France ignorant of obli-rations assumed in her name; above all we have combated vigorously the military secrecy which carries with it suppression of every guarantee and of all control. Always true to ourselves we, we above all, have the right to pro-test. Comrades, in the convulsive struggle of the rive 'sourgois factions all is Apportisy, a deception. The cleri-cals lie whe we call their shameful sluttony for the office and salaries. gluttony for patriotism. triotism. The Opportunists, to save er own hide, lie when they appeal to numan rights;-the very rights violat-ed not long ago by themselves against

be rivals for a day, yet are they para-sites with equal privileges, heated and greedy gowrmands, who quarrel while the feast is on, but, to-morrow, they will as one man turn upon you, if you enter even the outer door of their ban-quet hall!

Beware, if you would retain your liberty of both Reinach and De Murr. Guard your liberty entire, but above all avoid and destroy the pit-falls which, in the confusion of this tumult, the darkness in which it is enshrouded, have been laid for the people. The crafty reactionists wish to make the most of the present moral discord, and to use Anti-Semitism as a means of disunion in order that they may place the military power above the Republic. He who does not see it is blind; he is

a traitor who does not denounce it. It is certain that many men among the people, and especially among the smaller trades-men, having seen the Jewish bankers and business promoters mixed up in so many scandals, be-lieve that, if they fight against the Jewish power, they fight against Capitalism liself. These are Socialists who are yet to be developed. But the lead-ers of Anti-Semitism, those who make a living by it, endeavor by concentrat-ing on the Jewish capitalists all the anger, all the distrust of the people and the small middle class to say whole capitalist system, with its save the

whole capitalst system, with its blain of clerical financiers, great Catholic manufacturers and landlords. It will be easy for you. Comrades, everywhere in your propaganda in the electoral battles to take the wind out of their sails. What difference would it make to the crushed and exploited it make to the crushed and exploited workers if they replaced the Jewish with Christian capitalists? We Social-ists draw no distinction between them. The same hour, and by the same laws, the sovereign proletariat will expro-priate, to the advantage of the nation and the producers, the Jew Rotchild of his banks and railroads, the clerical Chagot, the Jesuit Reille, and Schneider of their steelworks, Resseguier, Motte, and Harmel of their factories: the marquis of Morlemart, and the duke of La Bochefouenuld of their vast possessions where the peasants are still in serdiom. Assist those who do not distinguish between the oppressors of labor, between the exploiter of the working class.

If a man declare against Jewish capi-talism, ask him if he wishes to drive out Chagot, Schneider, and La Roche foucauld along with Rotschild? If he "No" or does not reply, he is only a miserable intriguer who does not serve the people against their enemies, but serves one wing of the privileged class against another. You must expose the pitiful subterfuge of Anti-Semitism: it is the last redoubt of capitalism. You must also lay bare that terrible military equivocation which the enemies of the Republic wish to create. Under the pretext of "national defence" and the "honor of the army," the reaction-ists wish to accustom Republican idol. to the oligarchy of the grand military chiefs.

military chiefs. We do not confound the national army, the great army, courageous, and sound to the core; sustained by the blood and sineus of the people, with the staff recruited by the Jesults and which the craven civil power has rendered irresponsible. We serve our country when, guided by truta, we de-nounce the reactionists and impotents. They cannot set in motion the French They cannot set in motion the French forces, because they overlook the basic force, the spirit of the new time, and from a military standpoint they are incapable, because they are politically

and socially, reactionists. It is in vain that some people say a military dictator is not to be feared. now that the army, despite itself, shows its blemishes, its short-comings, and its conflicts of ambition. Yet it is precisely because in the Chamber of Deputies the reactionary patrons of the high officers have the effrontery in the present moral disorder to demand laws of repression, and the abridgement of free speech against the repub licans who expose their faults; it is for this reason that the danger is so great. and that a moment's hesitation may

On, to your enemies. Comrades; all your enemies. Do not allow youryour enemies! Do not allow your-selves to be disunited by vague and contradictory utterances. Let your battle-cry be: "War to Capital, Chris-tian or Jewish": "War to Clericalism, War to military Despotism."

While the bourgeoisie, not withstanding the unity of its class interests, is at loggerheads on account of t e fac tlousness of its own class; while you look with contempt on the squabble which shows the two halves of the bourgeoisie snapping and snarling at one another, guard yourselves against disunion. Since the faults of the govdismion. Since the family of the gov-ernment imperil the Republic, be you ready to defend it. Against capital, against dogma, against the bayonet, be as one man to do battle in the full light for the Cooperative Commonwealth. [This manifesto was signed by all the Socialist Labor party Deputies to the French Chamber of Deputies.]

DECLARATION

By the First Convention of the So-cialist Labor Party of Russia.

It is fifty years since the vivifying tempest of the revolution of 1848 swept over Europe, and for the first time the modern working classes formed them-selves into a great historical force. With their co-operation the bourgeoisie were able to sweep away many of the old forms of feudal or monarchic order.

But the bourgeoisie soon recognised in its new ally its most redoubtable enemy, and did not hesitate to deliver over to the reaction everything-her-self, her enemy, and liberty. It was too late, however: the proletariat, for the moment vanquished, reappeared at the end of some ten to fifteen years on the scene of history with increased forces, and with a developed selfconsciousness, as-a tighter completely ripe for his final victory. During all that time Russia appeared

to remain outside the broad road of the historical movement, with no sign whatever of the class war. This war, however, did exist, and everywhere it grew, becoming more precise, and de-veloping itself. The Russian Govern-ment, with a zeal which can not be too much prized, made themselves the sow ers of the class war by despoiling the peasants, protecting the lords, and feeding and fattening the great capi-talists at the expense of the laborious population. But the capitalist bourwithout a proletariat or without a working class. This latter springs up. develops, and fortifies itself with capi-talism, and in proportion to its development sees itself more and more in-volved in the struggle against the bourgeoisie

The Russian factory worker, serf or free, has always been struggling, open-ly or secretly, with his exploiters. As capitalism developed, the field of this struggle expanded, embracing more of the working population. The awaken-ing of the class-consciousness of the Russian proletaria:, and the growth of the working class movement proper, coincided with the development of international Social-Democracy which in-carnates the class struggle and the class ideal of the conscious workers of

the entire world. The action of the Russian organiza tions of recent times has been always exercised, consciously or unconscious-ly, in the sense of Social-Democratic ideas. The force and the importance of the working class movement, as well as of the Social-Democracy included in this movement, have mani-fested themselves clearly through a whole series of recent strikes in Russia and in Poland, and especially through the famous strikes of the St, Petersburg weavers and spinners in 1896 and 1897.

Those strikes compelled the Government to promulgate the law of June 2, 1897, on the duration of the working day. This law-in spite of all its great defects-will for ever remain a memorable proof of the powerful pressure exercised on the legislative and other action of the Government by the com-

bined efforts of the workers. It is in vain that the Government imagine themselves able to appease the workers by means of concessions. Ev-erywhere the working classes become the more exacting, are more they get. It will not be otherwise with regard to the Russian proletariat. They have gained up to the 'present time only what they demanded—they will get in the future what they demand.

And what have they not to demand, these Russian working classes? They are deprived of all that their brethren abroad freely enjoy: participation in the administration of the country. liberty of speech, and of the press; right of association and of meeting; all the means or instruments which the proletariat of West Europe and of America possess for ameliorating their situation, and at the same time for be ing able to struggle for their final enfranchisement against private prop-erty for Socialism, is wanting in the

ase of the Russian proletariat. Political freedom is not less indispensable to the Russian proletariat than pure air is to healthy respiration. It is the fundamental condition of its free development, an. of its prolific struggle for partial ameliorations, as well as for its integral emancipation.

But this necessary political freedom the Russian proletariat can conquer only by itself. The nearer we approach to the Orient the mearer beltically foods concerning

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.]

Prospects in Wisconsin.

Prospects in Wisconsin. To THE PEOPLE - The prospects this rear for a graud stride forward are very en-ouraging. From all parts of the State re-quests are received for leaflets and speak-extent of the former are being supplied and speakers are on the way. With Comrade Keinard in the State from this city from October 20 to 30, we should may be proud of . Comrade Gunderman poke in Oshkosh, Sept. 18, apon the "In-oustrial Development." and some one ex-dument is and the state from one ex-dument is and the state from the state from the state to be a set of the state of the state provide in Oshkosh, Sept. 18, apon the "In-oustrial Development." and some one ex-dument to signatures for our nonlination apers were gotten at the meeting. Setting and the suburbs. Meetings in that committee to arrange meetings in the constant to a state meetings in the constant to a state meetings in the solut to arrange meetings in the constant to a range meetings in the constant to a range meetings in the solut manded to a should be set the solut to be a state to be the state of the state of the should be set. We have a full ticket in the field; dona-

have a full ticket in the field; dona-

We have a full ticket in the field; dona-tions for the agitation fund should be sent to the State Secretary. We need funds to carry on the good work. All comrades having homination papers must send them to the State Secretary not later than October 10, as the time for de-positing expires Oct. 15. Send all communi-cations to Otto Gunderman. State Secre-tary, 1070 Island avenue, Milwankee, Wis, -FRANK K. WILKE, Recording Sectary State Committee, Milwankee, Sept. 30.

Jottings from Lynn, Mass.

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eas crawl into the wool when he sinks and ien he leaves their fleaships to their own

"It would seem that there should be a goodly advantage in broadness if found in

"It would seem that there should be a goodly advantage in broadness if found in one of these embarkations, say liberality of limbs like the dady long-legs that could get a foot on each shore and a foot or two on the bottom. Then if his Fleaship lost Mr. Fox' company be could form a partner-ship with the polly-wag and in time may hope emerge with his Frogship. "But what would a poor, "marrow" So. chaltst do with his "straight line" notions? No Popoerat, Deboerat, Sociaerat, Middle-criat, Sociopopdemo-deme-pure-and-simple-christ doctrine to fall back on? How lonely the poor cuss of a Socialist would be if he was to get out of his lifting sarafter out of scientific (skyentific) class-consciousness and had to be BROAD, or how to have a footing in every ism so that if one sinks he could at and net much in anything in particular-ex-cept self. Lynx. Lynn, Mass., Sept. 30.

"No Politics in Unions."

To THE PEOPLE.—Our Denver Trades' Assembly has just furnished a lively illus-tration of the absurdity of the claim that any branch of the labor movement can steer clear of politics. It has furnished one more illustration of the truth of the Socialist claim that those who sincerely think so are blind, and that the others are knaves; it has proved once more that politics are in the proved once more that politics are in the union NOW; and that what is wanted is to regulate such politics in the interest of the working class. What happened will be understood with a little political introduc-tion.

Dust at present our inimitable Ed Wolcot in hard rows for enough State Senators make his forthcoming re-election to the S. Senate sure. That is point one.

be removed forthwith as editor of the Ad-

celly, "if Hail bas sold the Trades' Assembly ont for \$500, we'd ought to hang him for not getting \$5,000. The smallness of it: Five hundred dollars:"
Kenehan went out to declare that Hall had dropped the labor it's candidates from his paper without comment when the Thomas article appeared, and had cast the influence of the paper, at least by implication. In line with the opposite ticket.
C. H. Egan of the Painters' Inton defended Mr. Thomas, who had only done what, he declared, any good unlon mane must do, demonced violence in strikes.
"The American Federation of Labor, our superior erganization." he sold. "with which we are affiliated, stands squarely in favor of the free coinage of siver. Mr. Thomas represents that side of the question before the people, and that question is far more important to laboring men and wo ment and the question of the free coinage of siver. Mr. Thomas represents that side of the question of violence in strikes."
Danghters of the Carriage Makers' Union condemned Hall's action because it had tied the hands of the Trades' Assembly men SEEKING. NOMINATION AT THE HANIS OF THE FISED PARTIES.
"If the facts on which Mr. Thomas hased his resolutions four years ago are true. I for one, say amen to them. All organized labor condemnes the destruction of life and property by strikes. Shall we not go with Charlie Thomas to help build up the interests of the whole State?"
Other speakers talked in the same strain, coudening Mr. Hall's action.
Robert McAlister moved to amend the resolutions by an addition declaring that the flarker's for the Assembly. Called attending the their far strakers'. Thomas was not an expression of the sentiment of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly. Called attending the their far that Mr. Thomas was not an expression of the sentiment of the Penyer. This was amended to declare that Mr. Hall's explanation was unsatisfactory. This was amended to declare that Mr. Hall's explanation was unsatisfactory. T

vestigated." Politics is in unions; it can't be otherwise; the labor movement is essentially political. The only politics that can unite the workers is class-conscions politics. That's the secret of why the labor fakirs want to keep it out Denver, Colo., Sept. 30.

What Philadelphian Comrade Can

What Philadelphian Comrade Can Answer these Questions? To THE PEOPLE.-A copy of the New York Tribure Almasac for 1692 having ac-cideutally failen into my hands, I came, on page 283, across the list of Republican. Democratic and Prohibition nominees for delegates at-large to the Pennsylvania Con-stitutional Convention, held that year, to-gether with the votes polled by each. In the Republican list I notice, alongside of the disgraceful labor-unisiender Terrence V. Powderly, and such capitalist blood-suckers as Henry C. McCornick, William Ira Shaf-fer, A. S. Shields, William Ir. Pomeroy and others this name: "Herman Kreimer, 368,285 votes:" and he is among the elected delegates. It is upon that candidate that I desire In-formation.

formation. Across the river, in Philadelphia, there is a Herman Kreimer, he is a member of the party, and claims to be an old German com-rade. I know that the other day an other "old comrade" in New York, Karl Arnold by name, was caught on the Tanmany en-roliment lists: and when I now come arross the name "Herman Kreimer" as a candidate on a Republican ticket of only a few years ago, I feel staggered, and want light. I de-lis the Herman Kreimer

ngo, I feel staggered, and want light. I de-sire to know:-Is the Herman Kreimer, who ran on that Republican ticket, the same Herman Krei-mer, who is a member of the party in Phila-delphia? If he is, how could he, an old German So-cialist, do such a thing? If it is he, did he, being? elected, take his seat in the Constitutional convention? And, if he did, what did he do there to indicate that he was a Socialist, standing upon the principle of the abolition of wage-slaver? I shall be grateful for information. PARTY MEMBER, Camden, N. J., Sept. 28.

side of the street. At each of Keinard's clinching periods the attorney would say hauphingly: "NOW they will surely arrest him"; meaning Keinard. I have had many talks with this attorney, and also with the editor, and know them both to be thoroughly conversant and, per-sonally, in strong sympathy with Socialist philosophy and aims. Comrade Keinard spoke to a small, but very intelligent mixed audience Tuesday night at the White House Hall, on Second street.

A genuine grasp of the economic situation is developing here more pleutifully, accom-panied with the consciousness that hold ag-gressive action is an inevitable consequence between the two great contending forces panied with the consciousness that bold as panied with the consciousness that bold as performed to the second seco

Winona, Oct. 1. .

As to Billingsgate, and, Incidentally, As to Other Matters.

The facts being now all "in Court," we can give, as we now do below, and with-out comment, the following series of docu-ments.

DOCUMENT No. L.

[From Correspondence, Column of THB PEOPLE, Sept. 11, 1898.] A CHOICE SPECIMEN,

[From Correspondence, Column of THE PEOPLE, Sept. 11, 1808.] A CHOICE SPECIMEN. To THE PEOPLE—We have been told sev-eration the socialist Labor party were abusive in their treatment of oppe-ments, and that we do not possess the art of carrying on a discussion with gentleness and propriety of language. I remember this criticism came principally from the Social Democracy (now a corpse) through the col-ums of its paper, the "Social Democrat." It was also charged up against us from time to time by some of the few speakers of that defunct organization. I now have an ex-ample of the refined and gentlemanly lang-uage our critics are capable of using, and to bid the leddent that led up to the revelation. That spring, Eugene V. Debs came to Washington to make a speech for the So-cial Democracy and the colony that was "about the effect of the contrast it will be necessary for me to give an account of the incident that led up to the revelation. That spring, Eugene V. Debs came to Washington to make a speech for the So-cial Democracy and the colony that was "about to be started." I beard the man give his speech, and soon after thought it my duity to watch the downfail of the move-ment. With this object in view I sub-scribed the "Social Democracy" A couple of new paper called the "Social Demo-ratic Heraid." But that, too, ceased its visits. I waited week after week, and as neither of the syspers came I concluded to find out what was the matter. Accordingly worthe to the "Publishers of the Social Democrat" asking them if the paper had suspended. In spite of the fact that there was brinded on the envelope. "If not de-liber do the subscript of the system of the suspended I feit a little heatinncy in send-ing while communication to the "Social Democratic Heraid" I informed the pub-lisher that land plot for the "Social Democrat." The davance, and as that paper had suspended I feit a little heatinncy in send-thy subscribers to the "Social Democrat." Heraid, "was still being published. I add-ed that perhaps some of

of the socialist according to the found un-language: [The letter here recited will be found un-der Document No. V. of this series.] Now if any opponent of the tactics of the Socialist Labor party can show a letter from a member of the party containing as many billingsgate terms as this communication from the national secretary of Mr. Eugene from the national secretary of Mr. Eugene from the national secretary of Mr. Eugene Debs' organization, I should like to see it printed.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 3.

DOCUMENT No. II. (Verbatim.)

DOCUMENT No. II. (Verbatim.) Jersey City, Sept. 11.98. Answer to Comrade Julian Pierce. To the People: When Comrade Pierce asks any opponent of the present tactics of the S. L. P. to show a letter from a member of the Party that contains as many billings-gate terms as that which he received from Theo. Debs Ang. 25.98, he evidently com-mits one of those errors which men like to commit who, having deserved no recognition whatsoever were successful in hurting their opponents feelings in a manner that would, if taken serious, hurt even a hardened down political trickster. Comrade (sici) Julian Pierce should publish his own letter in ful and I guarantee that the majority will de-cret that, although his letter may not con-

Comrades, keep yourselves clear of this ingulating whirlpool. You, the pro-letarians can side with neither faction in this civil war within the bourgeoisie. Keep yourselves out of the hands of the possessing class, Though taey may

LABOR NEWS CONPANY

64 East Fourth Street, N. Y.

We call the attention of the comrades to a new leaffet just issued: "The Class Struggle." by A. M. Simons. \$1.50 per 1000. A second edition of Daniel De Leon's "What means this Strike?" will be out in a few days; also a very handsome new edi-tion of the "Communist Manifesto," by Marx and Engels. Price of the following Tracts and Party Platforms. \$1.50 per thousand. 1.-"What shall we do to be saved?" A

2-3-

5.-

6.

rice of the following Tracts and Farly itforms, S1.50 per thousand.
"What shall we do to be saved?" A Sermon to Workingmen, by Henry Kuha.
"Bocialism." by William Watkins.
"Why American Workingmen should be Socialists." by H. G. Wilshire.
"Social Effects of Machinery." by Frank W. Cotton.
"Socialism." Extracts culled from Robert Blatchford's "Merric England."
"A Plain Statement of Facts," by Hugo Vogt.
"Middle Class Municipalization and the Municipal Programme of the Socialist Labor Party."
"An Appeal of the Irish Socialist Republican Party to the Working Class Irish of America." 7.-

publican Party to the Working Class Irish of America." "An Appeal to the Workers to Enroll Themselves in the Ranks of the So-claist Labor Party." -"The Platform of the Socialist Labor Party" (with comments in the follow-ing languages, four pages, English, Ger-man, French, Italian, Slavish and Jew-lab.

ish). "Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party Towards Trade Unions."

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

the more politically feeble, cowardly, and rascally becomes the bourgeoisie. Consequently the more incumbent on the proletariat becomes the solution of

all the political and social problems. On their robust shoulders the Russion working classes have to bear, and sion working classes have to bear, and will bear, the task of conquering their political freedom. It is a necessary step, but it is but the first step in the accomplishment of the great historical mission of the proletariat to establish a social order in which there will be no place left for the exploitation of a human being by another human being.

The Russion proletariat will shake off the yoke of absolutism in order to but the yoke of absolution in order to pursue with increased energy the struggle against capitalism and the bourgeoisie, until the complete triumph of Socialism is achieved. The first steps of the Russian work-

ing class movement and the Russian Socialist Association could not help diverging, being directed in a certain

diverging, being directed in a certain sense by chance, without unity and without plan. The moment has now come to unite all the local forces, groups, and or-ganizations of the Social-Democracy into a single great "Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party." Penetrated with this conviction, the delegates of the Union of Struggle for the Emancipation of the Working

the Emancipation of the Working Classes, the Group of the Workers' Gazette, and the General Union of the Jewish Workers of Russia and Poland have met in Congress, at which the following resolutions have been adopted:

The local groups, on constituting themselves into a party, recognize the full importance of such an act, and the extensive nature of the responsi-bility involved. By this act is definitely confirmed the passage of the Rus-sian revolutionary movement into a new phase of the conscious class struggle. As a Socialist movement, the Rus-sian Social-Democratic Labor party

(Continued on page 4.)

The name and so that the former of the forme

They want revenge, want "dough," want to spit on bona fide Labor politics. Wolcott wants to be Senator: Wolcot has coin; will spend it; openly says so, So they fit his needs. He fits theirs. And there you are

Wolcott wants to be Senitor; Wolcot has coin; will spend it; openly says so. Bo they fit his needs. He fits theirs. And there you are. The plan of campaign of this combination, and there you are. Readed by Wolcot's barrel, is to resuscitate all the old hacks to talk "RADICAL-Pop-Socialism," and in that way, by throwing sand into the eyes of the proletariat satisfy their revence, fill their pockets, and hand wolcot in the Senate. In pursuit of this policy, they "saw," Wil-lis S. Hall, editor of the "Industrial Advo-cite," organ of the Denver Trades Assem-by. As a consequence of this "seeing," the "Industrial Advocate" appeared with an at-tack on the gubernatorial candidate the inst weiting of the Trades Assembly will now be understood. Charles Gabin, candidate, by the way. for the Equilation, and the "industrial Ad-vocate." property and official organ of the trade's Assembly, came out with an ar-ricle on the first page, with a double col-um head, "Thomas and Buil Hill," and that the Mining exchange four years ago, during the time of the Cripple Creek stating that on the resolutions condemning held at the Mining exchange four years ago, during the time of the Cripple Creek stating that not consulted the assembly, the Miners' union, most vitally interested in the matter, had taken no action condemning wided that the Ansentier and and a spect-in. The resolutions for the "advocate." Willis L Hall, bad not consulted the assembly, the matter, had taken no action condemning wided that the Ansembly "condem na and printed unbeknown to us." The resolutions for the paper be printed, where he sent them and whop paid for them, whether it was done in the instraction, how my copies of the paper be printed, where he sent them and whop paid for them, whether it was done in the instractorily he

Agitation in Westchester Co., N. 1

To THE PEOPLE.-Comrades of West-chester County have requested me to make a short statement of my week's trip in the County Count

weather was fine and the treatment

a short statement of my wees supported that the controls. The weather was fine and the treatment given me by the controls could not be bet-ter. True Socialists are warm to one an-other for they know the beginning and the end of all poverty. The first meeting was held at Peekskill, Sept. 26, to a large and very attentive andlence; five new subscribers to THE PEOPLE were gained. Next meeting, Pleasantville; good meeting and also attentive; six new subscribers for THE PEOPLE. Wednesday, Mt. Kisco, and here for the first time the great principles of the S. L. P. were thrown to the breeze in the open alt to a good and hungry audience, who are eat-ing Socialism; six new subscribers to THE PEOPLE. Thursday, Sept. 29, Tarrytown; another good meeting; Comrades Bennett and Swee-ny from Yonkers also addressed the meet-ing; three names for PEOPLE. Friday, Sept. 30, Vonkers, heid three good meeting; control of the Smith carpet mills at noon that will be remembered; and 1 at Vineyard avenue; the other on Sa-turdy noon at Waring's hat factory. The drones of that hive, the bosses, were "tak-ing fair audience; Comrades McLean and Wissling spoke; one name for THE PEOP PLE, also two names at the Waring hat factory. Yonkers, making a total of 23 news subscribers. I am more than pleased to conclude that the comrades of Westchester County are

factory. Yonkers, making a total of 25 new subscribers. I am more than pleased to conclude that the comrades of Westchester County are not plastermongers, but, like the mariner with his eye on the compass, they are bound up in the tactics and straight lines of the S. L. P. On those lines the vote will show a large increase in the county and more members for the organization. Thanking the State Committee for the honor of representing them and the party. FRANK CAMPBELL. Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 2.

Outlook in Minnesota.

To THE PEOPLE .- Comrade Keinard beld forth in front of the "Daily Repui-lican" office-the Mississippi Lumber Com-bines' organ-on Monday evening, and gave an attentive audience a synopsis of the cause of the discase from which they are

cause of the discase from which they are suffering. He caught the sympathies of the audience from the start, and rounded off point after point in logical and irresistible Marxian, philosophical style.

A railroad attorney and a "reform" editor were among his listeners on the opposite

cree that, although his letter may not cor tain "as many," but surely by far the most foul, the most condemnable and a membe of the S. L. P. unworthy of, billingsgate. CARL PANKOPF.

CARL PANKOPF. If not published please return manuscript. I beg to suffer this matter no delay. CARL PANKOPF. 94 Columbia Ave. Jersey City, N. J.

DOCUMENT No. III.

DOCUMENT No. III. [From Letter-Box Column of THE PBO-PLE, Sept. 18, 1808.] CARL PANKOFF, JERSEY CITY, N. J.-Your communication, purporting to be a response to Courade Julian Pierce's chai-lenge in last week's PEOPLE for the pro-duction of such billinggate from a respon-sible S. L. P. man-as that produced by Mr. Debs, is rejected, being no response, but an unworthy insinuation against that bonor-nable contrade. Your manuscript with auto-graph signature will not be returned; it will be kept for the protection of this office; as you sent stamps for return, a copy will be forwarded when time is found to take one.

.. . . DOCUMENT No. IV. (Verbatim.)

DOCUMENT No. IV. (Verbatim.) Jersey City, Sept. 19, 1896. To the People:-In the challenge of Julian Pierce it is called upon anyone who is cap-able to produce a letter, from an 8. L. P. man which letter shall contain such billings-able to produce a letter, from an 8. L. P. man which letter shall contain such billings-ation 8. L. P. man is concerned I doubt not that Julian Pierce, in the estimation of the "People." is one. I called for the publica-tion of his own letter which lead Debe to reply as he did. The "People" decrees that such response to the challenge of Jul. Pierce is no response. I shall in consequence of such decree be compelled to do, what I thought would have been the proper thing for Julian Pierce to do, before making his complaint. The following is a coy of the letter of Julian Pierce to Theo. Debs, which I claim contains a more severe, coarse and abusive billingsante than any or all pre-duced by Mr. Theo. Debs in his letter to Julian Pierce. If the "People" requires the Julian letter as had. Here it follows: "101 G St. N. W., Washington, D. C., Auz. 21, '98. Pub Social Democratic Her-

original it can be had. Here it follows: "101 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C., Aug. 21. '98. Pub Social Democratic Her-ald. Chicago, Ill. Sir.-A few weeks ago I received a copy of the 'Social Democratic Herald.' I would like to know if it is still published. I am getting a little sick of blowing in my money on Debs fallures, but would like to keep in touch with the 'move-ment.' A few weeks before the Chicago Convention I subscribed to the 'Social Dem-ocrat.' I understand it has suspended, and I suppose Debs is using the money I sent, to pay his expenses over the county. If the 'Herald' is still being published, and there is any certainty that it will centimes

to be published for six months, let me know.

CARL PANKOPF. Carl Pankopf 94 Columbia Ave., J. C.

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DOCUMENT, No. V. IFrom Correspondence' Column of THE PEOPLE. Sept. 11, 1838, and referred to under Document No. 1 as Mr. Theodore Debs' answer to Comrade Julian Pierce's inquiry about the paper he had paid for but had not received.] Executive Board-Jesse Cox, Victor L. Berger, Eugene V. Debs, Seymour Sted-man, Frederick Heath. Chicago, Aug. 25, 1898. J. I. Pierce, 101 G street, N. W., Washing-ton, D. C.

ton, D. C. Your communication of the 21st is re-eived, and your cowardly language stamps con as a low-bred liar and a contemptible

tur. When you intimate that Eugene V. Itebs, whose whole life has been a sarifice for others, has squandered your money, or that of any one else, you lie about a man who is as far above your vile level as an archange is above a rattlesnake. As for the "Social Democratic Heraid," it will be published long after you are fertil-iter.

You are at liberty to show this to covores of similar breed. THEODORE DEBS.

Connecticut Enthusiastic.

THE PEOPLE.—Conecticut is in line the 100,000. Comrades in and outside the State may think we are slow; if they were slow. of the State may think we are slow; if they do, they are mistaken; we are at WORK. Mercer and Hickey made very good impres-sions. The audiences were large and atten-tive. We will not only increase out vote as a result of our work; we will also have three or four new Sections. We expect to take friend and foe by sur-prise. Alex Kersting will speak in Rock-ville, Oct. 12 and 11, Hartford, Oct. 12 and 13; Bristol and New Britain, Oct. 14 and 15. F. S.

New Haven, Oct. 5.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

INo questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.)

PLAINFHILD, N. J.-Your communica-tion breaks off in the middle of a sentence at the bottom of its fourth page. Send on the rest.

F J., DENVER, COLO.-Write up for publication the political situation in Colo-rado. The clippings you sent did not come regularly enough to convey a cear idea of how exactly that Wolcot-Gugenheim-Middle-of-the-Mucks, etc., pot is boiling. It looks interesting, though; and the proleta-riat should all be well posted.

Tat should all be well posted. TO WHOM IT. MAY CONCERN, SYRA-CUSE, N.Y.-It is to be regretted that, in-stead of the clippings, you did not send on your own report of the speeches of the So-clalists at the mass meeting on the Rapid Transit Railway troubles. The clippings cannot be used: the Socialist speeches therein given are evidently garbled, making them pointless-in the sense that pointed-ness is needed in these days of confused talk.

talk. 8. E. P., SOMERVILLE, MASS.-The change of reducing the price of THE PEO-PLE, rather than cularging it, was a wise one. Have you ever, in your boyhood days, taken a tumbler of water and dropped lumps of sugar into it, and watched the process of melting? If you did, and were of an ob-servent turn of mind, what you noticed will stand you in good stead when trying to reason on some other matters. The tumbler-full of, water can melt, i. e., absorb only a certain quantity of sugar; beyond that point no melting or absorbtion takes place and the sugar drops to the bottom as a sedi-ment. So with educational agitation. A certain quantity of matter can be absorbed, and other valuable matter contained in THE PEOPLE is about as much as can well be absorbed, by the conscientions readers. THE PEOPLE is about as much as can well be absorbed, by the consciontions readers. The thing to do was, therefore, but to pile on them still more, but to increase their number. The lowering of the price has done that. THE PEOPLE is now forging its way towards the 10,000 mark of regular renders, while it had only a little over 6,000 "in good standing" before. Moreover, it seems to have escaped you that, with the change of type on the third and fourth pages and the dropping of strictly local mat-ter on the fourth page, THE PEOPLE now contains fully four more columns than it contains fully four more columns than it did before the reduction in price.

did before the reduction in price. W. W., ALBANY, N. Y.--Cantor has not yet answered THE PEOPLE'S question whether he repudiates Gov. Flower's send-ing the militia to Buffalo during the switch-men's strike, or no. Neither will he. He is a lap-dog of Flower's and the gold capital-ists. He needs their support this election, and he is not going to fight with them, espe-cially not as this year he has again got the "endorsement" of all the labor fakirs as a "friend of labor." and feels confident the workingmen can be fooled again. H. S. A LINCOLN NER The passages

workingmen can be fooled again. H. S. A., LINCOLN, NEB.-The passages in the "Library Digest" from Ed. Bern-stein's article are correct. When, however, the "Digest" gives them as coming from one who has great influence with the party in Germany, it is in error. Bernstein's views have been thoroughly repudiated by the German movement, as shown by its con-duct: they are explainable only on the theory that, lacking solid scientific basis, he its hearings when he hadded in the atmosphere of Euglish speaking polities, where, differently from on the continent. crerything contributes to confuse and blir the lines of the revolutionary movement, and only well-bailasted 'foreiguers can escape capsizing.

NEW JERSEY. (Continued from pag: 1.)

such virtual repeals of their own acts, by never proceeding against the offend-ing Courts with articles of impeachand thus hurling from office and into disgrace these perjured wearers of the ermine.

This is the way the country has "blossomed": and this is the pith of the utterances of the New Jersey Republican convention at which Voorhees was nominated for Governor.

Next came the Democratic party. Al-though most of its delegates could not even defray their rallroad expenses to conventions, let alone their rum bills on such occasions, without being taken in charge by some upper capitalists, its in charge by some upper capitalisis, active rank and file is made up of the middle class. This composition ex-plains the posture of the Democracy of the land; it stands with its face looking back. The key-note of Republicanism, struck by Attorney-General Griggs, caused the New Jersey Demo-Griggs, caused the New Jersey Demo-eratic wing of capitalism to emphasize its "looking back" attitude. Griggs had, true to the giddiness that has seized upon the upper capitalist class of the land, totally ignored the work-ing class; the Democracy took note of the working class; it three out sops to the tailors, it dealared in "favor of the toilers: it declared in "favor of laws that would protect the wage earners"; and seeing that, as a middle class party of labor-fleecers, it is and must be hopelessly rent within itself, the scenes that took place at the conven-tion between the class-conscious middle class labor fleecers (who need a 16 to 1 money standard), and the class-uncon-scious middle class labor-fieecers, who were in the tow of the Democratic upper capitalists (who need a gold stand-ard of moneys, gave the Democratic convention the appearance of a bear

garden. The answer of the Democratic wing of the capitalist class to its Republi-can wing means nothing but reaction: an attempt to pull the nation back from the path of progress that makes for Socialism, by restoring the days of the small producer, and an attempt to wheedle the workingmen into its camp to perform by means of their ballot the reactionary work of the middle class. As the standard bearer of this looking backward, back number policy, the Democratic party of New Jersey chose one Crane.

Up and against both these parties stands the Socialist Labor party, with its gubernatorial standard bearer-Matthew Magnire

To the Republican clans of Vorhees the S. L. P. declares that the "nation" consists of that class that keeps the nation alive-in food, clothing, housing, etc., and not of that class, represented by Griggs and Voorhees, that is wholly superfluous and does no work other than sponge upon the working class; that, not unless this class blossoms. does the nation blossom; and that this class, now awakening to a sense of its duty and its rights, refuses any longer to serve as cattle for the Republican upper capitalist class to ride and fleece; that it denies the "naturalness" of the economic laws that keep it in servitude and that it proposes to overthrow the social system that makes such laws and conditions "natural," and to estab-lish a social system under which the idle, parasitic class, that the Griggses speak for and the Vorheeses are the political standard heares of will be political standard bearers of, will be wholly UNnatural-so UNnatural that they can not exist.

To the Democratic clans of Crane the S. L. P. declares that the class-con-scious working class of America, that is flocking to its standard, decline any longer to serve as food for cannon on election day; that they recognize their class mission and that that class sion pushes in a direction that is exactly the opposite of that in which the Mule Democracy heads. That the in-terests of the working class demand concentration of the means of produc-tion in the aands of the, workers, and that the day of the small producers is as hopelessly gone as the day of the old-time stage coach and hand press. And that, moving on these things, they propose a social system, which, avail-ing itself of all the progress that the Democracy rejects or affects to reject, shall strip that progress from its pres-ent baneful incubus - PRIVATE OWN-ERSHIP BY THE ROBBER CLASS To both set of politicians the S. L. P cries out: "Ge' from under, or you cries out: "Get from under, or you will be crushed!"

DECLARATION.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y. NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS-Secre-tary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA--National Executive Committee-Secretary George Moore. 61 Ryde street, Montreal.

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

Daily PEOPLE Minor Fund.

Ceneral Agitation Fund.

National Executive Committee

Session of Oct. 4, with A. S. Brown in the chair. Absent: Sauter and Kinneally, the former excused. In the minutes of the meeting last published it is stated that it be recommended to the editor to publish a complete account of the Seldenberg strike. Instead of "recommended" it should read discussed of

The financial report for week ending Oct, 1 showed receipts, \$39.92; expenditures, \$27.99.

A showed receipts, \$33.92; expenditures, \$27.9.
The secretary was instructed to communi-to the mode of procedure and recommend to the mode of procedure and recommend to the mode of procedure and recommend to the case be called for before deci-tary of the the state Committee, the sector of the the will hereafter buy their decision of the case the decision of the the state of the the section. The section of the section of the case the decision of the section of the case the decision of the section of the section. Mission section of the section of the section. The section of the section of the section. The section of the section of the section of the section. The section of the section of the section of the section. The section of the section. The the section Canden, N. J., request-ter, A. MALKIEL, I.e., Secretary.

Connecticut.

A Warning to Voters of Conecticut! All those qualified to vote this coming election, Nov. 8, will piezase take note of the following: From now until Thursday, Oct. 20, at 5

m., and no later, applications as voter received by the respective town or ward

To become a voter in the State of Con-necticut. One must be able to read English; be or become naturalized on or before Nov. S; be or become 21 years of age on or before Nov. 8. Be a resident of the State for one continuous year and likewise of the town for 6 months.

Massachusetts.

WORCESTER.-The Massachusetts State Central Committee voted to purchase uot over 3,000 copies of THE PEOPLE can week until the end of the campaign, and distribute them among the Sections of the State.

State. Comrade Hickey will work in the State about three weeks; dates will be arranged in a few days. The State Committee have a list of 15 speakers ready to do work for the party as fast as the party calls. S. C. C. meets every Sunday night. Send nomination paper on or before Oct. 10 to David Goldstein, 10 Dalmata street. Roxbury, Mass. all sworn to before a Justice of the Peace and certified to by the Board of Hegistrare of Voters.

I. D. USHTS.R. Secretary. SOMERVILLE.-The Somerville Section nominated as candidates for the Legisla-ture, Augustus F. Pecheur and Squire E. Putney in the Third Middlesex Representa-tive District. Though a strong Parate

tive District. Though a strong Republican District, yet because of so many rival Republican candi-dates (no less than 12 last year) the Demo-crats are hustling for victory; and the So-cialists propose to do a little of the hustling.

Missouri.

Missouri. State Ticket: For Superintendent of Public Schools-Sal Kancher, of St. Louis. For Railroad and Warehouse Coumis-sioner-S. S. Andrews, of Bevier. For Judge of Supreme Court (ong term)-Christian H. Custenborder, of Kansas City. For Judge of Supreme Court (short term)-Cornelius Cunningham, of Kansas City. For Member of Congress, 5th District-William H. Stripe. 10th District-J. J. Ernest. 11th District-Peter Schwiete. 12th District-Lewis C. Fry. For State Senator, 3th District-Albert Koch.

For State Representative. St. Louis, 1st District-Jocab Dorner and Jacob Gabel-

inan. 2nd District-J. F. Kaucher, Frank Bom-litz and Henry Strückhoff. 3rd, District-Wm, Bilsbarrow and Jacob



PLATFORM.

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

re-asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every cltizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, 'of liberty and of happiness. With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, further-more, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common. To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct

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

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

may rule

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage. Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the

enslavement of women and children. Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more protest. protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of abor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence,

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

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

RESOLUTIONS.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands: 1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of

production. 2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals

telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employees to oper ate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons. 3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, fer-

ries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior offcers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons. 4. The public lands to be declared inalienable, Revocation of all land

grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been complied with The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.

5. The United States to save the exclusive right to issue money. 6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources 7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the

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

to be excempt. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary. 10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Un-

abridged right of combination.

11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the em-ployment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.
 12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities(county,

city. state and nation).

13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equali-13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.
14. Laws for the prefection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.
15. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all

measures of importance, according to the referendum principle. 16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal), wherever it exists

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

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

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

Trades and Societies Calendar and other Societies not exceeding five the rate of 5.00 per samum. Organizations should not less such an organization should not less such an orga

General Office, Socialist Trade and G Labor Alliance: 23 Duane St., Room 96, New York City. tien. Secretary Parnick MURPHY. General Executive Boay Meetings: 1st, 3rd and 5th Thursday Evening

Wari Sahm Olub (Musicians Uman Weetings every Taesday at 19 a m. at East ath street. New York Labor Lyuss Business Scoretary: Frei.

Central Labor Federation of New York (8. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1), street, New York City. All bons-fide index labor Unions should be represented. Outside nications are to be eent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 66 East 61 fores New York City.

Cigarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: ed East 4th street.-District 1 (Doke-mian), 31 East 7th street. every Saturday at 8 p. m.-District II (German), at 10 Statuto street, meets every Saturday at 7.30 p. m.-Dis-trict III meets at the Chubbouse. 756 Data Seth street, every Saturday at 7.30 p. m.-Dis-trict IV, meets at 22 West 42nd street. every Saturday at 8 p. m.-The Board of Supervision meets every Theseday at Vathauer's Hall, 130 End avenue, at 8 p. m.

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

German Waiters' Union of New York Office: 385 Bowery, Union Hall, 181 Bow Meetings every Friday at 4. m. Board es Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4. B at the same hall. Telephon Call: 1751 Spring street.

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1008 D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarter 79 E. 4th attect. Meetings overy Friday at n o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres. Fred. Woll, corr. See'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 8% o'clock at

Section Esser County, S. L. P., meet the first Sunday in each month at 5 p. m. is the hall of "Esser County Socialist Cinb," w Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

Skandinavian Section, S. L. P. Meets and and th Sunday of every month at its o'clock a.m., at Teutonia Assembly Rooma, is -160 3. Ave., New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, SCAND. AN ARBETAREN.

Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., 84th 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d Av. and 14th St. Open every versing. Begular business meeting every Friday.

Progressive Clothing Outters & Trim. mers Union, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A. -Hraidguarters, & East 4th street, Labor Lyceum. -Regular meeting every Thursday evening, at S.P. M.

The Socialist Educational Society of Yoraville meets every Monday evening at 206 E. Schi St. Tais Society sims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of Social-ism by means of discussions and debated Come and join.

Arbeiter Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse

für die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

WORKMEN'S

United States of America.

United States of America. The above society was connuced in the year solidarity and socialis thought. Its numerical tranches with more than 16,000 male members believe in the principles of the moders above more and the branches, upon payment of deposit of \$4.00 for the dirat class and \$4.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are writtled to meabers above the first class are writtled to a sick besits to for 60 weeks and of \$4.50 for another weeks whether continuous or with interven-tion Members belonging to the second eliastic traches are writtled to the burst of the second class. Members belonging to the first class are writtled to as the besits to for 60 weeks and of \$4.50 for another of weeks whether continuous or with interven-tion Members belonging to the second eliastic the of the second class. A second eliastic the first class are writtled to be burst the first class are writtled to account the the first class are writtled to be burst the second class. Members belonging to the first class are burst to for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for another of the first class are burst the first class are burst to the second class. Member, and the wives and unmarried dauged the first down where no branch sither writt the second the wives and unmarried burst poon payment of a deposit of \$1.00. Monthy the second the wives and to the burst the second to be the second sither were the first down where no branch sithers the base and communications to HFMT the first of the work of the second sithers were all communications to the second sithers were all the second were another of the second the second were another of the second sithers and town where no branch sithers the second the work of the second sithers were all communications the second sithers were all the second sithers are second sithers were all the second sithers are second sithers were all the second sithers are second sithers were allown were anothers are second sithers were all the second sith

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund

of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the xecutive Complities is:

Recurive Committee is: Reinhard Lachner, 13 Bible Mouse, Boom 42, Astor Place, N. T. City, N. T. Office hours: Monday and Friday, 1-8 o'clock P. M. - Tuesday. Wednesday, Thursday and saturday, 8-12 A. M. and 1-530 P. M.

WORKMEN'S

Curnituro Fire Incurance

Siek and Death Benefit Fund of the

231-233 E. 33d Street.

S. S., PHILADELPHIA, PA.-There are 65 Socialist Deputies in the French Cham-ber.

T. C. B., BOSTON, MASS.-Not a single paper dared notice our Cooper Union ratif-cation meeting. The article will be re-turned: can't afford space for such uniter within the time limit.

within the time limit." E. O. C., WICHITA, KANS.-Under the capitalist social system, of individual pro-duction, money is a merchandise, must have intainsle value, and can't be done without. Not until production is carried on collective-ly does money cease to be a necessary com-modity. Vouchers for labor performed is Socialist money: that can't come into force before the establishment of the Socialist Co-operative Republic. To want that sort of money now, or first of all, is to want the roof of a house before the foundation is built. The motion can arise only in the mind of one who knows nothing of physical and social architecture.

R. H. C., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL .- Apply to Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th street, N. Y.

E. S., MT. KISCO. N. Y.-A foreigner can not get citizen papers unless he has re-sided five consecutive years in the country.

sided five consecutive years in the country. J. C. W., PLEASANT VALLEY, CAL.-If you get THE PEOPLE from June, 1807, forward you will find numerous articles on the reason why "colonics" and the like are not Socialism and are bound to fail. The subject is too broad to take up here. Suf-fice it to to broad to take up here. Suf-fice it is too broad to take up here. Suf-fice it is too broad to take up here. Suf-fice it is too broad to take up here. Suf-dential of Socialism, because colonies can-not carry on integral co-operation, the co-operation needed to-day where the miner, etc., ALL co-operate, and are necessary co-operators in the preduction of social wealth.

J. H., JERSEY CITY, N. J.-These Uni-versity Association Concerns are Associa-tions for the Promotion of Inflated Flap-deedliam.

E. M. W., POLK, PA., & H. B. A., LON-DON, ONT.-Your questions on Marr will have to lie ever a while; there is too much other work crowding into this office just now.

W. E. J., WORTLEY, R. I.-There is none other. Comrade Sanial's Manual is new go-ing through the press; it will be 50 cents; is worth \$100 and more for the information it gives.

BOSTON, MASS.

THE PEOPLE is for sale at the following G. Leavitt, 149 Harrison avonue. Benithmalin, St. Vest Cantos stret, na. 05 Washington Stret.

u from page a. continues the work and the tradition of all former Russian revolutionary move-ments. Putting in the first rank the question immediately to be resolved-the conquest of political freedom-the Social-Democracy goes directly to the end which the glorious fighters of the ancient Narodneis Valle (the Will of

ancient Narodnoja Volja (the Will of the People) proposed to themselves. But the ways and means that the Social-Democracy recognizes, and that are imposed upon it by the fact that it understands itself to be and to remain a class movement of the organized working masses, are quite other. It is firmly convinced that the emancipation of the workers can only be the movie of the workers can only be the work of the workers themselves, and its acts will always be in unity with that fun-damental principle of the International Social-Democracy." Long live the Russian and the Inter-

national Social-Democracy.

New Jorsev. HUBSON COUNTY COMMITTEE.-The secretary was instructed to call upon a few branches, whose delegates did not attend regularity, to send others who will attend. Resolutions censuring the State Committee of New Jersey for not having supplied pamphlets was ordered to be sent to State committee. Resolutions demanding of the National Executive Committee that it call upon the Sections, of which it desires to have speakers, for official recommendation from such Section; ordered sent to N.E. C. The meetings of the County Committee will be held. during the campaign, on every first and second Sunday in the month. Union Hill Librarian thanked the County Committee and its Secretary for their kind-ness in sending THE PROPIE and "New Charter" to the library. Campaign Com-mittee was ordered to call two mass meet-lags for Matthew Maguing to address.

The Sochalist Almanac and Treasury of Facts will be out about one week from date. Two bundred and theiry-two pages of historical and statistical metter that no socialist can aftert to be without. Sections and comrades should peak the book all they can. Retail price 50c; depending the sector. The NEW YORK LABOR NEWS. CO., co East 6th street, N.Y.

4th District-Jacob P. Simons, Joseph

Schneider. 5th District-Edward Brendel, Henry J. Poelling and Henry Knoble. Kansas City: 2nd District-Chas. Dau-neber

3d District-John Noonan, 5th District-M. Gadwood

Nebraska.

LINCOLN.--At a convention of the S. L. P. of Nebraska, held in Omsha, Sunday, Sept. 18, the following State ticket was nominated: For Governor-H. S. Hey, of Lincoln. For Lleutenant-Governor--J. J. Kerrigan, of Omenie

of Omnha. For Auditor of Public Accounts-H. E. Couway, of South Omnha. For Secretary of State-Theo. Berwine, of

For Secretary of State-Theo, Berwine, of Omaha. For Treasurer-Fred. Kissel, of Omaha. For Superintendent of Public Instruction-Henry Itig. of Lincola. For Commissioner of Public Land and Buildings-S. J. Herman, of Lincola. For Attorney-General-Chas. E. Baker, of Omaha. Fred. Herman was nominated for Con-gress in this District; and Comrade A. V. Herman and J. Martensen were nominated for the State Semute.

New York.

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Saengerbund Hall. Varick street, 150 pres-ent. Not room in hall for more than 250. Oct. 3, open air meeting at corner of Hicks and Green streets, 14th Ward, where Conrade Liebig is running for Alderman with hopes of success. Last year he re-ceived 133 votes: Republican received 220 votes, Democrat 120 votes. The party vote in the ward was 65.

BUFFALO CONCERT HALL SECURED FOR HANFORD.—The committee of the Section limital succeeded in securing the Concert Hall, Music Hall Building, for Com-rade E. Hanford, our candidate for Gov-ernor, to speak in. He will speak there thursday, Oct. 13, at 8 p. m. Doors open at 7 p. m. It is for the first time in the history of the Euffalio movement that an official representative of our party gets an official representative of our party gets an official representative of our party gets an official representative of the party by to ex-ert himself to the utmost to induce as many of his acquaintances as possible to attend the meeting. The attention of file-centifier outlike will be drawn to the party by this meeting, its strength will be measured by the success of this meeting. Every com-rade should set himself the task to have the for accomplish this end. Free invita-tion cards are in readness in Labor Lyceum, 676 Geneses street. Every com-rade should supply himself with a number of these cards and circulate them every-mere. BUFFALO CONCERT HALL SECURED FOR HANFORD.-The committee of the

of these cards and circulate them every-where. The other meeting, or rather the first one of the two, will be held in Miller's Har-monie Hall, 264 Genessee street, near Michi-gan, Wednesday, Oct. 12, at S p. m. Admission to both meetings is free. The next discussion meeting of the Ameri-can Branch S. L. P. will be held in Labor Lyceum, 676 Genessee street, Sundar, Oct. 9, at S p. m. Subject: "Is the abolition of fe-male labor possible and desirable?"



Emmonn

FUI IIILUI O FII O IIISUI OIIGO. WORKMEN'S SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT FUND. BRANCH 17, EAST NEW YORK.

The quarterly general meeting will be held in the regular meeting rooms on Wed-nesday, Oct. 12, at 8 p. m. Important order of business. 25 cents fine for non-appear-

abcc. THE EXECUTIVE COMMUTTEE, P. S.—The quarterly meeting of the Chil-dren Death Benedit Fund takes place next Sunday, at 10:3) a. m., at Wohlrab's,

INDUSTRIOUS, genteel, sober Hungarian, 25, who speaks and writes English fuent-ly, seeks permanent employment of any kind, where he can be free after 6 p. m. Since 3 sears trying to give up barber trade, which is injurious to him. Best references. Address, "Hungarian," to THE PEOPLE.



Attorney at Law,

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