

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

The People.

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



THE VOTE.

An Increase All Along the Line, Doubling and Tripling in Some Places.

DE LEON'S VOTE RISES ABOVE 2,200 FROM 1,800 LAST YEAR.

The S. L. P. Now Holds the Balance of Power in New York State.

COLORADO.
DENVER, Colo., Nov. 10.—The returns are yet far from complete, but the S. L. P. will not be much, if any, below 3,000. Last year we had 1,444.

CONNECTICUT.
NEW HAVEN, Nov. 8.—The S. L. P. vote in the State of Connecticut has doubled. It will run up to about 2,800 against 1,223 at the last election (1896). In this city the head of the ticket polled 626 to 405 last time; in Hartford, 298 to 144 last time; in Bridgeport, 271 to 83 last time; in Rockville, 250 or 15 per cent. of the total poll to 69 last time; in Meriden, 116 to 83 last time; in West Haven, 25; in South Norwalk, 57 to 22 last election.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Nov. 8.—There were counted for the S. L. P. to-day 420 votes here, but a much larger vote was polled. The difference was simply stolen by the capitalist politicians.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 8.—The S. L. P. State ticket received here 98 votes against 31 for Matchett last election. A 300 per cent. increase!

MILFORD, Conn.—S. L. P. vote in this village, 9; a gain of 3.

ORANGE, Conn.—The S. L. P. increases from 12 to 35 votes.

ROCKVILLE, Nov. 10.—Our vigorous campaign was a success. Our increase from 69 to 270 places us only 170 behind the Democrats. We shall beat them next year.

MASSACHUSETTS.
BOSTON, Nov. 8.—The increase of the Socialist Labor party vote in Massachusetts is grandiose. It probably has more than doubled. The following table will give an idea. In the below 16 towns that last year gave 2,587, our ticket polled this year 4,642.

| | | |
|-------------|-------|-------|
| Haverhill | 1897. | 1898. |
| Holyoke | 301 | 541 |
| Worcester | 908 | 806 |
| Lynn | 197 | 372 |
| Springfield | 175 | 351 |
| New Bedford | 155 | 800 |
| Clinton | 14 | 212 |
| Fitchburg | 105 | 266 |
| North Adams | 102 | 243 |
| Warefield | 81 | 103 |
| Warefield | 63 | 104 |
| Ledham | 22 | 64 |
| Beverly | 12 | 60 |
| Durban | 10 | 104 |
| Warefield | 10 | 104 |
| Deabust | 6 | 61 |

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—Pearce, for Governor, 1,200; in 1897 we had 1,062.

PITTSFIELD, Nov. 10.—Pearce, for Governor, 142.

ABBINGTON, Nov. 10.—For Governor, 32; for Congress, 73.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—For Governor in Cambridge 155, last year 132; in Newton 87; in Malden 136, last year 88; in Somerville 83; in Chelsea 132, last year 78; in Everett 81, last year 76; in Waltham 16, last year 20; in Medford 83; in Woburn 50, the same as last year; in Quincy 84; in Lowell 98, last year 88; in Lawrence 85, last year 205; in Salem 158, last year 48; in Beverly 14; in Marlboro 29; last year 21; in Brockton 192; in Newburgport 55; in Tisbury 11, last year 7.

ADAMS, Nov. 10.—For Governor 178; in 1897 we had 105.

NEW JERSEY.
ROBOKEN, N. J., Nov. 8.—Returns still incomplete; 136 Election Districts are yet to be heard from. The Wards that are so far in show an increase of 100 per cent.:

| | | |
|------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1st Ward, 2nd District | 1898. | 1897. |
| 1st Ward, 3rd District | 17 | 7 |
| 2nd Ward, 1st District | 21 | 8 |
| 2nd Ward, 2nd District | 22 | 12 |

BROOKLYN, incomplete returns on Nov. 10:

| | | |
|---------|-------|------|
| 1898. | 1897. | |
| Cuno. | Cuno. | |
| 1. Ward | 46 | 15 |
| 2. " " | 18 | 8 |
| 3. " " | 25 | 41 |
| 4. " " | 44 | 19 |
| 5. " " | 23 | 17 |
| 6. " " | 50 | 59 |
| 7. " " | 34 | 28 |
| 8. " " | 58 | 37 |
| 9. " " | 47 | 60 |
| 10. " " | 29 | 24 |
| 11. " " | 67 | 63 |
| 12. " " | 70 | 61 |
| 13. " " | 71 | 69 |
| 14. " " | 121 | 104 |
| 15. " " | 403 | 498 |
| 16. " " | 265 | 261 |
| 17. " " | 131 | 162 |
| 18. " " | 160 | 169 |
| 19. " " | 16 | 19 |
| 20. " " | 330 | 321 |
| 21. " " | 196 | 151 |
| 22. " " | 44 | 20 |
| 23. " " | 33 | 39 |
| 24. " " | 78 | 80 |
| 25. " " | 369 | 367 |
| 26. " " | 460 | 468 |
| 27. " " | 656 | 626 |
| 28. " " | 20 | 29 |
| 29. " " | 33 | 32 |
| 30. " " | 7 | 7 |
| 31. " " | 3 | 9 |
| 32. " " | | |
| 4470 | | 3964 |

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 10.—Socialist vote last year in Essex County, 910. This year, 1,154.

PATERSON, Nov. 8.—Our vote rises slightly over last year's, it will be 1,100.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 10.

| | | |
|--------------|-------|-----|
| 1898. | 1897. | |
| 11th Ward | 1 | 2 |
| 1st Precinct | 1 | 2 |
| 2nd Precinct | 6 | 9 |
| 3rd Precinct | 19 | 7 |
| 4th Precinct | 19 | 7 |
| 5th Precinct | 15 | 11 |
| 6th Precinct | 25 | 11 |
| 7th Precinct | 27 | 15 |
| 8th Precinct | 41 | 38 |
| 9th Precinct | 61 | 67 |
| Total | 200 | 138 |

12th Ward.

| | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|
| 1st and 3rd Precinct | 31 | 19 |
| 2nd Precinct | 25 | 37 |
| 3rd Precinct | 23 | 26 |
| 4th Precinct | 36 | 26 |
| 5th Precinct | 51 | 35 |
| 6th Precinct | 17 | 22 |
| 7th Precinct | 61 | 67 |
| Total | 235 | 224 |

A total by both Wards of 463 against 362 last year.

UNION HILL, Nov. 10.—1st Ward, 61; 2nd Ward, 46; 3rd Ward, 34. Total 141 against 116 in 1897.

PERTH AMBOY, Nov. 10.—There are 102 votes for Maguire for Governor; we had only 23 last year.

GUTTENBERG, Nov. 10.—The vote was 64 against 76 last election.

NEW YORK.
SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 8.—In 70 Election Districts in this city alone, the S. L. P. candidate, Benjamin Hanford, polls 1,920 votes. Last year all Onandaga County gave Cuno 951.
[Later.] Syracuse, Nov. 8.—Onandaga County: 2,240.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8.—In 86 Districts of the city, where last year Cuno polled 628 votes, Hanford received to-day 1,175. In the other districts of the city we had last year about 100 votes. Erie County will certainly poll 1,300 votes as against 775 last year. The vote increased in the English districts as well as in the German. The 14th Ward, our Banner Ward, has 317 votes; last year, 225.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Hanford has here 915 votes, against 481 last year—nearly 100 per cent. increase. The vote in Monroe County, 1,104; last year 520. Steierman, for Congress, 1,176.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 8.—So far Hanford is credited in this county with 190 votes. Cuno, last year, 78.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The S. L. P. vote already runs up here to 75. Last year, 26. This means more than three times as much!

ONEIDA, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Hanford here polled 57 votes.

STAPLETON, N. Y., Nov. 8.—In Richmond County (part of Greater New York) Hanford receives 201 votes; Cuno, last year, 165. In the 2nd Ward Hanford has 85, Cuno had 48; in the 3rd Ward, Hanford has 52, Cuno had 30. At Linoleumville Hanford has 7, and at Grasmere he has 6.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Last year 36; Hanford this year 53 in 8 Election Districts; 3 more to be heard from.

PLEASANTVILLE, Nov. 10.—We have 31 votes in 5th and 6th Districts. I am told that there are 35 in the 1st District, and 14 in the 4th.

NORWICH, N. Y., Nov. 10.—We polled for Hanford 31 votes, an increase of 23 over last year.

UTICA, Nov. 10.—Hanford received 292 votes in Oneida County against 243 last year.

WAPPINGER FALLS, Nov. 10.—Four districts give Hanford 16; Balcram had 10.

BATAVIA, Nov. 10.—B. Hanford polls in Genesee County 26 votes; 14 last year.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 10.—This city gives Hanford 67 votes; Cuno last year 35.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Nov. 10.—This county gives Hanford 29; last year none.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Cayuga County gives Hanford 105; Cuno last year 37.

NEW YORK CITY AND COUNTY, incomplete returns on Nov. 10:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------|-------|------------|------|---------|---------|--------|-----|--------|
| Assembly District | Rep. | Dem. | Soc. Proh. | Cuno | 1897. | | | | |
| 1. | 1287 | 3517 | 38 | 7 | 32 | | | | |
| 2. | 1636 | 5243 | 111 | 4 | 111 | | | | |
| 3. | 2195 | 5098 | 67 | 10 | 66 | | | | |
| 4. | 2090 | 3850 | 514 | 2 | 586 | | | | |
| 5. | 3934 | 3622 | 75 | 10 | 71 | | | | |
| 6. | 2218 | 5085 | 202 | 4 | 223 | | | | |
| 7. | 2917 | 4767 | 66 | 32 | 48 | | | | |
| 8. | 1752 | 2779 | 352 | 1 | 481 | | | | |
| 9. | 3012 | 4641 | 154 | 17 | 114 | | | | |
| 10. | 2357 | 4141 | 654 | 14 | 755 | | | | |
| 11. | 2353 | 4403 | 111 | 12 | 154 | | | | |
| 12. | 1548 | 3323 | 700 | 6 | 934 | | | | |
| 13. | 1941 | 4318 | 272 | 3 | 194 | | | | |
| 14. | 2267 | 4885 | 598 | 8 | 575 | | | | |
| 15. | 2425 | 4516 | 218 | 13 | 151 | | | | |
| 16. | 1821 | 3743 | 1214 | 7 | 1162 | | | | |
| 17. | 2260 | 4454 | 144 | 14 | 186 | | | | |
| 18. | 1961 | 5737 | 368 | 11 | 243 | | | | |
| 19. | 3743 | 4436 | 107 | 10 | 85 | | | | |
| 20. | 2237 | 5531 | 178 | 11 | 139 | | | | |
| 21. | 7496 | 5955 | 140 | 25 | 139 | | | | |
| 22. | 2211 | 5448 | 164 | 18 | 171 | | | | |
| 23. | 5431 | 6030 | 177 | 18 | 168 | | | | |
| 24. | 2080 | 4789 | 260 | 14 | 319 | | | | |
| 25. | 4142 | 2960 | 41 | 17 | 42 | | | | |
| 26. | 2162 | 3982 | 513 | 8 | 549 | | | | |
| 27. | 4020 | 7718 | 25 | 9 | 247 | | | | |
| 28. | 2989 | 4835 | 335 | 8 | 505 | | | | |
| 29. | 5007 | 3708 | 46 | 11 | 48 | | | | |
| 30. | 2819 | 4936 | 260 | 6 | 337 | | | | |
| 31. | 6854 | 5644 | 95 | 20 | 89 | | | | |
| 32. | 3198 | 6049 | 446 | 11 | 413 | | | | |
| 33. | 2927 | 5024 | 204 | 8 | 184 | | | | |
| 34. | 5472 | 8779 | 374 | 28 | 366 | | | | |
| 35. | 6646 | 10067 | 580 | 46 | 543 | | | | |
| Annexed. | 1190 | 2148 | 50 | 17 | | | | | |
| Total. | | | | | 111,591 | 172,213 | 10,452 | 444 | 10,564 |

CONFISCATION
That is What the Capitalist Class Does To-Day.
LABOR TAKES ITS OWN.

Through Its Private Ownership of the Tools Needed to Work With, the Capitalist Class Confiscates the Bulk of the Workers' Product—Through Its Crises, It Confiscates Regularly the Property of the Middle Class.

The enemies of Socialism, who, to hear them talk, one would imagine know better than the Socialists themselves what these are after, and who assume to forecast the Co-operative Commonwealth with greater accuracy than Socialists do, also declare that Socialism can never come into power except through a wholesale confiscation of property, including the furniture and the small savings of the industrious poor. Next to the charge of contemplating the "abolition" of the family, this one of "confiscation" is a favorite one with the mouth-pieces of capitalism.

Confiscation is not at all essential to socialist society. The socialist programme is silent upon the subject. It does not mention it, not because it is afraid of frightening people away, but because that is not a subject upon which anything can be said with certainty. The only thing that can be stated with certainty is that the tendency of the economic development renders imperative the social or national ownership and operation of the instruments of large production. In what way this transfer from private and individual into collective ownership will be effected; whether it will be a peaceable or a forcible one—these are questions as impossible to answer to-day with certainty as it was impossible to answer similar questions with certainty forty years ago upon the subject of the abolition of chattel slavery; or as impossible as it was to answer similar questions with certainty a hundred and twenty-five years ago upon the subject of restraining the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain from reducing the American colonists to the condition of its East Indian ryots. Neither can past experience give much aid in this doubt. The transition may be effected, as was that from feudalism to capitalism, in as many different ways as there are different countries. The manner of the transition depends wholly upon the special and surrounding circumstances under which it is effected, as, for instance, upon the power and the enlightenment of the classes that are concerned, all of which are matters that can with difficulty be foretold; furthermore, the "unexpected" may happen, and this is an element that has played the most prominent role in the history of mankind.

It goes without saying that Socialists wish that this unavoidable transition could be effected with no, or as little, friction as possible, in a peaceful way and with the consent of the whole people. Unfortunately, however, history will take its own course regardless of the wishes of both Socialists and their adversaries.

Nevertheless, this much may be said with certainty: even though the course of events should force the transition from capitalist to socialist production via the road of confiscation, the economic development that has preceded it would render necessary the confiscation of only a PART of existing property. The economic development demands social ownership in the INSTRUMENTS OF LABOR only; it does not concern itself with, nor does it touch, that part of property that is devoted to PERSONAL AND PRIVATE USES. Let us take one illustration, furnished by capitalism itself. What are savings banks? They are the means whereby the private property of non-capitalist classes is rendered accessible to the capitalist; the deposits of every single depositor are, taken separately, too insignificant to be applied to a capitalist industry; not until many deposits have been gathered together are they in a condition to fulfill the function of "capital"; in the same measure in which capitalist undertakings shall pass from private into social concerns, the opportunities will be lessened for would-be patrons of savings banks; these will cease to be capital and to become purely non-interest-drawing funds. That, assuredly, is not confiscation.

The confiscation of such property is, moreover, not only economically unnecessary but politically improbable. These small deposits proceed mainly from the pockets of the exploited classes, from those classes to whose efforts mainly the introduction of Socialism will be due. Only he who considers these classes to be utterly senseless can believe they would begin by first robbing themselves of their hard earned savings in order to regain possession of their instruments of production. But moreover, not only does socialist production not require as a condition precedent the confiscation of non-productive wealth, it does not even require the social ownership of all instruments of production.

That which renders the socialist system necessary is LARGE PRODUCTION. Production in common requires common ownership of the means of production. For the same reason that private ownership in the implements of

labor is repugnant to the system of production in common that is carried on in large production, so likewise, would common ownership in the instruments of labor be repugnant where production can, and must necessarily be carried on by separate individuals. Production in such cases requires the private ownership by the worker in his tools. There are industries that are still carried on upon this small and individual system, and which tend to be absorbed by larger ones. The transformation of these into social industries, in other words, the transformation of the instruments requisite to them into social property, would be a matter of policy, to be determined in each case by its special circumstances. With regard to these industries, it were senseless to make any sweeping declaration except that, speaking generally, the nationalization of such instruments of production would be purposeless; the aim of Socialism is to place in the hands of the producer the requisite implements of labor. To turn into social property the implements of any such small industry would amount to nothing else than to withdraw them from their present owner and forthwith to give them back to him.

It follows that the Co-operative Commonwealth does not absolutely require the turning into social property of the instruments of production used in the handicraft trades that still exist and even in some branches of agriculture. The transition from the present to the socialist system would, not only take nothing away from such handicraftsmen and farmers, but give them positive advantages. Seeing that the tendency of socialist society is to substitute production for sale with production for use, it must be its endeavor to transform all social dues—taxes, interest that may accrue from mortgages upon property that has been nationalized, etc., in so far as these may not have been wholly abolished—from money payments into payments in kind. Such a change is equivalent to the raising of a tremendous burden from the shoulders of the small farmer. In many ways the small farming class strains for this identical end. The recent subtlety plan of the Farmers' Alliance movement is an instance in point. But all these endeavors on their part are bound to be abortive so long as the system of production for sale continues in force. Only the Socialist Commonwealth can bring on that ideal of so many small farmers—payment in kind—and thereby remove one of the main causes of their ruin.

In point of fact the confiscators and expropriators are the capitalists; they it is who confiscate the property of all the toiling classes—wage-workers, small producers, working farmers, etc., etc. Socialist society will put an end to confiscation.

It must, however, be admitted that Socialism neither proposes to, nor can, stop the course of economic evolution. On the contrary, Socialism is to-day the only means by which to promote the evolution. The same as in modern society, so under the socialist system, large production will develop ever more, and absorb ever more small branches of industry. In this respect, however, the same holds good as in the case of the family and of wedlock. With regard to the one as to the other, the direction of the evolution remains the same, with this difference, however, that Socialism removes all the shocking and painful manifestations that under the present system are the accompaniments of the social evolution; under Socialism only the good features of progress will be seen.

To-day, the transformation of the small farmer and small producer from workers in the field of small, into workers in the field of large, production means their transformation from propertyholders into proletarians. In socialist society, however, the small producer whose industry is absorbed by large production can only profit by the change; he becomes a sharer in the advantages of improved methods; his condition is decidedly better; the change he then undergoes can nowise be compared with that which he undergoes to-day; instead of being turned from a propertyholder into a proletarian, he is turned from a small into a large proprietor.

Small production is hopelessly doomed to disappear; only the socialist system can make it possible for those who are still struggling in the meshes of small production to become participants in the advantages of large production without sinking into the class of the proletariat. The inevitable downfall of the small producer, industrial and agricultural, can be an improvement to them, instead of a source of increased troubles, only under the socialist system. Under Socialism competition, that now grinds down and expropriates those who fall behind, will no longer be the mainspring of the economic development; it will be the power of attraction which the more highly developed forms of production will exercise upon the less developed ones.

A development of this sort is not only painless, but it proceeds much more rapidly than under the spur of competition. To-day, when the introduction of new and higher forms of production is impossible without ruining and expropriating the owners of industries carried on under inferior forms, and without inflicting suffering and privation upon large masses of workers, who have become thereby superfluous, every economic progress encounters a dogged resistance. We see on all sides instances of the tenacity with which producers cling to-day to antiquated forms of production, and of their desperate efforts to preserve them. Never yet was any system of production known so revolutionary as the present one; never until now did any revolutionize so completely, within the space

THE FAMILY.
Capitalism Tears It Up By the Roots and Blights It.

The Same Freedom is Impossible Where One Man Depends Upon the Whim of Another for a Living, so is the "Family" a Mockery Where Its Individual Members Are Such Dependents.

One of the most wide-spread prejudices entertained against Socialism is that it proposes to abolish the family. No Socialist entertains the remotest idea of "abolishing" the family, whether by law or otherwise. Only the grossest misrepresentation can fasten upon them such a purpose; moreover it takes a fool to imagine that any form of family can either be created or abolished by decree.

The modern form of the family is nowise repulsive to the Socialist system of production; the institution of the Socialist order does not, consequently, need the abolition of the family for its introduction.

That which dissolves any existing form of family is the economic development itself. Under the present or Capitalist system of production the family is torn asunder; husband, wife and children are forced from one another in the search for bread; our irrational system of production raises SHE-TOWNS in one section of the country, as in New England, and HE-VILLAGES in other sections, as in Pennsylvania and the mining regions of the Far West; it nurses prostitution and adultery; and it dismantles the very citadel of the modern conception of the family, from the highest to the lowest rungs of society.

The Socialist system is not calculated to check the economic development; it will, on the contrary, give it new impulse. This development will continue as before, to withdraw from the circle of household duties and turn into special industries one household occupation after another; that this cannot fail to have in the future, as it had in the past, its effect upon the sphere of woman is self-evident; woman may cease to be a worker in the individual household and may take her place as a worker in the large productive industries. But this transition will not then be to her what it is to-day; a transition from household drudgery into wage-slavery, with the wage-slavery super-added to the household drudgery; it would not, as it does to-day, hurl her from the protection of her home into the exposed and helpless condition of the proletariat. By working in common with man in the large productive industries of society, she becomes his equal, and will be able to receive her equal share with him of the social product; she will then be his free companion, emancipated not only from slavery to man, but also from slavery to capital. Free mistress of herself, the equal of man, she will put a speedy end to all manner of prostitution, legalized as well as unlegalized, and then for the first time in the world's history will she be able to establish, as an actual, not a fictitious fact, the oneness of husband and wife.

These are no Utopian vagaries, but scientific conclusions from established facts. Whoever would deny the former, must first overthrow the latter. Seeing that the "ladies" and "gentlemen" who shut their eyes to this development have never been able to shake the scientific facts upon which these conclusions are planted, there is nothing left to them but to affect to be shocked, and to endeavor to place their "morality" in as favorable a light as possible by means of falsehoods and misrepresentations. But these methods will not stand them. They will not be able to delay the social revolution by one minute.

This much stands fast: whatever alteration the family form, handed down to us, may undergo, it will not be the act of Socialism or of the Socialist system of production, but of the economic development that has been going on under our own eyes for the last century. Socialist society cannot hold this development back; what it will do is to remove from the economic development all the painful and degrading features that are its inevitable accompaniments under the Capitalist system of production. While, on the one hand, under the Capitalist system of production the economic development is steadily snapping, one after another, the family bonds, and destroying communal life, to the degradation of all concerned, under the Socialist system of production, on the other, whatever existing family form may drop off it can only be replaced by a higher.

The first number of THE SOCIALIST ALMANAC AND TREASURY OF FACTS, prepared by LUCIEN SANIAL, is now out. It is divided into two parts. The first part is HISTORICAL, and treats of the history of the Socialist Movement in Germany, Italy, Austria, Spain, Belgium, and Poland. The second or STATISTICAL part treats of the development of capitalism and distribution of wealth in the United States; the classes and the class struggle; the trusts; progress of bankruptcy; agriculture, manufactures, mining, railroads, and finance; strikes and lockouts; wages and profits; election statistics of the S. L. P.; etc., etc.

Two hundred and thirty-two pages of historical and statistical matter that no Socialist can afford to be without. Retail price, 50 cents; in quantities of not less than one dozen, 35 cents each.

Supplements will be issued quarterly so as to keep the Almanac up to date. Subscription price per year for both Almanac and Supplements, 60 cents.

Sections should solicit subscriptions and themselves subscribe for the Almanac for their libraries and archives.

Send orders and subscriptions to the NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 64 E. 4th Street, New York.

THE PEOPLE.

Published at 164 William Street, New York

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Table with subscription rates: one year \$2.50, six months \$1.50, single copies 5 cents.

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



Table titled 'SOCIALIST VOTES IN THE UNITED STATES' showing vote counts for various years and candidates.

The bourgeoisie has every reason to fear the stupidity of the masses — so long as they remain conservative; and their intelligence — so soon as they become revolutionary.

MARX.

THE VOTE.

As far as comparatively few are the returns from all over the country that the party's growth can not yet be estimated.

Here in New York State, 25,000 votes are more than probable; certain is a decided growth.

Not the least striking feature of the election is the strength of the Socialist Labor vote.

Handford, the Socialist candidate for Governor, received 13,063 votes in Greater New York.

From fifth, the S. L. P. moves up steadily to the third place; and this year its forces are felt by the foe.

THE FIGHT IN THE 16th A. D.

The election returns for the Assembly in the 16th Assembly District of this city tell a tale to make every Socialist feel joyous.

Such was the thoroughness and increasing enthusiasm with which the work of the campaign was conducted in the District that its old Democratic and Republican party leaders were nonplussed.

Under the old price they made about 60 cents a day. They packed 43,200 matches by hand for six one-half cents, or about 400,000 matches a day.

This item looks innocent; it surely was not otherwise meant. And yet few items of equal shortness are so pregnant with indictment of the capitalist system and of the capitalist class.

Here we have a luxurious idler living in part upon the sweat of the brow of a lot of girls; living in part upon their very life-tissues by reason of the long hours they were worked, and the small pay they were worked for at one of the occupations that ranks highest among those that are injurious to health and life.

But the dawn of redemption is now seen, the dawn of the day when the mischievous class of the Goulds will be wiped off. The election returns of the Socialist Labor party clearly point to this fact.

the campaign proceeded; there was visible more and more agitation and perturbation in the camp of the old parties. They felt the force of the current, and were literally at sea upon how to meet the emergency.

The first thing the old parties did was to try and set up a bogus Socialist candidate in the District; the scheme failed so egregiously from the start that it was quickly abandoned.

This second scheme chimed in marvelously with the feelings of crookdom throughout the land. For the last year, the Socialist vote for the Assembly in the District was a bone that stuck across the throats of every labor crook.

The party's vote in the city had not made much progress that year; they affected indignation thereat. They did not know or did not want to know that the reason for such slow progress was the difficulties the party in this city has to contend with as the result of its having at a time, now happily gone by, pursued the very policy that they now seek to browbeat it into.

But it all availed naught; the Socialist stream grew in force and vigor. At the last moment Tammany Hall put its hands deep into its pocket; \$10,000 were appropriated as a desperate means to "save" the District, and lower the Socialist vote.

Consider that 200 Socialist ballots were thrown out as defective and that 700 voters were bought, the conclusion cannot be escaped that the District is to-day Socialist. It has been conquered from the old capitalist parties; they know they can not now hold it.

Edwin Gould married quite recently. The papers have had numerous accounts about his wedding tour, and the luxurious way in which he was spending his honeymoon.

Passaic, N. J., Nov. 3.—The girls employed in the packing department of the Continental Match Factory, owned by Edwin Gould, went on strike to-day, and caused the factory to shut down.

Under the old price they made about 60 cents a day. They packed 43,200 matches by hand for six one-half cents, or about 400,000 matches a day.

This item looks innocent; it surely was not otherwise meant. And yet few items of equal shortness are so pregnant with indictment of the capitalist system and of the capitalist class.

Here we have a luxurious idler living in part upon the sweat of the brow of a lot of girls; living in part upon their very life-tissues by reason of the long hours they were worked, and the small pay they were worked for at one of the occupations that ranks highest among those that are injurious to health and life.

But the dawn of redemption is now seen, the dawn of the day when the mischievous class of the Goulds will be wiped off. The election returns of the Socialist Labor party clearly point to this fact.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN CHINA.

The impending dismemberment of China and the share our own country will henceforth take in the affairs of the Far East render valuable the below article:

Recent events in Eastern Asia have again directed attention to the inner political weakness of the Chinese Empire, which has caused that country to become an easy prey to the European annexation passion.

The ordinary answer to this is that the causes lay in the people's character, in their submissiveness, cowardice; in their want of national feeling, attachment to old habits, etc.

China was in ancient times, like many other ancient civilized Empires, divided into tribes or clans, and family unions (Verbande). The larger clans, which originally settled themselves mostly in the low river ground, split into a number of communities, named Sin (Sing), which in their turn split into many hundreds (Phao, Li), and these latter again into house communities (Schi, Schia).

Through communication with the countries of Westaria there were also introduced many valuable and useful vegetables (as, for instance, the common bean, garlic, parsley, cucumber, vine, pomegranate), but agriculture made but slow progress.

The breaking up of the ancient land property conditions has not led even to a splitting of the great family into juridically independent separate families.

It may be thought that the officers would tire of these conditions. With the exception of a small minority, it appears they do not.

Has China a future? The question is not easily to be answered. That the Chinese race possesses extraordinary tenacity and vitality is shown everywhere.

In many ways the political struggles are still of some advantage to the conservation of the family communities.

Of course, the economical development there gradually entered into the family a division of labor. Accordingly, one of the sons of the house eventually occupied himself more with agriculture and the obtaining of raw materials; the other with home industrial production.

There never has been in ancient China—as proved by ancient records—any private property in the land. All land was State land. Every family had right to a certain portion. How

large these allotments were, it is difficult to say, as there are divergences in the records. We find the first more accurate communications in the "Schukung" and "Li-ki" of Confutse, as well as in the writings of his most prominent scholar, Mentze; they originate, consequently, in a time when the old agrarian conditions had entered already into a state of complete decomposition.

At the head of the separate gentes there stand gentle princes who were mostly elected by the gentes and hundreds, but who later contrived to make their dignity hereditary and independent of the sovereign, who himself had anciently been an elected prince.

These political struggles, far-reaching as they were, had but little influence on the family organization, because the economical basis on which it rested has but little changed during that long period of time.

These political struggles, far-reaching as they were, had but little influence on the family organization, because the economical basis on which it rested has but little changed during that long period of time.

These political struggles, far-reaching as they were, had but little influence on the family organization, because the economical basis on which it rested has but little changed during that long period of time.

These political struggles, far-reaching as they were, had but little influence on the family organization, because the economical basis on which it rested has but little changed during that long period of time.

These political struggles, far-reaching as they were, had but little influence on the family organization, because the economical basis on which it rested has but little changed during that long period of time.

These political struggles, far-reaching as they were, had but little influence on the family organization, because the economical basis on which it rested has but little changed during that long period of time.

These political struggles, far-reaching as they were, had but little influence on the family organization, because the economical basis on which it rested has but little changed during that long period of time.

These political struggles, far-reaching as they were, had but little influence on the family organization, because the economical basis on which it rested has but little changed during that long period of time.

These political struggles, far-reaching as they were, had but little influence on the family organization, because the economical basis on which it rested has but little changed during that long period of time.

These political struggles, far-reaching as they were, had but little influence on the family organization, because the economical basis on which it rested has but little changed during that long period of time.

These political struggles, far-reaching as they were, had but little influence on the family organization, because the economical basis on which it rested has but little changed during that long period of time.

These political struggles, far-reaching as they were, had but little influence on the family organization, because the economical basis on which it rested has but little changed during that long period of time.

These political struggles, far-reaching as they were, had but little influence on the family organization, because the economical basis on which it rested has but little changed during that long period of time.

These political struggles, far-reaching as they were, had but little influence on the family organization, because the economical basis on which it rested has but little changed during that long period of time.

These political struggles, far-reaching as they were, had but little influence on the family organization, because the economical basis on which it rested has but little changed during that long period of time.

These political struggles, far-reaching as they were, had but little influence on the family organization, because the economical basis on which it rested has but little changed during that long period of time.

These political struggles, far-reaching as they were, had but little influence on the family organization, because the economical basis on which it rested has but little changed during that long period of time.

These political struggles, far-reaching as they were, had but little influence on the family organization, because the economical basis on which it rested has but little changed during that long period of time.

These political struggles, far-reaching as they were, had but little influence on the family organization, because the economical basis on which it rested has but little changed during that long period of time.

poorer than the middle classes. As already stated, the great family had its end in the holding together of the family fortune and of mutual help, but the thoroughly poor possess nothing which could be held together.

From these disintegrating processes of Chinese society are explainable the most prominent features of the Chinese character, in its good as well as its bad side. The Chinaman's servility under the Government is but an outcome of his subjection to the family head; his passion for gain, his stingy covetousness, are but the heritage of his race, arising out of the family saving system, and of that family virtue which is rooted in him.

In this apathy lies much of the weakness of the Chinese Empire. One province is quite indifferent to what is going on in another. The Chinese soldier does not fight for his people, he fights simply because he is ordered and cannot yet revolt.

Another case of China's weakness lies in her administrative practices and her corrupted bureaucracy. The Chinese Central Government is directed on the principle of giving administrative officers a free hand coupled with a secret espionage which hinders all intimate relations between themselves and the people.

Besides this evil of espionage the system has another; the corruption of the bureaucracy. The complete dependence of every officer on his nearest principal, who has to report yearly on his conduct even to trifling details of unbecomingness, and the absolute non-responsibility of the censors and their agents, have led to officers cringing before the superior and to corollary.

It may be thought that the officers would tire of these conditions. With the exception of a small minority, it appears they do not. True, now and again there is one or another dismissed, and very exemplary punishment administered, but the most of the frauds remain undiscovered, and they thus secure nice little sums.

Has China a future? The question is not easily to be answered. That the Chinese race possesses extraordinary tenacity and vitality is shown everywhere.

In many ways the political struggles are still of some advantage to the conservation of the family communities.

Of course, the economical development there gradually entered into the family a division of labor.

Accordingly, one of the sons of the house eventually occupied himself more with agriculture and the obtaining of raw materials; the other with home industrial production.

There never has been in ancient China—as proved by ancient records—any private property in the land. All land was State land. Every family had right to a certain portion. How

poorer than the middle classes. As already stated, the great family had its end in the holding together of the family fortune and of mutual help, but the thoroughly poor possess nothing which could be held together.

From these disintegrating processes of Chinese society are explainable the most prominent features of the Chinese character, in its good as well as its bad side. The Chinaman's servility under the Government is but an outcome of his subjection to the family head; his passion for gain, his stingy covetousness, are but the heritage of his race, arising out of the family saving system, and of that family virtue which is rooted in him.

In this apathy lies much of the weakness of the Chinese Empire. One province is quite indifferent to what is going on in another. The Chinese soldier does not fight for his people, he fights simply because he is ordered and cannot yet revolt.

Another case of China's weakness lies in her administrative practices and her corrupted bureaucracy. The Chinese Central Government is directed on the principle of giving administrative officers a free hand coupled with a secret espionage which hinders all intimate relations between themselves and the people.

Besides this evil of espionage the system has another; the corruption of the bureaucracy. The complete dependence of every officer on his nearest principal, who has to report yearly on his conduct even to trifling details of unbecomingness, and the absolute non-responsibility of the censors and their agents, have led to officers cringing before the superior and to corollary.

It may be thought that the officers would tire of these conditions. With the exception of a small minority, it appears they do not.

Has China a future? The question is not easily to be answered. That the Chinese race possesses extraordinary tenacity and vitality is shown everywhere.

In many ways the political struggles are still of some advantage to the conservation of the family communities.

Of course, the economical development there gradually entered into the family a division of labor.

Accordingly, one of the sons of the house eventually occupied himself more with agriculture and the obtaining of raw materials; the other with home industrial production.



UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN.

Uncle Sam—Did you hear the news of the big Socialist vote? Brother Jonathan—Yes; but I don't feel like shouting over it. It can never come to anything.

U. S.—You don't say so! Then according to you it will never sweep the country?

B. J.—I won't say that exactly. It might, and I presume it will, sweep the country.

U. S.—Then what do you mean? B. J.—I mean that it can never accomplish anything.

U. S.—"Can't accomplish anything," even if the party holds a majority of the Government?

B. J.—Yes; even if it gain a majority of the Government. The moment it does hold a majority it will break down.

U. S.—Hey! B. J.—For the very reason that it will then find out that its plan is absurd.

U. S.—You puzzle me. B. J.—Let me explain to you. I have given deep thought—

U. S. (with a smile)—"Deep thought" did you say?

B. J.—Yes; deep thought to the question of Socialism. I find it to be a very beautiful but an impracticable theory? U. S.—Your yarn is becoming thrilling enough for yellow covers. Let me hear more of it.

B. J.—That's alright. But I have discovered a big flaw in Socialism.

U. S.—You keep me in suspense. And what is more remarkable yet, I don't understand how, having found such a flaw in Socialism, you can still be looking so sooty and poor. The man who makes such a discovery is a made man. The capitalists and their politicians would take care of him in right royal fashion. He would be looked upon by them like a real Messiah. He would have rolled off their hearts the biggest rock that yet oppressed it. Such a man could not, like you do, carry the mark of poverty.

B. J.—That may all be so and yet I have discovered the flaw.

U. S.—Out with it.

B. J.—Socialists propose to buy out the capitalists. Now, in the first place, that is contradiction; if the capital, now in the hands of the capitalist class, is stolen property, as Socialists claim, why buy it back to its owners? In the second place, there is not money enough to buy out the plants out right; bonds will have to be given; and thus the capitalist class would be enabled to continue to live in idleness on the backs of the workers for quite a long time. Here, is not that a flaw?

U. S.—It would be one, indeed, if Socialists actually proposed any such thing, but they don't, not only for the reasons you give which would be quite enough to reject the idea of "buying out" the capitalists, but for two other reasons: one of honor and the other of equity.

As to the point of honor, it is this: Would it not be dishonest to "buy" a thing, that is to "pay" someone with what would have no value whatever? R. J.—Surely.

U. S.—Well, Socialist society may, for a while, a transition period, use and need money; but that period would be short; money, as now understood, would not be needed in a co-operative community. Thus, to give money to the capitalists for their plants would be a mockery, and, therefore, dishonest; they could not buy anything with it.

R. J.—That's so.

U. S.—As to the second point, the point of equity, a movement of the people may be so circumstanced that the death of their oppressors is a necessary thing. But such an issue can arise as an imperative necessity only when an oppressed class, that itself is an oppressor of a lower class, rises against its own oppressors, not to establish freedom for all, but to secure freedom for itself alone. Now the Socialist movement is essentially different in that its very programme, and the law of its existence, compels it to give freedom to all. By establishing the public ownership of the land on and the machinery with which to work, Socialism opens the doors wide for everybody to live in industrial comfort. Thus the members of the capitalist class would have an equal chance with every body else. It might shock some tender consciences to kill a robber, but at times such severe act may be necessary. In this instance, however, the robber need not be killed by the victorious class except by himself. If a capitalist does not want to work, of course, he will have to die; but if he is willing to work he will receive vouchers for the labor he has performed, with that he will be able to exchange for the products of others and enjoy a life of comfort. For this reason, to pay him for his present plant would be a wrong, besides being an absurdity, as you showed.

B. J.—Then Socialism don't propose buying out the capitalists?

U. S.—No, Sirree.

B. J.—Then my flaw wasn't say flaw?

U. S.—There are no flaws in Socialism.

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

Authorized Agents for THE PEOPLE.

- BUFFALO, N. Y.: Peter Steemann, Jr., 52 Guilford street. SYRACUSE, N. Y.: Geo. F. Whaley, 115 May street. UTICA, N. Y.: K. F. A. Nitzsche, 88 Columbia street. LYNN, MASS.: John A. Henley, 45 Green street, rear. ST. LOUIS, MO.: Henry J. Poelling, 2140 College avenue. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: G. Rempler, 1233 Madison street. MILWAUKEE, WIS.: J. Rummel, 310 18th street. PHILADELPHIA, PA.: Max Keller, 1016 Hope street. PROVIDENCE, R. I.: Lawrence Lee, Box 206, Olneyville, R. I. PAWTUCKET, R. I.: Austin Beaudreau, 40 Lucas street.

PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM.

Address delivered by H. S. Aley, M. D. in Lincoln, Neb. If the theory of evolution be not universal...

The scientific world is practically unanimous that these ethnic changes are due to the operation of natural law...

Having completed its mission, it must, like the ripened fruit, be nearly ready to drop of its own weight...

We say that in the infancy, childhood and youth of each economic system—the same as in the physical organism...

On the contrary, we Socialists realize that in China, East India and most other Asiatic countries, the same system is in its infancy...

We also realize that the capitalist system of production and exchange in all these latter countries—as a result of outside influences from the more fully developed capitalist world...

The readers will naturally ask, what are the signs that indicate the downfall of the present system and the advent of the Co-operative Commonwealth...

Under these deplorable conditions, should one-half the laborers be employed all the time, the other one-half can and in fact is, used as a club...

Under these conditions panics, due to over-production, were unknown, as the laborers—the producers of all wealth—always had in their possession the means to purchase back the wealth created by their hands and brain...

Under the present capitalist wage system, the wage earner, on the average, receives in wages only one-fourth of what the wealth he creates sells for...

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION. CORRESPONDENCE.

McBride-Penna-Ratchford.

[New York "Vorwaerts," German Organ of the S. L. P.]

Now that the Industrial Commission has at last been appointed, the question suggests itself, Why was Ratchford, President of the United Mine Workers' Association, selected?

Did McKinley appoint him, because so many miners requested his appointment through resolutions? This supposition must be dismissed. McKinley knows full well that he can answer the demands of the miners with bullets, with "McKinley pills," without thereby endangering his popularity...

The time is fast approaching when, as predicted by Marx, the capitalist class will have to dole out in the form of charity the most of their profits in order to prevent the idle proletariat...

In the early days of the capitalist system every individual was free to compete with every other individual, in any laudable enterprise, and this acted as a powerful factor in developing production and facilitating exchange and distribution...

Already has this combination reached such a point that the small business man and farmer are ruled out of the commercial world, and are dropping like pins in a ten pin alley before the onslaught of these huge aggregations of capital...

Ratchford's career is only a repetition of the treasonable aspirations of his predecessors in the management of the United Mine Workers' Association. This association was formed in 1886, and in the same year John McBride, the first President, was nominated on the Democratic State ticket...

McBride was succeeded by Penna as President of the U. M. W. A. He remained in that capacity from the beginning of 1885 until 1897. During these two years he pulled the wires in such a manner as to become a capitalist himself. This "labor leader" became a MINE OWNER IN INDIANA...

Meanwhile, the U. M. W. A. not only did not secure better conditions of life for its members, but was even unable to check the constantly growing misery of the miners.

The organization was, and presumably will continue to be a tool in the hands of the capitalists. The servility to capital on the part of the leading officers has infected all those connected with the organization and its administration...

Labor Songs.

The attention of the readers of THE PEOPLE is called to the following labor songs: 1.—"The Workmen's Marsellaise," arranged by H. Mohr...

[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.]

Two Meetings, in Mass., but what a difference.

To THE PEOPLE.—For a long time we have been trying to organize a Section of the S. L. P. in Chicopee, the home of the late Edward Bellamy...

So when Comrade George R. Peare, our candidate for Governor, was announced to speak at an anti-trust convention held in the meeting room of Gray's Hall, on the night of the 10th...

It was a typical first Socialist meeting. The people had come, prompted by curiosity, to see a real live socialist and hear what he had to say about the new social system...

Rhode Island Slave-Drivers.

To THE PEOPLE.—In behalf of Local Union 114 of the United Brewery Workmen of the United States, I wish to bring the grievance of the above Union against the National Executive Board of the I. O. O. F. to the attention of the members of THE PEOPLE...

Mr. Kenney of Cleveland Answered.

To THE PEOPLE.—The article "Union Wreckers," which appeared in THE PEOPLE of July 24th, must have touched tender spots, or at least, it penetrated the rhinoceros hide of some of the leaders of the National Executive Board of the International Union...

In his article, Kinney claims that the writer of "Union Wreckers" had "not acted deliberately," with foresight and malice. He claims that he was "satisfied" with some petty spite, that the trouble between him and the president was his own petty one...

every brassworker in this country to ASSIST THE MANUFACTURERS by assisting them you assist yourselves. It is not the duty of the manufacturer to come down to the bench and tell you to organize more than it would be to tell you to assist in their own disintegration...

The following is a quotation of Lynch's speech before the Erie Convention: "The 'Journal' of June 1897 was a foreman may be a good fellow, but the manufacturers of to-day think if he is a union man he is not watchful of their interests. They claim a right to exploit our workers * * *

Of course, Lynch is not the only one who is guilty of such lying. Carter did the same thing, but Lynch and, in fact, the rulers of the International Union, although they consented to it, otherwise THEY WOULD HAVE CALLED CARTER AND LYNCH DOWN...

But now I will go on to investigate the aim Lynch had in view and the purpose to be accomplished by the introduction of the \$25.00 per capita rule...

In the November, 1897, "Journal," page 22, in the report of the Elmira, N. Y., Union about a visit there of Lynch, it says: "The results of the vote were not altogether what Lynch and his followers had anticipated..."

In regard to Mr. Kinney's answer about the colony scheme, I would advise that he re-read the article "Union Wreckers" in THE PEOPLE of October 1st, 1897...

In regard to Mr. Kinney's answer about the colony scheme, I would advise that he re-read the article "Union Wreckers" in THE PEOPLE of October 1st, 1897...

In regard to Mr. Kinney's answer about the colony scheme, I would advise that he re-read the article "Union Wreckers" in THE PEOPLE of October 1st, 1897...

In regard to Mr. Kinney's answer about the colony scheme, I would advise that he re-read the article "Union Wreckers" in THE PEOPLE of October 1st, 1897...

raised of late by some of our members on account of the monthly financial reports not being sent from this office...

But notwithstanding the proof that Lynch, in January, 1898, was aware of the fact that Carter did not leave until the latter part of June, and notwithstanding the fact that the constitution demands from the president the SIGN ALL ORDERS on the International Secretary-Treasurer for legitimate expenditures...

Lynch claims that friends gave Carter several hundred dollars to hold for them while he was in the office...

So, the "falling down" can be seen on Kinney's case; the salaried Secretary-Treasurer, although a Socialist who carries the red button and who wears the hammer in his pants' pocket to be able to punch his Socialist sticks to the salaried President, although he is admittedly a pillar of capitalism...

To circulate the Almanac. To THE PEOPLE.—The field of the Socialist Almanac could be very much extended...

Will Sections Lynn and Boston, Mass., Answer. To THE PEOPLE.—Kindly insert an answer in THE PEOPLE'S "Letter Box" on the following questions...

Politics in Kansas, Labor Fakirs Set up there too as Stool Pigeons. To THE PEOPLE.—Would our friends like to hear from "Bleeding Kansas"?

Pittsburg, Kan., Nov. 5. C. LIPSCOMB.

LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 64 East Fourth Street, N. Y. K. Marx and F. Engels: The Communist Manifesto: 10 cents. Karl Marx: Wage-Labor and Capital: 5 cents. Karl Marx: A Discourse on Free Trade: 25 cents. Karl Marx: The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon: 25 cents. Frederick Engels: The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science: 5 cents. Ferdinand Lassalle: The Workingman's Programme: 10 cents. Paul Lafargue: The Religion of Capital: 5 cents. Paul Lafargue: The Right to be Lazy: 10 cents. Eleanor Marx Aveling: The Working Class Movement in England: 10 cents. Edward Aveling: Charles Darwin and Karl Marx: A Comparison: 5 cents. J. R. Widdup: What Political Economy Teaches: 10 cents. Single Tax vs. Socialism: A Debate Between J. Harriman and J. G. Maguire: 5 cents. Socialism and the Single Tax: A Debate Between H. Queich and W. C. Wright: 5 cents. J. L. Jones: The Socialist Catechism: 5 cents. James Connolly: Erin's Hope: 5 cents. William Watkins: Evolution of Industry: 10 cents. N. L. Stone: Capitalism on Trial in Russia: 5 cents. August Bebel: Woman in the Past, Present and Future: 25 cents. William Morris: A Selection from his Writings: 25 cents. David G. Ritchie: Darwinism and Political Economy: 25 cents. August Bebel: Principles of State Interference: \$1.00. Artemus Ward: Complete Works: 25 cents. David G. Ritchie: Darwinism and Political Economy: 25 cents. N. L. Stone: Capitalism on Trial in Russia: 5 cents. Edward Bellamy: Looking Backward: 50 cents. E. P. Bellamy: Equality: \$1.25. Daniel De Leon: What Means This Strike?: 5 cents. Proceedings of the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party in 1886: 10 cents. The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

REJECTED, OF COURSE.

The New York "Evening Journal," one of the yellow papers that talks just enough radicalism to deceive the unwary and make them believe it means what it says, propounded about a month ago the question, "Shall Wives Work?" and it published every sloppily answer that suited its own fraudulent designs. One Socialist, to test the "Journal's" sincerity wrote an answer. That answer was rejected. Here it is:

Editor of "Evening Journal"—Being thoroughly impressed with the importance of the subject "Shall Wives Work?" now under discussion in the columns of the "Evening Journal" and presuming that you mean work other than that in the category of household duties, I take this opportunity of expressing my views on the subject. At the latter part of the last century the economic circle was almost wholly composed of the miller, the shoemaker, and the blacksmith; all the other needs of the family were supplied by the members of the family, all using their implements of production individually, but enjoying the results of their labor collectively; thus forming an economic circle wherein one portion of the family produced the raw material, while the other portion did the spinning, weaving, etc.; in other words, turned the raw material into the finished article. About this time the home circle was rudely shattered by the invention of the "spinning jenny," and in rapid succession by many other wonderful inventions, calculated to do the work much cheaper and better than formally. Here the factory received its birth, and with it the home circle received its death, as the effect of the factory system upon the home was the dragging of its members from their individual system of production for use and compelling them to produce collectively for profit, not for themselves, but for the owners of the different inventions. From that period of time to the present, the development of the machinery has become so simplified by subdivision as to make the skilled workman a superfluity—as, for instance, the Mergenthaler type-setting machine, used in conjunction with the wonderful printing presses of to-day, and also to make the matter of physical strength a matter of little importance. The result is, what? For answer I refer you to the different towns known as she-towns, where, with few exceptions, the employees are women and children most miserably paid.

In answer to the query "Shall Wives Work?" I invite you to look back to the New Bedford strike, and what will you see? You will see at a glance that, instead of asking "Shall Wives Work?", you should declare that wives must work if they desire to keep body and soul together. I wish I could say live, but such an expression would be out of place. Here we have husband, wife and children working long dreary hours for a bare existence, and in spite of this we have the same newspaper that told us of the horrors of that strike asking "Shall Wives Work?"

If your question were in order it would imply that the father and husband received ample remuneration in return for his work, thereby enabling him to support his family in comfort from his efforts alone, and that it were optional with the wife whether she work or not, in order that they enjoy greater luxury, or perhaps save something for a rainy day. Such a presumption is entirely at variance with the facts. We find people "doubling up" with one another in order to save rent, thereby enabling them to prolong the fight against their oppressors, the owners of the machines.

"Shall Wives Work?" Let us look over the economic field, and what do we see? We see the husband driven on the street and kept there in idleness, and his wife dragged from the home, his children torn from the school to take his place in the factory. We see children in the glass factory at the tender age of seven years and dying a premature death before they have lived a quarter of a century, our "child labor" laws to the contrary, notwithstanding. We hear the owner of the machine declaring that he prefers to employ mothers of families because they are less rebellious, and are more easily handled, meaning, of course, that he would shut off the meagre supply of food from her children by discharging her, thereby using the most noble trait of the human character—the love of a mother for her child—to keep her in subjection. We hear the president of the railroad say: "We shall win this strike, because if you put a dollar on the shelf and go at the end of six months to see what you have left, you will find the dollar still there, but if you put a workman on the shelf for six months, at the end of that time you will find a skeleton."

Do you think that the wives of those employees are confronted with the problem, "Shall They Work?" I rather think they are face to face with the command, "You Must Work, or Prostitute Yourself or Starve."

So much for your question and its misapplication. And now, previous to concluding, just a word on the cause of these prevailing conditions which I have stated: It is, as I mentioned in the commencement of my letter, production carried on by individual instruments of production, the individual craftsmen owning and operating them. With the advent of machinery in production it became impossible for the individual workman to own and operate the same, as, in the first place, it required a large amount of wealth to become possessed of the machine, and in the second place it required the co-operative efforts of several workers to use the machine. The result was that only a comparative few could obtain possession of the means of production, which are absolutely necessary to all in order that they may live, hence, it is very apparent that those who owned the tools, could compel those who did not, to pay them whatever price they (the owners) saw fit to demand for the privilege of using the tools. At the present day, what is the price that the owner of the tools of production and distribution demands from the workers? He demands all that they (the workers) produce with the exception of enough to permit them to live and reproduce their kind so that production will not cease when they have worn

themselves out. The results of this unjust distribution of the wealth, which labor, with the aid of machinery, has produced, are manifold, the most conspicuous of which are a few multi-millionaires in the one hand, and on the other an ever increasing army of unemployed (interpreted by law "tramps"), prostitutes, insane persons, suicides and an alarming increase in crime; and right into these two extremes the absurd question "Shall Wives Work?" is now thrown!

And so the conditions that make your question appear so ridiculous to me will continue to go on from bad to worse, till the wage-workers become intelligent enough to recognize and grasp the only remedy that will right their wrongs, and make it unnecessary for them to ask "Shall My Wife Work?", and that remedy is to substitute the collective ownership of the land, and the tools of production, distribution and transportation, for the private ownership of the same, as now held, thereby making it unnecessary to pay tribute to a worthless and tool-owning class; and to establish a Co-operative Commonwealth in place of the insane method of competition under which we now labor.

DAVID ACASTER, Old Place, Mariner's Harbor, S. L. N. Y.

CONFISCATION.

(Continued from page 1.)

of one hundred years, all human activities; and yet how many are not the remnants of antiquated forms of production that still preserve their existence. Just as soon as the fear disappears of being flung into the class of the proletariat if an independent industry is abandoned: just as soon as the prejudices existing to-day against large production disappear by reason of the advantages which the social ownership of large production would bestow upon all, just as soon as every body has the opportunity of sharing these advantages, only fools will endeavor to preserve old and ineffective forms of production.

That which capitalist large production has failed to accomplish in a hundred years, socialist large production will accomplish in no time, i.e., the absorption of all industries that are still carried on with inferior methods; and this end will be reached, not through ruin, misery and expropriation, but by the natural power of attraction exercised by superior methods.

In such remote nooks and corners, where farming is carried on mainly for self-consumption, such a system may continue for sometime after the introduction of socialist society; but it would not be long before the advantages to be derived from socialist large production would be felt even in such places.

With regard to agriculture, especially, the transition from small to large production will be greatly hastened and made easy by the steadily progressing disappearance of the contrast between city and country, and by the tendency of locating industries in convenient places.

PHILOSOPHY.

(Continued from page 3.)

FIVE HOURS A DAY all that is needed from a materialistic standpoint to convert this country and all others, as fully developed, into Social Edens.

In order to insure this a political revolution is needed by which and through which restitution shall be made to society of that of which society has been spoiled, viz., all the social and natural opportunities and this in turn will mean the completion of the economic revolution that has been going on since the advent of labor-saving machinery. For then again will the method of ownership harmonize with the method of production and exchange.

This revolution in the United States, the republics and constitutional governments throughout the world, where universal suffrage exists, can and will be accomplished peacefully by the ballot, providing the capitalist class is willing to submit to the doctrine taught by them and their paid attorneys in this country for 100 years, viz., that constitutional majorities should rule; on the contrary, in despotic countries force will be needed to remove the capitalist incubus from the shoulders of the militant proletariat. In either case as soon as the period of incubation is complete and the shell containing the Socialist chick shall have been cracked, we have no doubt as to who will gain possession of the social barnyard.

In conclusion we would say, no power can stay the progress of the social revolution, it is folly to combat it, the wise will not attempt it, as they fully realize that "nature did not argue with the monkey when eliminating its tail."

New York.

Subscriptions for "Workers' Republic," the Irish Socialist weekly paper, are received at the Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th street, New York City. Subscription price for one year, \$1.50; for 6 months, 75 cents; single copies, 3 cents.

Socialist Publications.

ENGLISH.
 THE PEOPLE, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. 50 cents per year. Weekly.
 The Class Struggle, 35 Turk street, San Francisco, Cal. 30 cents per year.
 The Tocsin, 412 Northwestern Building, Minneapolis, Minn. 50 cents per year. Weekly.
 Justice, Richmond, Va. 40 cents per year. Weekly.
GERMAN.
 N. Y. Volkzeitung, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. Daily and Sunday. \$6 and \$2 per year respectively.
 Vorwärts, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. \$1.50 per year. Weekly.
 Cleveland Volkzeitung, 237 Clair street, Cleveland, Ohio. \$2 per year. Weekly.
DANISH-NORWEGIAN.
 Arbejdere, 6323 Marshall avenue, Chicago, Ill. \$1.50 per year. Weekly.
ITALIAN.
 Il Proletario, 296 Market street, Paterson, N. J. \$1 per year. Weekly.
SWEDISH.
 Arbetsaren, 35 and 37 Frankfort street, New York, N. Y. \$1.50 per year. Weekly.
POLISH.
 Sila, 550 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y. \$1 per year. Weekly.
HUNGARIAN.
 Arbeiterzeitung, 9 Rutgers street, New York, N. Y. 75 cents per year. Weekly.
BOHEMIAN.
 Nepzava, 538 East Fifth street, New York, N. Y. \$1 per year. Weekly.
 Prava, 414 E. 71st street, New York, N. Y. \$1 per year. Weekly.

How to Organize Sections.

All persons dissatisfied with present political and economic conditions, and who believe that the land, water works, gas works, telephone, and telegraph lines, the commercial highways on land and sea, with all their appurtenances and equipments; all the mills, mines, factories, machinery, means of production and agencies of distribution, created by the efforts of the laboring class through all the centuries of the past, ought of right to be nationalized, and operated for the benefit of collective humanity, and who are convinced that the disinherited producing class can and must transform the capitalistic methods of production and distribution into a social and co-operative system, are hereby invited to identify themselves with the Socialist Labor Party, which alone goes to the root of our social and economic evils.

1. Any ten persons may organize themselves into a section, provided they accept the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., and sever their connection, absolutely, with all other political parties.

2. OFFICERS TO ELECT.
 1.—Organizer.
 2.—Recording and corresponding secretary.
 3.—Financial Secretary.
 4.—Treasurer.
 5.—Literary Agent.
 6.—Chairman, each meeting.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.
 1.—Reading of minutes.
 2.—New members.
 3.—Correspondence.
 4.—Financial Report.
 5.—Report of Organizer.
 6.—Report of Committees.
 7.—Unfinished Business.
 8.—New Business.

4. There shall be no initiation fee charged. Amount of monthly dues is fixed by each section. A monthly remittance of ten cents per member shall be made to the National Executive Committee.

5. A full report of the first meeting, including a list of members, with inclosure of 10 cents per capita, is necessary to obtain a charter.

6. Per capita checks are furnished by the National Executive Committee at 10 cents each; such checks are pasted in monthly column on the membership card, and charged to members at such excess rate as will cover the amount of dues fixed by the section.

7. Each section shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month, and semi-monthly meetings for public discussion or lectures on political or economic questions.

8. Quarterly reports of the numerical strength and financial standing of members, party progress and prospects, shall be promptly sent to the National Executive Committee.

9. Any person residing in a city or town where no section of the party exists may make direct application to the National Secretary, inclosing one month's dues, and will thus be enrolled as members at large.

For pamphlets, leaflets, platforms and other information, address the National Secretary, Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, New York City.

S. L. P. Supplies.

Constitutions in English, German and Polish (with platform)... 50c. per 100
 Constitutions in Jewish (without platform) 40c. per 100
 Due Cards 40c. per 100
 Application Cards 40c. per 100
 Emblem Buttons (stud or pin) per dozen 25c.
 Metal emblem pins (gold) per doz. 30c.
 When ordering supplies, enclose the cash it takes time to keep credit accounts, and out bills (perhaps a number of times before collection is made), and all this time, postage and effort may be employed to a better purpose.
 The emblem buttons and pins are not sent out on credit under any circumstances. They are sold by the N. Y. State Committee, which committee keeps no credit accounts of any kind.
 Address all orders to: HENRY KUHN,
 184 William street, New York, N. Y.

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

Socialist Literature.

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

1.—"What shall we do to be saved?" A Sermon to Workingmen, by Henry Kuhn.
 2.—"Socialism," by William Watkins.
 3.—"Why American Workingmen should be Socialists," by H. G. Wilshire.
 4.—"Social Effects of Machinery," by Frank W. Cotton.
 5.—"Socialism," Extracts culled from Robert Blatchford's "Merrie England," by Hugo Vogt.
 6.—"A Plain Statement of Facts," by Hugo Vogt.
 7.—"Municipal Socialization and the Municipal Programme of the Socialist Labor Party."
 8.—"An Appeal of the Irish Socialist Republican Party to the Working Class Irish of America."
 9.—"An Appeal to the Workers to Enroll Themselves in the Ranks of the Socialist Labor Party."
 10.—"The Platform of the Socialist Labor Party" (with comments in the following languages, four pages, English, German, French, Italian, Slavish and Jewish).
 11.—"Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party Towards Trade Unions."
 "The Firebrand." A humorous comedy in one act. (Adapted from the German.) Price, 1 cent per copy; 1,000 copies, \$5.
 "Women in the Past, Present and Future," by August Bebel. 25c.
 "The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science," by Frederick Engels. 5c.
 "The Platform of the 'Class Struggle.'" "The Capitalist Class," "The Co-operative Commonwealth," by Carl Kautsky, adapted by Daniel De Leon. Each 5c.
 "Capital," by Carl Marx. 4 parts. Each 30c. Cloth, \$1.75.
 "The Eighteenth Brumaire," by Carl Marx. 25c.
 "What Means This Strike?" Address delivered by Daniel De Leon in New Bedford, Mass. 5c.
 "Reform or Revolution," by Daniel De Leon. 5 cents.
 "Erie's Hope, The End and the Means," by James Connolly. 5c.
 Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Convention of the S. L. P. 10c.
 "Manifesto of the Communist Party," by Carl Marx and Frederick Engels. 5c.
 "History of the Paris Commune," by Lissagary. \$3.00.
 "History of the Paris Commune," by G. B. Benham. 25c.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
 64 East 4th street, New York, N. Y.

BOSTON, MASS.
 THE PEOPLE is for sale at the following places:
 Geo. G. Leavitt, 128 Harrison avenue.
 John Braithwaite, 84 West Canton street.
 Cohens, 935 Washington street.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
 —OF THE—
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PLATFORM.

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

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

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

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities 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 enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

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

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

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 operate 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, ferries, 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 officers, 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.
5. The United States to have 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 of the country.
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 exempt.
9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.
10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.
11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.
12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, state and nation).
13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.
14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.
15. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.
16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal), wherever it exists.
17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers.
18. Municipal self-government.
19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.
20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.
21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

Every Wageworker

Is vitally interested in the economic problems of production and distribution. He must study economics; he must study Socialism; he expects to act a man's part and do his share toward emancipating the working class from wage-slavery. A good way to learn is to read

THE TOCSIN

The Northwestern Advocate of the Socialist Labor Party

The Tocsin is issued every Thursday, under the direction of the S. L. P. of Minnesota. It will contain

All the News of the Labor Movement from All the World.

You want it! Send for it. Subscription, 50 cents a year; 25 cents for six months; 15 cents for three months. Sample copy mailed free. Address

THE TOCSIN
 412 Northwestern Building
 Minneapolis, Minn.

In order to accommodate comrades who wish to subscribe to two or more of the party's organs, we have made arrangements for reduced rates as follows: THE PEOPLE (50c.) and the "Tocsin" (50c.) both for 83c. a year; THE PEOPLE and the "Class Struggle" ("New Charter") (50c.) both for 80c. a year; or all three (at regular rates) \$1.50 for \$1.20 a year.

These offers will remain in force until withdrawn by notice in these columns.

JOHN OEHLE'S Steam Printing.
 87 Frankfort Street 87
 Cor. Pearl St.,
 From E. R. Station

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

MORRIS HILLOUT,
 Attorney at Law,
 820 Broadway, Telephone: 171 Franklin.

Jacob Herrlich & Bro.,
 Undertakers & Embalmers,
 506 6th St., near Avenue A.
 Telephone Call: 1175 Spring.
 BRANCH: 327 E. 86th St.

DR. C. L. FURMAN,
 DENTIST,
 131 Schermerhorn Str., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Trades' and Societies' Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding 20 lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annum. Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADES UNION AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duane street, Room 96, New York City. (Telephone 113.) Secretary: Frank L. Brown. Financial Secretary: Treasurer: Patrick Murphy. General Executive Board: Meetings: 1st, 3rd and 5th Thursday evening at 8 p. m.; Secretary's Office: 167 Philadelphia, Pa.

CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION OF NEW YORK: Meets at 2:30 every Monday afternoon at 64 E. 4th street, New York City. All bona-fide trade union labor Unions should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the Secretary, Secretary: Ernest Baker, 64 East 4th street, New York City.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P.: County Committee representing the section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

21st WARD, BRANCH 2, S. L. P.: Brooklyn. Lectures on political, economic and social questions at the Club House, 211 Myrtle avenue, every Sunday evening. Regular meeting every first and third Monday.

Carl Kahn Club (Musicians Union): Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., 64 East 4th street, New York City. Business Secretary: Frel.

Cigar-makers' Progressive International Union No. 90: Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street—District I (Germans), Meetings every Saturday at 8 p. m., 8 p. m.—District II (Germans) at 10 Duane street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III meets at the Clubhouse, 231 East 86th street, every Saturday, 7:30 p. m.—District IV meets at 342 West 42nd street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Vathauer's Hall, 372nd avenue, at 8 p. m.

German Waiters' Union of New York: Office: 385 Bowery, Union Hall, 15th Street, meets every Friday at 4 p. m., Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 8 p. m., at the same hall. Telephone Call: 171 Spring street.

Musical Protective Alliance No. 102: D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters, 79 E. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 8 o'clock noon, meetings every Wednesday at 8 p. m. Sec'y: Fred Hartmann, Pres.: E. W. Wolf, corr. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th St. J. B. Kohn, Business agent.

Metal Spinners Union of New York and Vicinity: meets every second Friday in the month at 9 o'clock at 331-333 E. 38d Street.

Scandinavian Section, S. L. P.: 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month at 8 o'clock a. m., at Fulton Assembly Room, 160 3rd Ave., New York City. Subscriptions orders take to the end. Socialist Workers' SCAND. AM. ARBETAREN.

Socialist Science Club, S. L. P.: 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 34th and 35th St. Open every evening. Regular meetings every Friday.

Progressive Clothing Outlets & Tailors Union, L. A. 63 of S. T. & L. A.: Headquarters, 64 East 4th street, New York City.—Regular meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 p. m.

The Socialist Educational Society of New York: meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock E. 96th St. This society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of socialism by means of discussions and debates. Come and join.

Arbeiter Krank- und Sterbe-Kasse für die Vor. Staaten von Amerika WORKMEN'S SICK and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
 The above society was founded in the year 1854 by workmen united with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought, its numerous strength (at present composed of 150 branches with more than 15,000 male members) is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 25 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches, upon payment of a deposit of \$4.00 for the first class and \$2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$1.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks whether continuous or with intermission. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances a length of time of 20 weeks. The funeral benefit of \$250.00 is granted for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the benefit upon payment of a deposit of \$1.00. When taxes are levied according to expenditure in cities and towns where no branch exists, the members can be formed by 25 working men in good health, and men adhering to the principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to HENRY KUHN, 184 William Street, New York City. Room 53, New York City.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
 The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is: Reinhard Lechner, 13 Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City. Office hours: Monday and Friday, 1-4 p. m.; Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-11 A. M. and 1-3:30 P. M.

WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance
 Organized 1871. Membership 1400.
 Principal Organization, New York City Vicinity.
 OFFICE: 61 East Fourth street, 3rd floor, daily, except Sundays and holidays from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Schenectady, Gloversville, Elmira, Albany, Oneida, N. Y., Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South Plainfield, Passaic, Trenton, N. J., Manchester, N. H., Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, New York, Bridgeport, Conn., Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Lehigh, Altoona, Pa., Chicago, Ill., Cleveland, Ohio. For address of the Branch-bookkeepers see "Vorwärts."

I Would Like TO KNOW SOMETHING ABOUT SOCIALISM AND THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH
 Therefore I will send for and get a free sample copy of that UP TO DATE paper

THE NEW CHARTER
 Published weekly at 117 Turk Street, San Francisco, Cal. Price per year \$5.00 6 months 25 Cts., 3 months 15 Cts.