

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Nov. 8The increase of
the Socialist Labor party vote in Mas-
sachusetts is grandiose. It probably
has more than doubled. The following
table will give an idea. In the below
16 towns that last year gave 2.585, our
ticket polled this year 4,642.
1907 1999

	1897. 18
Haverhill	. 252 4
Holyoke	. 301
Worcester	968 5
Lynn	197 3
Springfield	968 8 197 3 175 3
New Bedford	
Clinton	14) 9
Fitchburg	105
North Adams	
Westfield	81 1
Stopeham	
Ledham	222
Bevere	
Durham	
Waketield	
Denbust	
BOSTON, Nov. 10Pear	e, for Go
ernor, 1,260; in 1897 we ha	d 1;062.
PITTSFIELD, Nov. 10	-Peare, f

Governor, 142. ABBINGTON, Nov. 10.-For Gov ernor, 32; for Congress, 73.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.-For Governor in Cambridge 155, last year 132; in New-ton 37; in Malden 136, last year 88; in Somerville 83; in Chaisea 132, last year 78; in Somerville 83; in Chaisea 132, last year 78; in Everett S1, last year 76; in Walt-ham 16, last year 20; in Medford 83; in Woburn 50, the same as last year; in Quincy 34; in Lowell 98, last year; in Lawrence 352, last year 205; in Salem 185, last year 48; in Beverley 14; in Mariboro 29; last year 21; in Brockton 192; in Newburgport 55; in Tisbury 11, last mark the sale of the sal ast year 7:

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

# NEW JERSEY.

HOBOKEN, N. J., 'Nov. 8.-Beturns 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.:

city and county (Berks). Of these 500 for the head of the ticket this county and city gave Grundy, candidate for Governor four years ago, 2 votes; in 1807 we polled 117 for head of ticket.

QUAKERTOWN, Nov. 10 .- The vote in this borough was 10 for Barnes, the same as 1897; in the lower Richland District, it was 6-a clear gain.

STONEBORO, Mercer Co., Nov. 10. We had 34 votes in this borough; 2 in 1896; 8 in 1897. Three cheers for the S. L. P

SILVERDALE, Pa., Nov. 10.-The vote in this borough is Barnes 15; Quay's candidate Stone (Rep.) only 1 more, 16; Jenks (Dem.) 9; and Swallow 4. Hurrah!

ALTOONA, Pa., Nov. 10.-The vote in 1896 for Matchett was 77; last year Thomas polled 55; Barnes 67 with sev-eral precincts to hear from. We think our vote will reach 110 for the head of the ticket. The vote of our other candidates indicates that we will have a place on the ballot for county and Assembly without needing to get sig-natures. On to the 100,000!

## RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 10 .- Thei nert, for Congress, 1st District, (Provi-dence and East Providence, and Bristol and Newport counties), 1,140; Dana, for Congress, 2nd District. (Washington. Kent and Providence counties), 1,450. This places the S. L. P. vote in the State at 2,590. The vote for Governor this spring was 2,877. Ballard, for Mayor of Providence.

1,118; last year Reid polled 785 for this

Stephenson, for Mayor in the City of Pawtucket, 188; last year Dana polled for this office 129.

### WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 9.-Socialist Labor party vote 750 in this city. This is an increase of 300. There are still 6 Precincts missing.

cation of only a PART of existing property. The economic development demands social ownership in the IM-PLEMENTS OF LABOR only; it does not social the Markov Statement of the social s not concern itself with, nor touch, that part of property, that is de-voted to PERSONAL AND FRIVATE 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 capitalists; the deposits of every single depositor are, taken separately, too insignificant to be ap-plied to a capitalist industry; not until many deposits have been gathered to gether 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 les-sened for would-be patrons of savings banks to receive interest upon their de-posits; 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 un-necessary but politically improbable. These small deposits proceed mainly from the poc\_ets 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 posses sion of their instruments of produc-

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 sys-tem necessary is LARGE PRODUC-TION. Production in common requires common ownership of the means of production. For the same reason that private ownership in the implements of

ction can 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 proleta rian, 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 mehes of small production to become participants in the advantages of large duction without sinking into the of the proletariat. The inevitable downfall of the small producer, industrial and agricultural, can be an improvement to them, instead of a source provement 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 pro-duction 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 car-ried 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 revolu-tionize so completely, within the space

(Continued on page 4.)

ity" in as favorable a light as possible by means of falsehoods and misrepre-sentations. But these methods will not stead 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 the act of socialism of of the socialise system of production, but of the econ-omic development that has been going on under our own eyes for the last cen-tury. 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 companiments under the Capitalist sys-tem of production. While, on the one hand, under the Capitalist system of production the economic development issteadily snapping, one after another, family bonds, and destroying con nubial 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 SOSIALIST ALMANAC AND TREAS-URY OF FACTS. prepared by LUCIEN SANIAL. Is now ont, 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 dis-tribution of wealth in the United States: the classes and the class strongle; the trusts: progress of bankruptcy: agriculture, manufactures, mining, railroads, and profits: election statistics of the S. L. P.:

Two hundred and thirty-two pages of his-terc. etc. Two hundred and thirty-two pages of his-torical and statistical matter that no. So-claims 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. Sub-scription price per year for both Almanac and Supplements, 60 cents. Sections should solidit subscriptions and themselves subscribe for the Almanac for their libraries and subscriptions to the NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 64 E. 4th street, New York.

THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, NOV. 13, 1898.

the campaign proceede'. there was visible more and more agitation and et 184 William Street, New York 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. Then followed tactics that deserve special notice as they throw, valuable light on the situation.

2 .

THE PEOPLE.

--- EVERY SUNDAY. ---

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance:

As far as possible, rejected communication will be returned if so desired and stamps ar

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TRADES UNION COUNCIL

NEW YORK CITY

SOCIALIST VOTS IN THE UNITED

STATES.

In 1897 (Presidential) ...... 31,157

tn 1897 ...... 55,673

The bourgeoisie has every reason to feas

the stupidity of the masses - so long as they

remain conservative; and their intelligence -

THE VOTE.

As yet so comparatively few are the

returns from all over the country that

the party's growth can not yet be esti-

mated. But from the returns now in it

is unquestionable that the forward

step taken last Tuesday was a long

Here in New York State, 25,000

votes are more than probable; certain

is a decided growth. But that's not

all. This year for the first time, the

S. L. P. holds in this State on the poll-

tical field the balance of power. In

view of that the following passage

from the New York "Journal" of the

9th instant, a capitalist paper, that,

ostrich like, sought during the whole

campaign to deny the party's existence.

SOCIALISTS IN FORCE-ENOUGH BAL LOTS CAST FOR THE LABOR MEN TO HAVE ELECTED VAN WYCK.

tion is the strength of the Socialist Labor vote. Hanford, the Socialist candidate for Governor, received 13.063 votes in Greater New York, not counting the Bourough of Queens and Richmoud. his average kept up in the other cities of the State would give the Socialists the balance of power in an election so close as this one. If the total Socialist vote of the State had been swung to the Democratic vanidation would have been elected, and the rest of the Democratic vanidates would have heat majorities nearly. If not quite, equal to those which the Republicans how have,

From fifth, the S. L. P. moves up

steadily to the third place; and this

THE FIGHT IN THE 16th A. D.

The election returns for the Assem

bly in the 16th Assembly District of

this city tell a tale to make every So-

cialist feel joyous. They tell the tale

that both the capitalist parties in the

District are smashed, that that strong-

hold of Tammany Hall has been

broken through, that the District has

been captured for Socialism. Nor does

the tale lose any of its force from the

superficial fact that the Tammany can-

didate was "elected" and the Socialist

"defeated." On the contrary; the fact,

Such was the thoroughness and in-

creasing enthusiasm with which the

work of the campaign was conducted

in the District that its old Democratic

and Republican party leaders were

nonplussed. They were accustomed

only to the humdrum political forces

of recurring old party campaigns in the

settled regime of capitalist society.

The under-tow of approaching revolu-

greater force.

year its forces are felt by the foe.

Not the least striking feature of the elec-on is the strength of the Socialist Labor

deserves to be preserved:

one.

so soon as they become revolutionary.

..... 33,183

MARX

In 1885 (Presidentir') .....

LIED PRINTING

The first thing the old parties did was to try and set up a bogus Socialist candidate in the District; the scheme falled so egregiously from the start that it was quickly abandoned. The next thing was to buy two job lots of disreputable labor fakirs, mount them upon the Democratic and the Republican'trucks, and let them loose on the District.

This second scheme chimed in marvelously with the feelings of crookdom throughout the sland. 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. These gentleman sought to effect from without a change in the policy and tactics of the party; its aggressiveness and uncompromising rectitude incommoded them. 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 every time they sought to make a point of the city's "stagment" vote, the increase of the vote for the Assembly in the 16th A. D. made them choke, all the more seeing it was polled by that very party member upon whom they had all concentrated all their rage. Crookdom in general, labor fakirdom in particular, set its heart upon lowering the vote for the Assembly in the District, and bets were made that the 1,858 votes of last year would go down. Thus the scheme of the old parties' leaders in the District to enlist the aid of the labor fakir brigade was grist to the mill of the brigade. From the Republican and the Democratic platform in chorus did the labor fakir pour down denunciations and slander upon the Socialist Labor party and its candidate in the District.

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. It is a conservative estimate that 700 voters were bought outright: their poverty made them succomb. And what was the result?

The Tanimany candidate's votes FELL; the Republican candidate's vote was virtually wiped out; and the Socialist candidate's vote, so far from falling, rose to nearly 2,300 votes!

Considering 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.

when closely scrutinized, only brings out the moral of the tale with all the PAYING FOR HIS HONEY-MOON.

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 honey-moon. Who paid for all that? The answer is given by a newspaper item of only ten days ago. It reads this way:

Passale, N. J., Nov. 3.-The girls em-ployed in the packing department of the Continental Match Factory, owned by Ed-win Gould, went on strike 'to-day, and caused the factory to shut down. The girls win Gould, went on strike to-day, and caused the factory to shut down. The girls struck because of a reduction in their wages. The factory is working day and night, and the first inkling that the girls were not satisfied came last night, when the night packers refused to work. They had been receiving six one-half cents per gross of boxes for packing the matches, and the day girls received the same pay. The foreman toid all that beginning the first of the present month the rate would be only the cents per gross. This caused the night packers to guit, and when the day girls went to the factory this morning and learned that the night workers had istruck, they served notice that they would not submit to the cut in prices and declined to go to work. Thefer the old price they made about 60 cents a day. They packed \$2000 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 fiving 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; fleecing them to such an extent that the very thought of a home of their own, let alone the preliminary step of a honey-moon, must seem a day dream ;- here we have such a sponge upon the working class (women .girls among them), starting on a wedding trip, a honey-moon, and seeking to help defray the expenses thereof by lowering their earnings still more! 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 CON DITIONS 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 Em-pire, which has caused that country to become an easy prey to the European annexation passion. Already, in 1860-when the small English-French forces were able to victoriously enter into Pekin without meeting any serious resistance, and Russia had, almost without any trouble, joined to her Aslatic possessions large Chinese domainsthe question was asked what was the cause of the present weakness of the Chinese Empire: an empire which had defied change for thousands of years, and with a population which still apas a race of extraordinary tena-How could this giant give way city. so pusillanimously to the pretensions of England, Russia, and France? How could it, above all, let itself be subdued

by the ten times smaller Japan? The ordinary answer to this is that the causes lay in the people's charac-ter, in their submissiveness, cowardice; in their want of national feeling, attachment to old habits, etc. No doubt there is some truth in these assertions, but this cheap explanation does not give the root cause. The character of the Chinese of the present, like the character of Europeans, is the product of their historical development. To obtain an accurate insight into the present Chinese people's character leads us to a consideration of the early social development of China.

China was in ancient times, like many other ancient civilized Empires. 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). After this earliest division into gentes or communities, which, like the North American "to-tem" unions, bore the names of animals and vegetables, the whole people were generally named "Pl-sin"--1. e., "hundred gentes." The ideographical character of the word "sin" is com-posed of the sign for "woman" and of 'to be born." 'The origin of the word leads us, therefore, back to a time of the matriarchate; but, nevertheless. we find already in the most ancient records that the gens, as well as the narrower family union, the "Schi," or-ganized patriarchally. The old gentile division of China was consequently thoroughly congenial with that of the rartarian, Peruvian, and German gentes in tens, hundreds, and thou-sands. The gens-unions (Sin) were probably also, like those of the latter, in the beginning identical with the hundreds. But when, in the course, of a natural increase, the membership of Peruvian, and German the Sin gentes became larger and larger, then every gens gave rise to many hunderds.

The division into unions of gentes goes back to a very carly period of the historical development of the Empire. The dispensing of the members by means of new settlements and coloni-zations, the growing differences in wealth, the usurpation of the administrative functions of the gentes by the gentile princes, deprived the unions of the gentes of their coherence, and ap-peased and degraded them to simple communities in name. But certain inheritance and marriage conditions have been preserved until to-day. Thus, for instance, marriage is prohibited be-tween persons who bear the same clan (Sin) name, and nobody can choose a man as his inheritor who does not bear his own gentile (clan) name. On the other hand, the "Schi" has preserved itself until now as a house-community, which is analagous to the development of some slave peoples, among whom the larger unions of gentes also early disappeared, while the house-communi-tics have been preserved in some countries up to the present time. In its oldest form the Chinese "Schi" is quite like the house communities of the Mikronian and Malaian, but the head of the Chinese family had a wider patriarchal power over the younger members of his house. His position can be compared with that of the ancient Roman paterfamilies. Like the latter, he freely disposed of the hous fortune, married the members according to his will, and enacted heavy penalties, chastizing even the grown-up members of the family. Ordinarily the Chinese house-community embraced the whole male progeny of a greatgrandfather, or even of a still older grandfather, together with the women of this progeny. The leadership was in the hands of the eldest male member. He administrated the property of the family, gathered the income, and distributed to everyone the necessaries of life. He cared also for the orderly behavior of the members, and officially represented them at all business decisions, in the administration of the com-munity, and of justice. The "Schi was consequently not only a family community, but also at the same time a thoroughly close productive and juridical community. Almost the whole productive activity consisted of agriculture. The mark in writing for the man, contrary to that for the woman, is composed of the sign for "power" and "field." A man is or who employs his power in tillage. W for "power" and "field." find very early mentioning of handicraft and commerce, but they were not independent professions. Every family carried on agriculture as its proper trade. Of course, with economical development there gradually entered into the family a division of labor. Ac cordingly, one of the sons of the house Aceventually occupied himself more with agriculture and the obtaining of raw materials; the other with home in dustrial production. Even in China at the present hour agriculture is still considered a more distinguished trade than handlcraft or commerce. 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 divergencies in the records. We find the first more accurate communications in the "Schuking" and "Li-ki" of Konfutse, as well as in the writings of his most prominent scholar, Mentse: they originate, conse quently, in a time when the old agra-rian conditions had entered already into a'state of complete decomposition, and had everywhere given way to the always advancing private property in land. Both State philosophers, writing their informations, bu in themselves mostly on the ancient juri-dical and popular traditions which, in common with historical sources, contained many contradictions. So far as we can gather, the allotments were not equally large in all provinces, but dif-fered according to the quality of the land and the turn of following. Moreover, as Mentse informs us, with the growth of agriculture and the standard of life increased also the size of the allotments which were allowed to every family community. In return for the use of the land every family had to give up to the Government the "tenth." 'a tax which was not levied upon the private revenues of the family, but consisted in works on the State land. "Similarly, as in aucient Peru, there was allotted to every liftle community certain qualities of gov-ernmental lands which had to be worked by the family communities, and the revenues of which had to be delivered up as taxes to the Government. Be

sides this, the communities had to fur-nish a certain amount of soccage-work. At the head of the separate gentes there stand gentile 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. They ruled their domains after their own sweet will, made exactions without care for the laws of the Empire-iniposed their own laws and taxes, waged war between themselves, let and sold fields; in short, we find China at that time presenting all the phenomena of an over-powerful feudal nobility. From the time of Konfutse (600 B. C.) till China's subjection by the Mongols (1200 A. D.), the history of China represents the picture of wars between the great gentile princes and the kings, the latter being often but puppets in the hands of their great feudal princes and commanders-in-chief. Sometimes it was one prince who subjected his neighbors and made himself king, sometimes it was another, aided by revolting feudal lords and army com manders, who usurped the sovereign's power. But under the Ming dynasty, and still now governing Thai-Tsitng dynasty, the Empire secured rest and order.

These political struggles, far-reaching as they were, had but little in-fluence on the family organzation, because the economical basis on which it rested has but little \* changed during that long period of time. Still, the old order of land property more and more melted away; private property became extended, and the peasants were de-graded to a state of servility, whilst the feudal lords seized the land property

Through communication with the countries of Westaria there were introduced many valuable and useful vegetables (as, for instance, the comvegetables (as, for instance, the com-mon bean, garlic, parsley, cucumber, vine, pomegranate), but agriculture made but slow progress. In fact, the Chinaman cultivates his field now as his ancestors did two thousand years ago, only the intensity of his labor has increased. The form of production on the whole has remained unchanged. Mechanical industry is altogether wanting, and even in the most ad-vanced localities there are still missing the altogether which would have the elements which could lead to a manufacturing industry, such as we find in the southerly countries of Europe in the thirteenth and four-teenth centuries. Industry is still in the handicraft and family home stage.

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 The living and working together re-mained a rule, because the working methods and the conditions of mutual working together remained just the same. The only difference with the past was that the great family, having formerly cultivated the State land, now past was that the began to cultivate their own. And even where, with the permission of their parents, sons separated themselves from the head branch, and started their own families, they still re-mained under the guardianship of the head of the great family. The basic principle, that no man has a free ownership of his fortune (even when earn-ed by himself), while his father or grandfather is still living, is in China still in force. "The family," says Techenkitong, of the present life of the Chinese, "is in some measure like a religious community with fixed rules. Everyone contributes to its revenues without recognizing that one brings in more or less. In the family there reigns the law of equality and fraternity; words, full of meaning, which are written in the hearts, but not on the walls,' In many ways the political struggles are still of some advantage to the con servation of the family communitiesconnamely, to pay the war expenses. The gentile princes becoming more powerful, imposed on the peasants, beside the tenth, taxes of all kinds; moreover, the peasants had also to furnish men for the war and soccage service. staying and living together of The family members not only proved useful for the collection of taxes and for the re-culture of the desolated land, but also assured war service, and the maintenance during the man's absence of his wife and children. It has also perhaps still more maintained the ex-istence of the family and ancestor wor-Although being itself originally ship. but a product of the veneration of the founders of the families and gentes, which in its turn arose from the family communal organization, it has nevertheless essentially contributed to the cementing of the family by calling them again and gain together to the communal offerings to the ancestors.

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. The great family lost its power for good, and the struggle for existence drove everyone to think first of all about himself. Hence the cause of the immense self. Hence the cause of the immense emigration which for some decades has taken place from the poorer districts into North America, Lower India, Australia, the Oceanic Archipelago, etc. It is true that a large proportion of the sons of the Celestial Empire re furn to China, but not always to settle again in the old native corners. Even were this the case, the long absence would still tend to greatly disorganize the family relations.

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. From his very childhood the necessity has been ingrained in him of increasing by every means his house property, and thereby increasing a good memory among his descendants. This love of the family is responsible for the narrowness of the views of the middle class Chinaman, and of his seclusion, his carelessness of the intellectual and material inter ests of his nation when these latter do not touch his own family interests. He lacks the consciousness of the intellec-tual union with members outside his family, not because of some special inellectual peculiarity, as is ordinarily believed, but because such a conscious ness must be the result of a certain social development. The Chinese have not yet reached the height of a keen national consciousness.

In this apathy lies much of the weakness of the Chinese Empire. One pro-vince is quite indifferent to what is going on in another. The Chinese sol dier does not fight for his people, he fights simply because he is ordered and nghts simply because he is ordered and cannot yet revolt. Nevertheless, the Chinese fighting powers are consider-able could they be organized. They need above all things the fostering of a national spirit; ways and means of communication; more facilities for commerce; the creating of better roads and water ways; technical arrange ments for providing an army with fo and proper equipment, an energetic leader at the head of the Empire, combined with an able bureaucracy to sup

port his executive power. Another case of China's weakness lies in her administrative practices and her corrupted bureaucracy. The Chinese Central Government is direct ed on the principle of giving adminis-trative officers a free hand coupled with a secret espionage which hinders all intimate relations between them-selves and the people. This peculiar spying system often leads to a change of officers. The latter are not appoint. ed in their native districts, and are not allowed to marry, without special per-mission, with a person living inside the administrative districts. These prin-ciples do not arise—as is often thought —from the "peculiar character of the Chinese intellect," but are results of the conquering tactics of former dynasties. It would be well to give off cers a free hand in the case of neces-sity and relieve them of the fear of spies, who are but an irritating cause of mischief between the officers and

the Government at Peking: Besides this evil of espionage the sys tem has another: the corruption of the bureaucracy. The complete depend-ence of every officer on his nearest principal, who has to report yearly on his conduct even to triffing details of unbecomingness, and the absolute nonresponsibility of the censors and their agents, have led to officers cringing beore the superior and to corruptibility. Moreover, the Chinese Governm pays such low salaries that the Government comes of the officers do not enable them to cover their financial responsibilities as representatives of the State. They are therefore obliged to create for themselves side-revenues the best way they can. 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 dis-missed, and very exemplary punishment administered, but the most of the frauds remain undiscovered, they thus secure nice-little sums. Why, therefore, should they advocate re-forms the defending of which would lead to accusations of every kind? Why should they impose on themselves a new task when, perhaps, they will be soon displaced and appointed else, where? Has China a future? The question is not easily to be answered. That the Chinese race possesses extraordinary tenacity and vitality is shown everyshe has entered into competiwhere. tion with other races, and has proven that she has the capacity of assimilating European civilization. The last decades have brought to China a more rapid development than centuries be fore, and the rock of conservatism once shaken progress will go on notwithstanding all obstacles. Finally, China is getting her railways. The question is, will China adopt herself to the new her most important conditions before her most important domains are divided by the European Powers, by Japan, and by Uncle Sam?-From the Berlin, Germany, "Vorwärts" (Socialist).



# 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 ac cording to you it will never sweep the country?

B. J.-I won't say that exactly. If might, and I pesrume it will, sweep the

country. U. S.—Then what do you mean? B. J.—I mean that it can never ac complish anything. U. S.-"Can't accomplish anything,"

ven 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 thrli-ling enough for yellow covers. Let me hear more of it..

B. J.-That's allright. 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 seedy 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

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 class, is stolen place, there is not money second place, there is not money enough to buy out the plants out right: second 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 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 "bpying 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? B. J.-Surely.

U. S.-Well, Socialist society may, for a while, a transition period, use and need money; but that period would 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, dis-honest: they could not buy anything with it with it.

B. J.-That's so.

B. 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 nec-

tionary storms, the dashing currents and violent throbbings that herald the approach of a new epoch in the affairs of man;-all that is unknown and unknowable to the old party hack: he can no more navigate such waters than the captain of an oyster-smack could navigate the ocean. The old party leaders in the District felt rudderless; all their experiences, all their maxims and theories of practical politics were at naught. They were accustomed to periodical political "kickings," and they cared little for them; these were transitory summer storms that either were fakish, or quickly spent their force; they inspired no fear, they were troublesome, but that was all.

But here was a movement that no resistance could deter, and that every "defeat" served but as a stepping stone for increased power. Two years ago the Socialist vote in the District rose to 1.000: that created a little ripple of surprise, but no more. The next year the Socialist candidate for the Assembly polled 1,858 votes; that campaign was infinitely more vigorous than the previous: it smashed the Republican machine and reduced the Democratic candidate's vote. The old party leaders began to look surprised; something uncommon they sniffed in the air; but still they hoped that Socialist "defeat" would discourage the Socialists. Early in this campaign the old party leaders found out their mistake. 'The "defeated" Socialists reappeared in the field with such increased power of argument and disciplined forces that, from the very start, the Republican machine made common cause with Democratic. As

Of course, the economical develop-ment has not been without influence on the Chinese family institutions, especially since China has been obliged to enter into trade relations with the European barbarians; but the changes which took place concern rather the

## Authorized Agents for THE PEOPLE.

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

essary thing. But such an issue can arise as an imperative necessity only when an oppressed class, that itself in an oprressor of a lower class, rises an oprressor of a lower class, lite-against its own oppressors, not to establish freedom for all, but to se-cure freedom for itself alone. Now the Socialist movement is essentially dif-ferent in that its very programme, and the here the sector oppression of the 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 capi-talist class would have an equal chance with every body else. It might shock some tender consciences to kill s 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 re-ceive 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 propos

buying out the capitalists? U. S.-No, Siree. B. J.-Then my flaw wasn't any flaw?

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

The English translation of Kari Marx' Eighteenth Brumaire," that re-Marx's Eighteenth Brumaire," that re-cently ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant voi ume of 78 pages, with Marx' picture a frontispiece. This work is of great value. No Socialist, even though be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be with out it. Apply Labor News Co., 64 E. 44 street, N. Y. City, Price 25 cents.

# THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, NOV. 13, 1893.



# Address delivered by H. S. Aley, M. D. in Lincoln, Neb.

rersai The germs of decay are in it."-Clodd. All intelligent people recognize and post of them will admit, that the world of them will and socially does not mically and socially does not still but that on the contrary tand still, been many and variou has langes in man's economic and social even during the historic period. to say nothing about the institute period, to say nothing about the other ethnic stages of barbarism and savagery that

rages of barbarism and savagery that precede civilization. The scientific woru is practically manimous that these ethnic changes here due to the operation of natural law, are due to the operation of natural law. the same as are the changes being srought in the physical world. In other words science is contending that the changes in the economic and social world are the same as in the biological are dominated by the law of evolu-tion as promulgated by Chas. Darwin

over 50 years ago. However, one does not have to be tist to see that the present system stenus to see that the present system dd not always exist but that, on the contrary, it grew out of a less perfect pre-existing system, and that the one supplanted was in turn preceded by a system less perfect than itself. Taking these now almost universally recognized facts as a starting point, a So calists contend that since the present system evolved out of one less perfect an itself, no one can logically main ain that it will be perpetuated. So calists, being evolutionists and believ ing in the law of progress, are necess arily optimists. They not only main ain that the present system will evolve into one more perfect than itself, nat it has already, nearly or quite com seted its mission-which was the per-tetion of the means of production and achinge to the point where there could be no question of the people's ability to supply their wants as to

having completed its mission, must, like the ripened fruit, be nearly ready to drop of its own weight, or like the chick nearing the end of the period incubation, ready to burst its shell. We contend that each economic system nd its Social Reflex-in its infancy. contains in embryo the elements of own destruction and that this embryo develops and expands as does the sy tem develop and expand, in fact the ach economic system acts as the incu-bator of the egg that contains the elements of the chick that will eventually surp its place in the economic uni

We say that in the infancy, child bod and youth of each economic em-the same as in the physical or anism-the elements of construction edominate over the elements of des raction, but that eventually the re-race becomes true. We also assert at the capitalist system has already the United States, England, France rmany, and Austria passed through infancy, childhood and youth, and ow in its manhood is nearing old age and that in these countries the seeds decay are in it. In other words, that he elements of destruction now cominate over the elements of con truction, hence the system in these ountries must be near its end.

On the contrary, we Socialists realize that in China, East India and most other Asiatic countries, the same sysem is in its infancy; in Japan. Russia Italy, Spain, Turkey, Hawaii, West In Mexico and the countries of South America, it is passing through the period of childhood and in some of countries, especially Japan and has nearly or quite Italy, mached manhood.

We also realize that the capitalist ystem of production and exchange in all these latter countries-as a result of side influences from the more fully developed capitalist world—will de-velop with lightning rapidity as com-pared to the countries first mentioned, and that they too will have soon reache period of old age and de bort, these countries during the next twenty years will pass through the same stages of capitalist development, the stages of capitalist development, it has taken England 250 years, France ad the United States 100 years, and Germany 50 years to travel; hence to all intent and purpose, the world is tow ready for the International Social

and the theory of evolution be not uni- | of which is outside the animated piece of clay who tends it and with its con-comitant concentrated capital, the sys-tem of ownership no longer harmonizes with the method of production and ex-change. Under the capitalist wage system, while we still have individual ownership, the method of production and exchange has in all dominant industries become purely co-operative and through the operation of modern machinery, with this co-operative ia-bor, production during the past fifty years has been multiplied at least twenty-fold, and as a result, one-half of the laborers of the capitalistic world can produce more than sufficient to can produce more than sufficient to ply the markets of the world, and other one-half, the major part of the time, are compelled either to beg or

starve. 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 proletariatwhom the capitalist machine system has made superfluous-from and stinking in their door yards. made dying is the principal reason why the sys-tem, supported and upheld by the capitalist class, is unable to meet the de mands of the age, is bearing obsolete and near its end; hence to bring harmony out of chaos, to prevent the ex-ploitation of the working class, and thereby settle forever the question of the unemployed, we Socialists contend that the system of ownership must be made collective in order to harmonize with the already changed system of production and exchange. In short -would the world progress-take the place of the present planless economic system.

In the early days of the capitalist system every individual was free to compete with every other individual, in any landable enterprise, and this acted as a powerful factor in developing production and facilitating exchange and distribution. In fact under small in-dividual production, competition was constructive, but .. now acts as an im-pediment too and in many instances IS destructive of production and-exchange and none realize this more fully than the R. R. Kings, Bouanza Farmers, Standard Oil Magnate, the Merchant Prince and, in fact, the big Capitalists in general, who through the establish ment of trusts, pools and department stores are trying to do away with com-

petition by effective combination. 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 and they as well as the proletaire are now beginning to see that under this beautiful competitive system competition no longer competes. We Socialists see that the combination that can perform a given task with the expenditure of the least amount of energy is bound to survive in the com-mercial world against all competitors and in consequence small production cannot hope to compete with large production. In view of this fact it is only a question of time when the whole middle class-who are, on account of their inferior capital, compelled to work with a cripple tool as compared to plutocracy-will become bankrupt, whence they will be forced into the ranks of the proletariat, where they will be compelled to scramble for the right of an opportunity to become the paid attaches of some huge machine. the laborer under the present system no longer controlling the movements of the machine, but it controls his movements. The bankruptcy of the middle class will tend to aggravate the inconsistancies inherent in the present sys-tem, and from now on "THE CRISES BLETHORIQUE," described by Fourier will be more frequent than have they in the past. At such times, as he says, "abundance becomes the source of destitution" as the capitalist can no longer sell his products at a profit, this of itself stops production, which in turn throws the proletariat out on the

# McBride-Penna-Ratchford.

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

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Now that the Industrial Commission Now that the industrial commission has at last been appointed, the ques-tion suggests itself, Why was Ratch-ford, President of the United Mine Workers' Association, selected?

bid McKinley appoint him, because so many miners requested his appoint-ment through resolutions? This supposition mus; be dismissed. McKinley sition mus, be dismissed. Arckingy knows full well that he can answer the demands of the miners with bullets, with "McKinley pills," without there-by endangering his popularity. Moreover, he is well aware, that many of over, he is well aware, that many of these miners, who now indorse Ratch-ford, are foreigners: Poles. Hungari-ans, Italians, and other non-English speaking elements, whom Ratchford and his paper have stigmatized as a "worthless mob." Surely, not much value can be attached to an indorse-ment from workingmen who at the ment from workingmen who at the same time reveal how easily they can be bambooxled.

On the contrary, the recommendation of the miners should have rather in-jured Ratchford's candidacy had the confidence, which they expressed in him, been justifiable. Ratchford's present popularity is due to his leadership of the great miners' strike of last year, the most important labor struggle since 1894, when McKinley's bullets and Cleveland's strike-breaking army made history. Had Ratchford's rôle, and my mast year's strike, been that of an honest champion of the cause of labor, and against exploitation, he would not have been rewarded by Mc-Kinley.

Reward always presupposses service. Now, it is becoming more and more ap-parent, that Ratchford organized last year's strike, not for the purpose of waging war against exploitation as such, but to render a service to the leading fleecers of the coal-mining in-dustry. It was a struggle in the in-terests of the great coal-barons of Ohio and Pittsburgh (with Mark Hanna, Frank Osborne, who is a cousin of Mc-Kinley, and Colonel Rend at the head), against the competition of West Vir-ginia and that of De Armit. When the coal-barons believed the struggle had gone far enough, they called a halt. And Ratchford rendered them a political service by declaring the "agree-ment" a "great concession,—"a victory by the workers." due to the "friendly disposition" towards labor on the part of the Mark Hannas, Frank Osbornes and their whole robber class.

Since then, however, the coalminers have learned what that victory meant. In the mines of the Pittsburgh district and of Illinois the "agreement" is be-ing violated. In Ohio the miners work under the contract system, where it is profitable to the bosses, to wit: in the profitable to the bosses, to wit: in the machine-operated mines. The other mine workers of Ohlo have experienced from that "victory" no result other than an ever increasing idleness, and a-more disastrous end. As the "Bitu-mhous Record" reports: "The misery among the workers of the Hocking Val-ley is so great, that they appealed to Governor Bushnell for heb, in order to Governor Bushnell for help, in order to mitigate their distress, caused through lack of employment." These are the results of the Ratchford "victory" that explain why it has been described in labor circles as "The crime of 1897." as recently done in an article in the "Ohio Workman."

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 as a lure for the workingman's vote. Three years later McBride was appointed by for the Democratic Governor Campbell Commissioner of Labor. In 1894, he expected of Cleveland an appointment as United States Deputy; and this ap-plication was still pending, when Cleve-land used his Deputies to shoot down the Pullman strikers. Soon afterwards McBride because President of the "American Federation of Labor"; and, at the out of the town between the two at the end of his term, he turned up as a capitalist newspaper proprietor.

McBride was succeeded by Penna as President of the U. M. W. A. He remained in that capacity from the be-ginning of 1895 until 1897. During these two years he pulled the wires in such a manner as to become a capital-ist himself. This "labor leader" be-came a MINE OWNER IN INDIANA. Ratchford. Penna's successor, has earned his reward in only one year and a half. 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, is and presum The organization was, is and presum-ably will continue to be a tool in the hands of the capitalists. The servility to capital on the part of the leasing offi-cers has infected all those connected with the organization and its adminis-tration. Such an organization is a danger totthe miners. It must be crushed and replaced by an honest, class-con-scious organization. The building up of such an organization has begun. numerous coal-mine districts, branches of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance have already been formed. It is the duty of all class-conscious workingmen to support these organizations with all the means in their power.

# 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.]

### Two Moetings, in Mass., but what a difference.

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 inte Edward Heilmay, author of "Looking Backward." But the modern slaves of capitalism would not listen to the new gospel for their emancipation. The iron-heel of God Capital compelled them, how-ever, even these haughty slaves to do a little thinking, even against their will. The Socialists, undaunted by previous, failures, at last took the buil by the horns and stepped right out into the middle of the business streets of Chicopee, and from a soar-blox platform preached Socialism night after night until some caught on to the meaning of our propagnade and at last a Section was organized. The new recruits worked with that vin so character-list of the true American Cline.

the meaning of our propagands and at last a Section was organized. The new recruits worked with that vim so character-istic of the true American citizen. So, when Comrade George R. Peare, our candidate for Governor, was announced to speak at Chicopee, an audience of over 400 people faceked into Gray's Hall, on the night of the meeting. It was a typical first So-cialist and hear what he had to say and how he would act. They headle together like a flock of sheep into the corners of the hall for fear somebody might see and re-port them to their bosses. They listened to Comrate Peare attentively to the close of his address. Then, they no doubt remen-bered that they had come to have some fun-rather than to get instructions, and this feeling broke less as soon as Comrade Ruther was lairoduced as the next speaker. The recting seemed to break up that disorder and haughter, but Socialists are not even then not top and finally succeeded in clos-ing the meeting. In a creditable manner. There were many earnest workingmen present who seemed to be eager for more Socialism, and no doubt the S. L. P. has now a firm hold in Chicopee. The next evening, Comrade Peare spoke at Holyoke. French Hail was counfortably filled with an audience who had come to presided, and a hearty cheer was given to formate Peare, who made a splendid ad-dress to a people who were already more or less familiar with the general abor move-ment that is now headed on to success by the Socialist Labor party. Comrade Ruther presided, and a hearty cheer was given to formate Peare, who made a splendid sd-dress to a people who were already more or less familiar with the general objects

presided, and a hearty cheer was given to comrade Peare, who made a splendid ad-dress to a people who were already more or less familiar with the general objects and principles of the Socialist Labor party. Many questions were asked at the close of Comrade Peare's address, and before the chairmain had a chance to close the meet-ing, three cheers for the S. L. P. were sent-up so spontaneously and with such a yim as to shake the hall. This is the first time that a Holvoke audience ever raye a cheer as to shake the ball. This is the brst time that a Holyoke audience ever gave a cheer for the S. L. P., and it came so unexpected as to surprise all the old comrades. Holy-oke will Femain true to its record of the past and contribute its share towards the 100,000 votes which we are sure to poll on November 8, 1868. Holyoke, Nov. 5, 1898.

## Rhode Island Slave-Drivers.

Rhode Island Slave-Drivers.
The PEOPLE.—In behalt of Local trian of the United Brewery Workmen of the United Brewer, Brewing Company they at the they discharged him, and the Through the efforts of the writer he was discharged brewers. They discharged bim, and the they discharged bim, and the Wark for the Narragansett Brewing Company for the Company discharged bim, and the Wark for the Company Brewer, the States and the the Harden States of the States of the Company also have not speak to each the through out their brewery, and will work the three through out their brewery. The through the day. They have three the their office fints a police-station for the pure of a tresting unionmen whenever the Market office of a fresting unionmen whenever the Market office of a fresting unionmen whenever the their office fints a police-station for the pure office of a fresting unionmen whenever the Market office offi

Mr. Kenney of Cleveland Answered. To THE PEOPLE.—The article "Thion Wreekers." which apeared in THE PEO-PLE of July 24th, must have touched teuder spots, or, at lenst, it penetrated the rhino-ceros hide of some of the leaders of the Metal Polishers' International Union. Al-though J. J. Kinney, of Cleveland, was not mentioned in the article, be seems to have found it necessary to break a lance in de-fense of President Lynch. As to the mo-tives that prompted Kinney's action, no ex-planation will be necessary when the fol-lowing quotations, taken from the "Jour-nal" of the trade, are considered. I have arranged them in such a shape that they produce the evidence necessary to prove what was said about Lynch in the article "Inion Wreekers." THE PEOPLE had refused to publish an article written by Kinney, which was after-wards, published in the Clevelaud "Citizen" in the issue of August 20, preceded by "An Open Letter." etc. In the latter the Editor of THE PEOPLE is attacked, although, in his refusal at the time, he stated that the contents did not guarantee the language used: Mr. Kinney refused to rewrite the article in better inguage. But the Cleve-iand "Citizen," besides "An Open Letter." etc., published an editorial warning to the officers of the Metal Polishers" Union "to Mr. Kenney of Cleveland Answered.

every brassworker in this country TO AS-SIST THE MANUFACTURERS, for by as-sisting them you assist yourselves. It is not the duty of the manufacturer to come down to the bench and tell you to organize any more than it would be to tell you what church to go to. HE REALIZES THAT IF HE TOLD YOU THE LATTER, YOU WO'LD SPURN THE OFFER, and in the former, knowing you to be an intel-ligent American workingman, BELIEVES YOU ADVANCED ENOUGH TO JOIN AN ORGANIZATION THAT WILL BENEFIT BOTH YOU AND HIS BUSINESS. THE TIME IS HERE WHEN MANUFAC-TURERS AND WORKINGMEN MUST UNITE.

UNITE." The following is a quotation of Lynch's speech before the Eric Convention, see "Journal" of June, 1897, page 6. "A fore-man may be a good fellow, but the manu-facturers of to-day think if he is a union man he is not watchful of their interests. They claim a max cannot serve two mas-ters • • • It is our interest to see that ho wrong or injustee is done the mana-They claim a man cannot serve two mas-ters • • It is our interest to see that no wrong or injustice is done the mana-facturers: OUR INTEREST IS THEHES." The means employed by Lynch to get members for the organization which, says he, must work for the interest of the manu-facturers, are best illustrated by the fol-lowing quotation of a speech of Lynch, which may be found in the November, 129. "Journal." page 3: "We come to-day to invite you into an organization that has one bundred branches with close unto ten thousand members scattered throughout the country." After the claim made here that the organization has ten thousand members, Lynch claims in the "Journal." of February, 18%, pages 8 and 9, that the organization has seven thousand members. This shows that lies are employed by Lynch to get members. But the lie is a bigger one than appears. On page 273 of the February, 18%, "Journal." is the report of the re-ceipts of the International Polish-ers and Brassworkers' Union cannot have while the per capita tax paid by the Inter-national Union to the A. F. of L. amon file while the per capita tax paid by the little while the per capita tax paid by the little untional Union to the A. F. of L. amonts to from \$8,75 to \$10.00 per month. How is this for lying? Are these means, employed by Lynch, honest and honorable, or can anybody deny that if Lynch has "devoted his whole life to the labor movement." that it was, as an alder, abetter and pillar of Of course, Lynch is not the

capitalism? Of course, Lynch is not the only who is guilty of such lying. Carter did or course, Lynca hy Carter did the same thing, but Lynch and, in fact, the rulers of the International Union, alto-gether, consented to it, or otherwise THEX gether, consented to it, or otherwise THEY WOULD HAVE CALLED CARTER AND LYNCH DOWN. And Khmer, of Cleve-land, where was he? As a Socialist his volce should have been heard, since he-is a member of the Executive Board, to pro-test against the work Lynch did for the "boss class."

"boss class." A printed slip, dated February 1, 1898, headed: Office of Metal Polishers', etc., and A printed sup, dated rebrary 1, 1808, headed: Office of Metal Polishers', etc., and signed, S. E. 'Carter, Socretary-Treasurer, gives the total of the referendum vote on the per capita fund question at 1,360 votes, while in the foot-note it says: "I have got to bolater this up in the "Journal" to let the public see that, 'at least, we are nd-vancing, when in fact we are not. The gure 4 will appear before all the totals in the 'Journal'." In the "Journal" of Febru-ary, 1895, page 409, the same total vote is given at 9,360, while in the "Journal" of May, 1805, Dage 409, the total of the refer-endum vote on convention question is given at 9,565. Did Mr. Kinner, as a member of the Executive Board, object to the pub-lishing of these false, misrepresenting and lying figures? But now I will go on to investigate the alm Lynch had in view and the ournose to

at 8.565. Did Mr. Kinney, as a member of the Executive Board, object to the pub-lishing of these faise, misrepresenting and lying faures? But now 1 will go on to investigate the sim Lynch had in view and the purpose to be accomplished by the introduction of the \$25.00 per capita fuel. In the November, 1807, "Journal," page 22. In the report of the Elmira, N. Y., Union about a visit there of Lynch, it says: "Ar-ter which he (Lynch) explained some diffi-cult polists not theorem, it says: "Ar-ter which he (Lynch) explained some diffi-cult polists not theorem, it says: "Ar-ter which he (Lynch) explained some diffi-cult polists not theorem, it says: "Ar-ter which he (Lynch) explained some diffi-ter which he (Lynch) explained some diffi-cult polists not theorem, it says: "Ar-ter which he (Lynch) explained some diffi-ter which he (Lynch) explained some diffi-ter which he (Lynch) explained some diffi-difficult polists not theorem, it says: "Ar-ter which he (Lynch) explained have the secre-tary withdraw their dues out of the fund. •• We would pay nothing to the laterna-tional but the laterest on the modey de-posited, while the local dues would be nec-cessary to pay hall tent and stationery •• A clause should be suggested that ff a local wished or intended to disband, their funds should be distributed pro rati to the locals. •• Having such a system working suc-cessfully our organization could place. the initiation fee at \$25.00, •• This policy would put an end to petty giterances. 'cfc. The above quotations are not by any means the only remarkable admissions by Lynch as to the purpose and the objects of the fund, but they are sufficient to show and to prove that the object of creating the international Union, to be paid out to Lynch and his helpers as salary; the principal to be subject to comfiscation in three ways, 1) by claiming it, or part of it, for the international Union as additional indition (eers of local unions are allowed some con-sideration at all by Lynch, it is simply be-cause he know

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raised of late by some of our members on account of the mouthly financial reports not being sent from this office. \* \* & Sev-eral locals have sent protests claiming they did not owe so much." But notvithstanding the proof that Lynch, as early as January, 1898, was aware of the finances, while Carter did not leave until the later part of June, and not leave until the fater that the consti-tution demands from the president "TO SIGN ALL ORDERS ON the International Secretary-Treasure for jectimate evolution tution demands from the president "To SIGN ALL ORDERS ON the International Secretary Transmer for legitimate expendi-tures," and notwithstanding that Section 2. Article 3. of the constitution says: "He (the president) shall at all times extercise a general supervision over all officers of the International and Local Unions. Requiring a faithful performance of duties such a strict and business-like manner of keeping and accounts," notwithstanding the face that Lynch says, in October, 1887, "Journal," paces 18 and 19; "In visiting the different locals on my travels, I have found very few of them but at some time or another their funds have been misappropriated by the treasurer. "He had either skipped, " some offered no excuse, " but proud of their record in working the slow push," but notwithstanding alt this, Lynch, in the "Journal" of July, ISOS, page 7. offers the excuse that he "did think even then in the convention and until he was reported to have left not to return, that he clearter was an honest man." "Since he abscended there are several stories and the information before to me did not do R, although if they had done so, things now would be differents" Lynch claims that friends rave Carter several hundred dollars to hold for them while he was in the officed this may he to the

impart the information before to me did not do it, atthough if they had done so, things now would be differents." Lynch claims tint friends gave Carter several hundred dollars to hold for them while be was in the office? this may be true and it may not, but Lynch's claim that Carter held several thousand dollars for the Lubor Temple Committee, made in the same article, is greatly exagrerated. As anyone more several thousand dollars for the hubor Temple Committee, made in the same article, is greatly exagrerated. As anyone more several thousand dollars for the subset of the above. Lynch tries to subset out of it, but any body with a fitte common sense, if houses, musi say that the above evidence allows positively no foom for excuses. But, although Kih-mey knows all this, or should know it, al-though the proceedings of the closed ses-sions and the fielding and the closed ses-sions and the fielding and the set of Speech. of Trath, of the noble cause of Socialism, of signing articles right, etc., he, the detester of life i and of press censor-ship, sticks up for, and tries to defend the man who is guilty of all these detestable faults that he claims for the writer of the article. "Union Wrecker..." by employing life, and all the qualities he hates. That the officers cannot be relied on to do the "calling down" can be seen on Kin-mey's case: the salaried Secretary Treas-urer, although a Socialist who carries the socialism, sticks to the salaried President, although he is admittedly a pillar of capi-talism. So long as such men are left alone, one may talk all he wants, he will not ac-complish anything because capitalism rests upon them. In fact, they are to senditation what a foundation and the wants are to a house. The rank and fle of the labor more-ment is sound; any movement, any organi-zation built upon them for a foundation must be sound can' movement, any organi-

house. The rank and file of the labor move-ment is sound; any movement, any organi-zation built upon them for a foundation must be sound, and it cannot be so unless it is so built upon the rank and file as the ones who do the "calling down." M. MEYER, 361 Hendrichs street, Detroit, Mich, Nov. 5,

# To circulate the Almanac-

To Circulate the Almanac. To The PEOPLE.-The field of the So-claist Almanac could be very much ex-tended, by every member of the party con-stituting binself a committee of one to inquire whether it was on sale at every news stand and book dealers. If there is an inquiry for the Almanac, book selfers will keep it on hand. The constant demand of Socialists for this book will certainly lead to every dealer car-rular it and keeping it prominently dis-played.

refine it and keeping it prominently dis played. , take the opportunity of suggesting this method to the comrades and think the results would be good. Brooklyn, Nov. 4.

# Will Sections Lynn and Boston, Mass., Answer.

To THE PEOPLE .- Kindly insert an an-wer in THE PEOPLE'S "Letter Box" on

swer in THE PEOPLE'S "Letter BOX" on the following questions: How long was Rev. H. Kasson a mem-ber of our party? Why was he expelled? The same questions in reference to Rev. W. D. P. Bliss. Boston, Mass., Oct. 31.

# Politics in Kansas, Labor Fakirs Set up there too as Stool Pigeons.

Politics in Kansas, Labor rekirs Set up there too as Stool Pigeons. To THE PEOPLE.-Would our friends like to hear from "Bleedin' Kansas" I frant tiesy would. The campign is near-ing a close and is waxing warm. The par-tics of capitalism are trying to pull the workers away from the S. L. P., and it is a harder job than they presumed. The Reps have patted us good and honest peo-ple, but, of course, "misled": and the con-rusion gang, going by the name of Demo-Pop. have resorted to all manner of trickery. It would be taking up too much space, and called us a place and to meet the works of slanderous reports about our pell-tion that gives us a place of the blanket build, but, friling in this, they certified to the name of our purty faisely, so as to make a sport of standerous the out a part of the National S. L. P. So we will vote for "So-chilist Labor" when it should be the "So-chilist Labor" when it should be the "so-chilist Labor" and a simpledom and advised them "to stay out of politics." I do not red the site of the black of the black to the pure and simpledom and advised them "to stay out of politics." I do not feel discouraged by this, but, on the other hand, it gives me much encouragement, for it is a sliting of the chaft from the grain.

Revolution

The readers will naturally ask, what are the signs that indicate the down fall of the present system and the ad-tent of the Co-operative Common-realth, and what are the elements, in the present system, once constructive that have now become destructive? , And we reply that under all preceding economic systems, the method of ownership harmonized with the me-thod of production and exchange, as it and of production and exchange, as it id under the present system, until the advent of modern machinery. From the downfall of the feudal system—out of which evolved the capitalist wage system—until the introduction of labor-sume machinery, the laborar error saving machinery, the laborer owned and controlled the tools with which he worked, also the raw material on which his efforts were expended, and this is turn enabled him to own and this is turn enabled him to own and control the product of his hands and brain hence he was always in a posi-tion to demand for his product the full equivalent in some other commodity that embodied as much social labor time as did his own.

Under these conditions panics, due to production, were unknown, as the the producers of all wealthiways had in their possession the beans to purchase back the wealth reated by their hands and brain.

Under the present capitalist wage stem, the wage earner, on the averare, receives in wages only one-fourth if what the wealth he creates sells for in the retail markets of the world, and is a result he can purchase back but we fourth; therefore, industrial panies are inexitable card. he inevitable and occur with almost egularity of clock work.

Under handleraft production, the sys-em of othership being individualistic, armonized with the system of pro-dection and exchange, also indivi-tualistic, hence the laborer received hance on the system of the system control of the system on the contrary, since the advent of

machinery, the motive power

sell their labor power for its value, viz.: a mere subsistence wage. Proofas a class they are always within 30 days of starvation. A condition is al-ready reached in the more fully developed capitalist countries, where the few who own the natural and social opportunities cannot-without sur-rendering their profits-furnish employment to those depending on them for the right of an opportunity to work, more than one-han the time, or to onehalf of the toolless all the time, as with the machinery at hand, enough goods can be produced in one year to meet the legitimate demand for two or three

Under these deplorable conditions, should one-half the laborers be employ-ed all the time, the other one-half can and in fact is, used as a club in the hands of the capitalist class, to enforce Ricardos Iron Law of Wages, that simply gives to the laborer just sufficient to maintain his existence and reproduce his species. This condition is becoming aggravated every day and all thinking people see that some radical change must soon take place, would we avoid commercial feudalism.

years.

At the present rate of wealth concentration-as given by Geo. K Holmes in the last U. S. Census Re ports--the middle class will be prac ports-the middle class will be prac-tically bankrupt before the year 1910, and when that takes place, we will have on the one hand not more than 10 per cent, of the population owning and controlling 90 or more per cent. of all the natural and social oportunities and then-will the period of incubation of the Socialist egg-lead by the capi-talist system-be nearer its completion, as not long will 90 per cent. of the peo-ple of this country beg the right of an opportunity to produce a MERE sub-sistence, when the opportunities-that have been created by their energies-are ready at hand to insure to all who are willing to work NOT MORE THAN and controlling 90 or more per cent. of

(Continued on page 4.)

# Labor Songs.

The attention of the readers of THE PEOPLE is called to the following labor

- ngs: -"The Workingmen's Marseilleise," ar-ranged by H. Mohr. -"Down with Slavery," words selected from Shelley; music by Platon Brounoff, -"The Hand with the Hammer." by Peter E. Burrowes; music by Platon Brounoff. "On the first of Mars" is publicly 2 S.
- 4.-"On the first of May," by Elizabeth Serber; music by Platon Brounoff. Price, 10 cents per copy. Send your or-ders to:
  - NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 64 East 4th street, New York City.

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.

# THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, NOV. 10. 1898.

# REJECTED, OF COURSE.

4

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

Journal's "sincerity wrote an answer. That answer was rejected. Here it is: Editor of "Evening Journal."—Be-ing thoroughly impressed with the im-portance of the subject "Shall Wires 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 ex-pressing 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 collectively; thus forming an economic circle wherein one portion of the family produced the raw material, while the other portion did the spin-ning, 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. Tiere 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 in-dividual 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 ma-chinery has ben wonderful, and the machine has become so simplified by sub-division 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 excep-tions, 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, in-stead 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 tuat strike asking "Snall 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 spreater luxury, or perhaps save some-thing for a rainy day. Such a pre-sumption 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 field against their compositions the the fight against their oppressors, the owners of the machines. "Shall Wives Work?" Let us look

over the aconomic field, and what do we see? We see the husband driven on the street and kept there in idle-ness, 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 centry, our "child labor" laws to the contrary, notwith-standing. 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 characterthe love of a mother for her child-to keep her in subjection. We her president of the railroad say: We hear the 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 Prosti-tute Yourselves or Starve." tute Yourselves 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, pro-duction carried on by individual in-struments of production, the individual craftmen owning and operating craftsmen 'owning and operating them. With the advent of macainery 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) say 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 work-ers? He demands all that they (the workers) produce with the exception of in production it became impossible for workers) produce with the exception of enough to permit them to live and re-produce 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 machin-ery, has produced, are manifold, the most conspicnous of which are a few multi-millonaires in the one hand, and on the other an ever increasing army of unemployed (interpreted by law of unemployed interpreted by law "tramps"), prostitutes, insane persons, sulcides and an alarming increase in crime; and right into these two ex-tremes 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 warse till the ware workers become in-

worse, till the wage-workers become in telligent 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 activi ties; and yet how many are not the remnants of antiquated forms of production that still preserve their ex istence.

Just as soon as the fear disappears of being flung into the class of the prol-tariat 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 owneradvantages which the social owner-ship 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 produc tion has failed to accomplish in a hun dred 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 exer-

cised 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 advant-ages to be derived from socialist large production would be felt even in such

With regard to agriculture, cially, the transition. from small to

cially, the transition from small to lar e production will be greatly hasten-ed and made easy by the steadily pressing disappearance of the con-tras between city and country, and by th ndency of locating industries in tient places. COLLY



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.

a order to insure this a political re-volution is needed by which and through which restitution shall be made to society of that of which so-ciety has been dispoiled, 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 harmon-ize with the method of production and

exchange. This revolution in the United States the republics and constitutional gov-ernments throughout the world, where universal suffrage exists, can and will be accomplished peacefully by the bal-lot, providing the capitalist class is will ing 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 the militant proletariat. In either case

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 produc-tion 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 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 them-selves 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. OFFICEES TO ELECT.

1.-Organizer. 2 .- Recording and corresponding see retary. 3.—Financial Secretary.

4.-Treasurer -Literary Agent. 6 .- Chairman, each meeting. ORDER OF BUSINFSS.

1 .- Reading of minutes. -New members. -Correspondence. 4.-Financial Report 5.—Report of Organizer 6.—Report of Committees. -Unfinished Business. 8.-New Business.

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

5. A full report of the first meeting, 5. with the first membres, with inincluding a list of membres, with in-closure of 10 cents per capita, is necessary to obtain a charter.

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 Description 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 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.

Address all orders to: HENRY KUHN,

184 William street, New York, N. Y.

The numerous calls that have come for the New Bedford speech "What Means This Strike?" published in these columns a few weeks ago, has deter-mined the National Executive Committee to reprint it in pamphlet form. It can be had at the Labor News Com-pany, 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



The Socialist Labor party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-asserts the inallenable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purp

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 libert and can be exercised.

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 despotie 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 mightlest of nations upon that class. Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it along produces is denied the means

labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is defied 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 piutoeracy

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.

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 bedy, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers: so that, held 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 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. 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 la bor 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 con-trol 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 offi-cers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons, 4. The public lands to be declared innlienable. Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been complied with.

6. 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 excempt.

to be excempt. 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. Un-

Repeat of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Un-abridged right of combination.
 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.
 Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities( county, 12, Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities( county,

city, state and nation).

All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equali-

zation 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 14. Laws for the protection of fire and fimb 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 state).

municipal), wherever it exists. 17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers.

18. Municipal self-government.

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

Standing advertisements of Trades takes and other Societies inot exceeding to lines) will be inserted under this beat hereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annual Organizations should not lose such as a portunity of advertising their places of meetings.

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street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.-3a trict III. meets at the Clubhouse, 20 m.-3 Sch street, every Saturday at 7.20 p. m.-3b trict IV. meets at 342 West 42nd street, say Saturday at 8 p. m. -The Board of Superior meets every Tuesday at Vathauer's Hall, m 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m.

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# Siek and Death Benefit Fund of St United States of America.

United States of America. The above society was founded as the problem of the special composed of 18 worklagment inbued with the special solution of t

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Im

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 cal, stay the progress of the social re-volution, 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 esiminating its tall."

### New York.

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