

rors of Populism. By having pointed them out with firmness; by having firmly shown that the essence of Fop-ulism was middle class, and therefore hostile to the workers; by having per-sistently prophesied that, being a middle class movement, it was bound to compromise, shuffle and finally go passed a series of resolutions, which they knew to be a string of lies, en-dorsing Babcock. The resolutions first adopted were partly true, the resolu-tions afterwards adopted were almost wholly false. But that is not the enddown in disgrace: by never yielding to Populistic phrases, but always keeping the finger upon the essence of Populist declarations, and showing that the "So-cialistic" passages of Populist plat-forms were but bait, while the middle class ones were the hook; by ruthlessly holding to the grindstone the noses of the Populist officials and thus exempli the ropulat omcials and thus exempli-fring their anti-habor instincts and purposes;-by doing all that the S. L. P. was, during these 6 years, enabled to preach the sound doctrines of the Social Question in practical manner, in a manner that, had not Populism been there to hammer down, never could have been preached, exemplified and proven. Of course, the leaders, with whose immediate schemes of personal profit such tactics interfered, were violent, and the swarms of Populist Editors were ribald. But these were few, compared to the audience that looked on anu saw the fight. That audience heard, read, saw what the & L. P. said, wrote, did, and it by dethe s. Its intelligent elements realized that the S. L. P. was right, Populism that the S. L. P. was right, Populism fight along furnishing the proofs it-self. Thus when the lie of Populism worn out, the truth of Socialism was there reaches to be a social to the social to be a social to be the social to be a there ready to be accepted. there ready to be accepted. That the Socialist Labor party has risen in Kansas, the clussic ground of Populism: that it is present at the death bed of Populism there: and that even the newspaper dispatches admit that the S. L. P. will-draw large num-bers of recruits from the ranks of the deceased party in that State: all that is an emphatic endorsement of the tac-tics that the S. L. P. has followed through sunshine and through storms during the last ix years. during the last six years. The campaign that is just over attests the party's wisdom in every es-sential particular. The results are a furantee that the party's course will steered, in the future, undeviatingly as it has b een steered since 1890, when ailed its colors to the masthead, d has ever since been recognized by screasing numbers of workingmen as guiding star amidst the Social storms hat are beating upon land.

Europe: nearly all Central and Es ditions it is probably not too early That the finance question is not root of the trouble, but just this qu tion of the displacement of labor m be judged from the war-cloud is met and settled.

Incomplete returns from Pennaylva-nia indicate that the vote will rise, from 5,048 last year, to from 7 to 8,000 this year. In Silverdale where we polled 15 votes, we beat the Reps and Dems combined, the former polling 9, the latter 4 votes. The below incom-plete table may serve by way of com-nerison: parison: 1808

42 Pottstown

101

12

32

1,498

why these match girls surrendered, Unable to live they yielded to being plucked still more; and the fate to which they surrendered is expressed eloquently in the figures—from 45 to 50 cents a day! The physical force implied in ty-ranny need not be visible for a thing

of cotton machinery, and almost re once more to ship her textiles ern Europe preparing to compete w the Western nations,-under these c ask, what the situation is likely to when a thousand millions or more, w inhabit countries now using little, any, machinery, shall become mach users and compete with the Unit States, Great Britain, German France, an Belgium for external m kets-and where such markets are li ly to be found." Europe over the Philippines. Mark is the cry of the capitalist world; t cry has for its bellows nothing but displacement of labor. -There is no " pose" possible for society until question of the displacement of lal

ing of the story though. The Master Workman of D. A. 66, K. of L., named Lawson, is a steam engi-In conversation and speeches he has denounced Babcock as an enemy of labor, he has applauded resolutions of labor, he has appliedded resolutions denunciatory of Babcock and others who oppossed suffrage. Yet he has a special meeting of D. A. 66 called, which meeting adopts resolutions laudatory of Babcock, and appoints. Lawson and two others as a commit-tee to present said resolutions to the Republican Committee. The act of D. A, 66 and Lawson is incomprehensible, until the fact leaks out that WITHIN A WEEK from the time Lawson pre A WEEK from the time Lawson pre-sents the resolutions he. Lawson, is ap-pointed, by the Commissioners of the District, BOILER LNSPECTOR for the District of Columbia. The Democratic Campaign Commit-

tee is feeling sore over the way it was sold in paying for the first resolutions of the C. L. U. and cursing the fakirs, whilst the rank and file of the unions are becoming more disgusted than ever with their "leaders," and are pulling out of their central bodies.

The old style union is so yery old that it has become rotten to the core. The old "foolish and impure" lead ers have a paralyzing effect upon all forms of labor organizations.

The above is an instance of how men The above is an instance of how men can be juggled with by such scoundrels as claim to represent them. There is not a man in a labor organization in Washington who does not know Bab-cock to be their open avowed and bit-ter enemy, yet their representatives in the C. L. U. and D. A. 66 have pub-lished to the world statements which they know and every man in a union they knew, and every man in a union in Washington likewise knew, to be false

Away with the whole brood of liars, misleaders and corrupt political crooks, and once having got rid of them keep clear of such creatures by joining the S. T. & L. A., another local of which was organized in Washington on Sun-day last. ARTHUR KEEP.

Capitalism avoids it; Socialism fac Capitalism avoids it because it. face it is to give it the only soluti possible-the Socialist solution. clety demands the public ownership the improving machine, and there the displacement of hours of labor, stead of the displacement of the borer.

The English translation of K Marx' Eighteenth Brumaire," that cently ran through THE PEOPLE now to be had bound in an elegant ume of 78 pages, with Marx picture frontispiece. This work is of gr value. No Socialist, even though he no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be with-out it. Apply Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th street, N. Y. City. Price 25 cents.

dy to	358, so that the vote has 1 this district over 200 per c	ent.	ea m
st-	MASSACHUSETTS.		
th	The vote in the Old Bay State will		
1- 0	rise above 10,000, it already 8,615; last year it was 6,30	runs	up to
	8.615; last year it was 6,30	1. Th	ie be-
	low incomplete table tells	the ta	ue or
	growth:	897.	1898.
	Cambridge	132	
	Newton	11 88	155 37 136
	Maiden Somerville Chelsea Everett Waltham Medford	78	83
	Chelsea	78 *	132 81
	Waltham	20	16
ļ	Medford	11 28	24 50
ł	Quincy	20	34
	Lowell	84	98 352
l	Salem	49	352 185
ł	Beverly	06	14
ł	Waltham Medford Woburn Quincy Lowrell Lawrence Salem Beverly Mariboro Lynn Hawerhill Brockton Springfield Newburyport Fitchburg	197	14 29 372 453
	Brockton	144	20)
	Springfield	175	311
	Fitchburg	25 105	55 265
	Fitchburg	105 154 968	799 894
		105	178
	Webster	42	68 1,260
	New Bedford	7	11 540
	Holyoke	301	540 212
	North Adams	102	212 243
	Stoneham	38	103 63
l	Ledham	22	· 44 60
	Dedham	22	44
	Wakefield	•••	104
	Pittsfield	76	61 142
ļ	Chicopee		138
		••••	44 21
	Barnstable Co.	••••	16
	Dartmouth		65
	Plymouth	:::	13
	Whitman	• • • •	46 9
	Hanover		6
	Taunton Basthampton Barmatable Co. Dartmouth Wareham Plymouth Whitman South Braintree Hanover Fall Rivar Bridgewater	•••	353
I		in in	from
I	[Later.]-The total, so fa 86 towns give Peare 8.881	: the	SADIE
	towns gave Brophy last	year	5,704
I	votes There are still 110) town	as to
I	hear from where we had .	a vote	last
1	hear from where we had year; these gave Brophy la	st yea	r 705

 Pottstown
 67

 Sullerville
 11

 Percossie
 375

 Reading
 375

 York
 375

 South Road
 20

 Stoneboro
 3

 Maddera
 33

 Houtzdale
 13

 Gullick
 15

 Corentry
 23

 Collinsburg
 20

 Scranton
 172

 Altoona
 10

 Polk
 14

 Jeannette
 107

 Shenandoah
 107

 Allegheny County
 1,003

 Allentown
 52

 Silverdale
 15

 Philadelphia
 938

 Quakertown
 10

 VIRGINIA.
 10
 tő of VIRGINIA. Roanoke .-- We have 86 votes now; more coming. WISCONSIN. Wausau.-Two years ago we only had 2 votes; this year we mount to 104. The first number of THE SOSIALIST ALMANAC AND TREAS-URY OF FACTS. prepared by LUCIEN SANIAL, is now out. It is divided into two parts. The first part is HISTORICAL, and treats of the history of the Socialist Movement in Germany, Italy, Austria, Spain, Belgium, and Poland. The second or STATISTICAL part treats of the development of capitalism and dis-tribution of wealth in the United States; the classes and the class struggie: the trusts: progress of bankruptcy: agriculture, manufactures, mining, railroads, and profits: election statistics of the S. L. P.; finance: attries and statistics of the S. L. P.: profits: election statistics of the S. L. P.: torical and statistical matter that no So-cialist 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 no as to keep the Almanac up to date. Sub-scription price per year for both Almanac and Supplements, 60 cents. Bectines should solieit subscriptions and themselves subscribe for the Almanac for their libraries and archives. Send orders and subscriptions to the NEW YORK LAROR NEWS CO.. 64 E. 4th street, New York.

to be tyranny. Tyranny is determined and measured by results. The visible slave driver's whip need not be in the slave driver's whip need not be in the hand of a class to mark that class a tyrant. If it holds that which will bring about identical results with the physical whip, its tyranny is equally there, although it may be velled. The girls "reached the end of their resour-ces" and THEREFORE surrendered to a cut-down that reduces their earnings to 50 cents a day. Here we have the

to 50 cents a day. Here we have the lash and here we have slavery. Why did the gris-the workers-"reach the end of their resources," while with their opponents, the re-sources of the Goulds-the idlers-, remained virtually untouched? Becau the girls had all along been robbed. the girls had all along been robbed, under the present legalized system of robbery, of the greater part of their product. The chattel slave stood in exactly the same position. But the chattel slave was driven physically. Yes, indeed, but the lash of hunger is

Yes, indeed, but the lash of hunger is no less a physical one than the slave-driver's whip. Capitalism is a tyrant that cruelly uses its power; under Capitalism the working class is a slave class, plucked like the chattel slave, and, like the chattel slave, driven, only, instead of being driven by a physical whip, it is driven by the whip of hunger, the handle to which lies in the private own-ership of the things without which man can not work.

ership of the things without which man can not work. Capitalism transforms society into a prison pen under the guise of free-dom. Its physical power is propped up by the Government. Without the Gov-ernment its power would crumble. That Government is placed into its hands by the male wage-slaves of the land, who thereby uphold the system that grinds them down, that cripples the mothers of future generations. Down with that Government. Its Its Down with that Government. Its overthrow by the workers must be the converging point of all their efforts.

THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, NOV. 20, 1898.



STATES	
in 1888 (Presidential)	1,068
In 1890	18,881
In 1892 (Presidential)	31,187
In 1894	83,183
In 1896 (Presidential)	86,564
In 1897	678
Statistic long have a second and a second seco	

- There is a class of revolutionists named Girondins, whose fate in history is remarkable enough! Men who rebel or urge others to rebel, ought to have other than formulas to go upon. Men who discern in the misery of the toiling, complaining millions not misery, but only a raw material which can be wrought upon and traded in, for one's own poor hidebound theories and egoisms; to whom millions of living human creatures, with beating hearts in their bosoms, beating, suffering, hoping, are "masses," mere "explosive masses for blowing down Bastiles with" for voting at hustings for US: such men are of the questionable CARLYLE. species.

"THE "PEOPLE" CROSSES THE TEN THOUSAND LINE.

The Bussiness Manager's report for last week announces that, with the week ending Nov. 12, the circulation of THE PEOPLE reached and crossed the 10,000 line. The exact figures are 10,30%,--a clean gain of over 4,000 since last April, when, with the adoption of a lower scale of prices, all delinquent subscribers were dropped, however short the period of their delinquency, and the paper was put upon an actual cash basis.

The subscription list of THE PEO-PLE is one of the barometers of the Revolutionary Movement in the land; it indicates the volume of the gathering masses around the standard of emancipation, and the tempo in which our people are educated up to that standard. Everything considered-the perplexing phenomena of the day, the effects of old errors sowed by previous false movements, the rampant corruption of our times that manifests itself in a swarms of economic and political charlatans-, all this considered, the splendid rise of THE PEOPLE, whose every utterance hews close to the line regardless of where the chips may fall, is no mean sign, it is a symptom to be noted with joy. Coupling that with the party's increased vote, the Arc of the Socialist Labor party may well look upon the figures in the light of the olive twig that the returning dove brought back to the Arc of old as a symbol that the waters of the Deluge were receding.

The 10,000 line being crossed, on to the 20,000!

Agitate, educate, organize!

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The vote of Connecucut, to say nothing of the rest of the country, necessitates a revision of figures on the part of the Milford, Conn., "Citlzen." A few weeks ago, it poopoohed at the Socialist Labor party's vote. Now the wonder in its own State is the growth of the S. L. P. there. With barely 1,200 credit at tion, 1896, it now stands with over 3.000, and all the other small and bogus parties, set up by the "Citizen's" subsidizers to divide the labor vote, smashed beyond redemption. No wonder Connecticut papers are commenting with surprise. The breath seems to have been knocked out of the Milford "Citizen": it is dumb like one of the clams left stranded by the tide on the banks of Milford beach.

the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance for, to use the "Tageblatt's" phrase ology, "rows with trade unions") has figured conspicuously, the vote has jumped up, likewise in the 16th Assembly District of New York, where, thanks to the Labor Fakirs and anti-Alliance men, it figured conspicuously. Thus the "Tageblatt's" CAUSE is no CAUSE at all.

No less unhappy is the "Tageblatt" in its suggestion that the party's tactics must be changed in sight of the returns in New York and Philadelphia. The man, who, having used an inferior saw to saw hard wood with, made no progress whatever and changed that saw for a superior one, but, owing to the very hardness of the wood and the knots he encounters, finds that he makes little progress, and then concludes that THEREFORE he should give up his better saw and return to the old, inferior and discarted one,such a man cuts no more ridiculous a figure than the "Tageblatt" hinting now at a return to the old tactics that have been tried, and found bad, and that are the real cause of the hardness of the road that the present militant Socialists have to hew through just in such old places as New York and Philadelphia where the old and baneful tactics of "Tageblatts" once had full sway. The S. L. P. will take no crab-step.

The San Antonio, Texas, "Social Economist" furnishes the occasion not only to restate certain matters that, by the light, of the late elections, need restatement, but to elucidate the "gentleness" of THE PEO-PLE'S critics, the "undue severity" of THE PEOPLE towards those whom it criticizes, and the characteristics of most of the adversaries of the uncompromising tactics of the Socialist Labor party.

The "Social Economist," having pronounced Altgeld "the best friend labor has to-day among the prominent men of Illinois," and having also started to boom a certain new organization launched in Austin, Tex.,-The Cooperative Commonwealth of America THE PEOPLE published carly in August the two following articles:

1.

I. The "Social Economist" published in San Antonio, Texas, is a new publication that has entered the field of the ongoing de-bate on the Social Question; and it has reached this office recommended as a So-clailst paper. We fail to find one editorial line or thought that would bear out the opinion of its being Socialist: trae enorgh, it publishes the Socialist Labor party plat-form and Conrade Watson's article on Socialism, but, with eventhanded "impar-tiality," it also publishes the Populist plat-form; nowhere, editorially, is any evidence given of the understanding of the class struggle between the working class and the capitalist class, consequently, of a knowl-edge of that mechanism of society that points to Socialism as the only logical solu-tion, and \$6 the tactics that are imperative and the inderstanding of the class struggle ds, unless one is ready and willing at any time to capite, the follow-ing passage from the leading editorial of the "Social Economist" of the 5th instant will passing from the leading editorial of the "Social is the best friend labor has the pay in the social structure of the 5th instant "John P. Aitgeld is the best friend labor instoday among the prominent men of illinois."

"John P. Algeid is the best frend more of has to-day among the prominent men of lillinois." So far from this being thus. Aligeld is about the very workt enemy of the work-ing class in the country. The man who will induge in radical sounding phrases, and at the same time do the practical work for the capitalist: the man who will pose as a friend of labor by denying Cleveland's right to interfere with the military in a strike, while he himself lets the utilitations upon the strikers: the man who, before the workers pose as their champion in Chicago against Cleveland, and then comes to New York to justify his con-duct before capitalists, and does so by enumerating all the deeds of high-handed brutality that he committed sgainst the workers; the man who declares for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 as indispensable to freedom and inveighs against."gold bugs," and at the same time carefully has all the leases of his real estate made puyable expressly in gold; the man who seeks to gain popularity among the workers, i. c., in favor of the abolition of his own class system of wage-size-holder-ship and exploitand, and quickly joins any and exploy that hely to missiend the work-ers away from their own, the Socialist La-bor parity, and carry them into the quag-mire of bourgeois radicalisms.-such a man is a demyagoue, such a man is a schening charlatan, such a man is a dangerous enemy of the revolutionary movement of the proeis a demagogue, such a man is a scheming charlatan, such a man is a dangerous enemy of the revolutionary movement of the prole-tariat. He is a lure, a decoy duck, an ignis tariat. He is a lure, a decoy duck, an ignis fatuus. A Socialist paper is aware of the fact, it is aware of the principles that underlie the fact; it is aware of the necessity of making this fact clear, of doing all in its power to counteract the perfudy of the Alt-gelds. No Socialist paper would fail into the trap of Altgeldism. The "Social Economist" is not a Socialist paper to-day. We trust, however, that it may have an honest foundation, and that it may have an induction in good part, and hasten to correct its errors. -II.

be the battle slogan of the one and of e other. And yet, how differntly did not e "How?" of each set mold its "Reli-

the "How?" of each set mold its "Rell-gions" goal: These examples will suffice. To-day a man tells us nothing even if he tells us he wants the "Co-operative Commonwealth." Unless he tells us "How" he wants it, he leaves us whelly in the dark. The identical mineral and other elements, go up into; the identical climate surrounds; the identical air, water, sunshine is ab-sorbed by the crab apple tree and the con-tizuous Bartiet pear tree; yet, owing to the different structure of the cells of each of these trees, the identical sap that courses and is filtered through their veins, in the and is filtered through their veins, in the end reappears transmited into a crab apple, on the one, into a Bartiet pear on the other. The cells of each answer the question "How?"

The cells of each answer the question "How?" As with fruits and animals in the domain of biology, so with revolutions or social products in the domain of sociology. Me-thods, tactics are all-important. They alone answer the question "How?" and as the various fruit on trees, the various cubs of animals, teil of the cellular structure through which each is strained and thus give an insight into biologic "How?", so, and only thus, can the sociologic "How?", so, and sociologic "How?", so, anitore sociologic "How?", so, and sociologic

and only thus e of, what the goal will be in fact. The "Co-operative Commonwealth of America" leaves the public in the dark. We shall be glad to give if space to satisfy the just curiosity on its "How?"

To the above criticisms the "Social Economist" of last August 26 makes the following answer:

Some of our friends attach too much im-portance to Frof. De Leon's criticism of the "Social Economist." Feel no uneasiness. The Professor's fangs were drawn long ago by those excellent Socialist proparanda pa-pers, the "Appeal to Reason" and the "Coming Nation." When a man has earned a reputation as a class-conscious line and capitalist pimp, the "Social Economist" can afford to laugh at his pompous arro-gance, while it forges right ahead as an Evangel of Socialism. Thus one affor a mailuer those "same Thus, one after another, these "evan-

gels of Socialism" pillory themselves,and we shall help them along in their valuable work. They proceed upon the fisherman's theory that " 'tis good fishing in troubled waters." The troubled social waters of our generation are used by them exclusively to fish in. With unconscionable recklessness they sail in; sublimely ignorant, they dash ahead; the holy cause that is up they approach and handle with the smirched hands of the quack :-- and when, in the most academic manner and courteous language their errors are treated and exposed, and thereby the mischief they may do is at least checked, they come out, one and all, in their true colors the colors of the exposed and foulmouthed fraud.

The Baltimore, Md., "Granite Cutters' Journal" asks whether

"A plea for the eight-hour law can be construed as an endorsement of capitalist political parties."

Most assuredly it can, and the plea in question on the part of the "Granite Cutters' Journal" was nothing else than such a traitor's endorsement.

The labor paper that; to-day, talks "eight-hour day" and says nothing more, works right into the hands of the capitalist class that fleeces the workers. Time was when it was pardonable for a labor paper to imagine that it could get the eight-hour day without first kicking the capitalist class out of power. That day has gone by. Experience has shown that such laws are virtually dead letters: either the capitalist introduces better machinery that displaces a lot of hands and thus, even if the hours of work are reduced, the unemployed increase and drag down the earnings of the employed; or the law is made a means to corrupt the workers who get such jobs; or the law is wholly evaded;-all to the injury of the working class, although individual corruptionists among them might profit thereby,

But the "Granite Cutters' Journal" did worse than make the plea. It has right along been booming capitalist candidates .-- candidates who have applauded the sending of militias against strikers; candidates that have passed tramp and other laws to help break strikes; candidates who never opened their mouths in denunciation of capitalist rascalities; and what is more, it never had a word in favor of the only bona fide candidates of the working

SOCIALIST VICTORY.

An Incident in the Late Campaign in New Bedford.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov., 12.-Although the campaign is over and our fine vote is in, it may not be amiss to look back and recall some of its incidents. One of these was a debate that took place here upon the vital ques-tion, "Is the Workingman Robbed or is he Not Under this Capitalist System?" I shall not give my own report of the affair but shall reproduce the article upon it that appeared the fol-lowing day in one of our capitalist papers. Here it is:

Ever since the beginning of the big strike of last winter the local Socialist Sections have been trying to secure the presence of one of their openents on a public platform, to meet a Socialist/in debâte. Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation of Labor, it will be remembered, was challenged, both in the newspapers and from the floor of a labor meeting which he attended, but Mr. Gompers "was obliged to catch a train" and could not tarry for a debate.

Other challenges have been issued but nobody has seen fit to take them up until Thomas Stephenson, a long time resident of New Bedford, picked up the gauntlet thrown down at Friday night's Socialist rally, agreeing to meet Mrs. Martha Moore Avery, the Social ist candidate for treasurer and receiver general, in debate, on the proposition: "Resolved that the working class produces four in value and receives one in value," Mrs. Avery taking the affirm-ative and Mr. Stephenson the negative.

The debate took place at Howland chapel yesterday afternoon. The chapel was filled with Socialists and interested spectators. It was arranged that Mrs. Avery should lead off, speaking for 20 minutes, Mr. Stephenson was then allowed 20 minutes, followed by Mrs. Avery with 15 minutes. Then Mr. Stephenson was given 20 minutes and Mrs. Avery was allowed five minutes in which to clinch her argument.

There are two main propositions in the question, began Mrs. Avery, the first to find out of what the working class consists; the other, what value is. While the proposition is strictly true it does not tell one quarter of the truth; in other words, the working class does not get one quarter of what value it produces. Sunshine is of value, but it is not economic value, and in discussing this question I propose to contine myself to the world of economics. Economic value can be one thing, and but one thing only; it is human labor crystallized. A hundred years ago a man might make one pair of shoes in a given time, using individual tools. For the sake of convenience let us say that the labor power in that pair of shoes was one unit in value. For the same amount of human energy to-day. with the use of labor-saving machines, 100 pairs of shoes can be produced in the same time, so that the comparison of value in the day's work must be as 100 to 1. Under the old system the artisan had the shoes when he had finished them, had the product of value. But under the wage system the men who make the shoes don't get the shoes at all, only the wage. The revolution which has taken place in the manufacture of shoes has also taken place in the textile industry and in every in-dustry to which labor-saving machinery has been applied, so that the meas-ure of value is not the number of shoes produced but the human labor power put into the shoes. Value is divided into two kinds of

value, exchange and use value. It re mained for Carl Marx to make the greatest discovery in this gentury of discovery and to show clearly the dif-ference between the two. The whole science of philosophy consists of keeping clear and distinct the exchange value from the use value. Until a thing

is no longer used nobody can tell what its use value is. Commodity is any piece of wealth. Capital, the mill, the machinery, the raw material are commodities. Capital is divided into two kinds, constant and variable. What the mill makes and all that goes into production except labor power, is constant capital, since its value remains constant although the shape changes.

Mrs. Avery s time expired when she had reached this point in her argument and Mr. Stephenson was introduced.

I was hissed at in City Hall, began Mr. Stephenson, and should any person hiss me now I shall consider it a personal insult and take such a course as my dignity shall dictate. It is every man's duty to improve the social condition of his fellows. Mrs. Avery is do-ing her best in her way, and I am doing my best in mine. If any of you work-ing people think that I am opposed to any change in the condition of the my change in the condition of the workers, you must get it out of your minds. I am going to talk to you straight from the shoulder. It may surprise you to know that most people who talk to you are trimmers. I am not. I am not up for any office, and so I am free from the common tempta-tion to say things in your interest in order to catch votes. I am outside of both rings, and can look at the circus critically. I may shock you, but I hope you will keep your backs down. My position is that there is a class of dreaming idealists going around taking advantage of your commendable devotion to the cause of bettering yourselves, in order to swing them selves into power. If you had the knowledge or the courage to resist them the Socialist Labor party would have died in its long clothes. The catchy terms with which they address you may tickle your ears at election time, but the moderately intelligent workers set them down at their true worth. Gallantry prevents me from telling Mrs. Avery that such statements as are made are mere claptrap, and that from time immemorial, as Barnum had said, the masses have been ready to be gulled. What a reflection upon the common what a reaction upon the common humanity of the 19th century is the proposition of the Pops and Correyites, that the capitalists withhold three out of every four that the laborer earns. Such a course of reasoning should cause us to hesisate before jumping out of the party, frying pan into the Socialist fire. Knocking down may be done by any fool, but skill is required to rebuild. For years in this country and during a protracted visit to London, four years ago, I have kept my ears open to learn by what calculation the Socialist proposition that the man-ufacturers withhold three-fourth is reached, but I have listened in vain. When Mrs. Avery has reached in Vain. When Mrs. Avery has reached my age she will have had time to study man-kind, and not be carried away with Utopian ideas. Society at its best is a bungle, and the evolution of the ballot box will bring pevolution only when the masses determine that the funda-mental measures adopted in 1787 are wrong. Men who are not satisfied with the state of things in this country would grumble at the planetary system. If Mrs. Avery is going to talk to an audience like this about the sophistries of Carl Marx she will find that she has got a terrible job before she gets through. It is impossible for a workingman who has had no oppor tunity for study to understand them The man who would get \$4 and come out with \$1 deserves to have the \$1 taken away from him when he comes out. My definition of capital differs from any definition I have heard. I consider that capital is that part of my earnings which I save after having lived like a civilized man. I claim that the capitalist is not as black as heris painted. I know a mill in this city which got a good order for goods, and which paid \$14 per week for producing the stuff. When the mill paid the \$14 did it keep back the other three times

\$14? To make the Socialist philosophy worth the dirt under your nails that must be true, but Mrs. Avery, when she lays her head on her pillow to night daren't say it is true. The manufac-turers' profit is so small that you ought to know that the 3 out of 4 doctrine is all rot. We know that the profit is crushed down to such a small point is that it is impossible for some manufacturers to make an amount under

which they can live. Several times during Mr. Stephenson's talk his remarks were received with disapproval. The chairman de-cried any such demonstration, but he warned Mr. Stephenson that he must avoid anything which tended to personalities.

Mrs. Avery, in resuming, remarked that she did not propose to take up the points which Mr. Stephenson had touched upon, inasmuch as his remarks had been chaotic, and replying to one point would necessitate replying to so many others that the limited time at hand would not suffice.

She took up the discussion of value where she had left it, quoting freely from Carl Marx. The artisan who sold the shoes which

he had made, she said, was a free man economically, while the man who sells his labor to make shoes is simply a wage-slave, simply because the product of his labor never comes into his hands. Mau will work a given number of hours and he must do more for his employer than the employer does for him. The employer is not a philanthropist. He wants you to work as fast as you can and things are so nicely arranged under the piece system that one class of workmen is made to spur up the other, Nine per cent, of the American people own 71 per cent, of the wealth of the country; 39 per cent, of the people own 25 per cent, of the wealth; 52 per cent, of the people own 4 per cent, of the wealth. I call the 52 per cent, of the people the working class, and the fig-ures prove that the working class get less than one-fourth of what they produce; they get what they eat and what they drink. Any man who is living on \$300 a year is living like a pauper, and until the workingmen demand the best there is and plenty of it they are not worthy of the name of Americans, notwithstanding that in America we have the best government in the world. Mr. Stephenson's chance came next.

Did I understand you to say that a man living on \$300 a year is living like a pauper? he asked. Five dollars a week will procure board in this city, and that amounts to \$260 a year. If any one finds fault with board to be had for \$5 a week, he would not be pleased with any system under the sun. There are people who are obliged to live on less, and I am sorry to say that I have to do it. The Socialists claim that the people don't get the money that theyearn and that they ought to and they early had boild to say that I know how they could get it, and I can plead in favor of my system in practical ex-perience both here and in England. Your system has never been tried and we don't want any experiments at this time. If people will not better their condition they have themselves to blame. I know it to be a fact that in some of the mills in this city the profits have been so small that some of the stockholders have had to run up store bills because there have been no dividends. Where was the three which the mills kept to the one which the work-men received, under that condition of things? The claim of the Socialists is that the machines are responsible for the vast army of unemployed. I deny that they are the sole and only cause. All the shoemakers I have talked with say that they make more money with the machines than they could under the old system, and they are in favor of the improvements instead of declaring



UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAR

Brother Jonathan-Is it true what I hear that your Socialist vote was quite

extensively counted out? Uncle Sam-And bought out, too. B. J.-Well, will you now admit that your theory about "political-action" is all use out? all wrong.

U. S.-Indeed not!

B. J.-I declare! What good will it do your party to go to the polls and youe when, however much it may in-crease, it will be counted out, or its voters will be bought out?

U. S .- The last part of your question reveals your misapprehension of the situation

B. J.-It does?! U. S.-Yes. So long as a revolution ary party CAN be counted out, it de-serves to be counted out.

B. J.-Well, that's great! U. S.-A revolutionary party comes. to to keep things running in their former ruts, but to overturn them; to do that it must have more than ordin nary power; so long as it CAN be counted out it has not reached that point of power, and it might as well be kept out. B. J.-But say that you poll three

times as many votes as the others, and still are counted out. That surely is not impossible?

U. S.-It is not impossible; but the doing of that would not help the enemy.

B. J.-How so? U. S.-Because the day we would

have reached that point we would know it. We have not yet reached that point, and we know it. Despite all counting out, just see how our poil rises. One thing is to be counted out when you can't elect anyhow; another is to be counted out when you have elected. A movement may put up and not suffer from the former; no vigorous movement will put up with the latter. When we shall have that tremendous when we shill have that tremendous majority that you speak of, woe to the law-breakers, woe to him who would lay felonious hands upon the flat of the people. We won't be counted out when we are ready; bet your bottom dalar on that! dollar on that!

dollar on that: B. J.-Very well. But the workers are poor, are they not? U. S.-Yes. B. J. -The capitalist parties bought a

b. 3. The capitalist parties bought a pile of votes this year, did they not? U. S.—They did. B. J.—Now, then, seeing that the counting out process has its limits, as I will admit, suppose the capitalist par-ties forestall the necessity of counting out, suppose these soft the out; suppose they take advantage of the poverty of the workers and buy their votes before hand. They surely have

money enough for that? U. S.—You are mistaken there, too. In the first place this buying out also has its limits; hunderds, even thou-sands of votes may be bought, but when it requires the buying of hun-dreds of thousands the thing is not so easily done, and a point is finally reach-ed when enough can't be bought, and then it is of no use to buy any;

In the second place, the stronger the movement becomes, the more self-respecting will be the workers: with the growth of the movement, the mar-ketable votes will decline;

Finally, even if all these reasons were to fail, nothing is lost. The growth of the movement implies the increase of the numbers of those who understand that Socialism is a sity, and the workers' only salvation. Say that, after a sufficient number of these are found in the country, the capitalists were to buy up a majority, do you imagine that would be the end of it? Not much! Economic or indus trial storms are bound to be more and more frequent. The capitalist class having debauched the ballot box, at any one of those industrial crises the any one or those industrial crises the masses may then be expected to rise; physical force will be resorted to; and, the people having been educated up to Socialism, they will not waste their energies, but will expend their physical forms in the right direction. The only energies, but will expend their physical force in the right direction. The only difference then would be that the vic-tory of Socialism would be preluded with capitalists' broken heads and broken necks; otherwise its victory would be peaceful, such as we try to make it make it.

The Philadelphia, Pa., "Tageblatt," commenting upon the good result of the vote in the smaller towns, and its unsatisfactoriness in such large cities as New York and Philadelphia, ventures this question and explanation;

Whence comes the progress in the former and the standatili or retrogression in the latter? Perhaps because in the former there are no rows with the trades unions?

It is a fundamental principle of correct thinking that a thing, in order to be raised to the dignity of a "CAUSE." must everywhere be accompanied with essentially the same EFFECT. If the blowing out of a man's brain in Brooklyn, or the 1st Assembly District of New York, is the CAUSE of his death then the blowing out of a man's brain in Louisville, Ky., or the 16th Assembly District of New York, must have the same EFFECT. 'And so it has. But how is it with these "rows with the trades unions"? If that is the cause of little or no growth in New York or Philadelphia, we must find the same result in Louisville, Ky., in New Bedford and Lynn, Mass., in Conecticut, in Gloversville. and Buffalo, N. Y., in Rhode Island, etc., etc. But do we? Not at all. In all of these places where, ·IL.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

Such conduct is as clear an endorse ment of the political henchmen of the capitalist class as it is possible; such conduct is treason to the working class. Nor is the "Granite Cutters' Journal" unaware of its treason.

But that is going on among the rank and file of the granite cutters that presages the end of the regime of treason. This very issue of the "Journal" shows that its "presiding genius" is being driven to the wall.

Keep it up, granite cutters!

No comment is needed to the below from the New Haven "Register" except to say that it misses the point when it imagines the S. L. P. is a sort of disinfectant for the old parties; no it is a "rough on rats" to them:

But of all the votes cast in the State elec-tion those cast by the Socialist Labor party of Connecticut should make mea stop and think. We have commented upon the prowth of this vote before and have notleed its steady advance. It is already larger than the Prohibition vote and unlike it is pro-gressive, adding each year a few to those retained. There is no failing off, no dispo-retained. There is no failing off, no dispo-retained and the standard the socialist faith for emergency or expediency considerations. The Socialist party this year cast 2.200 votes, a gain of M20 over 1896, when 1.254 were cast. This is progress in bounds and leaps, and when we consider that this vote, whether right or wrong, is as surest as the vote of the oid aboilfionist, the fact is made apparent that sooner of later it will have to be treated with. If has made very little noise in the world of Connecticut, bat it has carried on a political business in the way of literature and organisation that is bearing fruit. They are in earnest as their increase shows. We are convinced that unless the two old parties introduce a higher standard of pol-tical leaderahip and more astisfying results in Government than they now represent, when me prepare for such things by auti-cipating wants and removing criticism. The receipt of a sample copy of this But of all the votes cast in the State ion those cast by the Socialist Labor

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

them to be a curse. It was Mrs. Avery's turn for the last

What are you going to do with the army of the unemployed? she asked. Are you going to support them? If you are, yote for the Democrats or Republicans. They want to support the tramp and the millionaire alike. Our proposition is to let the tramp and the millionaire support themselves. It is to your advantage to say that the work-ing class shall be the ruling class. In order to do that you must secure the legislature the judiciary and the military power to bacs. It up. The present system has forced your women and children to cut your wages and has driven the men into the army of the unemployed. What you have to anunemployed. What you have t swer for is political criminality.

At the conclusion of the debate the audience took a vote on the resolution which formed its subject. The resolution was sustained with only two votes in opposition.

In order to accommodate comrades who In order to accommodate comrades who wish to subscribe to two or more of the party's organs, we have made arrange-ments for reduced rates as follows: THE PEOPLE (50c.) and the "Torsin" (50c.) both for 8)c. a year: THE PEOPLE and the "Class Struggie" ("New Charter") (50c.) both for 80c. a year: or still three (st require "Class Struggle" ("New Charter") (50c.) both for 80c. a year; or all three (at regular rates \$1.20 a year. These offers will remain in force until withdrawn by notice in these columns.

B. J. looks approving and meditative.

U. S.-Don't you ever take a Socialist, much less the organized Socialist move-ment, for visionary. We know just what we are doing: we are educating the masses. THAT IS THE POINT. the masses. THAT IS THE POINT. What do you imagine we want to be elected to office for? For the fun of the thing? No! To use that public office so as to cave in the head of this system of capitalist brigandage. If the capitalist class becomes so much more felonious as to try and save its neck by actually violating the sanctity of the ballot, why, then we will get there why, then we will get there ballot. without the ballot. B. J. and U. S. shake hands, and arm

in arm amble off whistling: "We bring the Jubilee.".

Labor Songs.

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

- songs: 1. T"The Workingmen's Marseilleise," ar-Tanged by H. Mohr.
- ranged by H. MOBT. 2.—"Down with Sistery," words state from Shelley; music by Platon Brounds. 3.—"The Hand with the Hammer," by Peter E. Burrowes; music by Platon Brounoff.
- 4.-"On the first of May," by Elizabeth Berber; music by Platon Broundf. Price, 10 cents per copy. Send your of derr to:

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 54 East 4th street, New York City.

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

THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, NOV. 20, 1893.



From the History of Strikes Among the Miners.

forward towards their emancipation. The political battle of '99 is in full plast. But there are other battles to be ought between now and then; the attles that take place on the field of fought

the daily class struggle. In these economic battles the Social-st must take part. Between the pure ist must take part. Between the pure and simple labor union and the Social-ist Trade & Labor Alliance there can be no peace; the flag of truce may as well be placed in the camphor closet. Unceasing war must be waged along Alliance lines in the ensuing year, and Allance lines in the ensuing year, and every year until the new trades union-iam controls the workers' economic tattles and the labor, fakir lies pros-trate in the mire of disgraceful de-

If you should like to know why this should be so then list to this too true tale. It is the story of the Pennsylva-nian coal miner fakir. A story as black with crime as is the miner's face with cosl dust when he steps from out the pit into the sunlight. To understand this story well let us

ret at the basic facts, and understand the coal mining situation from the worker's standpoint.

in a statement of Colonel Rand, given ia an interview during the recent strike, the Chicago millionaire coal miner operator tells the whole tale. Here it is:

This coal mining situation is easy to understand. Here it is in a nut shell. There are 400,000 coal miners in this country, there is work for but 200,000. country, there is work for but 200,000. Labor is a commodity sold in the open market according to the law of supply and demand. The supply is far in ex-cess of the demand. Consequently, their wages are low. There is no help for it. There is no remedy." There is the coal mining situation. Of course, we Socialists deny his con-clusion "There is no help for it. There

elusion "There is no help for it. There is no remedy." If that were true then we might beat our swords into plougwe might beat our such should into phong-chares, turn our faces in other direc-tions while watching the dance of death go on. We know the remedy is to take these 400,000 miners, weld them at the ballot box into the army of emancipation that will seize the political power, kick the Rands and the Hannas and all their robber class overboard, and pull the coal miner and all the other proletarians out of the category other proletarians out of the category of merchandise by putting them in pos-session of the land and the tools of production. This is quite a remedy, by the way, when Col. Rand comes to of it. think

But the coal mining labor fakir, he agrees with Rand. He says capital (meaning the idle capitalist class) is enfilted to its share. He says we must fight "capital with capital." He says "no politics in the union." Then pro-ceeds to stand thigh deep in capitalist political slime. He tried dissensions pointical sime. He tried dissensions among the miners by calling (as did Ratchford recently) the Italians, Huns and Poles "a worthless mob," and finally when they can no longer collect dues, owing, to the poverty of the miner, they call strikes so as to get assistance from the outside public, so they can live on the fat of the land

while their dupes starve. Of such a nature was the strike of '97. In this article I speak only of the Pitisburg Soft Coal District which was the storm center of the strike that ended in Hazleton.

Pittsburgh is the Sodom and Gomor-rah of the labor movement, it is the headquarters of the Coal Mine Operators and the United Mine Workers' offi cials. It is in the Smoky City on the Allegieny that plans are made, scales of prices fixed and the last ounce of surplus value squeezed from the worker. In on other part of the nation is the connection between the capitalist and the fakir so apparent. True, there comes a time now and again when the capitalist class dispense with his ally and kicks him down stairs in roys style as happened with the Angello Schaffer, president of the Amalgam

The battle of the ballots for '98 is over. The class-conscious workingmen of the nation have taken a long step forward towards their emancipation. The political battle of '99 is in full that. But there are other battles to be The term "camp" implies tents, but there were no tents for the coal mining strikers. They lay at night on the damp earth. If they were lucky to steal enough coal by day they had a fire. If not, they went without. The Pittsburgh Gun Club presented them with their sheds, where they stood like stalled cattle when the thunder storm broke. One of the strikers in relating broke. One of the strikers, in relating his experiences to me, said: "We used to lie around the fires at night 10 deep. to he around the breast hight 10 deep. Sometimes I would wake up to find it raining on me. I would sit up, shake the water out of my ear, then turn on the other side to get the other ear full. Same way with our clothes: when one side would be soaked through we would turn and get the other side drenched." Truly, these miners showed under their pure and simple training all the forticude and humility of the ancient martyr of whom they used to tell me in my boyhood days that when the pagans put him on the frying pan

the pagans put him on the frying pan he said to them: "This side is cooked. please turn me over." The coal min-ing martyr was able to turn himself. In the morning they had black coffee and dry bread. Some times, but rarely, they had ditto in the evening. That was all in the way of food. But oh what a difference with the labor fakir's mode on living. The thinner the striker, the fatter the fakir. The great-er the striker's privations, all the more did the fakir riot in comforts and dedid the fakir riot in comforts and debauch.

On the South Side of Pittsburgh lives a reputable physician, one of the best known in the city. To Comrade H. Goff, organizer of the Pittsburgh Mixed Alliance, he told the following story "In August, 1807, when the strike was at blood heat (which means when the men were suffering most). I received a telephone call from one of the swellest houses of ill fame on Second ave On my way upstairs to see the patien my attention was attracted to a festi cuff fight in the wine room. The parti-cipants were a man whose name I do not know and Wm. Warner, secretary of the United Mine Workers' Union. They were fighting for the favors of the mistress of the house. The men were seperated, but Warner has ceeded in winning out. The other fel-low is in the lurch." Need more be said? The key to such a woman's heart is a golden one, and Warner pos-

sessed the key. In the light of that story we can understand the full meaning of this passage from Warner's financial report and draw correct conclusions:

Per capita tax and levy..... \$2,000.00 Income from other sources in 1897 (public donations for

Balance on hand..... \$534.17

Thus we see by Warner's own statement that of the funds turned in by the public for the support of the strikers (\$20,000 of the \$22,000 came from outside sources, only \$2,000 was paid in per capita tax), \$13,000 went to sup-port the fakirs, only \$9,000 went to the support of the hungry men. No won-der Warner "won out" in Second ave. This financial report is great reading. For instance, in October, 1897, we read the following items:

Land states in the second second states and the second second states and the second states are second second se	
Oct. 1. P. Dolan on back account,	\$50.00
Oct. 7. Ditto	50.00
Oct. 10. Ditto	50.00
	50.00
Oct. 30. Ditto	
	-
Total	250.00
Thus in one month \$250 of the	funds
turned in by the public for the st	rikers
is handed over to an idle fellow	with-
out as much brains as a clam	whose
only knowledge of the labor qu	
	Oct. 7. Ditto Oct. 10. Ditto Oct. 27. Ditto Oct. 30. Ditto Total Thus in one month \$250 of the turned in by the public for the st is handed over to an idie fellow out as much brains as a clam

ated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, some time since. Such a time came for the United Mine Workers' dewed with age 40 years ago. "Fight ganize, Organize": etc. A fellow whose only aim in the labor movement is to secure enough whisky to fill his stomach and his chief claim to leadership consists in his ability to pull off his undershirt and fight rough and stumble like a bull dog for an hour. Under such leadership is it any won-der that the American pure and simple labor movement is a stench in the nostrils of all decent men. I have said enough to show the character and methods of these misleaders of labor. More strikes will be called out in the near future too. Salaries but in the near future too. Sataries must be paid. The miners can not pay them, so the fakirs turn to the pub-lic for assistance. In January, when the Chicago agreement expires, the fakirs will seize upon that Chicago agreement, demand its renewal, and thus force another strike. Once again will the men be marched into camps. Once again will the hillsides of Penn-sylvania ring with the curses of the miner, with the sobs of their griefstriken wives. Once more will the hat be passed around, and a too confiding public will generously contribute to the support of the strikers, as they imagine, while really it is for the purpose of paying the fakirs' salaries. At the moment of writing, the salaries of At these fakirs are being entered on the books as debts to be paid later on. So we may expect to see in February the old time item in the financial report: P. Dolan, back account..... \$50.00

the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance will be in power in the coal mining dis-tricts, and then, when strikes will be found necessary, they will not be for the purpose of replenishing the pockets of labor fakirs, and keeping the work-ers in subjection, but to smite the capi-talist mine bosses. T. A. HICKEY, New York

New York.

FIGHTING ON.

Holyoke's, Mass., Socialists Leap Into the Municipal Campaign.

HOLOYOKE, Mass., Nov. 14 .- Encouraged by our big vote at the State election-750-the S. L. P. met yesterday and decided to begin at once a vigorous campaign in benan of narty. We nominated a candidate for Mayor, five Aldermen-at-Large, and two Ward Aldermen. The following are the nominations made:

are the hominations made: For Mayor-Edward A. Buckland, Aldermen.at.Large-Gustave A. Gels-ler, George L. Lovell, Henry L. Schroe-der,A. N. Lapointe and Max H. Tiederman

Alderman from Ward 2-Gustave H: Tiederman. Alderman from Ward 3-Moritz E.

Ruther. The fololwing platform of principles

The Socialist Labor party of Holy-oke, conforming to the demands of the

national organization and harmonizing with the economic emancipation move ment of the world, whereby finally, through political and legal means the present state of planless production, industrial warfare and social disorder is to be substituted by the Co-operative Commonwealth and all means of production and distribution shall owned collectively and operated scien-tifically by the people, presents the following declarations for the municipal campaign of 1898, and pledges its can didates, if elected, to do their utmost

for their adoption: 1. Absolute self-government; aboli-1. Absolute self-government, about tion of the veto power of the Mayor; all measures to be submitted to the people for their approval or disap-proval; the people to have the right to initiate legislation by petition. 2. No contract labor; all city work to be given diractly by the number all calls.

be given directly by the nunlcipality without the intervention of contractors or middlemen, the workmen to elect their own superior officers not elected by the general vote of the people; that eight hours constitute a legal workday. and that the minimum wage shall be \$2 per day. The city shall furnish permaper day. The city shift furnish per has nent employment to those not em-ployed by establishing public works and operated co-operatively under con-trol of the municipal administration. 3. The establishment of a city coal and wood yard, which shall supply the more with fuel at cost price. Also a

people with fuel at cost price. Also a ity ice house or plant. 4. The establishment of a public emcity

ployment bureau, which shall be con-ducted at the expense of the city. 5. The establishment of free public

6. The establishment of public halls and parks, where public meetings may be held without expense to the partici-

pants. 7. The establishment of a city pharmacy and medical department, that pure medicine and competent medical attendance may be had at minimum cost, or free when necessary. '8. The establishment of working-

men's homes, whereby working people under certain conditions may secure the best of home comforts and healthy surroundings at minimum cost. 9. The establishment of a city insur-

ance department, that protection from fireand financial aid at death may be had at cost.

10. The acquisition by the municipality of all public utilities, such as street cars, lights, etc., the same to be operated co-operatively by the em-ployees under the direction of the municipal administration and no employee to be discharged for political reasons. 11. The apolition of the present nefa-

rious system of dispensing intoxicating liquors and the substitution therefor of a system under the complete control and management of the municipality, whereby all features of license and pro fit are eliminated and liquors are sold direct to the people at cost. 12. School education of all children

under 16 years of age to be compulsory. gratuitous and accessible to all, by public assistance in meals, clothing, etc., when necessary. 13. No display of implements of war

LAID LOW.

Rhode Island Socialists Lead in a Mighty Work.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 14 .- The Socialists of this State did a mighty good piece of work last election day. Under their leadership the proposed new constitution was snowed under. Why this piece of work stands abreast of the big vote we polled in this State will be instructive to the working class elsewhere.

The capitalist class of this State feels decidedly uncomfortable in sight of the rising Socialist vote. It is beating about for a means to disfranchise the workingmen. The scheme it fell upon to compass its ends was certainly

sbarp. In this State the apportionment is obtained like Providence are not represented in the meas-ure that their population entitles them; while small towns enjoy a dispropor-tionate large representation in the State Legislature: and against this there is a wide-spread sentiment. The capitalist politicians sought to utilize this sentiment in behalf of their nefarious conspiracy against the working class.

A new Constitution was drafted. Prominent therein, and so as to catch every body's eye, a new and fair system of representation was introduced; but along with that, and under the shadow, so to speak, of that, they inserted a series of changes that were meant to cut off the workingmen from the polls.

One of these was the establishment of a literary qualification for voters. Now, no Socialist favors illiteracy. But here we have a capitalist class, that has it in its power to inflict illiteracy upon the working class by working it long and at starvation wages, thereby depriving its children from the opportunity to acquire an education; here we have a capitalist class that is doing just that very thing, and it now comes forward, with the mask of "education" and seeks to bar the workers from the ballot box. It is a principle of Equity that no one may profit by his own wrong-doing; to do a wrong, and then make that the basis for profit is the essence of Iniquity. This our capital-ists tried. First they do the wrong of depriving their wage slaves of a chance to be educated, and then they seek to make such illiteracy the basis for depriving these same wage slaves of the most powerful weapon to protect and emancipate themselves, and thus raise themselves to the plane where they would be able to enjoy the blessings of education!

or education: But this proposition was even worse than that. It was so worded that the capitalist politicians COULD CON-STRUE ILLITERACY JUST AS THEY PLEASED!

I won't spend any time in mention-ing some other provisions in line with this one, like the provision for biennial elections, thereby distranchising the workers every other year; or the provision conferring upon the Governor the veto, thereby guarding against the "accident" of a Socialist Legislature;

etc., etc. Now, this conspiracy was hatched by Republicans and Democrats; it re-ceived the unanimous vote of both parties in the Legislature, and it was submitted for acceptance. The calculation was that the good changes on representation would carry the bad ones. Well, they didn't. The proposed new Constitution was snowed under. The Socialists led in the fight. The result was a victory of which we may

Socialist Battle Hymn.

feel proud.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by F. L. Comstock, Brooklyn, N. Y.]

Air: Battle Hymn of the Republic. My heart is beating wildly with the

great delight I feel, When I see our comrades striving with undaunted hope and zeal; They will free the hapless toiler from the tyrant's grinding heel.

Our cause is marching on! How the capitalists tremble when they

see our army strong; When they hear the workers' voices

ringing out in joyous song; For they know that Socialism will be

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]

Campaign Echoes from Lockport, N. Y.

<text>

Lockport, Nov. 9.

Well Done New Bedford. To THE PEOPLE.—We had great success in the last election. We are accredited now by a capitalist sheet with having \$50 votes on which we can figure in the future. The average vote received by the State tleket was more than this. John A. Donavan, "a \$5 weaver," as he styled himself, received 1,207 votes, against a manufacture! The candidate for Congress received more than 100 votes in excess of what I received last 1.207 votes, against a manufacturer! The candidate for Congress received more than 100 votes in excess of what I received last May. At that time the papers here said the strike being just over was the chief cause for me getting such a large vote. Of course, this looked all right then, but now the people have been working six months. W. P. I. SKAHAN. New Bedford, Mass., Nov. 12.

way. The "Socialist Almanac" should be in every public library in the country. Let the comrades who frequent public libraries ask the librarian for the book, and repeat asking, and continue asking, until the "So-clalist Almanac" becomes accessible to every intelligent workingman in the coun-try. The same may, of course, be done with all our other literature. H.S. New York, Nov. 15.

3

As to the Maine Monument Fund. To THE FEOPLE. -In reply to a call re-ceived from the "National Maine Fund Com-mittee," I sent reply as follows: I am willing to contribute to the erection of a monument 500 feet high on which to hang the capitalists who concocted the plan to blow up the Maine.

Davenport, Ia., Nov. 9.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspon-dents.

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

O. C. S., LOCKPORT, N. Y.-To get the thorough insight into Socialism that you desire, read up carefully, first, "What means this trike": next the five Kanteky pamphlets; next one after another the other books etc. advertised by the labor ware books, etc., advertised by the Labor N Co.; and all along take THE PEOPLE

S. B., N. Y .- You should know by this ime that such sermons, as that of the Bev. time that such sermons, as that of the Rev. DeCosta that you sent here, are by as means "straight goods." There is not one word in it that is constructive; it is all critical. Such criticisms made up the stock in trade of the Pop "calamity howies." The Rev. DeC. has a right to spead his time with such sort of thing, and he has a right to think "it educates." We know, however, and you should know where THE PEOPLE stands upon that, that such matter does not educate, it only lashes the ocean. irritates and thereby superinduces cray attempts at redress that wind up in defeat, nervous re-action and pessimism.

redress that wind up in defeat, nervous re-action and pessimism. C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.-The definition of matter given by Spencer in no way invalidates the Socialist theory that material conditions shape political and so-cial opinion. The word material in Socialist theory is used as antithesis to "opinoina" and the like. Unless one Precognizes, not what is desirable, but what is feasible, he is an ideologist and utopisso. unpractical and balloonish. And that which is feasible de-pends upon hard facts. We call the ma-letial basis of society the means and me-thods of production. Socialism is possible to-day because the material fact is there that an abur dance of wealth is producible in little time; Socialism was impossible be-fore because, whatever the aspirations of material means were not then extant to verify the aspiration. Socialism is a neces-sity to-day, not because such is the material basis of society that it will smother itself to death if it continues in the ruts of capi-tala... One of the important sequences of this

to death if it continues in the ruts of capi-talism. Due of the important sequences of this understanding is a tuctical one. According as a class' material interests dictate so with that class act, and not according to ear, aspirations, etc., or other inmaterial mo-tives. Hence Socialism builds upon the class whose material interests push toward Socialism, and Socialism does not waste its time with any other. The abelition of slavery was beneficial to the moral of the slave-holder; yet slavery could never have been abolished by the slave-holding class. Neither will capitalism be abolished by capitalists, however supe-for the ethical condition of the capitalism would be under Socialism. ACOMRADE N. Y.-The information you

A COMRADE, N. Y.-The information you give about people connected with the Central Labor Federation having tried during this campaign to obtain advertisements from the politicians under the flag of the S. T. & L. A. is valueless to us unless you furnish more accurate details.

S. R., NEW YORK .- Study up the "So-cialist Almanac."

E. W. W., POLK, PA.-We must coufess to an utter inability to penetrate the diffi-culty you find in understanding the Marxian theory of surplus value. Possibly, if you answer this question we may draw nearfy: How would you meet the objection that there is no law of gravitation on the ground that all one has to do is to pull up a body, and the law of gravitation is at an end?

that all oue has to do is to pull up a hody, and the law of gravitation is at an end? T. H. WORCESTER, MASE.-If Mr. Fugene V. Debs says that the reason he did not join the S. L. P. and started an opposi-tion party is that THE PEOPLE had celled him a fakir, he says what is not true. It is a feature of addled brains to impute pre-vious causes to subsequent effects. We can simplify this issue greatly: we challenge you to point out one single attack on Mr. Debs in THE PEOPLE of that issue you to point out one single attack on Mr. Debs in THE PEOPLE of that issue you to point out one single attack on Mr. Debs in SUBSEQUENT date to Mr. Debs' starting of his opposition party. We en-gage to do more. We engge, after you shall have frankly admitted that you have attacks before the launching of the Debs which the S. L. P. was spoken of scur-reliously, all before the launching of his are which the S. L. P. was spoken of scur-reliously, all before the banching of his new proved every charge brought against him for don't bother us anymore with this matter, and don't return unless you accept the challenge or manfully admit your mis-take.

L. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL .- Don't mis-take confusion for democracy.

R. D., NASHUA, N. H .-- Your objection is covered in full in our Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan column of last Sunday.

officials in January '97. The boodle becured from the sliver mine Barons in '06 had been drank up. No dues were coming in to pay their salaries. Their future was as black as their

Their convention was about to be held. Some scheme had to be hit upon quickly or they would have to go to work. So in the convention they dework. So in the convention they be cided that a general strike should be called in the near future whenever the called in the near future whenever the Executive Board in their wisdom deemed it advisable. Then ensued a period of great activity. Every dele-fate to the convention was promised treat things when the strike broke out every poor slave who thought he could climb into labor faking positions was cajoled with promises of the good things that were to come to them when their brothers would strike for bread and the U. M. W. fakirs would strike fullible public for funds. Thus fors drifted along until July 3, 1897 Thus then at the word of command of th Encutive Board more than 50,000 miners in five States laid down their is with this belief in their hearts That It It was better to starve in the ne than starve in the mines black grime. From this moment some of the blackest chapters in the history the American labor movement were

The men were marched into camps at be Armitt's mines and the mine of the Canoasbury Coal Company, in which be Armitt's mines and the mine of the Canoasbury Coal Company, in which the Armitt was interested. The public was appealed to, to send in their money is the U. M. W. Takirs to support the mas. The newspapers started relief finds. Wagons were sent around resourch to collect provisions. Ama-drum corps were organized in the same to lead up the spirits of the man. Speaker of all sorts, stripes and contains from the impecuations minis-is to the broken-own halor skate was word for to talk to the men and by telling of funny stories and bad in the indemonian reigned along the max of the Amsphery. While the The men were marched into camps

Etc., etc., etc. What then is our duty in the cir-cumstances. It is to go amongst these men at all times wherever possible. Show them that they have nothing to hope for from their present misleaders and the old trades union methods. Point out that the only vote the politician respects is the vote that is cast against him. Show them that their political power is inseperable from their economic power. Start more S. T. & L. A. coal miners' locals, and thus pave the way for the day when

upon the public grounds nor establishment of armories and maintenance of military organizations, or in anywi countenance evidences of strife and bloodshed.

14. The economical administration of public affairs; no salaries above proper compensation for actual ser-vice rendered, and in no case greater than what is necessary to maintaining the standard level of existence; the Mayor, at the present salary, to give his whole time to the city, serving as one of the Board of Public Works or other office.

LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 64 East Fourth Street, N. Y.

realized ere long Our cause is marching on!

Though our army in this country is, as

yet, in number small, It has mounted o'er the ramparts of

the capitalist wall, And the ballots of the workingmen will surely make it fall. Our cause is marching on!

Now our army is advancing and will

never sound retreat 'Til it hurls the tyrant Capital from off his lofty seat, And the victory of Labor has, at last,

become complete. Our cause is marching on!

Hear the voices of our comrades in those lands across the sea, Who are calling us to battle and to make the toller free; us help them in their struggle for the blessing Laperty! Our cause is marching on!

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. X.: K. F. A. Nitsschke, 86 Columbia street. LYNN, MASS.: John A. Henley, 45 Green street, rear. ST. LOUIS, MO.: Henry J. Poelling, 2140 College avenue. INDIANAPOLIS. IND.: G. Rempler, 1233 Madison street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.: J. Rummel, 810 18th street. PHILADELPHIA, PA.: Max Eelier, 1016 Hope street. PROVIDENCE, R. I.: Lawrence Lee. Box 206, Oineyville, R. I. PAWTUCKET, R. I.: Austin Beeudreau, 40 Lucas street.

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

Interesting Talk Among Working-

Interesting Talk Among Working-men. To THE PEOPLE.-Wilson, the editor of the "Machinist Journal," was here a short time ago to settle some trouble that ex-isted among the machinists on the Rock Isiand Arsenal. Lockhart, the local presi-dent of the Machinists' Unlon, who is not a Socialist, asked Wilson what was his opi-nion of the Socialist movement in this coun-try. Wilson answered as follows: "The Socialists are doing a great deal of good in this country, they are sending are educating the people; they are distri-buting literature that is doing a world of "He also warmad Lockhert to do another."

are educating the people; they are distri-buting literature that is doing a world of good." He also warned Lockhart to do nothing that would interfere with the work of the Socialists, and he explained that by Socialist Labor party. These were his words as near as I can remember them, they were repeated to me by a machinist whom Lockhart told what Wilson said. Lockhart is now a PEOPLE subscriber. I tried to subscribe heromse "THE PEOPLE was too personal." I repeated some of the "Three Clifes' Labor Congress." but he refused to subscribe because "THE PEOPLE was too personal." I repeated some of the personalities which Gompers used when he was here last spring and abowed Gompers up as a liar. Lexpect to have his subscription provers. The policy of THE PEOPLE is correct. Show no quarter. We must attack the policy of the pure and simplers or they will make the working class a class of per-simistic instead of a class-connectus werk-ing class. The Die A. B.'s Quastion.

Answer to A. B.'s Question.

Answer to A. B. & Question. To THE PEOPLE.-Bliss was a member part of 1890 and 1801. He resigned when we entered the political field, giving as his reason that it was too soon to further divide the labor hosts in that arena. A short time after he stepped into the ranks of the People's party. It was a good rid-dance. Boston, Nov. 16.

The "Socialist Almanac."

The "Socialist Almanace To THE PEOPLE.-The "Socialist Alma-nac" is the most important publication on the Social Question that has appeared in this country for many years. It should be made accessible to all serious-minded men-Last week A. S. R. called on the comrades. through THE PEOPLE, to induce their newsdealers to handle the book. This is certainly a good way of obtaining the ob-ject in view. But is by no means the only

R. A. M., CHICAGO.-If your advice were taken, the S. L. P. would shrivel down to a debating club for old women of both sexes.

J. E. B., LYNN, MASS .- Sumptuary laws are not laws on free speech, civil service. are not laws on free speech, civil service etc.; sumptuary laws are laws restricting of regulating food, apparel, etc., of the citisen



THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, NOV. 20. 1898.

"BROOKLYNIAN"

4 .

Clinching With the "National Litho-grapher," and Throwing It.

The opponents of Socialism are ever ready to charge Socialists with an un-just and abusive style of arguing. It seems to me, however, that the charge is more applicable to said opponents than to the Socialists. I have just had an experience that leads me to believe an experience that leads he to be a be when a Socialist argues with a de-fender of capitalism, he must expect an answer that is a compound of venom, scurrility, insinuation, falsehood and described. deception

In THE PEOPLE of October 16 In THE PEOPLE of October 16, there apeared a criticism of "The Na-tional Lithographer" that was the pro-duct of my humble pen. That criticism involved a discussion as to which is the better remedy for the present bad con-dition of the lithographic artist: So-cialism or Protection? The former be-ing championed by myself, the latter by "The National Lithographer." Re-ferring to the latter I said: "The National Lithographer's' sup-port of its own remedy is positively

The various Entropy is positively ridiculous. This consists of an inter-view headed 'Germany's Underpaid Skilled Labor,' and filled with figures intended to show the need of protection to American industries in general tion to American industries in general and lithography in particular. As Ger-many is a protectionist country, and as those figures show that its labor is amongst the lowest paid in the world, thus refuting the fallacy that protec-tion and high wages are synonymous, we can see no reason for The National Uttheoremeters' publication of this in-Lithographer's' publication of this in-terview other than to make people laugh at its powerfull display of wis-And one is inclined to laugh all the more, when the fact is recalled that those very American industries that pay the lowest wages also happen to enjoy the highest protection: iron, coal and cotton, for instance; and that American L nographers, as was shown in 'Artist Proletarians,' compete suc-cessfully with European lithographers

I also called protection a "fake." In the October issue of "The National Lithographer." there appears what purports to be an answer to this criticism. ports to be an answer to this criticism. It is entitled "The Theorist Who Thinks He Thinks," and is signed by the Editor. Does this protectionist, who is not a theorist and who can think without thinking that he is thinking, answer my statements by re-futing them? Does he show that that statistical interview does not refute wages are synonymous? Does he demonstrate that those idustries in this demonstrate that those idustries in this country 'that enjoy the highest pro-tection, do NOT also pay the lowest wages are syonymous? Does he that American lithographers compete successfully with European lithograph-ers abroad? Does he prove that we have no valid grounds for calling pro-tection a "fake"? The answer to each and cover one of those constitutes is an and every one of these questions is an emphatic "No." The editor, being a "practical" man, resorts to venom, surrility, insinuation, falsehood and decep-tion instead. He indulges in ridiculous personalities and raises new questions, containing falsehoods and insinuations regarding Socialist lithographers, for the purpose of diverting the discussion from its proper channels; and then, to allay suspicion, indirectly proclaims himself a Socialist, tool in order that this may be clear to all, and in order that it may not be said that I make this presentation of the case in order to dodge the new questions raised. I will first quote the "practical editor

to dodge the new questions raised, I will first quote the "practical editor literally, and then expose him again. He begins his article by saying, "A thing to be a man, but afraid to re-veal his identity because of the quan-tity of bile his stomach is pestered with, writes to the organ of the So-cialists," and then follows my critic-ism—This impresses me as being both venomous and humorous; for, admitvenomous and humorous; for, admit-ting that my stomach IS pestered with bile, what has the question of identity got to do with my statement of fact about Protection? If I disclose myself, will wages increase in Germany to such an extent, as to demonstrate that PROTECTION AND HIGH WAGES, in capital letters at that, ARE synony-mous; or that the Editor is right in being venomous?

He says further that my immediate trouble "seems to be a clouded brain, want of fraternal feeling, diseased imagination, or dirt."-Well, though this quotation is more surrilous than the preceeding one, it makes me laugh more; for, admitting all those things for argument's sake, what have they got to do with my statements about Protection? If my brain was as clear as that of the Editor's if I possessed the excess of fraternal feeling and the robust imagination that he does, if I were made of the same celestial sub-stance that he evidently is, and not of earthy clay, as I am, would all that show that those industries in this coun-try that enjoy the highest protection, do NOT receive, also, the lowest wages? Further along the "National Lithog rapher" informs its readers that: "He (Brooklynian) represents an element which failed to destroy the Artists' and Engravers' Association by shouting for a strike, creating debts for that organiration and otherwise working for its destruction."—This statement shows that, though my imagination may be diseased, there is no doubt about the healthy condition of the Editor's; for it is all and form his statement shows nearing conductor of the Editor's; for it is a lie, evolved from his spacious and fertile inner conscionsness. I repre-sent no such element. The strike of the Artists' and Engravers' Associa-tion was decided by a majority vote of 216 members, S or 12 of whom were Socialize. That trike was adviced and Socialists. That strike was advised and led by the conservative element. It could have been avoided had the ad-vice of Comrade Otto Rothe, given at a session of the Artists' and Engravers' a session of the Artists' and Engravers' Association, and repeated, by request, at a session of the National Executive Committee of the Artists' and Engrav-ers' Association of the U. S., been heeded. The debts of the Artists' and Eagravers' Association were contract-ed and repudiated by the same element who have since deserted it, hence its possible dissolution. But let me waive all questions re-garding the healthy or unhealthy con-dition of the Editor's imagination,

contradict the statement that Ameri-can lithographers compete successfully with European lithographers abroad? The Editor now asks: "Has he (Brooklynian) endeavored to improve the condition of himself and his fellow-craftsmen by perfecting their organiza-tion?"—This insinuation is amusing, as my answer will show. I joined the Artists' and Engravers' Association in 1891 and am still a member of it. During those seven years we found that the greatest obstacle to the perfection of the Artists' and Engravers' Association, was the L. & P. E. B. S., an asso-ciation of lithographic printers, dominated by the Editor, who is a labor fakir as well as a politician. As I shall refer to this elsewhere again, let me admit, for the sake of argument that I hever did a single blessed thing to perfect our craft organization, would that prove that I have no valid grounds for calling protection a 'fake"?

The Editor asks further: "Is he one of the men who started an opposition society under the rules of the Socialists of New York city without holding clear cards from the older body?"—This in-sinuation is amusing, too. There is nothing in the constitution and by-laws of either the Artists' and Engravers' of either the Artists' and Engravers' Association or the society referred to that prevents their members from join-ing both. The L. & P. E. B. A. has for years been admitting individual artists to its membership. Is it an opposition society or not? As for clear cards, the cards of the members of the "opposi-tion" society are clearer than the Editor's brain, and the cards of hundreds of their protectionist fellow craftsmen. But let us suppose those cards are not as "clear" as the Editor's brain, does that prove that we have no valid we have no valid grounds for calling protection a "fake"?

Next the Editor becomes personal again; says he: "A perfect proletarian is honest to himself and the entire human family. Go back, sir, and pay your dues"; etc.—Of course, this amuses us still more. The Editor is such a model of perfection and hon-esty himself, as his alleged answers illustrate, that we can't do ought but feel amused. And when one reflects that his object in making such a statement as the foregoing, is to discredit my statements; and that my state-ments are based on statements which have appeared in his own paper, viz., the statistical interview referred to, the letter of "Salvini" in answer to Edw. Schneeloch, and the "puff" of the Tuch-farber Glass and Tin Lithograph Company in St. Louis, it becomes all the more amusing. But let me admit, for argument's sake, that I am dishonest, would that prove that protection is not "fake"?

His next wise utterance is: "We all remember the 'Litho. Gazette.' It was published by the Artists' Association, at a subscription of twenty-live cents per annum. Our Socialisie friends in the trade failed to give the required support to it and it died a natural death, as everything requiring the assistance of such men as 'Brooklynian' must do."-This is another amusing indication of the healthy condition of the Editor's imagination; for, like the in-stance already quoted, it is a lie, evolved from his spacious and fertile inner consciousness. "The Litho Ga-zette" was managed by an editorial committee of five, two of whom were Socialists. For a long time, these two men were its principal contributors, and wrote the editorial, leading arand wrote the contral, leading ar-ticles and paragraphic matter, without a cent of remuneration. They were also subscribers, as was every Socialist in the Artists' Association. On the other hand the L. & P. & B. A. members were non-contributors and non-subscribers; and as the Socialists are in a minority in the lithographic industry, every project that fails because of lack of support must be attributed to the protectionist majority!

But let me suppose every statement of the Editor regarding "The Litho Gazette" is true, does that disprove my argument that protection is a "fake"? The Editor now masses himself the subject of his pen. I wish he'd not done so; for I am thus compelled to consider him; and, as I do not possess his delicate and tactful manner of raising new questions and evading old ones, I am likely to be quite pointed in my criticisms. Says he, "We are well posted on the teachings of Carl Marx, and studied Christian Socialism under the perceptorship of Victor Drury. We know all that is good and reject all that is dangerous. We know what Anarchy means, and admit its good and practical points. But we know that the men of the present time can never become such angels as to exist without law and religion, both political and spiritual."—This mixture of pretended knowledge, of alleged superior discrimination and indgement of professed greater character and spirituality, of confused ideas and poisonous insinuations, is, indeed, a moral and mental reflex of the Editor. The Socialist does not believe that men of the present time can live without law and religion, both, as at present con-stituted, being essential to modern so-ciety. The Socialist aims at the over-throw of capitalism through legal, political methods. Socialism is not in har mony with Anarchism, but oppossed to it. The men who pretend to have studied the two ap can discriminate between them, and yet implies that they are both the same, is either a fool or a known or a knave. Again, he says: "We believe! that all telegraph, railways, gas, canals, coal mines and other necessities should be controlled by the Government."--This implies he believes in Socialism to a limited extent, and conveys the im-pression that he is a Socialist. is the man sincere? Can a man who calls a Socialist "THE THEORIST WHO THINKS HE THINKS" and who advocates Protection as a remedy for bad conditions and labor troubles, be considered honest when he expresses such a belief as that expressed by the Editor? . "Our sympa-thesa are with our fellow craftsmen in Germany," and concludes "and we firmly believe that the cause of the people is not advanced by the destruc-tion of trades unions." This, pardon the slang, is rich. This Editor, as we have already stated, dominates the L. & P. & B. A. It supports him moral-ly and financially, especially financial-ly. This organization, during the re-cent strike in Germany, took no steps tor? what has all the foregoing got to do with my statements about protection? If it is proven that I represent all that the Editor claims I do, will that fact

unfraternal conduct; and withdrew-under the fire of criticism. It refused to support the Artists' during their general strike in 1896 (and that after the Artists' had supported its shorter day strike in Philadelphia in 1886). It repulsed three attempts of the Artists', to unite with it. This has created a bitter feeling, and fosters dis-union in the lithographic industry. And yet this Editor talks of his "sympathy for Ger-mans and against "the destruction of trades unions." His paper is full of "come together" talks, and accounts of smokers , and re-unions, sometimes three months after, they happen; but there it ends. The preservation of the day strike in Philadelphia in 1886). It there it ends. The preservation of the Editor's political influence, based on his complete domination of the L. & P. & B. A., stands in the way of the complete amalgamation of lithographic workers. We have asked him to prove workers. We neve asked him to prove that protection is not a "fake"; we now ask him to prove he is not a fakir. Lithographyrs, watch the result. In the meanwhile, educate, agitate and organize, under the glorious banner of Socialism!

BROOKLYNIAN. Nov. 8, 1898.

OFFICIAL.

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

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

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

National Executive Committee.

Session of Nov. 15, with John J. Kin-neally in the chair. The financial report for the week ending Nov. 5 showed receipts, 20.27; expenditures, \$115.52. For the week ending Nov. 12; receipts, \$01.95; expendi-ures, \$07.55. \$97.55

iso. 27: expenditures, \$118.52. For the week tending, Nov. 12: receipts, \$91.65: expenditures, \$97.55.
 If was decided that the full presentation of the Sciucenberg matter appear all in one issue of THE PEOPLE. The matter of the letter by H. Stahl to Union No. 90, which had been published in form of a circular was then taken up. Patrick Murphy introduced the following resolution:
 WHEREAS, Henry Stahl, a member of this National Executive Committee, wrote, under date of Sept. 7, to Claarmakers' Union No. 90, and allowed to be published and circu. d, a letter stating that, at the meeting on sept. 6 of this N. E. C. he submitted the following resolution:
 "National Executive Committee of the S. L. P.:-In consideration, that the Editor of THE PEOPLE is sufficiently Informed, that Joe Cohen and Jack Brittan are notorious scabs and scab agents, the N. E. C. declares hereby that the repeated publication of the disputed correspondence in the columns of THE PEOPLE is sufficiently informed, labor. "Signed: HENRY STAHL."
 WHEREAS, In the same letter and circular he adds that his resolution found no support: and that even a proposition requesting the dist of THF PEOPLE to the submit stand-point -in the Scidenberg strike" was defined and that he (Stahl) is "thus disenpowered to officially repudiate such actoos which they really are namely "arbitrary distractions of Labor"

The second second



with the founders of the American replote we not that the paper of the second second second second second second the second second second the second second

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

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

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

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule

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

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

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

upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying 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 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.

RESOLUTIONS.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands:

1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.

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 inalienable, Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been

complied with. 5. The Un 6. Congress 5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.
6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources

e country. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the the nation

Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes

to be excempt. 9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be

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-abridged right of combination.

11. Prohibition of the employment ofchildren of school age and the

Prohibition of the employment orchitaren of school age and the employment 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, city, state and nation).
 All wages table paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalities are seened with those of mon where equal service is performed.

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 efficient employers' liability law.

15. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle. 16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and

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

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

21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Ad-ministration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital number

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 21 Duar, street, Room 36, New York City, Gen-eral Secretary: William L. Browe, Financial Secretary Treasurer, Patrick Murphy, General Executive Board Meet, ings: 1st, 3rd and 5th Thursday erea-ing at S.p. m. Secretary Board of Ap-peals: Max Keller, 1016 Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa. 20

Philadelphia, Pa. 33 CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION OF NEW YORK. Meets at 2:3) every fan-day afternoon at 64 E. 4th street, New York City. All bona-fide trade na labor Unions should be represented Communications are to be sent to the Corresponding Secretary. Ernest Baha 64 East 4th street, New York City. 2

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the Sec-tion meets every Sunday, 10 a. m. In the hall of Essex County Socianist Cas. 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

21st WARD, BRANCH 2, S. L. P., Brock lyn, Lectures on political, economic and social questions at the Club Home, 85 Myrtle avenue, every Sunday evening

Classrmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Kinploymen Bureau: 64 Last 4th street.-District I (Boh-mian), 331 East 7hs street, every Saturday at sp. m.-District II (German), at 10 Stantas street, meets every Saturday at Sp. m.-District III meets at the Clubhouse 106 Bas Sch street, every Saturday at Sp. m.-District III meets at 342 West 42nd street, every Saturday at Sp. m.-The Board of Supervisor meets every Tuesday at Vathauer's Hall, Ho 2nd avenue, at Sp. m.

Empire. Oity Lodge (Machinists), man every 3d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. 273 Secretar" PETER STAFLE

German Waiters' Union of New York Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board Supervisors meets avery Wednawdar stift a at the same hall. Telephon Call: 1751 Spring street.

Musical Protective Alliance No. 10 D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarts 79 E. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Fres.; 7m Woll, corr. See'7, 79 E. 4th St. J. S. Ering Business agent.

M stal Spinners Union of New York and Vicinity meets every second last Friday in the month at 8% o'clock at 231-233 E. 83d Street.

Skandinavian Section, S. L. P. Man and and the Sunday of every month at 14 o'clock a.m., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, -180 S. Avc., New York City. Subscript orders takes for the Soand. Socialist Works SCAND. AN ARBETARKN.

Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., Sett Sath A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d Av. and its St. Open every svening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

Progressive Clothing Outlers & Trim. March Union, L. A. 69 of S. T. & L. A.-Headquarters, 64 East ath street, Labe Lyceum.-Regular meeting every Thursde evening, at s.P. M.

The Socialist Educational Society of Yoraville meets every Monday evulu at 206 E. Sata St. This society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of social ism by means of discussions and debase Come and join.

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

Siek and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America,

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit solutarity and socialist thought. Its numeric strength (at present composed of 155 for branches with more than 15.000 male member strongth (at present composed of 165 loss) branches with more than 15,00° male members is rapidly increasing among workingment we believe in the principles of the modern later movement. Workingment between is and i years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches, upon payment of a doposit of \$4.00 for the first class and he for the second class. Members belonging is the first class are entitled to a sick benefit is \$0.0 for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for amplitude weeks whether continuous or with interru-tion. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$1.00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$150.00 is granted for wery member, and the wives and unmarried daugh-ers of members between 18 and 45 years d age may be admitted to the burial based upon payment of a deposit of \$1.60. Meathy taxes are levied according to expenditure. In cities and towns where no branch asin, new branch can be formed by 25 working principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to FIRM

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund

there. The same being very builty, it was referred to the committee appointed at last meeting. The Board of Directors of the So-cialist Co-operative Publishing Associa-tion, sent a communication requesting joint jurisdiction upon communications reform trade and labor organizations rejected by the editor of THE PEOPLE. Resolved, to inform the Board that the committee bave no power to alter the party constitution and to delegate their power of control over the contents of the party organise by sharing it with another body. Section Chicago, IL, reported the expul-sion of Abram Bisno for taking part in the empaging of the Democratic party, the Sec-tion requests that the "Abendblatt" be asked to copy. Section Los Angoles, Cal., reported the expulsion of Robert S. Seton urges that Socialist papers of Canada and England copy, as Secton for the Section urges that socialist papers of Canada and England copy, as Sector from the Sec-changed his name, is likely to furn up in one oi the other of these campries. The following was received from the Irish Socialist Republican party and ordered printed:

of capital punish ment

Every

Wageworker

206 E. 86th st.

Socialist

Labor Party

Minneapolis, Minn.

DENTIST,

"Irish Socialist Republican party, 67 Middle Abbey street. Dublin. "Dear Comrade:-We regret to have to announce the temporary suspension of our party organ-The Workers' Republic." "We find that it is impossible to produce it satistatiorily or without enormous funn-cial loss as long as we entrust the work of printing to an ordinary capitalist printer. We have therefore decided to jurchase a smail printing plant for our own use and then produce the paper ourselves. Mean-while we must suspend publication. As we desire to issue the paper again before our municipal elections in January, 1856, we would feel grateful for any funncial assist ance you can give us to help forward our enterprise. To assist you in the work of obtaining finances, we enclose herewith a subscription sheet for the purpose. "Hoping for a prompt response to our appeal. 1 am, on behalf of the Publishing Committee.

Committee. "Yours fraternally. "P. RYAN, Secretary."

One hunred subscription lists were also sent; the secretary was instructed to send these to such Sections most likely to be in a position to collect funds in aid of "The workers' Republic," as well as in a posi-tion to fructify these collections propagan-distically. The various Sections of the city of Boston having been amaiganted, a charter for the new Section was asked for and granted. Charters were also granted to new Sections in Greenock, Latrobe and York, Pa.; Glen Carbon, IL: New London. Com.



Ceneral Agitation Fund.

