

VOL. VIII.-NO. 50.



The Unemployed-Municipal Serce-Public Education-Sanitaton-A Comprehensive Platform that Allows no Pretence for Balt of Bourgeois Reform, Whereby the Very Things to be "Secured Now" Are Made all the Less

> For Mayor. AUG. KLENT. For City Treasurer, J. WANHOPE. For City Clerk, JAS. SMITH.

Optainable.

For City Attorney, E. PEMENT.

THE PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor party of Chicago, the delegates in convention assem-ind, declares its adherence to the prins set. forth in the national party

we hold that the present miscrable condition of the working class of Chi-cago, as well of the rest of the capitalworld, with compulsory idleness, certainty of employment, and small action of his product received by the horers when permitted by the capi-lats to work, is caused by the pri-te ownership of the means of pro-meton and distribution by the capi-

afint class. We therefore pledge our nominees, if elected, to immediately comply with following demands:

the following demands: On Preamble.)-The worker cannot pro-dece unless he can get the tools-the ma-tines, mines, land and factories. He can be an enter the set of the set of the set of the all such instruments are owned by the capit-latist class, who buy labor power to oper-set them. Labor-saving machinery, con-tantity throwing men out of work, makes a body of unemployed who will work for just enough to keep them alive. But the capitalist enough to samport life, the re-mander going to the capitalist as profit. Uncet 1. The offer schall furnish con-

Plank 1-The city shall furnish embloyment to all unemployed citizens by the establishment of public works to be operated, co-operatively under the control of the municipality.

be operated, co-operatively induct the control of the municipality.: (On First Demand.)-The unemployed are created by capitalism and are necessary to its life is long as the laborer is paid but a small part of what he produces he can-not buy back the whole product, so there is always an over-production. The continuul progress of invention forces and army of men to seek work which channot be sup-pled them under capitalism. But this-army is absolutely necessary to the exist-ance of our present society. If there were no unemployed to, take their places the abores could easily demand and obtain by a trike the whole produce of their labor. The "army of the unemployed" is far more effectual than the State militia or United fates troops to keep the workers in sub-retion. No sepitalist party dares to ad-meate its abolition. Therefore, we may not assured that however much of our inform may be copied by so-called "re-ting" parties to catch votes, they will let the portion severely alone. That we are mine back the where the Noding out the fact that ha over one hundred cities to prominent issuere of their work the operation of municipality under takings to the back to the inhorer, is shown with the fact the la over one hundred cities to pressible hopes to the inhorer, is shown with the fact the la over one hundred cities to rene prominent issuere of their work the operation of municipality. Plank 2--We demand the municipali-

Plank 2-We demand the municipaliation of all public means of transpor-

mue to be operated co-operatively un-ter the control of the municipality, the o be furnished at cost to all.

may be prepared for their duties as citi-zens. As Socialists, we would especially call the attention of the workers to the fact that only through their ignorance can their exploitation be maintained and only through education can their freedom be secured. Plank 4-We demand that the medi-

cal and sanitary service of the city shall be so organized as to secure to all good medical care free 1 cost.

(Fourth Demand-Free M. lical Care.)-Modern medical science has shown that the public health is no longer to be considered a matter for individual concern, and we hold that it is time for this fact to be recognized by society and action taken in accordance therewith.

Plank 5-We demand that the city provide free and commodious public baths and gymnasia; small parks to be located in the densely populated work-ingmen's quarters of the city, and free public drinking fountains for both man and heast in each word man and beast in each ward.

(Fifth Demand--Public Parks, etc.)--Capl-thilst production has made the worker a slave to a machine during his working hours, and deprived him of all enjoyment in his labor. Therefore we hold that during his free hours he should have all possible means of enjoyment and recreation con-venient to his home, as his menger wayes and limited leissre preclude the use of those at a distance.

Plank 6-We demand the abolition of the veto power of the Mayor and the adoption of the initiative and referendum.

endum. (Sixth Demand-Mayor's Veto, Initiative and Referendum.)-In this we enter our protest against the concentration of power seleng a check on popular will and a sur-render to one man of the people's rights and duties and demand that the xole of the people be given an opportunity to be heard. We recognize that this volce will be of small efficiency so long as the powers of government are all in capitalist hands, but we advocate it as a means to making out we advocate it as a means to making in the demand so I abor, rather than to secure them. We recognize that with-out proper education the referendum and initiative. like the present ballot, may but prove a means to further deception and en-slavement. slavement:

Plank 7-We demand that in all cases where workers are obliged to resort to strike the city government shall furnish every possible assistance to the

strikers:
(Seventh Demand-Assistance to Strikers.) —Here again, as in our first demand, is an essentially working class demand and one which no reform party will dure to borrow. We hold that at present the power that makes the strike useless is the government of the whole capitalist class, which stands behind each individual capitalist whenever ne is engaged in a struggle with the work-ers. We propose to place the power of the government behind the producers, not the idlers; the exploited, not the exploiters. That this is no impossible dream is seen by the recent action of the Socialists in the Faris municipal council, who voted the scriking building trade 20,000 frances for the government behind and then actively, gave them sympathy and encouragement at all points. Workmen, if you believe that the powers of government ought to be on your side when you are fighting for your inbor, vote the Socialist Labor party ticket, the is the only party that believes in that position. Your the Socialist Labor party ticket by putting a cross (s) in the circle opposite the head of the ticket, thus (X) SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

(X)

In presenting these demands we gain call the attention of the working again class to the fact that no permanent improvement can take place in their condition so long as capitalism exists, and we emphasize the fact that the Socialist Labor party stands for the complete overthrow of the competitive system and the substitution therefor of the Co-operative Commonwealth.



### NEW YORK, MARCH 12, 1899.



ALLEGHENY, Pa., March 5 .- The sunlight of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is commencing to shine in Pennsylvania. We have just organized into that body representatives of every department of the Schoen Pressed Stell Company, a concern employing in their Allepheny works alone about 4,000 men, and are now leading the first intelligent economic fight of the working class on a large scale in

A department of this concern went A department of this concern went out on strike and was organized under the banner of New Trade Unionism on the afternoon of March 2: at the next two mass meetings, which were held, one on the evening of March 3 and one on the evening of March 4, all the other departments followed suit, and joined us. At the last meting a general strike was ordered, and thus the fray begins.

These shops, I believe, are about the best example to be had in this neighborhood of the extent of capitalist op-pression and misrule. The place is known as the "slaughter house," on account of the numerous workingmen who are killed, maimed and injured there entirely on account of the company's neglect to adopt safer methods, and on account of the amount of work which the company (which, by the way, constitutes the Steel Car Trust) compells its men to perform.

We have made a demand for a gen-eral increase in wages. We have made a demand to shut down a department until the body of a dead workingman, who happens to be butchered in that department, shall

be butchered in that department, shan have been carried out. We have made a demand that the mill is to be shut down during the 24 hours constituting the Sabbath Day.

We have demanded that the checks are to be delivered to the men before leaving work, in place of the 4,000 men being compelled to trample over each other after the whistle blows in order to prove that they have slaved one more day to enrich their capitalist emplovers. These demands will partially enlighten our comrades on some of the conditions that exist in mills.

Comrades Schulberg and Eberle or-ganized the men Thursday, March 2. By the time the organization was completed on the 4th, the men had had ex-plained to them that this is only a skirmish; the meaning of the class struggle; and the necessity of political action—all in such plain manner by Comrade Schulberg that the "Hunkeys" (other foreigners) and Ameri-cans, who had been fighting each other now stand shoulder all along, now stand shoulder to shoulder and cheer each other to the echo.

The chances of winning are good, as is shown by the fact that the firm (which monopolizes the steel car busi-ness) is pressed for work and has already offered a raise of 10 cents a day to all men who get less than \$2 a day. The men are full of pluck and energy and under our Socialist leadership. We shall be able to hold out for quite a while. We do not yet know whether all the men will come out or not. We have very few comrades among them; but as several of our comrades are out of work, we will guide them day and night until this affair is finished. The men we have so far organized and many others are bard after the S. L. P. buttons; they cleaned us out. We are even going without our but-tons ourselves, and have telegraphed to New York to express 1,000 at once The men are proud to wear them, and through the combined efforts of Comrades Remmel, Root, Schulberg, Eberle, Peter and Stamper we have made excellent progress in clarifying them. 'To illustrate, Col. Wyat and our venreable ex-"friend" Thomas Grundy got wind of the second meeting, and when at their own request, we allowed each the floor for twenty minutes, they did their best to side-track us. Schul-berg's reply knocked them flat, captured the audience and, had we said word, those two "pure and lers" would either have gone simplers' through the windows or been kicked down the stairs. As it was, when the hat was passed around, they tried to sneak out, but the crowd close door and made them contribute. White with rage and disappointed at our success they then disappeared. We have cleaned ourselves out of literature of every kind, and will need S. T. & L. A. dues-cards and manifestos at once. We have used up so far 2,000 manifestos and have enrolled nearly 200 signers. Must have more supplies at once, so that we can com-plete the organization without delay. The S. L. P. Section ordered 1,000 copies of THE PEOPLE containing this report.



Their Municipal Platform in the Present Municipal Elections-No Pub ic Ownership a la Clasgow-This Balt, now Used by all the Capitali t Local Parties, to be Thoroughly Exposed-Surprise of Old Party Hacks at the Voluntary Activity of the Socialists.

OAKLAND, Cal., Feb. 27 .- The beow is a copy of the campaign paper ssued by Section Oakland for distribution in the present municipal campaign. This is the first issue of 15,000; the second issue, also of 15,000, will contain a showing up of the other parties' platforms and principles.

The Democratic, Republican, Independent, Municipal League, and Pops, each and every one of them has the "public ownership" of water works scheme in. It will be our purpose to show them up, and tell the working class how they will get fooled if they "gain" "public ownership" under the "gain" "public ownership" under the capitalist class.

We divided our city into 20 districts, and on Sunday morning, at 8 a. m., started out to enlighten the wage slaves by leaving a copy in each house. We worked hard, and by now had our task finished without one cent of cost. Every comrade felt that he was work-ing, for principle and not money, and having an interest in the advancement of Socialism, took pleasure in seeing that no paper was wasted but put into each home.

The old parties cannot understand how we do so much work, with so little money; they were surprised to se candidates peddling papers from house to house.

Sunday, March 5, we will repeat the dose, and then rest until election day. March 13. If we don't increase our vote 100 per cent. it will not be our fault. W. H. CHAPMAN. This is our platform: The Socialist Labor party of Oak-

land, in convention assembled, declares its unfaltering allegiance to the principles set forth in the national plat-

form of the party. Its nominees for the several offices to be filled at the municipal election of March 13, 1800, are pledged to the sup-port of the following principles: First-We demand the formation of

a charter that shall secure real demo-cratic self-government to the city, embodying the principles of the initiative, eferendum and direct responsibility of

all officers to their constituents. Second—We demand the repeal of all ordinances interfering with or abrogating the rights of free speech and of peaceful assemblage, guaranteed to every citizen by the State and National constitutions. We draw the attention of the citizens of Oakland to the fact that such an ordinance is at present upon the statute book, and that by its authority citizens have been arrested, thrown into prison, and denied the

right of depositing cash bail. Third-We demand that the city ob tain possession of the water plants gas and electric light plants, the, street car lines, and all the industries requiring municipal franchises; that such in-dustries shall be carried on co-operatively by the employés under control of the city government, the employés electing their superior officers, and that no employé be discharged for political

reasons. Fourth-We demand that the city shall establish free dispensaries where

an enemy. In firm assurance of final victory it pursues its course unswerved by desire for temporary advantage. It is very outspoken and straightforward, is very outspoken and straightforward, believing that in fearless independence the integrity of purpose by which it is inspired will, in the end, win the re-spect and confidence of those whost it aims to weld into a class conscious, ag-gressive body. Its propaganda is not alone to educate; it is 10 organize the working class for the conquest of power, for the complete overthrow of power, for the complete overthrow of capitalism. Until that mission is ac complished, it will stand firm as a rock yet alert and watchful, yielding noth

## Class-Conscious Workers.

WHERAS. The question of the annexation of the Philippines is under discussion by the United States Senate

WHEREAS, Those favoring annexa-tion claim that this country will be greatly benefited thereby by expansion of trade and so forth, and also that the inhabitants of said Islands will be benefited by the influence of our civilization' and system of Government; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the Cigarmakers' International Union No. 39, of New Haven, Conn., protest against the an-nexation of the Philippines for the following reasons. The working class of this country will be obliged to combetween the working class, of the pete with the working class, of the Philippines, thereby bringing wages down still lower than they are at pres-ent. laying bare the false claims of those favoring annexation, that it will be of great benefit to the people of this country. That it is not the finding of foreign markets which will benefit the wage workers of this country, who are the majority of the people and who will not receive one cent more in wages, but will be obliged to suffer still further reductions in wages which reduces proportionally their already. limited purchasing power. But the opening up of our home markets which class consume that which they pro-duce but cannot buy back on account of our capitalist system of production which allows them in wages about one fourth of the value which they pro-duce, thus causing markets to be over-

inced with everything which we are in need of: therfore be it RESOLVED, That we, the Cigarmak-ers' International Union of New Haren comparational Union of New Haven, Conn., recognizing our class interests economically and politically, and recognizing the fact that the inter-ests of the capitalist class, and only the interests of that class, are considered by our Congressmen and Senators in this question of annexation or any other question which affects us, and also recognizing the rights of the Filipinos to govern themselves in their own way the same as we insisted upon and fought for when we tired of England's oppression and set up our own Government.

We therfore call upon the working class to unite at the ballot box and elect only class conscious Socialists who stand for the overthrow of the capitalist system and the establishing of the Co-operative Commonwealth. The Cigarmakers' International Union No. 39.

MEYER STODEL, Secretary. New Haven, Conn. Jan. 24, 1899.

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

A QUERY.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 6.-The below communication from a capitalist



PRICE 2 CENTS.

a "Philosopher and Statesman" Forecasts a New Development-The Unemployed, Becoming Paupers, to be Organized into State Institutions and Pitted Against Private Syndicates-The Maryland Penitentiary.

BOSTON, Mass., March 4 .- The Boston "Herald" of Feb. 20, 1899, gives nearly a column to an epitome of an address by G. W. R. Harriman before the citizenship class at the South Congregational Church in Boston. The speaker fieldly advocated "Capitaliza-tion of Charity." He showed that this is an era of capitalization and concentration, and cited figures to prove that Massachuse is outside of private eforts, requires space equal to seven times the area of Hyde Park, a manufacturing town outside Boston, and requires a poor-house plant worth in dollars full three times as much as all

the buildings, machinery; motive power; implements and tools are used in that town in its manufactures. "We have the same number of able-bodied laborers in our poor-house plant as there are laborers in that town's manu-facturies; now," he continued, "if a plant, equal only to one-third in value, can pay over \$1,051,000 for labor alone in one year, beside operating expenses and dividends on its capital stock, don't you suppose that a good businessman could take the other plant with a more valuable earning power, and make it at least pay its operating exmake it at least pay its operating ex-penses? When the people get ready to humanize the poor, they will adopt the corporation form of consolidation, and not the carde methods of isolating." The Governor of this State, in his

The Governor of this State, in his last message, stated that steps will soon have to be taken to concentrate public institutions, charitable and criminal. All these shadows of com-ing events tend to the final climax pointed out by Frederick Engels in his recapitulation of that very excellent little pamphlet, "Socialism Reduced from Utopia to Science." The United Boot and Shoe Machinery Company, capital \$25,000,000, is organ-

Company, capital \$25,000,000, is organ-ized. The Boston "Herald" editorially says this combination, acting with the leather trust, will place the shoe manufacturers in a tight place.

Thus we see on every hand an acce-lerated speed in the concentration of capital filling, aye crowding, the labor market with idle hands, who crawl into individual poor-houses and barely exist by leaning on some one or other of their relatives or friends who are fortheir relatives or friends who are for-tunate enough to be able to afford them a slight relief. "Pure and simple" trades unions are powerless to fight this transition of capital. I said to a representative of the A. F. of L.: "If you had every worker in the United States organized and holding a paid-up them can be hand you cannot in dues card in his hand, you cannot in the present form and ownership of capital find four hours' work each day for fifty per cent. of the entire trades, your organization is as powerless as a street mob in face of Gattling guns, or unarmed "trikers in conflict with

Federal troops. If Mr. G. W. R. Harriman's sugges If Mr. G. W. R. Harriman's sugges-tion is carried out, and charities be-come trustified, it will bring the idle masses into organized form, and in short time their productive powers will be pitted by the State (National Charity Organization) against the private syndicates, and pure and simple trades unions. The objection to prizonmade goods in competition with honest made goods in competition with honest labor products will not hold good against the products of Trustified or Capitalized Charity. Maryland has completed a million dollar penitentiary, where the living wages and labor, etc., are for the penitent transgressor on the whole su-perior to the conditions generally im-posed on the shoemakers in this State working in private factories and hold. working in private factories and holding membership in trades unions of the Samuel Gompers and John A. Tobin

wages of all employés as ...gh as are paid for similar services by any private employers, and eight hours to constitute a day's work, save in the most laborious and disagreeable forms, here the hours shall be still further proportionally shortened.

Recent the hours shall be still further proportionally shortened. Recond Demand-Municipalization only a matter toward municipalization only a matter toward municipalization only a matter of exploitation from the capitalist constraints toward municipalization only a matter of exploitation from the capitalist moments toward municipalization only a matter of exploitation from the capitalist of the part of capitalism to hide its nefarious presides under the cloak of the State. In the part of capitalism to hide its nefarious presides under the cloak of the State. In the part of capitalism to hide its nefarious presides under the cloak of the State. In the state of production is composed of the state of the workers. Could this memorie the carited on "step by step." as the so-called "State Socialists" would show the all industry was merged in our west class growernment, it would simply we would be united in one class and the unit all industry was merged in our west class grovernment, it would into the workers ever devised. Muni-meter to carite the Socialist Labor party that the workers have first through a that the workers have first through a that the workers have first through a that the in party gained control to workers and users of tools are the mark 3--We demand that no pains

ak 3-We demand that no pains mared in giving a thorough; free universal education to all children free the public schools; that sufficient that buildings be immediately erect-to afford adequate accommodation for all children of school age; that the against child labor be strictly en-end; and that provision be made for this and clothing school children are necessary, and that all school to be furnished free to all.

The Defurnished free to all. The Demand-School Accommodation.) Freent the children of the workers and the children of the workers and the schools, notwithstanding that need such preparation to fit them for truggie of life more than any other and are not able to procure it at any piece. Test, whenever there is a "re-ment" in the building of schools it was made in the working neighbor-built those pupils whose parents are not only about those parents are in those point whose parents are in those point whose parents are not only about the providing them reported and clothing should be so they were over from providing them

#### espe

Its special feature will be articles illustrating the standing and development of the Labor Movement in general, and of Socialism in particular, in the several States where the S. L. P. is organized.

#### The articles will be written by comrades famillar with, and prominent in the local movement. Also articles bearing upon the internationality of Socialism, and all the regular and striking features of THE PEOPLE.

Last but not least, the front page will be illuminated by an allegoric picture, especially designed for that issue, by THE PEOPLE'S able artist, whose work has won so much and deserved appreciation.

The size of this issue will be

## Eight Pages,

but the price the same as usual.

It will be an excellent issue for agitation. Sections and comrades should hasten to make use of this rare opportunity to spread our ideas by acquainting friends and co-workers with THE PEOPLE.

We exspect to receive sufficient orders to able to print not less than 75,000 copies. Orders will be taken till Tuesday, April 25th, inclusive. But the earlier the better. Spread the May-Day People from ocean to ocean! A good Harvest is bound to follow.

"The People", 184 William St. Bex 1512 - - . N. Y. City.

LATER .- On the 6th instant, Comrade Schulberg, who so far had led the strike, was arrested; the 4.000 men are out on strike.

- Wm. L. Brower, the National Secretary of the S. T. & L. A. left New York early on the 7th for Allegheny to take charge.

medicines and attendance may be ob-

tained by those in need. Fifth-We demand that the full power of the city shall be exercised in providing employment for those unemployed persons who have resided in Oakland for one year. Sixth-Since the working class needs

all possible knowledge and training, we therefore imperatively demand that no pains be spared in giving thorough. e. universal and democratic education in the public schools; that the laws against child labor be strictly enforced; that provision be made for feeding and clothing school children, when neces-sary, and that school books be furnished free to all.

Seventh-We demand that political economy be taught in all public

Eighth-We demand that the contract system in public works be en-tirely abolished; that all work done for the city be paid for at full or union wages, in no case less than \$2 per day that eight hours constitute a day's work: that men and women receive equal pay for equal work, and that all materials used be bought from firms

employing union labor. Ninth-We demand that the city pro-vide free public baths and gymna-siums, and that toilet retreats be created in parks and such other public places as are required for the public

good. Tenth-We condemn the present system of vagrancy laws which treat pov-erty as a crime, and the so-called or-ganized charities, which are used to supply cheap labor to unfair employ-

These are our immediate demands the first step toward the realization of the Socialist Commonwealth, in which each worker shall enjoy the full fruit of his labor. To them we pledge our support. And we call on you to aid in carrying them into effect. The Socialist Labor party never com-promises truth to make a friend, never withholds a blow at error lest it make

of hereabout was published in the "Age-Herald," of this city, on the subject of our cotton mills:

"Age-Herald," of this city, on the sub-ject of our cotton mills: In an editorial in your issue of the 21st instant you refer to the location in Hunts-ville of the great Merrimae cotton mill-and also to the New York company's mill near Rome, Ga. You draw the conclusion that other New England cotton mills can be induced to locate here, and you add "The Anhana towns should wake up, and Birmingham is one of the number." I desire to say in behalf of the Commercial Club that we have not been aileep in this matter. The what here are added cor-respondence with New England cotton mill as case in point. Last summer 1 asw a no-tice in one of the trade journals that Mr. Wolcott of the New York mills had decided to build a branch in the South. I wrote to him and requested him to investigate the advantages of Birmiugham. He replied hat he had aircady visited this city and favorable except one, viz.: High-priced la-bor, Mr. Butler, nephew of General But-ler, also visited Birmingham with the view of locating a cotton mill here. He made without the necessity of having their available without the necessity of having their wives and daughters work in a cotton mill. Now, Mr. Editor, if you can answer this ob-perion satisfactorily to the New England vorable for Birmingham. You know her disuble for Birmingham. You know her distactorily to the New England cotton manifacturing cotton goods. High-priced labor over-balances the advantages we offer in the way of cotton, cheap cot, antiroads, proximity to tide-water, etc. You have no double observed that neariy all the New Englanders have located their southern mills at a distance from manu-raturing centers, and in the mills form dark to dark, and "who raise all they

People who work in the mills from dark to dark, and "who raise all they eat"-when do they do the raising, by moon-light? And is this sort of thing in store for

us Alabamans when "the State is de-veloped"?

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

stripe. Mr. Harriman bases his figures on ten thousand able-bodied poor; there are at least ten times that number now living in holes called homes in this State, waiting for prosperity. ERIN.

third 5,000 edition of the pamphlet "What Means this Strike?" is now out, Its large sale is a gratifying sign of the times, and it is an evidence of the class of literature that is most useful and, consequently, best called for.

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

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

provements that might; could, would or should or should not be made. But at 184 William Street, New York in the midst of all that din, did anyone hear a note, even the vaguest of vague sounds, on the subject of the wages. the hours of work and the like of the employes; i. e., of the men who really operate the road? Nary a note or Sound.

THE PEOPLE.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance

As far as possible, rejected communications sill be returned if so desired and stamps are

Entered as second-class matter at the New ork, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1841

ALLIED PAINTING

NAW YORK GITT

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

All effort, from whatever source it may pro-

ceed, looking to the loosening or sundering of

the bonds between the trade-union movement

and the Social-Democratic Party (Socialist

Labor Party of Germany), is to be looked upon

as hostile to the interests of the working class.

NICARAGUA AND THE PHILIP-

PINES.

It is not in biology only that distant

things appear closely connected. The

same is true in sociology. An earth-

quake in Java may produce a tidal-

waye along the coasts of Portugal; and

the one and the other may both be

simultaneous products of one central

cause. Just so in Sociology. The poli-

tical commotion now going on simul-

taneously in the Republic of Nicaragua

and in the Archipelago of the Philip-

In the Philippines, Filipinos are be-

ing slaughtered right and left; what

with the casualties on both sides, the

diseases that break out in our camp

around Mapila, the consequent suffer-

ing of the whole population now in

hand to hand conflict there, the Philip-

pines are in terrific commotion: one

sees there reproduced, on the social

field, all the furies that, on the material

While that is going on in the anti-

podes, a social tidal-wave strikes the

shores of Nicaragua. Men are seen to

rise in arms; they array themselves in

hostile camps, pursue and draw them-

selves up against each other; blood

flows; lives are lost; confingrations

consume homes and devastate fields.

To all external appearances, at least,

the spectacle in the Philippines and

the spectacle in Nicaragua are alike.

There would be nothing instructive in

this fact, were it the only fact; but it

The bloodshed and desolation in

Nicaragua 'is connected, closely con-

nected, with the bloodshed and desola

tion in the Philippines, as closely con-

nected as was the Java earthquake

with the tidal-wave that knocked Lis-

bon into heap of ruins. As both the

latter were the result of a central phy-

sical disturbance, proceeding from the

center of our globe, so the former are

both the result of a central socio

economic disorder, proceeding from

one socio-economic center. What that

disorder is and which that social cen-

ter, the following dispatch brings out

is not.

clear enough:

field, is seen in cases of earthquakes.

pines is a case in point.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

Halle, Germany, May 19, 1897.

2 068

13 331

. 21 157

38 133

. 36 564

(Presidential)

1892 (Presidential) .

In 1894 In 1896 Presidential

1890

- EVERY SUNDAY. ---

The engineers on the road, many of whom have reached an age that entitles them to rest and the dignified enjoyment of their years; the conductors, the gate and ticket men, and a host of other underpaid, pinched wage slaves of the Manhattan Road,- these did not come in a moment for consideration. They were as if they were not. Issues, that, under any decent and rational social system, would be the paramount subject for consideration-the welfare of the body of men who collectively cater to the bulk of the traffic of this city-, such issues were not even suppressed: they were thought of so little that they never entered the minds of the disputants; the only issues considered were, those that would affect the plunder of the capitalists engaged

in the quarrel. A class-conscious working class is no more an active participant in a nation's affairs than horses or cattle. Both cattle and horses "participate," but only in so far as their "participation" is controlled by and profitable to their masters: the cattle will "participate" by furnishing food, via the slaughterhouse, to their masters; the horses will "participate" by carrying their masters on their backs;"outside of that, there is no participation by them, nor are they at all taken into consideration. Ditto, ditto with a class-unconscious working class.

The issues that are raised by capitalists against one another concern only themselves; . nor do they raise any others. Violent though the clash of such elements may be; wild though the fur may fly in the tussle:--these are but storms over the heads of the proletariat; they rage and full and go down without reaching down. Only-when a nation's proletariat becomes conscious of its own class interests will the social issues and storms concern it: nav. more, then all' the social issues will proceed from ITS own camp to the exclusion of all others.

Only then is progress possible; not before.

#### WHY SHOULD HE ?" OR "FOOLED ONCE MORE".

The latest act in- the tragic-comic play that may be cutitled: "The Federal Shour Law," recalls to mind an interesting incident, and solves what some might consider a mystery connected therewith.

Some little time ago, the odd collection of labor fakirs, that used to meet regularly once a week in this city in order to advertise themselves to the politicians as the Central Labor Union, and that more recently went through the farce of "uniting" with an other body that did not exist, issued its "orders," "requests" or whatever one may call it, to the New York Senators and Representatives in Congress that they support the "S-hour bill" that was again struggling in and out of the Congressional pigeon-holes. The interesting incident and the mystery above referred to occurred when one of the answers arrived. It was the answer of Senator Platt. His answer was to the effect that. "he did not know of any reason why he should not vote for the

New York financiers, whose contract to build the Nicaraguan Canal, expires in October next, are back of a scheme to over-throw the Nicaraguan Government in order to secure from the new Government con-cessions which will enable them perma-nently to control the building of the canal, bill." This somewhat Delphic-oracle way of mystifying a questioner was a puzzler to many. Could Platt, the em-

SOCIALISM AND CRIMINALS.

By Prof. ENRICO FERRI.

[Translated from the Italian Socialist Al-manac for 1859 by Theodore Ritter, Rome, Italy.]

Socialism consists, in part, of doc-trines exclusively economic and these have had their complete fundamental development, especially as règards critteism and history. But from Socialism flows an entirely new current of scientific ideas, not only thein the accommic domain, but also

through the economic domain, but also through the moral, intellectual, legis-

hitight and a moral, interaction, legis-lative, artistic and political. However, as no science is formed complete and perfect as the work of its originator, se Socialism scientifically and positively established by Karl Marx must renovate thoroughly all connect opinions and mental habits.

One of these, and it is very important, regards the method of judging criminals

criminals. That the perpetrators of a political crime, whether committed only by volce or pen or accompanied by some common form of crime such as homi-cide, should not be punished and treat-ed as common criminals, is an opinion that the Italians have by tradition. The common section of the stream of the section of the sec-tion of the section of the section of the section of the sec-tion of the section of the The conspiracies, revolts and attempt-ed assessimations (such as by Orsini, Agesilao Milato, Oberdan, etc.) that for more than half a century bathed with martyrs' blood the epopee of national independence have taught the Italians and are teaching them still, in their actions, that the perpetrators of a political crime, that is, a crime com-mitted with political aims, even if mistaken or illusory, should not be con-founded with common assassins, there and violators thieves and violators.

But regarding ordinary crimes, such as assassination for revenge, the tor-turing of children by their mother, crimes of violence and cruelty, also So-cialists continue in the old way of thinking and invoke upon them the severe penalties of justice, the torments of the prison cell or even the infamous

or the prison een of even the mannous death penalty. Instead. Socialists should become convinced of those scientific traths that have no direct relations with our conomic or political doctrine, but that pertain to the renovation of human judgment, emancipating it from the prejudices of the middle ages,

Less than a century ago, an emiñent German physician, Heinroth, in one of his books published in 1805, revived the ancient prejudice that insanity is not a discuse that affects the brain as consumption affects the lungs, but is instead the result of individual de-pravity and wickedness! And in con-sequence of this prejudice, the insane were treated like reproduces and crininals; they were chained and tortured. At present, enlightened by science, society pities the insane and neither bates nor purishes them as criminals even when they commit incendiarism or homicide. Fut society continues, however, to hate and take vengeance on criminals—who have no EVIDENT form of hisanity-actuated by the pre-judice that crime depends upon the wicked and perverse will of the indi-vidual. And legislators and judges and jadlers-in good faith, as did the directors of hisane asylums until 80 years ago-chain or bury alive in pri-son cells assassins, violators, etc.

Modern science, however, has dem-onstructed that crime is also a discuse whether hereditary, infectious, incur-able or curable. As a person born with a morbid tendency to insanity or suicide-but living in favorable social conditions may die without becoming insane or committing suicide-and as a person becomes insane or commits suicide on account of discase or sudden misfortune:--so a person born with a morbid tendency to murder, theft, violence or incendiarism--if he has the fortune to live in favorable social conditions' may die without having committed crime-and so a person becomes a murderer, violator, incendiary or thief in an attack of sudden passion or on account of degeneration of the social sense (the sense of the lawful and unlawful). Thus no one is a criminal by his own

free will. Caserio, for example, al-though he was an assassin actuated by political fanaticism, in letters written two years before he assassinated Pre-sident Carnot, confessed that although he held the theory that private prop-erty is wrong, although he suffered hunger, he felt an insuperable repugnance to theft and did not steal. it occurs that a person suffering the torments of want, rather than become a highwayman, commits suicide or suffers hunger, for the reason that one is bot a criminal by his own free will; but crime is a disease, severe or light, hereditary or infectious, like insanity, cretinism, tuberculosis, epilepsy, etc. This, naturally, does not mean that murderers, violators and incendiaries are to be left at liberty. No: as the insane and violent are placed in confinement, so criminals should be segregated for a long or short time according to the gravity of the disease. But they should be treated like the sick and not like "wild beasts." Prison cells-hypocritical and stupid institutions of vengeance of society-should be superceded by agricultural colonies where criminals are segregated, as the insane are now, but in endurable and healthful conditions of life. Thus penal law will be purified of that spirit of hatred and of public vengeance which now debases it by here ditary tradition from the most barbarous ages. And when penal law shall no longer the spirit of "public revenge" in treating common criminals, so much the more will it lose that spirit in the case of political offenders. Because scientific truths always have the effect of advancing true civilization and rais-ing the standard of public and individual morality. Therefore let conscientious Socialists acoustom themselves to no longer re-gard the sad phenomenon of crime as the effect of individual perversity, but as the effect of personal disease, either hereditary or caused by had social con-ditions (by material want, by lack of education and by lack of moral train

Socialism-that undertakes the rend vation of human judgment according to the data of positive science-will prove to the world also this truth that criminals should not be tortured or made the objects of vengeance, but should be prevented from injuring others and be reformed or cured as physicians relieve or cure the sick.

## POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

Says the Minneapolis, Minn., "Tocsin" with Socialist accuracy and directness:

ness: It is not to be claimed that we are more intelligent than our opponents. Socialists do not pretend to be made of superior clay. There are men just as bright in the Repub-llean and Democratic parties. Yet the Re-publicans, honestly or dishonestly, made claims, that have been completely refuted by less than a year's history. And the Silverites, honestly or dishonestly, endorsed those claims. The "Reformers" are now compelled to change their tune. They, who has summer, should for the "glorious war of liberation." are now howing against the untral prelude. Why are not we too campelled to refract and explain? The answer is simple: Recause we of the S. L. P. hased our predictions on a knowl-edge of history and economics, because we recognized the truth that economic foreaons

we overrule sentiment, because we unders the essential fact of the class struggle

In its advertising columns, the Chicago "Tribune" of the 19th of last month has this item:

SITUATION WANTED-Good carpenters will work for old clothes. X725 Tribune

Quoting, and commenting upon, similar evidences of prosperity, the San Francisco, Cal., "Class Struggle" has this:

this: "Good man, 35, will work for 50c. day, board self. Mc—, 1258 13th street. "Wanted—Work of any kind by young man: experienced electrician; educated. D-410. Post."-Denver Post. Of course these men are in their present condition because they have been "lazy, shiftless, drunken, extravagant, etc., etc., and of course it is because "they don't want work" at all that they are now ad-vertising to do "work of any kind." Imagine a man offering to work for "50 cents per day, and board self." Why? he can make more than that begging. But then these workers never did understand b-c-c-s-ness.

A new Socialist publication-"The Wage Worker"--, published in Kansas City, Mo., from 1208 Walnut street under direction of the S. L. P. Section of that city, has made its appearance and is hereby welcomed on the field of class-conscious propaganda. In point of sentiment, it introduces itself with these touching lines from the poet:

# Whether on life's penceful plane ' Or in the battle's van. The only fight that's not in vain Is when we fight for man.

In point of practical sense; it salutes the world with weighty words-words that cover the whole, but often misunderstood, gamut of the Labor Movement: the need of political as well as industrial, of industrial as well as political, class-conscious organization of the proletariat. It says:

the proletariat. It says: The "Wage Worker" carries from the toll. Ing millions a message, a cry of justice, that demands attention. The cry useff is instribute, a groan of anguish, a sigh of sorrow, a wail of children shut out from the joys of life, a sole of hopeless grief coming from the true heart of this great nation. It is the purpose of the "Wage Worker" to interpret this cry to the busy work of the interpret this cry to the busy work of non and women, and to repeat it, and to insist upon it with ever increasing emphasis, until the cry is heard, under-stood and heeded. Huge corporations and trusts are a nec-ressary stage in the unification of industry. Recognizing the attendant crists of the pres-ent stage we look forward, not backward, for the remedy and do not propose to waste our energy and your time by advocating "reforms" that do not go to the root of the crist.

our energy and your time to the root of "reforms" that do not go to the root of the cells. We understand fully that Socialism is not a thing that can be pared with a knife or enten with a spoon, it is not a particular point of the compass to which we are all "marching"; it is not an aititude some in-definite distance above the earth, to be reached by, a indeer one round at a time; it is not a purgative, or pailiative porous plaster-in fact it is not a material thing and can only be considered and applied by and for what it actually is-a clear, unre-lenting SCIENCE, a stern, unalterable TRUTH.

and for what it actually is—a clear, unre-leating SCIENCE, a stern, unalterable TRUTH. Belleving that the chief factor in the emancination of the wage slaves will be the intelligent, united political action of the workingmen themselves, we shall fol-low the tactles of the international Social-ist Labor party in striving to uslite the wage workers into a compact, class-con-scious. POLITICAL and INDUSTRIAL party, for the abolition of classes and the establishment of political and industrial freedom.

The Milwaukee, Wis., correspondent to the New York "Vorwaerts," German organ of the S. L. P., throws some interesting light upon the "victories" that are periodically bragged about as having been won by the "pure and simple" labor fakirs. He refers more particularly to the recent "victories" that the Kurzenknabe brigade of labor misleaders claim to have won from the brewery employers. In a previous letter the correspondent had stated that the "victory" of the brewers in Sheboygan, Wis., was very problematical: the lay-off system nullified all seeming increases of 'wages, making the increase a snare and a delusion, and the "victory" a lie for which the rank and file had to bleed, while the leaders prospered. In this last letter to the "Vorwaerts" the correspondent proves his point with a quotation from the "Brauerzeitung" itself. He says: The "victory" of our (Milwaukee) Brew-ers' Dalon No. 9 is now several years old, and is renewed by contract from year to year. Now read the following passage, that i take from the report of the National Exe-cutive published in the "Brauerzeitung": "A request from Local Union No. 9, Mil-waukee, Wis., for the remittance of a quar-ter's dues to the Reserve Fund had to be denied, the National Executive having no power to grant such requests., Local Union argued that many of its members, OWING TO THE EXTHEME TO WHICH THE LAY-OFF SYNTEM IS CARRIED, EARN ONLY ENOUGH TO SUPPORT 'THEM' SELVES, AND ARE UNABLE TO PAY DUES. The National Executive does not consider itself suborized to act in this matter. SEEING THAT MANY OTHER LOCAL UNIONS COULD MAKE THE LIKE APPLICATIONS FOR THE IDEN-TICAL REASONS." "Brauerzeitung" itself. He says:



## Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan

Brother Jonathan-I can't explain how it is that Socialism is not adopted more rapidly than it'ls. There must more rapidly than it is. be some defect in the way in which it is presented. Uuncle Sam-What do you imagine

is the defect? B. J.-I can't tell. If anyone simply

considers that Christ was a Socialist-U. S.-Hello, there! What was that? CHRIST a SOCIALIST?

B. J.-Yes. U. S.-Nay, nay, my good man! The

surest way to prevent people from un-derstanding Socialism would be to de-clare Christ a Socialist. Such a statement would be sure to muddle up peo-ple so completely that the schemers and "reformers" could keep on bam-boozling them forever. What ever the light in which Christ be considered, he was no Socialist, and could have been

none. B. J. (filled with amazement)--Do you mean to say that Jesus was a bad man, that he had a cruel capitalist

U. S.--I don't mean to dodge the question by first putting an other to you. I shall answer you. But be good enough to answer me these few questions first: 110 you think that Jesus liked to waste time?

B. J.-I don't think he dld. U. S.-When he stood by the lake of Gennesaret, and entered into one of ships, and he told Simon to launch out into the deep, would he not have preferred to get out into the deep quickly, rather than slowly?

B. J.—Quickly, I should think. U. S.—One more question, had he been able to get into a steam tug-boat. would be not have preferred that to the slow-moving yawl?

B. J.-Guess he would. U. S.-And now a final question:

Why didn't he? B. J.—Why he didn't? Why, simply because there were no steam tug-boats

in existence then. U. S.-Correct, correct! Consequent-ly, his taking of a yawl was not the

result of his liking to waste time. B. J.—'Course not. U. S.—Now, for the same reason, Jesus' not being a Socialist is not an evi dence of his having been a bad man or having had a cruel capitalist heart. He was no Socialist, and could have been none, simply for a reason similar to the reason he had at the lake of Gennesaret for not entering into a steam tug-boat—there was none in existence to enter into. So, likewise, he was not, and could not be, a Socialist because Socialism was not yet possible

B. J.-Did he not favor a community of goods? U. S.—At any rate his disciples did;

but that is not Socialism.

B. J.—What, then, is Socialism? U. S.—Socialism is that social system where WORK is DONE co-operative-

Socialism does not imply a community of goods, it implies a common ownership of the machinery by which the goods are produced. The goods the goods are produced. The goods thus produced are not held in common; everyone has that share of the total that is equivalent to his share of labor in producing It. Community of goods means common ENJOYMENT; Social ism means common WORK—each man then enjoying his share of the Isni common product in whatever manner may suit his bent.

B. J.-I can't yet see, from this, why Jesus could not have been a Socialist. U. S.-What I said proves that Jesus could not have been a Socialist BE-CAUSE the common ownership of the instruments of production can have no sense until they are of such gigantic structure and great productive power that no one man, or small set of men, can operate them. In the days of Jesus the tool of production was in its most infant state, pliable by the individual hence, it was owned by the individual; hence, nothing that even approximates Socialism could then have been possible. Socialism is the apex of a pyra-mid whose broad basis is the mechanical knowledge slowly acquired by man long after the year 32 A. D. B. J.-But even so, if you look at So-cialism from the side of a noble moral aspiration, would you not say that Je sus WAS a Socialist? U. S. -You little imagine what serious tactical errors and misconceptions you open the door to by putting the matter that way .. The aspirations of man depend upon the material basis of the society of his time-

The noble aspirations of Socialian could not have existed before there ex isted the present machinery of produc tion, that renders co-operative labor compulsory and so productive that the burden of toll can be safely raised from the shoulders of the race, insuring to all not only aftution, that renders co-operative race, insuring to all not only affu-ence, but freedom from that wort, most malignant of all spectres—the fear of want. Socialism—neither as a social-material basis, nor as an aspi-ration—, could have existed in the days of Jesus. The social economy of Jesus and his disciples was that of equality of poverty; the social economy of 30-cialism is equality of opportunity to enjoy the affluence now possible.

cialism is equality of opportunity to enjoy the affluence now possible. B. J.-What, then, becomes of Sir Thomas More, of Plato, of Harring-ton? Did not all these noble men, who clearly aspired after humaner cond-tions, as shown by the books they wrote, did not they see clean ahead, notwithstanding they did not stand, and could not have stood, upon the high material basis of our present so-ciety? Were not they Socialists either? ciety? Were not they Socialists either? U. S.-No; they did not see CLEAN AHEAD; nor were they Socialists could not be. The material basis of the social system, that all of these lived in, so limited their horizons that they schemed social orders, in point of labor and production, entirely in keep-ing with the material conditions of their own times.

B. J.-But their aspirations; their aspirations after universal well-being does not that make them out Social ists?

U. S .- No more than a child is a man, U. S. - No more than a child is a man, though the two have lots in common, B. J. opens his eyes in **Emazement**. U. S. - You open your eyes, and seem 'stimmed. Yet the thing is plain. A part is not a whole. The heart may have yearnings, but these yearnings alone, without the guidance of the re-outistic knowledge, are productive of alone, without the guidance of the re-quisite knowledge, are productive of no practical results; they are gropings in the dark, with bumped heads as the end of the soug. And that is just what happened to the schemes of the Platos, the Mores, the Harringtons-the Utopians, in short. Not until the race has attained the present point of mechanical perfection, can it have that mechanical perfection, can it have that knowledge that enables it to guide the promptings of the heart. With the Utopians the heart was there, but the requisite race knowledge was neces-sarily absent. The Socialist is the com-plete man: with him the heart does not overleap the intellect, nor does the

intellect—thanks to the modern me chanism of production known to him-lag behind the heart.

B. J.-And if Jesus lived to-day, what do you think; would he not be a

Socialist? 'U. S.—Every decent man who is abreast of his times must be a Socialist. He who is none to-day, is either a moral abortion, or is behind his time in social knowledge.

## Throw off the Workman's Burden !

(Written for THE PEOPLE by Arthu Keep, New York, with Apoligy Mr. Kipling.]

Throw off the workman's burden-O men of every breed-Go tell your sons of freedom To serve your own dire need: Wait not in heavy haraess, On hourgeols folk agape Your longtime upper peoples Haif devil and haif spe.

Haif devil and haif ape. Throw off the workman's burden-In patience don't abile: The spread of cant and error And brutal show of pride: By open speech and simple. One hundred 'times made plain. Make clear this murderous system Which works another's gain. Throw off the workman's burden-The savage wars of peace-Fill full your mouth of famine. And know your sickness cesse: Bring our goal one day. nearer (The end we all have sought) Watch crime and bourgeois folly. Come on that day to usught. Throw off the workman's burden-

Throw off the workman's burden-The iron rules of kings. The toil of serf and sweeper-The taile of monatrous things. All ports ye then shall enter. All roads ye then shall read, In the glory of the living. Long hoped for by your dead.

Throw off the workman's burden-And reap then your reward-The joy of men made better, The love of those ye guard-The cry of those ye forward (Ah quickly!) toward the light:-The cry of those ye forward (Ah quickly!) toward the light:-"We free ourselves from bondage-Our long commercial night!" Throw off the workman's burden-Ye will not stoop to less-Halt not but think of freedom, Shake off your wearlness. With all your will and power, Stand forth your share to do, In helping into being The time for me and you.

n to point the moral taught lar facts and tersely expressed by P. J. Dunning:

Several times have we taken occa

J. Dunning: Capital is said to fly disturbance and strife and to be timid, which is very true; but this is very incompletely stating the question. Capital eschews no profit, or very small profit, just as Nature was for-merly said to abhor a vacuum. With ade-quate profit, capital is very bold. A cer-tain 10 per cent, will insure fits employment anywhere; 20 per cent, positive audacity; 100 per cent, will make it ready to trample on all human laws; 300 per cent, and there is not a crime at which it will scruple, nor a tisk it will not sun, even the chance of its owner being hanged. If turbulence and striff will bring a profit, it will freely en-courage both.

From the socio-economic center of United States capitalism -- congested' smothering in the mammoth hugeness of its plunder from the working class, and driven, like explosive gases, by the very law of its existence, to expand and absorb-, from that center is proceeding now the simultaneous turbulence and strife that, like earthquakes and tidal-waves, are now shaking Nicaragua and the antipodal Philippines, bringing death and desolation to their peoples-and mourning into many an American home.

Civilization, resting (?) on capitalism; rests (?) on a volcano.

#### STORMS OVERHEAD.

The clash of capitalist interests betwen the Manhattan Elevated and the Tammany Hall Companies seems to have somewhat subsided. Nevertheless, there is yet a third socio-economic grape worth the while to cull from the bunch.

While the Tammany - Manhattan storm raged, much was said about drip-pans, compressed air, electric moter power; also a good deal upon im-

ployer of convict labor in Tennessee, possibly favor an 8-hour law? If he did, why did he not come out fully and give the "unpractical" Socialists another black eye by proving the brotherhood of Capital and Labor; if he did not, what could his object be in seeming friendly when the time would surely come that he would have to show his hands in the matter? The mystery is now solved.

Among the many bills that congested the last hours of the Senate, was this "S-hour bill." A motion was then made and CARRIED that "the bill be taken up." And what happened then? Then the unsophisticated discovered that a vote to "take up" a bill may not amount to anýthing. Just as soon as the motion to "take up" was carried in good and great style, the" Senate dropped the whole affair by proceeding with the consideration of appropriation and other, to capitalists, more interesting bills, and--the "S-hour bill" was never again thought of!

Does not this proceeding explain the Platt riddle?

Was there, could there be any reason why he should vote "No" on the "S-hour bill" when he knew that there was no chance of the bill being voted on at all?

"Why Should He?" or "Fooled Once More" will make a good play that the working class may derive both pleasure and instruction from.

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

ing). Hatred and revenge are anti-social sentiments and are therefore absurd even when their object is the most ferocious assassin. They ought to dis appear from the mind of every man as well as from the laws of society.

There is hardly an exception to the rule: "Look closely into a pure and simple victory, and it will be found a fraud."

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

B. J.-But Jesus-U. S.-I know what you mean to say, just wait. When will you be able to embrace a broader horizon, when you stand down in a valley, or when you

stand down in a valley, or when you stand on a hill-top? B. J.-When I stand on a hill-top. U. S.-The lower the hill, the nar-rower your horizon? B. J.-Yes. U. S.-And the higher the hill, the

broader your horizon? B. J.-Just so.

U. S.-And will the nobility of your aspirations enable you to see as far when you stand on a small hill as when you stand on a high one? B. J.-'Course not.

. U. S.-Just so with the noble aspira-tions of man. The material basis of the social system in which man lives is the elevation that intelligently determines his aspirations. The material basis of society is its system of produc-tion, and that depends upon its capa-city to produce wealth. The less the wealth producible, the lower is the wealth producible, the lower is the level that determines man's moral horizon, his aspirations; the larger the quantity of wealth producible, the higher also is the level that determines man's moral horizon, his aspirations.

The time for me and yon. Throw off the workman's burden!-Have done with slavery days-The heartily profered, laurel, The well earned ungrudged praise; Come soon. to prove your manhood Through all the joyous years, Of peace, of rest, of plety, With no sign of crime or tears.

## LECTURES.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See the your subscription expires. Renew in time, a will provent interruption in the making of the

# THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, MARCH 12, 1899.



the is that the machinety of govern ent must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of ar industrial development, we hold, ethermore, that the true theory of conomics is that the machinery of pronction must likewise belong to the hole people in common.

MUNICIPAL DEMANDS.

MUNICIPAL DEMANDS. The Socialist Labor party of Balti-more, in convention assembled, Here-with renews its declaration of un-serving allegiance to the Socialis-labor party of the United States, and its unfaltering allerence to the Sua-tional platform adopted in New York in 1806. We reassert our determined opposition to the political parties of the capitalist class, and call upon all work-ingmen to unite under our banner, and throw off the enskrying yoke of capi-lism forever by alding in the estab-lishment of the Socialist Republic--the Cooperative Commonwealth. As a means to that end, and with the purpose in view of immediate allevia-ne of the nisery of the working class, we declare the following to be our plat-

we declare the following to be our plat-

1. We denounce, as inimical to the 1. We denounce as infinite to the political freedom guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States the portision in the so-called new Charter of the City of Baltimore making the swmership of real estate a necessary qualification for a citizen elected as a member of the City Council; the same being the ordinance-making-power of the city, such a qualification deprives the propertyless of the right of direct participation in the framing of laws for their own protection; vests in the minority the governing power of the majority; places upon the working majority: places upon the working class (the propertyless) the responsibil-ity of maintaining a government with which they have nothing in common, and makes of their franchise of free-tom, their alleged sovereign power, a meeting mockery, to be used by them ealy in the choice of a coterie of poli-tical blacklegs whose sole object is the binding and confusing of the working cass that they may be the more readily fleeced of the wealth they pro-done. We further declare this provi-sion to be the initiative step to the comion to be the initiative step to the com-plete disfraichisement of the working class: Therefore, the Socialist Labor party of Baltimore warns all working-men to awaken to their class interest by rending asander the political shackles of capitalism, and raising shoft the standard-bearers of their own class—the nominees of the Socialist Labor party.

Labor party. 2. The continued encroachments of the capitalist class upon the rights of the people demand aftention at this time; when the mis-representatives of the people are so prone to yield up valuable franchises for the "public read". We therefore demand the second seco good!" We therefore demand abso-lute self-government: abolition of the veto power of the Mayor; all measures to be submitted to the people for adop-tion or rejection: the people to have the right to initiate legislation by peti-

3. The appalling decrease in the wages of the working class, the abso-lute disregard of the constantly swelling army of unemployed workingmen. and the misery these conditions must entail, is but the reflex of the tyranny of the capitalist class, and the unceas-ing agitation of that class for a perma-neut contract system of pussic work merits our sincerest condemnation. We therefore demand the entire aboli-tion of contract labor in public works; be all city work to be done directly by the municipanty without the interven-tion of middlemen or contractors. Where materials are needed which the municipality cannot supply, the same the same tall be purchased from firms employing none but union labor.

4. The condition of the people was brought vividly to the attention of the public authorities during the blizzard af the past winter, when one thousand memployed workingmen were found a two hours' time willing to seil their lish blood and bones willing to being logic of misery! The capitalist class offers to these men institutions where the sawing of two dollars' worth of wood is demanded in exchange for a bowl of liquid erroneously called soup, and a shake-down on a floor benevoently termed a bed. The Socialists de-mand, for the peace of the community and the destruction of these forerunners of a bloodly revolution, the perployed by the municipality establishing much-needed and desirable public works, believing that the safety and pence of a community can be best subperred by the prosperity of all the peo-ple than by a condition of unrest and misery of the most of the people and the luxurious opulence and profigate waste of the few, regardless of the tax rate. 5. In conformity with the abolition of contract work, and to more com-pietely wrest from the capitalist class the power to maintain itself through the public treasury, we demand the stablishment of a municipal printing ant, wherein shall be done all the Finting of the municipality, and all sch shall bear the union label of the Printing crafts of the city. The day's abor shall consist of seven hours; currime shall be abolished; the wages by the printing crafts unions be paid in every department. We view with alarm the parading of the poverty of some of the people and the dispensing of alleged charity by the capitalist class through the stencies of hypocritical benevolent as-ociations for the "improvement" (de-gradation) of the poor, on the one hand, and the ruthless robbers of the mode and the ruthless robbery of the people by the same class in the necessities of life, on the other. We therefore de-mand the establishment of a municipal coal and wood yard, and an ice house and plant, these commodities to be fur-nished the people all out. We demand aished the people at cost. We demand, further, the establishment of a city macy and medical department.

with the founders of this Republic re hold that the frue theory of poli-ies is that the machinery of govern-ties is that the machinery of govern-ties where bound and controlled by whole people; but in the light of necessary. 7. We hold the right of freedom of

speech is inviolate. Therefore, the right of agitation and education of the right of agitation and education of the people to a knowledge of their rights should not be abridged. Since the propertyless have no other meeting place to discuss public questions than the street corners, and since the regu-lations of the city prevent congestion at these places, thereby depriving those who have not the means to se-cure a hall of the right to publicly. cure a hall of the right to publicly agitate public questions, we demand the use of public halls and public parks, for the holding of public meet-ipgs, without expense to the participants.

pants. 8. As bodily cleanliness is necessary to physical health, and as study of wholesome economic literature is nec-essary to mental and moral health, we demonst the mental and moral health, we demand the establishment of free pub-lic baths in sufficient number to accom-modate the demand, and the establishment of free reading rooms wherein shall be kept on file wholesome litera-ture of all descriptions, and the works ture of all descriptions, and the works of Karl Marx and all Socialist Labor party publications, which shall be pro-vided by the Socialist Labor party of the United States. 9. To eliminate the planless method now in vogue of the congregating at spots in the city of the unemployed, and the employment of men on the street corners we demand the estab.

street corners, we demand the estab-lishment of a free employment bureau. to be conducted at the expense of the city, and the registration of the unem-ployed, reports of the same to be pub-licly made monthly, and the records to be preserved in the archives of the municipality.

municipality. 10. The recent agitation for the piac-ing of vestibules on street cars to pro-tect exposed employés in the service of the street railway corporations from the flerce onslaught of the elements demonstrated how completely are these workingmen the slaves of the corporate power. We need not recall the opposition of the owners of these railways to the proposition to establish this necessary protection to the overthis necessary protection to the over-worked and underpaid employés; we need not dwell upon the echoed opposi-tion of the employés themselves. It is unnecessary to repeat the statement of a Corporation Superintendent "that the health of our employés is as zealously guarded as would be that of a valued draft horse!" All this is fresh in the public mind. The street car employés of Baltimore are freemen; they com-pose a part of the sovereign people. Their wrongs are again but the reflex of the tyranny of the capitalist class. Since these cannot be properly al-justed so long as the agents of the capi-talist class control the means of freea Corporation Superintendent "that the Justed so long as the agents of the capi-talist class control the means of free-dom, we demand the acquisition by the municipality of all public utilities, including street car systems, lighting facilities, telephone lines and their ap-purtenances, and all other corporate possessions of a public nature, in which the capitalist class derives its power to tyraninize and brow-beat workingmen through the franchises of the people, to be operated co-operative-iy by the employés under the control

the people, to be operated co-operative-iy by the employés under the control of the municipality. 14. Ignorance and illiteracy is the foe-of freedom: Where one part of the people is equipped with knowledge and an understanding of the power knowl-edge imparts, and another part of the people is devoid of knowledge and conpeople is devoid of knowledge and con-sequently of the power knowledge gives, it follows that education is essequently of the power knowledge gives, it follows that education is es-sential to liberty. With knowledge and power invested in a part of the people, and ignorance in the other part, tyranny is king and serfdom is given birth. Therefore, we view the future state of the working class with grim forebodings if this condition is per-mitted to continue! We see daily the army of prematurely matured-children wending their weary way to the fac-tory, the workshop and the store. We see their plached faces passing into the portals of hell with the wolfish boss standing by forcing them to their ut-most. And this is civilization! This the march of progress! With horror we contemplate these things and can-not suffer them in silence to go on. in two hours' time willing to seil their in two hours' time willing to brave fesh, blood and bones, willing to brave footed, for the miserly pittance of \$1.25 a day. The ribald howling of the press of the capitalist class that the people of the capitalist class that the people more fitting refutation than this living more fitting refutation capitalist class pulsory attendance at school of all children under the age of sixteen years, the means of education to be free to all, assistance in the way of meals and clothing to be given by the municipality where necessary. 12. The tenement house is the cankerous palace of disease. Its existence in a community is a moral blotch. The capitalist class builds jails for criminals and preaches much of the increase of crime. Yet the tenement house is a good investment! Knowing that the tenement house is a primary source of vice, and that the more tenements there are, the more desirable will the jails become, we demand the entire destruc-tion of these test-beds of filth, and the ful modern houses, to be rented at cost, one family to one house, and that cost, one raminy to one house, and that a civilized system of sanitary inspec-tion be carried on. 13. The growing practice of heads of municipal departments absenting them-selves from their duties, and at the same time drawing pay from the city for time which they devote to other pursuits, meets with our emphatic condemnation. We demand, therefore, that all city employés shall give their that all city employee shall see to the business of the city, and no employé shall receive less than two dollars per day for seven hours' labor. To avoid increasing the tax burdens to the citizens of the city in the fulfillment of this requirement, the wages of all employes receiving \$1,200 a year or more, including the Mayor, shall be reduced pro rata, and a corresponding reduction shall be made in the salaries paid to Council-men. All city employes shall elect their own superior officers, when they are not elected by the people, and no employe shall be discharged for politi-cal or religious belief. Cause of re-moval shall in all cases be given in in the fulfillment of this requirement moval shall in all cases be given in writing, and, if insufficient, the courts of the city shall have the power, after

# 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. Non-other will be recognized.]

A Boston Plan for "The Daily People".

People". To THE PEOPLE.-In a cigar shop in this city, where a few contrades are work-ing, an idea sprang up of a weekly penny collection toward the fund of the daily PEOPLE. The twe dollars which I send now is the result of it for the past few weeks, and, as appointed collector of that shop, for that purpose, I shall with pleasure do my duty in the future. SAMUEL T. FREEDMAN. Boston, Feb. 23.

"Turning the Crank" in Souder-

<section-header>"Turning the Crank" in Souder. ton, Pa.
To THE POPLE, Sherton Section, Pathon of the Borough of Suderton. Section of the Borough of Suderton, Pathon of the Borough of Suderton, Pathon of the Abore the Abor

Souderton, Pa., March 3.

A Pillar of the Social Debauchery.

To THE PEOPLE, "The armory builder with his wooden block," as Longfelow puts it, was in Winchester the other even-ing, and in order that the comrades, who know him only from report, may indre the man, and judge him from his own words and actions, I shall do him the honor of writing him up for THE PEO-PLE. In the first place. Care, consists of only

hencer of writting him up for THE PEO-PEE. In the first place; Carey consists of only two things, mouth and love for Carey. He admits, and constantly says that he con-siders himself the ablest man in the move-ment. The one drawback which he suffers under is that his brain is so large, and of such a fine nature, that his body cannol feesions. He is a slight man, but he is by no means a weak one, yet he draws at tention to his apparent physical shortcom-ings, and having aroused the sympathies of the most sympathetic of all people-the working class-he proceeds to feed their feeling, and never gives them an idea to think over.

tention to the apparent pays of a sympathies of the most sympathetic of all people they working class-he proceeds to feed their feeling, and never gives them an idea to think over.
The was the understanding at Winchester that we were to listen to an explanation of the difference between the Debsites and the Socialist, and that after Carey had spoken, the floor was to be given to us. We have tried to catch the clusive James for some time, and it almost secture as though he had turned and was about to attack us. Did he follow out the program? Not a bit of it. He arose and said that he was unwell, and he would only speak a short time, then when he had finished, fit there was a train in sight—HE WOULD. CATCH-IT. Mr. Go the Beth. His short talk was a concentrated extract of mush, but when he finished, the chair two, let me say was not a' Socialist, and du not claim to be, yet acted with perfect fairneas, difference here to find out who is who and the Beister hissed. "Mr. Chairman." Malloney said. "There is a misunderstanding here: we were led to belive that to night and we came here to find out whe is who and the Beisters hissed. "Mr. Chairman." Malloney said. "There has a some there was and beliet of which he was billed, and the out when is who and the Beister hissed. "Mr. Chairman." Malloney said. "There has a misunderstanding here: we should he when he finish at the aver and the beister here to find out whe is who and we would like permission from the subject for which he was billed, and the only thing that brought us here, we find that he must catch a train; i and others want to ask some questions and we would like permission from the subject of the address give."
T then rese and said the speaker had begad the possibility of many questions was barred by the chair. The question was barred by the chair. I wished to make clear this point: Carcy shill be all commodities." Also he Would not define applie is some the difference was beared and not be subject of the address give." And and the forther he

The properties a second provided and provided the middle class nature of the more second provided by that it mistakes entirely the stand taken by Socialities. The provided by that spirit, I wish to know the fast and taken by Socialities. The provided by that spirit, I wish to know the fast and taken by Socialities. The provided by that spirit, I wish to know the fast and taken by Socialities. The provided by that spirit, I wish to know the fast and taken by Sociality. The second form the fast and the provided by the store of the taken by the second form the fast and the provided by the store of the taken by the second form the fast and the second form the second form the fast and the second form the second form the fast and the second form the second form the fast and the second form the second form the fast and the second form the seco -If they pay for it-and other little connected with the whole Debs party find, a concrete expression. Carey voiced the middle class nature of the n only

the audience got up and said that Carey Was not on trial, but was the guest of the Would be protected from the attacks of those present. This was no time to quar-rel, we'vere assembled to listen to an ad-guest of a scheme whereby the working class might be bettered. I obtained per-mission to explain our stand, and said that every man who spoke for our class was on trial, and that it was the duty of the workers to see that the truth was told. Then I went on to explain that Carey by his words and by his conduct had proved himself a traitor; and that on every occa-sion-we would tell the workers what man-her of man was bidding for their tears. The minister jumped up and moved the adjournment of the meeting, much to Carey's relief. Very few men of his stamp could sit by and hear the truth told about them as it had been there. After the meeting we gave out FEOPLES and plaforms. The audience, which had at first been hostile, now admitted that either Carey was a self-denying hero, or else' a out is a matter for serious thought, and also for some satisfaction that the re-

been histlie, now admitted that either Carey was a self-denying hero, or else'a a tis a matter for serious thought, and also for some satisfaction that the re-actionists are of the S. D. P. kind. All we have to do is drive them into a corner, and then kick them, as we did Carey. What are we to think of a man who is a disbellever in church-s, and yet when he finds himself in a church speaking to an audience of church-goers, will tell that audience that they are the best peopie in the world, will whine about Christ cruc-hed, when he does not believe in Christ at all, who will try to make his audience be lieve that he is, another Christ, and then will go elsewhere and laugh at the idea? Watch a thim. This question 1 bring up is not one of religion. It is one of the char-neter of the man. We have nothing to do, and can have, nothing to do with his reli-gion, yet when he bils in the name of So-cialism for the applanse of a crowd, by using things in which he does not believe, we have good ground on which to base a disbelief of all his words. When Chase was in Winchester I asked him what he thought of a man who followed another into the S. D. P., and he promptly denied that he and Carey had been up to that game of tag. No one accused him, but he so far as to deny that Socialism has any vising the great mumer of their official journal, and is in a discussion of a change of ars to deny that Socialism has any vising to a with the working class, but should keep Itself eminently respectable. This is in a recent number of their official journal, and is in a discussion of a change of party name. M.r. Caffin believes that Labor would not be a fit word to their name. Mrs. Haile goes to the other ex-treme and would exclude all but manual workers. "I man a wur-rking wonan." she wars, "I wark with my hands, and there the the do right to claim Carey was on trial? Tes, but we had, and every would and has the arge to work with her feet?"

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A Workingwoman Looking for Work. A Workingwomen Looking for Work. To THE PEOPLE-An acquaintance of mine, while looking for work, finds out that there are two distinct classes: the oppressors and the oppressed, to which latter class she is beginning to feel more every day she belongs. She trusted to some charitable ladies to find work for her, and got left. Though repeatedly warned against them by her Socialist friends, she still had hope of getting some work from them. They promised and, dis-appointed her time after time. One of the "laddes" recommended her to the Siby Hospital ishe being a nurse by profession and willing to take work df any kind to earn a livelihood.) They sent her to a few Hospital is the being a nurse by profession and willing to take work of any kind to earn a livelihood.) They sent her to a few cases they did not care to send their nurses to the hein scariet fever. The head nurse told her she could have that as she did not want to send one of her nurses for far it might get in the hospital. "How about only say, meaning. I suppose, that it would make no difference were she to de with it, there would only leo one woman working animal out of the way. Thaily she was told by her that she could it would not be one of the nurses for far it might get in the hospital. "How about of the way. The none while living in a Social is family, and it would not be one of the nurse she to de with it, there would only be not shown an skew "Oh well." the take the take a she has a social is and the work of the takes and a lass and even told her where she could get a room, but failed to tell her the most important of all, how to pay for it. They told her what there is here to be a she to suffer when her funds were low if not quite gone, one of them offered to get a tow the trained in, not allowed to the been well trained in, not allowed to the been well the the the parents how the form the she had no idea of trying to leave a family she had been well treated in, not allowed to the been the did she she as a she were that she did not want charity, but work, a chance to work and earn a living by work for hereaf. And she also she work is the time was near that everyone willing ide on the work of others would have to work for hereaf. And see about the beak the subsched. When the Socialistis get in possession of the moders, as it will be the the subsched. When the socialistic get in the show the taken care. So work and earn a living by work for hereaf. And she also sheld." They were hortified at her and get right and to be the work of others would have to work for hereaf. And see about the braws the term and set right as board there to work on the work of the moders when the socialistis get in possessio

of sixty or more, and I am convinced that much good was done. All, so far as I can learn, were exceedingly well pleased and demand that Countade Keep shall visit them again. Socialism in Catskill has been of slow growth; which I believe is all the better for the cause, but I am confident that from this time on it will be much more rapid and withall healthy and permanent. A municipal election will be held here the last of the month, when it is expected we will have an excellent ticket in the field. GEO. H. WARNE. Catskill, N. Y., March L

Sample Slave Pens In New York.

Sample Slave Pens in New York. To THE PEOPLE - I would like to call your attention to the following facts that occurred during the time I was employed in the Liberty Silk Works of this city. First, I have seen the superintendent walking through the weaving room on Saturday after the looms had been cleaned and the weavers were all dressed to go home, he noticed a little dust in one girls how in noticed a little dust in one girls her loom; she answered yes; then he wiped the dust with ber hand off the bom and wheed if on her shirtwaist, and asked her then if her shirtwaist, was clean; she answered the question by striking him with a shuttle. On an other occasion, I saw three girls at the sink taken drinking water; one held a cup of water in her hand when the superintendent came along, he took the cup away from the girl, threw the water one the.

over her, and then smashed the cup of the foor. On an other occasion I witnessed at non-time several givs sitting on nail kegs eating their dinner; be it understood, there are no seats allowed in this factory; they must sit on the floor like Jaranese; the superintendent came along and took the kegs away; be would not allow the girls to sit on them. These are only a few of the daily occur-rences that happen in the Liberty Sit Works-of the land that would free and civilize the heathens. A NEW YORK WEAVER. New York, March 4.

#### An Internal Grievance Comp'ained of.

p'ained of. To THE FEOPLE In the past year we have had sent us 'lottery lickets'' from divers and sundry places, every one of them being to promote some good and noble purpose. In each case the Section mem-bers have responded-bought up the tickets at 'only'' lo cents each, and in this way have sent away several big hardware del-lars that have been badly needed is the state for propaganda. In some cases lickets have been sold to members whom we would not have the gall to ask for lo cents for a stamp to put on their, red over mention it, but it has become a bur-der on the members, and as 1 am the recipient of all these tickets and so far neever having heard from the move of have sent away. It least in more than two cases, I feel as if it MiGilff lead some of the members to reprode me.

cases, I feel as if it MIGHT lead some of the niembers to reproach me. I have now a few tickets left from what I have now a few tickets left from what to aver a solution of the source of the relief and would gladly help the comrade ten times, yes a hundred times more than the triffing amount we are asked for, yet can't source him the D cents even with out burdening myself. We have cases right here where members good members -are living on tea and bread alone. Many of them out of work and to whom two, 15 cent and up (1) meals would be jor sourceme, if they could get and hold it, a day

15 cent and up () ineals would be joy semerene, if they could get and hold it, a day. The damnable system is to blame for it all, of course; but in the mean time what in L are we to do about it? I just got another lot of the to. Help establish a "headquariers," no matter where, and I know in the very nature of things they need the heddeuariers badly and should have it—I know it because we have not even a "tail-quarters" here and would reight a constrained by the second of the stable of the second o

At least let them remember this that the wave of prosperity" washed hundreds of poor fellows to the Pacific const and a lot of them have not been able to buy soap to wash with since. It als' because we are mean, but we are poor, that causes the kick. But if the worst couses to the worst, at least let them put in return postage. T. J. DEAN.

Seattle, Wash., March 5. J. DEAN.

# As to Comrade Keep's Reminis-

## censes.

consecs. To THE PEOPLE.—As the movement in which we are engaged is international in its scope, we Socialists here in the United States are maturally interested in the growth of the cause all over the world, and when we deal with its progress in other lands, it is, I think, very important to, have as accurate information as pos-sible. In THE PEOPLE of Feb. 12, there appears an article entitled "English Reminiscences," by Arthur Keep, a com-rade who is only known to me as a fre-quent contributor to your columns. The comrade gives a lively sketch of the move-ment in England which in the main is ab-solfiely correct. The weakness, puerlifty, and abscurity of a great many of the pub-lections known in that country as "Social-ist," is only too apparent, and the recog-nation of the class struggle, as a working basis, seems to be uiterly ignored by the freaks, masquerading as Socialists, whose many is Legion. Thowever, there is one misconception run-ming through. Comrade Keep's article, a misconception for which he is only in part responsible. His informatic. Mr. Thorne, ja by no means a reliable authority as "re-

more is Legion. However, there is one misconception run-misconception for which he is only in part responsible. His informant, Mr. Thorne, is by no means a reliable authority as re-gands the British proletariat. The state-ment that there are not over two million voters in England is simily ridiculous, but it is probably on a pur with the intelli-gence of the average "fratemal" decenter who is only interested in that section of the proletariat from whom "dues" may be extracted. The number of voters upon the register last year. In England and Wales, was 4.854,460, and 280,822 respectively, making a total of 5,144,222, which, 1 sub-mit, puts an altogether different com-plexion on the matter. When the political apathy of a great number of the British working class is recognized, and also the fact that enrollment on the register as a voter is larkey left to the individual him-self, it is not too much to say that the number entitled to vote. Having lived immbers, men who beither know or care whether they have a vote or not, and to working class is rough respect they be used to the individual him-self, and the significative below the number entitled to vote. Having lived immbers, men who beither know or care whether they have a vote or not, and to upure; and I strongly suppert that they pugnetous costermonger mentioned in the article, might not unlikely beiong to that category. A movement for miversal suf-frage would be impossible while the work-ing class remain without a definite object of raising their class to power. Had there been no strike. As the British work-er does not yet recognize his distinct class interests, universal suffrage would not be a few more voting cattle to the industed object of raising their class to power. Had there been no class-conscionses, there would have been no strike. As the British work-er does not yet recognize his distinct class in the socialist movement in England fremains in its present chancet condition any implies towar relative and restant present to constitute an irresistible Socialist party, but through the vagaries and freshs of those who pre-tend to represent the movement. It is left billedly wallowing in the mire of capitalist

politics. British Socialism must clerify it. self by the same process that we have gos-through here. It must sternly lop off the schemers, sentimentalists, reformers, and freaks who paralize the movement they prefess to further. It must place tiself on a clear, class-conscious basis, and maks straight appeal to the proleitariat for the overthrow of the capitalist system, and believe with the writer, that many sizus show that this position is being gradually approached. But it certainly seems to me that the "leaders" of the movement called "Socialist" in England must shoulder more of the responsibility for the present can dition of the party than Courade Keep is inclined to load them with. At any rate, the excuse of a disentranchised proletariat will not hold water for a moment. The figures guoted are from "Whitakers" AF manae," a publication remarkable for its accuracy. Chicago, Feb. 21. Chicago, Feb. 21.

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

## LETTER BOX.

# Off-hand Answers to Correspon-dents

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

PROLETARIAT, ST. LOUIS. MO.-Marz does not use equations: he only uses the signs of equations. Mathematical equations are not appolicable to political recommy. The worst that can happen to 'a man who has no conception or does not know the nature of an equation.' at sight of Marx' forms of the equation is that he is startled. Only in that way would be be incapacited from reading and understanding "Capital.'

from reading and understanding "Capital." C. S., LACONIA PARK, N. Y.—The term "labor saving" machinery is better than "labor displacing." The machine DOES save labor now, only it does so now to the exclusive benefit of the capitalist class and to the lapitry of the working class; under Socialism, improved machinery would save labor likewise but to the benefit of the people. The term "labor displacing" means throwing labor out apon the street. That feature of machinery is transitory; it can not survive the capitalist system iconse-quently is implied in the term "labor save ing."

quently is implied in the term "labor sav-ing." To discuss whether "all men are born equal" or not is to open the door to izcomachy, a disputation of words. It all depends upon what one understands by the term. The general and only sensible mean-ing in which the term is used is that all human beings are entitled to equality of opportunities. This general meaning of the term will stand the test of all serious ob-jection; and in that sense it is correct.

H. L. R., TOLEDO, O.-Your objection to our criticism of your precious Mayor Jones is very suspicious, considering the care with which you avoid mentioning his business, his means of livelihood.

"VICTIM." PROVIDENCE. R. L-To an-swer your question-"How do the business failures under the Republican Administra-tion compare with those under the Demo-cratic Administration?"-would involve a laborious examination of statistics for which this office has not a sufficient per word! sonel.

cratic Administration?"-would involve a inbortous examination of statistics for which this office has not a sufficient per souel. M. S. S. YONKERS, N. Y.-Under So challsm there will not be more there will be fewer government offices. In fact there will be none. Government, as you use the term, is at organism incompatible with the Socialis Republic. The existing government in use manner alds production; it is simply ri-means to copress the working class and for warring capitalists to swindle one an other. Such a government is something separate and apart from the people, despit-the drapery used to conceal the fact; con sequently its "offices" are sources of suffer ing for the people. There Socialism, the necessary centra directing authority is an ald to production the incumbents are part and parcel of the people; and seeing that the people would be working co-operatively with a co-operatively with a co-operative or office-holders, there can be no sharp? In aution of co-operative workers. As to the idea of "corruption," the above sufficiently discoses of it. This may be added: The weil-soring of corruption is want and the fear of wart. Nother is pos-sible in the Socialist Republic. J. O. OZONE PARK, N.Y.-A ense, like the accurate in this city quite re-cently. Being summoned to do specify jury questions, whether he would render a ver-"It is impossible for me to answer this advast re; the Ju-zes are interpreting each advast the met and the interpretentions are of such a nature that what one would thenks is a we in no law at all. For instance, we have are; the Ju-zes are interpreting each advast the reased the repretentions are advast the reased and the interpretentions are advast ther of amages and the Court in the statutes are law with and would be state in a nature that what one would thinks is an is no law at all. For instance, ex- the factory laws: they provide for guara- and other protections; an employer bageter et this, caused thereby the lows of the statutes

H. S. A., LINCOLN, NEB.—We have no knowledge of the antecedents of W. Al-leyne, Ireland, the author of the "Labou Problem in the Troples," published in the February number of the "Popular Science Monthly." Destilies and knowing may inform.

(Contlinued on page 4.)

Washington, D. C., March 3.

#### From Catskill, N. Y.

To THE PEOPLE.-After five years of missionary work in this classical old Dutch rillage. Socialism has actually taken root and a few who have labored hard are much pleased. A few days since an application contain-ing the names, of twelve good and true cliptens and Socialists was forwarded to headquarters, asking permission to form a new Section here, which it is hoped will be granted.

a new section herr, month, Comrade Ar-on the 27th of last month, Comrade Ar-thur Keep gave a very interesting and in-structive address to an interested audience

and knowing may inform. S. M. W., ATLANTA, GA.—The postal laws are strict against using the mails to promote lotteries, etc. Papers containing announcements of such subjects run a risk of being refused passage through the mails. Nothing would suit our Anthony-Comstock, ized P. O. better than a chance to refuse to handle us. THE PEOPLE will take no chances, it has always refused publication of such announcements, and has so stated repeatedly.

repeatedly. D. C. W., QUAKERTOWN, PA.-Bonding is certaining not the Socialist system of rais-ing revenue. The raising of taxes is by far the better way: and if properly carried out, this way can be a valuable aid in the expropriating of the expropriators. Could you send us a clipping of the publication in which you say you saw the bonding recom-mended? It has escaped us.

J. W. S., ST. LOUIS, MO.-Keep cool; there is going to be a howl going up from Jericho.

A. J. G., COLUMBUS, O.-Your inquiry merits an open answer, so that others, who might be exercised by the same troubles and misconceptions, may likewise profit, Will publish answer in next issue.

F. L. SAN ANTONIO, TEX.-The prom-ised answers are crowded out of this issue; will push them through the next.

C. L. ALTOONA, PA.-Buckle's History of Civilization: Hallam's Middle Ages. Write also to Labor News Company, 147 East 23rd street.

#### To the Sections of the S. L. P.

The first of the supplements to the So-cialist Almanac-No. 2. Vol. I., "People Library"- is now out and ready for ship-

Library" -- is now out and ready for ship-ment. It is a handsome, 24-page pamphlet, the contents of which are: I. Territorial Expansion, by L. Sanial. II. Growth of Socialism in America (S. L. P. election returns). Number I. is a subject pow foremost in the minds of the people and will receive strention if Sections see to it that the book is brought promihently before the public; number II. Is of great interest to all who take an interest in the development of the socialist movement in this country. The retail price of this number is only tensive sale. Address orders to the N. Y. Labor News Company, 147 East 23rd street, New York, or to the National Secretary: HENRY KUHN, 184 William street, N. Y.

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

## THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, MARCH 12, 1899.

# OFFICIAL.

## NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.

# NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS Secre-yary Robert Bandlow, 1/3 Champlain street, Cieveland, O.

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

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY-147 East 23rd street. New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

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

#### National Executive Committee.

Meeting of Feb. 28, with John J. Kin-ally in the chair. Financial report for the week ending Feb. showed receipts, \$83.50; expenditures, 4. letter from Section 2014

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Czerniak. A charter was granted to Section Ports-mouth, N. H.

L. A. MALKIEL, Rec. Secretary.

#### California.

California. LOS ANGELES.-Section Los Angeles is making an earnest effort to organize a So-cialist brass band, and appeals to all com-rades to ald them in their undertaking by forwarding contributions of money, or do-nations of instruments or books. Donated books are readily sold in Los Angeles when it is known that the proceeds are for the brass band fund. All contributions or donations should be addressed to comrade James Hurley, Secre-tary Brass Band, 127 North Main street. Los Angeles, Cal. Acknowledgments will be made for aby assistance given by the Socialist Press.

#### Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS. - The Commune Festival of Section Indianapolis will be held on March 19. In Mozart Hall. The programme is very entertaining and instructive. Mem-bers and friends should not fail to attend. G. REMPLER.

creduality and sympathy with his story of hard luck, and inability to find employment possessed of the name of AVEEY. He used the same to great effect upon those mac-quainted with Comrade Martha Moore Avery. In Chelsea he posed as her brother-in-law; through this he succeeded in secur-ing a collection from various members' of that Section; smouthing to \$1.80. Trevious to this he managed to possess himself of the addresses of the officers of the City Committee, whom he worked in great style. His description is: Medium height, brown hair and eyes, thicl et, age about 40 years, dresses in the style of a person who has roughed it for a long time; he usually as sumes the style of putting on glasses before entering into conversation; and in his con-versation he says he is or was a member of the S. L. P., and quotes many names of leading members of our party who were who are active to-day. This man Avery, identified himself with the Coxev Army Movement and left Foston with Morrison I. Swift and others for Washington, D. C. On his return, I am led to believe, he joined section New Havea, but has no crift at present. I was instructed to make this in the hope that this may warn all com-red by the conservation the say warn all com-red by the conservation for small com-paring the conservation for small com-win the hope that this may warn all com-red by the comber that this may warn all com-red by the comber that this may warn all com-red by the comber that this may warn all com-red by the comber that this may warn all com-red who can be resched through THE PEOVLE against this imposter and fraud. EDW T. ROSEMANN. Organizer of Section Bost n.

ADAMS.-The following is the S. L. P. municipal ticket: For Selectman-Charles Stoever. For Assessor-Theodore Kochier. For Nehool Committee, Julius Jerze. For Library Trustees, Emil Kittler, Gust.

For Library Trusters, bar, the old parties Barschoff. The fight is getting hot, the old parties are getting uneasy. The local press has so far treated us nicely. The'e are about 1,300 voters here, at the last election 178 of these voted our licket and we expect to double our vote this time.

BOSTON.-The Karl Marx Class-meets every Saturday night, at Unity Hall, 724 Washington street, corner Kneeland street, Our membership is composed of 33 mem-bers, some of whom are students of the Institute of Technology and Harvard Col-lege. Admission is free to all: MARTHA MOORE AVERY, Director,

MARTHA MODIC AVERT, Director, LYNN.-Commencing Sunday, the 12th in-stant, Scetton Lynn will hold four agita-tion meetings each month. The first meet-ing will be in Lasters' Hall. Andrew street, at 7:30-p. m., Sunday, March 12. Meet-ings will also be held in different parts of the city. We are also about to start a Kari Marx Class. Anyone wishing to join can hand their names in at any of the meetings.

#### New York.

New York. BUTFALO.-Section Buffalo. S. F., P., and the "Buffalo Arbeitergeitung" Publish-ing Association are arranging this year one joint Commune Festival, to be held Satur-day, March 18, at 8 p. m., in the Filimore Theater Hall. Filimore avanue, corner Broadway. Besides dancing, sloging by four sing societies, rectuation, tableau, etc., the programme contains also speeches, in English by Conrade Chas. H. Corregan, of Syracuse: in German by Mr. J. Mosler, Tickets are 10 cents, at the door, 25 cents,

### Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvarila. ' THILADELPHIA-At the next meeting of Section Philadelphia, which will be held on March 12, nominations will be made for the place of holding the next State Conven-tion. Ways and means will be considered for raising funds for the next campaign. Section Philadelphia must go to work if she wishes to retain her rank in the prog-ress of Socialism with the leading eithes throughout the constry, and it is urged, that every member be present, prejared and will-ing to battle against capitalist oppression and the corrup political machine that Philadelphians are compelled to tolerate at present. present.

### Ceneral ExecutiveBoard, S.T. & L.A

Ceneral ExecutiveBoard, S. T. & L. A.
 The regular meeting of the General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A., was held on Feb. 10, at 184 William street. Members present: Contrades De Leon, Vort. Luck, bondin, Marphy and Brower; Murphy in the chair.
 Secretary stated that at the meeting of feb. 2 there was not a quorum of the mening for the entry state of the state of the

### BALTIMORE. (Continued from page :.)

trial had, of reinstating any employé removed for political or religious rea-

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

The foregoing platform and declara-tion is a workingman's platform, drafted by workingmen, and working men stand upon it, as the nominees of the Socialist Labor party, who, if

the Socialist Labor party, who, if elected, have the determination to carry out its principles! Workingmen Electors! Be not led by false leaders! Be not caught by catch-penny politicians, labor fakirs and skates, who are simply the decoy duck i of the capitalist class to lead you into the meshes of confusion! Strike at the ballot box with the up-lifted arm bearing the hammer! Re-meaber, the Socialist Labor party is the only workingman's political or-

the only workingman's political or-ganization in the world! It was the first bona fide workingman's political organization in the field, and it will stand triumphant over the prostrate body of the labor skate at the finish! It never compromises truth to make a friend! It never countenances error through fear of the foe! It strikes where striking counts, where the work ing class united is the superior of the capitalist class—at the ballot box! Beware of Mr. Good Man and Mr.

Bad Man! You have heard of these before. The skates and fakirs stand uncovered; if you swallow their dose, you must suffer alone. Stand to your, guns! A vote for yourselves and your class is not a vote thrown away! vote for the capitalist class and against your class is worse than thrown away, because you give into the hands of your masters the instruments to oppress you! Study it over! Give a blow with the Arm and Ham-

mer!!

#### **Ceneral Agitation Fund.**

Total .....\$938.84

Press Fund for the Workers' Republic, Dublin, Ireland.

Total .....\$58.50

Dally PEOPLE Minor Fund.

#### BOSTON, MASS.

THE PEOPLE is for sale at the following Geo. G. Leavitt, 183 Harrison avenue. Cohens, 955 Washington street. W. E. Clutterbuck, 84 West Canton street.

### Comrades, make use of this offer:

THE PEOPLE, one year (50 Cents) and

THE SOCIALIST ALMANAC (50 Cents) both together for

## 85 cts. cash.

No commission to agents on this offer. WHO WILL NOT WANT TO GRASP THIS OPPORTUNITY?



Comrade Wright, will lecture next Sun day, March 12, 8 p. m., at 414 East 71st street, on the "Rights of Mun."

**Celebration of March Events** Section Hudson County,



SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the Sec-tion meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., is the hail of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 SpringBeld avenue, Newark, N. J. Be

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS UNION). Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum, Business Secretary: Fre

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTER-NATIONAL UNION No. 9). Other and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street. -District 1 (Bohemian), 331 East 7hr street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.-Dis-trict 11 (German), at 10 Stanton street. It meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.-District 11 meets at the Clubhouse. 206 East 300 at rect, every Saturday at 30 p. B -District 1V meets at 342 West 30 street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.-The Board of Supervisors meets every Tue-day at Faulhaber's Hail, 1551 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday erem ing at the Labor Lyceum, 64 Fast 4th street. Secretary: PETER STAPLE,

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO, 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Head quarters 79 East 4th street. Meetingr every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred, Hartmann, Pres.; Aug. Lantz, Corr. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th street.

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P., 34th 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d are and 145th street. Open every evening, Regular business meeting every Friday.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets second and fourth Sunday of every month at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at Teutonia Assambly Rooms, 154-160 34 avenue, New York City, Subscription or-ders taken for the Scand Socialist Week-ly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS & TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A. Headquarters, 64 East 41 street, Labor Lyceum. Regular meeting every Thursday evening at 8 p. m. 30

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL SO-CIETY OF VORKVILLE meets every Monday evening at 206 E' Soth st. The Society sims to educate its members to a therough knowledge of Socialism by on the discussions and debates. Con-

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office: 257 E. Houstos street. Telephone Call: 2521 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m.

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB 14th Assembly District. Business meet-ing every Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Chibhouse, 528 East 11th street. English lectures every Sunday evening. Bowling alley and billiard room open ev-ery evening. Visitors welcome. 379

Arbeiter- Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse

fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

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

the United States of America.
The nbove seelety was founded in the print of solidarity and socialist the interpret of solidarity and socialist the present could be added by the solution of the sol

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund

of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is: REINHARD LACHNER, 13 Bible House, Boom 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

WORKMEN'S

and join.

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## PLATFORM.

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

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

is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, further-

more, that the true tagin of our indistriant detector in the first function 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 despotie system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the exist-ence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the shiert demodence of the michiner of nations mon that class

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

may rule. Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated,

that the people may be kept in bondage. Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its protest. Once more it relterates 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 intural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its

own downfall.

own downfall. We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to erganize 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 fogether, by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying con-ditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production transportation and distribution to the 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 in proportion to the progress of

production.

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

as a provide shall be discharged for political reasons.
3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.
4. The public lands to be declared inalienable, Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been completed with.

complied with The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.

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

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

8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be excempt. 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 em-

ployment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system. 12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities( county,

city, state and nation).
 13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.
 14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an

efficient employers' liability law. 15. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all

measures of importance, according to the referendum principle. 16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and

17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers.
 18. Municipal self-government.

19. Municipal self-government. / 10. 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 consti-uences.



tuencies.

city, state and nation).

municipal), wherever it exists