

CONSPIRACY Arkansas Capitalists' and Judges' Devilish Plan. SLAVERY EITHER WAY.

They First Concoct a "Contract", that the Miners are to Sign "In Consideration of Employment," and Which Even Forshadows the Annullment of Labor-Protecting Laws, and than they instigate Riots to Browbeat the Whole Population Into Submission.

HUNTINGTON, Ark., July 1 .- The long and short of the story I am here to give is that a conspiracy has been entered into between the Coal Companies of this district and several Judges to fix up things in such a way that the coal miners of this district shall be forced to the alternative of being slaves or outlaws; of quietly re-linquishing all their rights of manhood, or falling into the net spread for them and landing behind the bars; of either quietly allowing themselves to be emquery anowing inclusives to be en-braced to death by the Republican and Democratic capitalist mine owners, or rushing off only to fall into the clutches of the pals of these same Democratic and Republican capitalists -the Demo-Rep Judges whom they own. Here is the story. On the 16th of last month a con-OWII.

on the roll of last hourt a con-ference was held at Fort Smith be-tween the K. & T., the Central Coal and Coke and the Western Coal and Mining Companies, together with Judge John H. Rogers, of the United States Court, and Judge Ira D. Oglesly, assisted by two lawyers, on the situation in the coal mines, and the best manner to keep the miners in subjec-tion. The upshot of the conference was the formulation of the enclosed contract that every miner is to sign "in consideration of work."

THE CONTRACT. agreement, made and entered into y of ..., by and between party of the irr, and the Cosi Company, party of

here part, and the Cosi Company, party of the second part. Witnessch: That said party of first part, inconsideration of the employment and pay ment of wages hereinafter set for h. hereby agrees and binds himself during the term of this contract, as follows, to wit: 1. To enter the employment of the party of the second part, as miner of coal, at its mine no...... Such employment shall commence on the ...day of ... and con-tinue, at all times when said mine is oper-ated, for the period of one year from that dite.

and an infer when such and in the second part of the derived of one year from that date.
To observe and obey the rules and regunitions printed on the back hereof (and which are hereby made a part of this contract) and to abide by and comply with any other additional rules or regulations that my hereafter be established by said party of the second part for the purpose of regulating the mining of coal and other labor in and about its coal mine.
A the will not absent himself from work without permission of the second part of provent him from working.
To keep the room or entry (including the roadway) in which he is working in prod order and safe condition, entirely at his own expense, except for props and timeters; and to clean the coal mined by him from dirt, subplur and slate, before loading it on the pit cars.
To receive in the payment for all his work expended in or about said mine the pit cars.
To the pit carse.
To the pit carse.
To receive an the payment for all his work expended in or about said mine the pit carse.
To the pit ca

To reverve in full payment for all his work expended in or about said mine the price per ton of screened coal hereinafter at the price of requested to do so by any labor organization; nor join any strike, or participate la any concentrated action with other employes of the party of the second part, or any other coal operators to causing the party of the second part, or any other coal operators, to pay the party of the second part, or any other coal operators, to pay the party of the second part, or any other coal operators, to pay the party of the second part, or any other coal operators, to pay the party of the second part, or any inter coal operators, the party of the second part, or any the party of the second part, or the employes of other coal operators, higher or different wages or compensation for labor than agreed ou; nor in any way aid, abet or countenance any trike, or bub party of the second part, or by other coal operators, that as for its purpose or object the breach of any contract of employment between any employed by the party of the second part, or by other coal operators, that as for its purpose or object the breach of the group of the second part, or by other coal operators, that as for its purpose or object the breach of the second part, or any employed by the party of the first part, hereby agrees and binds itself, during the term of his contract, as follows, to wit:
I to employ the party of the first part, be first part, bard mine bardy operator'; oran be safely and profit-the operator'; provided; that it reserve for any violation of any of the terms of the scale party of the first operator. any operated": provided: that if reserve the right to discharge the party of the first for any violation of any of the terms of this contract.
To pay the party of the first part, as full compensation for all work in and about said mine, the sum of seventy (70) cents per ton of screened coal mined and produced by him between the first day of March and the dist day of August, inclusive, and the sum of eighty (80) cents per ton of screened coal mined and produced by him between the first day of August, inclusive, and the sum of eighty (80) cents per ton of screened coal mined and produced by him between the first day of Schember and the last day of February, inclusive.
To receive, at the mouth of the room where said party of the first part works and at the usual place in curties, all coal mined and loaded by him to the pit head. Screen the same ocer a dimont bar screen the mesics of which shall be one and one distret, using a part, to acutately and berty of the first part that passes over said party of the first part that passes over said party of the first part untiful account there.
To pay the party of the first, part, for <text><text><text><text><text>

Agent and Sup't. It will be noted that this contract is wholly one-sided, and worse than that: The miner may not quit work, the Company may; the Companies may combine, the miners may not; the miner receives no guarantee for his miner receives no guarantee for his miner receives no guarantee for his wages, the Company keeps a guaran-tee for its "rent." But this is not all. The laws passed in this State for the protection of life and limb are virtually and to all intents and purposes de-clared null in advance. Only the "valid" laws are to be observed. If this means anything what does in this means anything, what does it mean but that, according as the Judges in the plot may decide, such laws now on the statute books, or to be passed, shall be declared "invalid"? In the mean time conditions are here being created that remind one of the accounts in THE PEOPLE about Pana and Virden. Thugs are being im-ported as scabs; these go about armed with Winchesters; and a state of excitement is thus kept up, meant to ter-rorize the miners into subjection, and the citizens generally into such a state of fear as to drive them to swing in line with the Companies and browbeat the miners into prompt obedience so as to secure a restoration of Order-that none has disturbed but the capitalist and political (judicial) conspirators. When will the light of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. dawn on this benighted region? J. J. S. benighted region?

At the circus of "reformers" now meeting in Buffalo under the name of "National Social and Political Conference," the chairman of the first meeting struck the keynote of the circus' significance. Said he at the opening of his speech:

"This conference will do nothing":-CORRECT.

General Wood, who has been visiting the country as a vacation from his

arduous work in suppressing Cuba. was not in the country a week before he received half a dozen offers for the job of President of some street railway company. Experience in the field, experience in holding men down, evidently is considered the essential qualification for the head of a concern that has thousands of wage slaves.

Not only the "Sun." but capitalists generally, understand the conditions essential for profit-making and the necessity for "free" but dependent workers. Referring to the falling off in the cotton-spinning industry in the Caucasus, the "Textile Mercury" says that "it is due to the non-existence of a working class" in that locality, sorrowfully adding that "women do not go to work" in that district.

Such statements as the above show the cold, calculating, systematic brutality with which the capitalist class go about their "business." These people, with few exceptions, understand the methods and effects of their exploitation of the workers just as clearly as Jesse James understood his "business" when he held up a train or robbed a bank.

An interesting repetition of the "Sel

MACHINERY.

Its Double Function of Expropriation and Fleecing.

In One Year the Workers have Produced a Net Value, Factory Price, Exceeding by \$346,000,-000 the Whole Cost of the Machinery by Which they are Exploited.

It may rightly be claimed that no matter how small the portion of manufacturing capital invested in land may be or become, some of it must be so invested, and, therefore, that land is an indispensable factor. It may also be correctly observed that when several things are necessary to accomplish a certain result, it were idle to ask which of them contributed most to that result. On this ground, all the component The second secon important than the others as factors of production, regardless of their respec-tive value. But the pending question between Capitalism and Socialism is between Capitalism and successary to not as to what things are necessary to question is simply as to the means through which these necessary things are obtained by some persons to the ex-clusion of others. Now, it is quite plain that he who owns land and buildings and stocks of merchandise but inferior machinery must in the end lose all his ossessions to him who, similarly conditioned in other respects, has the ad-vantage of superior mechanical appli-ances. Manifestly, then, machinery is the controlling factor in the distribu-tion of wealth under the mean account tion of wealth under the present economic system. It is through its econ-omic operation, as determined in its mode by the private ownership feature of that system, that not only in manu-facture and transportation, which need but little land in proportion to their other requirements, but in agriculture, where land is the component of chief value, men otherwise inferior to remet are driven out of competition and finally dispossessed. Again it is through its operation that the wage worker's labor power is depreciated by the year increase of his efficiency and the very increase of his efficiency, and that, the Itim of "live assets" in the capital of his employers, including among other things his own neces-saries of life and comprising only a part of the summer value which he part of the surplus value which he produces, is steadily swelling in an even greater ratio than any other portion of that capital.

Machinery itself—which is thus used by its possessors as a double-edged instrument, with one side of which they cut out for their own idle persons a constantly larger share of the increasing product, while cutting down with the other side the meagre pittance of the overworked producers-machinery itself, we say, is of course a part of the surplus value created by the workers and appropriated by the capitalists. How large a portion of this surplus value is embodied in that mighty weaoon. it were at least interesting to

The total money value of the machinery, tools and implements used in manufacturing and mechanical indusmanufacturing and mechanical indus-tries was \$1.784,000,000 in 1590, or about 24 per cent, of the total capital employed in those industries. On the other hand, the net profits of manufac-turing capitalists, all legitimate deductions having been made for taxes. pairs, etc., amounted to about \$1,930,-000,000.

COMMON SENSE. One of Our "Boys in Blue" Speaks out and to the Point.

Interesting Experiences in "The

Front" and in "The Rear"-An Ignoramus Minister Routed-What Real Discipline Implies and its Wise Usefulness for a Cenuine Movement.

With reference to the letter in THE PEOPLE of last June 18. headed "Tolstoi on Peace," I would state that my experiences in close to ten years of army life justify the ideas put forth therein.

When walking about in the city I frequently meet men who will stop me with a "Say, Soldier," and engage me in conversation, the gist of which is, that they have been in the army at one time or other, that it is very hard to find an opportunity to sell their labor-power, and that, if an opportunity is offered, it is to go into downight slavery for a mere pittance. When I let them know that my time expires shortly, they invariably tell me "Don't go out, I am sorry I did." These men are not foreigners but born and raised in America, or more correctly. United States. Be it further known that, of the men who present themselves at recruiting stations all over the land, but Finally let me relate the story that was running through the press lately.

An American soldier who when sitting down cursing his bad luck at Santiago h st summer because, shot in the leg, was passed by an officer who asked what he was swearing about, stating that he, the officer, would be happy if he could return alive with an honor-able scar like the one the soldier would have, answered that he, the officer, would probably use other language if he had to take his chances at the rate of \$17 per month. No doubt, quite a number of soldiers

in the late war entered the army who through the force of the kind of education they had received honestly be-lieved it was their duty to offer their services to the Government, but these

are only exceptions. With due respect for Count Tolstoi, his abilities and his honest intentions to serve humanity, he is after all only a visionary and reformer.

Socialism, and Socialism alone, is the only effective cure for militarism as well as industrial slavery, because it knows the root and cause of it all, and is only lacking the means, namely, the support of the sufferers, the proletariat of the world, to make a speedy end of all it forever. Therefore, Socialists over the world keep the ball rolling and let everyone add to its speed at every opportunity and with all the force that can be spared for the pur-

When using the Socialist's ball of facts, truth, sound reasoning and com-mon sense, I have found that the dust raised by the candle-holders of capitalism is uispersed by the air put in motion by the moving bail, and that they, when picked up after the ball has passed over them, are found to be as flat as the flattest thing in existence Below follows an incident in point

that happened in our camp last fall. One afternoon a Minister of t the Gospel entered our camp in order to peddle a book the title of which was, if I remember right, "History of our late War with Spain." As an adver-tisement for his book I presume he began with lamentations over the unsoldiers, and when I quietly asked him to please tell us the cause of it all, the answer was-listen, ye Gods and U. S. volunteers--"The Devil." Suspecting, L presume, by the ex-pressions on the faces of me and some of my comrades who had congregated, that we considered his answer even considering its source, he forth-with told me that if I was an educated man and understood logic he would undertake to prove that it was really "The Devil" and nothing else. Telling him that I would probably not stand the test of his definition of an educated man, and that I was sorry I did not know his school of logic, but still, as I thought I knew a thing or two, if he was willing to talk common sense, I would talk the matter over with him. Well, we started, and as I put the Well, we started, and as I put the ball in motion, he soon left me do the talking; and as I demonstrated that, although it may appear logical to him to call it "The Devil," still, to us common people, when using common sense, it appeared to be THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM. During the progress of our talk my logical friend gradually lost the insulting expression of superiority wore on his face when we started. and gradually admitted that my soning was convincing; still he object ed, for the reason that the language used was the one used and understood by the masses and that its use was considered vulgar in his set and he forthwith picked up his merchandise

of whatever vocation in life, who with of whatever vocation in life, who with the claim of superior education in-solently tell you that they know all about it, and could tell you only your ignorance would prevent you from un-derstanding what they were talking about, would, in my humble opinion, be simply a public nuisance if it was not for the fact that this cultivated vocabulary is used as one of the pedesvocabulary is used as one of the pedes-tals on which they are constantly jumping for the purpose of keeping the masses playing "The Blind Man's Buff" or always in the dark as to what

built of always in the dark as to what they really mean with their high-sounding phrases. Darn ye smarties! We are, thanks to the Socialists and stern necessity, slowly but surely getting on ter yer game!

When referring to Socialists in the above lines I do not mean any individuals nor yet any organization like the one run by the "Master Builder" men-tioned in THE PEOPLE of last June 25 where everybody is carrying brick and mortar to the tower on which they intend to climb to glory, and the above individual is the only one who knows how to put the materials in proper place; but I mean the men who ha come together in an organization like the S. L. P. and who understand that, like in arithmetic, the whole must be greater than any of its parts, and consequently submit to the discipline exer-cised by the whole over its parts in order to keep them together for an in-telligent purpose.

For the benefit of some of my workingmen friends who foam at the mouth at the bare mention of the word discipline. I would state that this is not necessarily of the kind I have to sub-mit to as a SOLDIER.

These are my thoughts as far as my very limited education enables me to express them. If the comrades find from the above that I ought to sit down and use my ears instead of shooting off my mouth, please sit on me hard and heavy. JOHAN R. LARSSON,

Battery No. 2, Artillery, Fort McHenry,

SLATERSVILLE.

PROVIDENCE, R. L. July 4.-Like the man who kicked an innocent looking hat, the Slater Mills Corporation, of Slatersville, R. I., now wishes it hadn't. When its agent, Holt, ran up against the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, he evidently little realized what he was about; since the he has discovered some things from which he may learn a much needed lesson. In the past, to crush a union, to send

the leading spirits in search of other masters, and to tyranize over and maltreat those remaining, was mere child's play. Agent Holt had tried his hand at such work before, usually with con-siderable success, seldom, if at all, meeting with any resistance either on the success of the success of the success. the part of the rank and file or on the part of the leaders who live by their leadership. And then, again, to the average stupid mill agent all organi-zations of labor look alike, and cer-tainly the Socialist Weavers' Alliance backed innecessit enough. But when looked innocent enough. But when Agent Holt came to kick it, he very suddenly and painfully realized that he had struck something solid and full of resistance.

The strike at Slatersville has now been on for seven weeks. Practically, so far as the number of weavers at work is concerned, the strike is exactly as at the very beginning. Not a single one has been added to the number employed. Taking into con-sideration the poverty-stricken condi-tion of the strikers and the enormous ton or the strikers and the enormous pressure, economic, social and religi-ous brought to bear on them, the spi-rit of solidarity so far displayed is really remarkable.

From the beginning it was quite evident that the Slater Mills Corporation never for a moment suspected that the S. T. & L. A. could, or would, make any decided objection to its heretofore supreme and unquestioned authority For the first two weeks absolutely nothing was done by the corporation either to secure scabs or to force the old hands to return. In past strikes starvation did the work, and the corpo ration management could slt idly by and await the inevitable result. They started in on that line, but very soon found that Socialist activity and the hearty co-operation of Socialists throughout the land, had removed all liklihood of that dread spectre playing any part in the struggle. The corporation found itself compelled to adopt other tactics. Six weavers, heads of families, were brought from Connecti cut and glowing promises were made them if they would start in the places of the strikers and bring on their families to do the same. But the Socialist strikers were wide-awake and did not lack courage. Right in the presence of the overseer and bosses of the corpora-tion they presented their case and in short order convinced the newcomers that Slatersvi...e was not the place they were seeking. After that several other individuals were brought to the town, but always with the same result. The efforts to till the places of the strikers proving futile, attempts at intimidation were then resorted to. tices to quit the company tenements, coming from a lawyer's office and served by the town sergeant, were sprung upon seven of the leading work-ers in the strike. These notices were made up for the purpose of scaring and were not worth the paper they written on. They didn't scare, and our comrades took not the slightest notice of them. When the date mentioned in hese notices expired and still no weak tess or break in the ranks, the com-any was forced to proceed, and sum nous from the District Court return



Section London, Ont., of the S. L. P. Takes its Stand.

SHOULDER BLOWS.

While Trying, Utoplanly or Otherwise, to Suspend War Among Themselves Through Disarmaments, the National Committees of Capitalists, Yclept "Governments", are Arming Themselves at Home for Bloody War with the Working Class of their Respective Countries.

The City Council of London, Ont., having recently, by an almost unanimous vote, approved of a proposal to erect an Armory on the site of St. James' Presbyterian church and at a cost of \$50,000, Section London, Ont., S. L. P., promptly went on record with an energetic protest, covering the whole gamut of capitalist "Law," "Order." "Religion," the "Family," etc. It said:

said: We are instructed to notify you that at a recent session of our body, (the Socialist Labor Party, Section Lon-don) a motion was unanimously passed, protesting against the proposed Armory; to your vote in endorsing same; and also to the action of the bounding generalized the action of the Dominion government for the following reasons:

1. We are unalterably opposed to all forms of militarism and to armories, arms and munitions of war, that will foster, and encourage, the military solution spirit.

2. Armories are representative of war, are an incentives to war, are re-actionary, in tendency, and subversive of the true interests of our citizens.

3. The armory will be a fa.ure as an investment for either profit or use, useless as a fortress against foreign in-vaders, because there are none, and because it would be unable to stand against modern artillery. 4. The money the armory will cost

is needed for various other purposes, such as repairing and improving our present public halls, which are in a disgraceful state of dilapidation un-able to be used; paving our streets; or to support our indigent poor, our old and infirm or other improvements too and infirm, or other improvements, too numerous to mention.

5. That the welfare of labor would be served by raising the money for free concerts or lectures, music or theater or for the many other objects tending to elevate, comfort and cheer and make happier our workers, instead of using it to increase and perpetuate that most damnable and destructive military spirit that has ruined the old world, spirit that has refined the old world, and is now being imported to our coun-try, to ruin us. That we should rather teach it to be shameful to be seen with a "red coat" on, signifying "blood and

a red coart on, entrying arms, intended to murder and destroy.
6. We deprecate its influence on the young and rising generations as tending to delfy and glorify armaments and arms which are essentially destructive in intendent and practices.

tructive in intention and practice. We declare this Armory and the spi-rit that inspired it to be contrary to the true enlightened spirit of the age, contrary to the welfare of mankind (which should be a human brotherhood) and the welfare of our citizens as well as contrary to the laws of

denberg Spectre" is now being enacted in Yonkers.

The essence of the Seidenberg affair was that the fakirs in the cigarmakers, who had been quietly working with non-union men in that shop, suddenly discovered they had a "grievance" against the boss; the hour of the discovery being the identical one in which an Alliance organization sprang up there. These fakirs correctly saw danger ahead for their dirty jobs in their union. They did not object to non-union labor, but Alliance-union labor they knew meant harm, not to unionism, what care they for unionism, but, as said before, to their dirty jobs. But they did not dare to say so. Therefore they trumped up a pretence and declared a strike against Seidenberg, the only object of which was to kill the Alllance.

In Yonkers, McGuire's carpenters had long been working with non-union carpenters, quietly along like cooing dives. Of a sudden Alliance men appear among them. That their fakir leaders could stand as little as the fakir leaders and job-holders of the cigarmakers could stand Alliance men in Seidenberg, and for the same reasons. But, being possessed of less guile than the cigarmaker fakirs, the fakir leaders of the McGuire organization did not look for a pretence to find fault with, they bluntly declared that they object to working with Alliance men.

The moral of the story is here for Whig and Tory: The fakir leaders, like rats, smell in the Alliance the deadly cat.-And right they are

Therefore, the manufacturing and mechanical workers produced in one year, over and above their own sustenance, a net value, factory price, ex-ceeding by \$346,000,000 the whole cost of the machinery by means of which they were exploited and through which they and their posterity will keep enslaved until Capitalism is abolished.-L. Sanial in "Socialist Almanac."

The below is the title of a valuable pamphlet issued by the St. Louis Section of the S. L. P .:

"Tragic Pages from the History of Strikes among the Miners. Written in the Blood of the Proletaire by the light of the Rifle's flash. Backed, and known to be backed, by a growing class-conscious party of the working class, the irrepressible economic uprisings of the proletariat can be successful, and can be turned into a valuable coadjutor for emancipation-Only when backed, and known to be backed, by ignorant and corrupt pure and simple fakirdom are the economic uprisings of the proletariat dishearten-ing flashes in the pan."

This pamphlet contains the articles which under the title "Tragic Pages" which under the title "Tragic Pages" were published in these columns from the pen of Comrade Hickey It should be in the hands of every agitator who wishes to do practical work.

All net proceeds on sales outside of Missouri are to go to the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

What a magnificent demonstration the Slatersville strike is and the list of funds raised by the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. in support of the strikers!

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time, 1 will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

and dusted. Possibly he considered me a truthful but very rude autual: however I and my comrades were left under the im-pression that good sound common sense will knock poor logic into granddaddy's hat.

Proletarians of the world listen to the men who in plain language, that can be misunderstood by no one not at allot, not only point where to look for the cause of your sufferings but als the only practical way out. **These candle-holders of capitalism**,

(Continued on page 3.)

govern.

The subversion of a temple long dedicated to the "Prince of Peace" (who taught, "peace on earth, good will towards man") for use as an Armory is greatly to be deplored as a typical in-stance of the degraded thought and rampant military spirit now in vogue and being taught to our children. The purpose served by armories erected at other places has served to pit one por-tion of the citizens trained to arms against the other part trained to labor; as at Brooklyn, Chicago, Pittsburg, and other places, during these labor strikes against the unjust conditions in which wage workers found themselves, the military were called out of these Armories, identical with that now pro-posed to be erected here to put down with the ride and bayonet these efforts of labor, to free itself from wage slavery.

We have no doubt that had this Armory been in existence at the time of the late strike of our street car workers that the Battalion would have been called out, as was threatened by the Mayor, and that murder and bloodshed would have ensued instead of the peaceful adjustment of the difficulty. Against all this we protest and call upon all men who revere and respect the rights and liberties of man to join with us in protest against this iniquitous military system and the perver-sion of the public funds both city and Dominion (obtained from the sweat and toil of labor) to the building of Armories instead of public utilities. FRESS COMMITTEE

Socialist Labor Party Section London, Ont., Canada.

Remit by money-order, registered letter, check or, when the amount is small, by two or one-cent stamps. Do not send cash in ordinary letters! Why run any risks?

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

Year.

189

1893

189

1893

1893 ...

18.4 ...

1895 ...

Decreas

Increase

Per ceu

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

It is a pleasure to be able to announce the reappearance of our bright transatlantic colleague, the Dublin, Ireland, "Workers' Republic." That, during its suspension, it lost none of its "fight and wit" may be gathered from the following observations it makes against the capitalist argument that old age pensions harm the working class:

old age pensions might do us harm. Ab. class: Old age pensions might do us harm. Ab. res. And yet, come to think of it. I know quite a number of people who drux old age pensions and it doesn't do them a bit of harm. Strange, twi't it? There is Queen Vic. for instance...I mean the old lady who does us the honor to rule over us. She draws a salary of 1355,600 per tag, and as she is well over eighty we may casider it a pension, and yet it does not seen to do her any harm at all, at all. Porthing. But then she has a strong constitution. and maybe that helps her. Yes, that must be it. Then all the royal family have pensions, and they don't seem to do them any harm: and maybe that helps her. Yes, that must be it. Then all the royal family have pensions, and they don't seem to do them any harm: and maybe that helps her. Yes, that must be it. Then all the royal family have pensions, and they don't seem to do them any harm: and maybe that helps her. Yes, that must be it. Then all our judges get pensions and are not corupted thereby at least not mere the pension-or the bott. But the underpaid, overworked warge siare, to give him a pension would ruln his maring for weaken his stamina, debase his maring thre, weaken his stamina, debase his maring thre, weaken his stamina, debase his maring of those things, can accept a pen-sion and go unscathed...At least that ap-pears to be the theory. The "Sociallist" Mayor Jones of

The "Socialist" Mayor Jones of Toledo and the "Christian" parsons of the same city are in each other's hair. to judge by the letters from both published in the Chicago, Ill., "Union Signal".

Says the "Socialist" Mayor in his letter:

Mayor Jones sent to my pulpit a com-munication to be read the Sunday before election (which I read) which contained the statement that the saloons bad gone down from 589 to 581 in two years, but I have not yet learned that ANY OF THE EIGHT CLOSED IS IN THE VICINITY OF GOL-DEN RULE PARK (Jones' Park).

upon the issue, it raises the veil from the secret as, to what is the real bone of contention: to wit, "open saloons on Sundays."

The "Christian" gentlemen, see in the saloon a competitor on Sunday. No sane man will for a moment imagine that it is the cause of morality or real religion that prompts them. If morality and religion were their motive springs, they would not be upholders, as they are, of the social system of capitalism, which grinds the faces of the poor, which breeds crime and warfare, which turns human beings into leeches. No; the "religion" and "morality" that prompts them is the anxiety for fat collections: the open Sunday saloon interferes with that, hence they are furious at Jones for not

shutting their competitors up. Jones, on the other hand, has, no less than they, an eye upon the main chance. No sane man will believe that Jones-who, being a rich employer of labor, must necessarily be an extensive labor-skinner-, really objects to the shot-gun or hickory club to aid, where needed, his labor-skinning process. Why does he then pose as an adversary of force. The answer is complete. The above quoted pulpiteer, fully explains the riddle. Jones has a "Golden Rule Park." and it is part of his variegated 'purposes-political and economic, office-seeking and pelf-seeking, popularity-hunting and pennieshunting-to see to it that his Park be as attractive as possible. When our Toledo "Christian" preacher indicates that the saloons in the neighborhood of Jones' Park are protected by Jones, he, the "Christian" preacher, sore at open saloons, gives a home thrust to "Socialist" Jones, who needs saloons. Thus we have the two, one in the mantle of Christianity, the other in the mantle of Socialism, competitively wrangling over private gain.

SEEN WITHOUT GLASSES.

Laurence Gronlund now tells us that he "don't believe in third parties." There 'are those who "don't believe" Gronlund has increased in wisdom as he has in years. It is from kindly remembrance of the old time that one prefers to question his judgment rather than his honesty in this matter. . .

"Hearst is a Socialist! Gronlund is a Socialist! They are Democrats. The Democratic party is a Socialist party." said a friend to me.

"Pingree is a Socialist! Jones is a Socialist! They are Republicans. The Republican party is a Socialist party!"

said another friend. "My friend," said I, "if by some mis-adventure a good Christian were to go to hell, would you say that hell had become heaven and that Satan had be-

come Christian?" "No, indeed," said my friend. "Certainly not. To be sure, in such a case the good Christian might 'catch hell,' but he would't capture it. Nor would he get Satan to become a good Christian, though there is little doubt that the devil would get him." Gronlund hasn't got the Democratic

party. The Democratic party has got him. . . .

As regards Hearst, Pingree and Jones, they are no more Socialists than David B. Hill and Mark Hanna.

. . . Those who do not see the wisdom of. a third party should note its influence on the persons I have named. Entirely aside from the number of votes cast for the S. L. P., the uncompromising position of that Party, its agitators, workers and press has been almost the sole force that has compelled the con-

sole roles that has compared the con-sideration of Socialism by the people of this country. As this knowledge of Socialism made its way into the minds of the people the vote the country over from time to time advanced.

The angler does not bait his hook for the fisn already in his basket. So the politician cares not for the vote he has. His wiles are devoted to snaring those which threaten to leave him. Just in proportion as the Socialist Labor Party has spread the knowledge of capital-ism and aroused the hope of Socialism in the mind of the working class, just in that proportion votes were in dan-What? Why charge the bait, to be sure. The tariff, money and taxtion questions were no longer the thing. So Pingree, Jones and Hearst-all capital-its to store the programs of the J ists-to stop the progress of the S. L. P., put on the mask and make pretense that they are Socialists.

Nor has the influence of the Socialist Labor Party been confined to individuals. It has forced the old parties to make pretense of Socialism in their platforms. One of these days the peo-ple will want these promises carried out. The old parties, owned and con-trolled by capitalists, cannot and will not make good. Capitalists and capi-talist political parties cannot and will not destroy capitalism. Which means that the working class will turn to their own political party-the Socialist Labor Party

Were that Party to be absorbed or disbanded to-day, from to-morrow on we would hear no more of Socialism out of the mouths of Jones, Hearst or other capitalists.

"No need for a third party!" The Socialist Labor Party to-day, with its present agitation and only \$2,000 votes in the United States has more influence on the platform and

more influence on the platform and policy of the Democratic party than the millions of workingmen in that party. . . .

In the Mayoralty campaign of 1897 in the Greater New York the Democratic party declared in its platform for "Municipal Ownership of Municipal Franchises." The Democrats elected their ticket. They have not made a move to carry out that plat-form declaration. The leaders of that party-capitalists-were not in favor of "municipal ownership." Why did they so declare in their platform? For no

HAVE THE STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION BEEN PADDED?

The Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, at Washington, is the main source whence the public derives its knowledge of the business of the country. Through its publications all information relating to imports, exports, national finance, and immigration is disseminated, and its Statistical Abstract is a standard autority on these and numerous other matters of public moment. To ques-tion the accuracy of any of the state-ments emenating from the Bureau is, therefore, a serious matter and not to be lightly undertaken. Understanding this, and without the slightest intention of imputing wrong doing to any-one, I purpose to place in juxtaposition the immigration returns for the years 1891 to 1895 inclusive, as shown in two separate reports, the Annual Report of ing table of comparisons:

TOTAL IMMIGRATION 1891-1895.

		Excess Bureau of Sta-	
Immigration Bureau	Burean of Statistics	tistics over Immigra-	Per cent. of
Report.	Report.	tion Bureau.	excess,

	516.253 579.663	560,319 623,084	44,068 43,421	8.53 7.49	
	439.730	502.719	62.989	14.32	
	285.631	314.467	28,836	10.09	
	258,536	279,948	21,412	8.28	
•	2,079,813	2.280,537	200,724	9.65	

It is at once seen that the volume of immigration as stated by the Bureau of Statistics is in excess of that given by the Superintendent of Immigration by 200,724 being 9.65 per cent. of the total. The difference, however, does not stop here for the numbers given by the Bureau of Statistics, as explicitly stated in a note, do not include the arrivals from British North America, while the Superintendent of Immigration's tables for the years 1894 and 1895 include immigrants arriving via Canada to the number of 7.771 and 5.988 in these respective years, thu making the net discrepancy 214,483. thus Of far more significance than these discrepancies in the totals of immigra-tion, are the differences in the three

age classes into which immigrants are I form as to be available.

Bureau of Immigration.

	Class.			Class.	
Under 15.	15 to 40.	Over 40.	Under 15.	15 to 40.	Over 40.
93 80.577	311,531	47,622	57,392	419,701	25,824
55,679	191,291	30,890	41.755	258,162	14.550
95 43,541	181,299	27,708	33,289	233,543	13,116
Total179,797	684,121	106,220	132,436 47,361	911,406	53.490 52,730
crease er cent			26.9	227,285 33.2	49.7

There is no apparent way to reconcile t.e differences existing between the re-ports of these two bureaus, and it is safe to say that if the returns given in the reports of the Superintendent of Immigration are correct, the volume of immigration for the first half of the present decade was a quarter of a mil-lion less than is generally believed and quoted, and the number of those be-tween the ages of 15 and 40 years, for the same period at the rate of differ-ence shown to exist for the years 1893 to 1895, cannot be far from 400,000 less than the public has been led to be-

In this connection it may be well to ment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1805. The table shows the total immigration for the twenty-five years preceeding June 30, 1895, which amounted to 10,339,539; and below the table is the hund enterprise

the Superintendent of Immigration, and the Annual Report on Immigration and Passenger Movement, emenating from the Bureau of Statistics. Prior to 1896 it appears that the Im-migration Bureau furnished to the Bureau of Statistics the necessary data and the Bureau of Statistics then worked these into tabular form for its worked these into tabular form for its own use, and that of the Superinten-dent of Immigration. This fact is made clear from an occasional note above the tables in the annual reports of the Superintendent of Immigration, which says—"Compiled by the Bureau of Statistics from data furnished by the Immigration Service." This being the case there should be

This being the case there should be substantial agreement of the tables in both reports; that there is not such agreement is evidenced by the follow-

TAT.	IMMIGRATION	1901-1995		U. SYou call "misspent effort" the
ureau		Excess Bureau of Sta- tistics over Immigra- tion Bureau.	Per cent. of	effort to take possession of the public powers on behalf of the working class? B. JYes. You Socialists attach at
3	560.319	44.068	8.53	together too much importance to the
3	623,084	43,421	7.49	public powers. The working class can
0	502.719	62.989	14.32	get along without that.
1	314.467	28,836	10.09	U. SThe duse, you say!
66	279,948	21,412	8.28	B. JWhy, man alive, the old par
-942.0				ties are all right!
3	2.280,537	200,724	9.65	U. S See here: Are the capitalists
at the	e volume of 1 divid	ed. If the increase	in the total	the producers, or the workingmen? B. J.—The workingmen.

divided. If the increase in the total divided. If the increase in the total immigration as given by the Bureau of Statistics is legitimate, there should be, logically, a proportionate increase in each of the age classes; but far from this being the fact a comparison of the respective returns shows an actual de crease of 27 per cent. in the age class below 15 years, and of 50 per cent. in the age class above 40 years; while the age class from 15 to 40 years; while the age class from 15 to 40 years, the class which comes into direct competition with the wage earners of the United States, shows an increase of 33 per cent.

The following table, which elucidates these results, embraces only the years 1893, 1804 and 1895; the report of the Superintendent of Immigration for 1892 not giving the information in such

"Population of the United States:

That 10,339,539 is 33.15 per cent. of

class lives in affluent idleness on wealth produced by the working class? B. J.-Certainly. U. S.-Stick a pin there. Now, let's proceed: Which of the two is the more Bureau of Statistics.

the skies?

numerous class, the capitalist or the working class? B. J.-The working class.

B. J.-The workingmen.

B. J.-No, none whatever, U. S.-And yet they live!

tual or otherwise?

U. S.-Does the capitalist class do any manner of useful work, intellec-

U. S.-And yet they live. B. J.-They do, unfortunately. U. S.-Do they live on air? B. J.-Gues not! They live on good, solid, substantial and plentiful wealth. U. S.-Does wealth come down from

B. J.-Yes. U. S.-Consequently, the capitalist

B. J.-It don't. U. S.-It must be worked for?

U. S.-Are they as 2 to 1, two work-ingmen to every one capitalist?

- B. J.—They are that sure. U. S.—Are they perhaps 3 to 1? B. J.—I think so.

B. J.-I think so. U. S.-4 to 1? B. J.-Quite probably. U. S.-10 to 1? B. J. -I don't know about that. U. S.-Well, to avoid all disputed points, there are enough wrokingmen to every one capitalist to give the workingmen the overwhelming pre-ponderance of power? B. J.-Certainly.

ponderance of power? B. J.-Certainly. U. S.-Now, here we are brought face to face with two facts that seem irre-concllable: A large, numerous and powerful class produces all the wealth and yet has but little of it; on the other hand, a small, weak class does nothing whatever and yet enjoys the bulk of the wealth produced. How is that to be explained? B. J. answers not. U. S.-Is it that the working class is pleased with the idea of carrying the idlers on its back? B. J.-I can't imagine that!

Idlers on its back? B. J.-I can't imagine that! U. S.-Then, how is the conundrum to be explained? B. J.-Well-hem-U. S.-Let me give you a tip. The working class is in perpetual struggle with the capitalist class. From time to time the struggle becomes acute with the capitalist class. From time to time the struggle becomes acute. Such occasions are called "strikes." The numerous workingmen and the few capitalists then stand with their respective hands at each others' throats. If power were to decide the conflict, it is clear that in less than no time there would be left not a grease spet of Mr. Canitalist. Does that har spot of Mr. Capitalist. Does that hap-pen? No. What do we see? The nu-merous and powerful class whipped, the weak class victorious. How comes that about?

B. J. sucks his thumb.

[Reproduced by request.]

Socialist vote is coming in fine?

Uncle Sam-Do you notice how the

Brother Jonathan-There is, indeed,

a remarkable growth, but after all,

what does it amount to? It merely in-

dicates misspent effort: the larger the vote, the larger the misspent effort.

13.331 . . . 33 133 . . . 36.564 In 1898 82,204

I simply do not beliere in the "bickory club and shot-gun gospel" that some preach-ers (of Toledo) seem to advocate.

Answers one of the "Christian" parsons:

The answer throws an electric light

THE PEOPLE. at 184 William Street, New York

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance :

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

Entered as second-class matter at the New York. N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1991.

TRADES LANCE COUNCIL

ALLY YORK SITS

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

2.068

MASSEY.

1888 (Presidential) . .

Build up heroic lives, and all

Be like a sheathen sabre,

O Chivalry of Labour!

Ready to flash out at God's call,

Triumph and Toil are twins: and aye

MAKING JAURES' EXPERIENCE.

be launched; this time in Massachu-

setts. With Ruskin just now going up

in stenchful explosion; with Topolo-

bampo shriveling or shriveled away;

with half a dozen similar undertakings

in various parts of the land dead or

gasping their last breath; and, more-

over, with a flood of light thrown upon

the subject by Socialist literature de-

monstrtating the impossibility of the

success of such undertakings, their

folly, aye, their harmfulness to the

movement they mean to aid :- with all this one may well pause at the recur-

rence of the scheme, now contemplated

Are these plans, then, the evidence

of increasing demoralization through

poverty, and their promoters merely

shell-men, frauds? Some may be; and

yet it is impossible to look upon all in

Are these plans then the evidence

of hopeless stupidity against which it

is useless to battle? That stupidity

there is in abundance can not be de-

nied, and yet the race gives ample

proof of its sense and increasing

How, then, is this "colony" illusion

On the same day that the report of

the projected Lancaster Colony was

read by us, there came into our hands

the preface by Jean Jaures, a leading

and trusted Socialist of France, to a

compilation of his several speeches,

that is just to be issued. In this pre-

face Jaurès refers to the statement

about himself that he had imbibed the

Socialist idea only long after his elec-

tion to the Chamber in 1886. This he

denies, he states positively that, al-

ready at the time of his election, he

was a Socialist to all intents and pur-

poses, at least in so far as the abstract

principle of Socialism is concerned, and

that during his campaign, as well as

immediately after he so spoke and pro-

nounced himself. As far as the under-

standing of the superiority and need

of Socialism is concerned, he proves

his graduation into the intellectual

realm of Socialism as far back as 1886.

Yet it is a fact that I joined the Socialist and collectivist idea before I joined the

But then he proceeds to say:

that light.

knowledge.

to be explained?

in the vicinity of Lancaster, Mass.

A new "Socialist Colony" is about to

Joy suns the cloud of Sorrow;

And 'tis the martyrdom To-day,

Brings victory To-morrow.

In 1896 (Presidential .

In

1894

- EVERY SUNDAY. ---

31,194,629 is not to be questioned, but are we to believe that for twenty-five years no immigrant returned to his native country, and none here died? The total foreign-born population in

ONWARD, S. T. & L. A.I

was adopted:

"WHEREAS, General Merriam, in the full exercise of the duties dictated to him by the class interests of the class to which he belongs, has ordered the mine owners of the Cœur d'Alene

the United States at the Census of 1890

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 1 .-- At a meeting of Iron Molders' Union No. 110, of this city, held Monday evening, the following preamble and resolution

A sound is heard, like thunder's roll In every clime, in every land; Reverberates from pole to pole, 'Tis heard distinct on every hand. What is this agitating sound That kindles all our bearts adame? Why are we joyons, why look round To see which heads are bowed in al

was but 9,249,547 and many of these had arrived prior to 1870. In view of the lively interest felt by all classes in the question of immigra-tion, which now appears by recent accounts to be increasing in volume, and the strong desire of some for its further restriction, the American public is entitled to some explanation of the discrepancies here shown. DOUGLAS McKAY. Stowe, P. O., Pa.

table is this lucid statement:

lieve. call attention to a table which appears in the Bureau of Statistics Report on Immigration and Passenger Move-

and conclusive towa before 1 joined the Socialist Party. 1 imagined that all Repub-licans, by pushing the Republican idea to its logical conclusion, were bound to arrive at Socialism. It seemed to me wiser not to estabilish a distinct Socialist political party. THIS WAS A CHILDISH IL-LUSION; WHAT MY POLITICAL EXPER-RIENCE DID REVEAL TO ME WAS, not the Socialist idea, abstract Socialism, but THE NECESSITY, THE INEVITABLE. NESS OF BATTLE.

This experience probably more than any other one cause, explains the persistance, at this stage of the Movement, of the Colony Illusion.

The bona-fide would-be Colonists, Socialists still in the abstract, are still indulging in an illusion, Jaurès' old illusion; the illusion that Socialism can be "preached into the people" with sweet words; they yet have to learn the meaning of the struggle, of the "class struggle"; they yet have to learn the characteristics of the "Beast of Property." What that means is not to be learned theoretically. Only a personal experience will stead. Across the whole gamut of PROPERTY_ from racial, hereditary, feudal and semi-feudal land or plantation-holding gentlemen and ladies down to the fakir-holder of a fakir job in a fakir union-the BEAST is essentially the same: a ferocious beast of prey. No honeyed words, no noble sentiments, no tearful plea, nothing of the kind will soften or affect him. Nothing short of his overthrow will do; and that can not be accomplished but by combat, a combat upon lines sharply drawn.

The prospective Lancaster Colonists are making experience. To aid them and all others along is just now one of the important missions of Socialist literature.

The San Francisco, Cal., "Class Struggle" reasons well:

Mr. Carnegie says that it is the proper thing for a millionaire to spend his fortune before he dies, putting it where it will do the most good. Wonder what he'd think of the plan of not having any millionaires and leaving the wealth with the people whose labor produces it, letting them spend it before they die, putting it where it would do the most good, viz., into good cothes, food, shelter, and other necessaries of a really enjoyable existence.

A fourth 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.

A second 5,000 edition of the pamphlet "Reform or Revolution" has also recently left the press.

The military chiefs of France seem to be losing their heads. One Rigolet. Lieutenant-Colonel of 2d Cairassiers, harangued his soldiers against the Dryfusists and closed saying to them: "Sheathe your sabres in the bowels of those who defend Picquart." Our Colonels, etc., would not yet utter themselves in that way against those who uphold justice against governmental injustice; they mean it all the same, but would not quite dare to put it quite as Rigolet does.

other reason than to keep voters from voting the Socialist ticket. Next time they will have to put out

fresh bait. What will it he? It may be they will make Hearst ndidate. He is in training for a candidate. something, to buy something.

Again, aside from its influence on old party hacks and old party platforms, aside from the mere betterment of economic conditions that the members of the S. L. P. are striving for, who can measure the influence for good that is brought about by workingmen in the up-building of Their Own Political Party? Think of the change which Party? Think of the change which takes place in the man who, from vot-ing as some "superior" directs, votes for such candidates as He has named, on a platform that He has made. It is the difference between a beggar and a king, between the slave who supplicates his master for more liberty and cates his master for more conquer his the slave who proposes to conquer his freedom with his own strong right B. H.

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., 147 E. 23d street, N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents.

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

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

district to discontinue employing union

men, whence it is clearly evident that the organized labor of America has nothing to expect but bullets and injunctions from the capitalist class of the land, whether the Republicans or Democrats happen to hold the reins of Government

"RESOLVED, That this local, No. 110, of the I. M. U., considers it the duty of every citizen who prizes free speech and free press and who con-siders desirable the removal of a social system that is responsible for the daily recurring murders, suicides, robberies, prostitution, war, poverty and misery, to sever all connection with the capi-talist and middle class political parties, which uphold the present system of exploitation, and to give his vote to the Socialist Labor Party that has made the emancipation of the ingmen of the earth its mission. through the international solidarity at Lie ballot box.

HUDSON COUNTY. -Hammer Mixed Alliance of the S. T. & L. A. which was organized on June 22 with 14 charter members, calls upon all comrades and sympathizers throughout the county to to build up a strong Mixed Alliance. The next meeting takes place on July 1, at 8 p. m., in Buechler's Hall, corner of Spring and Jane street, West Hobo ken. The dues are only 10 cents per month and 25 cents initiation fee. CHAS. UFERT, Secretary.

A third 5,000 edition of the pamphlet "What Means this Strike?" is now out. "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.

Koop an oys 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.

"Tis the awak'ning of the man Who toils and slaves from morn to night; That he enrich a sluggard clan; For which he gets "The widow's mite."

The Awakening.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by L. E. New

man, New York.]

But now he's ope'd his ear and eye And all his sense is keen astir. The reck'ning day is drawing uigh No pow'r on earth can it defer.

Now workingmen, arise! awake! Have you not slumbered sound and long? When such a pality few could take The pow'r o'er you, in numbers strong!

You have one chance, awake! nwake! To free yourselves from wage slave woes, One chance-YOUR VOTE-this will it take To overthrow your capitalist foes!

The bright red flag now raise on high, The Arm and Hammer let us see. Your VOTE will echo to the sky The victory for the S. L. P.

Authorized Agents for THE PEOPLE.

HARTFORD, CONN .: Fred. Fellermann, 2 State street, top floor. BUFFALO, N. Y.: Peter Steenmans, Jr., 52 Guilford street. SYRACUSE, N. Y .: Geo. F. Whaley, Socialist Headquarters, UTICA, N. T .: K. F. A. Nitzschke, 88 Columbia street. LTNN, MASS.: LTNN, MASS.: John A. Henley, 45 Green street, rear. ST. LOUIS, MO.: Henry J. Poelling, 2140 College avenue. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: G. Rempler, 1233 Madison street. MILWAUKEE, WIS.: J. Rummel, 810 18th street. NEW BRITAIN, CONN.; Clinton H. Pierce, 49 Winthrop street, PATERSON, N. J.: John C. Butterworth, 110 Albion avenue. PITTSBURG, PA.: J. S. Bergmann, 7) Congress street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.: Max Keller, 1016 Hope street. PROVIDENCE, R. L.: Lawrence Lee, Box 206, Olneyville, R. I. PAWTUCKET, R. L .: Austin Boudreau, 40 Lucas street. BALTIMORE, MD.:

E. T. Maycumber, 1924 Christian street,

U. S.-Do you impute the sight to a miracle?

B. J. sucks his other thumb. U. S.-There is no miracle about it. Place 1.000 men opposite 50 and the 1.000 will be the stronger; but put in the heads of the 50 miracle of the stronger. the hands of the 50 a lot of Gatlin guns and leave the 1,000 unarmed, and you have transferred the balance of power from the 1,000 to the 50. That is just what happens in the struggle between Labor and Capital. In the midst of the conflict, in there steps the PUBLIC POWER, it separates the combatants and it throws its combatants and it throws its own weight on the side of the small and otherwise weak capitalist class. That PUBLIC POWER is a social organism: it must be counted with; it is the gift of the workingmen; to-day they make a present of it to the Capitalist Class, and thus they, not only deliberately convey to that class a power that they could keep to themselves, but, by the conveyance, they, the stronger side, render themselves the weak, and the capitalist, or the weak side, is made the strong.

No, without the PUBLIC POWER the working class can not stand up against the capitalist class. All the efforts spent in that direction are efforts wisely spent.

To the Sections of the S. L. P.

The second of the supplements to the So clailst Almanac-No. 3, Vol. 1., "People Library"- is now out and ready for shipment. It is a handsome, 24-page pamphlet, the contents of which are: I. The New Trusts. II. The middle Class; its Origin; its Riss; II. The middle Class; its Origin; its meet its Decline. III. The Foreign Trade in the U. S. in 1880 and 1898. IV. German Trade Unionism. V. S. L. P. of Canada-Socialist Vote of California. All of these subjects are of great interest and if properly pushed, the book can readily be disposed of. The retail price of this number is only 5 cents, which makes possible a very es-tensive wale. The retain makes possions 5 cents, which makes possions itensive sale. Address orders to the N. Y. Labor News Company, 147 East 23rd street, New York, or to the National Screetary: HENRY KUHN, 454 William street, N. Y.

PIGS AND TAXES.

[From the New York "Arbetaren," Swedish Organ of the S. L. P.]

According to the "New Yorker Volks-zeitung" the working class pays the indirect taxes (tariff and consumption taxes).

next and has yet to see the organiza-tion Debs has formed. He has been since the loss of the Great Northern strike simply and sole-ly the rallying point for a collection of played-out fakirs foul with outrages upon the working class, and there has been nothing too dirty for Debs to "boost" with his "good name." He has been used as the decoy-duck for "colonization plans," Armory build-ing, saloon-keeper-manipulated politi-cal "reform" movements; Hanna's Here a question comes: If now these taxes (the so-called indirect) be elimi-nated, so that the capitalist class would have to pay DIRECTLY for the sus-tenance of its government, would then the working class retain in its pockets the whole of the amount which, on ac-count of the indirect assessments. it had to pay before (according to the "Volkszeitung," \$100 per family) for its necessaries of life?

Only if that question can be answer-ed in the affirmative the standpoint of

the "Volkszeitung" can be correct. But such is not the case. Everybody knows that if the boss were compelled unfitness for the company of men who are men, and his fitness for the com-pany he keeps. A man who belongs to a political party and is ashamed to mention it is a beaut. A man belong-ing to a political party, belongs to it because he is convinced it is the right party, a monkey belongs to a collec-tion of monkeys because he was born that way. We of the S. L. P. say, and say it bravely, if you want Socialism vote for the S. L. P., it's the only way to get it. The fakir says "yote for Soto pay \$100 more as direct taxes than he does now per year, he would also know how to squeeze the amount out of the workingman, As now the "Volkszeitung" gives in that the capitalist class pays the direct taxes, but denies that it pays the so-called indirect taxes-how can it get out of the

Will not the only way for a person who wants to reason, at least seem-ingly consistently, be to say, either: "The workingman pays NO taxes"-

or: "The workingman pays all the taxes, included the ones levied directly upon capital'? Now the latter assertion would lead

to an absurdity, for one would then have to deny that the capitalist, when he pockets a receipt on delivered duties of so or so many thousand dollars, has in reality PAID the amount.

Now this seemingly very much en-tangled question will get its simplest solution through an exact and correct use of the term PAY. We have acquired the habit of being mixed up alout the term PAY.

mixed up about the terms PAY and BEING FLEECED (robbed). The capitalist class squeezes out of the wo''ing class, according to reliable statistics, at least three quarters of the products of itslaber, and if out of those three quarters the capitalist uses one-half to defray the expenses of the cost hair to defray the expenses of the cost of its government, then it, without any doubt, has stolen the amount from the working class, but still it is THE CAPITALIST who PAYS those taxes. The trouble is that when a phrase has rooted itself in the minds of the people, it wants to stick there, and logic and reason must draw the shortest

and reason must draw the shortest straw. A phrase, and nothing but a phrase is the sentence that "the work-

ingman is paying all the taxes." I can drink beer out of a porcelain match-cup, but surely I would feel tempted to throw it at the head of the waiter who on my call for "a glass of beer" served me the requested fluid in

beer" served me the requested fluid in such a cup. Either I would think that the man did not know the meaning of the term "glass," or I would think he was ridiculing me. That is also exactly the way the workingmen ought to consider him who is trying to make them believe that they are PAYING more in taxes than they can earn with the drudging of the whole year.

Labor, being a commodity in the market of the world, does not pay taxes in capitalist society (how can a commodity PAY taxes?), but in the shop on working hours and in the price fixed upon its processories of 15a. these fixed upon its necessaries of life-these necessaries standing upon the tariff or not -there it is where capital squeezes out of the workingman three times as much as the commodity, his labor, is valued in the labor market.

This phrase, "labor pays all taxes" has, easily to be understood, come about as a sort of boast out of the consciousness of the fact that no wealth can be created without labor, and that consequently capital could not pay the taxes out of wealth earned by

If I am a raiser of pigs and pay \$100 in taxes, taan surely I can point at the pigs and exclaim: "those are the ones that pay my taxes, for without them I would be a pauper"-but surely I would be a d-d big fool if I figured out that the tax levied upon the corn eaten by the swine amounted to \$50 p.r year and declared: "those pigs are paying \$50 as indirect taxes, and 1 myself pay \$50 as direct taxes." onite certain that capitalists in Rhode Island will hesitate twice before they

COBRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be an address. other will be recognized.]

Philanthropist Coddard.

Philanthropist Coddard. To THE PEOPLE. -In your issue of the "Particisian and Fhilanthroy" of one Col. R. H. I. Goddard, one of New England's intrast employers of labor. The writer of suddarticle makes a mistake when he says that no settlement has been heard of with explosion. Your correspondent is acqualat. ed with the wislow of one of the victims, and I know that a "settlement" has been made with ber. The amount "settled" upon her is so "large" that it has made her spechless—she is sworn to secrecy regard-ing it. She is still working for the Lons-dard Colonel is a member, so you will readily see that if she took the "unappre-tative" world into her condence. Some-thing might happen. But the above case is one crumb from this company's large tore of "Philanthropy" and "Henevolence". "Trotous to the late war being declared. from 50 c25 per cent. of it from their ower the same the the ware was findly declared they offered those same over-burdened employés of some of the "load" from 15 to 25 per cent. of it from their outlened employes of some of the "load" from 15 to 25 per cent. of it from their outlened they offered those same over-burdened west th producers the average ways they had enred during the last two moths, or same the cut down, to volunteers and "Patriots" proportionally than any ther towns in New Engel." and "Patriots" proportionally than any ther towns in New Engel." The future towns of the "Humantites Case." and ther and the out the ther own of the stated "Patriots" proportionally the assist of still more of the First Rhode. States of stills and had been gone to the wat very long when these of the wates the stars of last first he "Patriots" had on the more state of the state of the First Rhode. States of stills and had been gone to the wat we take so of the first Rhode. States of the state of the first Rhode. States of the state of

The day of those R. I. "Patriots" were had used the state closed of the banks of the "embulner."
The day of those R. I. "Patriots" were nave to the workshops of the State closed down to give the operatives a chance to see their fellow shaves off and bid them God speed. The mustering out of the First R. I. regiment took place April I, or at least they arrived in Providence on that date. It was on a Saturday, and on the following Mondy, April 3, a new wage schedule was to go into effect in most New England cotton mills, the Goddards, the Goddards, the Goddards, or a staurday to give their wage slaves a chance to welcome home their brothers In bondings, there would be but little turned off the operative would be but little turned off the operative would be but little turned off the provide the state of the state of the state off and bid they closed their mills of a staurday to give their wage slaves a chance to welcome home their brothers In bondings, there would be but little turned off the looms (for Saturday is "booking-up" day) and knowing they would have to pay the week according to the new schedule, they run their mills so as not to "overburden" their employs with "riches" the next week. The town all over the State tendered a formal reception to its fellow townsmen "Gumeriand and Lincoln gave a joint one, at which all the politicians and preachers within a radius of ten miles were present to fawn at the feet of and eulogize the "Great Philanthropiest" (the Goddards, "and who we cause of "Humanity." The wave "relieving" the mule spinners of the next weak acone of these who are "relieved" of the bord ards and bincoln gave a joint one, at which all the politicians and preachers who were avent for and eulogize the "Great Philanthropists" (the Goddards," who made it possible for so many of their shaves to show their "Partionism" and devide the cause of the more spinners of the necessity of earning their own lying, by introducing the spinner and and bincoln and a some of those who are "relieved" of the b

Lonsdale, R. I., June 3).

On the Sliuation in New Haven, Ct. To THE PEOPLE.-As comrades are wondering how it came about that old New Haven Section voted against the Party policy and tactics. I feel the need of giving some explanation, especially sluce the "'olkszeltung" does everything to befool its readers as to the spirit of the comrades in this as well as other States and towns. Section New Haven is one of the oldest Section, with 40 members, and a German Section, with 40 members, and a German Section of the New Haven is one of the societies and in the course of time were loss to the Party. To avoid this we got a hall of our own and organized a singing society second attempt was made and was success-ful. That singing society called "Arbeiter Maenner Chor" is at present the best So-cialist singing many new members for the Party. The American Branch has today do good standing members. Many new sub-scribets were gotten for the Party organs and our singing society and Section second to be droge. And yet, strange though it seemed, we could not set nowed of an undered to a tor. On the Situation in New Haven, Ct.

cation of Party news. When our cor-respondent speaks of the "mean treat-ment we received from the Volkszei-tung," he refers to the following facts: The local resolution of Section New Haven exclusion of Section New Haven, against the State Committee and in favor of the "Volkszeltung," above shown to have been merely ac-

zeitung" in its recent career of falsifi-

above shown to have been merely ac-cidental aud insignificant, was pub-lished in the "Volkszeitung" on the front page in big type and under the childishly impudent and flaming head-line: "Completely Disavowed." When, shortly thereafter, the Connecticut State Convention met, and adopted resolutions, not only endorsing the act of the State Committee but soundly rapping the "Volkszeitung" over the head, the "Volkszeitung" suppressed the fact for quite a while, and finally had an item, hidden away in a corner in the smallest type that it uses, simply saying that resolutions had been adopted against it, but suppressing the Convention's resolution itself. This is what the comrade refers to.-Ed. THE what the comrade refers to.-Ed. THE PEOPLE.]

Down Comes Fakir Compers!

To THE PEOPLE.-There are times in our life that our sympathy is so inter-mingied with abhorence that we are un-able to tell which oue supercedes the other.

mingled with abhorence that we are an induc to tell which one supercedes the other. This was the dilemma I got into the other thight when I went to herr Gampers speck, so in the second second

Bankrupt Ingalls.

Bankrupt Ingalis.

Bernhard's Question Answered.

Bernhard's Question Answored. To THE PEOPLE --In reply to inquiry of THE PEOPLE --Who Can Give Informa-tion?" would say, that S40 were given to Organizer Abelson of Section Greater New York. At the same time would remark to Mr. Beruhard and his friends that the string-gle for emancipation of the proletariat re-quires men who can and do act according to their conviction: there is not a worse islat than a moral coward, a bad man is better than no man at all. New York, July 4.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

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

TO OU'R READERS.-Two typographical errors crept into the last issue that render the passages unintelligible. The first occurs in W. S. Dalton's cor-respondence, He is made to say: "Swing your axe as you always have in the past and you will WARN the enuity of the crooks and the love of those who crr, Live the Socialist Republic."-It should be: "Swing your axe as you always have in the past and you will EARN the ennity of the crooks," etc. The second occurs in the Letter Box an-swer to W. J. S. New York. It says there: "The Party now has the beast in hand.--and no doubt will FELL it." E. C. D. ST. LOUIS, MO.-1. Supply of

vom Kapitalisten mit vergütet werden."--(Taxes! To the bonrgeoisie, a matter of great, to the working class, a matter of very little concern: that which the work-ingman pays in taxes goes. In the long run, into the cost of production of labor-power, and, accordingly, must be borne by the capitalist.) Quote this to him: it demands no power of synthesis on his part, and can't be dodged. We know quite a few such "Ger-man Socialists" in town who are breaking their tysch over this file. Try the experi-ment on your man. C. G. POCTON MASS -Neither direct

3

then is the pour man. G. G., BOSTON, MASS.-Neither direct through the mail, nor through the National Executive Committee of the Party has any reached this office. True, there was one in the "Volkszeitung"; but the "Volkszei-tung." the elements it has gathered to its defence in its forelorn fight against the Party, have proven themselves such adepts at faisification that we can not take any such thing from its columns as genuine. Let the resolutions come through trust-worthy channels and they shall certainly be published. As sold last week, important than now that the Party should know ex-actly whore each of its units (Soctions) stands.

stands. J. K., NEW YORK.-Your complaint in-dicates that you belong to that class of Jews that Marx (himself a Jew) had in mind when he spoke about "the Jews who seek emanchation, not as human beings, but as Jews." You will have to get over this morbid state of mind. The Social Re-volution cares nothing whatever about you AS A JEW-no more than it cares about "Hard shell Baptists." "Howing Metho-dists." etc., etc., as such. The Movement iNGS.

concerns itself only with HUMAN BE-INGS. C. W. B., HEMMING, MINN.-The appli-cation of your advice that the "Volkssel-tang" be let go to H.--" volkssel-bourgeois polson may not harm; here it does and has done untold harm. It nust be thoroughly exposed and nailed. The parallel with Donelly, etc., does not quite hold. With them it was a mutual chapper-claw for the jobs; here it is a conflict of a certain historic significance. This gift im-plies much more than may appear on the surface. If you read THE PEOPLIC care-fully you will agree that in the heat of this conflict is being forged, as in a furnace, and out of it will come the weil-tempered sword that the revolutionary Proleturist of America will need for its emancipation: a thoroughly disciplined Political Fariy that will tolerate no humbug or humbuga, and that, having too serious a work to perform, has no time for the lage beer saloon amenices of courroversy for controversy's suke.

G. M., PASCOAG, R. I.—That 4th resolu-tion means that all land grants, made under condition that certain things shall be done before the expiration of a certain time, shall be revoked if the conditions were not niled. The land grants to the Pacific rail-routis would, among others, be all revoked under this clause. But the clause is a purely temporary demand.

purery temporary demand. W. G., SAN BEBNARDINO, CAL.--Right you are that your letter will have not the slightest effect in this office. How else could it be, seeing you give neither us nor the "Class Struggle" of San Francisco the slightest inking of what particular corn of yours has been stepped on by THE PEO-PLE and the "Class Struggle"? How could we reform?

LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

147 East 23rd Street, N. Y. (Store open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Satur- days, to 9 p. m.) Marx and Engels: The Communist Manifesto \$0.10 Kari Marx: Value Price and Profit 35 Wate Labor and Capital. 35 Wate Labor and Capital. 35 Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science 03 H. M. Hyndman: 120 Marx Theory of Value 05 Socialism and Siarery 05 George Piechanoff 05 Garde Areling: 10 James Connolly: 03 Gumed Connolly: 03 James Connolly: 03 Units' Hope 03 Daniel De Leon: 03 Ieform or Revolution 03 James Connolly: 03 The Socialism Almanae 03 The Socialism Almanae 03 The Nope 03 James Connolly: 03 The Socialism Almanae 03 The Socialism Almanae 03 The Socialism Almanae 03 The Socialism Almanae 03 The Socialism Soli Qu	Enbon nend committer,
days, to 9 p. m.) Marx and Engels: The Communist Manifesto	147 East 23rd Street, N. Y.
Marx and Engels: The Communist Manifesto \$0.10 Karl Marx: Value, Price and Profit .35 Winge Labor and Capital .35 Prederick Engels: .35 Prederick Engels: .35 Development of Socialism from Urbuik to Science .35 Prederick Engels: .35 Prederick Engels: .35 Development of Socialism from Urbuik to Science .35 Marx's Theory of Value .05 Socialism and Socialism	(Store open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Satur-
The Communist Manifesto	days, to 9 p. m.)
The Communist Manifesto	and the second
The Communist Manifesto	Mary and Encels:
Value, Price and Profit	The Communist Manifesto
Development Office Science .03 H. M. Hyndman: Economics of Socialism .120 Marx's Theory of Value .05 Socialism and Silvery .00 George Piechanoff: .05 Anarchism and Socialism, 25c.; etoth .40 Edward Aveiling: .10 Charles Darwin and Karl Marx .10 James Connolly: .10 Erin's Hope .03 Wint Means this Strike? .03 What Means this Strike? .03 Ucter Nandalist .10 James Connolly: .10 Erin's Hope .03 What Means this Strike? .03 What Means this Strike? .03 What Means this Strike? .05 The New Trusts, etc. .05 The New Trusts, etc. .05 Mag Wood Simons: .05 Woman and the Social Question .05 Scientife Socialism .10 Charles Rocialism .10 Mag Wood Simons: .10 Modern Rocialism .10 Charles Rocialism .10	Karl Mars:
Development Office Science .03 H. M. Hyndman: Economics of Socialism .120 Marx's Theory of Value .05 Socialism and Silvery .00 George Piechanoff: .05 Anarchism and Socialism, 25c.; etoth .40 Edward Aveiling: .10 Charles Darwin and Karl Marx .10 James Connolly: .10 Erin's Hope .03 Wint Means this Strike? .03 What Means this Strike? .03 Ucter Nandalist .10 James Connolly: .10 Erin's Hope .03 What Means this Strike? .03 What Means this Strike? .03 What Means this Strike? .05 The New Trusts, etc. .05 The New Trusts, etc. .05 Mag Wood Simons: .05 Woman and the Social Question .05 Scientife Socialism .10 Charles Rocialism .10 Mag Wood Simons: .10 Modern Rocialism .10 Charles Rocialism .10	Wage Labor and Capital
Development Office Science .03 H. M. Hyndman: Economics of Socialism .120 Marx's Theory of Value .05 Socialism and Silvery .00 George Piechanoff: .05 Anarchism and Socialism, 25c.; etoth .40 Edward Aveiling: .10 Charles Darwin and Karl Marx .10 James Connolly: .10 Erin's Hope .03 Wint Means this Strike? .03 What Means this Strike? .03 Ucter Nandalist .10 James Connolly: .10 Erin's Hope .03 What Means this Strike? .03 What Means this Strike? .03 What Means this Strike? .05 The New Trusts, etc. .05 The New Trusts, etc. .05 Mag Wood Simons: .05 Woman and the Social Question .05 Scientife Socialism .10 Charles Rocialism .10 Mag Wood Simons: .10 Modern Rocialism .10 Charles Rocialism .10	A Discourse on Free Trade
Utopia to Science	Frederick Engels:
H. M. Hyndman: Economics of Socialism	Etopia to Science
Marx's Theory of Value	H. M. Hyndman:
George Plechanoff: Anarchism and Sociatism, 25c.; ctoth .40 Edward Aveiling: Charles Darwin and Karl Marz	Economics of Socialism
George Plechanoff: Anarchism and Sociatism, 25c.; ctoth .40 Edward Aveiling: Charles Darwin and Karl Marz	Socialism and Slavery
Edward Aveilng: Charles Darwin and Karl Marx 19 Wm. S. McClure: Socialism	George Piechanoff:
Wm. S. McClure: Socialism .10 Socialism .10 James Connolly: .10 Erln's Hope .03 Danlel De Leon: .03 What Means this Strike? .03 Ucien Sanlal: .05 Territorial Expansion .03 Territorial Expansion .03 May Wood Simons: .03 Woman and the Social Question .03 Scientific Socialism .10 Chas. H. Vall: .03 Modern Socialism .20 John Hobson: .10 Evolution of Modern Capitalism .10 John Hobson: .10 Woild A. Wells: .100 Recent Economic Changes .10 Darvid A. Wells: .100 The Alexanian and Race Progress	Edward Aveling:
Socialism 10 James Connolly: 03 Daniel De Leon: 03 Daniel De Leon: 03 Unter Sanlai: 03 The Socialist Almanac 03 May Wood Simons: 05 Packingtown 03 May Wood Simons: 03 Yoman and the Social Question 03 Scientific Socialism 03 Industrial Evolution 03 Industrial Evolution 03 Industrial Evolution 03 Industrial Evolution 03 Darid A. Wells: 10 Dark A. Wells: 125 Receant Economic Changes 200 J. R. Widdup: 125 What Political Economy Teaches 10 Darwinism and Race Progress, 100 13 Origins of Inventions 125	Charles Darwin and Karl Marx1)
James Connolly: Ern's Hope .03 Ern's Hope .03 Daniel De Leon: .03 What Means this Strike? .05 Lucien Sanial: .05 The Socialist Almanac .05 The New Trusts, etc. .05 Packingtown .05 Packingtown .05 May Wood Simons: .05 Woman and the Social Question .05 Tacks, a Pockethook of Statistics .15 Scientific Socialism .10 Chas, H. Vall: .05 Modern Socialism, 25c.; cloth. .75 Industrial Evolution .00 John Hobson: .00 Evolution of Modern Capitalism. 1.25 H. D. Lloyd: Wealth against Commonwealth 1.00 Darvid A. Wells: .10 Recent Economic Changes	
Reform or Revolution .03 What Means this Strike? .03 Lucien Saniai: .05 The Socialist Almanac .05 Territorial Expansion .05 The New Trusts, etc. .05 A. M. Simons: .05 Packingtown .05 May Wood Simons: .05 Yoman and the Social Question .05 Tests, a Pockethook of Statistics .15 Scientific Socialism .10 Modern Socialism .10 Chas. H. Vali: .05 Would Simons: .05 John Hobson: .05 John Hobson: .05 John Hobson: .05 John Hobson: .05 Weath against Commonwealth 1.00 David A. Wells: .10 Recont Economic Changes	James Connolly:
Reform or Revolution .03 What Means this Strike? .03 Lucien Saniai: .05 The Socialist Almanac .05 Territorial Expansion .05 The New Trusts, etc. .05 A. M. Simons: .05 Packingtown .05 May Wood Simons: .05 Yoman and the Social Question .05 Tests, a Pockethook of Statistics .15 Scientific Socialism .10 Modern Socialism .10 Chas. H. Vali: .05 Would Simons: .05 John Hobson: .05 John Hobson: .05 John Hobson: .05 John Hobson: .05 Weath against Commonwealth 1.00 David A. Wells: .10 Recont Economic Changes	Erin's Hope
Lucien Saniai: The Socialist Almanac	Reform or Revolution
Territorial Expansion	What Means this Strike?
Territorial Expansion	Lucien Sanial: The Socialist Almanac So
A. M. Simons: Packingtown	Territorial Expansion
Packingtown	The New Trusts, etc
May Wood Simons: Woman and the Social Question	A. M. Simons. Packingtown
T. Beresford: Facts, a Pocketbook of Statistics	
Facts, a Pockethook of Statistics13 Scientific Socialism	Woman and the Social Question03
Chas. H. Vall: Modern Socialism. 25c.; eloth	Facts, a Pocketbook of Statistics15
Modern Socialism. 25c.; eloth	Scientific Socialism
Industrial Evolution	Modern Socialism, 25c.; cloth
Evolution of Modern Capitalism 1.25 H. D. Lloyd: Wealth against Commonwealth 1.00 David A. Wells: Recent Economic Changes	Industrial Evolution
H. D. Lloyd: Wealth against Commonwealth 1.00 David A. Wells: Recent Economic Changes 2.00 J. R. Widdup: What Political Economy Teaches10 Enrico Ferri: Criminal Sociology 1.50 Havelock Ellis: The Criminal 1.25 Prof. John B. Haycraft: Darwinism and Race Progress 1.00 Otis T. Mason: Origins of Inventions 1.25 David G. Ritchie: Darwinism and Politics	John Hobson: Evolution of Modern Capitaliam, 125
J. R. Wildup: What Polical Economy Teaches 10 Enrico Ferl: Criminal Sociology	H. D. Lloyd:
J. R. Wildup: What Polical Economy Teaches 10 Enrico Ferl: Criminal Sociology	Wealth against Commonwealth 1.00
Enrico Ferri: 1.50 Criminal Sociology 1.51 The criminal 1.25 The criminal 1.25 Prof. John B. Haycraft: 1.25 Darwinism and Race Progress	Recent Economic Changes 2.00
Enrico Ferri: 1.50 Criminal Sociology 1.51 The criminal 1.25 The criminal 1.25 Prof. John B. Haycraft: 1.25 Darwinism and Race Progress	J. R. Widdup:
Criminal Sociology	
The Criminal	Criminal Sociology 1.50
Otis T. Mason: Origins of Inventions	Havelock Ellis:
Otis T. Mason: Origins of Inventions	Prof. John B. Haycraft:
Origins of Inventions	Darwinism and Race Progress 1.0)
David G. Ritche: Darwinism and Politics	Origins of Inventions
Darwinism and Politics	David G. Ritchie:
J. M. Guyan: Education and Heredity 1.25 We have secured a number of Lisaga- ray's standard book "History of the Paris Commune," regular price \$1.00, which we offer at 70 cents while they last. To cluba	Darwinism and Politics
Education and Heredity	J. M. Guyan:
We have secured a number of Lissaga- ray's standard book "History of the Paris Commune," regular price \$1.00, which we offer at 70 cents while they last. To clubs of ten at 60 cents. Catalogues malled free of charge on sp-	Education and Heredity
Commune," regular price \$1.00, which we offer at 70 cents while they last. To clubs of ten at 60 cents. Catalogues mailed free of charge on an-	We have secured a number of Lissaga-
offer at 70 cents while they last. To clubs of ten at 60 cents. Catalogues malled free of charge on ap-	Commune," regular price \$1.00, which we
Catalogues malled free of charge on an-	offer at 70 cents while they last. To clubs
	Catalogues malled free of charge on an-

even for his own party, the child of his and Gordon's joint love, is, while SLATERSVILLE, (Continued from page 1.) able last Saturday were served upon four of the strikers. Two days later, similar summons returnable on the

the despised.

mas, shoon-keeper-manipulated politi-cal "reform" movements; Hanna's Mine Workers' Union, and any other malodorous scheme that needed the cloak of his "respectability" the easier to skin the working class, and to-day when he sends his meaningless, cheap, telegram to Cleveland he does that he is due to do_-acts as decovduck for

is due to do,-acts as decoy-duck for McKisson, Jones, and the Democratic party. Does not even mention his own

measly collection yclept the S. D. P. but says "vote for Socialism." Vapid

unmeaning to the last, he must give still one more bit of evidence of his unfitness for the company of men who

to get it. The fakir says "vote for So-cialism" and then leaves those whom

he has helped to confuse still more con-fused, by letting it be understood that "Socialism" can be gotten by the ald of any old collection of political hacks.

Debs is more and more sinking into the mire he deserves, let him quit now and some may yet think well of him:

let him keep on, and sooner, if not later, he will be the most despised of

withdrawal from the case. But, of course, another lawyer was at once en-

This practically sums up the situa-tion to date. What the next few days will develop it is of course very difficult to foretell. However, one thing is certain, not a single member of the

Alliance will return to work unless un der an agreement suitable to the ma-

jority, and fully protecting them all in

their right to organize and vote as they choose. And if it comes to the point, the strikers and their families will

shake the dust of Slatersville from their feet and leave the descreted hovels

of the Slater Mills Corporation behind as concrete evidence of the determina-

tion and steadfastness to principle that Socialist organization develops. In connection with this Slatersville

strike an immense amount of agitation has been carried on. In the mill cen-ters in the vicinity of Slatersville the

strike of the Socialist textile workers has been the constant topics of conver-

sation. In Blackstone, a neighboring town

In Blackstone, a heighboring town just across the border in Massachu-setts, a series of meetings in the inter-ests of the strikers were held, and from these has developed a Textile Workers' Alliance of six members with

an excellent prospect of securing a

great many more. So whether the Socialist comrades

succeed or not in forcing the Slater Mills Corporation to make terms, it is

gaged in his place.

ARTHUR KEEP.

his and Gordon's joint love, is, while pitable, not unusual. In 1894, when he "settled" the Great Northern strike at a meeting of a Board of Arbitration consisting of 75 "prominent" business men of Minne-apolis and St. Paul, settled it by waiv-ing the demand of the men for the re-instatement of all the men who had erne out and at 12 o'clock at night sent Wednesday following were served upon seven others. But even bringing in the majesty of the law did not make gene out, and at 12 o'clock at night sent a telegram along the line: "Go back to work, strike settled," thus getting onethe slightest impression on the ranks. On Saturday, the four strikers cited to appear answered their cases and had them laid over one week. Similar ac-tion will be taken regarding the cases work, strike settied, 'thus getting one-half the men to go back whilst the other half staid out to see what the "settlement" was, thereby demoraliz-ing one of the most compact and de-termined body of men ever out on coming up on Wednesday and an at-torney has been engaged to look after them when they again are brought up. In this connection one lucident is well worth mentioning. Immediately when the writs from the Court were served upon the strikers, the R. I. D. strike, and causing every local man who was prominent in the strike to be The undersigned and victimized. others in the Northwest put "Gene" down for what he is, now found out to be, a man who will "quit" at the crucial A. engaged an attorney to look after them in the courts. The treasurer of the Slater Mills Corporation learning When, in 1894, during the meeting of of his engagement brought pressure to bear and succeeded in securing his

"VOTE FOR SOCIALISM,"

According to the newspapers, Eugene V. Debs has again broken out, this time using the telegraph as the me-dium, and the street rallway strike in Cleveland as the occasion. Hot off the wire came these eminent-ity wise and as eminently foolish words: "Land on the solar plexus of the Con-undered on election day by rolling up

"Land on the solar plexus of the Con-soldated on election day by rolling up a large vote for Socialism." "Time was when Gompers was a "So-chilst" and mouthed about "Social-ism." time is now when every freak fake and fool is a "Socialist" and prates about "Socialism." Time was then Socialism in this country was in

prates about "Socialism." Time was when Socialism in this country was in the air and a man could blow himself telling the people to vote for Socialism with no Socialist party in the field. Time is now, with the Socialist Labor

Party in existence, when a man who

With every snide politician a "Social-

With every snide politician a "Social-st"; with every strumpet paper a "So-claist paper"; with that harlot of newspaperdom the New York "Jour-nal" a "Socialist too"; with Jones and Pingree "Socialists as well"; with all these things in existence, with Laur-ence Gronlund acting as midwife to the "New" Democracy, and with so many other freak and criminal movements sating under the banner of "Social-ism," no average man may judge who is who and what is what.

is who, and what is what. With all of this in view, known to

ereryone who can read, along comes this puerile weak-kneed relic of a lost cause, and says "vote for Socialism"-

cause, and says "vote for Socialism"— with not sufficient courage to enable him to even say "vote for my party." To one who knows of Debs for the past 7 years and has closely watched his actions, his puerility of talk and orerstraining to be acknowledged as a Socialist, with his contemptible lack of daring to be right and stand out even for his own party the child of

cheap thing.

the convention of the A. R. U. it was seen that Republican State officials in the shape of deputy inspectors of fac-tories and assistant labor commission-ers from Minnesota, Wisconsin and other States with all kinds of fakirs from Howard, the 1st Vice-President, and Goodwin down to Lewis and Kelli-ber ware in control and it was seen her, were in control, and it was seen unat they killed a motion to include colored men and then decided to refuse to have Pullman cars, we then knew Debs for what he is: a vain-glorious "hero," willing to train with glorious "hero," willing to train with anything or anybody, no matter how rotten they were, provided he could see his name in large type on the play-bills as the "star." When, in 1894, "Geney," after march-ing up the hill and down again, the march having been ordered by the rail-road measures and their fakir allies in

road managers and their fakir allies in the A. R. U. convention, went before the committee appointed to investigate the committee appointed to investigate the strike and said the only remedy was the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution, then in 1806 supported Bryanism, we again put him down for what he is, a foater, who, too lazy to read and too indifferent to acquire knowledge, re-peated parrot like expressions whose meaning he knew not, but thought it advisable to repeat. When 1st Vice-President Howard (a

notorious fakir, who, when the Order of Railway Conductors threatened to become a real organization and go on strike, was used by the railroad managers to organize the Independent Order of Railway Conductors), and the great and only Gene were robbed in the Plankington House in Milwaukee, being required to make an inventory of articles stolen, gave as one item "20 articles stolen, gave as one item "20 railroad passes," we simply snickered, and, when Debs with holy horror sev-ered connections with Mr. Howard we said: "Debsy, old boy, you're cute, but why did you?"

When, in 1897, Debs threw in his lot with the Russian Jew Anarchist of New York and Patagonia, we snickered

When later Alphabet Gordon of "different tactics" notoriety, while taking money from the S. L. P. was secretly helping Gene, we then knew Debs for what he is a pliable tool, who now as always is only too willing to surround himself with traitors and disreputables.

When he with open arms welcomed "Weeping James" Carey, to his fold "Weeping James" Carey, to his fold we knew then that Debs was maintaining his reputation of keeping a house of refuge for played-out tools of the capitalist class.

Debs has for the last three years been using the supposed reputation of a martyr, he achieved at the hands of the railroad managers in 1896, as a cloak for every spewed-out traitor the working class, around them he has thrown the cloak of his charity, they have always found a refuge in his bed. have been, for a time, rehabilitated and given, "characters" by this supposedly holy personage.

Lately he, (Debs) has achieved the added distinction of being taken under the wing of that most depraved and depraving of prostitute papers, the New York "Journal." Debs is now, as always, the keystone of an arch of fating fakirs, who lean on and are supported by him. Look at the galaxy-Gordon, by him. Look at the galaxy-Gordon, Carey, Barondess, Miller, Edwards, and all the other riff-raff and flotsam and jetsam, who, finding themselves unable to survive of themselves, flock to the protecting arms of Geney. Debs is termed by some a great or-gunzer, the undersigned knows his his-tary and record about as well as the

ever again tackle a Socialist Trade & Labor Allignce. And in addition to this wholesome respect gained by the Socialist movement at the hands of the enemy, the moral effect upon the workingmen of the State and vicinity is simply incalculable.

The Socialists of Slatersville there fore are not tighting for their own immediate situation, but rather carrying on a struggle that in any event will potent effect in spreading the have Socialist movement throughout th land, C. KROLL. the land.

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.



Naturally enough the only correct thing to say would be that I paid the taxes, which are only part of the wealth that the pigs are representing

to me. Workingmen are no swine, but if they think they are paying all or any considerable part of the taxes, then they stand below pigs in intellect-for pigs have sense enough to leave it to their "boss" to bother about how the taxes shall be paid. This question about who pays the

taxes, the workingmen or the capital-ists, derives its great importance from the circumstance that, during the coming fall, the Democratic party will no doubt put into working order the whole of its demagogic regiments to preach from every stump in the woodland of election the "LESSENING OF THE BURDEN"-for the working TAX class!!!

It will then be good for the workingman to know that it does not concern him a farthing if the taxes are high or low, direct or indirect, for it is not he who pays them. Our battlecry is: DOWN WITH THE

FLEECING SYSTEM!

Ceneral Agitation Fund.

Previously acknowledged	2.00
Total\$14	1.07
Press Fund for the Workers' I public, Dublin, Ireland-	Re-
Section Rochester, N. Y., on list 56 B. O'Toole, N. Y., on list 10	.50
Fotal	9.07
DAILY PEOPLE Minor Fund	
	1.0)

scribers were gotten for the Party organs and our singing society and Section seemed to be strong. And yet, strange though it seemed, we could not get moch of an audience to at-tend our section and Branch meetings, and many of those admitted as members into the Section never showed up a second time. But while we were wondering at the queer-ness of this, time went on. We had at any rate enough of Socialism talked about to turn every stone in the County. Our good split had never left ms. When the Debsomania was raging, a good number of our German comrades had to be "put on the sick list," also two members of the American Branch (the latter two would not read THE FEOPLE) a number of those on the sick list did not recover. When THE FEOPLE was forced to take a decided stand against the folse teachings of the "Volkszeitung." This was done, first because we had seen the foul work of this "N. Y. Volkszeitung" and, sec-ond, we correctly expected that Sections and State Committees as well as conven-tions would do as we did. The mean treatment which we received from the "Volkszeitung" and that a repetition of ISSO was impossible. The resolution of the State Committee was presented to the Scate Committee was presented to the Scate Committee against 9 yours. We were beaten there, but we took up the fight again. At the following meeting of the American

against 9 voirs. We were besten there, but we took up the fight again. At the following meeting of the American Branch, June 24, the work and action of the convention was approved by a vote of its against 6, and in the same way were the questions as to the Parity is ownership of the barty organs supported. A committee of three were appointed to look up a suit-able hall where conrades and friends can meet for free discussion. At the following meeting of the American Branch, mich to the astonishment to those who can be following meeting of the American Branch, mich to the astonishment to those who can be added and for the to be and the organistic of the statistic of 11 to 3 were instructed to vote for the resolution of the State Conmittee was endorsed, and a much severer resolution adopted against the "Volkarelung." Let it be understood that New Haven's American Branch is bound to make up for liso. We are wide-awake not. SERER. New Haven, Conn. June 27. [A passage in the above correspon-

"The Party now has the beast in hand,— and no doubt will BELL it." E. C. D., ST. LOUIS, MO.—I. Supply of and demand for Labor in the Labor Market has upon the merchandise Labor the iden-tical 'effect that supply and demand has upon the merchandise. Labor the iden-tical 'effect that supply and the lower merchandise: The lower the supply and the higher the demand, the higher rises the price: the higher the supply and the lower the demand, the lower sinks the price. The price of the merchandise Labor, is called wages. Machinery and concentration of capital, by displicing Labor, increase the supply of and reduce the demand for Labor, hence lower the price of Labor, increase the supply of and reduce the demand for Labor, hence lower the price of Labor, is sublish the improving machine, and go back in civilization, which is impossible, or abolish the merchandise feature of Labor by the collective ownership of the means of pro-duction, etc., which means the promotion of civilization;—and that is Socialist. The boom the Republic is in danger, and the Cabinet consists of the groups that are the monarchists. 3. Ref THE PEOPLE the International Movement is given there. G. F. S., ST. PAUL, MINN.—Tou err rerently if you imagine that the lies which

Morement is given there. G. F. S. ST. PAUL, MINN.-You err greatly if you imagine that the lies which Mr. Debs utters "in private conversation" against the S. L. P. and its officers could be best hunited down by "publishing and iertning them." Were we to follow such iacties, the enemy would then have the Party's press at its disposal; they could lie faster than THE PEOPLE could appear. No. Lies, especially such, wear out their leasy very quickly, moreover they can affect only the most untinking:-and it is not of such that the Party must recruit its forces, "S" MERIDEN CONN-When you

Single Convention. By a voire of all to 5 well
 Single Convention. By a voire of a line of the state Convention the action of the sympathy with this was forced to resign. At the State Couvention the action of the state Committee was endorsed, and a much serverser resolution adopted against the "Volkestinang."
 Let it be understood that New Haven's tis local defest, and avert any such repetition. We are wide-awake now.
 New Haven. Conn. June 27.
 Sennet that sour corresponduce will need to be explained to most of our renders, who, as a matter of course, are not able to follow the doublings and windings of the "Volks-"

plication. Section Philadelphia. **County Convention** will be held in the Labor Lyceum, 6th & Brown Ste., on SUNDAY, JULY 9, at 2.30 P. M. The regular business meeting of the Sec tion will be held at 8 o'clock P. M. As important business Will be tran il members are requested to attend. -Ask for-EGKSTEIN BROS Made AND by 8. T. & L.A. Work-5t-CIGAR men. 72 Avenue B. N. Y. If your dealer can't supply you send box of 25 Samples. Special rates to de I. Goldmann's Printing Office, with Type Setting Machine MORRIS HILLOUIT. Attorney at Law, 200 Broadway, Telephone: 171 Franklin.

SUPPRESSED, OF COURSE.

The below article was refused publication by the Editor of the Boston, Mass., "Christian Science Sentinel" on the ground, that they have "never published any thing along this line, and do not intend to begin now." At the same time this alleged religious paper prints pages of the doings of McKinley and the "glorious" Republican ad-ministration, Philippine "victories," tc., etc.

Duitth, Minn., April 28, 1899. Editor "Christian Science Sentinel." Having been told by several Boston Having been told by several Boston Christian Scientists that your organi-zation is "honey-combed with Social-ism" - in fact that your "principles are identical with the doctrines of Social-ism," I take this liberty of adderssing a few words to you, with the assurance of my C.S. tripneds that it will be ach

of my C. S. friends that it will be pub-lished in your organ, WORD FOR WORD, and with your answer annexed.

To here explain in detail the effects of evolution in industrial, social and political life, would take too long, therefore a few cardinal premises of ocialism will suffice to form conclusions

1. The Revolution, brought about in 1. The Revolution, brought about in society by the development of the com-petitive profit system has rent society asunder; transformed it from a crude and simple people all of whom HAD to labor, that the common necessities of life were obtainable—to a form of society where now exist three distinct classes whose interests are conflict. classes, whose interests are conflict ing in the extreme-diametrically op-posed to each other, namely: the Capi-talist Class, Middle Class, and Work-

2. Scientific Socialism means the collective ownership of the means of pro-duction and distribution, and operation thereof co-operatively by all the people who are physically and mentally able to perform their share of social labor, the benefit of all the people, and not for profits and for sale, as is now the case.

3. By means of production and dis-tribution we mean land, mines, mills, railroads, ships, canals, street railways. gas, telegraph, factories, machinery, etc., (in other words, Capital) which we MUST use that we may produce

the necessities of life. 4. The CAPITALIST CLASS now has control of this CAPITAL, and is therefore master of the situation. also controls the POLITICAL M It CHINERY through which its interests are well guarded. 5. The MIDDLE CLASS is also a

capitalistic class. It owns CAPITAL too, but which is of such small and less powerful nature as to make successful competition with its better equipped brother IMPOSSIBLE. The aim of this class is also PROFITS and the conquest of the PUBLIC POWERS, to protect its special interests. 6. The WORKING CLASS is that

6. The WORKING CLASS is that class that embraces two-thirds of our population who have NOTHING but their commodity LABOR-POWER (mental and physica), to sell daily in order to live for whatever price it will bring in the labor market. It produces all new value, but through the capital-ist wage system it is compelled to divide the product of its labor, with the vide the product of its labor, with the capitalist class, the capitalist appro-priating an average of two-thirds as "profits," while allowing the worker to keep one-third as "wages," just sufficient to produce and reproduce LABOR POWER. He is a WAGE SLAVE, Labor-saving machines ever increase the array of "out-of-works" aus intensifying the competition be-tween employed and unemployed for "jobs," with the natural increase the army of "out-of-works," "jobs." with the natural result that "wages" go tumbling down, down, down until it seems labor-power is the cheapest thing in the world's market. compared with its intrinsic value, or when used in social production.

7. On election day the workers out-number the capitalists ten to one, yet the capitalist politicians cleverly manipulate this political power, in the interest of the Rep-Dem and "Reform" Interest of the Rep-Dem and Reform parties, i. e., for the CAPITALIST CLASS, with its Army, Navy, Militia, Congress, Senate, Courts, Police, Deputies, etc., etc., which it requires in its progress of grinding profits from

the working class. The WORKING CLASS, when it conquers the political machinery has all the world to gain, and nothing to lose. From these facts as guidance no same

ders, insanity, ignorance, tramps, prostitution, etc., which MUST spring from a system, crazy as it is anarch-ical, where thousands upon thousands go down in that awful whirlpool-life's struggle for an existence, while those few who 'succeed" are worshipped as examplified "American Fush," "en-ergy," "honest efforts," "Yankee get there," etc. Then your answer will be emphatically against Socialism," Which shall it be? Yours for the glad dawn of Peace and Happiness for All-So-cialism' cialism!

LOUIS DWORCHAK.

OFFICIAL.

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

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS-Secre-tary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

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

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

Sections' Resolutions on Dissensions Raised by the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" on the Subject

of the Party's Principles

and Tactics.

SECTION DENVER, COLO.

<text><section-header><section-header><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

veniently not referred to in the said agree-iment; and WHEREAS. If the questions submitted to a general vote should be enrited in the affirmative, and the Socialistic Cooperative Publishing Association should accept the tiew of the National Executive Committee to the effect that, after all, the Socialistic Cooperative Publishing Association has only been 'a mechanical and clerical agency of the Party for the publication of Party papers." then the equities of the case de-mand that the Socialist Labor Party repay to the Socialistic Cooperative Publishing Association, the undischarged deficit on ac-count of the publication of THE PEOPLE. a deficit, which accouding to the state-ment of the National Executive Committee anonities to no less than three thousand and five hunred dollars for the first two years; and WHEREAS, The "Yorwaerts" has had an

THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY. JULY 9, 1899.

ment of the National Executive Committee amounted to no loss than three thousand and five hunred dollars for the first two years; and
 WHEREAS. The "Vorwarts" has had an existence as the weekly edition of the "N. Y. Volkszeitung" long before the German Party organ. Der Sozialist, was discontinued by the Party and its, editorial control and official matter under an arresenent similar to that in the case of THE PEO-PLE: transferred to the weekly edition of the "N, Y. Volkszeitung." and
 WHEREAS. As regards the "Vorwarts." an affirmative vote on the question of the Party organs would only mean the terraination of the contract with the Socialist Cooperative Publishing Association, the Party from such changes, except that. If from such changes, except that. If the Soc. Coop. Publishing Association should again be attacked by the Editors of the Party organs or the National Executive Committee that then the theory of the farty organs or the National Executive from such changes. Event that. If the Socialistic theory of the Party membership: therefore be it RESOLVED. That we, memiers of Section New Rochelle, N. Y. S. L. P. in meeting association as unnecessarily furthed of the movement and as unnecessarily furthed and the work with sorrow the attitude of the National Executive Committee to a shore the Socialistic Cooperative Publishing Association in the deferee of these whom it accuses, and that we protest against such action as being of no benefit of the movement and as unnecessarily furthed in suppressing the deferee of these whom it accuses of information at the it disposed for purposes of information at the signed of the farty from such dagainst the party.

It further RESOLVED, To have these resolutions forwarded to the National Executive Com-mittee with a request to have the same pub-lished in THE PEOPLE and the "Vor-wards".

wherts." In favor of these resolutions, 10 members in good standing. Opesed, none, H. W. WESSLING,

H. W. WESSLING, Organizer, LOUIS UFFNER, Witness,

Massachusetts.

GREATER BOSTON BRANCH, S. L. P., AUXILIARY,—The Executive Committee calls a meeting of the Branch at 6 p. m., Sunday, July 16, at 724 Washington street, Boston. All members and others interested in assisting the project of defraying an Or-ganizer's expenses are argently requested to attend

in anter s expenses are to attend. WM. J. CORCORAN, Jr., Secretary.

LAWRENCE.-A joint convention of the Branches of Section Lawrence, S. L. P., is called for Sunday, July 9, at 2 p. m., in General Hall on Monmouth street. The members are notified to attend as matters of importance are to be acted upon. JOHN HOWARD, Secretary, City Central Committee.

LOWELL.-Subscribers and readers of THE PEOPLE wishing to form a Section of the S. L. P. are hereby notified that National Organizer B. F. Keinard will be at Lowell on July 13, 14, 15 and 16. All willing to aid in the work are requested to confer with Robert A. Owen, 244 W. Man-chester Street. chester street.

JOHN J. DUFFY, Section Lawrence, Mass

KARL MARX CLUB.—The third annual remains of the Karl Marx Classes of Wor-cester, Boston and vicinity will be held at South Feamingham, on the last Sunday in July (30th). The programme and details will be announced next week, All contrades and friends are cordially invited to attend, MARTHA MORE AVERY, Director of Boston Class.

Minneapolis.

Minneapolis. ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS SEC-TION, S. L. P., will have a grand steamboat excursion Sunday, July 16, down the Mis-sissippi River, to Hastings and up the St. Croix River. All comrades with their friends and readers of THE PEOPLE are cordially invited. Tickets only 50 cents, and children under 10 years are free, in-chaling dancing on the barge. Refresh-ments are served on steamer. Steamer will have Minnehaha Falls at 9 a. m. and St. Paul at 10 a. m. and retura to 8t. Paul 9 p. m. The proceeds will be devoted to agitation for the fail election.

New Jersey.

HUDSON COUNTY.-At the regular to the problem of the Hudson County Committee to exceed any county committee of the Hudson County County is a resolved to exped any member not appearing before Grevance County is a resolved to exped any member not appearing before Grevance County is a resolved to exped any member not appearing before Grevance County in the notices to do so. Also taken the second the three notices to do so. Also taken the second before Grevance County in the second before the second before the second before the three second before the second before



PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor party of the United States, in Convention assembled, 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 the american republic we hold that the 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 due to make an economic inequality and controlled by the

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, further-more, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common. To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct 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 allenation of nublic prometry, mublic franchises and unblic furnitions to that

alignation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class. Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the meaus 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.

enslavement of women and children. Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its protest. Once more it refterates 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 lime is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own down downfall. own downfall.

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

production.

The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employees to oper ate the same co-operatively under con-trol of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but

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

complied with

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

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

to be excempt. 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 pupper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Un-

abridged right of combination.

11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the em-ployment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities(county,

Employment of the unemployed by the public authoritiest county, city, state and nation).
 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.
 Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.
 The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.
 Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal), wherever it exists.

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

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

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

Ditto

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading bereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per anoum. Organizations should not lose such an op-portunity of advertising their places of meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duane street, Room 96, New York City, General Financial Secretary Murphy, General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3d and 5th Thursday evenings at S p. m. Secre-tary Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 1014 Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa. 333

SECTION ENSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the Sec-tion meets every Sunday, 10 a m. is the half of Esser County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 199

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

23 CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTER. MATIONAL UNION NO. 9). Office and Employment Eurean: 64 East 4th earned -District 1 (Mohemian), 531 East Jiss triet, every Saturday at 8 p. m.-District III meets at the Chubhouse, 206 East 56th attect, every Saturday at 730 p. m. -District IV meets at 342 West 451 street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.-The Roard of Supervisors meets every Tues-day at 5 p. m.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday even ing st the Labor Lycenn, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: AUG. WALDINGER

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarter of 52d and 33d A. D.'s. S. L. P., 118 E. 10th Street, N. Y. Business meetings every Thursday. Free reading room open from 7.50 p. m. to 10.30 p. m. every even-ing. Subscriptions for this paper received here. 412

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE. NO. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Head quarters 79 East 4th street. Neetings every Friday at 12 o'clock uoon. Fred. Hartmann, Press; Aug. Lantz, Corr. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th street. 241

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P., 34th & 35th A. D.'s. 547 E. 157th street, Open every evening. Regular kusiness meeting every Friday.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets second and fourth Sunday of every month at 10:30 o'clock n. m. at Tenrohia Assembly Rooms, 155-160 ad 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 8. T. & L. A. Headquarters, 64 East 41 street, Labor Lycenn. Regular insetting ist and 3d Thursdays, at 8 p. m. 303

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL SO-CIETY OF YORKVILLE meets every Wednesday evening at 206 E. Söth st. Tals Society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of Socialism by weans of discussions and debates. Come and join. 341

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office; 257 E. Houston street: Telephone Call: 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m.

Wolk KING MEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meet-ing every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Clubhouse, 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 above society was founded in the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought, its numerical strength (at present composed of 165 ocal branches with more than 10,000 male members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen belowed in and 45 years of age may be admitted to meleraship in any of the branches upon payment of a deposit of \$4.00 for the dirst class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class and of \$4.50 for another \$0.00 for the dirst class and of \$4.50 for another \$0.00 for the dirst class and of \$4.50 for another \$0.00 for the dirst class and of \$4.50 for another \$0.00 for the dirst class and of \$4.50 for another \$0.00 for the weeks. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and hength of the \$5 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit of \$1.00. Monthly axes are levied according to expenditures. Members at large are not accepted but all conditions between and humarried angulares and hength of your but all benefit upon payment of a deposit of \$1.00. Monthly axes are levied according to expenditures the above principles are invited at all conditions to the above principles are invited at all conditions to the above principles are invited at all conditions to the above principles are invited at all conditions to the above principles are invited at all conditions to HINREY. Thinnella Secretary, 1.3 Third area mone accepted but all conditions to HINREY area to a accepted but all conditions to HINREY and \$0.00 health, and men adhered to a so.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund

of the United States of America

elved 412

here.

man or woman will deny that if the workers desire emancipation from wage slavery, they must do it themselves. The capitalist, who lives like the parasite, on the product of an-others' labor, will surely cling to the means of this robbery to the bitter end. He who would be free must him-self strike the blow," and that at the ballot box. The Socialist Labor Party, itself a body of workingmen and woitself a body of workingmen and wo-men, who fully realize their class in-terest and the class struggle, and of which I am a member, recognizes the foregoing facts, and led by the hand of Science and Truth, it will lead the way to victory and the Socialist Com-monwealth, in which ALL who labor will receive the full value in return, having to divide with no parasite as to-day.

will receive the full value in return, having to divide with no parasite as to-day. It will capture town, city, county. State and nation for SOCIALISM, for the WORKING CLASS. It is a well organized, compact and disciplined political organization, knowing what it wants, and how to get it. Its tactics and methods make it practically in-vulnerable. No amount of capitalist brutality, arresting our street speakers, disturbing our hall meetings, etc., etc., will have any offect on this clear-cut determined army of LIBERTY. IT DEMANDS THE PEACEFUL REVO-LUTION-THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER BY THE CAPITAL-IST CLASS OF THE MEANS OF

use may possi-synded. By order of the Section: ALFKED H. LAMPE. Organizer.

. . .

SECTION NEW ROCHELLE.

political organization, knowing what it wants, and how to get it. Its tactics and methods make it practically in-built of the present of the party organs of the Socialist Labor Party have repeated built of the present of the party organs disturbing our hall meetings, etc., etc., utractice of the meeting of the mean end with the socialistic of an agreement which altready secures to the Socialistic dosoferative of the mailing list and start of lass of the supervise of the meaning from the socialistic dosoferative of the mailing list and start of the supervise of the sublishing Associal, on the surrender of the attractive com-mainsing clear-cut programmer, your are spons the surrender of the sublishing Associal, and the surender of the su

July 7-Hoboken, Park ave, and 6th st. July 7-Hoboken, Park ave, and 6th st. July 8-Harrison. July 10-West Hoboken, Central ave, and DeMott st. July 11-New Durham, near rubber works, July 12-Union Hill, Bergenline ave, and

Schulberg spoke on old and new Trade Unionism, his remay a were cheered with great applause. After a short address of the State Organizer Cohen, a Mixed Alliance with 14 charter members was organized, and application for a charter was made.

Rhode Island.

RIGGE ISLANG. The regular annual State Convention of the S. L. P. of Rhode Island will be held Sunday, July b. 1879, at 3 p. m., in Textle Additional States and the set of the set of the set of ports of officers: selection of seat of State Committee: act relating to political parties (new caucus act so-called); and general Par-ty business. Out of town comrades are urged to be present at this convention. R. I. STATE COMMITTEE. T. CURRAN, Secretary.



Derkört st. July 12-Union Hill, Bergenline ave, and Main as. July 13-Weat New York, Bergenline ave, and Pierce aves. July 14-Hoboken, Washington and 5th sts. July 15-Bayonne, Avenue D and 21st st. July 15-Bayonne, Avenue D and 21st st. July 20-Cole and 3d sts.; July 21. West st and Palisade ave.; July 22. Franklin, wearks and Monanouth aves.; July 27. Cen-Trai and Beacon and sts.; July 38-Hoboken, Willow are and Sth st.; July 38-Jersey City, Newark are, and Budget 2-Boboken. Mullow are and Sth st.; July 38-Jersey City, Newark are and Sth st.; August 2-Boboken. Willow are and Sth st.; August 4-Jersey City, Newark are and Cen-trai avea; Aug.; 6. Jefferson and Oakland sect. Key Reidford, Mass., collection.; 100 Soci ALISTS OF WEST HUDSON, Art TENTION:-Self-connectous proletarians wha are defarous of a dillating with the West Hall, Centrai and Grant avenue.; Minneapolis, Minn., LA, 3, S, T.; 600 Stet, Mediford, Mass., D. A. 3, S, T.; 600 New Hedford, Mass., D. A. 3, S, T.; 600 New Hedford, Mass., D. A. 3, S, T.; 600 New Hedford, Mass., D. A. 3, S, T.; 600 New Hedford, Mass., D. A. 3, S, T.; 600 New Bedford, Mass., D. A. 3, S, T.; 600 New Hedford, Mass., D. A. 3, S, T.; 600 New Hedford, Mass., D. A. 3, S, T.; 600 New Hedford, Mass., D. A. 3, S, T.; 600 New Hedford, Mass., D. A. 3, S, T.; 600 New Hedford, Mass., D. A. 3, S, T

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is: REINHARD LACHNER, 13 Bible Flores, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y. Arbeiter Liedertafel, Hartford, Ct., Clipsorters' Union, Rochester, N. Y. Ashton, R. I., Prog. Weavers Union A. Comrade, Canton, O. W. Jost, Stamford, Conn. C. Coleman, ditto O. Jacob, Grand Rapids, Mich.... O. Rheinhardt, Central Falls, R. I., A. Central Falls, R. I. Socialist.... 5.00 3.00 5.01 .25 .10 .10 1.00 .50 .50 COLLECTED BY: J. R., Fall Elver, Mass., list 23... Employés Weldman's Brewery, New Haven, Conn. 8. Scheenfeld, N. Y. 0. Linetsky, Brooklyn, N. Y. E. Grebs, Oakland, Cal. A. Hepburn from Brandon, Man, Halless, N. S., Toronto, Ont. H. Kelser, Woonsocket, R. I. T. F. Relly, ditto Ditto 2.50 1.50

T. F. Belliy, ditto
Ditto
Ditto
Ditto
Houdrean, Pawtucket, R. I.
N. White, ditto
F. Burton, Providence, R. I.
M. J. Kelly, ditto
J. Gannon, ditto
T. Manion, ditto
T. Manion, ditto
T. Z. Carpenter, ditto
H. Doli, ditto
G. Rheinharit, Central Falls, R. I.
on excursion
Excelsion Licentry Society, 184 De-lancey st., N. Y.
Ed and S3d A. D.'s. N. Y., collec-tion on list, 2d payment.
Ditto, donation
Browns, N. Y.
Saltser, N. Y.
P. Freednam, N. Y.
Sact Burey, Y. W. Schwarz, N. Y.

E. Brown, N. 1. Saltser, N. Y. P. Freedman, N. Y. Sect. Barre, VL, No. 2, per G. Cristofaro P. F., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BROOKLYN

WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance. Organized 1873. Membership 10,000. Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity. Vicinity. OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Offic hours, daily, except Sundays and holidays from 1 to 9 o'clock P. M. BRANCHES: Yonkers. Troy Binghamion Gloveraville, Elmirs, Albany, Oneida, N. Y. Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River Passaic and Trentot. N. J. Manchester, N. H. Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Harf-ford, and Bridgeport, Conn. Philadelphia, Pittsourg, Allegheny, Luzers. Altonas, Pa. Chevago, Dl. Cleveland, Ohio . For addresses of the Branch-bookkeepers, tee "Vorwärts." .75 3.75 2.25 $1.75 \\ 2.35 \\ 8.10 \\ 6.10$ 3.00 1.00 .50 4.00 1.25 3.00 $\begin{array}{c} 1.30 \\ 1.58 \\ 6.30 \\ 7.10 \end{array}$ Carl Klingelhoeffer, Graduate of the University of Berlin, 1.50 ANGEL PHARMACY. Established 1850 5.00 74 Ave. A, Corner 5th st. 4 $2.45 \\ 3.00 \\ .10 \\ .25 \\ .10 \\ .25 \\ .10 \\ .21 \\ .10$ Telephone Call, 1345 Spring. NEW YORK DR. C. L. FURMAN. DENTIST, 121 Schermerhorn Str., Brooklyn, N. T. 3.50 2.00 H. B. SALISBURY, Total\$1,256.40 Counselor at Law. 50 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITZ. Office Workingmense Coop. Insur. Association. Hours: 9 to 5, except Saturdays. T. CURRAN, Treasurer, 64 Hanover St., Providence, R. I. Jacob Herrlich & Bro., LABOR LYCEUM 949-955 Willoughby Av. Undertakers & Embalmers, 506 6th Str., near Avenue A. phone Call: 1175 Spring. (Formariy 41-8 Myrtis Birset.) Meeting Booms. Large Hall for Mass Mostlags Books open for Balls and Fie-Nos. Workman Patronias Your Own Home BRANCH: 332 E. Both Str. BRANCH: 332 E. 86th Str.