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VOL. IX.-NO. 22.





People.

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PRICE 2 CENTS.

ROCHESTER.

vention and Nominates a Full Ticket for the City of Rochester and County of Monroe—An Emis-sary of the Deposed Officers Tries to Create a Split, but Ignominiously Falls.

miniousi, Falls.

The Socialists of Monroe County, New York, held an enthusiastic and orderly convention on Thursday evening, August 17, at the Labor Lyceum Hall, 17, Mumford street, Rochester. The convention was attended by about 150 members of the Party.

Organizer William Lippelt called the county convention to order at 8:30 o'clock and Philip Jackson was chosen chairman and Thomas Grady secretary. A committee of three: William Lippelt, Thomas Grady and Charles Zerrenner was appointed to present the names of candidates and the committee immediately retired to prepare its report.

report.
Gad Martindale and Fred. W. Frank
were elected tellers and upon the return of the committee the following comrades were nominated

comrades were nominated:
School Commissioner, First District—
Andrew Hoerstrug, shoemaker,
School Commissioner, Second District—Gad Martindale, shoemaker,
Sheriff—Thomas J. Grady, insurance

County Treasurer-James W. Arnold,

Member of Assembly, First District-harles Zerrenner, shoemaker, 7t

Mward.
Member of Assembly, Second District
–Elias Mussmacher, printer, 13th

Member of Assembly, Third District
-William Richards, contractor, 9th Member of Assembly, Fourth Dis-trict—Martin Goss, iron molder, 20th

Comrades F. W. Frank, Wm. Lip-pelt and Gad Martindale were appoint-

pett and Gad Martindale were appointed a committee to fill vacancies.

The city convention was formally called immediately after the close of the county convention and the same comrades were chosen as chairman, secretary and on committees. The members for city offices under the White charter were then made as follows:

lows:
Mayor—James F. Eaton, shoemaker,
11th Ward.
Comptroller—John Wickmann, glass
blower, 19th Ward.
City Treasurer—John Evans, glass
blower, 3d Ward.
Assessors long term—Fred W

Chy Presider—South Evans, glass blower, 3d Ward.

Assessors, long term—Fred W. Frank, clothing cutter, 17th Ward; Robert S. Barnes, salesman, 3d Ward.

Assessors, short term—James H. Corrigan, marble cutter, 9th Ward; George Southwath, shoe cutter, 5th Ward.

School Commissioners—Charles Langer, tailor, 7th Ward; Livigston Terwilliger, shoemaker, 16th Ward; John Schmidt, optician, 18th Ward; Jesse Freeman, tailor, 17th Ward; William Ehrmacher, agent, 17 th Ward.

President of the Common Council—Frank A. Sievermann, salesman, 20th Ward.

Frank A. Sleverman...
Ward.
At the conclusion of the work for
At the convention was called. At the conclusion of the work for which the convention was called. Rudolph Katz, who pretends to travel through the State in the interests of the Bohemian Socialist paper "Prava," but who in reality goes around in the interest of the would-be bosses recently overthrown by the Party trying to organize fake Sections in opposition to the bona fide Party subdivisions, asked for the floor, which was granted to him. He harangued the comrades for an hour and a half in an incoherent speech full of falsehoods until he was reminded time and again that his time was up. He then grew more violent and threatened Section Rochester that their ticket would never go on the official ballot with the Arm and Hammer at its head. This had the opposite effect of what he probably expected, and instead of scaring simply angered the comrades.

comrades. Comrade Thomas J. Morgan, of Chicago, followed him, and in an eloquent speech addressed the comrades on the duties of membership in a revolutionary, uncompromising Party, such as the Socialist Labor Party is, and on the future of our great movement. Then another De Leonite halling from Colorado asked for the floor, which was granted. He immediately attacked Comrade Morgan and was replied by the latter, whereupon Mr. Katz ch addressed the comrades on the ed Comrade Morgan and was replied by the latter, whereupon Mr. Katz stood up and calling upon all loyal So-cialists to follow him, marched out of the hall. He was followed by three comrades, two of whom had recently come from Buffalo. Seeing the failure of his attempt to

Seeing the fallure of his attempt to stampede the meeting, he tried to return, but was met outside by several comrades and given to understand that his place was not there any longer. He had no other choice but to retire with his stalwarts, which he did. Following their disappearance the comrades of Rochester gave three cheers for their ticket, for the Socialist Labor Party of Rochester, of the United States and of the world; and so ended one of the most successful, enthusiastic and harmonious conventions ever held under the auspices of the S. L. P.

New York comrades and sympathizers should make it a point to attend the picnic given by the Workmen's Club. Half of the proceeds are to go for the benefit of the N. E. other half will be distributed among various Socialist organizations. The plenic takes place on Sunday, August 27, at Schleif's Washington Park, Jackson avenue, Woodside, L. I. Admis-

| HAND AND MACHINE LABOR, | ETC., ETC.,

Official Statistics Show the Marvelous Saving in Labor and Cost
Affected by Machinery.
On August 15, 1894, Congress passed
a joint resolution directing the Commissioner of Labor "to investigate and
make report upon the effect of the use
of machinery upon labor and the cost
of production, the relative productive
power of hand and machine labor, the
cost of manual and machine power as ost of manual and machine power as cost of manual and machine power as they are used in the productive indus-tries, and the effect upon wages of the use of machinery operated by women and children; and, further, whether changes in the creative cost of prod-ucts are due to a lack or to a surplus of labor or to the introduction of power machinery."

of labor or to the introduction of power machinery."

As a result of this we now have before us the Report of the Commissioner of Labor bearing "upon all the points specified in the joint resolution except the provisions relating to the effect of the use of machinery operated by women and children upon wages and upon the question as to whether changes in the creative cost of products are due to a lack or to a surplus of labor or to the introduction of powermachinery."

machinery."
It is to be greatly regretted that the It is to be greatly regretted that the Commissioner was unable to obtain sufficient material upon the question of the effect of the employment of women and children in machine labor upon wages, though it must be admitted that the task is an exteremely difficult one in view of the natural reluctance of employers to furnish correct data and

in view of the natural reluctance of employers to furnish correct data and the irresistible temptation they seem to be under to give false statistics.

Under such circumstances it is wiser to abstain from giving any reports whatever rather than stuff the overcredulous newspaper scribbler with misleading and false information which only serves to discredit the entire work of the Government statistics and misleads only professors of statistics, but not the workingmen, who know enough about their conditions of life to recognize a lie even if it is a statistical one.

life to recognize a lie even if it is a statistical one.

We hope to have occasion to return yet to this Report on Hand and Machine Labor from time to time. For the present we wish to give only a few figures relating to agriculture, which are more convincing than volumes of philosophy on the consequences of "the crime of 1873" and on the effects of a free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. These figures, gathered and coinpiled by Government agents, all go to prove once more—If prove be needed—that other things being equal it is the amount of socially necessary labor that determines the value and cost of an article of commerce and not that determines the value and cost of an article of commerce and not the amount of money in circulalation. Let the farmers as well as all those who lend an ear to silver aposties think of the fact that in the process of raising wheat the work that required sixty-four hours for its completion is now accomplished in THREE hours, and he will at once see the reason for the fall in price of wheat without needing to get dizzy over currency problems.

If the bonanza farmer can raise with the aid of machinery a certain quantity

If the bonanza farmer can raise with the aid of machinery a certain quantity of wheat at the cost of seventy-two cents, which you, Farmer John, can not raise with less expenditure than three dollars and seventy-one cents by using sickles, flails, and pitchforks as against a combined reaper and thrasher, it stands to reason that in the world's market where connection the world's market where competition reigns supreme you will be beaten and will have to come down on your price of wheat, silver o'r no silver.

If we get cheap money, you will get more dollars, it is true, but don't forget that the same inequality in rest that the same inequality in rest

get that the same inequality in resources is going to remain between

just as bad off a will be just as bad off as before, and probably worse. For while the price of his loaf of bread will go up, it is yet a question whether he will succeed in forcing up his wages accordingly.

Here are some of the figures relating o agriculture.

BARLEY.—It takes 63½ hours to relace theiry husbels of burley under

BARLEY.—It takes 63½ hours to raise thirty bushels of barley under old methods—I. e., using a plow, brush, sickle, fialls, pitchforks, and shovel—as against TWO HOURS AND FORTY MINUTES under modern methods, I. e., with the use of a gang plow, seeder, harrow, combined reaper and thrasher, wagon tanks, and wagon tenders. The respective labor costs being THREE DOLLARS AND SIXTY CENTS in the former case, and SIXTY CENTS in the latter.

CORN.—182 hours and 40 minutes

CORN.—182 hours and 40 minutes' work with primitive implements will yield the product of 27 hours and 30 minutes' work with modern instru-ments. The relative labor cost being \$14.30 and \$4.23.

COTTON.-Time worked: 167 hours

COTTON.—Time worked: 167 hours 48 minutes, old conditions; 78 hours 42 minutes, new conditions.

HAY.—Harvesting and baling. Time worked, old conditions, 35 h, 30 m.; new conditions, 11 h, 34 m. Labor cost, old conditions, \$3.06; new conditions, \$1.29.

cost, old conditions, \$3.06; new conditions, \$1.29.

OATS.—Time worked, old conditions, 06 h. 15 m.; new conditions, 7 h. 6 m.
Labor cost, old conditions, \$3.73; new conditions, \$1.07.

POTATOES.—Time worked, old conditions, 108 h. 55m.; new conditions, 38 h. Labor cost, old conditions, \$10.89; new conditions, \$3.80.

RYE.—Time worked, old conditions, 62 h. 80 m.; new conditions, \$2.10; new conditions, \$4.10; new conditions, \$2.45.

WHEAT.—Time worked, old conditions, \$2.65.

WHEAT.—Time worked, old conditions, \$2.65.

Labor cost, old conditions, \$4.10; new conditions, \$2.65.

CONSTITUTION.

By PETER E. BURROWES.

It must be easy to be a college professor. Dear old Von Holst, of Chicago, who has for some decades of years been teaching the world the beauties of the American Constitution, has just confessed in print that even in the great country which basks itself in the beams of that beautiful document it does not pay to be honest. He swenzs up to all the little personal property he has and finds himself in consequence one of the heaviest of the tax-payers, poor man! How much must his millionaire neighbors have perjured themselves down to? That's his problem. On the whole, if there be any harm in perjury, this property tax must be a damning business. What a consolation to him it must be to know that the Constitution is still here.

In Glasgow James Colquohan, L. L. D, was an example of the magnificent ethical possibilities of our commercial system. He was a self-made mannon-impulsive, full of reserve force tentative, silent, solemn, confidential, and a church elder. But Satan has just a church the description of the statement of the state and a church elder. But Satan has just made use of him to prove the depravity of human nature even under capitalism. To make a sinner of this saint the present loss to trusting investors is enormous. But to make a rich saint of him, how much had it already cost the laborers of Glasgow and elsewhere? How many fortunes this gloomy, secretive scoundrel stole of labor for his parasite clients, who can tell? Over there they have no Constitution.

Among the other casualties of this hot season, New York has a "San" strike. How this had been so long averted is a wonder to those who are familiar with the feroclous hatred of the working class manifested in that dude's daily. The affair will add-some choice morsels to the capitalistic side of strike literature. From demoniacal possession, to the whining of mock inpossession, to the whining of mock innocence muchly injured, no such exhibition can be found of the degrading
effects of capitalism upon the genteel
intellect as the written part of this
strike, coming from the editorial rooms
of the "Sun" displays. In one of its
nts the luminary emits this ray: "Why
don't you sell your labor in a manner
worthy of men who deserve to be
free?" Why don't you take the whip,
you nigger, in a manner worthy of a
man who deserves to be a slave? Still,
let us think of the Constitution.

A preacher has been exhorting the millionaires of a Fifth avenue church to stop getting rich. How can they? If they were all to be smitten with rich. It is hard if a man ma not take what the people insist on presenting him with. No millionaire can save himself that way: the workers must go it for him; and for the Constitution.

A well known American gentleman who inherited millions and also insanity from his family (to which he added on his own hook: an inveterate habit of consuming chloral), has been retired to an asylum. But the papers assure us that he will there continue to successfully increase his property by the skilful management of his affairs. What a cinch! You can be a capitalist anywhere: mad or sane. Is this what they call the survival of the fittest—in spite of the Constitution. spite of the Constitution.

Harrowing tales come from Pitts-burg. A tornado of prosperity has struck that Klondike of labor; which, you and your stronger competitor, and you'll be just as much behind him on the market, and be beaten just as surely as you are now.

At the same time, the workingman will be just as bad off as before and the puddlers have been resurrect. ed and presidents are down on their knees in the streets begging people to come and be steel and fron workers at high wages. Gentlemen from Ala-bama also are prancing about the coal bama also are prancing about the coal region looking for three hundred hands. The railroad depots are choked up with coal and the back of the river is nearly broken with the burden of its prosperity. Whether, this tornado is Republican or Democratic, that is the question. Some attribute it to the defeat of unions by amalgamations at Homestead, etc. Some to the defeat of the United States in the Philippines, or rather to the success of the war. until you may see whether it is there or not. In the meantime, you may put it down to the silly season—and our determination to maintain the Consti

The platform of the new Independent The platform of the new Independent Labor party is likely to make rhetorical, reading. They will have up-hill work keeping labor out of their ranks and learning to spell Independence, but nothing is impossible in a country with such a Constitution.

For the five-hundred-and-fifteenth time the cloakmakers' strike has been settled in favor of both sides, at fifteen dollars a week for fifteen hours and upwards. The hours will keep going upwards and the dollars downwards as per usual from the day of settlement.

The monarchists and gold lace read The monarcinsis and gold lace reactionaries of Paris who are doing ap Dreyfus have an American Joan of Arc among them whose name is no longer Gould, who knows and loves every letter of the Constitution.

When the purse makers go out on strike, as they have done, it seems as (Continued on page 2)

CAPITALIST ITEMS SOCIALIST'S COMMENTS.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 27, 1899.

By H. B. SALISBURY.

"The price of meat advanced again. Sirloin now 22c., Round 18c., Rib (roa4) 20c., in New York."

This is an instance in which the worker must "pay the tax"—or go, without meat. It is not the cuts quoted above, that will pinch the working poor so nicch as the one at the bottom of the list: "Beef for stew advanced from sc. fp 10c. per pound."

It would be extravagance for workers to sport Surioin or Rib roasts. These are reserved for those who do not work. Stew is good enough for those who produce the world's wealth, and will be so until the workers you to rube their own cattle, on their own vast grazing plains, transport them on their own railroads and slaughter them in their own abstators.

Replace Commercialism with Social-

Replace Commercialism with Socialism and the price will never again bar the worker from the best the market affords.

Ramapo Water Contract "The Ramapo Water Contract which was attempted to jam through the bast week is a fine illustration of Capitalist class politics.

They propose to furnish "not more that 200,000,000 gallons of water to the City of New York for 40 years at a price of \$5,000,000 per year."

This company has for years been "getting legislation" at Albany. The charge has been made that "if the safes of both Demicratic and Repub-lican legislators were opened they would be found lined with stock certi-ficates of the Ramapo Water Com-pany."

pany.

Among its alleged supporters are Republican Platt and Democrat Croker, Edward Lauteroach and Tracy, Boardman and Platt have appeared as counsel, while ex-Secretary Tracy was at one time its President. Ex-Vice-President Hobart is named as one of its promoters. Silas B. Dutcher (Rep.), canal contractor and politician sits in the board of directors with Supreme Court Justice Chos. H. Truax (Tammany) and there is harmony of thought and action.

The Republican bosses are alleged to have made a deal by which the Mazet committee is to be called off from the Tammany nests of corruption, provided Tammany politicians will push through the water deal and the profits will be divided "pro rata."

A great outery has been raised by some who are "not in it." It may cause a delay, but it is probable every-thing will be "adjusted" and the water deal go through.

It will be found that by "legislation" the water company has secured "rights" covering about all the water supply available and the city must pay its price or buy it out.

Let there be no alarm or hysterics

over this matter,

When the Socialist Party attains power to legislate it will find sufficient proof of fraud to overturn the con-tracts, cancel the "rights" and confis-cate the property which is now being stolen from the people.

BIG NEWS FOR WHEAT GROWERS.

Russian Crop a Failure Means Higher Farm Prices and Good Times in the United States.

(Special Cable Despatch to The World.) LONDON. Aug. 18.-Private advices to some of the foremost bankers here report that the Russian wheat crop will be a great failure.

This means, if true, higher prices for American wheat and continuation of the heavy exports from New York, as Engran

Rejoice, ye workers, and be exceed-ingly glad, for of such is the prosperity capitalists promise you. Your lonf will be smaller, the price will be higher, and out of the misery of millions in Itussia the American capitalists will

Russia the American capitalists will make profits.

The sickening cant of a would-be philanthropist who publishes this dispatch is outdone only by the folly of the worker who continues to vote for such a system.

A great calamity has fallen upon our newly acquired colony of Porto Rico. , bat measures and methods of relief would a Socialist Republic undertake?

In the first place, it would never be caught unprepared. With the whole system of production and distribution under its management there would at all times be a sufficient surplus of necessaries in store at the seaboard ports. The necessity of "scouring the market" for 600,000 pounds of rice and beans and the scandal over the contracts awarded would not have taken place. The "Appeal to Mayors, Governors and Boards of Trade," would have been replaced by the ranging of vessels alongside the public elevators, and in twelve hours cargos would have been ready to sail by swift transport to each port of the afflictedisland where help might be required. "Our glorious Navy" would follow with a mission of construction, not destruction, with 10,000 qualified engineers, carpenters, road-builders, and other mechanics carrying tools, materials and means for housing the living, burying the dead and repairing the ravages of the storm.

storm. With each successive cablegram an-

(Continued on page 3.)

KAUTSKY ON THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

In last week's issue of The People we have given an account of the events in France and the outlook for the nearest future which now presents itself. In conclusion of the article we quoted the letter of C. In concussion of the arrice we quoted the letter of Comrade Kautsky which was published in the "Petite Republique." We now reproduce an article by, the same comrade, published in the Berlin "Vorwaerts," in which he supplements his first statement. The article should be read carefully by all Socialists who give serious ment. The article should be real carefully by all Socialists who give serious attention to the question of Socialist tactics, coming as it does from a man who has more than any other Socialist living influenced Socialist thought.

It was not my intention to say anything on a question which, though it has stirred up all the civilized world, is so complicated and is so much of an internal French affair that a foreigner should not express his opinion about it unless there is something that prompts him to do so. Such an occasion presents itself now to me, since Jaures has published part of my letter to him in "La Petite Republic".

Clear as the meaning of that part of my letter may be, it nevertheless requires some comments on my part, in so far as the case of Jaures and that of Millerand must be considered separate-

so far as the case of Jaures and that of Millerand must be considered separately. What I said about the effect of the former, however, seems to me to be something that is self-understood. Only since a short while his attitude has become that of the entire Social Democracy of France.

It has been said that the Dreyfus affair is of such a nature as to have nothing to do with the Social Democracy as a party, since the person concerned is a bourgeois and not a proletarian. But is the corruption of the courts something which does not affect the proletariat at all?

And if a court is capable of committing judicial murder upon a bourgeois and no flicer of the army, is it of less danger to the proletarian and the private in the ranks? Are we not to expect few search in the land of the proletarian control to expect few such in the land of the proletarian and the private in the ranks? Are we not to expect few such in the land of the property and the proletarian and the private in the ranks? Are we not to expect few such land of the proletarian and the private in the ranks? Are we not to expect few such land of the proletarian and the private few such land of the proletarian and the private few such land of the proletarian and the private few such land of the proletarian and the private few such land of the proletarian and the private in the ranks? Are we not to expect few such land of the proletarian and the private few such land of the proletarian and the private few such land of the proletarian and the private few such land of the proletarian and the private few such land of the proletarian and the private few such land of the proletarian and the private few such land of the proletarian and the private few such land of the proletarian and the private few such land of the proletarian and the private few such land of the proletarian and the private few such land of the proletarian and the private few such land of the proletarian and the private few such land of the proletarian and the private few such land of the proleta

danger to the proletarian and the private in the ranks? Are we not to expect from such a judiciary something far worse, when a workingman should get in its way?

True, Liebknecht argues that the Dreyfus affair does not in the least differ from hundreds of thousands of there of a similar nature, why then

others of a similar nature; why then

Unfortunately it is not in our power to give such prominence to every judi-cial murder, to every outrage and in-famy which are perpetrated in our so-

This does not depend upon our good will or our ability for agitation, but upon numerous circumstances over which we have no control. A combinawhich we have no control. A combina-tion of such circumstances has how-ever come to lend the Dreyfus affair a greater significance than it deserves in comparison with other disgraceful occurrences in society to-day. It would be a mistake on the part of Socialist parties if they tried artificially and numerosity to give such an importance parties if they tried artificially and purposely to give such an importance to it. But should we not take an interest in a matter, in which we ought to take ahand under all circumstances, just because the whole world is interested in it? No, this is only another reason why we should take a hand in it. The Dreyfus affair has reached a stage where all the political life of France has become concentrated in it; it has brought about a crisis in which the country finds itself on the brink of civil war. And should a party of socivil war. And should a party of so-cial struggle remain quiet on such an occasion and with folded arms de-clare: the whole affair is a family quarrel of the bourgeoisle which does

not concern us?

Proletarians, and especially the militant and thinking ones, do not remain indifferent in a crisis which stirs the whole nation to its depths, and unless the Social Democracy assumes the leadership in the fight, they will fol-low the lead of that capitalist party which assumes the aggressive in th

what is it that has made the But what is it that has made the Dreyfus affair assume such enormous importance? It is the fact of its being but a manifestation and a part of the great reactionary movement which makes itself feit all over central Europe, and is caused by the abnormal growth of militarism and the failure of liberalism which has taken place without Socialism being strong enough to take possession of the letters. to take possession of the latter's in beritance

The army, the clergy, and the privileged strata of the capitalist class, together with the disappearing elements of society, have made common caus not only against the proletariat, but also against that part of the capitalist class which neither enjoys the priv-ileges of the giant capitalists and land owners, nor is doomed to ruin like the small crafts.

But of all the anti-reactionary ele

ments, the proletariat is the only one capable of lighting, and upon it falls the duty of fighting in the front and carrying the burden of that fight, although it is unable to attain at the same time any immediate practical results.

This situation has brought the prole In a striation has brought the proceeding the trainst everywhere into the society of very undesirable, at times unsavory and unreliable elements: in Belgium and Austria we find on the side of the working aloes the reunants of a and Austria we find on the side of the working class the remnants of a Liberal party, whose downfall was caused by its own weakness and cor-ruption; our comrades in France had to vote several times with the heroes of Panama fame; and in Germany, too. compromise confronts us everywhere.

(Continued on page 2.)

out is Flamed In o a Veritable Class War-Danish Trade Unions

Little Denmark has shown itself to be great in quite a number of ways. Not the inst of these in point of greatness is the Socialist movement, which is synonymous there with the Labor movement. That the Socialists in Denmovement. movement. That the socialists in Den-mark are not asleep may be seen from the fact that they are represented in the councils of government by two Senators, twelve Congressmen, and about 220 Aldermen in the various about 220 Adermen in the various municipalities in the country. Eight dailies, five weeklies, and eleven trade union journals constitute the Party's literary weapons with which it attacks the fortress of capitalism and clears away century-old prejudices disseminating light and knowledge instead.

The trade union movement is firmly

the fortress of capitalism and clears away century-old prejudices disseminating light and knowledge instead. The trade union movement is firmly planted on the bed-rock of Socialism, and the two movements are one as far as the practical work of the class struggie is concerned. Out of a trade union membership of 80,000 fully 20,000 are active members of the Socialist Party. The rest of these, though not affiliated directly with the Party as individuals, are practically a unit as far as the recognition of Socialist principles and voting for our Party is concerned. The Socialist representation in Parliament is far below the actual political strength of our Party in Denmark, since no one has a right to vote there below the age of thirty; thus a great proportion of the most active enthusiastic Socialists are disfranchised.*.

No wonder that such activity on the part of the working class of Denmark has aroused the fears and hatred of the capitalists of that country who have been making long preparations to deal a blow to the solid and compact organization of their employers was organized including all the leading employers in the country. A well-filled treasury was accumulated to meet any emergency, and all that remained was to find a pretext for declaring war on the working people of Denmark. It is needless to add that such an opportunity was esaily found. On the flimsy ground of a disagreement with 300 joiners they locked out all the men employed in that trade and soon followed this up with a GEN-ERAL LOCK-OUT OF ALL THE WORKINGMEN in Denmark.

The struggle has been lasting now for over two months, and our brave Danish comrades have not swerved an inch. The lock-out is the sensation of Europe. The neighboring countries especially like Sweden Norway and

inch. The lock-out is the sensation of inch. The lock-out is the sensation of Europe. The neighboring countries especially, like Sweden, Norway and Germany, have been dragged into the fight to a certain extent, in so far that many of the locked-out men in Denmark have gone there in search of work, but have met with refusal in many cases, the Danish capitalists having sent out blacklists urging the foreign capitalists to refuse work to their locked-out men. ocked-out men.

locked-out men.

We are thus confronted wift a splendid manifestation of the class struggle at the end of the 19th century. A little strike of a few hundred men at once assumes dimensions of a National War between the two opposing classes of a country, each clearly conscious of its aims and interests. No time is wasted an small skirmishes, for the workingmen as well as the emtime is wasted an small skirmisnes, for the workingmen as well as the em-ployers know that they will each stand by their members. The battle there-fore at once assumes proportions well calculated to enable the contending forces to measure their strength. But capitalism is international, the

as capitalism is international, the battle leaps over national bounds and involves the respective classes of other countries.

The capitalists having invoked the aid of their foreign allies, it is but natural that the working people of Denmark should do the same. Contributions of warms of the same of the comrades who have shown such spendid courage in their heroic strugde, but who are in sad need of ammu It goes without saving, that nition. nition. It goes without saying, that the most powerful treasury of a trade union can not last long when the whole of the working class is locked-out. Need is therefore urgent and we hope that all the readers of The People will respond to the extent of their means respond to the extent of their means to the appeal of the Danish workmen which we have just received and pub-lish below. Workingmen of America, show your solidarity with your broth-ers throughout the world!

DE SAMVIRKENDE FAGFORBUND 1 Danmark Brolaeggerstraede 11¹, Kobenhavn K. THE MASS LOCK-OUT IN DENMARK.

To-day, the Association of Employers has sent us an ultimatum maintaining, in all essentials, their previous inacceptable terms for closing the lock out. They demand that we shall sub-mit, within Friday, July 28, to their humiliating claims; otherwise, their in-tention is to enlarge the lock-out, to add 15-20,000 workmen to the 40,000 who have now, for more than two months been struggling against the capitalistic terrorism of the employers.

capitalistic terrorism of the employers.
This new extension of the lock-out
shows fully the actual frantic desire
of the Danish capitalists to crush the
men, and by which means they intend
to force us to obey their slave-whip.
When declaring the lock-out, the em-

ployers unscrupulously threw aside all agreements solemnly accepted and

* We are indebted for the information given here to Comrade N. J. Nillsen, of the "Arbejderen." the Danish organ-of the S. L. P., published in Chicago.

(Continued on page 3.)

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES. 1888 (Presidential)

The vote upon the question of holding a National Convention submitted by the N. E. C. must reach the National Secretary not later than October 1 to be counted. Secretaries and Organizers should take notice.

In 1898 82,204

THE POLITICAL MISSION OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

In the last issue of The People v pointed out in reply to an editorial in "Times" that as soon as the Socialists get strong enough in this country to influence legislation they will show themselves just as practical as their European comrades who achieve important political reforms in the teeth of the combined opposition of crown and capital.

We now propose to return to this point, this time prompted by an editorial in our esteemed contemporary, "The Workers' Call." In an editorial entitled "No Side Issues," with the central idea of which we perfectly agree, viz., that the forces of the pro letariat must be directed to the capture of public powers for the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, the opinion is expressed that in this country of economic slavery we enjoy the blessings of "political democracy," that "there are no legislative privileges to gain and no economic ones to lose," etc.

Unless we are laboring under a misunderstanding as to what was meant by the expression quoted, we believe that such a view of the political situation in this country is equivalent to an underestimation of the grave political problems which confront the working people of this country and of the im portant mission our Party has to per

Were "The Workers' Call" right we would now have no immediate objects pefore us except the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. But we doubt that even our sister-organ will assert that. It seems to us that if the capitalist class in the United States differs in any respect from that of other countries it is in its greater aggressiveness which marks its poli tical and social policy. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that it has had no other ruling classes to contend with, unlike its European counterpart. But just because of that it has done here more, than anywhere else, to curtail the rights and privileges of the working people. While the history of most of the European countries of the 19th century and of the working people in those countries especially, has been that of continuous, though slow, progress and of a constant widening of the political rights of the working class, we have gone on here crippling and maiming whatever there was of a democratic nature in the institutions of our country until there has hardly been anything left worth having Partly through legislative enactments and mainly through the instrumental ity of the courts the working people have come to be denied some of the most elementary rights of free citizens without the exercise of which they are doomed to hopeless defeat in all of their daily struggles with their mas

They are not denied the right to or ganize themselves in unions, but when ever they try to make use of their organization and enter upon a strike which the militia are powerless to break, they are confronted with an injunction which is nothing but a dis guised prohibition of strikes-almost the only weapon of a union.

Every citizen is supposed to have the right to appeal to other citizens to help him in his struggle, so long as no personal violence is indulged in. Bu when the workers dare to appeal to their sympathizers not to patronize some corporation which defies both the law and the public, they are dragged to jail, where they are gently reminded of the existence of anti-boycott laws.

It is becoming a topic of frequent note that unions are to be put before the law on one level with the trust In plain English it means that all antitrust laws which have been peacefully accumulating dust on the shelves of our attorney-generals, are now to be

revived and applied with all vigor to trade unions. Just as the Interstate Commerce Act, which had remained a dead letter on the statute books, was utilized to break the great A. R. U. strike in 1894 and to send Debs and his men to prison.

These are but few instances in point which go to prove that the working class of America is daily losing its political ground and that the Socialist Labor Party, as soon as it lands its representatives in the Legislative halls of the country, will have to take upon itself the same task that our Party in Germany is performing there now. The situation here and there is the same. The ruling class threatens to take away from the working people its right to organize and to use the weapons of organization in its daily struggle for the immediate improvement of its economic condition. The working class must resist the threatened usur pation. The struggle is preeminently a class struggle for political rights. It is the struggle of the WHOLE of the working class and not of any separate trade or trades. The Socialist Labor Party, as the Party of the working class, is the only Party whose duty it is to take upon itself the burden and dangers of such a struggle.

In this, indeed, is the strongest hope of the S. L. P. to become a Party of the working class in fact, as it is in aims and tactics. It is only when fighting for live issues which engross the attention and stir the passions of the working people that a party like ours can become an important factor in the political life of the country. It is the road which has so far led all the Socialist Parties in Europe to whatever success they have achieved, and the only road which lies open before the Socialists of this country on their way to the final goal, the Co-operative Commonwealth.

We call the attention of the comrades to the reports of some of the Assembly Districts and Sections located in City Greater New York. These are facts and figures, and not bluff and wind. The vote closes next week, after which we shall publish the vote on the suspension of the six members of the N. E. C., which will show the comrades that the overwhelming majority of the members in Greater New York are solid for Party and discipline as against anarchy and boss rule.

The Beekman street Party is growing fast. Whatever it lacks in numbers it makes up in energy. Just see how many new Sections have-what joined it? No; been expelled, suspended, maimed, and reorganized. The situation is really threatening: if the boss goes on that way, there is real danger that the Beekman street Mud will be buried under the Tidal Wave of expelled Sections. Think of the tremendous progress: only as late as August 13, "we" claimed "Section Woodhaven (located in the City of Greater New York)" which cast no less than SIX (6) votes in the last election of the N. E. C.! What has transpired in Greater New York during the last week to throw the whole of the Section of Greater New York into Beekman street we do not know, but such is the fact, for no less an authority than the official organ of The Boss has that Section entered under the "tidal wave."

We wish you success, gentlemen, in your valiant work. A little more effort with the pen, a little less bashfulness and you'll drown yourself under that colossal wave of yours.

Section Chicago has been reorganized! As the comrades will see from the communication published on page 3, twelve members out of a total of about two hundred have taken an oath of allegiance to the Boss. We can see now the Tidal Wave growing. Section Chicago, Section Worcester, Section Springfield, all are falling in line! In a few more days we shall undoubtedly hear that Sections Cleveland, Philadelphia, Minneapolis, Syracuse, Rochester, etc., etc., have suspended the bulk of the Party membership and with three cheers for the Boss swung into line. Which is all the more commend able, since the rank and file refuses to have anything to do with it.

Meanwhile the real S. L. P., the rank and file, are taking a vote upon the question of holding a convention, as submitted by the National Executive Committee upon the demand of several bona fide Branches of the Party, and attending to the propaganda of Socialism among the unconverted. Keep up the good work, comrades!

It is rumored that the Boss' own Board of Appeals, located by him in Providence, R. I., is contemplating to spring a surprise upon all loyal comrades by unanimously recognizing him the head of the Beekman street Party for life.

All Sections are requested to elect an agent for The People and inform this office at once of the names and addresses of such officers. These will be published in The People for the information of the readers in the respective

MHO IS HES

The Decadent,

An Anthropologic Sketch

The extremely complex condition of modern life in large cities; the many involved struggles of individuals. classes, temperaments, etc., on one original Adam in man, on the other,

side, and the staying powers of the original Adam in man, on the other, could not fail, and, indeed, have not failed in evolving a special type of individuality that presents a strange admixture of XIX. century intellectuality with the primitive cunning of the savage. In different specimens of the type the elements differ in proportion. The type is rarely discovered. It was savage. It type the elements differ in propositive type is rarely discovered. It was the good fortune of the writer of these lines to discover a rare and most interesting specimen of the type.

uncanny ways of the cunning savage are only slightly garnished by the veneer of civilization.

The specimen presents an interesting study for anthropologists in general and psychopathologists in particular. It is probably the most striking case of atavism.

We take especial pride in having been the first to discover the specimen, since this could be achieved by a specialist in anthropology only. The layman would gaze admiringly at the glainor that only slightly covers the cunning of a sayage. cunning of a savage.

In order to enable the reader to have a more comprehensive understanding of the most salient points of the specimen, we shall first present the chief peculiarities of the mental and moral make-up of a savage.

make-up of a savage.

A savage has a well developed sense of perception, but his gift of conception is in embryonic condition. He is prompt to perceive, but utterly incapable of connecting and construing. This absence of inner connection, of logical antecedent and sequence, often strikes the uninitiated layman as originality. In fact it denotes a very low mental state. Being approached, a savage shows distrust, but as soon as you conquer his first suspicion he grows extremely credulous. He will believe implicitly any moon-made-ofas you conquer his hist suspector in grows extremely credulous. He will believe implicitly any moon-made-of-green-cheese story. While truth is green-cheese story. While truth is stern in its simplicity, the grotesque-ness of a lie corresponds well with the primitive state of his mind. Hence his primitive state of his mind. Hence his gullibility for lies. This predilection of a savage for lies is the chief characteristic of his meatal and moral makeup. Not only will he lie when the truth would do as well, or even better, for the purpose, but he will go out of his way in order to arrive at the lie. He noticed how easily he, himself, is taken in with a lie, and he cunningly caluclates that others are as credulous. Such is man in his primitive state; such were our ancestors some one hun-

uch were our ancestors some one hundred thousand years ago. It is an established fact that ethni-

It is an established fact that ethni-cal periods indent one into the other. The primitive period of savagery dove-tails with the present period and the character of the former manifests it-self either in an epidemic perversion of the sense of veracity,—like fhe pres-ent epidemic of lies in France, or it crops up in one individual and makes of him before and above everything of him before and above everything else a natural born Liar. Our speci-men is a case in point.

THE PHYSICAL MAKE-UP OF THE

SPECIMEN. We confess, we had no opportunity of subjecting the specimen to a thor-ough anthropometric examination. Therefore we shall present the general, most pronounced features of the type, and not of the particular specimen. The type must be of small stature, since, contrary to the popular belief, the average of the stature of Genus Homo is constantly increasing. Any relanse from the general average de-Homo is constantly increasing. Any relapse from the general average denotes physical decadence. He must be lithe of limb, thus plainly showing that he is physically nearer to the common arborial progenitors than the majority of mankind. He wears an abundant nirsute-covering, — which is often a mark of atayism mark of atavism.

THE MENTAL MAKE-UP OF THE SPECIMEN.

True to his skin-deep civilization, his thoughts run along shallow, queer lines. By his nature he is able to per-ceive only the glamor, the surface of ideas,—their inner connection, their logical antecedent and sequence, are utterly hidden to his mental view. Further, our specimen is capable of grasping only one idea at a time. He grasping only one idea at a time. He is not disturbed by interference of ideas, by complexity, of thought. The extremely narrow sphere of mental vision lends to our specimen a self-assurance. He claims that his particular sphere of perception embraces the universe; that his particular thought is the essence of all knowledge, that the essence of all knowledge; that whatever he does not know "is not worth knowing." In practical pursuits such a low state of the mind is an advantage as he needs no effort for concentration of his mental faculties on one object,—a difficult task for the modern man. modern man.

When an idea presents itself to the specimen what strikes his attention more than any other feature, what he is, therefore, quick to perceive, to con centrate his attention on, to admiringly dwell upon, is any grotesque feature

the idea.

As the glimmer of a colored glass bouble is to the savage the essence of value, even so is grotesqueness to our specimen the very essence of intellectual value. As he possesses himself of some idea, he will not apply his industry to discover its fitness in the universal harmony of things; its philosophic character. Our specimen never does, in fact can do no such thing. For that he lacks the requisite mental faculties. But he will set about with great to do and noise on enlarging upon any grotesqueness of the idea. If there is no grotesqueness of the idea. If the nature of the idea, he will attach to the idea the grotesqueness of his own grotesque Pan-being. This, too, is often an advantage in practical pursuits. For while truth is too severe in its simplicity, his queer ways land to his presentation of the idea a pseudo eriginality of the ways of a son, Jehn Stuart, who has also repeat. the idea.

hindoo fakir, an attractiveness of a daubed canvass.

THE MORAL MAKE-UP OF THE SPECIMEN.

Dr. Reld contends that were man al

Dr. Reid contends that were man always to follow the promptings of his nature, he would always tell the truth: that truth is spontaneous, while to tell a lie requires an effort.

But Hume and Spencer, men of no less fame, do not share the optimistic view of that eminent thinker. They contend that telling the truth is an acquisition and unmistakable mark of a high civilization; that the primitive man was a liar by nature,—the savage is so still; that this doctrine is borne out by the scepticism of the modern man as compared with the credulity out by the scepacism of the modern man as compared with the credulity and mendacity of the primitive man. We hold the propositions advanced by Hume and Spencer as the more scien-tifically correct. We think this to be the prevailing opinion of men of Science. As we expand our specimes science. As we examine our specimen in the light of scientific deduction, and test his sayings and doings by the propositions of Hume and Spencer, he presents a remarkable case of psychological retrogression, of moral deterioration.

AS TO HIS CREDULITY.

AS TO HIS CREDULITY.

It being beyond his mental powers to grasp and dwell upon more than one idea at a time, he dwells with all his power on the particular idea alone. Once a proposition strikes his mind, there is no power, argumentative or persuasive, that will ever dislodge it. On the other hand, anything, however absurd, that tends to favor the proposition, he will accept without further evidence. He will defend his idea with any Mother Goose tale at hand and asany Mother Goose tale at hand and as-sert that he is credibly informed. While truth repells him by its sim-plicity, he possesses the gullibility of a savage for lies.

AS TO HIS MENDACITY.

AS TO HIS MENDACITY.

Being blessed with an abnormal absorbing capacity for lies, his inner self is subject to constant eruptions of them. It is probably the most characteristic feature of his moral decadence. For he manifestly takes the pleasure of a savage in lying. His mendacity is for him the chief source of spiritual satisfaction. Long practice added to the natural gift of mendacity enable him to utter a manifest lie with an aplomb that for a moment takes away all breath of contradiction. Still the aplomb that for a moment takes away all breath of contradiction. Still the lie is bare-faced and there are murmurs of dissent. By a prompt turn of a phrase, by a few remarks, he gives another coloring to the lie, makes it more complex, and cunningly lends it more complex, and cunningly lends it the appearance of truth. The complexity, the new light and colors enable the lie to sail for some time unchallenged. But modern man is sceptical. An inquiry is instituted, and in place of a manifest simple lie there is found a lie of stupendous proportions. Then with an exaltation of a fanatic of one idea, with the enthusiasm of a Natural Liar, he issues forth with much clangor of brass in which he is rich. He challenges the veracity of He challenges the veracity of rich. He challenges the veracity of truth itself. He swears in open mar-ket that he will produce evidence from all four corners of the earth. Perjury and forgery stand always ready at his side with a ready conscience and hand. A general din of recrimination ensues. In the confusion the original lie is lost out of view entirely. This enables our medacious specimen to escape shouting "Victory!" for his lie.

I have endeavored to give a sketch of the nature of the Decadent. At some opportune moment I shall endeavor to present his functions in

deavor to present his functions in modern society.

H. SLOBODIN.

REVIEWS.

SINGLE TAX VS. SOCIALISM. By A. M. Simons. Pocket Library of Socialism. Chas. H. Kerr, Chicago; 45 pages; price, 5 cents.

The pamphlet is a reprint from the "Workers' Call" and gives in a concise manner an excellent comparison of the two doctrines. While the book is evidently intended to serve as a popular presentation of the views entertained by Socialists on the Single Tax, it goes deeper in its criticism of George's economic and philosophical views or rather in exposing his ignorance and backwardness in these two realms of social science than any of the previous popular writings on this subject. This is especially true of the author's criticism of Henry George's general economic views. It is to be regretted that Comrade Simons has not gone further in analizing George's remarkable "originality" in the domain of philosophy and sociology and limitatical times of the seconomic views. The pamphlet is a reprint from the of philosophy and sociology and limited himself to mere passing remarks like that on "Natural Rights" (p. 14). like that on "Natural Rights" (p. 14), or George's ignorance of Kant and He-gel (p. 16). The field has so far re-mained unexploited in American So-cialist literature, and the clalist literature, and the person who will undertake the task will find the will undertake the task will had the most fruitful field to work upon. The pamphlet should be given the widest circulation by all Socialists who happen to come across any victims of the Single Tax craze.

We subjoin to this a translation of a letter by Karl Mary to Convade Sorge.

We subjoin to this a translation of a letter by Karl Marx to Comrade Sorge, published by the latter in the "Neue Zeit" in 1892, in which Marx gives his impressions after reading George's "Progress and Poverty".

"London, June 20, 1881.

"* * Before your copy of Henry George's book had reached me I received two other copies of it. * * * I must limit myself for to-day to expressing very briefly my opinion of the book. In his theoretical views the man is 'way behind the times. He knows nothing about the nature of surplusvalue, and therefore wastes his time, after the English fushion and in speculations which the English have left be-

ed it but in a somewhat modified form), Cherbulliez, Hilditch, and others, have demanded that rent should be paid to the State to serve as a substitute for taxes. This is a frank expression of the hatred felt by the indicated controller for the landowner.

be paid to the State to serve as a substitute for taxes. This is a frank expression of the harred felt by the industrial capitalist for the land-owner who seems to him to be a useless, unnecessary member in the organism of capitalist society.

"As already mentioned we inserted this appropriation of ground rent by the State among our many other demands, which, as also remarked in the Manifesto, are self-contradictory and must of necessity be such.

"The first to turn this uemand of the radical English bourgeois economists into a Socialist panacen, to declare it as the solution of the antagonisms inherent in the present system of production, was Colins, a Belgian by birth and formerly officer of hussars under Napoleon. In the latter days of Guizot and in the early days of Napoleon 'le petit' (the Little) he rendered the world happy by pouring out upon it from Paris thick volumes on this 'discovery' of his, as well as on the other discovery which he made, viz., that there is no God in existence but an 'mmortal' human soul, and that animals have no gift of perception. For if they had one, he argued, they would have also a soul, and we would be cannibals, and then no kingdom of justice could be established on earth. His 'anti-land—ownership theory' as well as his soul—etc., theory has been preached or years in the Paris monthly 'Philosophie de l'Avenir' (Philosophy of the Future) by the few surviving followers of his, mostly Belgians. They call themselves 'rational collectivists' and have commended Henry George.
"After them and along with them this 'Socialism' has, among others, been thrashed out in a thick volume by

"After them and along with them this 'Socialism' has, among others, been thrashed out in a thick volume by a blockhead by the name of Samter, a Prussian banker and formerly col-lector of lotteries.

lector of lotteries.

"All these 'Socialists', including Colins, have this in common, that they let wage labor and with it capitalist production stand as before, and want to deceive the world that by turning ground rent into a tax paid to the State all the evils of the capitalist system will disappear of themselves. The whole is merely a socialistically fringed attempt to save the rule of capitalism and to establish it in fact on a still larger foundation than it is at present.

"This cloven foot sticks out in a manner not to be mistaken in all decla-nations of Henry George. He is still less to be forgiven, since he should have asked himself this question: How is it that in the United States where, in comparison with civilized Europe, the land was more accessible to the great masses of the people, and to a certain degree still is, that in this country the capitalist system and the consequent servitude of the working class have developed fixter and in a service of the capitalist system. have developed faster and in a more reckless manner than in any other

"At the same time, George's book and the sensation which it has created in your country have this significance, that it is the first, even if unsuccessful, attempt made tocut loose from the or-thodox Political Economy.

"Henry George seems moreover to be entirely ignorant of the history of the American Anti-renters." Otherwise he is a writer of talent (he has also a good is a writer of talent (he has also a good talent for \text{\text{1}} also \text{\text{talent}} in \tex

"With fraternal greeting, Yours, "KARL MARX."

The Anti-renters were settiers in the State of New York, who refused to pay rent all the time to the "legal" owners, who based their ownership on old parchment, deeds and land grants. They numbered thousands in the most fertile parts of the State. The so-called owners consisted practically of two old families,—the so-called Knickerbockers. When the courts decided in favor of the "owners", the Anti-renters took up arms and shot down the officers. The Anti-renters also carried on a lively campaign and turned the scale in many elections. The struggle lasted for nearly two decades in the shirtles and fortles and was brought to an end by compromises.—F. Sorge.

CONSTITUTION.

(Continued from page 1.)

if the movement of discontent were coming near to the Almighty Dollar.— The local Kepublicans of Brooklyn are looking for some leaders with "moral ideas and principles." Are there any of this sort in Beekman street? They are looking also for independent politicians, do they know. Mr. Harris? Curious how things don't find each other Sown for larger parks. find each other.-Some foreigners been kicking because they had to pay five dollars for citizenship. What an idea they must have of the Constitu-tion! Finally, Mr. Harrison, late President, is assuring the French nation that with our Constitution American statesmen can never do anything naughty for a very long time, only when they are compelled to. naughty for a very long time, only when they are compelled to. Of course, when they want to "get there" commercially they must "do things." And if those things are very, very.—? And also rather, rather—?? It is not the fault of the Constitution.

I may meet you at the trust when the clock strikes nine; but do not ask me to trust you for your meat for more than a week at a time. Such is the order issued by the Meat Trust to the retail butchers. The East-end now pays extra for its soup bones; Fifth avenue having left its butcher's bill somewhere before it went to Newport for the benefit of its Constitution.

If a man were only to do his think If a man were only to do his thinking with the great toe; it would still be evident that the nature of capitalism is to become a trust, and the nature of a trust is to evolutionize everything into itself. Now let one of the great parties try to save anything that is trustworthy (I mean profitable) from being thus absorbed. The whole procession of modern society would be forced to stand still in order to save one industry though it were only peaone industry, though it were only pea-nut roasting, from this normal and necessary process of our time. Start not, gentle reader. The bones you hear being crunched at the back of the stage are the remains of our venerable Constitution.

KAUTSKY.

(Continued from page 1.)

This is a very unpleasant situation, but the Social Democracy can not get away from it by refraining from a struggle against reaction wherever it has to suffer on its side the remnants of the liberal bourgeosie. On the contrary, it must throw the latter in the shade by the force and disregard of consequences with which it enters upon the struggle; it must see to it that it retains the leadership and with it the influence over the minds of the it the influence over the minds of the

masses.

All this, applied to the Dreyfus case, means that it was the duty of the Social Democracy of France to put itself at the head of the movement for revision as soon as it became clear that Dreyfus was unjustly condemned and that to maintain his sentence meant to subject the Republic to the rule of the sword and the priest.

If this view is correct, then it must be given to the credit of Jaures that he was the first to recognize and advocate it with all the power of his bril-

he was the first to recognize and advo-cate it with all the power of his bril-liant talent and astonishing energy. It is due to him, first of all, that the French Social Democracy has not re-mained neutral in the great struggle against the General Staff and its allies, and that it took at least some part in the leadership of that fight. And so strong was the logic of events that finally all the Socialist organizations of France took the same ground which Jaures and his friends have taken from the start and the French Social Democracy became a unit in its for-Democracy became a unit in its forward march.

Then came the entrance of Millerand in the Cabinet of Waldeck-Rouseau-Gallifet and with it the unfortunate

split.

Millerand's conduct was a mistake

Millerand's conduct was a mistake Millerand's conduct was a mistake even from the point of view of pure formality. The entrance of a Socialist in a bourgeois Cabinet is such a significant step, that it should not be taken without the consent of at least a great majority of the Socialist organizations. The fact that Millerand took that step on his own responsibility is in my opinion not a mitigating but an aggravating circumstance, for it was apt to make that step useless and even harmful in the event if the latterwere a real necessity.

But so far I have not heard a single convincing argument for such a neces-

But so far I have not neard a single convincing argument for such a necessity, and am still vainly looking for one. The Socialist groups could have given their support in Parliament to the Cabinet of Waldeck-Rousseau without Millerand entering in the Cabinet. The German Social Demography was also at times in a position cracy was also at times in a position where it had to vote for a Cabinet of

Caprivi.
But I am looking in vain for a cause which made it necessary for the French Social Democracy, or even for an individual French Socialist, to dean individual French Socialist, to de-clare his solidarity with the Cabinet of Gallifet and to take upon himself the responsibility for his action. Our best political virtue must be the dis-trust of every capitalistic government. We have not the least gurantee that the slaughterer of the Commune, Galli-fet, will not betray the bourgeois Cabi-net in a decisive moment like his pre-decessors in the War Depagtment. Nor have we any greater guarantee that the Cabinet itself will rise to the height of the task. There is only one power of the task. There is only one power that can effectually withstand the power of militarism, once the latter is driven to despair, that is the unchained but organized force of the people.

The gentlemen of the General Staff will make short work of Parliament if they are energetic enough, and the only thing that remains in case the mass of the people does not rise to de-fend it, is to make use of all weapons which the people can effectively use-such, for instance, as a strike in order to break down the power of the military.

For such an extreme course of action a bourgeois Cabinet lacks both cour-age and will. So far, whenever a bour-geois government had to choose begeois government had to choose be-tween an appeal to the working class and submission to the military, it al-ways preferred the latter. Nor is it by any means certain that the Cablnet of Waldeck-Rouseau will-not prefer to betray the Social Democracy with its Socialist Minister rather than appeal to it when things come to a pass as may be expected.

Of course, things should not come to Of course, things should not come to such a pass since the gentlemen of the General Staff have shown their clumsi-ness and lack of energy; but the worst must be expected from the military, once it finds itself driven into a corner. But, in any event, the presence of a Socialist in a Cabinet of Gallifet seems to me only too apt to compro-mise Socialism and to impose upon it the burden of responsibility for steps which are in direct contradiction with

Its essence.

To support the Cabinet in its struggle with the military and its allies; to drive it onward when it tarries and vacillates; but at the same time to keep its own powder dry and not use up prematurely its force and influence on the masses by a show of power back of which there is actually impotence; that is in my judgement the policy which the present situation distates to the French Social Democracy.

Our Moneyed Age.

Tis hard to live and be an honest man, In this our moneyed age of schemers low, The honest poor each day do poorer grow. And wealth is his who cheats the best he

can.
Deceit, corruption, ever lead the van,
While truth and justice crouch on bended

knee:
And scarcer grow the men of noble spirit
free
Who battle for the right with sword and

The honest man oft meets the saddest fate, For him that loveth virtue we disdain; We all but love ourselves and others hate, Since all the earth is Mammon's yast

domain.

Base, hireling luckeys crowd the balls of State,

And love of country is but love of gain. JOACHIM B. RAUCHER.

If you have any difficulty in securing the paper please notify this office.

SOCIALISM AND UNIONISM.

The Short-comings and Fallacies of Pure and Simple Trade Unionism.

A right understanding of the relations between trade unionism and the Socialists movement is of the utmost importance, both to unionists and Socialists—to Socialists, because the trade union, however imperfect it may now be, has the possibility of enormous usefulness to the wage working class; to unionists, because Socialism is bound to win, and any labor organization which falls to take it into account is doomed to more or less speedy downfall. The two movements have the same end in view, though not defined with equal clearness. Socialism represents the class-conscious and uncompromising struggle of the working class against its capitalist exploiters and oppressors. This class struggle, the irrepressible conflict between the proletariat and their families to like the decision of the capitalist exploiters and oppressors. This class struggle, the irrepressible foundation for any labor movement. A workingmen's organization which does not recognize it has absolutely no justification for its existence. If, ascertain "labor leaders" claim, the interests of capitalist and laborer are identical, then the laborers would not find it necessary to organize for resistance against capitalist aggression. The very existence of a trade union is a virtual recognition of the class struggle. Socialism and unionism, then, have a common aim—to serve the interests of the wage working class. Between the two movements there ought to be the best understanding. The Socialist Party is the proletariat marshalled for battle on the industrial field. The foe is the same—the capitalist class. To fight the battle successfully, the two wings of the proletarian army must act in harmony.

That this needed harmony has not existed and does not exist in America is a fact that no one can deby, a fee the proletariat that is unfolded to the proletariat marshalled for battle on the industrial field. The trade union is the proletariat marshalled for battle on the industrial field. The trade union is the proletariat marshalled for battle on the industrial

tarian army must act in harmony.

That this needed harmony has not existed and does not exist in America is a fact that no one can deby, a fact that all must regret. The reasons for this lack of harmony are easy to find and ought to be easily removed. The American trade unions took their rise many years ago under English influence and naturally followed the English rather tuan the European model. Until recent years, it has been a fundamental rule of English labor organisations that there must be "no politics in the union." This resulted from political conditions in Great from political conditions in Great Britain. The same rule has prevailed in the American daughter unions, although the reasons for it do not exist here. Owing to ... e newness of the country, moreover, and to certain causes in American history, the class struggle has not, until recent years, been clearly recognized in this country. Accustomed to being told every Fourth of July that they are all free and equal, that they are only little capitalists and that the capitalists are only well-paid workers, the American workingmen have come to think of their tallsts and that the capitalists are only well-pald workers, the American workingmen have come to think of their unions, not as fighting organizations of their class, but as a sort of business corporations. Absorbed with this absurd idea, they have been unwilling to listen to the aggressive propaganda of the class-conscious Socialists.

On the other hand, the Socialists, beginning with a clear theoretical understanding of economics, have had too little patience with the short-comings of the union. Sincerely disgusted with the sluggish inactivity of the rank and file and with the shameless fakirism which that sluggishness permitted to

file and with the shameless fakirism which that sluggishness permitted to flourish Socialists have often gone to an unjustifiable extreme in declaring the uselessness of the pure and simple union; in their denunciations of actual corruption, they have seemed to denounce many who were not corrupt; unintentionally, but none the less effectually, they have given many workingmen the false impression that Socialism and trade unionism are essentially opposed to each other.

Socialism and trade unionism are essentially opposed to each other.

Now all this is very unfortunate. Such mistaken antagonism between the two movements makes it difficult for unionism to get rid of its faults and take its right place in the labor movement; and it impedes the Socialist propaganda among organized workingmen. It is my unroses in these namen. It is my purpose, in these papers, to try to set the matter in its true light, to state the facts dispassionately, to show the right and desirable relation between the two wings of the labor movement, and to show what the working class has to gain by the estab-

working class has to gain by the estab-lishment of such right relations. And the first point to be discussed is the short-comings of the pure and simple form of trade unionism.

In the first place, the pure and sim-ple union errs in that it does not set itself a high enough aim. It proposes (this is the phrase commonly used) "to secure to the workers a larger share in the product of their labor." That is, it does not propose to put an end to the capitalist exploitation of labor, but only to reduce that exploitation a little."

wealth is the product of human labor. In every factory or other industrial enterprise, the workers produce, not only the wealth that comes back to them in the form of wages, but also the wealth which goes to others (not workers) in the form of profits, rent, interest, and the like. If the worker owned his own means of production (as tools and machinery, power, raw material, and the like) the whole of his product would remain in his hands; there would be no exploitation and no division of society into classes—and hence no need of unionism or Socialism. But in the present age of the world, when industry, to be carried on by the aid of massive, complicated, and expensive machinery, it is obviously impossible for each worker to own the means of production he must use. Hence, in order to work and maintain his life, he must get the permission of a capitalist; and he must pay for that permission by agreeing to take, as wages for his labor, a small part of the wealth his labor produces, leaving the greater part in the hands wealth is the product of human labor In every factory or other industrial en

share of their product and allows the idlers to steal a little smaller share. So the pure and simple union is wrong in that it does not demand enough. But someone may say: "It is better to be moderate, not to ask even for all that we are entitled to; we shall have a better chance of gaining something if we do not demand too much." To this we reply, first, that by asking only a little we shall probably get less; by demanding all, we shall have the better chance of getting at least a good share. But, more than that: No movement is really safe or strong which is by demanding all, we shall nave the better chance of getting at least a good share. But, more than that: No movement is really safe or strong which is not founded upon the truth and the whole truth. A complete understanding of their social position and their rights and a determination to improve that position and maintain those rights is the greatest need of the wage workers. And if the pure and simplers quote the old saying that "a half-loaf is better than no bread," we reply: Yes; but it is better to demand and take the whole loaf, which is rightly ours, than to ask for the half-loaf and be content, perforce, with the crumbs which fall from our masters' tables."

And now as to the second short-

be content, perforce, with the crumbs which fall from our masters' tables."

And now as to the second short-coming of the pure and simple union: It is not able to get even the little that it asks. Not only is its aim too low, but its methods are pitiably insufficient, even for that aim. It persistently refuses to use the weapons of economic education and class-conscious political action, and limits itself to the strike and the boycott, or the threat of the strike and boycott, to enforce its demands.

There are three great reasons why these methods of the pure and simple union must always be inefficient in a struggle against capitalist aggression. First, capitalism keeps a large number of the working people in involuntary idleness, barely maintaining life by "charity" and casual employment, and forced into submission by actual want. This "army of the unemployed" is a permanent feature of capitalist occiety. More than ten years ago, Carroll D. Wright estimated the number of unemployed at nearly, one million—that is more than one-seventh of the working population.

This is the reserve army of capital-

that is more than one-seventh of the working population.

This is the reserve army of capitalism. With this army our masters resist every strike—we know with what success. These men do not like to play scab. They do it, just as men will steal—under the pressure of dire necessity. And, in the course of time, just as men forced to steal will become labitual thieves, so these will become habitual scabs. To denounce these men does no good. But we must reckon with them as the unwilling allies of our enemy. We all recognize this danger. But we are powerless to remove it until we conquer the political power and, through it, secure to cal power and, through it, secure to every man, not only employment, but employment with full pay.

Moreover, with the improvement of machinery, it becomes, in most trades, easier and easier for new men to fill the places of old honds.

the places of old hands. And, as machinery is more largely used, the demand for labor becomes less and the danger from the introduction of scabs so much the greater.

Second, if we resist the introduction of scabs whether he the shear of scabs.

sconn, it we resist the introduction of scabs, whether by the show of force or by thoroughly peaceful and legal means, we find the whole power of the government, legislative, judicial, and executive, local and general, with the police, the militia, and the regular army-all arrayed against us and in defense of our masters' interests. The ponce, the milita, and the regular army—all arrayed against us and in defense of our masters' interests. The workers allow themselves to be divided on false issues. Forgetting their own interests, they follow this or that capitalist politician to the polis and put the powers of government into the hands of this or that section of the capitalist class. The government has thus become the servile agent of this robber class. Homestead, Cœur d'Alene, Pullman, Buffalo, Brooklyn, Cleveland, Leadville, and a hundred other places bear witness to this fact. And if, driven to desperation, we attempt to defy the government powers so perverted to the service of plutocracy, we find ourselves helpless in the face of the better arms and the superior organization and discipline arrayed against us. And the blood of our brothers cries from the ground against our folly.

But third, even if we can keep out

But, third, even if we can keep out scabs and can defy the power of courts and troops, still we are helpless. A strike then becomes a slinple trial of endurance between laborers and capitalists. In such a contest, the only question is: Which party has the larger reserve fund? Now it is a notorious fact that the average cost of a

strike is far greater to the strikers than to the employers. The statistics of thirteen years, as published by the United States Department of Labor, show a total loss to the strikers of about \$204,000,000, while the loss to the employers was but \$95,000,000; and there is good reason to believe that the former figure is below the truth and the latter above it. But, taking the figures as they stand, it appears that a strike costs the workingmen more than twice as much as it costs their masters. On the other hand, the reserve fund of the capitalists is out of all proportion greater than that of the workers. Where the men can live for a month without wages, the masters can live for a year without profits—and not deprive themselves of luxuries, either. So at every point the capitalists have the advantage in a strike. And this is shown by results. During the same thirteen years, the workingmen won 44.30 per cent. were undecided. Moreover, the lost strikes were the largest, the most important, and the most costly to the workers. And the proportion of lost strikes grows greater as years go by.

Wherever the matter in dispute is

go by.

Wherever the matter in dispute is

Wherever the capitalist will worth fighting for, the capitalist will resist the demands of the union and resist the demands of the union and the chances will be overwhelmingly in his favor. Only on unimportant questions can the pure and simple union have any reasonable assurance of success; and even then, it must pay dearly for its victory.

So much, then, for the weakness of the pure and signale union the inefficient.

So much, then, for the weakness of the pure and simple union, the inefficiency of its methods. There remains one point to be touched, one more fatal defect in this form of labor organization: It fails to inspire the wage workers with a feeling of their solidarity, their brotherhood, with hope and determination to win complete wictory, with love and enthusiasm for their own class and righteous indignation against their oppressors; and it fails to educate them in economics and politics, to teach them the causes of falls to educate them in economics and politics, to teach them the causes of their subjection and the means of righting their wrongs. And the evil results of this failure are many and glaring. It is because of this that workingmen fall to stand solidly together in every struggle. It is because of this that good unionists vote senb tickets on election day. And it is because of this that corruption can flourish in almost every union in the land. The rank and file are honest. But their unions are so stupidly inefficient that they lose interest in the movement and leave its so stipling hemicient that they lose interest in the movement and leave its management to men who are there to serve personal interests—men who are anxious to keep labor politics out of the union, in order that they, "labor leaders," may carry their union influence into capitalist politics and so provide for themselves an easy berth. The labor fakir, the most contemptible figure in modern society, is the natural outgrowth of the pure and simple policy of trade unions. He can be removed only by the growth of class-consciousness and economic knowledge among the workers.

These, then, are the short-comings of the pure and simple form of unionism—the unionism that refuses to recognize the class struggle: Its aim is ridiculously low; its methods are marvelinterest in the movement and leave its

ulously low; its methods are marvel-ously inefficient; and it falls almost en-tirely in its most important work—that of educating and disciplining the wage-working class.

But, great as these faults are, no one has a right to say that the trade union, even so organized, is utterly useless, that it must be "smashed." The Socialist who does, in the heat of anger that it must be "smashed." The Socialist who does, in the heat of anger
and disgust, use such expressions, misrepresents the position of the Socialist
Labor Party in America and of the Interantional Socialist Movement, as it
has been formally and officially set
forth. 'The last National Convention
of the S. L. P., held in New York three
years ago, adopted the following resolution: "Whereas, we recognize the
necessity of carrying on the war
against capitalism simultaneously on
the political and economic fields; therefore, be it resolved that we recommend
all Socialists to join the organizations
of the trades to which they respectivety belong." And the last International
Socialist Trades and Labor Congress,
held in London the same year, stated
the Socialist-position as follows: "The
trades union struggle of the workers
is indispensable to resist the economic
tyranny of capital and thereby better
the actual condition of the tollers.
Without trades unions no living wage
and no shortening of hours of labor
can be expected. By this struggle,
however, the exploitation of labor will
only be lessened, not abolished." only be lessened, not abolished."

In a word, we say: Trade unions are In a word, we say: Trade unions are good and necessary organizations; but, as they now exist in England and America, they are doing only an in-initesimal fraction of their proper duty. Their power for good can be enormously multiplied and they can be made to take their right place in the line of battle of the Social Revolution. To bring about this phase is considered. To bring about this change is our duty as militant Socialists

What unions may and must become and what ought to be our attitude to-ward them, will be the subject of the following papers in this series.

ALGERNON LEE. Minneapolis, August, 1899.

[While heartily concurring with the views of the author as a whole, we take exception to some of the statements of fact and opinion of minor importance, which we shall point out at the conclusion of this interesting series.-Editor.]

This is the way several New York Assembly Districts try to increase the circulation of The People: A list of voters of the district is obtained from the City Record and as many names as the District can afford to pay for are placed on the mailing list of The People for about five weeks. At the end of this time, individual members of the District, elected for that purpose, call at the respective houses and try to induce the readers to subscribe. The comrades are enabled in this way not only to do some good work for The People, but also for the cause of Socialism in general. The method has proven so far to be very successful. This is the way several New York

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

DENMARK.

(Continued from page 1.)

signed by themselves. For months, they have carried on sham-delibera-tions before the board of labor and the board of conciliation; beforehand, it had been resolved that these debates board of conciliation; beforehand, it had been resolved that these debates were to have no results. They have used these institutions only to prevent all outside interference in this conflict, so destructive of the interests of society. Their sole object has been this: To lengthen out the contest by means of all sorts of law quibbles and petti-fogging, hoping that at last hunger and want would bring the men to terms.

Obviously, they intend, by enlarging the lock-out, to starve them the more completely. At first, about 3,500 joiners and cabinet-makers were turned out of doors, because 300 joiners refused to cease a strike declared by them. This expulsion took place three months ago. The striking joiners subsequently offered to resume labor.

But now the employers claimed a right to control, and to encroach on the organizations of the men. The rejection of this claim was followed by a lock-out in the whole building trade, and of all metal workers; this lock-out was deelared two months ago. In spite of this long suspension of labor, the

was declared two months ago. In spite of this long suspension of labor, the workmen are not inclined to give up their rights as yet; consequently, 20,000 other workmen are now to be turned out of employment, though without the slightest reason for a conflict, in this out of employment, though without the slightest reason for a conflict; in this way, the employers hope to be able to tyrannize the men, to offer them starvation wages, and to enslave us by means of prolonged working hours and arbitrary regulations.

But the capitalists will not succeed in carrying out their plans, if our for-

in carrying out their plans, if our for-eign fellow-partisans and brethren are

eign fellow-partisans and brethren are really willing to prevent such an unfortunate issue.

We have now for more than two months stood our ground in this gigantle struggle, and we are ready to persevere. However, it is obvious that our power of resistance lessens the more the lock-out extends and the longer it lasts. The Danish workmen have, during this contest, shown immense self-sacrifice; the men not out mense self-sacrifice; the men not out of work have increased their weekly contributions, even now very

contributions, even now very considerable.

But the lock-out has been productive of unemployed in the trades not included within the lock-out, and when, before long, the three-fourths of all erganizer laborers in our country are out of work, we shall naturally be unable, to resist our oppressors by our own strength.

Therefore, we again apply to our foreign brethren for help. We hope and

eign brethren for help. We hope and think that our foreign fellow workers will, by increased contributions, enable us to bring our war to a close. If the attack of the Danish capitalists proves a success, this instance will most certainly soon be imitated in other countries. tries. Every workman, to whatever nation he belongs, supports his own cause by assisting us.

No workman should be an indifferent looker-on of the actual conflict in Denmark: to be passive is to be an abettor of the nurressive schemes of the capil.

of the oppressive schemes of the capi-

talists. Therefore you must all of you assist us in supporting our locked-out brothers. We will not forget your sacrifices; for our part, we are always ready to support our foreign brethren, when

they may need our assistance.

Please send all contributions to our

cause they have no means to buy it. Charity is a small garment even if it does not cover a multitude of sins. They who have little to give, give freely, they who have much, give stingily—unless they can secure a notice in the papers.

But wait—there are more than 100,000 destitute in our own State of New York, more than a million in the United States. More than 2,000 deaths occur EVLY MONTH in this country directly traceable to capitalist methods of exploiting labor. The suicide's pistol, poison, razor, rope, gas and water routes are constantly patronized. Men, women and even children driven to end the miserable existence they can not mend.

The procession of pine coffins never ceases in which the children of the poor are laid away because capitalism has robbed them of their birthright. The killed and wounded on our railroads, in our shops, mills and mines from preventable accidents alone will fill the quota of Porto Rico's dead.

The system of starving the unemployed and robbing the workers is a continuing disaster to which the Porto Rico berror is but an item.

The same system that would relieve the island disaster would prevent the grinding of fiesh and blood on the mainland into profits of the com-

mercial syndicates.
Three hundred trusts stand ready to Three nundred trusts stand ready to take toil from every relief contribution. Meat, crackers and rice, tin, iron and steel, glass, nails and timber, every bolt and screw and tool sent to relieve the distress adds to the profits of Com-

merce.

How long will you permit Commercialism to rule when Socialism only awaits your ballot to announce its advent to power?

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized. All communications should be written on one side of the paper only. The appearance of an article in these columns does not commit the editor to its views.]

"Suspenders" at Work.

"Suspenders" at Work.

To the Eddtor of The People.—The mighty "Organizer" from Beekman street is in trim. Section Chicago, S. L. P., was organized (?). After vain attempts they, the De Leonites, headed by Pepin, Baustian, Damm and Reisenberg, went to 48 West Randolph street and organized Section Chicago (?). (N. B.—I never knew it had been disorganized, but the seer of Beekman The Land Head of the Head of the

The Real Situation in Syracuse.

The Real Situation in Syracuse.

To the Editor of The People.—The last issue of the "Beekman street Abortion" in Syracuse. And You was a superior of the the superior of the "Beekman street Abortion" in Syracuse. And You was a superior of the superior of

support our foreign brethren, when they may need our assistance. Please send all contributions to our cashier:

E. SVENDSEN, Römersgade 22. Copenhagen, K. For the Associated Trades' Unions in Denmark (De samivirkende Fagforbund i Danmark):

J. JENSEN, Chairman, Brokaggerstrade 11; Copenhagen, K. The People will receive contributions which will be acknowledged in these columns and forwarded to Denmark.

Address:

HENRY SLOBODIN, 184 William street, New York City.

Comments.

(Continued from page 1)

nouncing a need, there would be an answering message; "It is forwarded to you to-day," Encouraged, sustained by the face that the whole nation stood behind them in their affliction and shared with them the financial loss, the people of Porto Rico would soon recover from the blow and again share in the universal prosperity which a Socialist Republic assures to every member.

It is stated that 100,000 are destitute and yat least 2,000 dead from the storm in Porto kico. Worse; it is stated that the actual relief given shall fall below that which Socialism would render, will the deficiency of the capitalist system become apparent.

It is stated that 100,000 are destitute and yat least 2,000 dead from the storm in Porto kico. Worse; it is stated that thousands more may die before relief can be organized and reach them Worse still, as in every case of great public calamities under capitalism, thousands will die in sight of food because they have no means to buy it. Charity is a small garment even if it does not cover a multitude of sins. They who have little to give, give free, yt. they who have much, give stringily—it faces in the first of the propagation of Socialist principles, they who have much, give stringily—it faces in the first of the propagation of Socialist principles when the string the prop

FRANK A, SIEVERMAN.

[We are surprised to hear that a Section should allow itself to be misled by such ridiculous threats as those uttered by Katz. There can be no doubt that if the deposed would-be boss attempts to have a ticket of his own, he will not get the State authorities to place such a ticket under the Arm and Hammer, nor under the name of the Socialist Labor Party. A new emblem and amme, more appropriate to the spirit of his organization, will have to be adopted by all those who will prefer to go under his lead. Only bona fide Branches and Sections of the Party, recognizing the legally constituted N. E. C. recognized by the National Board of Appeals will go on the ticket under the Socialist Labor Party's emblem and name,—Editor.]

To the Editor of The People.—If anyone outside of the Party supposes that the downfail of De Leon begins on the memorable evening of July 10, he is greatly in error. Nor would it be correct to state that his hobby, the S. T. & L. A., was the cause of it. Far from it. The condence which the bulk of the rank and file had in him, was not disturbed by the increasing dissatisfaction, and his prestige promised to last for years to come. As long as the rank and file had no suspicion as to his honesty, nobody cared to find out where his so much apoken of bossism came in. A few years

How It Strikes the Rank and File

ago nobody had the least apprehension of the real causes which led to the sudden disappearance of the so-called American Branch, although a good many knew of the personal animosity existing between De Leon and a few real Americans, for instance, Comrades Reed, Salisbury, Rurrows, Gessner, etc. De Leon at that time grant animosity existing between De Leon and a few real American, for instance, Comrades Reed, Salisbury, Rurrows, Gessner, etc. De Leon at that time grant and the salisbury and the salisbury and the salisbury and a salisbury and a salisbury, a more casally noticed by individuals themselves aspiring to bossism, or at least leadership, as a Sotheran, Winchewsky, a Miller, etc., than by the rank and file. It was, in short, a strife for supremacy in the Party, and the rank and file cared very little about the downfall of so many would-be-little bosses, as long as De Leon representation of the Party membership chief sontiment of the Party is a solid so to a solid sont the downfall may be traced to his article "As to Methods" in The People. It was treason to the Party's TACTICS, although he cautiously avoids to name it so. Anyone who was not a bilm of follower of his could see well what his entirely "new departure" was all ing at. It meant to discard principle what his entirely "new departure" was all ing at. It meant to discard principle what his entirely "new departure" was all ing at. It meant to discard principle and the principle and ONE OF THE RANK AND FILE.

Likes The People.

To the Editor of The People.—Please accept inclosed money order as payment for the renewal of my subscription to The People. I am now beginning to again take a lively interest in its reading. Its contents since your late advent I consider to he spiedd, entertaining and instructive. Hold the property of the spiedd, entertaining and instructive. Hold the property of the spiedd, entertaining and instructive. Hold the property of the spiedd, entertaining and instructive. Hold the property of the spiedd, entertaining and instructive. Hold the property of the spiedd, entertaining and instructive. Hold the property of the property of the spiedd, entertaining and instruction, does not conform with the spirit of the age in 1899. It did look as though the mission of the paper of late should be to browbeat any-hody and everyhody who dared in their own humble way to speak for the oppressed and down-trodgen and so omitted the academic formulas as established by De Leon & Co.

KRISTEN JEFFERSON.

Stockton, Iowa, August 15, 1899.

LETTER BOX.

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

"J. C. J. WIND."—Any sensible criticism written in a spirit of fairness, no matter to whom it refers, is welcome. If you send in yours, shall see what can be done with it.

JULIUS S., NEW YORK.—The below quo-tations will illustrate to you how reliable the information is that you get through the medium of Beekman street:

"Section Revere, Mass., sends for applica-tion cards."—Report of the N. E. C., The People, August 13.

"It is a lie that Sections Revere and Boston sent for STAMPS (7)."—Garbage Box, Beekman street Mud.

"Revere, Mass., July 15, 1899,
"Dear Comrade:—Enclosed you will find
10 cents for which please send me 25 appli-cation cards for membership; please send
them immediately as we have none on hand,
Yours in the Cause,
"HERMAN A. KORTE,
"113 Winthrop avenue., Revere, Mass."

Seal of Section. : The lie as to Section Boston has been nailed in the letter of Organizer Kaplan in last week's issue of The People.

Authorized Agents for THE PEOPLE.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.: Friedrich Klatt, 288 Nichols street, CLEVELAND, O.: C. F. Schmidt, 51 Public sequare. DETROIT, MICH. Emil Steyer, 580 Elmwood street. HARTFORD, CONN.: John Schall, 108 Ward street. .

John Schall, 108 Ward street.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.:
Geo. Schnipp. 105 Mason street.
LOWELL, MASS.:
Robert Owen, 244 West Manchester street,
MALDEN, MASS.:
C. Claus, 1 Lombard court.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.:
Friedrich Klattin.

Friedrich Klattin. NEW HAVEN, CONN.: John Holzer, 289 Wooster street, OAKLAND, CAL:

Theo. Radke, 207 Telegraph avenue.
PATERSON, N. J.:
Hugo Pick, 31 Main street.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.: Chas. Drees, 415 Ritner street. PROVIDENCE, R. I.:

Paul Loegel, 143 Crescent street. SYRACUSE, N. Y.: Geo. F. Whaley, Socialist Headquarters, Room 14, Myer's Block. UTICA, N. Y.:

K. F. A. Nitzschke, 88 Columbia street, WEST HOBOKEN, N. J.:-Ewald Ufert, 510 Spring street.

Are you doing all you can for The People? Don't forget that the best way to reach those who are strangers to our cause is to supply them with literature in which our ideas are presented in a form attractive and ac cessible to the average worker. The easiest and cheapest way to do it is to pass your copy of The People to your neighbor after you are through with it.

If you have any difficulty in securing the paper please notify this office.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Secretary, Henry Slobodin, 184 William street, New York.

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

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA-National Executive Committee-Secretary, Henry B. Ashplant, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY— 64 East Fourth street. New York City. (The Party's literary agency.) NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE—Secre-tary, B. Felgenbaum, New York, Meets every Sunday, 10 a. m. at 64 E. 4th street.

CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTE, Section Greater New York-Organizer, Julius Gerber. Meets every Thursday evening at 64 E. 4th street.

GENERAL COMMITTEE, Section Greater New York-Organizer, Julius Gerber, Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday of the month at 64 E, 4th street.

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party annuoncements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Meeting of National Executive Committee of August 22. Comrade S. Wengel absent, xcused. Comrade R. Becker absent withexcused. Comrade R. Wengel absent, out excuse. Minutes of previous meeting read and ap-roved. Communications

out excuse.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Communications read:

Communications read:

ask for charter. Granted.

From Detroit, Mich., a Section organized;

ask for charter. Granted.

Resolution of Illinois State Committee.

The resolution not having been forwarded officially, the Committee can take no official notice of it.

Resolution from Section Oakland, Cal., endorsing San Francisco resolution.

Resolution from Section Oakland, Cal., endorsing San Francisco resolution.

Resolution from Section Pekin, Ill., calling for an early of the communication of Section Canton, O., endorsing resolution of Section Chicago.

From Section Kansas City, Kan., endorsing San Francisco resolution.

Further communications read from: Philadelphia, Cleveland, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, Rochester, Syracuse, Buraio, Pittsburg, Pa.; Paterson, N. J.; Treoton, N. J.; Newark, N. J.; Providence, Il, I., Spring, Red., Mass.; Worcestron, Bradgeport, Conn., Brdgeport, Conn., Conn

From Rochester, N. 1 that of Monroe County was held and nominations duly made.
From Section College Point, New York City: votes cast for suspension of six members of N. E. C. and National Secretary, S. against, None.
From Section Wyckoff Heights, New York City; votes asst for suspension of six members of N. E. C. and National Secretary S; against. No. E. C. and National Secretary S; against section Glendale, New York City: Section Sectio

of N. E. C. and National Secretary, 12; against, notice. From Section Long Island City, New York City; votes cast for suspension of six nembers of N. E. C., 24; against, 2. For suspension of National Secretary, 25; against, 1. Secretary instructed to close vote on the two propositions ordered to be submitted to the general vote August 15, on the first day of October, 1899.

Sub-committee to confer with Jewish Dally Publishing Association reported, recommending that N. E. C. loan \$50 to J. D. A. immediately and more later as circumstances permit. Recommendation concurred in.

stances permit. Recommendation con-curred in.
Decided to postpone consideration of ap-pointment of permanent editor of The Peo-ple for five weeks until the election of a permanent National Executive Committee. Time being after midnight, meeting ad-fourned. F. E. KIRCHNER, Rec. Secretary.

National Board of Appeals.

Mational Board of Appeals.

Meeting of August 8, 1899. Meeting called to order by the secretary. Comrade F. Radtke elected chairman. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Appeal of Comrades A. C. Petersen, John C. Wesley and Harry Warneke, Jr., taken up, who were expelled from Section San Francisco for refusing to withdraw from Liberty Branch, a propaganda club for the Socialist Labor Party. The comrades claim that the members of the club are pleiged to support the Socialist Labor Party, that is not a political party and that they have for years promoted the cause of the The report of the Grievance Committee of Section San Francisco and a special commit.

ht is not a positical party and that they have for years promoted the cause of the S. L. P.

The report of the Grievance Committee of Section San Francisco and a special committee the case of the comrades had violated the principles of the S. L. P., but had refused to leave the body they were connected with, which demand had been made by a mass meeting of the Section, and which refusal was declared to be a breach of Party tactics.

Motion to sustain the appeal and reinstate the comrades, carried. Yes: Bandlow, Ibsen, Murzchinski, Radtke, Schmetzer, Nays: Bade.

Letters were read from Sections Philadelphia, Reading, Pa., Fitchburg, Mass., and Rochester, N. J., demanding that Board of Appears of the Case of

to was endorsed.

Letter from F. Serrer, New Haven, read, and the secretary's answer endorsed.

Branch Ward S. Section Boston, submit-

Branch Ward 8, Section Boston, submitted resolutions charging City Committee of Section Boston with having usurped powers whereby the Branch was denied representation in the City Committee, and appealing to the Board for a decision relative to the rights and duties of the City Committee. Secretary instructed to call upon Section Boston for facts in the case. From Acting Secretary H. Slobodin, asking for information regarding comrades in Detroit who had made application for charter.

Secretary instructed to recommend the

cretary instructed to recommend the

Secretary Instructed to recommend the issue of charter.
From Section Oakland, Cal., asking the National Board of Appens to decide which of the two National Executive Committees shall be recognized.
Secretary Instructed to notify Section of the action of the Board, recognizing the acting N. E. C. until a general vote of Section Greater New York passes on the action of the meeting of July 10, 1809.
Frank M. Gessner announces that he will appeal from the action of Section Pittsburg, expelling him from the Party for misappropriation of funds.
Secretary instructed to call upon Section Pittsburg for a statement of facts.
Fresent: Hade. Bandlow, 1bsen, Murzchinski, Radtke, Schmetzer.
Absent: Spear,

ent: Spear. ROBERT BANDLOW, Secretary.

California. SECTION OAKLAND.

At regular business meeting of August 3 it was resolved to discontinue all connection with The People of business the call on the Board of Appeals has given its ordinon. Section Oakland held a special meeting and decided by 21 for, none against, to stand by the new N. E. C. and to uphold The People. Please be kind enough to take notice and send a bundle of 15 coples to Section Oakland each week. The manager of The People has not sent a bill for the last three months term, April to June in this letter and E.D. Stand of the money with this letter and E.D. Stand of the money with this letter and E.D. Stand of the money with this letter and E.D. RADTKE.

Literary Agent, Section Oakland.

At a special business meeting held August 13, the following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS. A communication has been received by the Oakland Section, S. L. P., from the City Central Committee of Section San Francisco; and WHEREAS. The said resolution calls for a National Convention of the S. L. P. to

be held in Chicago not later than November I, 1893; be it to the LESOLYED. That Oakland Section hereby and the section is hereby and the section is hereby instructed to forward a copy of the resolution to the secretary of the National Executive Committee of the S. L. P. and also a copy to the secretary of the National Board of Appeals of Cleveland, O.

T. BARTH. Organizer, 820 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.

WORCHESTER COMRADES, ATTEN-TION!

Comrade M. Kaplan, of Boston, will speak at Worcester on Sunday, August 27. All well-meaning comrades should make it a point to attend.

RID OF FACTIONAL STRIFE, SECTION BOSTON GETS DOWN TO WORK.

RID OF FACTIONAL STRIFE, SECTION BOSTON GETS DOWN TO WORK.

Our mass meeting of August 6 resulted in the reorganization of Section Boston, which was precessitated because of the refusal on the part of the City Committee of the Section to arrange a meeting of Section members, thereby deliberately stifling the voice of our members. We have at the present writing enrolled 46 good standing Party members, all of them active workers and staunch upholders of our Party platform and constitution. We have already organized Branches in Ward 6, Ward 8, Margard 1998, and Ward 18, and Ward organizations within the several cut. Our temporary City Committee several cut. Our temporary City Committee is composed of 12 delegates, as follows:

Morris Kaplan, organizer; Jacob Epstein, recording secretary; John O. Latham, Peter Korzon, Louis Corb, Grievance Committee; Stephan O'Shaugnessy, Leopold Schwarz, S. Pollock, Auditing Committee; Francis Szezpanski, literary agent; H. Sherman, assistant literary agent; Samuel Zorn, and the starty agent; H. Sherman, assistant literary agent; Samuel Zorn, out list of enrolled more of the Party this fail, and we anticipate that the five Wards aiready reorganized will give us a larger vote than that of last year in the entire city.

Comrade O'Shaugnessy, who was our candidate for Street Commissioner last year, polled the highest vote for our ticket.

Our financial secretary has been instructed that pending action 2 committee; the section is the committee.

Please send biank subscription lists for The People, also catalogue of Socialist literature, as we are getting to work for the coming campaign.

M. KAPLAN, Organizer Section Boston.

M. KAPLAN, Organizer Section Boston

Next meeting for enrollment of members takes place at 48 Beach street, first floor, Wednesday, 8 p. m.

"SUSPENDERS" REPUDIATED BY SEC-TION WORCESTER.

"SUSPENDERS" REPUDIATED BY SECTION WORCESTER.

Section Worcester, in view of the grave crisis within our Party at the present time, thinks it advisable to present a "plain statement of facts" in connection with recent occurrences in said Section, in as min as they are a reflection to connection with recent occurrences in said Section, in as min as they are a reflection from the present crisis one of our most zealous comrades had personally assumed the responsibility of disposing at our out door meeting of 50 copies of The People weekly. The week previous to the culmination of the trouble, the comrade substituted the "Class Struggle," with a desire to assist in obtaining new subscriptions for that paper. A few weeks later at a large out door public meeting in this city, at which Mrs. Avery officiated as speaker, the comrade was denounced by both speaker and chairman as a trailor to the Party and about the "Class Struggle" for The People, which action was entirely optional with nim, because the Section had user instructed him to sell any papers. For this action the chairman of the meeting was suspended by the Section pending a report of the case by the Grievance Committee, and charges were also made to Section Boston against Comrade Avery for slander. Section worcester, also voted to endorse the resolutions of Section Chicago as published in "The Workers" Call." and voted to lay on the table the old National Organizer, called a meeting to which a few of the comrades had two lours south of the section was guilty of a disjourned to the section was guilty of a di

A mass meeting will be held on Friday, August 25, at Helvetia Hall, 56 Van Houten street, at which Comrades Barnes and Long of Philadelphia will speak.

REPORT OF SECTION ELIZABETH. REPORT OF SECTION ELIZABETH.

Section Elizabeth held a largely attended meeting on August 16, 8 p. m. Comrade Roberts in the chair.

Organizer reported that nine comrades have organized one Section following the Kuhn administration, that he was ordered to leave the hall because it was a meeting of the S. T. & L. A.

Charges were preferred against the following members for partaking in conspiracy: A. Koerner, Fr. Fuchs, H. Hoeh, C. Dahmen, G. T. Petersen, G. Wagner, and Hoffman. A. Grievance Committee was elected and the comrades mentioned suspended.

A communication from G. Wagner, the treasurer of the fake Section, was received, demanding the fake Section, was received, and was laid on the table.

One candidate was proposed, one accepted as member.

The delegate to the Newark conference

\$25 were donated to the N. E. C.; \$15 to the State Committee, and \$25 to buy stumps. The bill of The Feople for 1,00) copies of the May Day Issue was ordered paid. P. KOCH, Secretary.

SECTION COLLEGE POINT, NEW YORK CITY.

Section College Point was treated to an amusing eruption—of virus De Leonis in two of its members. They came early and captured the meeting place. One held the door, the other constituted himself into Section College Point and proceeded to suspend the rest of the members of the Section. As place, he was informed that he was "suspended." The assembled comrades were at irrst puzled to know who was inside "suspended." The members of the Section and amidst roars of lunghter they dislodged the plural member. He was advised to apply ice 40 various parts of his body and see his physician. The general vote gave: for susupension of L. Sanial and other members of N. E. C., Svotes; against, none.

SECTION LONG ISLAND CITY.

SECTION LONG ISLAND CITY.

Regular meeting of Section Long Island
City held on August 16. Comrade Gunther
in the chair. Comrade Ossberg, delegate to
Central Committee of Queens County, gave
the report which was accepted. Comrades
are reminded that a festival of all Sections
of the City of New York takes place in
Ridgewood Grove on September 17: comrades who are willing to donate anything
should communicate with Comrade Ossberg.
Comrade Ossberg also reported that he had
been elected treasurer of S. L. P. developed
County. All has gended from office of National Secretary. 25 votes were cast for an
one vote against. On the second question,
whether the six members of the N. E. C.
remain suspended from office, 24 votes were
cast for and 2 against.
Comrades, attend your meetings!

SECTION RICHMOND BOROUGH. SECTION LONG ISLAND CITY.

SECTION RICHMOND BOROUGH.

SECTION RICHMOND BOROUGH.

The last meeting of Section Richlond had endorsed action of General Committee. Section Richlond Section Richlond had condition of General Committee. Section Richlond Section Richles and Paragraph of the Market Stapleton Aug. 5 in company with Flebiger. After the business meeting, Flebiger was granted the privilege of the floor, He delivered himself of a long speech, but found little faith among the comrades. He feft the hall uttering dire threats, namely: that he will demand the withdrawai of some delegates from Central Committee of Section Richmond. At the meeting of Branch Stapleton of August 10, the De Leonites put a cap on their impudence by sending a communication demanding some property. Still methods altopted by the simply burglarized a case altopted by the simply burglarized a case and the stap of the simply burglarized a case curlosity of impudence. Comrade F. Schmitt was elected organizer in place of Schemburg. The general vote gave the following results: For the suspension of the six members of the N. E. C. 25 votes; against, none.

SECTION GLENDALE, NEW YORK CITY Section Glendale, New York CITA.

Special meeting of Section Glendale held
Saturday, Angust 12. Report of delegates
to Central Committee approved. General
vote gave following results: For suspension of L. Sanial, C. Marchett, A. Brown,
A. Keep, P. Murphy, J. Kinneally—12 votes;
against, none. For suspension of H. Kulm,
12 votes; against, none. Delegate to Queens
County Committee instructed that he demand the resignation of Bakel as treasurer
of S. L. P. of Queens County.

SECTION WYCKOFF HEIGHTS, NEW YORK CITY.

The general vote gave following results: Votes east for suspension of the six mem-bers of the old N. E. C., 8; against, non-Votes cast that H. Kuhn remain suspended from office of National Secretary: for, 8; against, nône.

4th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, NEW YORK. A very important meeting of the 4th Assembly District, S. L. P., will take place on Friday, August 25, at 209 East Brace way. Comrades, don't fall to attend. The votes so far cast on the question of the suspension of the six members of the old N. E. C. and National Secretary stand 30 for, none against.

8th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, NEW YORK. Regular meeting, with Comrade Paradise in the chair. Two members proposed. General vote gave following the result of the control of the result of the result

13th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, NEW YORK Regular meeting held August 11. General vote postponed till next meeting. Appropriated 85 to N. E. C. and C. E. C. Next meeting takes place Friday, August 25. Order of day: General vote and other important business. Comrades, be present.

14th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, NEW YORK 14th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, NEW YORK.
Regular meeting held at 238 East 11th
street. Comrade Hoppe resigned as secreterment of the companies of the companies.
Comrade R. Grossman was elected in his place. For
severing connections with Branch 11, 2
votes; against, 13 votes. For suspension of
fax members of N. E. C. 19; against, none.
For suspension of H. Kuhn, 19; against,
none. Decided that members may vote on
general vote at next meeting.

mile there.

We the members of Section Bevier, Macon County, protest against the conduct of the provisional National Executive Committee; therefore be it RESOLVED, That the deposed Committee has no right to act as such and to annoy the Sections and members throughout the country with letters, papers, and communications; further be it RESOLVED, Not to recognize the State conmittee of Missouri for publishing in its monthly circular the address of The People at the conditions of the provision of proposed positive committee; therefore be it RESOLVED, Not to recognize the State Committee of Missouri for publishing in its monthly circular the address of The People at the state of the provisional National Secretary, 12 against, none. For suspension of Sanial and state of the provisional National Executive Committee; therefore be it RESOLVED, Not to recognize the State of Missouri for publishing in its monthly circular the address of The People at the suspension of Sanial against 12 and 12

OF MANHATTAN.

Regular meeting. Comrade J. Gless in chair. General vote: for suspension of officers of Section, 5 votes; for suspension of H. Kuhn, 5 votes; against, none. For suspension of L. Sanial, 3 votes; against, 2. For suspension of C. Matchett, 3; against, 2. For suspension of A. Keep, A. Brown, P. Murphy, 5; against, none. For suspension of John Kinneally, 4; against I. Socialists residing in the District are called upon to join the 24th Assembly District. Next meeting Friday, August 25, in Pfennig's Hall, 334 East 54th street.

20th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, Br. 1,

Special meeting of the District, Br. 1. held on August 16 in Koch's Hall. Decided to inform absent comrades by mail of the general vote. Result of general vote: For suspension of six members of N. E. C., 30; against, none. Decided to send every 50 copies of The People to residents of the District through the office of the paper.

20th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, Br. 2,

Regular meeting, with Comrade Hamma in the chair. Gengral vote: For severing conection with Branch 11, none; against, 7. For suspension of the six members of N. E. C., 7t against, none. For suspension of H. Ruin, 7; against, none.

21st ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, BROOKLYN. Regular meeting of District, Comrade Engel in chair. General vote gave follow-ing result: For the saspension of H. Kuhn, 10; against, 1. For suspension of the six members of N. E. C., 9; against, 2. Income, \$2.40; expenses, 50 cents.

Pennsylvania-PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

PLATFORM.

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

happiness.

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of the American republic we hold that the purpose of this right; but in

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

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

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightlest of nations upon that class. Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, laber is robbed of time wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

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

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

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

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

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

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

RESOLUTIONS.

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

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

Reduction in the notice production.
 The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, 2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, 2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, 2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, 2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, 2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, 2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, 2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, 2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, 2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, 2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, 2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, 2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, 2. The United States and 2. T

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

3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

4. The public lands to be declared inalienable, Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been compiled with.

5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.

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

7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes

8. Progressive income tax and tax on innerrences, to be excempt.

9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.

10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unspringed right of combination.

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

12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, state and nation).

12. Employment of the unemployed by the public actualities, state and nation).

13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.

14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.

15. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.

16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal), wherever it exists.

17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers.

chambers.

18. Municipal self-government.

19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.

20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constitutes.

tuencies.

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

lowing State Committee on August 16: H. C. Parker, Fred Long, Leo, Vieweger, Chas, Drees: M. Walt, treasurer: A. M. Ely, recording secretary: J. Mahlon Barnes, corresponding secretary.

All communications for State Committee of Pennsylvania should be addressed to the undersigned.

J. MAHLON BARNES, 8th and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

THE MACHINISTS OF NEWARK, N. J.,
LEAVE THE S. T. & L. A.

The German Machinist Union of Newark
heid a special meeting August 5. The
routine business being dispose of and a free
new meminers hardway seen accepted, the
question of the seen of the seen accepted, the
question of the seen up. The General Executive
Rourd was represented by Delegates Lucke
and Wilson. Both made remarkable assertions and prophecies. One of these made by
Lucke was that the "Volkszeitung" would
lisspear in six months from the face of
the earth, which provoked great laughter.
Mr. Wilson pointed out that the union
proved itself ungrateful, since it was the
member was elected to the G. E. was the
member was elected to the G. E. the member
referred to, polanted out outside of the
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BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' PROG-RESSIVE UNION No. 1, L. A. No. 2, S. T. & L. A., BOSTON, MOVE TO WITHDRAW.

Regular meeting of District. Comrade Engel in chair. General vote gave following result: For the satspension of H. Kuhn, 10; against, 1. For suspension of the six meetings on August 12, at Kossuth Hall, 1005 Tremont street. A request of the Cl. 1005 Tremont street. The above organization held a regular meeting on August 12, at Kossuth Hall, 1005 Tremont street. A request of the Cl. 1005 Tremont street. The first the use of the Discontinuities of the time the use of the Discontinuities of the Use of the Discontinuities of the time the use of the Discontinuities of the Use of the Discontinui

were then discussed with the result that the attitude of Local Alliances Nos. 25 and 33 (New York Bakers) against De Leco and Yogt was endorsed. Alliance were then discussed the second of the second

L. A. No. 33, BAKERS (NEW YORK) WITHDRAW FROM THE ALLIANCE.

WITHDRAW FROM THE ALDIANCE.

The above union held a special meeting for the purpose of considering the question of withdrawing from the Alliance. After a long discussion it was unanimously resolved to withdraw. The bakers of Boston are to be informed, that L. A. 33 stands by the National Union and hope that D. A. 8 will also leave the Alliance. A Reorganization committee was elected which is to meet on August 26. The new name of the union is: "Independent Rakers' and Confectioners' Union of New York and Vicinity."

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

Ceneral Committee

Regular meeting of General Committee, Section Greater New York, will be held on Saturday, August 29, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, 8 p. m. Delegates should not full to attend. JULIUS GERBER, Organizer.

New Jersey Socialists

Trades' and Societies' Calendar

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

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

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 0). Office and
Employment Burcau: 64 East 4th street.
-District I "Sohemian, 331 East 71st
street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District
III incets at the Clubhouse. 206 East 86th
street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.
-District II meets at the Clubhouse. 206 East 86th
street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.
-District IV meets at 422 West 42d
street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The
Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hail, 1551 2nd avenue,
at 8 p. m.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday even-ing at the Labor Lyceum, 5t Last 4th street. Secretary: HERM. STUKE. 273

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 32d and 33d A. D. & S. L. P., 118 E. 110th street, N. Y. Business meetings every Thursday. Free reading room open from 7:30 p. m. to 1):30 p. m. every evening. Subscriptions for this paper received liere.

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

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

SECTION PHILADELPHIA, S. I., P. La-hor Lycoum, 869-17 North 6th street, Meets second Sunday of each month, 8 p. m. Ed Kuppinger, Secretary, 1226 Brown street. PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS'
& TRIMMERS UNION, L. A. 88 of S. T.
& L. A. Headquarters, 64 East 4th
street, Labor Lyceum. Regular meeting
list and 3d Thursdays, at 8 p. m. 303

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL SO.
CIETY OF YORKVILLE meets every
Wednesday evening at 200 E. Soft st. Tais
Society aims to educate its members to
a therough knowledge of Socialism by
neans of discussions and debates. Come
and join.

311

Workingmen's Co-operative

Publishing Association. Under the above name the Jewish Social-ists are about to organize a corporation on the co-operative plan for the pulpose of pub-lishing a Jewish daily and other Jewish literature.

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 year 1884 by workingmen linbued with the spirit of solidarity and, socialist thought its much solidarity and solida

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America, The address of the Financial Secretary of the Escutive Committee Is. PAUL FLAESCHEL, 13 Bible House, Room 42, Astor Piace, N. Y. City, N. Y.

WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance

Organized 1872. Membership 10,000. Principal Organization, New York

and Vicinity.

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Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springheld, Mass.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridegport, Conn.
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Luzern, Altoona, Scranton, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, Ohio.
San Francisco, Cal.
For addresses of the Branch-bookkeepers, see "Vorwaeris." 239

Carl Klingelhoeffer, ANGEL PHARMACY. Established 1850

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1. Goldmann's Printing Office, works Type Setting Machine

German and

MORRIS HILLQUIT, Attorney at Law, \$20 Broadway, Telephone: 171 Franklin.

DR. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST,