

# The People.



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## INTERNATIONAL FINANCE.

### Important Declarations of the French Socialist Congress.

The Key to the Conduct of Capitalist Governments in their International Relations—"Patriotism" Merely a Mask Behind Which to Seek to Down Socialism While Closely Drawing Together the Stock-Exchanges—The True International Concert is the Concert of the Proletariat of all Countries.

On the third day of the session of the Convention of the French Socialist Labor party, held last month in Paris, the attitude of Socialism towards the foreign policy of the nation was the subject considered. Comrade Lafargue was the principal speaker. He laid down the maxim that the key with which to understand the attitude of the governments of Europe towards one another is to be found in international finance. This explained why Turkey was now being protected, and why the effort was being made to compel Greece to submit its finances to European control—both acts were in the interest of the national creditors of the two countries. The interests of international high finance have a further effect: they crowd to the rear the otherwise conflicting interests of nation and nation. Under these circumstances there was little danger of a European war; the very development of militarism would, in case of war, give such a shock to industry that international finances could not tolerate. The jingoism of the ruling classes has come down to nothing more than a governmental trick to keep Socialism down. This was above all the case in France, whose capitalist or bourgeois class was nowise anxious to recover Alsace and Lorraine, seeing that it feared the competition of the Alsace and Lorraine industries.

After a short debate the following resolution was adopted: "The convention calls the attention of the working class of France and of the rest of Europe to the double-faced game of the governments, who, on the one hand exploit 'patriotism' by setting up nation against nation, and, on the other, band themselves together to oppress the small nation of Greece for the benefit of the financial interests that they have pawed in Turkey; and who, in general, aim at giving an ever complete international protection to the stock exchanges. "Against such policy of such a European concert, this convention sets the international policy of Socialism, which rests upon an ever more intimate, closer understanding, and an ever more united action of the proletariat of all nations, to the end that the present condition of things, where nations breathe mutual defiance to one another, be substituted for one in which, nations, freed from class exploitations, may stand together in brotherly friendship."

## THE CENSORSHIP

In the Boston Public Libraries. BOSTON, August 3.—Librarian Putnam has joined the brigade of the multifarious Mrs. Partingtons and other mental malformations who "are going to knock down Socialism." The growth of Socialist thought in this neighborhood is marked; the growth of the Socialist Labor party is unmistakable. The manifestations of this can be seen in many ways: The rubicund faces of the fakirs pale at the very mention of the S. L. P. or S. T. & L. A., the politicians squirm; the penny-a-liners fret; articles and other such get into the papers—all to stem the tide. Librarian Putnam has now taken his place with these idiots. He has issued an edict forbidding free access to Socialist works. In speaking of this edict of Mr. Putnam in refusing to allow Socialist writers to be put into general circulation, Mr. Lindsay Swift, editor and cataloguer of the library, said to a reporter: "In the opinion of the librarian no good can be gained and much harm may be done by allowing works of this extreme character to be generally read. It may be asked why are these books placed in the library if not to be read? They are in the library for that purpose, and they may be read, but Mr. Putnam and his assistants reserve to themselves the right to choose the readers, and most common-sense people will agree with Mr. Putnam in such a decision. The average man of Anarchistic or Socialist tendencies that frequents the library is not qualified by education or judgment to read the works I refer to, and estimate them at their proper value. And this sort of thing, it is supposed, will counteract the process of starving out the people."

To the Assembly Districts, Wards and Branches, of Section Greater New York, S. L. P.

Your attention is called to a new pamphlet, entitled "Middle Class Municipalization and the Municipal Programme of the Socialist Labor Party," which can now be had from the Organizer, at \$1 per 1,000. The above organizations should supply themselves with this pamphlet, which should be distributed at the open air meetings and other places. L. ABELSON, Organizer, 64 East 4th street, New York.

## HITTING FROM THE SHOULDER.

Matthew Maguire Once More Strikes Home in the Board of Aldermen.

PATERSON, N. J., August 3.—The Socialist, Alderman Maguire, last night brought up the matter of the failure of the tax assessors to raise the amount asked for in the tax levy passed by the Board of Aldermen, and decried the apparent assumption of arbitrary power over the Board of the Assessors. He offered a resolution that the assessors be compelled by process of law to perform their duties under the constitution, and in support of his motion made a long address upon the subject.

The Socialist alderman introduced the question by asking the Mayor whether he had received a notice from the tax assessors in regard to the deficiency. His honor replied that he had, both verbally and through the newspapers, but as yet no official notice had been sent to him.

Thereupon Maguire introduced the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That the city council be authorized and directed to go before the Justices of the Supreme Court and secure a writ of mandamus to compel the Board of Assessors to raise the amount of the appropriations as set forth in the tax levy asked by the Board of Aldermen for 1897.

Maguire said that the assessors were assuming an arbitrary power and trying to dictate the policy in financial matters of the board, and asked the city counsel who is the higher authority in those matters. Mr. Simonton replied that the assessors were a subordinate body, and must raise the money asked, unless they give notice that they cannot raise it, which they have not done.

"The question that confronts us," said Alderman Maguire, "whether we will allow the assessors to become the governing body, or whether they can be compelled to do their duty under the constitution." Continuing, he said:

Thanks to the stubbornness of the assessors in not only refusing to mend their crooked ways, but boldly going one step further in their perverse course, an issue is now forced to the front which will be fought out at any cost until it is settled. By following the example of the Newark assessors, that is, by making at least an apparent effort—however insincere and puny—to raise the valuations of great properties most notoriously undervalued, they might have for some time yet dodged this issue; they might have bamboozled the people—the patient people—into the belief that there was some hope of gradually arriving at an apportionment of taxation more equal, more in accordance with the letter and spirit of the constitution. They might actually, by this means, have somewhat reduced the tax bills of the smaller taxpayers and blinded them to the enormity of the remaining inequalities, while at the same time providing for a greater municipal revenue.

Fortunately—I say fortunately—they did nothing of that sort. They unmasked themselves entirely, and they can now be seen in all their naked ugliness. With unsurpassed impudence, which suggests the safety they feel in the support of the wealthy tax-dodgers to whom they are annually saving thousands upon thousands of dollars at the expense of comparatively poor people, they assumed an arbitrary power, which, if recognized or submitted to, would give them—the irresponsible appointees as they are—the entire control of the city's finances, and turn this board, elected by the people, into a ridiculous collection of impotent manikins. If there be some here ready to cut such a figure, I trust you will not count me among them. The people hardly know the assessors. It is this board that they hold responsible for the over-taxation of the many resulting from inequality of assessment and undervaluation of the property of a few. It is this board, also, that they hold exclusively responsible for the condition of the public services, which are crippled by the misconduct of the assessors.

It was, I believe, Alderman Wright who asked a few days ago: "What can you do? Is there any other course left open but to cut the suit according to the cloth?" To this remarkable question, suggestive of the manikin state of affairs which I, for one, refuse to countenance, I shall here make this emphatic answer: "The assessors must supply all the cloth we need for the suit we want, subject to the provisions of the State constitution."

And it is possible, after all the facts I have presented here concerning the wealth of Paterson; after all the statistics I have gone into; after I have shown that the property of those who most rightly complain of over-taxation is assessed only at 60 or 70 per cent. of its actual value, while the property of some—who do not complain—is assessed only at 20 or 30 per cent.; is it possible, I ask, that there remains a doubt in the minds of any one regarding the ability of the assessors to supply all the cloth needed for such a suit as befits this rich city? Can there be any doubt of their unwillingness to do their duty, or rather of their irrevocable, pig-headed, perverse determination not to do it? Can there be any doubt, then, of our own duty? Can there be any doubt, in short, that these men must be driven out of the offices which they have so shamefully disgraced?

(Continued on Page 4)

## MINERS' ITEMS.

### Incidents of the Strike that Should be Memorized.

Raised on the Bottle that "Labor Should Try and Get Something Now, and not Go Rainbow-chasing, as the Socialists do," the De Armit men now Give the Same Answer as a Reason for not Going out on Strike—Fakir Fahy's Friend—Carrick's Illusion—In the Meantime Rank and File Suffers.

While the strike of the miners is slowly dragging its length along and illustrating to what pitiful helplessness "pure and simple" leadership has reduced these unhappy men, who have produced untold wealth but whose lot is untold woe, a number of incidents are occurring that should be noted, and never forgotten, at all times, when the progressive organization of these men is undertaken by the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance organizers.

On the 28th of July, 1,500 strikers assembled at Turtle Creek to induce De Armit's men not to go to work. These men ran the gauntlet of the strikers, and when urged by the striking miners not to go in, their answer was they feared to lose their jobs, they were in sympathy with the ultimate aims of the strikers, but they wanted "something to eat now"; and they went to work. The shot fired by this answer was one from the repository of "pure and simple-dom."

"Something now!" is the cry that the "pure and simple" fakirs hurl at the Socialists. "The Socialists," say they, "are rainbow chasers; they want something later on; but we want something now!" And that something is a silly attempt to counteract the relentless laws of capital. As a result of that, they fail to bring into the rank and file that understanding of the situation that is needed to organize properly the system of organization that is needed for success; the rank and file fail to gain that, and as a matter of course fall also to gain that "something now," which they are made to go after; the result is that they remain without either—helpless, hopeless, miserable, standing no further to-day than they did thirty years ago.

The answer given to the strikers by De Armit's men is the answer that pure and simple-dom ever huris at the New Trade Unionist. If the answer lauded only the Fakirs, Dolans, Rachfords and the rest of the pure and simple fakir leaders of the miners, it would be well; the misfortune lies in that the shot wounds the rank and file of the strikers, too. Hoping to get or keep something now, the De Armit men fail to at least make such demonstration as may eventually improve the condition of the rest of the workers by at least drilling the proletariat in the solidarity of its class. Pure and simple-dom was here boomeranged.

Among the mining bosses against whom the grievances of the men are most serious is Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania. Now then, at this critical time, who is it who publicly and in print is referring to him as "Our friend, Gov. Hastings"? The Hannans, Chapmans and other operators? No, labor fakir John Fahy of the striking miners! Timidity, cowardice, poltroonery—these are the marks of all men, who, without substantial knowledge of the Labor Question, seek to figure in it, and to make a living by it. Such men lack the knowledge and the character to stand up and maintain their rights; their natural position is a crouching one, alternated by occasional fits of insolence; when a trouble is on they seek to "make friends"; and, like all such characterless people, make friendships by giving up principle; in other words, give up the fight, or hopelessly compromise it.

Gov. Hastings may be, and, for all we know, is the friend of Mr. Fahy, as he no doubt is the friend of all misleaders of labor; but a friend of the working miner? Never—Of the working miner and of all workingmen Gov. Hastings, together with the rest of his capitalist class, is nothing but an inveterate enemy who must be downed, kicked down and out of the capitalist post of supremacy which he and they usurp.

There is no hope of the miner ever seeing the path he must tread to his deliverance so long as he allows the Fahy scoundrels to hold before his eyes the scales of "Gov. Hastings' Friendship."

Another labor fakir, M. P. Carrick, declared that, if the De Armit men don't come out voluntarily, "50,000 men will come down upon them and make them."

Just as soon as there will be in the United States 50,000 workingmen sufficiently informed to resolutely act together, they won't march down upon the De Armit men. They will use their knowledge and the vigor that imparts to act in such way as rapidly to draw up to themselves the rest of the proletariat, and rising in their might smite into splinters the capitalist system of oppression, together with its fakir upholders, by the conquest of the political powers at the ballot box.

## CHANGE TACTICS.

### An Omaha, Neb., Blind Cassandra's Moanings.

In Sight of a Wholesale Sweeping Away of Small Middle Class Concerns, the Omaha "Labor Bulletin" Impetently Pulls its Hair—The Hopeful-Vigorous Language of the S. L. P. in Sight of the National Phenomenon—Not the Destruction of Monopoly but Nationalization.

The Omaha, Neb., "Labor Bulletin" gives an interesting report of economic conditions in that city:

Out of 569 business firms in operation in the city in 1887, 446 have gone out of business; in 1887, there were 14 banks, now 7 are extinct; in 1887, there were 14 book stores; now 12 are dead; in 1887, there were 28 boot and shoe stores, now 24 are dead; in 1887, there were 4 carpet houses, now 2 are dead; in 1887, there were 46 clothing establishments, now 38 are gone; in 1887, there were 29 confectionery shops, now 24 are gone; in 1887, there were 53 drug stores, now 35 are gone; in 1887, there were 36 dry goods houses, now 28 are gone; in 1887 there were 27 gent's furnishing stores, now 21 are gone; in 1887 there were 178 grocery firms, now 145 are gone; in 1887, there were 26 hardware stores, now 19 are gone; in 1887, there were 16 harness shops, now 11 are gone; in 1887, there were 10 ladies' furnishing parlors, now 8 are gone; in 1887 there were 14 millinery stores, now 13 are gone; in 1887, there were 11 music houses, now 10 are gone; in 1887, there were 27 jewelry stores, now 21 are gone; in 1887 there were 13 wall paper houses, now 10 are gone; in 1887, there were 22 flour and feed stores, now 18 are gone.

Upon these minutely luminous details the "Labor Bulletin" concludes: "Is it not about time that the people were doing something to resist the ruthless greed for gain which, in various forms of monopoly, is undermining the wages of producers and sapping the very life from our civil institutions? Do not the bleaching bones of our best business men buried beneath the debris of empty and decaying buildings, infested by rats and bats, call for any action in so grave a matter? Does not the welfare of our children, whose God-given right to enjoy the bounteous blessings of earth it is our duty to protect, urgently and immediately demand opportunities at our hands? Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there not enough good in our government a machine made to protect only the property interests of the rich at the expense of the poor?"

This is the cry of impotent despair; instead of impotent howling and asking questions, the municipal platform of the Socialist Labor party throws this clear light upon the question:

"Last year, of about 1,150,000 firms doing business in the United States and Canada, 224,534 (or very nearly one-fifth) either failed or wound up their affairs in disgust after losing their last dollar. Of the 17,300 that were driven into bankruptcy, and probably, also, of the 207,200 that voluntarily gave up the ghost before falling into complete insolvency, 80 per cent. were firms having a capital of \$5,000 or less, and 14 per cent. were firms having a capital of more than \$5,000 and less than \$20,000. At this rate, it would take less than five years to wipe out of existence every firm in the United States and Canada having a capital of less than \$20,000, and to concentrate the whole business of North America in the hands of a few hundred millionaires, were it not that there are still many unsophisticated "marines," ready to embark their small savings, or inherited property, in the same rotten ship of middle class enterprise. The number of such mean aspirants to ruin and bankruptcy has, indeed, been heretofore sufficiently large to fill the gaps made in the business directory by their unlucky predecessors; but it is obvious that the supply of them cannot be unlimited, and its rapid decrease must soon become apparent.

It goes without saying that so long as we can dream of wealth or must struggle with fate, people of the sort here referred to are among the most intensely selfish and stubbornly individualistic. Of course they look down upon the wage worker as an inferior being, incapable of "lifting himself above his class," therefore without "ambition" and without rights. In so far as they may need his services, he is to them a hired beast of burden, fit only to be worked as hard and fed as little as he can be made to submit to. In so far as he may be a purchaser of the things in which they deal, he is a fit prey to their greed. On the other hand, they look with the left eye of envy and the right eye of hatred on the great plutocratic combines, the profits of which are beyond their reach, and are, therefore, deemed by them a robbery, not of the working people, but of the middle class. Were it possible to suppress the trusts, the corporations, the department stores, etc., they—men of small means, irreproachable conduct and good intentions—would be the only beneficers of the people."

And it calls upon the working class of the nation and all honest citizens to join the S. L. P., and in a solid class-conscious body conquer the public powers, and rear the Socialist Commonwealth by placing in the hands of the people the nation's machinery of production.

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

Brooklyn, July 31.

## WELL PUT.

### Masters do not Ask Pardon, Only Slaves do.

A proper rebuke was administered by the Progressive Clothing Cutters & Trimmers' Union to that disgraceful attitude into which pure and simpledom places labor, to wit, the attitude of first electing the capitalist politicians and then bending the knee before these worthies with petitions to pardon some workman or other whom these capitalists have wrongly imprisoned. Self-respecting men do not strike such a humble and degrading attitude. They elect their own government, and then there will be no innocent man to beg pardon for.

This was the position taken by the Progressive Union in answer to a committee from the Alex. Berkman defense association, that invited their co-operation. The committee was granted the floor and gave a detailed account of the injustice imposed on Mr. Berkman, who was the martyr of the late Homestead strike, and by receiving a twenty-two years' sentence of imprisonment, the committee further told the union that the A. F. of L. and other organizations have passed resolutions asking for a release or commutation of the sentence, and a contribution of funds to carry such resolution to successful action was taken up in all labor organizations in and around New York.

A long discussion followed of over an hour's duration, in which almost all the membership took part, the sentiment of the majority being that, although this Berkman needed assistance, it was wrong for the organized workers of the country, who are in the majority, and have all the means at their command, without any violence, to demand instead of petition, to crawl and cower like slaves to their elected servants, namely, the government officials. It was stated that it was about time the American wage workers, especially the trade unionists, recognize this fact, and, instead of acting in so cowardly a manner by continually passing condemning resolutions and petitioning the officials who are their servants, whenever their leaders are falsely imprisoned or prosecuted, they should stand up like men, recognizing their power, act like one solid body on the day of election and cast their ballots for such men as know the interests and wants of the laboring class; men who recognize that the interests of the capitalist are diametrically opposed to the wage-workers, and have a class interest to overthrow this system, thereby going away with all petitioning and cringing.

There being only one such party in these United States, the union recommended to the petitioners to vote the Socialist Labor party into power. It was decided to draw up a resolution to this effect and send it to the Berkman Defence Association, with a subscription fund, which is now opened.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### A Socialist's Remarks on Mosquitos.

TO THE PEOPLE:—It is useful to consider what Alexander the Great, or Moses, or the other sky scrapers of history would have done with his or their fingers if a mosquito lit upon his or their nose or noses.

The man who was knocked down by a mosquito the other day was only a soldier. No other sort of man on earth would stand still while being bled to death by a little insect, because he feared the reproach of his "superior" officer. And only the martinet of a new country, like our own, seeking to be as badly like unto the worst of the military cranks of old countries as they can get to be (on the parade ground), would expect such emasculation from the rank and file.

But leaving the martinet, who never has improved or will improve under the sun or in the darkness, what will a live man do with a live mosquito on his nose? He will remove it. He has no interest in killing it; he only wants to remove it. If you kill it, just as it is nibbling that prominent and important part of your personality, you do but retain poison and throw away a corpse.

But I want to make a text of the mosquito as one of the many means of showing that men and their enemies have always acted very much alike, and are doing now as they ever will do until the end of blood-sucking and irritation has come.

Other sermonisers will tell you that it is the principal business of a man's life—first, second and third, and all the time—to mend himself. But the miner is as good a man as the mine-owner will let him be mended, just as the preacher seeks to be as good as the pew renter will let him be mended. And the best way to mend the man is to end the ban. The military czar will not permit the soldier to kill his own mosquito. The economic czar will not permit the worker to take the awful measure of his own sorrows. The swaggering thing that rules Germany openly assails Socialism and seeks to dry up the fountain of knowledge lest the people should drink. The hired hypocrites and conscious liars of America's press call Socialism a dangerous form of tyranny. All over the world the men in silk and their lick-spittles are cajoling the tollers not to open their eyes or raise their hands to disturb the authorized and properly appointed mosquito from his column of vantage. But I say unto you, keep your eye open and demolish your mosquito before he lands, if you can, but demolish him anyhow. This is the business of all who love liberty in all times. PETER E. BURROWES, Brooklyn, July 31.

## SECOND TOUR

### In "the Country" by Comrade Thomas A. Hickey.

New Organizations—Large Listening Crowds—Conduct of the Capitalist Press—One Tries Ridicule, an Other Invents an All-around Lie, which is Reproduced Even in a New York Paper—Experience in Matteawan—Otherwise, the Experience is Everywhere the Same in the Country.

My second excursion into the country was not as successful as the first owing to the fearful weather. The one bright spot in the trip was Poughkeepsie, where I organized a strong American section composed of first rate material.

The meeting in Po'keepsie was well advertised by the local press; result—a large audience, when I reached the Court House steps where the meeting took place. The intense interest manifested by the audience and the frequent applause showed that they are ready for the great change we are after. The "News Press," a gold Democratic paper, came out with a column account of the meeting the following morning. They made no attempt to answer any of the points raised, contenting themselves with saying that "the speech like the man was a trickery," and that in having a bath house keeper to assist me in giving out the leaflets, I silently answered the charge that the Socialists do not wash themselves.

The owner of that paper is the (in) famous Hincley, Chairman of the General Committee of the gold Democratic party of New York. This worthy will wake up soon to find that the day when this sort of stuff used to go is passed. This can readily be seen by the way the press of Matteawan treated me.

I spoke in Matteawan on Tuesday night. Some of the comrades came over from Newburgh with me. I had a permit from the Chief of Police. An audience of 300 listened attentively for an hour and forty minutes. At the close I answered some questions, most of the answers were applauded and amidst cries of "You're a Jim Hickey, come and see us again," the meeting broke up and we were escorted by an admiring crowd to the ferry. This was contrary to all precedent from the view point of the press owned by capitalists. That a Socialist should be cheered by their dupes; that he should tell them to emancipate themselves; that the idlers should be shown up in broad daylight on one of the principal streets of Matteawan by a Socialist, who was at the same time an Irishman, would not do for a moment. So a startling account of the meeting appeared in one of the local papers, also in the New York "Sun." Here it is. Our readers will notice that "Jim Hickey" became "Jacob Startiski."

### AN ANARCHIST IN MATTEAWAN.

HE ADVISED HIS HEAREDS TO SHOOT DOWN THE CAPITALISTS AND A RIOT FOLLOWED—MAN STABBED.

Matteawan.—Jacob Startiski is an Anarchist. Tuesday night he came over from Newburgh, where he had been engaged for several days in delivering Socialist addresses, and succeeded in gathering about him on Main street, in Matteawan, several hundred people who listened to him as he stood on a soap box and advised them to take up arms and shoot down the capitalists of Matteawan. He said that our hat shops were full of hats, and yet we were bare-footed; that our shoe factories were full of shoes, and yet we were bare-footed. During his argument some one in the audience called him a liar, and in the general riot which followed he was generally outclassed by Charles Conklin, a local celebrity, who can use his hands quite well. Two of the Anarchist's friend made a hasty retreat, leaving the speaker to the mercy of the crowd, whose excitement by this time knew no bounds. Startiski was locked up as a disorderly person and fined \$25 yesterday in the police court. Matthew Smith was stabbed in the general fight by someone unknown and is in a precarious condition at the hospital.

Needless to say there was no riot, hence no stabbing, no fine of \$25.00, no anarchy, no one shouting liar, in short, it was a lie but of whole cloth from a to z.

This will show what desperate straits our capitalist friends are in, it will show what a picnic we will have fighting these lying rags when our daily PEOPLE comes along. Unable to answer our clean cut scientific arguments, they are thrown back on the last resort of all cowardly thieves, namely lies, more lies, plenty of lies.

Let us draw a moral from this simple tale. It is: "When you see it in the 'Sun,' say, 'Aber nit!'"

J. A. HICKEY, Brooklyn, August 2, 1897.

### S. L. P. Sections take Notice.

The well-known and inspiring song, written by comrade Peter E. Burrowes, of Brooklyn, under the title "The Hand with the Hammer," has been set to new and beautiful music by the Russian composer Platon Brounoff, and can now be had at the Labor News Co., 64 East Fourth street, New York.

The price for single copies is 10 cents, but a liberal discount will be given to dealers, encouraging them to push the sale of the song. No section of the party should fail to form a chorus and sing this song at their public meetings and other public demonstrations. THE LABOR NEWS CO., 64 East 4th street, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Table showing Socialist vote in Presidential elections: 1888 (2,085), 1892 (12,331), 1896 (21,167), 1900 (33,133), 1904 (36,564).

Who scoffs at our birthright?—the words of the seers. And the songs of the bards in the twilight of years. All the foregleams of wisdom in song and sage. In prophet and priest, are our true heritage. Whittier.

LIFE IS CHEAPER THAN DIRT.

The Klondyke, rich in suggestions, has been productive of a novel sort of "company" that deserves attention.

Twenty Indianapolis business men formed a stock company to operate in the Klondyke. Each contributed \$1,000, and the thing was forthwith set a-going. But how? Did the stockholders take train and boat for the gold fields? No; they anchored and settled down at home—more firmly and comfortably than before. But how, then, is the thing to work? There is the rub, and in that the Klondyke marks the high capitalist era of its discovery.

The stockholders selected twenty enterprising, strong, skillful young men, possessed of all the qualities needed for gold fields, which, a generation ago, would have been sufficient "capital" to undertake gold diggings on their own account; in this year of grace such "capital" affords no independence, and the "natural opportunity" opened at Klondyke remains shut to them and accessible only to those who possess the "social opportunities."

But that is not all. The twenty able young men are to be made profitable not by their work alone. An insurance of \$1,000 is placed on each, and in case of death the money goes—where to? To the worker's family? No!—to the stockholders to swell the pool. And what is most significant, the company calculates on quite an increase in their pool, not from the work only of these men but from their death, too: the company calculates that a sufficient number of these young men will die!

Such sort of companies—producing social system it is that our politicians, professors and parsons are holding up as the most godly and scientific one possible.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

"Sovereign leads the miners forlorn hope in West Virginia."

Is this from "Puck"? No; it is from the "Journal of the Knights of Labor."

The "Popular Science Monthly" is of the opinion that:

"If the word 'socialist' could be defined as one who concerns himself with the interests of society, who makes these interests his own, then it would be well if we were all 'socialists.' So long, however, as it means a person who wishes to transfer to everybody the authoritative direction of everybody's business, and the control of everybody else's property, we must leave the use of the term to those who accept the responsibility for the advocacy of such ideas."

It is hardly likely that we would have cared to quote the "Popular Science Monthly," it being a thing hardly read, and noted for the reverse of its name, being neither popular nor scientific, were it not that this passage is approvingly reproduced by a "religious" paper, the "Journal and Messenger" of Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Parkersburg.

Be the fact entered on the long list of just such facts, that go to demonstrate the simoniac spirit animating our modern religionists. Here we have another paper that, behind the mask of godliness is seeking to perform the typical work of the devil—lying, for the pesholders, i. e., the devil's benefit.

Clear as a pike stands out the fact that the capitalist class is "controlling the people's property," stolen from the people, and, by usurpation, is bossing the "people's business." Not even a simoniac parson will have effrontery enough, the fact being crammed down his lying throat, to deny that Duchess Cobuelo is not producing on the New York Central, nor is the Marchioness Anna on the Gould railroads, nor the three Singer Princesses in the Singer Manufacturing Co., nor Rockefeller in the Gogebic mines the wealth on which they live in riotous wealth: all of these, together with the rest of their robber class, are controlling, not their property, but the people's property, and

all of them are bossing, not their business, but the people's business.

Socialism demands the restoration to the people, to the workers, of the property that is theirs, and to place in their hands the direction of the business which is theirs alone, and which, being owned and directed by them, will reverse the existing conditions under which the loafers live and the toilers starve. Such a programme can't, we admit it, commend itself to any social parasites. And this is the fact we desire to emphasize in exposing the falsification of Socialism by one more pulpiteer.

Our witty and trenchant colleague, then New York Jewish "Abendblatt," comments on the moral, physical and intellectual riff-raff from Russia in this city, that, unable to use the Socialist Labor party for their own crooked purposes, hope to find asylum in the Debs party, and are frantically trying to organize that in opposition to the S. L. P. as "the genuine American Socialist party." On this subject and these organizers the "Abendblatt" says:

"Finally a 'Socialist party' that will no longer be a stranger to the American workingmen, like the old S. L. P., with its exclusive German and Jewish elements," has been founded. How true this is may be judged from the elements that compose the new party. The meeting to organize was held on East Broadway, in the house of a Jewish lawyer named Hurwich, a native of the Russian village of Minsk. He now is the American representative of Debs in New York, after the 'burglarized' Populist party ceased to be profitable to him. Responsive to the call of Hurwich, several 'American' elements responded. Among these were: the entire 'Freie Jüdische Volks-Bühne,' (Free Jewish popular stage players), with J. Gordin at its head, and B. Bogin as adviser; also the populists Aleinikoff and Harlot, a Russian who has been actually in the country all of ten months; also Hurwich's clerk, Bauerberg, who has been two years in the country. There was also Joseph Baronness and our worthy Louis Miller, Winchevsky and Cesar (not Julius)—all of them born Americans and mostly non-citizen.

"The party" intends to combine with the New York populists—who foot up the grand total of 400 votes. This party will be launched as soon as Messrs. Gordin, Cesar, and the other Yankees shall have become citizens."

The Johnston, R. I., "Beacon" utters itself clearly a propos of the miners' strike:

"There is nothing to arbitrate," declare the coal mine operators. And they are quite right! There certainly is nothing to arbitrate. The coal miners receive a starvation wage for producing an enormous amount of wealth. The coal mine operators who perform no useful part in the production of that wealth appropriate to themselves the surplus product over and above that paid to the miners as wages. It is a clear case of stealing. To appoint arbitrators who shall decide how much or how little shall be stolen is all nonsense. There is nothing to arbitrate. The theft must be stopped."

The Columbus, O., "Noon Hour" is booming the city of Glasgow, Scotland, on the ground of

"Its fortunate position of being able to pay all the expenses of the city government out of the revenue derived from its public improvements—a state of things which has earned for this city the title to be called the most advanced and best governed city in the world."

If the "Noon Hour" were a capitalist paper we would believe it was deliberately suppressing that important part of the truth, which consists in the fact that all these beauties are wrung out of the city's public employes, who are ground down by the capitalist city government just as, if not more than, they had been ground down by their private bosses, when the gas and other plants were private property. These men are worked at low wages and under bad treatment, and the very thought of striking for redress is chilled within their heads by the swarms of unemployed, which the city government, with its superior capitalist powers, is able to keep near at hand.

The "Noon Hour" seems to be issued at the "Midnight Hour," so dense is its understanding of the fact that municipal ownership à la Glasgow is a god-send only to the bosses, but a sharper scourge to the workers; and that only Socialist municipalization, which places the plant in the workers' own hands, enabling them to elect their own foremen and to determine their conditions of work, is worthy of the efforts of the proletariat.

In direct connection herewith may be quoted the following passage from the London "Justice," under the caption "State Capitalism," on the condition of the employes in some of the nationalized industries of England:

"The pay of the telegraphist is, on the whole, less than that of a mechanic. It takes a telegraphist, on the average, about twelve or fifteen years, to reach the sum of £2 weekly; while the superior appointments which are held out as an inducement for them to continue low paid are necessarily out of the reach of the great mass of clerks. The telegraph department, like most departments of the General Post Office is understaffed and inadequately housed. More men and more room are wanted. The cheese-paring policy rampant in the Post Office constitutes it a State profit-making, capitalist-exploiting firm instead of an institution of purely public service where none are ill paid and overworked. It is important that the difference between this kind of 'State Socialism' and Social-Democracy should be made perfectly plain."

With admirable vigor the San Francisco, Cal., "New Charter" is clubbing

sense into some of its exchanges. This is a fresh instance:

"The 'Common Cause,' of Cincinnati, Ohio, and advocate of 'more money,' says:

"What makes a falling market and stagnant business? The dollar that buys more to-day than it would buy last year."

"In the very next item it gives the lie to the above as follows:

"Idle labor lowers prices of commodities. The man out of work consumes as little as possible of anything, and none at all of many things he would buy if at work. Less consumption, less demand, less price."

"Could a man be more muddled than one who could set these two paragraphs together as an expression of his opinion?"

Ahead of all the city capitalist papers, the New York "Times" is turning somersaults of delight at the appointment by the "Reform" Mayor Strong of Col. George Moore Smith as Police Commissioner in the place of Col. Fred. Grant, resigned. If any one should feel mystified by the "Times" editorial manifestations of delight, the whole thing will become clear to him when he is reminded that this Col. George Moore Smith has a "labor record." When the Brooklyn trolley bosses were breaking the 10-hour law, Gov. Morton sent into Brooklyn the whole militia of New York to back up the criminal bosses. This Col. Smith led one of the regiments on that memorable occasion, and distinguished himself in wanton brutality. Being himself a business man, his firm is Candee & Smith, and more than once having had rows with the employes whom he fleeces, he went with gusto into the row in Brooklyn. His appointment is a reward for his proresses on that occasion. Thus worketh "reform."

"L'Asino," the Rome, Italy, illustrated Socialist Labor party's paper, has a front page picture, headed "Bourgeois (Capitalist Class) Morality," representing a vulgar-looking capitalist's wife walking with her young and unsophisticated-looking daughter, while in the distance a coarse-looking nobleman is following them and ogling the girl. Between mother and daughter this dialogue takes place:

Mother: "There is Marquis Passatelli following and paying court to you. He is a good catch; but you don't seem to know how to behave. Smile at least upon him."

Daughter: "Oh, mamma! He is such a brute! I don't like him!"

Mother: "Go away, you silly girl! When you got a husband, then you can look around for the man you like; but not now. It's so that people of good standing do."

This estimate and forecast by the Cleveland, O., "Citizen" is one that well merits consideration and approval:

"It will not do to say that the political revolution of Europe will not affect conditions in this country, and that Socialism is a foreign idea that will not be accepted in this country. To change the industrial system of Germany, France or any other country from capitalist to co-operative would be immediately felt in every corner of the globe, and it is not probable that intelligent American workmen, when they see the beneficent results of Socialism, will hesitate long to align themselves with the great revolution, this being especially foreshadowed by the manner in which European municipalization schemes and other important ideas are being popularized in this country at present. Indeed, it is not so sure that the United States will not suddenly leap to the front in Socialist agitation, and set the pace toward a co-operative commonwealth. It would not be the first time that a revolution had taken place in Uncle Sam's vast empire with the speed of lightning."

It is fun to see the two money wings of capitalism unmasking each other. The silver bug capitalists tell their gold bug opponents many unpalatable truths; and as frequently the gold bug capitalists return the compliment. This thrust from the gold bug, New York "Evening Post" certainly is not bad:

"Kansas will this year produce 400,000,000 bushels of corn, upwards of 50,000,000 bushels of wheat and other kinds of grain in proportion. The farmers of the State will clear \$100,000,000 on their crops this year. They will make a clear profit of \$25,000,000 on their wheat crop alone. The State is full of cattle and of corn-cobs, from which it follows that it will be full of beef in the autumn and winter. Many mortgages have been paid off and many farmers have surplus money in bank, which they are ready to lend on good security. These and many similar facts are recorded in a recent number of the Rocky Mountain "News," a free-silver organ. It is all true, too, and the same condition exists in Nebraska also. Both States are rolling in wealth, although not a blessed thing has been done for silver since the Sherman act was repealed in 1893. Unless we are much mistaken, there will be a smaller crop of Populism and Bryanism in the next two years than has been seen there in many a day."

All of which means that, just as soon as the fleecers of labor can make good profits, however much labor remains fleeced, as are the Kansas and Nebraska farm-hands, the social question is solved—for the bourgeois revolutionists. But true as the Post prognostic is, it is a boomerang for the combined silver and gold bugites. Undeceived by the rascally defection of the bourgeois whom Labor had trusted to revolutionize this hellish society, Labor will take the whip in its own hands, and itself both lead and accomplish the revolution—much to the surprise and sorrow of the gold and silver brigands, who, temporarily falling out with each other, have been making faces at each other.

THE RUSKIN RASCALITY AGAIN.

Since the publication of Albert Holst's letter in our issue of the 18th ultimo, such wealth of information has flown into this office from a large variety of sources from all parts of the country, that two things became clear to us: first, that the gang that runs Ruskin is infinitely more infamous than we had any idea of; and, second, that its conscious infamy was the otherwise unexplainable reason for the personal abuse with which, for some time past, the "Coming Nation" has been meeting the articles of THE PEOPLE: the scamps, who are trying to ride upon the noble cause of Socialism, using its mask to carry on an unholy traffic and impose upon the distressed and afflicted of this country, knew full well what awaited them from these quarters just as soon as they were discovered, and they started their peculiar campaign before hand. The fuller information we now have, throwing detailed light on many a dark corner of the Ruskin bunco game, will in successive issues of THE PEOPLE be made public: the scandalousness of the swindle cannot brook delay, and the "answers" made by the brigands at bay entitle them to no quarter. Nor shall they have any. With this issue we give the right of way to Mr. Holst's second letter, for much of which we now hold confirmatory evidence from other sources unknown to him. In the meantime we recommend to our readers to secure and keep the copies of the "Coming Nation" with the "answers" it makes. These "answers" are funny reading now; they will be infinitely funnier (?) in the very near future. Mr. Holst proceeds:

Ruskin, Tenn., July 30, 1897.

TO THE PEOPLE—

Dear Sir: Please accept my sincere thanks for the publication of my letter. You are doing a noble work, indeed, by making public the rascalities practised in Ruskin. The exposure brought consternation to the gang, and the "Coming Nation" of July 31, brings what the editor is pleased to call an answer. The article is characteristic of the writer: false, cowardly and misleading; he don't dare to face the main question, to wit, is Ruskin a Socialist Colony, run on Socialist principles, and conducted by honest men?

He starts off by trying to enlist the sympathies of the "Social Democracy." These Ruskin labor fakirs realize that they cannot swindle many more people with the Ruskin scheme and want to pave the way to join the "Social Democracy" when the crash comes.

Referring to me, he says, I am "one of a gang that is trying to destroy the colony"; he fails to give any reason why I, or any other member should do so, if the conditions in Ruskin are as represented in the "C. N."

He says that my letter contains "lies, but for convenience he picks out only three. He gives the bill of fare for the day my letter was dated, to prove that my statement about starvation is a lie. Notwithstanding his alleged bill of fare my statement is true, and I give some facts I did not mention before. Last winter, when we were suffering for proper food, the wives of some of the charter members would steal the best of the scanty supplies and eat it in their rooms; this was brought before the board of directors at the time.

The second "lie" is my statement about the shares of stock that have been sold. In this case I will show how low some men will sink to gain a dollar and what desperate means these Socialists (?) here will use to deceive the people. The "C. N." brings an affidavit of J. E. Chase, one of the members who got their shares sold to the effect that my statement of the case is false, and that the Association has made satisfactory arrangements with him. I will give you the true facts in this case, and how the affidavit was secured. This man Chase told me before two witnesses, Mr. and Mrs. Schultz, both of whom will sign this letter, exactly what I wrote before. He further said at the time, if it was not for his family he would take a shotgun and blow off the heads of some of those scoundrels. When the gang saw their scheme exposed in THE PEOPLE, they took alarm, knowing that all honest men would condemn them, and that it was absolutely necessary to change their tactics, the Ex. Board made an offer to Chase, that they would give him \$50 now to enable him to go away, and that they would pay him the balance some time in the future. By this means they succeeded to get Chase to make the affidavit published in the "C. N." Comment on the character of such a man is not necessary.

Notwithstanding their claim that the Association did not buy the shares, but a member, all the deals were made between the Ex. Board and Chase, and not the member; besides, by the laws of the Association, a member is not allowed to hold more than one share of stock; what would he do with the other? The same offer was made to Mr. Rhode, sr., that was made to Chase, but they could not induce him to make an affidavit, and he refused to sign the article published in the "C. N."

As proof that my statement about the assets of the Association is false, the "C. N." prints the sworn statement of J. H. Dodson. This statement is sent out with the application blanks and is intended to deceive the people. It says: Existing liabilities \$1,448 Resources 60.16

At the time this statement was made the Association owed \$5,000 on the tract of land the printery stands on, and \$3,000 on the tract Justement holds the deed of; also \$11,000 on land. If this is not "liabilities," what is it?

Now let us see what the \$60,000 assets are. The "C. N." has always claimed that we were the proud and happy owners of 1,500 acres of land. Old Ruskin, consisting of 1,000 acres, was sold to H. H. Hammond, of New York, about five weeks ago for \$1,000; of the 500 acres in the valley 106 are held by Justement; this leaves only 394 acres belong-

ing to the Colony. Of this about half is under cultivation, and we owe to-day \$6,000 on this land. The houses are rough board shanties; 3 old broken down engines, an old saw-mill and the printery—these are the assets valued at \$60,000 by the financiers of Ruskin. My charges about the corrupt management of the Colony, and how they drove the young men away from here, and how they solicit contributions from the college, getting money under false pretense, all these charges Mr. Edwards passes over, perhaps he can get nobody to make affidavit that they also are false.

As an illustration how dearly the editor of the "C. N." loves the truth the following will serve: About two months ago a man by the name of Libsome wrote an article booming Ruskin; it was published in the "C. N." and some St. Louis paper; the article was full of falsehoods and misleading. A member, Mr. Kirsch, wrote a reply and handed it to the editor of the "C. N.," requesting him to publish it. Mr. Kirsch was called before the Board of Directors and requested to hand in his withdrawal, the article was never published; this is one of the ways they suppress the truth in Ruskin.

In conclusion, the editor of the "Coming Nation" brings a letter from Mr. H. D. Lloyd pleading to spare the mistakes of the Ruskinites. If we had to deal with mistakes only, this would certainly be the proper course, but I think the Socialist movement cannot tolerate fraud and corruption, and should expose them wherever found. A festering sore must be cut out in order to have a healthy body.

The article published in the "Coming Nation" of July 31st, in answer to my letter, was read by the editor in the dining room, and everybody was invited to sign it; a great number left without signing; a house to house canvass was then commenced, and by means known to themselves they secured the signatures published. The truthful editor says the list includes 84 names of a total of 91 adult persons on the grounds. Now, the fact is that Saturday, July 24th, the following members were on the grounds and refused to sign: Wells, Hasselman, Knor, Jensen, Dahman, J. Chilcote, Sr., J. Chilcote, Jr., Taylor, A. Rhode, Sr., Ekelman, Schultz, E. Hooper, J. Hooper—13 in all. Eight of the above named members are married and some have grown-up children, so the figures of Mr. Edwards can't be correct.

Looking over the 84 names published, I find 31 NAMES OF PERSONS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS, SOME OF THEM BEING ONLY A FEW DAYS ON THE GROUNDS; 23 names who are members, but have never paid for their shares; the balance consists of men, very few, who are honest, and believe that Ruskin will be a success yet, but the great majority of these people want to suppress all truth about Ruskin in order to get new members, and by these means to save their own money and pull out, regardless of how many families be victimized.

My last letter, exposing some of the rascalities practised in Ruskin, enraged the gang very much, and all kinds of threats were made against me. I was going to be hanged, and the "white-caps" would take me out, but they thought better of it, and I am alive yet. A few days ago I was deprived of the bed I have been sleeping on since I came here. I was stopped at the door when I wanted to go to bed and informed that the association had no bed for me. A member kindly offered me a bed in his house, and I am on the grounds yet.

ALBERT HOLST.

J. E. Chase did make the statement, as written in this letter, in our presence. E. G. SCHULTZ, SARAH SCHULTZ, Ruskin, July 30.

LETTER BOX.

Offhand Answers to Inquirers.

J. R. Providence, R. I.—Don't know anything about it.

C. H. C. Oneida, N. Y.—You are just the sort of gudgeon those people like. Fortunately for the country, you are the exception, not the rule.

Books that Ought to Be Read.

The following books can be obtained by mailing price and one-tenth of price for postage, to the New York Labor News Co., 64 East Fourth street, New York City. Send for full catalogue.

- "The Condition of the Working Class in England, 1844."—By Fredrick Engels.....\$1 25
"Capital."—By Carl Marx.—An exhaustive dissertation on political economy from the most advanced and scientific standpoint. Bound. 2 00
Paper ..... 1 20
"Co-operative Commonwealth."—An Exposition of Socialism, by Laurence Gronlund ..... 50
"Socialism vs. Tax Reform."—By Laurence Gronlund ..... 10
"Socialism."—By William Scholl McClure ..... 10
"A Traveler from Altruria."—By William Dean Howells. Cloth... 1 50
Paper ..... 50
"Merrie England."—By Robert Blatchford ..... 10
"The Fabian Essays."—By H. G. Wells. Paper ..... 25
"French and German Socialism."—By Prof. Richard T. Ely ..... 25
"Six Centuries of Work and Wages."—By J. E. Thorold Rogers ..... 25
"Quintessence of Socialism."—By Dr. A. Schaeffle ..... 15
"Reform or Revolution."—By Daniel De Leon ..... 05
"The Evolution of Property."—By Lafargue ..... 1 00
"Heterodox Economies vs. Orthodox Profits."—By Henry B. Ashplant ..... 12
"Patriotism and Socialism."—By G. B. Benham ..... 5
"Ancient Society."—By Prof. Lewis Morgan ..... 4 00
"National Party Platforms from 1798 to 1896."—By J. M. H. Frederic ..... 25
"Philosophy of Wage-Slaves."—By T. Bresford ..... 10
"What's to Be Done."—By N. G. Tchernychevsky (new edition). 50
"Modern Socialism."—By Rev. Charles H. Vall ..... 25
"The Coming Social Struggle."—By William Edlin ..... 5



UNCLE SAM'S BROTHER JONATHAN

Brother Jonathan—How can Socialists claim that the capitalist defrauds the laborer of three-quarters of the product of his toil, when we see capital eagerly seeking investment at 3 per cent?

Uncle Sam—That is a most remarkable question!

B. J.—Why? U. S.—Because I have rarely seen so many thoughts and terms jumbled about in quite that way.

B. J.—Jumbled about?

U. S.—You never heard any Socialist say what you claim, or claim what you say.

B. J.—Haven't I?

U. S.—No. No Socialist claims that "the capitalist defrauds the laborer of three-fourths of his toil."

B. J.—I am quite certain I heard them say so.

U. S.—What you have heard them say is that "the CAPITALIST CLASS robs the WORKING CLASS of three-fourths of its product," and even of more.

B. J.—What's the difference, "workman" or "working class"?

U. S.—All the difference in the world. A capitalist may lose every cent of his capital, but not one cent's worth will fall into the hands of other capitalists. The loss suffered by one capitalist is the profit of another. One capitalist may be ruined under capitalism; but the capitalist class never is: it grows wealthier.

To know what happens to the workingmen you must look, not at one workingman, but at the whole working class; to know what happens with capital you must look not at one capitalist, but at the whole capitalist class. Do you understand?

B. J.—Yes; accordingly, it is the capitalist class that defrauds the laborer of three-quarters of his product?

U. S.—But before going over to that, let me settle another point in your question. You seem to think that if a capitalist invests money at 3 per cent., the 3 per cent. he gets is 3 per cent. of the product of labor; you must mean that by your question. Now, "3 per cent. on investments" don't mean that; it means 3 cents on every 100 cents invested. It means that, if a capitalist puts in 100 cents he pulls out 103 cents; but these 3 per cent. don't represent the measure of exploitation of labor by capital.

B. J.—What does?

U. S.—Take an instance at random. You are working for \$1 a day in a shirt factory together with one hundred other hands. The shirts all of you produce in a year are 150,000; these are sold by the manufacturer to the jobber for \$90,000; the wages of the men are \$30,000.

B. J.—Then this capitalist steals two-thirds—

U. S.—No, sir. This individual capitalist, together with those directly and indirectly connected with him, does. He has to pay, we shall say, \$5,000 rent; say also \$2,000 interest on moneys loaned; say \$5,000 to bribe the courts and other branches of his capitalist government to enable him to break the factory and other laws with impunity; and in raw material and other such outlays he spends say \$18,000—that leaves him \$30,000 profit—

B. J.—According to this, the principle would be that the boss steals one-half, and the whole capitalist class steals two-thirds.

U. S.—We are not through yet. The one-third of your product that you get paid for as wages is one-third of the wholesale price of your product, is one-third of the price that the boss gets, not from the retail purchasing workingmen, but from the jobber who buys wholesale and then turns around and retails. Do you follow me?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—When you want one of the very shirts that you produce, you can't go to the boss for it; you must go to the retailer. He has to get out of the goods that he retails, not only his living, but his rent, the interest on the money he has borrowed, etc. All that you have to pay for, in other words, another set of the capitalist class now comes in for a further share of your hide. For the shirt you want you will have to pay \$1; in other words, you got 60 cents for it and have to pay for it 100 cents—you are skinned nearly one-half of what you got. This goes on all along the line; and thus the working class is robbed out of at least three-fourths of its product.

B. J.—Listen to the insult!

In commenting upon the relative qualities of labor, a Southern, South Carolina, capitalist says:

"The present white operatives in Southern mills are almost entirely native born Americans. Many of those in New England are French Canadians or other foreigners. The average Southern operative is more amenable to reason than the average foreign-born New England operative. The Southern native-born negro would be even more easily managed. The negro as a race has never shown any disposition to form unions or go into schemes for strikes."

According to this gradation, the foreign-born workingman is not as "amenable" as the native; the native white is not as "amenable" as the negro.

Again, this means that the ideal workingman for the capitalist is the negro, being the most "amenable" of all.

Boston, Mass.

THE PEOPLE is for sale at the following stores:

Brigham's Restaurant, Washington St. Cohen's Book Store, Washington St., on the Bridge.

Crosswell's Store, Harrison Avenue, near Bennett St.

KARL MARX.

(Reprinted from "Progress," May, 1883.)

There is no time, perhaps, so little fitted for writing the biography of a great man as that immediately after his death... It is impossible for me to do more at present than give the briefest sketch of my father's life...

political battles against feudalism, has used the power thus acquired to enslave the proletariat. To the charge that Communism aims at "abolishing property," the manifesto replied that Communism aims at "abolishing property," the manifesto replied that Communists aim only at abolishing the bourgeois system of property...

"Considering— That the emancipation of the working classes must be conquered by the working classes themselves; that the struggle for the emancipation of the working classes means, not a struggle for class privileges and monopolies, but for equal rights and duties, and the abolition of all class rule..."

HUMAN NATURE. There are some people who say that they agree with Socialism, as an ideal, but when asked to come along and help to bring that ideal into practice, or to help to make the conditions of life such that it will be possible for those who are to follow after us, to bring about the realization of that ideal state of society...

ON THE DEATH OF BENJAMIN SIMON. (Written for THE PEOPLE by L. C. SCHAUM, Hoboken, N. J.) Deep in the city's dark and sluggish heart, Where toil and care-worn misery and crime Lay plenteous offerings on the pallid shrine...

A NEW LABOR DISPLACER. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 26.—The reading public is very little concerned about "news" of which it knows everything itself. This circumstance explains why our dailies, especially those wearing the Republican tag, repeat every day that "confidence" and "prosperity" at last have returned...

\*Vogt, in his 6th volume on April 1859, 40,000 francs, is the literal text.

Since this was written, in 1883, the second and third volumes of "Das Kapital" have appeared in German, and the fourth and final volume of that work is being prepared for publication...

So mixed in him that Nature might stand up. And say to all the world, "This was a Man!"

Under such circumstances this man would be enabled to respect the men placed under his control, and likewise the men who would be able to respect the man who acted as their adviser...

Previously acknowledged ... \$1,715 60 H. M. Leach, Los Angeles, Cal. 1 00 Alfred Bengtson, N. Y. City ... 5 00 Joseph Sussmeyer, N. Y. City ... 5 00 M. P. Nielson, N. Y. City ... 5 00 Carl Friberg, N. Y. City ... 5 00 Ben T. Whitehouse, Dover, N. H. ... 83 John Jacobs, N. Y. City ... 1 00 Leo Jacobs, N. Y. City ... 1 00 Mrs. Leo Jacobs, N. Y. City ... 1 00 H. Wallach, N. Y. City ... 1 00

Under prevailing conditions, every industrial progress adds to the misery of the many. Those who suffer must not idly wait, else they will suffer for all time to come.

Price of the following Tracts and Party Platforms \$1.50 per thousand: 1. "What shall we do to be saved?" A Sermon to workmen, by Henry Kühn. 2. "Socialism," by William Watkins. 3. "Why American workmen should be Socialists," by H. G. Wilshire. 4. "Social Effects of Machinery," by Frank W. Cotton. 5. "Socialism," Extracts culled from Robert Blatchford's "Merrie England."

Call for State Convention. To the Sections of the S. L. P. of the State of New York. The nomination of a candidate for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, which is the only State nomination to be made for the coming election does not warrant the large expense of a State Convention attended by delegates from all parts of the State.

LABOR NEWS CO., 64 East 4th Street, New York, N. Y. To Jewish Sections and Branches. Wilshire's leaflet, "Why American Workmen Should Be Socialists," has been translated into Jewish, and can now be had at \$1.25 per 1,000 or \$1.50, if sent by mail or express. Address all orders to LABOR NEWS CO., 64 East 4th Street, New York.

THE PEOPLE, 184 William Street, New York, N. Y. \$1 per year. The New Charter, 35 Turk Street, San Francisco, Cal. \$1 per year. The Syracuse Socialist, 25 cents per year. The Beacon, Johnston, R. I. (Fort-nightly), 50 cents per year. The Socialist Alliance, 79 Dearborn Street, Chicago, 50 cents per year. GERMAN. Vorwärts, 184 William Street, New York, N. Y. \$1.50 per year. Cleveland Volksfreund, 237 Clair Street, Cleveland, Ohio, \$2 per year. DANISH-NORWEGIAN. Arbejderen, 6832 Northfield Avenue, Chicago, Ill. \$1.50 per year. SWEDISH. Arbetaren, 35 and 37 Frankfort Street, New York, N. Y. \$1.50 per year. POLISH. Siles, 1146 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y. \$1 per year. JEWISH. Arbeiterzeitung, 9 Rutgers Street, New York, N. Y. 75 cents per year. HUNGARIAN. Nepesava, 226 East 4th Street, New York, N. Y. \$1 per year. ENGLISH AND GERMAN. The Truth, 514 West 3d Street, Davenport, Iowa. \$1 per year.

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DIAMOND POINT GOLD FOUNTAIN PEN

We will send it free to anyone sending us three yearly subscriptions at one dollar each. Will you take advantage of this unprecedented offer? Get a new yearly subscriber this, next and the following week, then send us \$3.00 and the pen is yours.

PARTY NEWS.

Activity of Militant Socialists East, West, North and South.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary Henry Kuhn, 184 William Street, N. Y.

MASSACHUSETTS. HOLYOKE, Mass., August 1.—Dear Comrades:—We hereby submit to you our financial report for the month of July, 1897:

Table with columns for RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES. Includes items like Cash from S. E. Putney, Sec. Worcester, Lawrence, Br. 1, 100 stamps, Boston, Br. 1, convention tax, Holyoke, Br. 1, 100 stamps, Holyoke, Br. 1, on lists, Holyoke, Br. 2, on lists, Sec. Westfield, 30 stamps, Sec. Somerville, 30 stamps, Sec. Clinton, 50 stamps, Sec. Northampton, 20 stamps, Sec. Springfield, on lists.

Total \$146 20

EXPENDITURES. S. E. Putney, expenses to Holyoke and return \$5 86, Postage supplies 2 59, Expressage—2 packages 65, Aug. Lehmann, printing 10 50, F. G. R. Gordon, special organizer, salary, expenses, etc. 32 69, National Executive, 500 stamps 25 00, Secretary Ruther, sundries 49

Total \$77 51

Cash on hand August 1 68 69

Total \$146 20, Stamps received from S. E. Putney 434, From National Executive 500

Total 934, Stamps sold 370, On hand 564

Total 334

M. RUTHER, Secy., MAX H. TIEDEMAN, Treas.

LYNN, July 25.—As it is some time since the Comrades have heard from Section Lynn, we now give an account of ourselves. On Sunday, July 11th, we held a meeting at Lynn Beach, with Comrade Avery as speaker. The week previous to the 11th we held meetings in Danvers and Salem, and a meeting July 15th in Stoneham. Sunday, the 18th, we had Comrade Putney with us at the Beach. Tuesday, 20th, Comrade Gordon arrived and co-operated with us in running a meeting at Marblehead. He was sent out by the State Central Committee. Thursday, 22d, we were to have a meeting at Stoneham, and Monday, 26th, at Danvers, with Comrades Avery and Gordon. The Stoneham meeting was postponed on account of rain. This meeting will now be held Tuesday, 27th. Wednesday, July 21st, we held a meeting in Lynn, corner State and Market streets, and Friday the 23d, we held a meeting in Market Square, West Lynn. Comrade Gordon spoke at both the Lynn and West Lynn meetings of ours, and will speak at our regular Sunday meeting at the beach to-day (July 25th). The Lynn Section had arranged for seven meetings outside of Lynn, and six of them will have been held when we get done with Danvers and Stoneham, July 26th and 27th, but as Comrade Gordon is here as an organizer we will be only too glad to cooperate with him and help all we can. The names of Socialists whom we knew in towns nearby we gave to him. We believe that Sections can be organized in Marblehead, West Lynn, Salem, Danvers, Gloucester and Stoneham, and think Comrade Gordon is just the man to do it. All our meetings are well attended, and the out of town speakers have all done first class. We will try and keep up a hustle, and hope that the Comrades everywhere will do the same. J. H. C., Organizer.

MISSOURI. Report of Missouri State Committee, S. L. P., for the month of July, 1897:

Table with columns for RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES. Includes items like Received from Section St. Louis for due stamps, \$2; carried forward from June \$7.62, total \$9 62, Expended to Henry Kuhn for 100 due stamps 5 00, Postage stamps 1 12, Emblems and buttons 26

Total \$6 38, On hand 3 21

New Jersey.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 30.—The special joint meeting of both the American and German Sections took place at the old headquarters July 30th, and was well attended. Comrade Dahmen conducting the proceedings. It was finally decided to amalgamate the two Sections into one. The officers elected are: Agent, Comrade Mills; recording and corresponding secretary, Comrade Chas. Petersen; treasurer, Comrade Dahmen. Next meeting August 11th in the new headquarters, 603 Elizabeth avenue.

NEWARK, N. J., August 3.—There will be an agitation meeting of the Socialist Labor party in the hall, No. 76 Springfield avenue, on Sunday, August 8th, at 3 p. m. sharp. Comrade Hickey, of Brooklyn, will speak on the subject of the "Capitalist Press." A free discussion of the principles of Socialism to follow the address. Let every Comrade in Newark be present and bring with him a friend who is not a Socialist.

NEW YORK. Primaries of the Socialist Labor party of Greater New York to nominate County Tickets in New York, Kings and Richmond Counties will be held as follows:

NEW YORK COUNTY. On Saturday, August 14th, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street New York.

KARL MARX

A Highly Artistic Etching of : : : :

THE CHAMPION OF SOCIALISM

With autograph and remaque of arm and hammer : : : : :

India Proofs 19x23. Send Postage Prepaid to any address on receipt of \$1.00.

KIHN & HALL, 111 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.

For sale also by "THE PEOPLE", 184 William St., New York.

KINGS COUNTY. On Friday, August 13th, 8 p. m., at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 945 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn.

RICHMOND COUNTY. On Saturday, August 21st, 8 p. m., at Wygant's Hall, Jewett avenue, Port Richmond, Staten Island.

Only those members of Section Greater New York, S. L. P., who are citizens are entitled to be present at their respective county primaries. For the City Executive Committee of Section Greater New York, S. L. P., L. ABELSON, Organizer.

To the Assembly Districts, S. L. P., of New York. Comrades—In order to conduct a systematic series of open air meetings for the campaign, the Agitation Committee in the various Assembly Districts should at once select a number of suitable places in their respective districts where they would like open air meetings arranged. This arrangement was tried last year and worked very successfully. Hoping that you will not delay this matter, but at once act, and send in the list of such suitable places as soon as possible to L. ABELSON, Organizer, Socialist Labor Party of Greater New York.

Kings County, Attention! All members of the Socialist Labor party residing within the County of Kings should not fail to attend the County and Borough Primary that is to be held at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue, on Friday, August 13th, at 8 p. m.

The nominations to be made are: 1.—For President of Borough. 2.—For Sheriff. 3.—For Registrar. 4.—For County Clerk. 5.—For County Treasurer.

The above date has been fixed by the Executive Committee of Section Greater New York, which committee appointed the undersigned to call the primary and make such arrangements as the occasion calls for. PETER FIEBIGER, HENRY KUHN.

Buffalo Comrades, Attention! Two very important meetings require the presence not only of every member of the party but of every earnest Socialist residing in Buffalo, as questions of great importance for our movement in Buffalo will be under consideration.

The first one—the joint meeting of all branches—will take place this Saturday, August 7th, at 8 p. m., in Labor Lyceum, 550 Broadway, near Jefferson street. Among other important subjects the municipal platform of the Section Buffalo, S. L. P., will be discussed. The second meeting is called for the purpose of organizing the Labor Lyceum Association proper, as the constitution and the main part of the by-laws are already adopted. It will take place Sunday, August 8th, at 2:30 p. m., in the same Labor Lyceum Hall. No earnest Comrade should fail to be present at both meetings.

THE SECRETARY. BROOKLYN, N. Y., August 2.—A meeting of the delegates of the 16th Ward, Branches I and III; 19th Ward, Branch I; 21st Ward, Branches II and III, of Brooklyn, will take place on Saturday, August 7th, 8 p. m. sharp, at Comrade Adolph Beneweg's house, 151 Seigel street. The agitation for the coming campaign will be the order of business.

A. BENEWEG, Organizer, 16th Ward, Branch III.

N. Y. City, 4th Assembly District.—Comrade James Allman will lecture Friday evening, August 6th, at the 4th Assembly District, 165 Broadway. Subject: "The Beginning of the End." Joint Agitation Committee of the 4th, 8th and 12th Assembly Districts. M. SAPIR, Secy.

N. Y. City, Twelfth Assembly District.—On the 30th of July a highly successful meeting under the auspices of the 12th Assembly District, S. L. P., took place, with Comrade Daniel De Leon lecturing upon the Municipal Programme of the S. L. P., and Comrade Julius Hammer presiding.

The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, every inch of standing room, even in the hallway, being occupied. The speaker was frequently interrupted with enthusiastic, deafening rounds of applause. The questions subsequently asked gave the lecturer an opportunity to review the Debs movement, wherein he pointed out that class-consciousness was conspicuous with its absence, as in all the passages taken from the platform of the S. L. P., the platform of Debs' party carefully omitted all mention of the class struggle. He pointed out, further, the fallacy of supporting it, and the quality of the element supporting it. The speaker was cheered to the echo.

At the business meeting that followed

Comrade Reich acted as chairman. Five new members were proposed. Reports of delegates were received. Committee on Reception and Ball reported date set for same on Saturday, September 4th. A committee from the 4th Assembly District was then granted the floor and asked that a sub-committee from the 12th Assembly District be elected to a body composed of delegates of the down town districts, to be known as the East Side Agitation Committee, which would supervise the agitation in these districts. Comrades Finn, Pomeranz, Rudnick, Sappir and Weinstein were elected on this committee. Secretary was instructed to communicate with Executive Board of Greater New York General Committee, requesting them to take steps to recover the property of the party from the former officers of the dissolved district. Comrades Rosen and Julius Hammer were appointed to recover the banner of the 12th Assembly District. Financial report was adopted and the district adjourned. JULIUS HAMMER, Secy.

Brooklyn Speakers Club. The above organization will begin operations at once for the coming campaign, and will hold a meeting next Sunday, August 8, 10 a. m., at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 945 Willoughby avenue, where arrangements will be made to carry on a successful series of open air meetings in Brooklyn for the coming campaign. The Brooklyn members that participated in the campaign last year are requested to be present without fail. L. ABELSON, Organizer, Socialist Labor Party of Greater New York.

Ohio. CINCINNATI.—The arrangements for the picnic for August 8th are complete. Our candidate for Governor, Comrade Watkins, will deliver an address; speeches will be made in German also. The out of town Comrades will be met at the depots by Reception Committees; these will be distinguishable by the red party button.

Rhode Island. PROVIDENCE, August 1.—I am glad to hear through THE PEOPLE that the Comrades throughout the country are taking advantage of the opportunities to spread Socialism afforded by the summer months, in holding open air meetings. In order to dispel any thoughts that might possibly be entertained by uninformed Comrades are lax and indolent in their duty, I would ask a small space to give a short resumé of our work in this line since June.

Early in June a speakers' club was organized under the jurisdiction of the City Committee. A circuit covering six points in the city was agreed upon, at which a meeting would be held weekly. Six pairs of speakers (we have not got any two-hour men yet) were selected and a schedule arranged, so that no pair would speak twice at the same point during the same circuit.

We have just finished our first circuit. A new pairing has been made, and the speakers will start on their second circuit this week. When this is finished another combination of the speakers will be arranged for a third circuit, and so on until "chill November's" surly blasts" drives us indoors, when we intend to get halls as near as possible to the points we now speak at, and continue the agitation during the winter.

So far we have held thirty-six meetings, all well attended. At four of the points the audiences ranged from two to four hundred, some nights reaching as high as five hundred. Between one and two hundred people attend the meetings at the other two points. Much enthusiasm is displayed and the greatest attention is paid to the words of the speakers, which all proves that the time is ripe for Socialist agitation.

The amount of literature disposed of at those meetings is extremely gratifying to the Comrades, the literary agents having sold over 250 copies of "Merrie England," nearly 100 "Socialism" by McClure, some sixty "Reform or Revolution," and—here is a pointer for other cities—over 500 leaflets.

A little over two weeks ago an idea struck the writer that leaflets could be readily sold at a small price. I brought the matter up at the City Committee; they thought likewise and ordered 1,000 each of "Socialism," by Watkins; "Social Effects of Machinery," "Why American Workingmen Should Be Socialists," and "Middle Class Municipalization," to be sold at the open air meetings four for one cent.

The way the leaflets are going proves the plan to be very good to cover the expense of buying the leaflets and also to get over the city ordinance, which prohibits the free distribution of handbills, etc., on the streets.

ORGANIZER.

THE DAILY PEOPLE \$50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to August 4th, 1897.

\$4,535.

Table listing names and amounts pledged to the fund. Includes names like Meyer Stodel, New Haven, Conn.; C. P. Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ludwig Christofferson, City; German Section, Dayton, Ohio; John Kinneally, City; Jas. Gruber, City; Wm. Rush, Boston, Mass.; Henry Snyder, Mariners Harbor, N. Y.; Wm. Van Vorst, Mariners Harbor, N. Y.; H. W. A. Raasch, Boston, Mass.

Pledgers will please keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as per printed list, and remit promptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal promptness.

THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE, 184 William St., N. Y.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

—OF THE— 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 government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of his 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 mightiest of nations upon that class.

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

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule. Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bonage.

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 when, in the natural cause of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crisis on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall. We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, individual war and social disorder; a common wealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

RESOLUTIONS.

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

- 1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.
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 employe 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 employe shall be discharged for political reasons.
4. The public lands to be declared inalienable. Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been complied with.
5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.
6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.
7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation.
8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt.
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, looks, etc., where necessary.
10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged 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).
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.
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 constituencies.
21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

HITTING FROM THE SHOULDER.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Beware, gentlemen; the issue is before us, I say, and it has to be met squarely. I am aware that, with their accustomed dishonesty, certain organs of special interests are already trying to confuse it. One of these organs, for instance, affects to be greatly concerned in the fate of the poor man, who, by subjecting himself to untold privations, was lucky enough to save a few dollars, now invested in real estate—in a lot, with perhaps a shanty, located in a part of the city where there are few or no improvements, and where there will surely be

none so long as the present assessors can help it. Well, this organ knavishly proclaims that such a poor man "might as well allow the city to confiscate his property at once," if the assessors are compelled to raise the valuations of our millionaires. Fortunately, again, it is not with such editorial trash that the poor people—the masses of the people—can any longer be bamboozled.

L. Goldmann's Printing Office, cor. New Chambers and William Sts. works with Type Setting Machines. German and English.

Prog. Clothing Cutters & Trimmers. At the last regular meeting of the above union, held on Thursday, July 29th, the recording secretary handed in his resignation, stating that he was unable to perform the duties of the position. A committee from the above Berkman Defence Association was granted the floor. The report of the discussion upon that point will be found elsewhere in this issue. The activity of L. U. No. 4, U. G. W. of A., in calling a mass meeting did not disturb the members' tranquility, but proved that more funds are required to keep the ship afloat, otherwise it will sink, and somebody will have to go back to the factory as a common wage slave unless some political position is secured for them in the meantime. The reports of the different committees were then heard and accepted. LOUIS ECKSTEIN, Cor. Secy.

Grand Labor Day Picnic Section New Haven, Conn. Socialist Labor Party, at WEIDEMANN'S LION PARK, MONDAY, September 6th. TICKETS 10 cents. Children 5 cents. Games and Prizes for children.

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 \$1.00 per annum. Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meeting.

Carl Sahn Club (Musicians) Union No. 1. Meetings every Tuesday at 10 o'clock, East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Fred.

Central Labor Federation of New York. S. T. & L. A. No. 1. Meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, New York City. All bona-fide trade union labor unions should be represented. Committees are to be sent to the corresponding districts. Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th street, New York City.

Cigarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Hall, 100 Broadway, 64 East 4th street. District 1 (Manhattan), 39 East 1st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m. District 11 (Greenwich), 215 Ferguson st., meets every Saturday at 8 p. m. District 12 meets at 1275 avenue A, every Saturday at 8 p. m. District 13, meets at 342 West 42nd street, every Saturday at 8 p. m. District 14, meets every Saturday at 1422 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m.

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: HENRY KUHN.

German Waiters' Union of New York. Office: 285 Bowery, Union Hall, 1st floor. Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m. at the same hall.

Medical Protective Alliance No. 1000. D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters, 7 E. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 8 o'clock, 11 (Greenwich), 215 Ferguson st., Woll, corr. Secy., Residence, 112 E. 4th St.

Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets the first Sunday in each month at 3 p. m. in the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club," Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

Scandinavian Section, S. L. P., No. 2 and 4th Street, meets every Sunday at 2 o'clock, at Schuler's Hall, 221-223 West St., New York City. Subscription orders for the Scandinavian Socialist Weekly, SCANDINAVIAN ARBEITAREN.

Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., 35th A. D. Meets at every Friday at 8 o'clock, 2nd and 4th streets, New York City.

Upholsterers' Union of New York City. Meets 2d and 4th Street, New York City, every Friday at 8 o'clock. Secretary, Carl Anders, 22 East 2d Street.

WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance. Organized 1872. Membership 14,000. Principal Organization, New York City. Office: 64 E. 4th St. Office hours, 10 o'clock P. M. Branches: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Elmira, N. Y., Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South Passaic, N. J., Boston, Holyoke, Mass., New Haven, Conn., Hartford, Conn., Luzern and Albany, Pa.

Arbeiter Kranken- und Sterbekasse für die Vor. Staaten von Amerika.

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The above society was founded in the year 1872, and has since that time been a powerful factor in the social thought. Its numerical strength has grown to 139,000 members, and it is rapidly increasing. Workingmen who believe in the principles of modern labor movement, workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches, upon payment of a deposit of \$4.00 for the first class and \$2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$3.00 for 40 weeks and \$4.50 for another 40 weeks whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same conditions and length of time \$2.00 and \$3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$20.00 is granted for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age are admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit for \$1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditures. In cities and towns where branch exists, a new branch can be formed. Workingmen in good health, and men who believe in the above named principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to Haupt-Comite, Financial Secretary, 25-27 2nd Ave., Room 210, New York City.

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM, 949-955 Willoughby Avenue. (Formerly 61-63 Myrtle Street.) Meeting Room, Large Hall for Mass Meetings. Books open for Balls and Picnics. Workmen! Patronize Your Own Goods.

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JOHN OEHLE'S Steam Printing, 87 Frankfort Street, Cor. Pearl St., Franklin Square E. R. E. Orders will be taken at 116 E. 2d Street, Avenue A and First Ave., New York City.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.