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PRICE 2 CENTS.

"UNCLE" PHYLETUS.

Recent Celebrants Now Shot Down by the Militia.

A "Labor Riot" Quickly Squelched by that Part of the Military Force that was Kept at Home to Uphold the Interests of the Capitalist Exploiters—Human Life Sacrificed and Mysery Protected at Home, While our Armies and Navies Abroad are "Championing Human Rights."

OSHKOSH, Wis., June 25.—While in foreign waters and in foreign lands our armies and navies are now at work "championing the rights of humanity," as we are told, here at home our militia is trampling upon these rights, and, waving the American flag, which we are told stands for the people, they are murdering the people.

A strike broke out here among the woodworkers. The story is now pretty generally known throughout the country, and need not be gone through in details. Moreover, what need is there of details? The details are in this strike identical with details of strikes everywhere. The wages were low and were going down lower; men and women struck; the police was called out, and it did some clubbing; that did not have the desired effect of intimidating, and the militia was sent for; it wheeled down upon the strikers, blazed away, and killed several, a woman among the rest. The capitalists now say the strike is "settled."

But is it? This question is best answered by looking back not quite two years. It was in September of 1896 when this town was in gala dress. Flags and bunting could be seen from many houses in quarters of the poor as well as of the rich. Wagons with a full load of humanity—workmen, women and children singing songs, and waving flags, rattled through the streets and were mixed up between elegant carriages carrying choicest freight—gentlemen and ladies. It was in its way a denial by ocular proof of the class struggle. Here were all classes—poor and rich; high, middle and low; employers and employees; capitalists, small shop-keepers, and wage-earners—all mixed into one and joined in one common cause of joy. What was that cause?

The carriages, the wagons, the processions all converged on one common point—the beautiful residence of ex-United States Senator Phyletus Sawyer. He celebrated on that day his 70th anniversary. He held open house. The people were that day rushing to wish him—"Uncle Phyletus"—joy.

"Uncle Phyletus" and his kit are now sending the militia upon those who visited him in '96. This "Uncle Phyletus" is an old settler, who made his "original accumulation" by grabbing large tracts of woodland and then skinning immigrants whom he employed to fell the lumber. He and his are now interested in almost all the mills—lumber and otherwise—in the State. His family has become a wealthy one by the sweat of the brow of the class it is now shooting down, and of course by virtue of his "original accumulation" or theft. The veil that concealed the class struggle during the celebrations in 1896 is now rent. The celebrants now have an inkling of the nature of the beast whose birthday they were celebrating, and of the ramified beast of capitalism that they have to contend with.

The work of agitation carried on in the State by the Socialist Labor party, will complete the education that the bullets have started.

The ways of the capitalist reformer and the effect of class-unconscious politics are being simultaneously illustrated in Brooklyn.

There is a Judge Gaynor there who is a great reformer. He is several reforms in one. He is a single-taxer, a purist in politics, a municipal ownership man, etc., etc. This reformer does not, of course, not consider it out of the way to throw an anchor to windward, the windward being the labor movement. His nautical eye scanned the political weather, and he took his decision. He appointed as an officer in his court one John J. O'Connell, of a beer organization of labor. Thus much for the ways of the reformer, now for the ways of the class-unconscious labor organization.

O'Connell's appointment caused half a dozen bees to start and flutter in the heads of as many other would-be court appointees in his organization. One of them is Tom Reardon. "If O'Connell can get a job, why not I," opined Reardon; and he started to lay his pipes. As a matter of course, in the process of his diggings and excavations, Reardon had to come across O'Connell's pipes, and O'Connell against his. Thereupon the inevitable explosion took place.

O'Connell, of course, has his place only because it is supposed that he can swing his organization in line with Reformer Gaynor. The moment any other member of his organization gets a job from some other reformer, O'Connell's weight would be impaired; he would not have in the eyes of the political purist Gaynor quite as much value; and the result would be that O'Connell's job would become shaky.

Thus the organization is now rent in twain—as an illustration, not of the mischief of politics in unions, but of the mischief of capitalist corruption, all capitalist politics being of necessity corrupt.

SIGNIFICANT EMBRACE.

The Russian Beast and the American Capitalist, Friends.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—Today there was performed a scene in the White House that is as full of significance as an egg is of meat.

Hitherto Russia has had in this country only a Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary. Now it sends an Ambassador. That, in diplomatic etiquette, is something infinitely more important, and indicative of greater love and affection. This ambassador was received to-day by the President of the United States at the White House. Little speeches were exchanged. This is what the Russian ambassador said:

"My master hopes that nothing will disturb the friendship of years between your government and his, a friendship founded upon unquestionable sympathies."

The time when this public embrace is exchanged between the Russian Government and the Capitalist Government of America is certainly well chosen. That it does not reveal anything new, as far as the tendency is concerned of the two embracers, every intelligent man knows; its peculiar significance is the light it throws upon those "refugees from Russia, who fled from tyranny to freedom," and who to-day are among the loudest whoop-ers-up of a war with which the Russian Government sympathizes as much as any American buccaneer.

A large number of Russians in America, Russians of all descriptions, Russians of the Baroness stripe who still have to do business in poverty, and Russians of the stripe of the editors of the capitalist Russian Jewish papers, find it profitable to lay claim to great indignation against the Tsar. The innocent take them seriously; the knowing are well aware that all such anti-Tsar indignation is pure "business," as much business as any acting by an actor on the stage. It takes, however, a public ceremony like the one here performed by McKinley and the Russian Ambassador, at this season of war, to open the eyes of the rank and file of the Russians; and it is to be hoped these will now see the full significance of the "patriotic" enthusiasm of these Russian refugees.

In Austria, at the recent election, Jewish capitalists were found acting hand in hand with the Anti-Semitic party. The love for a Jew by these Jewish capitalists had been taken for genuine; that Austrian campaign revealed the fact that the capitalist Jew's love for the Jewish race is genuine only in so far as there may be found enough members of his race foolish enough to allow him to live upon them, but that, just as soon as any member of his race, not only will not allow him to live upon them, but strives to overthrow the system by which he and his Gentile companions fleece the workers, Jew and Gentile alike,—from that moment on the capitalist Jew is found to drop "his love of race" and becomes as strong an anti-Semite as any other capitalist.

Just this experience is now being made here in the quarters of the Russian "refugees. Capitalist and anti-labor interests of the Russian Jewish capitalists assert themselves so strongly that they are found in the identical camp with the Russian Tsar, rejoicing with him over the very thing that he rejoices.

We see in America the best illustrations of the strength of material interests and the truth of the class-struggle. Irish capitalists go here hand in hand with the British Government against the Irish workman; so, likewise, do we see Russian Jewish capitalists going hand in hand with the Russian Government in their endeavor to suck the blood of the working class in America, Jew and Gentile alike. Let not the lesson be lost.

Among the millionaires, who, we are told, shed their blood in Cuba last week, there was one Hamilton Fish.

The yellow and other journals should have had more sense than to go beyond that naked fact. But they did not. They gave a biographic sketch of this élite. From the sketch we cut this passage:

"Fish's prowess was displayed on several occasions while he was in this city in fist fights that he had with"—whom?

"—Coachmen, cooks and policemen"!!!

In other words, our élite was a rowdy and a bully.

For weeks our squadron, almost the whole of it, has been before Santiago, bombarding the Morro. Yet the Morro still stands. Are our gunners such bad marksmen? No. If the Morro still stands it is because of the impossibility of getting near enough to it to do it any harm without ourselves being sunk, and for that we can't be blamed.

The question that all these facts shove forward is this: Why then this waste of powder and shot?

Ah, there is the rub. Not a few of our naval officers before Santiago, one Folger among them, is a stockholder in powder and shot factories.

Is the question answered?

The numerous calls that have come in for the New Bedford speech "What Means This Strike?" published in these columns a few weeks ago, has determined the National Executive Committee to reprint it in pamphlet form. It can be had at the Labor News Company, 64 E. 4th street, this city. Single copies, 5 cents; 10 copies, 30 cents; 100 copies, \$2.50.

S. T. & L. A.

Report of the G. E. B. to the Third Annual Convention, Buffalo, July 4, 1898.

To the Delegates of the Third Annual Convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance of the U. S. & C.

Comrades:
The General Executive Board, elected at your last Convention, begs leave to submit to you a short synopsis of its doings during the term.

Since our last Convention, we have granted 4 charters for D. A.'s and 217 to L. A.'s, located in Gloversville, Johnstown, Amsterdam, Albany, Buffalo, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Cleveland, O.; St. Louis, Mo.; Olneyville, R. I.; Richmond, Va.; Louisville, Ky.; Chicago, Ill.; Worcester, Mass.; Detroit, Mich.; Scranton, Pa.; Bartonville, Ill.; West Newton, Pa.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Paterson, N. J.; Westmoreland, Pa.; Buena Vista, Pa.; New Bedford, Mass.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Washington, D. C.; Holyoke, Mass., and Lynn, Mass.

An evidence and indication of the interest that our movement has awakened is the volume of correspondence that has flown into this office during the last year. By June 1 of this year, there came in 1,752 letters, exclusive of charter applications.

The approximate strength of our affiliations can be placed at a membership of 30,000.

Your General Executive Board has been forced to adopt strenuous measures in several cases, especially in connection with the attempt of the International Typographical Union's attack through the German Typographical Union No. 7 upon our Progressive Typographical Union No. 83. The document we issued on this subject is herewith attached; it sets bare the capitalist and anti-labor principles that animate pure and simple, and sets forth fresh reasons for our existence and final triumph.

The label adopted by the General Executive Board under the decision of the last convention has not met in all quarters equal approval. While the Pressmen and Feeders' Union of New York requested a trade label at the last convention, and District Alliance No. 10, of Boston, Mass., proposed a uniform label without distinction of trade, which latter was adopted, the General Executive Board found upon introducing the same that the very body which had made the proposition was the first and only one to object to its use. This matter no doubt will claim your attention, and the correspondence between Dist. Alliance No. 10 and the General Executive Board will be presented to you. Finally, a referendum vote on the label was ordered and the General Executive Board's designed label sustained almost unanimously.

We can report that the following papers now show our label: "Sila" Buffalo, N. Y.; "Socialist Alliance," Chicago, Ill.; "Sikan, Arbeteren," New York; "Pravada," New York. This matter should engage the convention's attention, and some decision arrived at laying down the principles upon which our label should be executed: Whether it should be uniform in design and some essentials in lettering, or not; and if not, to what extent autonomy may be granted to the several trades.

We decided, when the Weavers and Textile Workers of New Bedford, Mass., were forced by unbearable economic conditions, and the exploiting tactics of the capitalists to strike and uphold their man and womanhood, to agitate among said industry and attempt to educate them to a realization of the absurd tactics of "pure and simple." We succeeded beyond our fondest expectations and have to-day, the Spinners, Weavers and kindred trades organized in Trade or Mixed L. A.'s and a Dist. All. No. 3. This tremendous and momentous result was not achieved without a stubborn resistance by the impure "pure and simple" labor leaders, who, up to the time of our intervention had drawn the wool over the eyes of those unenlightened followers, bucoling them into the camp of the Republican or Democratic party, and selling them out continually to the capitalist. After much labor a nucleus was formed and from it then emanated those powers of education which resulted in creating a healthy opposition. The effect of this can best be seen in the wonderful increase in the Socialist Labor party vote which arose to 731 from formerly almost nothing. Sam. Gompers made his usual futile attempt to nullify our agitation, but he had to go.

As was the case in the typographical industry, the Shoeworkers' trade in the S. T. & L. A. was also made a mark of by the "pure and simple." Notwithstanding our Shoeworkers had not antagonized the "pure and simple," but continued to recognize their working cards; they in return for this expressed spirit of solidarity actually refused recognition to the S. T. & L. A. travelling card and did not permit good standing members to work in shops under their jurisdiction, and spread all sorts of slander against our organization. These impure leaders were challenged to a debate, tried long to escape it, but were finally forced to it. The stenographic report, published in THE PEOPLE shows clearly who presented the best side and the best organization. The Buffalo comrades, where this Convention now meets, have had special opportunities to judge of the two organizations. The pure and simple Boot and Shoeworkers' leaders in Buffalo were overthrown, and the organization joined the S. T. & L. A.

But the "pure and simple" misleaders of our class did not stop at these trades, they tried to annihilate the Machinists, represented by the Empire City Lodge,

New York, and German Machinists' Union, Newark, N. J. The International Association of Machinists endeavored to have our members discharged from employment and tried by trick and device to attain their contemptible ends. These conspirators combined with the International Typographical Union and tried to have the S. T. & L. A. Machinists discharged by the "N. Y. World" and "Morning Journal."

They did not even stop there, but at the "N. Y. World" restaurant, where the members of German Waiters' Union No. 1, our L. A., had been employed for years, giving perfect satisfaction to every patron, they combined to drive them out and usurp the places for a combination of people consisting of expelled and suspended members of the afore-named union.

Some two years ago, Dist. All. No. 2, New York, attempted to organize the Cigarmakers. These people, unable to pay the high dues and assessments in vogue in the International Cigarmakers' Union, that went mainly to the officers, and because of their small earnings, still desirous of being union men, requested to be reorganized. It was believed at that time, that the International Cigarmakers' Union, having knowledge of this matter, would introduce reforms covering such cases, but no such action was taken, and hence, when in March of this year a number of Cigarmakers tired of being humbugged any longer, applied to be organized, Dist. All. No. 49 promptly did so. The wrath of the pure and simple can easily be imagined. While strikes in different shops at New York were instituted, these leaders so-called started the to them known to be false reports that the Alliance Cigarmakers had been organized to sell out the strikers and disrupt the organization.

Challenged to sustain these charges, they retreated covering these falsehoods by subterfuges and meaningless phrases. In not one instance has our L. A. interfered with the older unions, on the contrary, they have morally supported their every effort.

In September last year nominations for a member of the General Executive Board, in place of J. Kühn, whose seat was declared vacant for non-attendance, was referred to the Dist. All. at New York, and B. Korn, of the German Waiters' Union No. 1, receiving the majority vote, was elected to fill the vacancy.

The Paper Cigarette Makers' L. A. struck some 12 shops in September of last year against a reduction of wages and for the recognition of the union. By request of Dist. All. No. 2, the General Executive Board took charge, and after a severe struggle succeeded in gaining for the union the matter in dispute.

The resolution of the Waiters' Alliance Liberty, presented at the last convention, which desired a larger field for its calling, based upon the fact that they were no longer coffee house waiters, but able to work in restaurants, hotels, and etc., and which was referred to Dist. All. No. 1 for an amicable settlement, was this union and German Waiters' Union No. 1 was represented in said D. A., claimed the attention of the General Executive Board, an appeal was taken by the former against a report rendered by a special committee of the said D. A., which was to the effect that until Waiters' Alliance Liberty could not prove conclusively that it had organized all coffee houses under its jurisdiction it should not be permitted to infringe on such places under the jurisdiction of the German Waiters' Union No. 1. A special committee of the General Executive Board heard the appeal and decided not to sustain the same on the grounds presented by Dist. All. No. 1.

The manufacture of Leopold Miller & Son, all tobacco cigarettes, called the "Le Roy," has been declared unfair, as the firm refuses to recognize the Progressive Rolled Cigarette Makers' L. A. and an embargo placed thereon endorsed.

We are fully aware that the struggle we are engaged in is a trying one, success to be attained only by and through solidarity of action and co-operation. That it requires a continuity of agitation to educate the masses to that understanding of these social conditions as to ripen them for admission to the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

We are economically but in the primary or developing state. An organization such as ours has a herculean task to perform, for it must combat those in the prior organized state who, having for a half century trod the path of false ideas, false issues and false teachings, arise against us fearful lest we succeed and thereby spoil their nefarious practices.

Ignorance most sublime gives to narrow-minded and scheming leaders that power which they use in order to mislead, sell out and bunco their followers. Let us persevere, more determined than ever, to struggle for supremacy. Let us cement the ties of our economic industrial organizations, and then as a combined, irrepressible force, sustain the Socialist-Labor party on the political field.

The seed that was sown three years ago has sprouted. It has stood the test, it lives and thrives to-day. Like the avalanche which from its lofty height loosens, and, going earthward, gathers strength and force in its flight, losing particles here and there to be sure, but

(Continued on Page 4)

ON THE RUN.

Capitalist Lackey Pat Dolan, Routed by a Strong New Trade Unionist.

Cecil, Pa., June 28.—Last Sunday was an interesting day among the miners in this vicinity; that happened that, more than arguments, will cause the scales to drop from the eyes of the deluded rank and file among them, and with that the power of their leader skates will sink. This is Pat Dolan's home, the miners' chief fakir in this vicinity. Comrade Root, of Pittsburg, spoke here three weeks ago, and on that occasion Dolan had a bitter run in with him. Dolan has hitherto traveled mainly through his prestige and ability as a rough and tumble fighter. He tried that on Comrade Root in an amended way: he tried bluff, and challenged the Socialists and Alliance men. Root promptly accepted, and named Comrade Hickey as chief debater. The debate was to be Sunday.

Dolan showed up with a lot of toughs. The meeting was in an orchard; in the open air, of course. The moment Comrade Hickey was introduced to him, Dolan tried to bulldoze him. Things looked squally for a time; Dolan started in to bring about a row; his prestige required it, and his toughs had to be kept in countenance; there was no other way to do that; he was feeling his way. But he was cowed, though, in this way:

The chairman was a wild and woolly Westerner. He went up to Dolan, and, winking significantly at him, informed him that "we Socialists are quiet people, as a rule; but, if there was going to be fighting, well—it was a dog-goned-mean game two could not play at." As he said this he had his hand on a stout shillalah, and arm, hand and shillalah certainly looked like biz. It was understood among the comrades, just as soon as things began to look bad that the instant Dolan struck Comrade Hickey he was to be struck down himself, and if any of his friends took his part, then the rest of the Comrades would close in and stretch the toughs alongside of Dolan. Dolan scented danger. He knew of our Western Comrade's readiness and expertness in such affairs. After making a lame apology to the crowd he—the quondam hero—retired, whiplashed, amidst the jeers of his former worshippers. Comrade Hickey was then introduced and cheered to the echo all through his long exposure of the situation of the labor movement. The result was the organization of a miners' alliance.

We got them on the run!

Plasterers, Attention!

Read, Organize, Educate and Drill for Liberty.

Fellow Workingmen and Friends:

The aims and object of modern Socialism, the only political and industrial policy for the betterment of the condition of the working class, are very often misrepresented by the daily press and misunderstood by the workingmen themselves. In view of this fact, some of the individual members of the plasterers' organizations of Greater New York and vicinity, have determined to draw your attention to the cause of the present condition of the working class, and the remedies thereof. Knowing this, we send a call to all the members of the plasterers' organizations of New York City and vicinity, who are Socialists or members of the S. L. P., or who are already in sympathy with it, requesting them to meet at 64 East 4th street, on Saturday, July 9th, 1898, at 8 p. m. sharp, to organize a local of Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance for educational purposes, for the benefit of all trades organizations in general, as there is considerable trouble at present among the various organizations in the building trade.

All members of the pure and simple organizations are also respectfully invited to attend. The speakers will lecture on the new and progressive organizations, and on the old and retrogressive pure and simple.

Since they alone know just how to advance for the betterment of the condition of all classes, the Socialists, therefore, in all organizations, skilled and unskilled, should organize locals to advance the condition of their organizations, as we know the political scab is a thousand-fold worse than the economic scab, for they are in their nature destructive.

JOHN LAFFEY, 225 E. 25th st.

Whatever has become of the American Railway Union? Can any one tell?

In our viciousness we said that it was disbanded when the "Social Democracy of America and Patagonia" was started last year. But that was only viciousness on our part. We were answered that it never was disbanded, but that it was absorbed body and soul into a better, higher, stronger body—the Social Democracy of America, etc.

But now this better, higher, stronger body kicked itself to pieces. Did it kick to pieces its absorber also?

Who can tell?

Wonder whether the oddity of the situation will occur to our "patriots"?

Here we are in war paint to end the cruelties committed by Spain, and in doing so we squeeze the hand of whom? Of John Bull, who, the press dispatches tell us, is maltreating the East Indian population in such manner that uprisings are constantly expected.

WHY NOT?

Unnecessary Qualms With Regard to the Labor Commission.

McKinley and His Political Cabinet Need not Worry Whether he Appoints Only "Labor Men" or "Labor" and "Capital" Men on the New Labor Commission—No Appointees can be Strained Through the Lotus of his Hands that will Give Any Trouble to the God Capital.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Seldom has there been such a patriotic desire to serve the United States government as in the case of the Labor Commission authorized by a recent act of Congress and whereby jobs are to be provided for broken down labor fakirs. The mail at the White House is simply swamped with applications, and every Representative and Senator has on an average six constituents who are pushing hard for one of the places. There will be nineteen men on the Commission, five to be appointed by the Vice-President, five by the Speaker of the House, and nine by the President. Of course, the prime motive of most of the persons who desire a place on this board is altruistic, but in addition there are incidental inducements, like a \$3,600 salary and expenses.

What the commission is to do more than draw this salary, nobody seems to have clearly in mind. It was at first supposed that the five members appointed from each house of Congress would serve without pay, but in order to make the positions desirable for persons now in Senate and House a clause was introduced to the effect that members of either chamber might be appointed whose term of office was about to expire, their new salaries as Commissioners to begin with the ending of their congressional stipends. This little provision has had a wonderful effect in stimulating a interest in labor problems on the part of Senators and Representatives whose chances of re-election are not the best. Vice-President Hobart and Speaker Reed will have some difficulty in making selections until after all the congressional conventions have been held.

Some difficulty has arisen also over the division of places among the "nine other persons" selected in addition to the congressional quota. A rumor gained currency that the President intended to appoint five men representing capital and four representing labor. It proved very disquieting. This was to be a labor commission primarily, and if it should degenerate into a debating society between champions of plutocracy and the friends of labor, its usefulness would be ended. Efforts are being made to show the President that it would be better to give most if not all of the nine places to recognized champions of the labor cause.

Some fear is entertained that McKinley may hesitate to give "Capital" the majority on the committee; but these timorous souls need not tremble. There is not going to be any debate, exciting or otherwise, on labor and plutocracy in the commission. The labor appointees will all be of the sort that has so well served the capitalist class, and has been so poorly paid that now in their declining age they consider a \$3,000 job an actual paradise. These gentlemen have so long been preaching the brotherhood of Capital and Labor, that they got their lessons by heart, and will not trouble the Commission any, and even if they did, is not the trusty Congress there, packed full to the brim with nothing but capitalists themselves or their lackeys? And are not there pigeonholes enough in the Committee rooms of the House and Senate to afford ample and spacious burial places for any and all the recommendations that the Commission may make, and that may not suit Brother Capital?

It is perfectly safe to predict that the transactions of the Commission will be infinitely more harmonious than the Congress sessions on gold and silver, protection or free trade. At these sessions the capitalist jackals have nothing to fear except one another, and can divide and scratch out one another's eyes; but on the Commission, should by accident any "un-American" labor man get on, the capitalists plus their "American" lap-dogs, will be held so united that the other fellow won't have a chance to do anything.

In the meantime there is real excitement and fear in the camp of the labor fakir applicants for places on the Commission. Each is saying that all the others are "no good."

A Call.

The Sections of the S. L. P., located within the territory of Greater New York, are hereby called upon to make nominations for two members of the National Executive Committee, in place of Comrades Thomas A. Hickey and Charles G. Teche, who have resigned, the former because he is constantly on the road; the latter because he is going to Europe for several months. Organizers of Sections should submit this matter to their respective Sections at the next regular meeting and report the nominations made to the undersigned not later than Saturday, July 16, 1898, after which day the nominations will be submitted to a vote of the foregoing Sections.

By order of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.
HENRY KUHN, Secy.

THE PEOPLE.

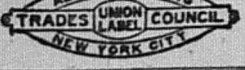
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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Table showing Socialist vote in US: In 1888 (Presidential) 3,068; In 1890 12,331; In 1892 (Presidential) 21,157; In 1894 33,123; In 1896 (Presidential) 36,564; In 1897 55,673.

This social system of to-day, kept in constant ferment to defend itself against the disorders that rise out of its own lap, is compelled perpetually to strengthen force against force; in this century of unlimited competition and over-production, there is also competition among armies and an over-production of militarism; industry itself being a battle, war becomes the leading, the most exciting, the most feverish of all industries.

Jean Jaures.

S. T. & L. A. CONVENTION-SALUTATORY.

To-morrow there will meet in Buffalo, this State, the Third Annual Convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. Elsewhere in this issue will be found two articles—one on the Pittsburg, Pa., old style Labor Leaders, and one, entitled "Fiction and Facts," on the origin of the A. F. of L.; these two articles in a manner condense the sense of the numerous ones that have appeared in these columns during the last twelve months on that subject; they sum up the reason for the birth, growth and future effectiveness of the S. T. & L. A. Thitherto the "Labor Movement" in America was a parody: capitalist interests blew the breath of life into it; ignorance, deliberately perpetuated, kept the rank and file with scales before its eyes; cowardice gave it a chance;—and, from soil thus manured, there shot up and blossomed two poisonous flowers: the Capitalist Class and the Labor Fakir.

Drawing their life sustenance from the rank and file of the Working Class, the parasite capitalist and his lackey dug their own graves. The Socialist Labor party eight years ago raised the banner of just rebellion in this State and county on the political field against the capitalist in political power, and three years ago the S. T. & L. A. raised the banner of just rebellion on the economic field against the capitalist's economic lackey—the Labor Fakir. The work done in this short space of time cannot be overestimated. Where the former failures had brought on dismay and hopelessness and disorder, energy, and hopefulness and order are now shooting up all around. While on the political field the S. L. P. is sweeping the tracks clean of fraud, ignorance and humbug, on the economic field the S. T. & L. A. is sweeping the tracks clean of the identical rubbish. The two working together are a promise of Order and Progress in the Labor Movement.

Animated by a principle whose high aims gather vigor from their solid material foundation, and whose material foundation gathers swing from its high aims, the deliberations of the convention of the S. T. & L. A. in Buffalo may be confidently expected to record an advance in the land on the breastworks of Capitalism, and to mark out improved methods for further progress. The Socialist Labor party of the land, speaking for the politically organized proletariat of America, and its still more numerous adherents, greets the Buffalo convention of its economic allies—the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance men.

SOCIETY IS NOT POULTRY.

Those, whose contemplative turn of mind causes them to observe closely the performances of the "Reformers," cannot fall to come to the conclusion that these gentlemen have of society a very poor opinion, an opinion, however, that is as silly as it is degrading.

Farmers with poultry yards resort to a certain device in order to make their hens lay. They place a glass egg, a "nest-egg" under their hens. The purpose of the glass egg is to encourage the hen to do business. Indeed, it has that effect. The brainless hen paws the glass egg, starts clucking, swells out—and lays a genuine egg. We shall not here go into an inquiry of what exactly the physical, chemical or psychic process is by which glass eggs are enabled to wheedle genuine eggs out of hens; it is enough here to record the fact that there is some such process, and to judge by the effect, that it is a successful one. Now, then, the "Reformers" look upon Society just as these farmers look upon hens, and they treat Society in the same way,—but Society refuses to act like a silly hen.

The "Reformers" want something new—a reform, a revolution. How is that to be brought about by them? Do they start in to educate Society and thereby screw up her physical, mental and moral power to the sticking point, the revolution point? Not at all. They look upon Society as poultry. "Hens can be induced to lay eggs by having a glass egg laid under them," argue they, "why cannot Society be wheedled into laying a genuine Revolution by tucking a bogus Revolution-egg under her?" And they proceed accordingly. Thus speeches full of wind; papers and journals, and articles full of bombast; high sounding praises of nincompoops as though they were portents of sense, knowledge and bravery; organizations, parties, "movements" under blown and pretentious names;—these and many more such glass eggs are being turned out wholesale and retail, and are tucked under Society. Yet she budges not; and our "Reformers" stand aghast, and surprised, and denounce Society as stupid, as ungrateful, as degenerate. . . . The stupid, the degenerates are the "Reformers." Society is not poultry. The REVOLUTION cannot be wheedled out of her by glass eggs.

OVERSEAS AND REVERSE.

Carl Arnold, 1567 Flrt avenue, Democrat. Arthur Kahan, 305 E. 72d street, Democrat. The above are two lines taken and reproduced from the official printed list of the primary enrollments held by the old parties a few weeks ago. In and of themselves the two lines, with their names and addresses, mean nothing, convey no thought, no particular information. There are thousands of other such names right along of them. And yet the two names with the information attached to them "Democrat" are little gems worth close inspection. To understand and properly appreciate them, to draw the lesson they convey—and that lesson is no slight one—must look "behind the returns," ascertain the individuality of these two names.

Arnold and Kahan are members of the Socialist Labor party (they are now, of course, under charges and will be expelled, and referendum or no referendum, will not henceforth be allowed to appear in the party organization); nevertheless, technically they are still members. Their attitude in the movement's camp becomes of interest now that their real party affiliations are uncovered. Both were violent adversaries of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance despite the majorities in its favor: "it was sure to injure the S. L. P.," was their contention, and they constantly tried for new referendums on the subject; both were the avowed defenders of every crook whom the party disciplined: "such 'tyranny' would kill the party," claimed they; both were active in opposing every measure that the party's experience taught it was necessary to preserve it from disorder: "such 'schemes' are the concoctions of the 'bosses' and the 'clique' that want to ruin the party," was the burden of their song; both were indignant at the "dictatorial policy of THE PEOPLE in not allowing 'members of a different opinion' to express their views"; both strove to counteract the "harmful party policy against the labor fakirs"; etc., etc. In short, their whole activity was directed in denunciation of everything that was to the party's interest, and that the majority decreed, and they carried on their campaign under the flag of "democracy," and under the motto of "liberty."

Taking the two facts together—their hitherto secret affiliation with the Democratic party of capital and their uniform opposition to the party's interests—, one can not fail to discover the obverse and reverse of the same medal—lackeys of the capitalist party, sent into and kept in our camp to do the dirty work of Capital, keep us in disturbance, hamper and seek to undo the party's work; men who for their own private gains were ready to sacrifice the weal of their class. The new primary law was intended to accomplish one thing; it has accomplished another. The Mugwump and silk-stocking element wanted by it to turn down Platt and failed; but the bill, by its provision of publishing the names of enrolled members, a provision that the crooks in the party were evidently ignorant of, comes to the party's aid, helping it to discover the spies in its ranks, and thereby placing it on its guard.

Arnold and Kahan—Democrats—have not lived in vain. The supplementary elections, or second balloting in Germany, gives the German Socialist Labor party 24 more seats, making a total of 57—an increase of 13. Large as this increase, it conveys but slight idea of the real popular spread of the movement whose voting strength now is considerably over 2,000,000.

Under the inspiration of the Debs Democracy coterie in Haverhill an invitation has been extended by the "labor headquarters" to Senator B. O. Tillman to speak in that city on Labor Day. And who is this Tillman? The man who disfranchised the working class of South Carolina, and who drives his South Carolina wage slaves with a whip of scorpions. It is fit. Yet Haverhill will not, despite the conspiracy against its wage slaves, be left to fall into the Tillman trap. The S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. will be on hand and on deck—giving battle there, as everywhere else.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The "Army and Navy Journal" publishes a letter from an officer in Tampa that contains this passage: "Generally what is being taught now is how not to do it—an important object lesson for those who have taken seats on the merry-go-round and a chance for a broad smile and sarcastic comments by the numerous foreign lookers-on present here as attachés. Confusion reigns supreme, and there are those who imagine that it is concealed when its head is hidden in the sand; but you cannot fool the American volunteer." What would become of us if Spain were not the declining weakling that she is!

The Denver, Colo., "Industrial Advocate" flies this device at its forward masthead: "Home Industry Patronage Gives Union Members Employment."

In the light of experience, the device should rather read: "Home Industry Patronage starts local sentiments into a principle of unionism, thereby incites or at least foments an animosity between 'home workers' and 'outsiders'; each set of 'home workers' seeking to exclude the 'outsiders' from its own market, brings about a division between the workers. Thus 'Home Industry Patronage' accomplishes, at least promotes, that state of things that is indispensable to capitalist supremacy—the division of the ranks of the proletariat."

The Chicago, Ill., "Commons," a sentimental reform paper, prints the following with evident delight: "The most interesting feature of the Third Annual Report of the Cincinnati Settlement is the menu for a family of six which won the prize in a competition offered by the Woman's Friendly Circle, of that settlement. It is significant in many ways, and may be submitted here without comment: 'Veal cutlets fried in egg and cracker crumbs . . . \$.11 'Potatoes, mashed03 'Bread and butter05 'Tomatoes05 'Milk01 'Coffee05 'Rhubarb pie05 'Carnations04 \$.40

The "Commons" does not see in this its real purpose and purport: the Chineseward direction into which charitable organizations are steering our people. Yet that is the only thing the above list, closing with: "Carnations, 4 cents," denotes; and instead of being reproduced with pleasure should be referred to with horror.

He who reads the below from the Phillipsburg "Bituminous Record," and believes it, must have a memory infinitely shorter than that of the proverbial chortler: "See here, our Republican friends—those who are offish at Quay because of his bossism, would the Senator been any less a boss if he had turned one of the Stones down and up the other Stone? If you want to escape bossism there's only one thing you can do, and that is vote for the Democratic candidate for Governor and the Democratic candidates for the Legislature and you'll see the probe run deep into rascality and corruption that has prevailed at Harrisburg for years. The charges made by Wanamaker and Swallow will be investigated, and there will be no white-washing reports returned."

Was not Pattison a Democrat? Was it not under his Governorship of Pennsylvania that Colonel Streator entered Homestead with fixed bayonets and reduced the strike of the iron and steel workers? Was it not under that very term that corruption took a new color in the State and wages went down apace? Truly he who would redress Republican wrong by a dose of Democracy must be a sort of political homœopathist run mad.

The Duluth, Minn., "Labor World" is a humorist without knowing it. In one and the same issue it produces these two sets of opinion: "Minnesota's colonels are getting to be brigadiers as fast as the troops are assembled in brigades. It is the climate."

And then this: "Wm. R. Hearst, proprietor of the New York Journal and San Francisco Examiner, has turned over to the government his splendid yacht, the "Buccaneer," fully armed, manned and equipped—all at his own cost—and promises to defray all the expenses, for men, provisions, ammunition, coaling, etc., during the conduct of the war. He did more: he offered his own services, in any capacity whatever to which he might be assigned by the navy department. All this is a display of patriotism to be admired, and is in happy contrast to the rest of our millionaires."

Is it at all strange that "colonels should become brigadiers" with improper rapidity in a country where a labor paper can play the gudgeon by being caught by the bait with which a capitalist labor skinner and news-boys' exploiter baits his hook? "Climate" is not always made up of atmosphere; it is frequently made up of men. If the men are "Labor Worlders" the climate will breed blindness.

There seems to be in San Francisco, Cal., a certain Father Peter C. Yorke, who seems to be hired to pull the wool over the eyes of the unguarded. Commenting upon a lecture delivered by him, the "New Charter" of that city quotes him as having said as follows: "Childhood became sacred when Christ was born a child. No matter how frail and sickly the little life may be, it is sacred for His sake. That is why the

barbarous slaughter of innocents does not exist in Christian countries any longer; and then gives him this merited lie: "When we consider that not less than one-third of all children born throughout Christendom die before they are five years of age, and when we know how preventible it all is by the fact that the proportion of the children of workers who die, is from ten to fifteen times greater than those of the upper classes, we would like to know how much short of a 'slaughter of innocents' we have today."

The pay-masters of Father Yorke had better discharge him; he is too dull a falsifier of facts. Let no one say there is no progress in the country, and least of all let him not underrate the influence of the bold, aggressive, uncompromising posture of the Socialist Labor party; nor let him say S. L. P. policy 'is false. Here is an illustration: Seven years ago Edward Bellamy started a paper. He called it the "New Nation." The word "Socialism" was as rare in its columns as teeth in a hen's head. If the word occurred at all, it was usually in disparagement, as something European, un-American. "Socialism," it was then thought, would keep readers away. The paper died. Seven years later, another paper is started by the same name—"New Nation," and by people who held as Bellamy had done. And yet what do we see? No more popular word occurs in its columns than just "Socialism;" while the old "New Nation" avoided the word as sin, the new "New Nation" hugs it as virtue.

True enough, the Socialism of this "New Nation" is a curiosity; and true enough, it will not live any longer than its predecessor did; nevertheless, it is a standing homage to the S. L. P.'s position when it denied the old "New Nation's" contention that "Socialism" was an utterly un-American word, so utterly repulsive here that it would never be accepted; it is a standing homage to the S. L. P. science that maintained toward the old "New Nation" that, to want a thing and run away from its historic name was to run away from the thing itself.

When this second "New Nation" shall have died, a third "New Nation" may arise, and it will render full homage to our present contention, that to want a thing and accept its historic name but run away from the methods dictated by the reason of the thing, is folly. The third or coming "New Nation" will be an S. L. P. paper. A Chicago correspondent of the "New Yorker Volks-Zeitung," a daily Socialist paper of this city, makes this caustic condensation of the recent Debs convention: "From the 7th to the 11th of this month the Social Democracy held here its first annual convention, which, at the same time furnished cause for its first split. Eugene Debs himself seems to have discovered a fly in the ointment of his colonization plans. He labored strongly for political action, but was voted down; whereupon, together with some of his faithful ones, he forthwith organized a new party—the Social Democratic party of America. If Debs and his own go on this way, turning out every year a new party, what will become of us?"

Those benighted workmen, who are hollering for the war in the belief that the war is intended to promote freedom somewhere, and who glory in the prospective alliance with England, may form some idea of the sort of freedom that may be expected from that alliance by perusing the following passage from the London, Eng., "Labour Leader": "BRITISH FREEDOM AT NEWMILNS. "It will be remembered that whilst the engineers' lockout was proceeding a similar event, on a smaller scale, was going on among the lace weavers at Newmilns. At the end of six months the Board of Trade intervened, and a settlement was reached. The following notice and sequel explain themselves: "To our employes who are presently members of the Newmilns Textile Workers' Union—You are aware that we have completed our six months' agreement with the Board of Trade, and as we cannot again allow any third parties to interfere with us in our business in any form, we have decided that each employe who is a member of the above union must leave our employment to-day as he finishes his shift, but in the event of anyone being prepared to sever his connection therewith we shall be pleased to receive his individual application with a view to reinstatement as non-union men. (Signed) A. & J. Muir, Caledonian Lace Works, Newmilns."

"Since the notice was posted only those of the employes have been reinstated who have signed the following agreement: "I hereby acknowledge having been a member of the Newmilns Textile Workers' Union, but now declare truthfully that I am no longer, and shall not again form any such connection as long as I remain in your employ."

"There was a time when the workers of Newmilns were Liberals and Tories, like their employers. The lockout taught them a lesson. They found then that there are no politics in business. If they will keep the lesson well in mind they may soon make the masters rue their mad action. The ballot box can win where the strike failed. Let it be unsparingly used. Newmilns may be by this action of the masters become the New Lanark of the new movement."

Everywhere the same song. The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

THE BOY STATESMAN.

Or How Eugene V. Debs Became Great. [Vol. III, in Wan Johnnecker's Sunday School Library.]

"Margaret Halle," said Sylvester Kellher, looking up from his list, "has she any other name?" "Yes," said Gordon, "she has six other names."

"Ah," said Silly, returning to his work with satisfaction, "that makes her seven delegates." The colonization wing looked on with awe and envy. They could form sections almost as rapidly as they could form parties, but to divide one person into seven sections, and give each section a delegate, was beyond them. They knew, however, what they were after, and by the looks of the financial report they got it.

The Social Democracy had convened in order to see if there were any orphan tactics, or fatherless resolutions which could be adopted, but so far the time had been taken up in trying to find out of what they were members, but without success. Debs was suspected of knowing, but Cyrus Willard insisted that it was not well for people in parties to know why they were there; therefore, it was resolved that the Social Democracy was a political party which did not vote; a colonization party which did not colonize; the one thing that must be done was—pay dues because it was necessary to show some deficit at the end of the year.

Debs claimed that the Social Democracy was not a political party. That would be narrow, they would, however, vote. There was Carey.

"Carey," grunted Winchewsky, "he has been naturalized. He is not a Socialist. No American citizen can be a Socialist."

"But he has been expelled from the Socialist Labor party, and that makes him one," said Hinton. The regular work of the convention then began, and Jessie Cox having adjusted his pinafore and shaken his curls spoke as follows: "It was fitting," he said, "that some action be taken. The financial report showed that everything else had been taken, but where was it? Thousands of soldier laddies were advancing with martial strides towards a pension. Thousands looked with anxious eyes to civil service preference, yet in the midst of all that the great Social Democracy was idle. The soldiers in the army were Socialists and did not know it. (Silence.) That is the best kind of a Socialist. (Renewed Silence.) That is the kind of a Socialist he was himself. (Loud and tumultuous silence.) True, a member of the Socialist Labor party had bitterly said that a man who was a Socialist and didn't know it would find his co-operative commonwealth ready furnished for him at Bloomingdale. (Groans.) What did he care? Did not a Socialist Labor party man threaten to catch Debs and bottle him in alcohol, because Social Democrats would soon be rarer specimens than dodos, single-taxers, pachydermata and Bryan Democrats?"

Here Margaret Halle shed a tear, but Debs dodged it, and Cyrus Willard ruled him out of order. The convention instantly broke up in disorder, and the followers of Debs went to the Revere House where they spent their time and other men's money in launching new parties. The exciting scenes of the day and night had worn the great leader's spirit down to such a fine edge that he could shave himself with it, but still he hung on. There was enacted in his little room at the Revere House a tragedy which will never be forgotten by those who saw it, or forgiven by men of sense. Debs lay in bed, when one of the strong-armed, powerful-chested, athletic-framed delegates, named Carey, of Haverhill, approached him from behind, and before he could prevent it, pinion his arms in a grasp of iron. Debs shouted and squirmed, but there was no escape. Margaret Halle sided up to him like a shy colt, and while he lay there helpless, kissed him.

The noise of the osculation reverberated through the streets of Chicago, and the citizens shook their heads in sorrow. Where would the encroachments of the pork-killing houses end? Poor mistaken mortals. It was not a razor-back but a human being who was in pain. Before the inventor of the American movement could recover his face was enveloped in Winchewsky's whiskers. They smothered him like a wet blanket and left him helpless, while Gordon, Baroness, Miller, Isidor Phillip and the rest got in their nefarious work. "Then Jessie Cox came to the bedside. "O, Gene, Gene," he blubbered, "to think that the Social Democracy has now two wings instead of flying with one like a clipped hen. Gene," he wailed, and threw himself on the bed in the excess of his grief. A shout of horror came from the onlookers. They raised the sorrowing Jessie, and pulled down the bed clothes. Debs has been flattened out like a checkerboard wafer. He was broken but still serviceable, and from the sections that he left they filled seven baskets.

"Now," said Carey, simpering and sticking his index finger in his mouth, "I wish some one would kiss me." The delegates looked around for the shortest way out, and Ludon suggested that it was time to go home. "But I want to be kissed and will be," Carey insisted, locking the door, and putting the key in his pocket. Baroness and his partner in the collection business took him by the nape of the neck and emptied him out the window. "It looks," said they with a grim smile, "as tho' we were the power behind the THROWN."

The badly shaken up and much surprised Carey sat on the sidewalk and wailed and would no doubt have formed a new party on the spot, had not a member of the sanitary department picked him up on a shovel and deposited him in the garbage wagon. The other delegates now parted with their great leader. They told him that they hoped he would be spared for a long time to lead the Socialist forces, and for that reason he must take care

of himself. The last words made Debs tremble, because it looked as tho' the time was coming when he would have to take care of himself.

F. G. R. Gordon sat himself down on the wayside and wept. The tears fell like rain, for Gordon had not stood under. As he sat there a lump rose in his throat and he swallowed it, but it did not make a square meal. "I shall wait," he said ardently, "for the coming of a grander and nobler party than either the S. D. or the S. L. P. and send it quickly, O Lord, send it at once, for a man must live, and one of the parties I am not on to, and the other party is on to me."

F. McDONALD, Dedham, Mass.



UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jonathan (looking furious)—I am an American, Sam. Uncle Sam—Something very bad must be biting you; but why do you growl at me.

B. J.—Because you are a Socialist, and you Socialists try to tyrannize us. U. S.—In what way?

B. J.—You want to compel us union men to vote the way you think. U. S.—If I understand you correctly, you mean that it is tyranny if the Socialist members of a union demand that all the members of that union vote the S. L. P. ticket, and no other.

B. J.—That's what I mean, and I call it an unbearable tyranny. U. S.—When the other day you voted to expel a man from our union because he was working for lower wages than our scale, did you thereby exercise tyranny on him?

B. J. (emphatically)—No! U. S.—If not, why not? B. J.—Because the maintenance of the union scale is necessary to our existence.

U. S.—And when the very next day you voted along with me and the other Socialist members of the union to expel a member who worked longer hours than our scale, did you then act as a tyrant?

B. J.—No, sir. U. S.—If not, why not? B. J.—For the same reason. It is to the interest of all that the hours be reduced.

U. S.—Accordingly, from what you say it appears that tyranny does not consist in the simple act of coercing a man to do a certain thing. B. J.—W—e—e—e—

U. S.—You helped coerce a man to obey the union scale— B. J.—Yes. U. S.—And that was no tyranny? B. J.—No.

U. S.—Why not? B. J.—For the evident reason that if we allowed him freedom in that he would sink us into deeper slavery.

U. S.—Just so. The compulsion you put on others is justified or not according as it is for the good of all. You are ready to compel others to abide by the union scale because if they don't we all go down into deeper slavery. You do that because you are clear on what lower wages and longer hours mean. Now, we Socialist unionists, are equally clear on what capitalist politics mean. We know that to vote for them means to put into their hands the guns with which to shoot us down, and the gatling guns on paper with which to enjoin us. We know therefore that to vote for a capitalist ticket is to vote for our degradation. Do you understand?

B. J.—I think I do. U. S.—Therefore it is no tyranny to compel a union man not to vote the capitalist tickets. And of all men, the ones who are least justified in calling that tyranny, are pure and simpliers like yourself, who are quick to denounce a scab whoever disobeys union laws, and to hound them to death, despite the fact that you are the ones who breed the scab through your persistent efforts in upholding the capitalist system. Think this carefully over.

Men whose boast it is that ye Come of fathers brave and free, If there breathe on earth a slave Are ye truly free and brave? If ye do not feel the chain When it works a brother's pain Are ye not base slaves indeed, Slaves unworthy to be freed?

FREEDOM.

Women who shall one day bear Sons to breathe New England air, If ye hear without a blush Deeds to make the roused blood run Like red lava through your veins For your sisters now in chains Answer: Are ye fit to be Mothers of the brave and free?

Is true freedom but to break Fetters for your own dear sake, And with leather hearts forget That we owe mankind a debt? No! true freedom is to share All the chains our brothers wear, And, with heart and hand, to be Earnest to make others free!

They are slaves who fear to speak For the fallen and the weak; They are slaves who will not choose Hatred, scoffing and abuse, Rather than in silence shrink From the truth they needs must think They are slaves who dare not be In the right with two or three.

—James Russell Lowell.

Wheelmen, Attention! A general meeting of the Socialist Cycle Club will take place Saturday evening, July 2nd. Important business. All members should be present.

FICTION AND FACTS.

Origine and History of the American Federation of Labor.

When a thing is about to die its history begins to become of interest. The storm and stress the A. F. of L. is now going through portends its dissolution.

back element, who were honest about the methods of organization. But, as against them, there was P. J. Maguire, who at that season was going through his shifting period; there was Powers, of the Seamen's Union, who was and now is the rankest kind of capitalist hokspittle; there was Gompers, who had just begun to publish his name; there was James Lynch, of New York, who as president of the Amalgamated Trade and Labor Council, worked for the publication of a labor paper.

FICTION. "The first attempt at federation of the national and international unions after the late civil war was made at Baltimore in August, 1866, when sixty delegates from labor organizations met and formed 'The National Union.' This organization met annually until 1872, when from a multiplicity of causes it practically went out of existence.

Remarkable was the second day's session. John Jarrett, of profit-sharing in the Carnegie plant fame, was the president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers; he was temporary chairman. The Congress, being held in Pittsburgh, Carnegie influences in those days were great, for he was then the foremost "reformer" labor knew anything of; Jarrett was to be the permanent president he could be relied upon as forcing a tariff plank through, and he did. But before it came to this the "leaders" of American labor showed themselves in their true color.

"The federation has steadily grown in power and strength. It has been of incalculable assistance in organizing new unions and keeping old ones intact. Through it labor is enabled to marshal its forces in solid phalanx for offensive and defensive purposes. The fact that the trade-union movement has come through the panic in such good shape is largely due to solidarity of the movement brought about by the existence of the American Federation of Labor.

On that second day Mr. Gompers asked for the floor to make a personal explanation. P. J. Maguire must have played a practical joke on him the day before, telling the "Commercial Gazette" of Pittsburgh that Gompers was a Socialist, looking for the place of permanent president, who, if elected "would import his uncle, Karl Marx, who was the rankest Socialist in the world and an old-fashioned Jewish Rabbi." Of course Gompers had to shed tears to prove he was not a Russian Jew but a Holland Jew; that he was not related to Marx, but hated him and all the Socialists, and if not elected, he would "stand branded a Socialist," and that would just kill him. Lynch, of New York, at once nominated Gompers for the many reasons just given, but chiefly because he was not a Socialist and was most trustworthy for the capitalists. Jarrett nevertheless was made permanent chairman and Powers vice-chairman, and Gompers, who was just as reliable, was made vice-chairman No. 2, to appease his vanity.

"The Federationist," official organ of the American Federation of Labor, prints the following as the more prominent demands of the Federation:

Article 1.—This association shall be known as the "Federation of Organized Trade Unions of the United States and Canada," and so forth.—The debate on the name of the new organization was great in tenor as well as color; it there really came out why the word "labor" was excluded from the name. Mr. Powers said: "I am in favor of the report as read, as I believe it will keep out of the federation political labor bodies which might try to force themselves into our future deliberations."

"TRADE UNION POLICY. "The subjoined resolutions have been adopted at successive conventions of the American Federation of Labor, and must be regarded as the practical policy of the trade-union movement of America:

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"POLITICAL ACTION. "That the American Federation of Labor most firmly and unequivocally favors the independent use of the ballot by the trade unionists and workmen, united regardless of party, that we may elect men from our own ranks to make new laws and administer them along the lines laid down in the legislative demands of the American Federation of Labor, and at the same time secure an impartial judiciary that will not govern us by arbitrary injunctions of the courts, nor act as the pliant tools of corporate wealth.

Thus the second day was proved on the third. But there was more to learn. The Greenback element proposed the following resolution: "Resolved, in view of the rapid concentration of aggregated capital in the form of gigantic monopolies, we affirm it to be the duty of the Congress of the United States and State Legislatures to assume, as rapidly as possible, a whole-some supervision over the railroad and telegraph companies of the country, with a view that their operations, as in the postal service, may be for the benefit of the people whose franchises they have secured."

"THOROUGH UNITY. "We reaffirm, as one of the cardinal principles of the trade-union movement, that the working people must unite and organize, irrespective of creed, color, sex, nationality or politics.

Mr. Rankin offered the following substitute: "Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to regulate inter-state commerce. All lines of communications and transportation should be brought under such legislative control as shall secure moderate, fair and uniform rates for passengers and freight traffic."

"WORKING OVERTIME. "We advise strongly against the practice which now exists in some industries of working overtime beyond the established hours of labor, particularly in these times, when so many unemployed are struggling for an opportunity to work. It is an instigator of the basest selfishness, a radical violation of union principles, and whether on piece work or day work, it tends to set back the general movement for the eight-hour day.

Then came resolution No. 13: "Resolved, That railroad land grants forfeited by reason of nonfulfillment of contract should be immediately reclaimed by the government, and henceforth the public domain reserved exclusively as homes for actual settlers." This was ruled out of order because of its "political significance." Now, the Congress was treated to what it deserved, all resolutions which might tend to help labor were disposed of by the "anti-political" rule.

"THE EIGHT-HOUR WORK-DAY. "Trade unions should hold open and public meetings once a month, in their usual meeting halls, and invite non-union men and the public to attend and help forward the inauguration of the eight-hour work-day."

Then Mr. Carnegie's resolution was presented. This was a plank demanding protection for him. Mr. Brant said: "If there is any one rock on which the Congress of Trades Unions will split, it is this tariff plank. I oppose its introduction because I foresee plainly that it will be the cause of trouble and will raise up two factions. The West does not want protection; the East does. I am from the West; we want free trade." President Jarrett said: "I free this issue settled here and now. I want the endorsement of this tariff resolution by this labor congress. I tell you that I am ready to discuss this question with any delegate. It is a matter that is of vital importance to the West, let the gentleman say to the contrary what he chooses. Do you want the wages of workmen reduced? Do you want foreign cheaply-produced articles imported to compete with our manufactures?"

While this is odd language from a president of a labor union, yet it is common for such leaders; but that is the manager of the San Francisco "Truth," a radical paper fighting for the cause of labor on the "philosophical-Anarchistic" plan. Mr. Burgman, after keeping his lips closed throughout the debates on the anti-political planks and govern-

ment control of transportation, should now open his mouth wide in the following manner was most remarkable: "I fail to see the importance which some delegates present attach to the tariff question. I am for free trade. Protective tariff is a party issue; it is of no importance to the country at large. Protective tariff means protection to American manufacturer against the importation of foreign cheap goods, but it does not mean protection to the American laborer against the importation of foreign cheap laborers. The American manufacturers want protection against foreign competition, yet will force their cheaply manufactured goods into foreign markets, and in order to have the name of selling cheap will bring the toilers of this country to the lowest notch of living. I attach no importance to protective tariff, yet, as a matter of experiment and to preserve harmony, I shall vote in favor of it." For this little speech Mr. Burgman was made second vice-president. But of what use was that office when Powers was elected permanent president and Gompers first vice-president?

But a change came in 1884 at Chicago. The federation adopted and sugar-coated communications from the organized labor of France which had a "socialist spirit," the old gang was outside in part; those inside met with a new gang; so the old gang went to Columbus, O., and organized the A. F. of L., reasserting its importance and honesty. The question now arises: Why was the A. F. of L. organized; was not the old federation good enough? Did Mr. Gompers resign his office in the old one and boldly state its inefficiency and give his reasons for the imminent necessity to organize a new federation on a more radical platform? Did not the call for the old federation say: "The time has come for a more perfect combination of labor to be better able to cope with organized capital?" Did not Mr. Gompers say that attending that congress and being elected first vice-president of the same was the holiest aim, the period of happiness in all his life? Why did he leave that body, without giving notice of his intention, and organize a new federation? The A. F. of L. is his creation; who can deny that he alone is the best president thereof? The oftener that office changes hands the longer it will live; he made it, and he must destroy it.

But, perhaps, by looking at the call for the first congress over again, we may find some reason for the disruption of the old federation. The call says: "A federation of this character can be organized with a few rules and no salaried officers." This is reason 1. Then the secretary, W. H. Foster, was to receive a salary, but there was so much discussion that it was left to the legislative committee to recommend whatever work he may do requiring pay. This is reason 2. Then comes the real trouble. The old federation was of such great importance, death to Socialism and even to Greenbackism, no salaries, except what could be made. But there was nothing to be made, for the only thing that could be sold was copies of the proceedings, at 10 cents each. The delegates represented "all labor of this country," to use their own language, yet there were only 2,700 copies printed, of which McGowan took 500 and sold 24 at 5 cents each; Edmonston took 50 copies, sold 8; Blair took 20 copies and made no returns. A committee, consisting of John T. Hogan, Henry Askew, William W. McClelland, William B. Ogden and Thomas P. Doran, was appointed to investigate the troubles in the federation. The committee says: "The legislative Committee's report shows a lack of interest in the sale of the proceedings of last year, and the committee recommends that some action should be taken in this matter." This is reason 3.

But after all, Mr. Gompers may say No; these were not his reasons for breaking the federation. The old federation was not in favor of supporting unions being on strike. Article 9 of the new federation's declaration of principles says: "Section 1—It shall be one of the cardinal principles of the federation to secure the unification of all organizations under its jurisdiction upon one common financial basis, to assist its members in the event of a strike or lockout, if properly approved by the respective organizations to which they may be attached." The copy of proceedings containing this was sold to me by Mr. Gompers himself for 10 cents; it is dated Chicago, Oct. 7, 8, 9 and 10, 1884. This Section 1 of Article 9 was marked for me by him, and it was adopted by the subordinate unions, especially the union Mr. Gompers represented (C. M. I. U. No. 144). Besides this, the committee appointed to examine the platform and declaration of principles, of which Fred Blend, of the Evansville, Ind., C. M. I. U. A., was chairman, says: "Your committee respectfully recommend to your honorable body that the article providing for benefits from this federation in the event of strikes or lockouts, shall be at once referred to all organizations under the jurisdiction for action, and if approved by a two-third vote of the actual membership of this federation, then it shall become a law; otherwise it is to remain void and inoperative." I repeat this was carried by the affiliated unions. And the question why the A. F. of L. was organized must be changed into the question of why was the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada wrecked, disrupted? Ah, to start a new federation with \$1,000 as salary for the president, and the only president possible was Mr. Gompers, for Powers had his fat job, Maguire had his, Strasser had his, so Gompers was the only man free to swear for them their allegiance to the Carnegie law of organization.

Since 1884 organizations of trades have become fashionable and new ideas have forced themselves to fore front of organizations, but the old gang of corruptionists are as yet in the lead, partly on account of the willingness of the new men to fight it out in the old organizations and partly because the old gang is yet favored strongly by the capitalist class, and make the dues of the rank and file reach out to that end. But as in the past organizations fell out of old ideas and were reorganized, so will it be in the future. Socialism must win, and the S. T. & L. A. will help it. Progressive industry carries with it progressive labor organization; the labor movement is the all-being; for those who work, if industry has undergone the change from petty to great, then that industry has been revolutionized on account of the relegation of the simple tool to produce with, and its substitution by the complex tool, the machine. Here is the

increasing just the same, so we are going onward, dropping some but nevertheless gaining strength from new sources by forcing our movement to public attention in quarters where formerly it was met only by prejudice and apathy.

We can proudly survey the field satisfied with the work thus far done, and gain new inspiration for more earnest and sincere work yet to be accomplished by the fact of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance being the pioneer in a movement the success of which is assured, and which shall revolutionize social conditions.

Our advance means the annihilation of the exploiter by the exploited. Our gain sounds the death knell of that bulwark or outpost of the capitalist class—the fakir; stifles this disguised tool of the capitalist political parties, and brings hope, peace and happiness to the wasted wage slave.

Fraternally submitted, The General Executive Board ERNEST BOHM, Gen. Sec'y.

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THE DAILY PEOPLE \$50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to June 15th, 1893. \$4,575.

Fledgers 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. 144 William St. N. Y.

Grand Picnic and Summer Nights Festival OF SECTION Greater New York Socialist Labor Party.

on MONDAY, July 4th, 1893. Combined with Gymnastic Exercises by the Social Democratic Turn Verein, New York. The Socialist Band of Greater New York will also entertain the guests. Prize Bowling and Shooting for Gentlemen, also various Games for Prizes for Ladies and Children.

TICKET for Gentleman and Lady 25 Cents. Tickets can be had at the following places: Office of the "Volks-Zeitung", Labor Lyceum, 64 E. 4th St.; Workmen's Educational Club, 206 E. 86th St.; West Side Union Hotel, 342 W. 42d St.; Office of the "Abendblatt", 9 Rutgers St. and Levitzky's Cafe.

Take West Farms Trolley Car at 129th Street and 3rd Avenue.

Hegelian idea, that "being carries with itself, nothing." Marx shows it clearly: the industry is the all-being, the simple tool was sufficient to produce with as long as man employed himself; when the complex tool or machine was introduced, man ceased to employ himself; but was compelled to go into wage slavery to him who owned the machine. This fact certainly produced capital in the form of surplus value; with the machine one man makes more goods than a number of men could make with their simple tools. Thus one man only receives wages for the same labor that a number of men received wages formerly; wages is the laborer's income, when displaced by the machine he has no income; with increasing number of laborers with no income, industry's contradiction sets in. No work, no income; a stomach, and no means to satiate it with. Hence competition of laborer out of work against the laborer in employment. He competes only by offering his labor power for less income than the one who holds the job receives from the owner of the tools. This is in itself a mode of construction carrying with it destruction, hence the negation of the capitalist mode of production, which must be changed in the control of the means of production, the tools, because modern tools can be used in common by many, only therefore they must be owned in common by the workers.

This the labor leaders of American labor organizations refuse to fight for because they profit by allowing the capitalist class to rule, with the workers ignorant of their true interests and rights; they will not try to remedy the wrongs, and their cry that the working class shall not practise direct labor politics is treason. But never mind; the payment of dues will cease when they become too high, between the labor-leader scabs agitating for higher dues the capitalist sore of lower wages, the working class will learn to wipe out of existence the capitalist and his lap-dog—the labor leader. S. JOSEPH, Hartford, Conn.

S. T. & L. A. (Continued from Page 1)

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Trades and Societies Calendar.

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

Carl Sahn Club (Musicians Union). Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., 24 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Fred.

Central Labor Federation of New York (S. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1). Meets at 1:30 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East 4th street, New York City. All bona-fide trade and labor unions should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th street, New York City.

Cigarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street, District I (Dobson), 24 East 71st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 213 Forsyth street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III, meets at 157 avenue A, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV, meets at 242 West 4th street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at 143 1/2 street, at 8 p. m.

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), meets every day and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: PETER STAFIA.

German Waiters' Union of New York (Office: 157 avenue A, Union Hall). Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m., at the same hall.

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1098. D. A. 40, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 E. 4th street. Meetings every Monday at 8 o'clock noon, 64 East 4th street, District I (Dobson), 24 East 71st street, District II (German), 213 Forsyth street, District III, meets at 157 avenue A, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV, meets at 242 West 4th street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at 143 1/2 street, at 8 p. m.

Metal Spinners Union of New York and Vicinity meets every second and last Friday in the month at 8 1/2 o'clock at 231-233 E. 33d Street.

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" 79 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

Scandinavian Section, S. L. P. Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month at 11:30 o'clock a. m., at Tontuna Assembly Rooms, 118-120 S. Ave., New York City. Subscription dues taken for the Scandinavian Socialist Weekly, SCAND. AM. ARBEITAREN.

Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., 84th Street, A. D. E. C. of S. L. P., 84th St. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

Progressive Clothing Cutters & Trimmers Union, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A.—Headquarters, 64 East 4th street, Labor Lyceum.—Regular meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 P. M.

The Socialist Educational Society of New York meets every Monday evening at 206 E. 10th street. This society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of socialism by means of discussions and debates. Come and join.

Arbeiter Krank- und Sterbe-Kasse 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 1881 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 155 local branches with more than 15,000 male members) is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the 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 of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$2.00 and \$3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$25.00 is granted for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit of \$1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditures. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 25 workmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles. Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 25-27 3rd avenue, Room 53, New York City.

WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance.

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

OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 9 o'clock P. M. BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Elmira, Albany, Oneida, N. Y., Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic and Trenton, N. J. Manchester, N. H. Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass. New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden and Hartford, Conn. Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Luzern, Altoona, Pa. Chicago, Ill. For addresses of the Branch-bookkeepers, see "Vorwärts."

MORRIS HILLOUT, Attorney at Law, 320 Broadway, Telephone: 171 Franklin.

H. B. SALISBURY, Attorney-at-Law, Office for Copulation (Tuesday to Friday, 11 to 6) 50 Union Square, (offices of Workmen's Co-operative Insurance Ass'n, etc.) New York.

DR. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST, 121 SCHERMERHORN ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM, 940-955 Wiltoughby Av. (Formerly 61-63 Myrtle Street).

Meeting Rooms: Large Hall for Mass Meetings. Books open for Balls and Picnics. Workmen Patronize Your Own Homes.

„Down with Slavery“ THE GREATEST REVOLUTIONARY SONG EVER WRITTEN. Words by Percy B. Shelly. Music by Piaton Brunnoff. Every comrade should secure a copy. PRICE 10 CENTS. Address FEED, BENNETTS, 119 Beech St., Yonkers, N. Y. Copyright held by Section Yonkers.

JOHN OENLER'S Steam Printing, 87 Frankfort Street 87 Cor. Pearl St., Franklin Square E. R. Station.

Orders will be taken at 116 E. 8th street, between Avenue A and First Ave., New York City.

L. Goldmann's Printing Office, cor. New Chambers and William Streets.

works with Type Setting Machine German and English.