



Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run. Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them. Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

THE FIGHT ON. Desperate - Grown Massachusetts Capitalist Parties.

Speakers in Malden and Boston Assailed - Rowdy Police - Law-Breaking Magistrates Seek to Prevent the Gospel of Socialism from Reaching the People, and Issue Orders that they know can not stand, but that can not be vacated until after election.

meanwhile had rapidly driven up to within five or six feet of the speaker. Goldstein was taken to the station and locked in a cell, not because there were not in waiting comrades to go his bail, but because the hall commissioner was "at church" and could not be disturbed.

LOCAL DEMANDS.

That, Being Sound, are Raised to National Dignity.

Schuylkill County, Pa., Class-Conscious workers issue a Platform of Local Demands, Whose Roots Lie in the Fundamental Principles of the Revolution and Contrast Well With the Un-Class-Conscious Demands, Whose Superficial Character can Bring no Help to the Masses and can be of "Immediate Benefit" to Self-Seeking Leaders only.

ECHOES OF LABOR DAY.

Contrast Between Honest Labor in Virginia, and Capitalist Camp-followers in Alabama.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Sept. 20.—Monday, the 5th instant, being Labor Day, the employees of the shipyard at Newport News, Va., celebrated the day by holding an all day picnic at Buckroe Beach, where a very enjoyable day was spent in games, dancing, etc.

WAR'S AFTERMATH

Men Who Lashed the Country Into War Now Fall Out.

Capitalist Maxim: "If you can Make 10 per cent, Lie; if you can Make 25 per cent, Steal; if you can Make 100 per cent, Kill, only Make the per cent." - The Hearsts, the Teddies, the Fuzzys, the Wuzzies, the Algiers, Disreputable Camp Speculators - The Days Described in Mark Twain's "Golden Age" Expected in Washington Through Fat Appropriations.

MR. "GO" NO. 2.

Silverite Towne in Minnesota Runs Away from a Socialist.

Edward Kriz, Socialist Labor Party Candidate for Congress from the Sixth Minnesota District, Challenges His Adversary, and the Challenge Being Declined, Issues his Reply to the Runaway - Issue of Gold and Silver Affects Capitalists Only.

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THE PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Table showing Socialist vote in the United States from 1888 to 1897. 1888 (Presidential) 2,000; 1892 (Presidential) 12,551; 1896 (Presidential) 21,187; 1897 (Presidential) 23,123; 1898 (Presidential) 26,564; 1897 55,673

Luxury at present can only be enjoyed by the ignorant. The cruellest man living could not sit at his feast unless he sat blindfolded. Raise the veil boldly! Face the light! and as yet the light of the eye can only be through tears, and the light of the body through sackcloth, go thou forth weeping bearing precious seed. RUSKIN.

A PARADOX.

The report of the New York State "Federation of Labor" is a unique document. It contains the "records" of our State legislators. Judging them by the standard of Labor (the Federation's standard) only six Senators and sixteen Assemblymen are placed on the "black list," while the remaining ones are given favorable notices, some even placed on the "list of honor,"—all of them approved as "friends of labor" in various degrees of friendship.

If a traveler from somewhere, from some place wholly uninformed upon the condition of the masses in this State, were to read the "Federation's" document, what conclusion could he arrive at other than that the State of New York is a Labor paradise? Out of 200 members of the Legislature, only 22 are adverse to Labor! An overwhelming majority—178—are its friends. In such a Legislature, the minority of 22 Labor enemies must surely lead a life of misery. The majority, 178 strong, surely mops the floor with the frail 22 minority; surely passes over the heads of the frail minority every law needed by the interests of the working class; and thus surely enacts, over the heads of the minority, laws that cement the happiness of the workers. The result of all this what other could it be than that the working class of New York State must be in clover? Our traveler could come to no other conclusion.

And yet, what are the facts? The State of New York, true to her leadership in capitalism, leads also in the most shocking conditions for the working class. In this State, more than in any other, large numbers of people are degraded to the level of "charity beneficiaries"; here the sweatshop flourishes with its filth; here the militia has repeatedly been called out to browbeat the worker into submission; here our Courts have justified the mutilation of the workingman and woman by the capitalist exploiter; here, more than anywhere else, the children of the working class are compelled to grow up in illiteracy, sufficient schools being denied them;—here, in short, though Labor everywhere is on the cross, the modern Golgotha is reared highest, and Labor's sufferings are intensest.

This is a paradox. With a majority, 178 strong, of "labor-loving" legislators, Labor's sufferings are severest! But the paradoxical condition of things would last in our traveler's mind only the length of time that it would take him to ascertain the facts. Just so soon as he did, he would realize that the 178 "labor-lovers" in the Legislature, are a specialized class of "lovers." The love in question is not a love that flows from but that flows to them; not by Labor, but by the Labor Fakir; and that this love proceeds from favors received or expected, from the legislator "labor lovers" by the Labor Fakir in consideration of the good services he will render the capitalist class in keeping Labor low, soothing its discontent, and leading it like cattle to be fleeced and butchered.

The paradox vanishes. What seems incomprehensible becomes clear.

Every Irish workman in the United States should read and carefully consider the following words from the Dublin, Ireland, "Workers' Republic":

The question of religious faith has pre-occupied little bearing upon the question of Freedom. Witness Catholic Spain devastating Catholic Cuba, the Catholic capitalists of Italy running down with cannon the unarmed Catholic workmen, the Irish Catholic landlords, rack-renting and evicting the Catholic tenant, the wealthy Catholic feasting inside the mansion while the Catholic beggar dies of hunger on the doorstep.

And as a compensation for witness the Protestant workmen of Belfast so often out on strike against their Protestant employers, and their Protestant ancestors of 100 years ago in active rebellion against the English Protestant Government.

"Our Institutions in Church and State" are the catchword with which the wealthy Irish Unionist endeavors to arouse religious bigotry; among the Protestant working class of Ulster, and among the great majority with the working class Catholic in an united effort for their common emancipation.

And "Faith and Fatherland" by linking the National demands with a specific religious faith, so pre-occupied with the mouth of the Home Rule trickster.

For what other purpose than that herein specified are either rallying cries used? To keep the people of Ireland, and especially the Catholics, from seeing the great object of all our politicians, Home Ruler or Unionist.

And our great object in this journal will be to ENITE the workers and to bury in one common grave the selfish and provincial jealousies and mutual distrust upon which oppression has so long depended for security.

Earnest and true words these, which, if taken to heart by our Irish fellow-proletarians, cannot fail to cause the scales to drop from their eyes and discover that here too they are being duped, and duped mainly by men of their own race, through just the "link" of a national demand with a specific religious belief," and that their interests urge them to tear loose from the Demo-Republican capitalist parties and join the Socialist Labor party, body and soul.

The points made and the questions asked by the London, Eng., "Justice" in connection with the recent British victory over the Khalifa, may be paralleled with similar points and questions in connection with our own recent victory over another Khalifa—Spain. "Justice" argues:

Sir Herbert Kitchener has, without doubt, inflicted a terrible defeat on the Khalifa's army, and the English Press is accordingly in ecstasies of delight at the practical annihilation of the Mahdist warriors. But there is not much for our army to pride themselves upon. A dense mass of warriors armed only with spears and swords, rushing into battle with their primitive guns, and breech-loading artillery, only offer themselves as so much food for powder and shot. Such conditions make a battle, not a battle. The Sudan will now be under English control, and our power in Africa is so strengthened that on the Continent it is recognized that English influence is now paramount in Africa. We have appropriated Egypt in the name of the Jew and English bondholders, we have taken the Sudan in the name of God and Gordon, and are already muttering that the Transvaal ought to be won in the name of progress and mammon. Will it end in another war—another annihilation? The Khalifa, unfortunately, brought no advantage to the country he ruled, and we cannot mourn because our army has defeated a lot of degrading scoundrels in the shape of Devils; but are his conquerors any better? Will they bring peace and social happiness to the Sudanese? No, they will cheat, swindle and exploit them, and perhaps repeat the crimes they have committed on the Hindus, and inflict upon them the horrors of plague, pestilence and famine?

The Socialist Labor party ratification mass meeting, held at Cooper Union last Monday, was a grand affair. The party's candidate for Governor, Comrade Benjamin Hanford, delivered the leading address. It was the key-note of the campaign.—convincing, inspiring. Comrade Hanford will in the course of the next five weeks visit the leading manufacturing towns of the State.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

Now that the Peace Commissioners of both the United States and Spain are ready to meet, and in view of the double circumstance that the Philippines will be the principle subject of debate and that our Government is preparing to send more troops and warships to the Pacific, the following views, expressed in the New York "Journal of Commerce" may give an insight into the manner in which our ruling class approaches the Social Question, the intellectual bankruptcy it labors under, and its hysterical effort to conceal this and bolster up wrong with the aid of pretentious phrases affecting profound knowledge and occult resources. Says the "Journal of Commerce":

It is as an incident of the internal development of the country that the Philippines

THE PHILOSOPHY OF RED HERRINGS.

By FRED W. LONG in "Iron Molders Journal"

Since the day when Karl Marx gave to humanity his unanswerable analysis of capitalist production, pilloried the capitalist as an enemy of human progress, exposed his system as a compound of slavery and brigandage and foretold its doom, there has been a steady and profitable demand for red herrings.

There has been developed a philosophy of red herrings. This philosophy may be broadly defined as a knowledge of the phenomena of red herrings, the most attractive brands, most opportune times and places for trailing the same across the path of man's march, together with much other information highly prized by capitalists and others who have faith in smoked fish as an antidote for development and a preventive of evolution.

Many Single Taxers have taken degrees as doctors of this profound philosophy. Indeed, no Single Taxer is able to "dispute" until he acquires cunning as a red herring philosopher. This is the reason why, as F. T. Moreland truly says in the February number of the "Journal," "Single Taxers occupy a position that is probably unique in the history of thought."

The gentleman stated that they occupy all the "unique positions," having discovered them all and squatted on them successively, he would have voiced a larger truth.

"My good Socialist friend," says the Single Taxer, as he trails his little fish across the road and tosses it into the dismal swamp of taxation, "the reason why you are unable to see the justice and beauty of the single tax is because you consider it a useless waste of mental effort to attempt to acquire a knowledge of the incidence of taxation."

Socialism is the negation of capitalism. In those countries where modern industry under capitalism has reached its highest growth, Socialism displays its greatest powers and activities. Whatever may be the notion of the average American as to the intellectual status of Socialists (and an American capitalist press has sought to keep its readers in as dense ignorance of it as are the denizens of Central Africa), the fact remains that in the older industrial countries of Europe the chief seats in the temples of learning are occupied by avowed Socialists, and the most exalted positions in science and literature are admittedly theirs by royal right of conquest. It is not strange that the leaders of modern thought have entirely overlooked the "incidence of taxation?" Is it not queer that these men have valiantly taken position which constrained them to invite the direct hostility of the powers, that be, when a little knowledge of the "incidence of taxation" might have saved them all their troubles and the punishments they have patiently borne? Or is it, rather, strange and queer that these intellectual leaders of the social revolution should be charged with ignorance by a class of alleged thinkers whose literature and range of reading embraces one book, whose intellectual weapons are the tambourine and drum, and who imagine that noise and incantation, well kept up in the name of "Liberty" and "Freedom," will scare away what is to them the Evil Spirit of the Time? Strange or not, the hardihood required to make the charge, and the modesty of claimed superior knowledge for Single Taxers, have been characteristic of the followers of Henry George since the night he robbed the grave of Patrick Edward Dove, where the scheme of saving civilization by sending it back to barbarism was resting in an oblivion not dishonorable.

But why should the Socialist concern himself with proving that he is not unacquainted with the incidence of taxation? Should he do so, the herring is given another pull, and thrown this time into the underbrush "of Single Taxers' philosophy."

"You do not understand me," says the Single Taxer, without a blush. "You see, scientifically speaking, the Single Tax is not a tax. In fact the name is a misnomer. For want of a better one, we call it the Single Tax. Our scheme is, in its broadest sense, a complete system of government in accordance with absolute justice. What we propose is to make common property in land. Land is at once the cradle, the homestead, the workshop, the sepulchre of us all. Get back to the land!"

Thus the Single Tax is a tax, and it is not a tax. It has a name, and it has no name—only a "misnomer." It is proposed to make land common property, and it is not proposed to do anything of the kind; only "practically so," by taking from individual owners the economic rent. This is "philosophy." Heaven be good to us all!

Why is this scheme still wandering about without a name? Surely Henry George, "one of the greatest masters of the art of using words that the world has ever known," might have christened the thing. Or one of his some time numerous followers, many of them past-masters in the art of hair-splitting, might have undertaken to give it the first Christian sacrament. Is it possible that the real reason for its lack of identity is the fact that freaks, whether of nature or mind, are hard to name?

In making rejoinder to the Socialist's objections to a tax on land values, Single Taxers have a happy faculty of dodging the objections stated and inventing a few of their own. The Single Tax is offered as a remedy for existing social ills, chief of which is the inability of the average member of society to-day to maintain himself in decency and comfort. This condition results from lack of steady employment and inadequate wages when employed. To this individual the scheme is offered as a cure. If any sane meaning is to be attached to Single Tax argument, the proposal is to enable this individual to advantageously employ himself by giving him free access to the land. That is to say, the unemployed and impoverished millions, made up of carpenters, whose labor has been rendered superfluous by wood-working machinery and specialization of labor; of harness makers,

THE PHILOSOPHY OF RED HERRINGS.

blacksmiths, wagon makers, and painters, whose labor is forever done away with by reason of the multiplication of steam and electric railroads; of iron workers, whose labor is now done by monster machinery; of glassworkers, printers, leather workers, miners, freight handlers and workers of every class, whose past labor will in all future time be done by machinery, becoming every day more perfect; of clerks, bookkeepers, stenographers, secretaries, commercial travelers; advertising men, collectors and business men of every class, whose skill and abilities will never more be required, because of economics made possible by the development of great department stores, trusts and centralization in every branch of industrial and commercial life—all these millions are to be set to work hoeing cabbage and milking cows!

Whether the Single Tax may be shifted or not, there is no doubt of the ability of the Single Taxer to shift his position. Forced to abandon the position that every body may be employed on the land, he takes refuge in ambiguity and cloudy inference. "You do not understand," he will remark. "We do not mean that the artisan shall become a farmer. But with free land the congestion of the labor market will be removed, wages will therefore rise, and the artisan will have remunerative employment." How congestion of the labor market will be removed by free land unless the artisans become farmers is hard to understand. It is not you who will be required to live the life of a hedge-hog in a wood lot, but the other fellow. And again the red herring is given a pull, and lands this time in the rubbish heap of Single Tax "definition."

"When we speak of land," remarks the philosopher, "we should be understood. In that term we include all the products of the land. What is that piece of complicated machinery but land? What, in fact, is this competition for employment, in its last analysis, but strife for the opportunity of using land, in the sense in which we define that term?"

If this language has meaning, it is that the Single Taxer (including the whole material world in the term "land") intends to free the whole machinery of production and distribution when he "frees the land." Only by so interpreting it will it escape the charge of being mere gibberish. But when so interpreted, and the question is asked as to how a tax on the values of surface areas of land will "free" the mines, factories, workshops, mills and stores, and as to what Single Taxers mean by "freeing" them, it will be discovered that nothing of the kind is meant, that Single Taxers can not interpret their own language, and that, in fact, their definition of "land" is used in order to temporarily escape from a dilemma into which they are forced by Socialist logic, in the hope that they will not be called upon to further explain themselves. When addressing the working class they use language which implies their determination to tax away from capital all the unjust advantages it now possesses. When speaking to the middle and capital classes, they avow their purpose to relieve them of all the "innumerable taxes which now restrict production and check trade, levying only a tax on land values, irrespective of improvements."

One "Doctor" Blank, in a certain rural community, was once called upon to give evidence in a case of maltreatment of a sick child. The attorney of the other side, suspecting the doctor of being an old fraud, asked him whether he had ever treated a case of "Aurora borealis." In a tone of voice which indicated that the asking of the question was felt as an aspersion on his professional standing, the venerable quack replied: "Have I? I should say so. I remember the time that complaint was epidemic. Had seven cases on my hands at one time, six of which lived and one died."

If what has been hitherto shown were not enough to make good the charge of insincerity against many Single Tax advocates, a diagnosis of the social disease which attributes restricted production and declining trade to "innumerable taxes," should be enough to stamp them as ignorant charlatans, to whom every manifestation of social injustice is a case of "Aurora borealis."

Another instance of the double-shifting methods of Single Taxers, as showing their disinclination to follow their own logic, may be recited. At one time, arguing for the Single Tax from the standpoint of justice, they declared that land values should be taken by the community, because the community, and not the individual, produced them. To this manifestly true statement the Socialist responded: "Very well, then. Will you be kind enough to name any values that are not produced by the community? And if you can name none, will you please state why land values should be taken by the community and all other values left in the hands of individuals?" To follow their own reasoning, the Single Taxers would have to march straight into the Socialist camp. Seeing this, and it was brashly argued that the right for common ownership of land values rested, not in the justice of community production, but on "the equal right of all men to the use of the land." Thereupon the Socialist returned to the charge, and asked: "If all men have equal right to land, and your definition to land embraces everything except tide water, will you please tell us why you object to the co-operative commonwealth?" An answer to this query is yet to be formulated.

But it is in their clumsy attempts to shield the capitalist robbery of labor

that the red herring philosophers betray their real character most clearly. Says Mr. Moreland in reply to Mr. Wainwright: "I deny that capitalists have the power to appropriate any part of the earnings of labor. When a capitalist does so, it is because he is a capitalist plus something more." That is to say: "I deny that the man-eating tiger, as a tiger, has any power to appropriate any part of the body of his victim. When a tiger does so, it is because he is a tiger-plus his teeth and his claws." There is little doubt that, taking from tigers their special privileges of teeth and claws, they might become harmless members of the animal world. Given a little time for development and the appropriate gender, they might even be induced to acquire the bovine faculty of giving milk.

And continuing further his defense of the capitalist, Mr. Moreland, after calling attention to the large number of unemployed, says: "Any one with proper security can go into New York City and borrow millions of money at 1 and 2 per cent. per annum. All over the United States may be found capital in every form and shape that capital takes, rusting and wasting for want of employment. Now, if capital robs labor, if capitalists are pocketing the difference, between the wealth that labor produces and the pittance that is returned to the laborer as wages, why do not the owners of this idle capital set these idle men at work and rob them?"

This is seriously offered as what the boys call a "stumper." We are all poor, fallible human beings, and seldom know "for sure," but were I asked that question, I would reply that it might be because of an over-production of robbers, or because "you can't take breaks as a Highlandman," or because it does not necessarily follow that because one robber has successfully disposed of his swag that all robbers may forever do the same thing; or because, perhaps, all the highways of robbery are now pre-empted, and the big robbers do not propose to stand any "cut-throat competition" from the little fellows.

Mr. Moreland will now please move. His question suggests others: If capital does not rob labor, and all that labor gets is a pittance as wages, who gets the remainder? If capitalists have not pocketed the difference between the wealth that labor produces and what was returned as wages, where did the capitalists get all the idle capital now looking for investment?

These owners of idle capital must be a sad lot of dummies. Have they never heard the Single Taxer's eloquent denunciation of the enormous robbery perpetrated by the landlord? Do they not know that it is he who gets everything in sight except a few victuals? Are they unaware that idle land may be had all over the country for less than the cost of improvements, one New England State alone containing no less than 5,000 abandoned farms? Why, if they know these truths, do they not give up their search for 1 and 2 per cent. investments, turn landlords, and rob both the horny-headed laborer and the horny-headed capitalist?

Has any one noticed where the philosopher, his fish, and his question have gone?

Death of Empress Elizabeth of Austria.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by Fred Kraft, Jersey City, N. J.]

An empress slain! A regal princess Stabbed to the heart by ruthless hand. The news spreads gloom, like evil omen, Throughout the world, throughout the land.

An empress slain! A regal princess Lies on the bier, oh mournful sight! But yesterday of stately impress, Now cold in death; from day to night.

Death to the fiend incarnate, beastly, So cries enraged nobility. A wail with him, shouts he in priestly Or evil garb vociferously.

A mill hand killed, a poor man's widow Slain in her prime. Employer's greed And avarice struck this cruel blow. No cry is raised: "Avenge this deed!"

A toiler killed, though man or maiden, Struck by the spark or slain by steam; Worn out by toil, with care o'erladen, Still not the world to sad esteem.

A child is killed, a parent's treasure, A dollar lost, the court's declare. The ruling class hails this with pleasure. No vengeful cry vibrates the air.

An empress slain! A pauper murdered!— Alike they are, when life gives breath; Alike they are, when they have rendered Homage to him, relentless Death.

Away with him who slays a mortal, Though rich or poor, away with him! Treat them alike before the portal Of Justice, stern, and without whim.

Illinois. Agitation tour of B. Berlin: Jacksonville—Oct. 1. Peoria and vicinity—Oct. 2, 3, 4 and 5. Coal City—Oct. 6. Peru, La Salle and vicinity—Oct. 7, 8 and 9. Comrades of the respective Sections will take notice and prepare for the speaker. The Illinois State Committee will furnish pamphlets, books and Socialist literature on credit to all Branches. Organizers of Branches will please bring this before the next meeting. PETER DAMM, State Org., 2522 Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Michigan. Fellow workmen and Comrades of Michigan: All who are interested in the work of Socialism, whether they now belong to the Socialist Labor party or not, are requested to send their names and addresses and the names and addresses of all whom they may know as sympathizers to the secretary of the State Committee. We wish to systemize the work in Michigan and to help those who need organized effort. Anybody reading this is included, let us boom the thing along. A report of the number of names sent in will be given in THE PEOPLE.

GEO. A. EASTMAN, Secretary State Committee, 133 Orchard street, or 90 Griswold street, Detroit, Mich.

Received at this office for the "Arbeiter-Zeitung" Defense Fund: Section Philadelphia, Pa. \$2.50

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UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN. Uncle Sam—Where are you going in such a hurry? Brother Jonathan—I'm a picket; our shop is on strike; I have to do picket duty.

U. S.—And what is all the trouble about? B. J.—Our wages have been lowered.

U. S.—Any ground given for that? B. J.—It is just the "ground given" that makes us hot in the collar. What do you imagine that blasted employer has the cheek of giving as the "ground" for the cut-down?

U. S.—Well, what is that ground? B. J.—That there is now a larger supply of labor than before, and he can get labor cheaper than what he pays us.

U. S.—You don't suppose I love employers, do you? B. J.—I know you don't.

U. S.—You don't suppose I am anxious to take their part, do you? B. J.—I know you aren't; you have fought them too long for that.

U. S.—As you know me well enough for that I shall be all the freer to tell you that it is not your employer that has "cheek," but YOU.

B. J.—Do you mean to say that we should have our wages reduced? U. S.—Indeed, not!

B. J.—Did you not always claim that the capitalist robs us workers of three quarters of what we produce? U. S.—That's just what I have always claimed, and proved.

B. J.—(very angry)—Then, how on earth, can you say we are "cheeky" for striking against a reduction? U. S.—I'll tell you. What was the price of wheat some fourteen months ago?

B. J.—I think, 30 cents a bushel. U. S.—Yes. And what is it now? B. J.—Something like a dollar.

U. S.—Correct. When it was 30 cents a bushel could the farmer get a dollar for it? B. J.—No.

U. S.—But he can now? B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Why now, and not then? B. J.—Why, you know. A year ago the supply of wheat was plentiful, it was away above the demand; since then, owing to the failures of the crops on large foreign fields, the supply has gone down, it is now away below the demand. That's the "Why."

U. S.—Now, suppose a bushel of wheat, at the time it was at 30 cents, to have "struck" against being sold—low. Suppose, when a purchaser offered 30 cents for it, it had said: "I have a cheek, to think you could give me so cheap!"

B. J.—The bushel would have been supremely ridiculous. U. S.—Why? B. J.—(sententiously)—It is a merchandise; and the price of merchandise is governed by the relation there is between the supply of and the demand for it. The lower the supply and the higher the demand, the higher the price; the higher the supply and the lower the demand, the lower the price. That's the "Why."

U. S.—Jonathan, you are almost to be a professor of political economy. B. J.—But we, workmen, are not merchandise, see?

U. S.—You now confirm my belief that you are fit for a professorship. You have got hold of just enough truth and have not got so of such vast areas of nonsense, as to qualify you for a seat in any of our capitalist universities. The workingman is a merchandise under this capitalist system. That is just one of the leading features of the system. Our wages range like the price of any other merchandise. Machinery, owned as private property by the capitalist, who steals it from us, displaces labor; that renders the supply of labor ever larger than the demand; and that lowers, must steadily lower, our wages.

B. J.—Then we might as well commit suicide and be done with it. U. S.—That certainly would be much more sensible than to go on as you do now. Now you vote with the Democrats one year, with the Republicans another, which means that you vote regularly every year for the capitalist system, for the system that lowers you to the level of a merchandise. By upholding that system you fetter your self down to the laws that govern the price of merchandise and that are bound to lower your price steadily. When in one breath you uphold capitalism, and in another you try to resist it you act like a simpleton. Now, stop fooling; turn Socialist; vote the Socialist ticket straight; it demands the overthrow of the system that makes you a merchandise; then, indeed, you would strike to a purpose.

General Agitation Fund. Previously acknowledged: \$600.00 H. R. Richards, Indianapolis, Ind. 1.00 C. E. Thompson, N. Y. City 1.00 Section Lincoln, Neb., per B. F. Keilard 2.00 George Taylor, Barre, Vt. 1.00 Ernest Lemmon, Barre, Vt. 1.00 Section Pittsfield, Mass., per Theo. A. Hickey 2.00 Total \$608.00 HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

Daily PEOPLE Minor Fund. Previously acknowledged: \$2,300.00 John Robbins, N. Y. City 2.00 Total \$2,302.00 HENRY KUHN, Fin. Secretary.

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, 20 cents; 50 copies, \$2.50.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

By A. M. SMOSS, Chicago.

The physician commonly thinks of his profession as one apart from the competitive system in which he lives. He has been taught that "professional courtesy" forbids competition in his work even though he believes it to be the life of all other trades. He generally attempts to account for this upon grounds of morality, but the student of society has learned that class morals is only another name for class customs that are of advantage to the members of the class. He therefore examines any such peculiar "morality" only as showing something of the history and nature of the body of people who are united in following such customs.

Let us look at the medical profession from this point of view and see what lessons can be learned from its peculiar code of "morals." In the first place we notice that it is a profession that was little changed by the great industrial revolution. It was simply an appendage to the ruling classes? The poor were left to witchcraft, conjuring and herb-doctoring for what medical assistance they required. Each physician was connected with a certain body of patients to whom he bore largely the relation of a personal servant, with a somewhat insecure tenure of office and uncertain pay. Such personal relations were then much more common throughout society than to-day.

THINGS IN MARYLAND.

Tactics of Disturbance and "Elements of Revolution"

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—Here in Baltimore we are afflicted—or blessed—with a small segment of that element which is alternately anarchist, "pure and simple," and latterly Debsist. It calls itself a branch of the S. D. P. and upon hearing that the S. L. P. had nominated candidates for Congress, convened itself and nominated candidates also. Then tried sophistry and smooth talk to get us to withdraw our candidates in certain districts, they to withdraw their candidates in other districts.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

"Satisfactory" Conditions in Richmond, Va.

To THE PEOPLE.—We have in this city a "Saturday" Club, which consists of some of the wealthiest ladies of the town. These ladies lecture at their meetings on historical events connected with the "evolution" of Socialism, and as a consequence Socialism has frequently been on the tapis in the club.

the reaching of its static stage, its success, in jeopardy. Nor does the application of the principle imply cruelty. If, in order to make sure that one guilty member shall be incapacitated from putting revolutionary movement in jeopardy, two innocent ones might be hanged and quartered, one might hesitate; but such is not the nature of the "dishonest" in question to-day, and none less than the innocent object to such discipline. In the end, it is a protection to themselves. When the present dynamical stage of the oncoming social system shall have fully reached its static stage, it will be so clear as to be instinctively felt by all, and to need no argument.

Socialists and New Trade Unionists, are sent to John McCrede to aid the then striking Alabama miners.

H. B. A. LONDON, ONT.—The answer, given above to "E. M. W. Polk, Pa." on the source of surplus value answers your question, particularly when you add thereto the consideration that, when the capitalist buys labor-power, he buys the use value of labor's whole time.

(Continued on page 4).

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

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TURATI.

The court-martial at Milan has condemned our Comrade Turati, the Socialist deputy of the Italian Chambers, and the Republican deputy, De Andre, to twelve years of seclusion. They were accused of inciting to a civil war. They wished to render them responsible for the disturbances which took place at Milan on the four henceforth historic days of last May. Naturally, they took every care not to bring forward at the hearing even the shadow of a proof of this charge.

The Socialist deputy, Turati, was accused especially of a speech which he delivered some hours before the disorders began, and which he delivered in the hope to hinder by it a manifestation projected by the workers in a suburb of Milan. "The hour of our vindication," said he, "has not yet arrived. We are now but a feeble minority; let us await patiently the proper hour for action, and at that moment the elected of the proletariat will be the first to put themselves at your head." This speech, pronounced in the midst of an exasperated crowd, has been approved by all honest men.

But all that mattered nothing for the court-martial and, in spite of reason, in spite of the evidence, in spite of witnesses who all confirmed the view that Turati, far from having excited to disorder, on the contrary, tried his best to pacify the rioters, in spite of his own noble defence, Turati has been condemned—condemned not as a rioter but only because he is a Socialist. "I am a Socialist," said Turati at the court-martial, "and a Socialist deputy. If it is a crime to be a Socialist then I am culpable, because I am a convinced Socialist. My party, which just now came out from the elections to the German Reichstag with over two million votes and with fifty-six elected, is a party of legality. It never approved the policy of Anarchist violence. In innumerable articles and speeches I have always pronounced myself for legality." Then Turati goes on describing the history of the riots of Milan and their causes, and proves beyond any doubt, that, from the first day, he tried to pacify the minds of the workers, concluding his defence with the words: "We Socialists shall owe our ultimate victory to quite another kind of revolution—the peaceful revolution of the economic development and mental culture."

And Turati was found guilty; not of any crime, but of being one of the most valiant, one of the most indefatigable propagandists of Socialism in Italy. Turati has been more than that, he was the first who made scientific Socialism known in Italy. Before him the Comrades Lazzari (now also condemned to several years of imprisonment), Croce, and Cosat (both in flight), have organized a trade union movement somewhat imbued with Socialism. Turati put himself at the head of this movement and established the line which the party henceforth followed.

Our friend had been long prepared for this chief role, his great talents and his profound learning. Having hardly finished at the university he published a volume on "Crime and the Social Question," which gained a great reputation in the press and the world of scholars. Later on he published verses which he wrote in his youth, and this at once classed him among the poets of the future. But the economic sciences attracted him, still more than any other and he went into them with all the enthusiasm of his brilliant nature. Having become the leader of the growing Socialist party, he established the "Critica Sociale," a bi-monthly organ of scientific socialism, which is reckoned now among the best reviews of economical and social sciences. The articles written by Turati, distinguished by their clear style, forced even his adversaries to recognize him as the first journalist in Italy.

Turati is a first-rate speaker. His incisive speech, his irony full of satirical force, at which they often could not help smiling, make him redoubtable for his adversaries. In the Chamber, where he sat during two legislatures, and the ministers, whom he recalled to their duty, often non-plussed by his impeccable logic, had but one answer for him. They declared that they would not answer him at all.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y. NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Executive Committee—Secretary George Moore, 61 Ryde street, Montreal.

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

National Executive Committee. Meeting of September 20, with Comrade Sauter in the chair. All present. The financial report for the week ending Sept. 17 showed: receipts, \$115.79; expenditures, \$25.70.

Murphy submitted a circular, issued by Cigar-makers' Union No. 50, containing a letter by H. Stahl; in connection therewith he offered the following resolution, which was carried: "Resolved, That in view of the circumstance that we are now within only a few weeks of election day, and that the minds of the party membership are now and should be absorbed by the campaign work, it has been deemed expedient that steps be taken to organize the Board of Appeals, which had been ordered at the convention with the seat at Philadelphia. Action: Secretary instructed to notify D. A. 12 in regard to L. A. 35 Bakers' of N. Y. D. A. 8 (Independent Bakers) requests that action be suspended in regard to revoking the charter of that L. A., and that D. A. 8 be given an opportunity to correct the false information on which L. A. 33 acted. Request of D. A. 8 granted. One from May Keller, secretary of D. A. 12, Philadelphia, requesting the proceedings of the Board be printed in THE PEOPLE and the "Forwarder," and asking what steps had been taken to organize the Board of Appeals, which had been ordered at the convention with the seat at Philadelphia. Action: Secretary instructed to notify D. A. 12 in regard to L. A. 35 Bakers' of N. Y. D. A. 8 (Independent Bakers) requests that action be suspended in regard to revoking the charter of that L. A., and that D. A. 8 be given an opportunity to correct the false information on which L. A. 33 acted. Request of D. A. 8 granted.

Communications were also received from Washington, D. C.: Leather Workers' of Philadelphia; Printers of Newark; from Lima, O.; Cleveland, O.; New Bedford, Mass.; Newark, N. J.; and Somerville, Mass., asking general information. Attended to by the secretary. Resolved, That no transfer of a Local from one District to another be allowed without the consent of the R. A. D. A. 48 requested permission to admit L. A. 83 (Printers) and L. A. 98 (Swedish Machinists) who formerly belonged to D. A. 1. Granted.

WHEREAS, D. A. 1, by the resolution adopted at its last Sunday meeting, can now leave no doubt upon, and has authenticated the fact that the crime committed by Bohm against the working class in printing capitalist political advertisements in last year's journal of D. A. 1 (Central Labor Federation) was an act in which the leading and controlling element in the Federation must have consented, and that Bohm has been as guilty as himself, therefore be it RESOLVED, That the charter of D. A. 1 is hereby revoked.

The question of procuring the emblem of the Alliance, The Arm and Hammer, to be used by the Locals, was discussed, but action was laid over until the next meeting, when the secretary would have the estimates on the same.

Amendments acted on at the Buffalo convention and to be sent to referendum vote were then taken up, and after being compiled they were ordered printed and sent to the Locals for action. The Board decided that the final vote of the ballot must be in on or before December 1, 1898.

WM. L. BROWER, Secretary.

CONNECTICUT.

The Socialist Labor party ticket for the State of Connecticut is: Governor—Charles Stodel, Hartford; Lieutenant Governor—Charles Patrick, New Britain; State Treasurer—Timothy Sullivan, New Haven; State Secretary—Fannin Serer, New Haven; Comptroller—Thomas Steingard, New Haven; State Attorney—William E. White, New Haven. Comrade Thomas Hickey will speak in: Hartford—Wednesday, Sept. 21. Stony Creek—Thursday, Sept. 22. New Britain—Friday, Sept. 23. Waterbury—Saturday, Sept. 24. Danbury—Sunday, Sept. 25. Stamford—Monday, Sept. 26. North Norwalk—Tuesday, Sept. 27. Bridgeport—Wednesday, Sept. 28. Ansonia—Thursday, Sept. 29. Milford, Friday, Sept. 30. Meriden—Saturday, October 1. Bristol—Sunday, Oct. 2. Rockville—Monday, Oct. 3. New Haven—Tuesday, Oct. 4.

NEW HAVEN.—Section New Haven calls on all members and friends to assist in agricultural trials which have been secured for Sunday afternoon meetings. The opening of our new hall takes place Sunday, Sept. 25, at 2:30 p. m., St. George Hall, Cutler Building, corner Church and Chapel streets. Comrade Thomas Hickey will speak on "Why I am a Socialist." We hope our comrades and friends will encourage us in our undertaking and attend with their friends at these meetings, to be held every Sunday afternoon in the new hall.

Maryland. BALTIMORE.—Section Baltimore is now organized with three Branches, viz., Branch 1 (American), R. T. Maycumber, Organizer; Branch 2 (German), Rudolf Eiman, Organizer; Branch 3 (Bohemian), Joseph Koida, Organizer; and has formed a Central Committee representing the Joint Section, of which R. T. Maycumber, 6345 Fremont avenue, Baltimore, Md., is Organizer of the Section Baltimore. The party here has nominated Congressional candidates in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Districts, and also in one other district in the State, and expects to carry on a thorough and systematic agitation. We organized the Bohemian Branch on the night of Sept. 10, with ten members; they have since added three more. Comrade Katz was here and did effective work.

New York. To the Sections—Comrade Benjamin Sanford, our candidate for Governor, will start on a tour through the State on Monday, September 20.

Schenectady—Sept. 26. Amsterdam—Sept. 27. Ponds—Sept. 28. Gloversville—Sept. 29. Johnstown—Sept. 30. Utica—Oct. 1, 2, and 3. Oneida—Oct. 4 and 5. Syracuse—Oct. 5 and 6. Auburn—Oct. 7. Rochester—Oct. 8 and 9. Lockport—Oct. 11. Buffalo—Oct. 12 and 13. Batavia—Oct. 14. Hornellsville—Oct. 15. Elmira—Oct. 16. Albany—Oct. 17 and 18. Troy—Oct. 19. Lansingburgh—Oct. 20. Newburgh—Oct. 21. Westerlo—Oct. 24. Yonkers—Oct. 25. Pleasantville, Oct. 26. HUGO VOGT, Secretary State Committee.

PARLIAMENTS OF LABOR.

General Executive Board, Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. The regular meeting of the G. E. B. was held on Thursday evening, Sept. 15, at the headquarters, 23 Duane street. All members present except Comrades Hoffman, Wilson, and Murphy. Vogt excused.

One from Thos. Harris, of Maynard, O., inquiring whether we had the constitution and the By-Laws in German, as the Polish and other foreign elements are anxious to be organized. Secretary instructed to forward the necessary information. One from Machinists' Union of Allegheny, Pa., ordering a supply of stationery they were initiating new members at every meeting. Attended to by the secretary. One from Secretary D. A. 11, Chicago, stating that he has arranged for his local for due to be held in the hall of the Germania, who was elected delegate to the last convention

at Buffalo, failed to deliver at Buffalo \$28.00 given to him for that purpose. It is given that Morgan now claims that all the \$60.00 given him \$28.00 of which he was instructed to pay for dues of Locals of D. A. 11, was needed by him for the trip. The secretary of D. A. 11 also asks the Board to wait until after election for a settlement of their indebtedness. Action: The Board decided to grant request of D. A. 11 and postpone further action on the Chicago Locals, in view of the activity of its members in the campaign and the straight into which they are placed by the conduct of their delegate to the Buffalo convention.

One from Henry Wehner, stating they had acquiesced in the action of the Board on the label. In regard to L. A. 35 Bakers' of N. Y. D. A. 8 (Independent Bakers) requests that action be suspended in regard to revoking the charter of that L. A., and that D. A. 8 be given an opportunity to correct the false information on which L. A. 33 acted. Request of D. A. 8 granted. One from May Keller, secretary of D. A. 12, Philadelphia, requesting the proceedings of the Board be printed in THE PEOPLE and the "Forwarder," and asking what steps had been taken to organize the Board of Appeals, which had been ordered at the convention with the seat at Philadelphia. Action: Secretary instructed to notify D. A. 12 in regard to L. A. 35 Bakers' of N. Y. D. A. 8 (Independent Bakers) requests that action be suspended in regard to revoking the charter of that L. A., and that D. A. 8 be given an opportunity to correct the false information on which L. A. 33 acted. Request of D. A. 8 granted.

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WM. L. BROWER, Secretary.

ECHOES OF LABOR DAY.

(Continued from page 1.)

misspent by the comrades of Section Newport News, and the working class of the place.

ORGANIZER.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 18.—Our local Labor Fakirs held on Labor Day a capitalist demonstration, to cajole the workers. They held a procession; it was large—it was strung over a distance of one whole block. In the procession three bands were included to "help spread."

The assistance of the capitalist Mayor and Council were appealed to in order to relieve the fewness of the participants. Accordingly, eight mounted police led the squad (fit companions for capitalist fakirs); six carriages, conveying the skippers and fleecers, followed by the wise men on foot, representing the I. T. U., who create profits for their exploiters to knock them out in their eight hour struggle and who allow themselves to be coined into dollars that their masters may ride, while they themselves come plodding along behind.

Birmingham's numerous industries were conspicuously absent, hopeful sign this, the proletariat's confidence has been shaken, he is searching for truth.

The assistant editor of the "Labor Advocate," that shining light of pseudo-Christianity and would-be capitalist, who holds that no one can be a Socialist without swallowing a double dose of theological nursery tales, took to peddling his lake journal about the street on that day to enlighten people on what is and what is not Socialism.

This may be considered a short and rough sketch of the situation here. It tells the tale fully. And the tale tells us that work is here urgent, and the field ample.

HARRY R. ENGEL.

OBSERVATIONS.

(Continued from page 3.)

rewards that has always been held out to members of the "professions" has been that they would be allowed to reckon themselves socially as members of the capitalist class. Hence they became imbued with the sympathies and prejudices of that class and have shown little sympathy with the struggles of a suffering proletariat. There were few sharp distinctions within the profession. A doctor was always supposed to be entitled to admittance to any social class and there were few distinctions made between doctors. Today, however, the hospital interne of laboratory assistant is quite another person to the social world from the Head Physician or the Medical College Professor.

The evolution is now completed and to the Socialist who saw the end from the beginning, the lesson is instructive. Here is a profession hedged about by tradition from competitive influences, and protected by elaborate rules from its incursions showing all the phases of capitalist development. Division of labor, machinery, factory system, technical schools, social production, an exploited proletariat, army of the unemployed, and the class struggle—all present in germ or in full growth. Surely if anything shows the universality of Socialist philosophy it is these recent developments in the medical profession.

In this discussion no attention has been paid to many illustrations and developments that bear upon the Socialist philosophy. The physician cannot but constantly have these thrust upon him. Diseases of occupations, localities and social classes; the "social leveling microbe" uniting palace and tenement in a common fear, from which the palace alone can flee; the starvation origin of plagues, and the terrible "laughter of innocents" in

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-affirms 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 this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

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

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the 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 bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children. Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive 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, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

RESOLUTIONS.

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

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

our slums are all phases of the situation that appeal to him with peculiar emphasis, but their discussion must be reserved until another time. It would seem, however, that unless these developments and lessons are wholly lost and the "stern logic of events" has lost its power to convince, the Socialists might well expect that a portion of the "educated proletariat" that is to assist in the overthrow of capitalism will come from the ranks of our medical profession.

Preliminary Announcement. GRAND ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL of the 16th Assembly District, S. L. P. for the benefit of the Campaign fund. At Arlington Hall, 19-31 St. Marks Place. On Saturday Evening, October 29th, 1898. Music by L. A. 102, R. T. & L. A. Tickets.....admit one.....15 Cents. Commencing at 8 o'clock sharp.

All progressive organizations as well as branches of section 1, New York are requested to take notice and not arrange any affairs for that date. THE ARRANGEMENTS CO.

Socialistischer Frauen-Verein, Branch II, N. Y. (Socialist Women's Ass'n, Br. 2, N. Y.) A Grand Concert & Ball WILL BE GIVEN ON Saturday, October 1st, IN THE Bohemian National Hall, 231 E. 73rd St., N. Y. City.

The proceeds will be divided between the Section Fund of Greater New York, S. L. P., and The People Fund. Mrs. JOHANNA GREEN will deliver the Festival Speech. All Assembly Districts and sympathizing Organizations and Societies are requested not to arrange any festivities on the day mentioned. THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

Jacob Herrlich & Bro., Undertakers & Embalmers, 506 6th St., near Avenue A. Telephone Call: 175 Spring. BRANCH: 327 E. 50th St.

Trades and Societies Calendar.

General Office, Socialist Trade and Labor Union, 23 Duane St., Room 96, New York City. WILLIAM L. BROWER, Fin. Sec'y-Treasurer. PATRICK MURPHY, General Executive Secretary. Meetings: 1st, 3rd and 5th Thursday Evening, 8 P. M.

Central Labor Federation of New York (S. L. P. & L. A. No. 11) will meet at 2:30 every Sunday afternoon at 23 Duane street, New York City. All bona-fide labor unions should be represented. Communications are sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Behm, 4 East 4th street, New York City.

Cigar-makers' Progressive International Union No. 90, Office and Employment Bureau, 24 East 14th street—District 1 (Bohemian), 231 East 71st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), 101 St. James street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III, meets at 242 West 42nd street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Monday at Vathauer's Hall, 122 2nd Avenue, at 5 P. M.

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), meets every 3d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: PETER REAFER.

German Workers' Union of New York, Office: 385 Bowers, Union Hall, 1st Street. Meetings every Friday evening 7:30 P. M. Supervisors meet every Wednesday at 8 P. M. at the same hall. Telephone Call: 1751 Spring street.

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1000, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters, 17 E. 43rd street, meets every Friday at 8 o'clock noon. Fred Hartmann, Treasurer. Woll, corr. Sec'y, 79 E. 43rd St. J. S. Kruger, Business agent.

Metal Spinners Union of New York and Vicinity meets every second and last Friday in the month at 1/4 o'clock at 231-233 E. 84th Street.

Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets the first Sunday in each month at 8 P. M. in the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club," 10 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

Scandinavian Section, S. L. P., Meets every Friday at 8 o'clock at 110 E. 180th St., New York City. Subscriptions orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly. BOARD: AM. ANDERSSON.

Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., 54th St. 35th A. D. S. R. Cor. of 54th Av. and 54th St. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

Progressive Clothing Cutters & Trimmers' Union, 23 Duane St., Room 96, S. L. P. 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. 9th St. This society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of socialism by means of discussions and debates. Come and join.

Arbeiter Kranken- 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 1884 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. Workmen 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 \$2.00 for 40 weeks and \$1.00 for each week thereafter continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$1.00 and \$1.00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$50.00 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. For further principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 25-27 3rd Avenue, Room 53, New York City.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is: Reinhard Lochner, 13 Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y. Office hours: Monday and Friday, 1-5 o'clock P. M.—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-12 A. M. and 1-5:30 P. M.

WORKMEN'S FURNITURE FIRE INSURANCE. Organized 1872. Membership 10,000. Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity. OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. One hour, daily, except Sundays and holidays from 1 to 8 o'clock P. M. BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Elmira, Albany, Oneida, N. Y., Paterson, Newark, Elm Beth, South River, Passaic and Trenton, N. J., Manchester, N. H., Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass., New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Conn., Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Luzerne, Altoona, Pa., Chicago, Ill., Cleveland, Ohio. For address of the Branch-bookkeepers see "Vorwärts."

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New Jersey. Appeal to all Socialist Labor party Sections, Singing Societies, Turn Societies, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund Branches, Trade Unions, and all sympathetic organizations in New Jersey. Greeting—in consideration of the coming fall election, it is desired to be conducted throughout the State in the interest of the working class, we the State Committee, S. L. P., decided, in order to obtain the required means to carry on such a campaign, to arrange for a General Festival and Reception in Phoenix Park, Newark, Sunday, October 2, at 2 p. m. We hereby send tickets, and hope you will assist to your utmost ability. Tickets are arranged by the State Committee. All further information can be had from the State Committee, R. L. P. JOHN P. WEIGEL, Secretary, 105 Elizabeth avenue, Elizabeth, N. J. P. S.—Tickets not returned on October 2, must be paid for.

Massachusetts. At a convention of the S. L. P. of the 2nd Massachusetts District, held at Cambridge, Sept. 18, Wm. E. Steeg, of Cambridge, was nominated for Congress.