found on the wrapper.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

VOL. IX.-NO. 21.

OHIO'S

Socialist Candidate for Governor

Replies to Toledo Jones' Public Letter Only Through a Class Conclous Party Can the Work ing-Class be Emancipated.

Conclous Party Can the Working-Class be Emancipated.

Mr. Sam P. Jones, the self-appointed
saviour of the people of the United
States in general, and of the liberties
of the Ohioans in particular, having
failed to get a nomination on the Republican ticket, has decided to sacrifice
himself or, as he puts it, "I will enter
upon the duties of the campaign in the
interests of a larger humanity, wholly
indifferent to the consequences to me
personally," by posing as an independent candidate for Governor if the people of the State will prove to his satisfaction that they are anxious to have
him come and lead them to—but it's
pretty hard to tell where Mr. Jones will
lead them, nor does it appear from his
public address that he himself has any
clear lidea as to the goal. What is perfectly clear is that he is burging with
a noble desire to sacrifice himself for
the "people" by taking upon himself
the heavy weight of Gubernatorial responsibility. To this Comrade Robert
Bandlow, the Socialist candidate for
Governor of Ohio, replies in the following open letter:

Cleveland, O., July 31, 1899.

Samuel W. Jones, Esq.

Dear Sir:—Under date of July 29 the
daily press of July 30 publish what
purports to be a letter from you to the
people of this State in which you announce yourself as an independent candidate for Governor upon certain conditions.

I hope you will pardon my intruding

I hope you will pardon my intruding I hope you will pardon my intruding upon your privacy to the extent of this communication, because of my being one, of the vast profetarian army which is to-day practically denied the right of existence, as well as in view of the fact that since 1873 I have been a member of an organization that sought and seeks to improve not only the condition of its own craftsmen but of all wage workers, and further considering that during the past three years I have al-

workers, and further considering that during the past three years I have allied myself to a party, a CLASS-CON-SCIOUS labor party—the Socialist Labor Party—I make bold to address you on the subject matter of your address. It appears strange to me, in first place that in mentioning parties you absolutely ignore the Socialist Labor Party. Why this wilfull overlooking of an organization that embodies all the principles you declare yourself in favor of? Were I not convinced that you are honest in your declaration I should consider this the most blatant demagoguery. All allusions to existing social evils avail not if we do not take into consideration the causes that lead thereto. Are you to-day as ignorant of into consideration the causes that lead thereto. Are you to-day as ignorant of these causes as you admitted you were five years ago tin Germania Hall at the Central Labor Union meeting) on the initiative and referendum, and when you stated that in Switzerland there are no parties in the sense that we have them here? Are you not aware that notwithstanding direct legislation as practiced in Switzerland

we have them here? Are you not aware that notwithstanding direct legislation as practiced in Switzerland the working class as such is oppressed there by the domination of capital as in any other country on the globe?

A man without a party! Do you for a moment believe that if you gather around you an organization that will support you for Gubernatorial honors, such will not be a party? Do you maintain that you are under no obligations to people that may by their signatures make you the standard bearer of a so-called independent political movement? Do you set yourself above the sovereigns who by their vote might, place you in the Governor's chair? What about the imperative mandate which recognizes the right to recall any of the public servants that violate the prinpublic servants that violate the prin public servants that violate the prin-ciples upon which they are elected to political honors? A man without a party, a man who be unto himself all, is under no obligation to any one, and for an intelligent electorate to place such a region in such a person in a responsible position goes beyond my comprehension. What ever we may wish to secure for

What ever we may wish to secure for urrelives, we must necessarily be willing to grant to others. But to accomilish this it requires an intelligent peole who thoroughly comprehend social elations that blind them together in the great human family. There can be a freedom, no equal opportunities in no freedom, no equal opportunities in a society that is based upon ignorance. Knowledge, applied knowledge, if you please, is the only power through please, is the only power through which the people can come to their own, and again organization is abso necessary to direct human in channels that will be con-e to the interests of the most le individual.

ducive to the interests of the most humble individual.

You speak of sacrifices made by certain members of labor organizations who met in Columbus, quibbed from the Socialist Labor Party platform certain demands, and then demanded recognition of these at the hands of the Republican convention. Can it be possible. Sir. that you are not aware of the elements that composed said labor convention? Men who for years had continually crawled at the heels of their oppressors for a few crumbs from the tables that labor had so plentifully set. Would you have the people of Ohio believe that this element had been battling for Labor's rights? If so, I deplore the case with which intelligent people can be duped. Where were these people three days prior, on May 28, when delegates of the class-conscious proletariat met, formulated their demands in accordance with advanced ideas, and selected men of their own class, workingmen, to contest with

(Continued on page 3.)

Men Kept in Actual Slavery by Armed Force. Subjected to Frightful Hardship and Priva-

tion.

We reproduce the following recital of facts from the United Mine Workers' "Journal" which gives a picture of the state of affairs in this "free" country, darker than which no "wild-eyed" agitator could draw before our eyes. The hardships described have been the reward of those unfortunate wage slaves who driven by want and despair, have taken the place of striking coal miners lured from their homes by tempting promises of the heartless mine owners.

mine owners.

"The condition of affairs, as set forth in the columns of the 'Telegraph,' that the men leaving the Flat Top field would experience upon their arrival in Missouri, Kansas and Indian Territory, Missouri, Kansas and Indian Territory, has been fully borne out by the statement of two young colored men, one named Ramus Hamlet, and the other named Smith, of Pocahontas, who returned from Missouri yesterday.

"The statement of Ramus Hamlet

mamed Smith, of Pocahontas, who returned from Missourl yesterday.

"The statement of Ramus Hamlet shows that the colored men who went on the first trip from Elkhorn experienced a great deal of hardship after arriving at their destination in Missourl. The place to which the men were taken is called 'Bevier,' in Macon County, Missourl, and the works to which the men were taken are owned by the Kansas & Texas Coal Company, which owns mines also in Kansas, Indian Territory, and Arkansas, Ramus Hamlet states that they could not ascertain from the agent in charge of them where their destination was to be until they arrived, and after reaching Hamibal, Missourl, the doors of the passenger cars were locked and they were not permitted to travel from one car to another. After arriving at Bevier, they were marched to a stockade built of sheet iron, which, it is presumed, was intended to keep the strikers from shooting into the building, and after night fall no lamps were permitted to burn which might act as a target for the strikers on the outside. The stockade had a five-foot barbed wire fence around it, and the wire was laid on so thickly that it was impossible for any person to escape through the same. The men were marched from the stockade in the morning to the top of the shaft, and marched back again at night. The day force of guards numbered eighty (80) men and a like force was on duty at night.

"The shaft is 250 feet deep, and on account of local swamps in the entries the men were compelled to walk through water knee deep before entering their working places. The drivers, on account of constant driving through the water, always returned to the barracks at night completely wet through from foot to walst.

"The price paid to miners at this place is fifty (50) cents per ton, and a one-ton car is used. Ramus Hamlet states that for every two tons of coal put out by the miner, one ton of slate from the roof is also to be moved. as well as one ton of muck from the bottom. The miner is paid nothing for nothing for the sha

well as one ton of muck from the bottom. The miner is paid nothing for moving the slate and the muck. The vein at these works is about thirty (30) inches thick and the coal is very hard. The miners in working same shear one of the ribs, which acts similar to the undercut in the Flat Top field, and the coal is then blasted sideways.

"Hamlet states that his duties upon arriving at the works were to purchase a ratchet for drilling purposes, similar to that used in the anthracite fields, for which he was charged \$14. His transportation charge was at the rate of \$15 for going and he was notified by the guards that it was impossible for him to get back home again unless he purchased a 1,000 mile book, which would cost him \$25.

workings at the shaft referred "The workings at the shalt reterror to above are under two large ponds of water, one of which is twelve (12) feet deep, and the other fifteen (15) feet deep, which soaks through the strata of rock, thereby making the workings of rock, thereby making the workings underneath very wet. The mud in some places is six inches deep in the rooms, making it very difficult for the men to load their coal, even after the same is shot down. The inside comsame is shot down. The inside com-pany men at this place receive \$1.75 per day, which is much less than paid in the Flat Top field for similar work performed. The company charges \$3.50 per week for board in the barracks, and the board consists of bacon, potatoes, light brend and tea or coffee charges for tools, etc., as shown up Hamlet, seems to be exorbitant in ery respect, and from the informat ery respect, and from the information obtained from the men on strike at Bevier, it seems that even under more favorable prices they would still be in a poor condition to earn anything more

a poor condition to earn anything more than a living.

"All of the men who left the Flat Top field with the first agent are very anxious to get back and notified him that upon his return here he should inform their friends as speedily as possible so as to get up a sufficient amount of money to send them to pay their fare home.

"He also stated that all letters addressed to men in the barracks was

"He also stated that all letters addressed to men in the barracks were opened by the company officials to see if there was any information contained in them from any of the strikers outside. The superintendent of the works, whose home is in the town of Bevier, has not been to see his family for the last two months, and constantly keens six men guarding him. It is also the custom when any strangers are shown into the office-of the superintendent, they are first examined to see if they have any weapons on their persons be-

(Continued on page 2)

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 20, 1899.

The National Executive Committee, S. L. P. Submits The Question to a Referendum Vote of The Party

To the Members of the Socialist Labor

Party.

Comrades:—The action of the Sections of the City of New York, in deposing the National Secretary and six members of the National Executive Committee has created a feeling of unrest among the Sections of the S. L.P., that resulted in a determined demand of many Sections that

1. A National Convention be immediately called.

2. The seat of the N. E. C. be removed from the City of New York to some other city.

moved from the City of New York to some other city.

The following six Sections have endorsed the San Francisco resolution, demanding an early convention of the Party: Columbus, Ohio; Kansas City, Kan.; Evansville, Ind.; Russel Gulch, Colo.; Johnstown, N. Y.; Phoenix, Ariz.

The following Sections have The following Sections have endorsed the resolution of Section Chicago, demanding an early National Convention and the removal of the seat of the N. E. C. pending such a convention: Clinton, Mass.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Canton, Ohio; Minneapolis, Minn.

The resolutions of Sections San Francisco and Chicago having received the necessary endorsement (at least five Sections in three différent States) they are both subject to a referendum vote.

Sections in three different States) they are both subject to a referendum vote. The N. E. C. presents them in the form of two propositions; which are hereby submitted to the comrades:

1. (a) Shall a National Convention of the S. L. P. be called at a date not later than March 15, 1900?

(b) During what month shall it be held? By Art. VI., Sec. 1, of the Constitution the fixing of the date of the Convention is left to the National Executive Committee. This Committee is therefore desirous to be guided by the wishes of the majority of the memwishes of the majority of the members of the S. L. Pl in determining upon the date in the event of the Convention being ordered by the general

(c) What city do you nominate as the (c) What city do you nominate as the place for the National Convention?

2. (a) Shall the National Executive Committee be at once removed from New York?

(b) If in favor of the above proposition, what city do you nominate as the new seat of the National Executive Committee?

Committee?

Committee?

In submitting these questions to a vote of the Party membership, the N. E. C. considers it its duty to present to the comrades a brief statement of its views on the questions submitted.

AS TO THE CONVENTION.

It is the opinion of the N. E. C. that only too long has the National Conven-tion of the Party been postponed. It is not the intention of the N. E. C.

It is not the Intention of the N. E. C. to enter into recriminations with any parties at this moment. But it may be pointed out that as a result of the application of tactics that brooked not the slightest dissenting opinion on minor questions of policy many Sections of the S. L. P. were crippled and decimated either by expulsion or by withdrawal in disgust of dissenting elements.

lements.
In other important centers where the scourge has not yet had time to "purify" the rank and file, the pent up feeling of protest has long threatened to break the bounds of organization in open revolt against the system of petty forging. Further tem of petty fogging. Further, the misunderstanding created in some of the country Sections which are not familiar with the details and have until now relied on The People under the old editorial management as their only source of information; the various plans which the comrades in different ends of the country are devising for the establishment of permanent order in the Party; all this make an early in the Party; all this make an early National Convention a necessity. Fo National Convention a necessity. For a meeting of the representatives of the rank and file of the country coming with fresh instructions from their constituents and getting a more comprehensive view of the situation through an interchange of opinion and information with their fellow delegates i mation with their fellow delegates is bound to result in a solution best cal-culated to advance the interests of the Party. Whatever the conclusions ar-rived at, no honest and fair-minded Socialist will fall to abide by the declsions of such an authoritative body a National Convention and the few a National Convention and the few am-bitious men who think themselves above the movement will lose all standing even with those few com-rades, who judging from a distance have so far failed to see the danger of giving further support and recognition

giving further support and recognition to these people.

Aside from questions raised by the late occurrences in the Party there are many other pressing questions of Par-ty tactics and formulation of principles which demand the best thought of the ablest representatives of the Party

AS TO THE REMOVAL OF THE THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The removal of a National Executive Committee from one center of Part activity to another is at all times matter of extreme importance an matter of extreme importance and should not be undertaken hastily. The duties devolving upon the members of

that Committee and the manner in which they are carried out affect for good or evil the Party as a whole. Great care and circumspection must therefore be exercised in deciding upon this or that city as the future seat of the chief executive body of the Party. The conditions and state of the movement in that particular city as well as the presence of a sufficient number of comrades of ability equal to the task must be taken into account. It is a mistake to believe, as many outside comrades do, that the work of the N. E. C. is purely of a routine character, not calling for much discretion on the part of its members. No more mistaken ilea could be entertained than that. The fact alone that the N. E. C. is entrusted by our Constitution with the election of the editors of our official national organs and that it is expected to supervise their contents to the extent that it is held responsible for the character and make-up of the paper, is enough to show how erroneous that idea is. Besides, there are many other duties into a discussion of which we can not go now, such as the election of National Organizers, the relations to outside bodies not foreseen in the Constitution which call for a good deal of discretion and require considerable experience in the practical Party work and more than a superficial acquaintance with the principles and spirit of our movement to be entrusted at random to any set of comrades, no matter how honest and well-meaning they my sear of the paper is the forest of the process of the principles and spirit of our movement to be entrusted at random to any set of comrades, no matter how honest and well-meaning they my search and the principles and spirit of our movement to be entrusted at random to any set of comrades, no matter how honest and well-meaning they

may be,

In stating this the N. E. C. does by
no means wish to have it inferred that
New York City is the only place fit to
noid the seat of the National Executive. Far from that! What we do
want to emphasize is that the step
must not be taken hastily as it necessarily would have to be if the removal
of the Ni E. C. is to take place before
the Convention.

In that event the new N. E. C., even

of the N. E. C. is to take place before the Convention.

In that event the new N. E. C., even if happily chosen as regards the location and personnel, would be considerably crippled in its work for lack of time and to that extent would cripple the Convention and the Party in its collective activity. Before the referendum vote in favor of the removal of the N. E. C. and nominating cities as the new seat of the N. E. C. will come in, it will be the beginning of October. A final vote upon the city to which the N. E. C. is to be removed will have to be taken, which can not be counted before some time in the middle of November. Another month would then have to be allowed to the comrades of the city entrusted with the election of the new N. E. C. to elect that body, so that the middle of December would be reached. At least an additional month would be consumed by the new N. E. C. in organizing for the work and in taking over the "reigns of government" from the old body, thus making it impossible for the central body of the Party to undertake any important measures which require time for execution, before the middle of January, 1900, which may probably be after or about the date of the Convention.

Comrades who have some idea as to the amount of labor involved in getting things in shape for a National Convention will easily conceive how seriously

the amount of labor involved in getting things in shape for a National Conven-tion will easily conceive how seriously the work of the Convention may be hampered and the interests of the Par-ty injured under circumstances as just described. But no such inconvenience described. But no such inconvenience would result if the work of removal were deferred until after the Convention, and the Convention itself be left to decide upon the future seat of the N. E. C., as is usually done in our Party.

An additional advantage that would result therefrom would be that the an earlier date, thus affording to the membership of the Party an earlier op-portunity to manifest and carry out

their will.

It is our opoinion that the best interests of the Party warrant the deferring of the removal of the seat of the N. E. C. until after the Convention.

leaving the latter to decide that question

We hope that the comrades will in voting upon this question act coolly and dispassionately, guided by the sole consideration of the best interests of

the Party.

By order of the National Executive Committee:

HENRY SLOBODIN. Acting National Secretary.

The vote upon the suspension of the

six members of the old National Exe-

cutive Committee is now to be taken in all the District Branches and Sec tions of Greater New York. Each comrade should make it his duty to be present at the next meeting of his Dis trict and cast his vote according to his hest judgement. Let the vote upon this most important question now be fore the comrades be as large and representative of the membership of

this city as possible. Attend your

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

meetings, comrades of New York!

Pratical Results. Serious Differences of Opinion- Early Convention Called to Bring About Amalgamation of Socialist Bodies.

gamation of Socialist Bodies.

All those who have followed for the last year or two the news in the daily press of the events in France, could not help being impressed with the great influence the Socialists have been exercising there in and out of Parliament. Hardly a public event of importance but has borne evidence of the growing power of our comrades in the most powerful republic in Europe. They have made and unmade Cabinets, have forced a President to resign his high

powerful republic in Europe. They have made and unmade Cabinets, have forced a President to resign his high post, have been instrumental in electing the present incumbent of that of fice, have forced the famous Dreyfus case to an issue and to cap the climax of the long series of victories have now got a hand in the government since Comrade Millerand, the brilliant lawyer and journalist, was offered and accepted the position of Cabinet Minister in the new government.

It is this latest achievement that brought about dissensions among our French comrades which threatened a serious split in their ranks but which is lucklly now avoided—the leaders of the opposing factions having agreed to submit the question to a convention and abide by whatever decision the latter may come to.

This should be a special cause for rejoicing on the part of all Socialists, since the convention is also very likely to bring about the long coveted union of all Socialists in France. At present there are four important Socialist factions in that country. The French Labor Party, otherwise known as the Marxists or Guesdists, the Socialist Revolutionary Party or Blanquists, the Communist Alliance or Allemanists, and the so-called Independents led by men like Jaures, Millerand, and Gernult Richard.

Though originally these factions difference and several relations of the content of the property of th

men like Jaures, Millerand, and Gerault Richard.

Though originally these factions differed considerably from one another in tactics there is very little at present that keeps them apart aside from a natural pride each takes in its own organization and personal bitterness which to some extent has survived from the time when they were waging hostile war against each other. Thus the Blanquists who were known originally as advocates of conspiracies and secret organizations now take as the Bilanquists who were known originally as advocates of conspiracies and secret organizations now take as active a part in political campaigns as the followers of Jules Guesde. For some years and for the last two years especially strenuous efforts have been made to bring about a consolidation of the Socialist forces and the man to whose initiative and indefatigable work this is due is Jean Jaures. Having come into the Socialist movement but recently he was free from all the traditions and prejudices of the members of the various Socialist groups, and as an able leader and statesman saw clearly that until all the Socialist factions were combined into one solid well-disciplined party the progress of our cause would be greatly hampered. It was easy for him to take the initiative in the matter since standing aloof tive in the matter since standing aloof from all factions he could act as the go-between and the moving factor of the movement toward union. About two years ago all the Socialist members of Parliament formed a Socialist group which acted as a unit on all the bers of Parliament formed a Socialist group which acted as a unit on all the important questions which came up before Parliament, and to which our French comrades owe their brilliant parliamentary victories. At the same time a committee was formed known as the "Comité d'entente socialiste" which has acted as a centre for all the Socialist groups outside of Parliament and was formed for the purpose of bringing about a complete union of all Socialist forces.

But the very victories and achievements of the Socialists came near destroying all the good work done during this time. Ever since the Dreyfus af-

this time. Ever since the Dreyfus afrair took on its acute form there have been doubts expressed in Socialist ranks as to the wisdom of the course adopted by Jaures and the "Petite Re-publique," a powerful Socialist daily of which he is one of the editors. It was urged by many, especially the Guesdists, that it was not the business Guesdists, that it was not the business of a class-conscious labor party to take up the cudgels for a persecuted officer of the army, that by centering all their efforts on this affair Jaures and his paper were misleading the movement into a wrong channel. Jaures, on the into a wrong channel. Jaures, on the other hand, pointed out that the So-cialist Party which represented the in-terests of the working class could not afford to put such a narrow construc-tion on the idea of class-consciousness, as to exclude from its sphere of inter-est all affairs which did not affect di-rectly the working class. The fight for rectly the working class. The fight for Dreyfus meant the fight for justice as against military despotism, and by taking up the struggle the Socialists raised what originally was a mere personal issue to the high ground of a struggle for political reform. for political reform.

By letting the Socialists assume th By letting the Socialists assume the leadership for purely political rights, the radical bourgeois parties signed their own death warrant, plainly showing the voters that the Socialist Party was the only party to be relied on when the very existence of the Republic is threatened. So far the differences expressed themselves merely in a mutual criticism of each other's views in the party press and party meetings. tual criticism of each other's views in the party press and party meetings. But when the tactics of Jaures and his friends brought about the unheard of victory in Socialist annals, the offering of a Cabinet office to a militant Social-ist, affairs came to an acute crisis. Jules Guesde, Lafargue and the leaders of the other two parties united in is-

(Continued on page 3.)

Of Workingmen in the United States.

The Utier Uselessness and Untrustworthiness of Official Statistics Exposed-

We now publish our answer to the second question asked in the letter pub-lished in last week's People:

"What is the average wage paid to the laboring classes of the United States per year, or per day?"

the laboring classes of the United States per year, or per day?" to which most absurd answers have been given both by enemies and friends of Labor.

To begin with, only a layman can ask such a question. Anyone who has had a more than superficial acquaintance with the so-called Labor Statistics of this country knows how utterly worthless all these "averages" of wages are. We need not go here into a history of the statistical experiments along this line carried out by the Labor Bureaus of various States as well as by the Labor Department in Washington. Those who are interested in that subject we would refer to an excellent article by Prof. Chas. J. Bullock in the Publications of the American Statistical Association for March, 1899, entitled: "Contributions to the Stüdy of Wage Statistics." We shall make use of some of the data given there as well as of these contained in the articles we Statistics." We shall make use of some of the data given there as well as of those contained in the articles we mention below to demonstrate how wholly unreliable and misleading the official wage statistics in this country

mention below to demonstrate how wholly unreliable and misleading the official wage statistics in this country are.

It is no doubt a very tempting thing for persons who are interested in the labor question to get some data as to the average wages of working people. It seems there could not be a simpler thing. All you have to do is to get a lot of reliable data and then strike an average. In reality, however, the thing is not so simple as it looks and almost every attempt made by "statisticians" in this country to get at such an average resulted in total failure. And such fallures may be safely predicted for all those who may venture to renew the attempt. A statistical average means something only when obtained from data representing a more or less uniform chass of things. If you say, for instance, that the average age of the school children of a certain grade in a public school is thirteen years, you express a fact which represents an actual state of affairs. Some children may be only eleven or twelve years old, while others may be fourteen, but all group themselves and are not far from your average of thirteen. But if you were to get your average from the ages of children attending a kindergarten school and of persons taking a post-graduate course at some university and say that the average age of those pursuing some sort of study is fiften years, it would be absurd. True, the average age of a student of 25 and of a kindergarten pupil of 5 is fifteen, but that arithmetically correct average does not tell you anything as to the real age of the individuals, which interests you most after all.

The same is true of-wages. In 1894, the Massachusetts Bureau investigated the wages of employés in the worstel mills, and furnished an average in conclusion of its fivestigations. What that average was worth the readers will judge for themselves if they are toid, that the rates of wages of the individual employés ranged from \$3\$ to \$38.40 per week. In the same investigation average wages were ascertained for each subdivis

who receive "ut isually high" wages, it follows that the average given by the Bureau was hig than what the em-ployes actually , lived on an aver-age. The Massachusetts Bureau has ployes actually age. The Massachusetts Bureau has been considered in this country to be a model bureau for other States to imitate. And it is for this reason that we dwell here so much on its methods. If the model of all the American Bureaus can be guilty of so many crude. reaus can be guilty of so manw crude blunders, what is to be said of the

Last year the State Census of Mas-Last year the State Census of Massachusetts taken in 1895 was published. The average wages for workingmen for that State are given as \$446.41. The average given in 1885 by that Bureau was \$351.02. Many a newspaper scribbler for capitalistic sheets have been prompt to dwell upon this marvelous improvement in the condition of lator. Just think of it: in ten years labor. Just think of it: in ten years wages have risen 27 per cent.! Talk about the oppression of Labor after wages have risen 27 per cent.! Talk about the oppression of Labor after that. In reality, no such thing has occurred. The average for 1885 was obtained by dividing all the wages paid out by the TOTAL number of employés. The average wages in 1895 were obtained by dividing all the wages paid out by the AVERAGE number of employés. Since the average number of employés is less than the total number employés, the result was naturally to give a higher average wage. Aside from the fact that two "averages" obtained in such different manners can not be compared with each other, aside from the fact that an average of such widely different wages as those of a bricklayer or a cotton weaver, or a child in a cotton factory, does not tell us anything, or tells us eventuating that is not true these averages. does not tell us anything, or tells us something that is not true, these averages are worse than useless on account of the fact that they fail to take into account the state of unemployment:

(Continued on page 2.)

THE PEOPLE. ed at 184 William Street, New --- EVPPY SUNDAY. --

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE S. L. P. Publishing Association.

> TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in advance:

six months								
As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are								

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1891.



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED

	1888	m-			lab				000
	1890								
	1892								
	1894								
In	1896	Pre	bize	ent	lal			. 36	564
In	1898	2						27 1	MA
	1030					•		0 2,4	1

SOCIALIST POLICY AND ITS AP PRECIATION BY THE CAPITALISTS.

An Italian Bourgedis: Ah, those German Socialists! Look at Hebel! Look at Lie' knecht! What minds! What an earne. ness! That's the kind of Socialism I like! Quite different from our weaklings, Ferri, Costa, Prampolini...

A German Bourgeois: Ah, those Italian Socialists! What a spirit! What a genius! The eloquence of a Ferri! The mental flight of a Costa! The uprightness of a Prampolin!! That's the sort of Socialists that I understand! Not like the charlatans of a Bebel, or Liebknecht....

We reproduce the above from the humoristic weekly of our Italian comrades, the "Asino," where it appears accompanied by fitting carricatures We could not help thinking of it when we glanced last Friday at the N. Y. Times, a capitalist daily, which prides itself upon serving the intellectual needs of the elite of that class, and saw it deliver itself of its deep wisdom in an editorial discussing the part played by the Socialists in the Dreyfus trial Pointing out the way the forces of reaction are suffering defeat at the hands of the Socialists in the foremost countries in Europe, the Times exclaims 'Socialism as a redeeming power, rises and invites serious and respectful consideration."

And then scared at its own words, it tries to dive away the phantom of the rising proletariat which it sems to have conjured up in a moment of self-forget fulness, in the following manner:

"It must be understood that the So cial Democrats of Europe of whom we have spoken have little or nothing in common with the so-called Socialists of America. We only desire to point out the fact, it may be a matter of coincidence, that the European Socialism has entered upon an extremely human izing campaign, which no other party over there has dared to undertake. The success of this campaign will mark a great stride in civilization. It is entirely separate from the fantastic theo ries of Socialism per se, with which we have no possible sympathy."

Same song the world over. "The So cialists on the other side are all right, but as to those in our country, why, they are the worst lot on earth."

In the same editorial the Times has this to say about the political mission the Socialists are now carrying out in Europe: "Still, it is a historical fact that the votes of the Deputy Socialists (meaning Socialists deputies), in the French Chamber saved the present Government from disaster, and thus allowed truth and justice to prevail. The events'in Vienna and St. Petersburg are no less significant. Future events will be watched with the keenest interest. But, perhaps, after all, "Here lies the Destroyer of Anti-Semitwould be as good an epitaph for Socialism as any other."

In this remark the Times displays the usual capitalistic short-sightedness when coming to discuss questions of a world-wide policy. Unable to see beyond the narrow limits of a capitalistic horizon, these capitalist statesmen of the newspaper sanctum are wont to measure the policy and actions of a world-redeeming party by the small yard-stick of their own standard.

What to them looks like the "ultima thule," the height of ideal of a political party, is but a mile-stone to the Socialist on his long and difficult road of progress. The Times is quite right when it speaks of the "extremely humanizing campaign" upon which the European Socialists have entered. It errs, however, when it thinks that this is going to be the end of Socialism. It is only the beginning of the practical Socialists are starting on since they have reached political maturity. It is just the kind of work the cialists will set themselves about in this country as soon as the Socialist Labor Party of the United States beleadership in the fight for reclaiming the political liberties which the reactionary capitalist sharks have stoler away from the people. But not till So long as the Socialists here remain weak as a party, so long as they are unable to control the situathere can be only one cry with which to rally the working people around the red fing. That cry is:

"Down with wage slavery!" When we get strong enough to achieve some practical results we shall try to get all the reforms which will be helpful to the working class in its struggle for the main issue. To do that now, as the Times would perhaps like to see us do, would be to play in the hands of the Democratic politicians who always stand ready to mislead the people with their cheap cry of "reform." No reform can be honestly carried out by a pusillanimous crowd of demagogical officeseekers. A reform to be successful needs the strong arm of an upright party of emancipation, backed by an enthusiastic people who know what they want and feared and respected by the open and secret enemies of the peo-When we, like our com ple. rades in Europe, come to reach that stage, then gentlemen of the Times, we shall give you an object lesson of "an extremely humanizing campaign," which will make you squeal the more about the wickedness of the American Socialist and give a chance, perhaps. to a London Times to burn incense to the humane, progressive work of the Socialists on the other side of the At-

The Curtain Falls on The Farce at The Hague.

We are glad to observe that our fel-low-journal the Vorwaerts pokes fun at the closing Peace Congress at the Hague. All Social-Democrats, as the Hague. All Social-Democrats, as the Vorwaerts truly says, contema and deride that gathering of official hypocrites. How the representatives of the various powers contrived to keep a sober countenance as they sat round that board of very green cloth we are at a loss to understand. It is the greatest farce of make-believe of our time, and we do not hesitate to say that Sir Julian Pauncefote has well earned his peerage if only for the constraint which he must have placed for all those weeks upon his facial muscles. Started by an epileptic potentate and pushed by a self-advertising crank, the Congress was foredoomed to failure from the first. But even we scarcely imagined that the highly respectable from the first. But even we scarcely imagined that the highly respectable members would waste their time so completely. We knew, of course, that nothing would be done, but we thought that this nothing might be done decently. Not so, The Czar, as peace promoter, has made ready for war with greater vigor than before; America, the great champion of arbitration, blowing the Philipinos into the region blowing the Philipinos into the region of perpetual peace with the most ap-proved weapons; England, the arch-hypocrite, having slaughtered the Sou-danese into subjection, has been threatdanese into subjection, has been threatening the Boers with wholesale immolation unless they did what they have no mind to do; and so on and so forth. A grisly comedy indeed. We Socialists are the only people in the world who work steadily for peace by endeavouring to remove the causes of war —London Justice. war.-London Justice.

The French Minister of Commerce, the Socialist Millerand has ordered the the socialist Millerand has ordered the chief having charge of the workshops of the department to introduce tenta-tively the eight-hour workday. The first to enjoy the fruits of this experi-ment will be the workers engaged in making telegraph and telephone ap-paratus and in the manufacture of pos-

The Socialists of Vienna, Austria, are carrying on a tremendous agitation against the new tax on sugar just imagainst the new tax on sugar just mi-posed by the Austrian Government. They claim that the increased burden of taxation on this article of primay importance in the consumption of the people will fall entirely on the working

people.

What fools these Austrian Socialists are! Why don't they ask some advice of the sage of Beekman street?

Since the overthrow of the reactionary element of the Party in this city one hundred and ninety-three new members have joined the Party in Section New York. Of these 120 members were accepted at the last meeting of the General Committee. Similar reports come from all over the country

THE SOCIALIST THOUGHT.

[Written for The People by Peter E. Burrows.]

They boast of their history, their old pediree; man and Norman or pligrim they or koman and norman or pigrin they
eame:
I am led through their mansions, their treasures I see,
They show for my rev'rence the roll of their
fame.
Their factories are smoking, their furnaces
flare. Transfused into gold are all things they have wrought.
"I would not exchange with you, Sirs," I declare.
"For I come of that ancient nobility, THOUGHT."

walked among rulers, how warmly they spoke
Their ardor for liberty, justice and right!
But lo, in the Senate and saw them revoke,
The faith of their lives by the vote of a night I went to the shore; saw the troops in I went to the shore; saw the troops in array. Heard those Senators tell how their fathers had fought. And I swore to my life, as I turned away, To champion the dawn of a more human thought.

I saw when our troops had well fastened the chain On those who had trusted the peace of our Not knowing how dollars bedevil men's e of our lips flashed upo Till' the peace of our lips flashed upon
—a sword.

I heard the great army of free men' To honor the clique and the shame it had brought.

And I swore, as all saddened I turned away To fall, if I must, for some worther thought.

I lived in that crwod when the voting tip asw them endorsing the right of the gu With "rives" for the powder, the but the flame. And "vives" for the gunners who black when the bread riots came and tr cleared the way, 'Tis graved on my heart all the sorrow wrought, Then counting the wounded I turned av To spread through the nations the Soci thought.

A FAIR DAY'S WAGES FOR A FAIR DAY'S WORK.

By Frederick Engels.

The following article by Engels was published in The Standard in the 70's, and reprinted by the Labor Leader (England) from a contemporary. We reproduce it here for the benefit of the readers of The People. What Engels said more than twenty years ago on this subject is fully as applicable now. "This has now been the motto of the English working class movement for the last 50 years. It did good service in the time of the rising Trades Unions after the repeal of the infamous Combination Laws in 1824; it did still better service in the time of the giorious Chartist movement when the English workmen marched at the head of the European working class. But times are moving on, and a good many things workmen marched at the head of the European working class. But times are moving on, and a good many things which were desirable and necessary fifty and even thirty years ago, are now antiquated, and would be completely out of place. Does the old, time-honored watchword, too, belong to them?

A fair day's wages for a fair day's work? But what is a fair day's wages? And what is a fair day's work? How are they determined by the laws under are they determined by the laws under which modern society exists and develops itself? For an answer to this we must not apply to the science of morals or of law and equity, nor to any sentimental feeling of humanity, justice, or charity. What is morally fair, what is even fair in law, may be far from being socially fair. Social far from being socially fair. Social fairness or unfairness is decided by one science alone—the science which deals with the material facts of production and exchange, the science of

duction and exchange, the science of political economy.

Now what does political economy call a fair day's wages and a fair day's work? Simply the rate of wages and the length and intensity of a day's work which are determined by competition of employer and employed in the open market. And what are they when thus determined?

A fair day's wages, under normal conditions, is the sum required to procure to the laborer the means of existnee necessary, according to the stand-

ence necessary, according to the stand-ard of life of his station and country ard of life of his station and country, to keep himself in working order and to propagate his race. The actual rate of wages, with the fluctuations of trade, may be sometimes above, sometimes below, this rate; but, under fair conditions, that rate ought to be the average for all oscillations.

A fair day's work is that length of working day and that intensity of actual work which expands one day's full working power of the workman without encroaching upon his capacity for the same amount of work for the next and following days.

and following days.

The transaction, then, may be thus

The transaction, then, may be thus described—the workman gives to the capitalist his full day's working power—that is, so much of it as he can give without rendering impossible the continuous repetition of the transaction. In exchange he receives just as much, and no more, of the necessaries of life as is required to keep up the repetition of the same bargain every day. The workman gives as much, the capitalist gives as little, as the nature of the bargain will admit. This is a very peculiar sort of fairness.

But let us look a little deeper into the matter. As, according to political

matter. As, according to political economists, wages and working days are fixed by competition, fairness seems to require that both sides should have the same fair start on equal terms. But that is not the case. The terms. But that is not the case. The capitalist, if he cannot agree with the laborer, can afford to wait, and live upon his capital. The workman canot. He has but wages to live upon, and must therefore take work when, where, and at what terms he can get it. The workman has no fair start. He is fearfully handleanned by hunger. Yet acfully handicapped by hunger. Yet, according to political economy of the capitalist class, that is the very pink of fairness.

But this is a mere trifle. The application of reachenical research.

cation of mechanical power and ma-chinery to new trades, and the extension and improvement of machinery in trades already subjected to it, keep turning out of work more and more "hands,"—and they do so at a far quicker rate than that at which these superseded "hands" can be absorbed by and find complements it the sion and improvement of machine by, and find employment in the manufactures of the country. These super-seded "hands" form a real industrial army of reserve for the use of capital. If trade is bad, they may starve, beg, steal, or go to the workhouse; if trade is good they are ready at hand to ex-pand production; and until the very pand production; and until the very last man, woman, or child of this army of reserve shall have found work— which happens in times of frantic over-production alone—until then will its competition keep down wages, and by its existence alone strengthen the power of capital in its struggle with labor. In the race with/capital, labor is not only handicapped; it has to drag a cannon ball rivetted to its foot. Yet that is fair according to capitalist political economy.

ical economy.

But let us inquire of what fund does But let us inquire of what fund does capital pay these very fair wages? Out of capital, of course. But capital produces no value. Labor is, besides the earth, the only source of wealth, capital itself, is nothing but the stored-up produce of labor. So that the wages of labor are paid out of labor, and the working man is paid out of his own produce. According to what we call common fairness, the wages of the laborer ought to consist in the produce of his labor. But that would not be fair according to political econemy. On the contrary, the produce of the workman gets out of it no more than the bare necessaries of life. And thus the end of this uncommonly "fair" race of competition is that the produce of the labor of those who do work get unavoidably accumulated in the hands of those that do not work, and becomes those that do not work, and becomes in their hand the most powerful means to enslave the very men who produce

it.

A fair day's wages for a fair day's work! A good deal might be said about the fair day's work too, the fairness of which is perfectly on a par with that of the wages. But that we must leave for another occasion. From what has been stated it is pretty clear that

the old watchword has lived its day, and will hadly hold water nowadays. The fairness of political economy, such as it truly lays down the laws which rule actual society, that fairness is all on one side, on that of capital. Let, then, the old motto be buried for ever and replaced by another:

POSSESSION OF THE MEANS OF WORKE-RAW MATERIAL, FACTORIES, MACHINERY-BY THE WORKING PEOPLE THEMSELVES.

SOCIALIST TACTICS DEFINED.

The "Hoboken Observer" which has treated our Party and its movements with unusual fairness and courtesy commented upon "Socialist Differences" as herewith quoted:

"The appearance of discordant factions in the Socialist Labor Party, is not a very encouraging sign for those who take an interest in its future. The party is even now only struggling for

who take an interest in its fature. The party is even now only struggling for existence between the two great political organizations of the country, and if discord and contention be allowed to split up its ranks, very little can at any time be expected from it in the way of practical results. As things appear to an outsider, the men who are known as the accessionity are those who wish as the secessionists are those who wish to progress according to American ideas, and to work on the lines laid down in the recognized political party.

"The older members have different views, and are credited by the secessionists with being ready to sacrifice practical results to scarting the second progress of t sionists with being ready to sacrince practical results to sentiment, and with being as radical in their espousal of methods as they are in their recognized ideas. The older members, the pioneers of the party in this country, do not like to see the fledglings leaving the rest, but there seems little doubt that nest, but there seems little doubt that in time circumstances will force them

in the circumstances will force them to adopt similar tactics.

"If the party wishes to progress in this country it must enter the race under the same terms and conditions as others, and fight on the progressive lines. It is owing to the fact that this has not been done in the past that there are to be found so many who will not or can not distinguish between an Anarchist and a Socialist, though they are radically different in principle.

are radically different in principle."

Now, my dear Oserver, please observe that, "the appearance of discordant factions in our Party is a
VERY ENCOURAGING SIGN. It
proves that the Party members are
continually on the alert and alive to continually on the alert and alive to their interests as wage earners who will not be duped by politicians and their PARLIAMENTARY TRICKS. These internal strifes demonstrate that we are a Party of the people, by the people and for the people, in which bosses can not thrive for any length of time, and furthermore these dissensions and their settlement by the voice of the membership will teach the working people to settle their grievances with their oppressors not through the intervention of a walking delegate. intervention of a walking delegate, political boss or his hireling in clerical garb, not by enervating strikes but by the strongest weapon of civilization, the ballot.

The Party is NOT struggling for ex istence. The struggle for existence in modern society insures existence to us without any struggle. You say that "things appear to an outsider," etc. True, things always APPEAR to an outsider, but we invite such outsider to join our ranks, to obtain a closer view, or that he may no lower by deceived. so that he may no longer be deceived by appearances. He will then learn that the Socialist Labor Party dreads nothing more than "progress according to American ideas," which is a rapid progress towards a monarchy controlled and manipulated by the greatest aggregation of capital known to history. No, most emphatically, no American progress for us, à la Croker, Quay, et al., ad infiltum. We have studied history, my dear Observer, we have read of the downfall of republics and we know that our sham republic so that he may no longer be deceived

studed history, by dear Observer, we have read of the downfall of republics and we know that our sham republic is destined to a like end. Political, clerical and mercantile corruption is nothing new, it was in vogue before America and its politicians were discovered, long before the Constitution was copied from "old masters."

None of your "practical results" either, if you please, unless we can have then by an INTELLIGENT, CLASS-CONSCIOUS and UNPUR-CHASABLE vote, otherwise practical results will prove highly unpractical. On the other hand, you have guessed right when you assume that we are "as radical in the espensal of our methods as in our recognized ideas." Why? you may ask, because after the sangulnary revolutions in history, chaos and a reign of terror followed, because the reign of terror followed, because the revolutionary element was in no way prepared to replace the defunct govern-ment with a superior or even adequate substitute; or, admitting the substitute to have been superior, it did not con to have been superior, it did not contain the requisite provisions against gradual retrogression to perhaps worse conditions than before. This fact leads so many shallow thinkers to exclaim that history repeats itself and to treat all radical movements with stolid indifference or hopeless doubt.

Now as to your friendly suggestion

Now as to your friendly suggestion that the S. L. P. "must enter the race that the s. D. P. Thus enter the race under the same terms and conditions as others and fight on the progressive lines." We question not your sincerity, but we pardon your apparent ignorance of our movement and its diversified tactics under various conditions and climes. No matter in what counand climes. No matter in what country, or whatever the issues, the International Social Democracy is and will remain THE GREATEST AND MOST PERFECT DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION, in which all Party matters are settled by the initiative and referendum vote of the members and not by comparate base or ellege. endum vote of the members and not by any party boss or clique. And to the party bosses of the great political par-ties we say, please do not send ex-Senators. ex-Assemblymen, or any other emissary of yours, into our ranks, to "reorganize" us on old party lines, because they will be sure to run up against something like an organization, and like Othello, they will find their and like Othello, they will find their "occupation gone."

FRED'K KRAFFT.

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

MALTHUSIAN PHILOSOPHY A SHAM.

The doctrine promulgated by Mal-thus, that "The tendency of population is to increase faster than the means of subsistence," is again under discus-

Whenever the capitalist class is preparing for the slaughter or starvation of a large number of human beings it of a large number of human beings it rolls its eyes in pious attitude and quotes this doctrine. Whether it is the Chinese, the Philipinos or American workmen whose "taking off" is now decreed a little more time will tell.

The modern capitalist hypocrites quote Malthus and Jesus. Coupled with the Malthuslan doctrine they repeat the sarcastic remark of Jesus to their class in his day, "The poor ye have always with you."

With true hypocritical cant the tendency of population" and "poverty of the masses" are classed as inevitable conditions, "By the will of God."

Their theory is that "Providence," which feeds them "sumptuously every day," has not enough to go around, and the aforesaid Providence therefore kills, or allows the capitalists to kill, the generalized and the aforesaid Providence therefore kills, or allows the capitalists to kill,

and the aforesaid Providence therefore kills, or allows the capitalists to kill, the superfluous population in order to restore the equilibrium.

Rome feared "overpopulation" at the time when 3.000 persons owned all of its land. "The Church" feared overpopulation in the Middle Ages when it was draining the life blood of the peasantry. Malthus launched his plrated doctrine at the time when steam and the power-loom enabled the capitalist class to dispense with thousands of class to dispense with thousands of class to dispense with thousands of their hand workers. Now, when elec-tricity, liquid air, and modern machin-ery enable the capitalist class to ex-tract their stolen luxury from a di-minishing number of "hands" the doc-trine is again invoked to excuse their contemplated slaughters.

Machines can now be adjusted to perform most of the manual labor of the world. Chean hands, Phillipings

the world. Cheap hands, Philipinos, Chinese or any other race that can be conquered can easily tend the ma-chines. The modern workman must descend to their standard of living—or strike. Strikers are to be put down with an iron hand. Napoleon's "whift of grapeshot" will be relied upon to produce submission, and the workers of America who still retain the ballot will again vote into power the capital-ist class who control both Republican and Democratic parties, and through

and Democratic parties, and through them the military.

So much for capitalist uses of Malthusian Philosophy. What are the facts? Under a capitalist system Malthus is correct, as Jesus was correct when he told the Scribes and Pharisees, "The poor ye have always with you." "Production for profit" requires the capitalist class to limit production. Corn is burned for fuel in Kansas while idle miners starve for corn in corn is burned for their in Kansas while idle miners starve for corn in Pennsylvania. Under such conditions population HAS overtaken the means of subsistence. Remove capitalism and both Kansans and Pennsylvanians will have plenty to supply each other's wants. Capitalism is cruel and relentless. It must have profits or the corn may rot, the coal remain unmined, and the poor must starve.

Famine in Ireland, India and Russia provailed, while capitalists were ex-

prevailed while capitalists were ex-porting food for sale at a profit. The wars of nations are fomented to ad-vance the cause of commerce. Human-ity is the pretext, death and plunder the result.

Socialism will change all this. It can then be truly said that the "tendency of production is to increase faster than the population." This can be remedied by shortening the hours of labor and increasing the compensation of every worker. It is a complete reversal of Maithusian Philosophy. Bebel, in his "Woman, Past, Present and Future" makes clear this reversal of condition. Every Socialist should read this book. Bebel shows that the United States could support within its own territory and resources a thousand million of people, Canada half as much more and even the valley of the Orinoco could Socialism will change all this. It can

people, Canada half as much more and even the valley of the Orinoco could produce enough to support all of the present population of the globe. China, pointed at by Malthusians as an over populated country, supports its 400,000,000 of people by hand labor. Modern machinery and methods, now almost unknown, would make China adoern machinery and methods, now almost unknown, would make China the richest nation in the world under a Socialist system. The capitalists realize her enormous productive power and are preparing to carve up her ter-ritory and population "for profit." Malthusian philosophy will be the only consolation of American workers if they fail to establish Socialism before capitalists exploit the millions of Chi-nese. There can be no finit placed upon the productive power of the soil, developed by the united labor of all. developed by the united labor of all. Science, chemistry, electricity properly applied, prodigiously increase its productive power. While a grain of wheat or corn will reproduce itself a hundred fold each year there is no danger of the increase of population overtaking the means of subsistance. Let capitalism be dethroned and we have an end of Matthusian philosophy. SS. end of Malthusian philosophy.

WACES.

By taking into account the AVERAGE number of employés as was done now by the Massachusetts Census you assume that the workingman is employed the whole year round, but as a matter of fact there is not an industry of which this is true.

A procedure similar to that of the Massachusetts Bureau was adopted by the United States Census. The average for 1880, \$346.91 was obtained by dividing the total wages paid by the TOTAL number of employés, while that for 1890, \$444.83, by dividing the total wages by the AVERAGE number of employés. The census statistics are to be still less relied upon in determining the question of the increase of better paid trades, where no women or children are employed, such as bricklayers, carpenters, painters, etc., were either entirely omitted or very imperfectly recorded in the previous censuses, while they were more carefully covered by the census of 1890. Another point was that in 1890 more attention was paid to the cities as against country towns, while just the opposite was true of the census of 1880.; and since wages in cities are, on the whole, higher than in the country he result was that the wages in 1890 were made

to appear higher than in 1880. (For a more detailed criticism of the census the reader is referred to an article by the same writer in the recently published collection of critical essays on Tne, Federal Census, by the American Economic Association; also to a series of articles entitled "Eccentric Official Statistics," by Mr. Bliss, in the American Journal of Sociology, v. 2 and 3.)

In 1893, the United States Senate published a report on "Wholesale Prices, Wages and Transportation," known as the Aldrich Report after the name of the Senator, who acted as chairman of the committee appointed for investigating the subject. The report covers a period of fifty years of wages and prices collected by Government officials under the direction of Col. Wright and worked up by Prof. Falkner of the University of Pennsylvania. The conclusion of that report, which covers four large volumes, may be summed up as follows: Wages in the United States have increased 68.8 per cent. from 1860 to 1891. The increase from 1880 to 1891 being 18 per cent. No doubt, this information will strike many working people who read this as interesting and cheerful news, and if they have not experienced the effects of such remarkable prosperity they will at least be consoled to know that such is the conclusion as to their condition which the venerable members of the United States Senate have come to after "careful and mature deliberation." It is astonishing, if we try to compare with other no less reliable sources of information as, for instance, the report of the United States Department of Agriculture, published in 1892, according to which the wages of agricultural laborers who constitute about one-half of all wage workers employed in the various industries of the United States, have remained stationary, how could they possibly make such wonderful progress in the cities where the facture, have remained stationary, how facture, have remained stationary, how could they possibly make such wonderful progress in the cities where the competition of unemployed and the constant introduction of labor-displacing machinery have combined to the disadvantage of the city workers? The answer is very simple. The "careful" method was not intended to be necessarily an accurate method. The answer is very simple. The "care-ful" method was not intended to be necessarily an accurate method. Among the statistical tricks employed to make it appear that wages have increased, one was to take the wages in 1860 for the dullest season in the year, when wages are at their lowest level, while those in 1891 were taken for the busy season, when wages are at their highest, and thus a seeming increase was obtained, where there was often no increase at all. Another method was to take in some trades one or two establishments with but a few hands employed, and call the wages of those employés the average wages of the trade. Thus Prof. Bullock mentions the case of clerks employed in stores. There were nearly 400,000 of these in 1880. To determine the average wages of this class of wage workers a dry goods store located in NEW HAMP-SHIRE was taken. That store employed FOURTEEN clerks, and wages there increased \$3.6 per cent. between 1860 and 1881. THIS WAS TAKEN ployed FOURTEEN clerks, and wages there increased \$3.6 per cent. between 1860 and 1891. THIS WAS TAKEN AS TYPICAL OF ALL THE CLERKS EMPLOYED IN THE UNITED STATES! Another bad error made by the Aldrich Report was in the matter of averaging. The accuracy of the method may be perceived from the following example. In a certain brewery thod may be perceived from the following example. In a certain brewery a brewer was found who was receiving over \$6,000 per year and whose increase of wages since 1860 was equal to 275 per cent. Instead of making a simple average for all the brewery employés, which, as we have pointed out above, is wrong, Prof. Falkner "improved" upon the method so as to give the exceptional wages of that particular brewer the same weight as to the wages of 133 laborers whose increase of wages for the same period was said to be 29.5 per cent. By thus averaging the two, he got an average increase for "134 workmen" equal to 152.25 per cent.

After this startling news of the great After this startling news of the great prosperity of brewery employes we should not be surprised if there will be quite a stampede of men from all oc-cupations to that trade. Such is the trustworthiness of the official statistical reports on the aver-age wages of labor in the United States!

HORRORS.

fore being admitted. Hamlet and his friend Smith claim to have stood the trying ordeal as long as it was possible trying ordeal as long as it was possible for them to do so, and being of a more adventuresome nature than his comrades, he took the first opportunity of escaping the stockade, which he did by crawling through a ditch at least one-half a mile. The guards heard them escaping and imagined it was some of the strikers on the outside trying to gain entrance to the mines for the purpose of blowing them up. The confusions of the man the confusion of the strikers of the mines for the purpose of blowing them up. The confusions of the man the confusion of the confusion gain entrance to the mines for the pur-pose of blowing them up. The confu-sion of the guards enabled Hamlet and Smith to make their escape, and after reaching town were warmly received by some of the strikers, who took them in and in a small way aided them to get back to their homes at Pocahontas. The strikers assured Hamlet that if they learned of any more miners from the First Ton field coming to Berier.

THOS. J. MORGAN'S SPEECH

At Gooper Union, July 28th.

Mr. Chairman, Comrades and Friends:—I bring greetings from the Socialists of Chicago to all the Socialists of New York. I come to tell them that all the Socialists in Chicago are solid for the Socialists in Chicago are solid for the Socialists Labor Party (appliause), and that all the Socialists in Chicago are opposed to "boss rule," no matter who the bosses may be. I come to tell you that an intellectual revolution has taken place in Chicago, while somewhat of a physical revolution has taken place in New York. (Laughter and applause.) And I want to tell you how that intellectual movement came about, and I want those who are not revolutionized yet in that direction to listen patiently and intently and I am sure it will help them the next meeting you have here to say "Aye" instead of "No."

In Chicago up till about a month ago

In Chicago up till about a month ago

I think there was only sone anti-De Leon man in the they and most was. Volce: "Tom Morgan!") Yes, and he had been an anti-De Leon man for eight long years. He became an anti-De Leon man because he found that De Leon could not consistently and did not continually tell the truth. (Disturbance by De Leonless.) Couln't you hear that? I will repeat it. (Applause.) I want to say to yon and I want to say it with all kindness, because we are going to get every Socialist that there is in New York and is in the United States. (Cries of: "Good bay." Applause.) I said to you that I was an anti-De Leon man eight years ago, and I became an anti-De Leon man eight years ago, and I became an anti-De Leon man eight years ago, and I became an anti-De Leon man eight was anti-De Leon man eight years ago, and I became an anti-De Leon man eight of the red was anti-De Leon man eight years ago, and I became an anti-De Leon man eight of the red was anti-De Leon man eight years ago, and I became an anti-De Leon man eight of the red was so ignorant and incompetent and impotent and all that sort of thing. (Laughter.)

About two months ago the comrades in Chicago determined to issue a weekly paper for the cause of Socialism. They gathered their dimes and nickels together and they issued what is called "The Workers' Call." As soon as they issued that paper and sent it abroad in the country, way down into New York State, they commenced to get letters from our comrades in the different Sections, saying. We hall the coming of Total Worker's Call. "As soon as they issued that paper and sent it down this was a bundle of Oright and the red was a serolution when we wish to convert to Socialism. (Applause.) And they said. "The next issue send us a bundle of Oright and the next issue they sone of the party should take its papers from the "Volkszeiting." They adopted that resolution: "Applause.) So my friends, when the next should have been and they was a the bufful convention of the Scialist Trade & Labor Alliance. I seeking to spread the propagnand

have had a high old time. They had a revolution down in New York and they fired the whole crowd down there. "What? Is it possible? Is it possible that old, sleepy Knickerbocker New York is in a revolution? Is it possible that these 'Volkszeitung Dutch' have woke up? What kind of beer have they been drinking lately?" Of course it must have been a little brew of "Bock" beer, all right. And there my enjoyment came. Last Friday night I was the happiest man in the State of Illinois. The news had come that New York had revolted, not against an individual, if you please, not against an individual, if you please, not against an individual, if you please, not against a group of individuals, but had revolted against tyranny and boss rule in the Socialist Labor Party. (Applause.)

What, my friends, Is a De Leon or a Vogt or a Kuhn to you and I, other than a human being? I have been in the Socialist movement twenty-five years, and I have seen men just as able, just as good, just as energetic, men loved, men worshipped as they are, come and go, appear and disappear, but the Socialist movement goes on, as a mighty cause based on true principles ever will go. (Applause.)

In the Socialist Labor Party it should be the very last place to find a man or a woman placing their dependence upon an individual or a group of individuals. Don't you know above all other things that the foundation upon which Socialism rests is the conviction in our minds that the people, the common people, all the people possess the capacity to govern themselves and rule themselves up in the Socialist Labor, Party to violate that rule, to establish individual government and establish class government, don't you know that they are the greatest enemies of the Socialist novement that can be possibly met? Don't you know that the rule of the king has been passed? Don't you know that the rule of the capitalist class in fast disappearing? Don't you know that the rule of the capitalist class in the sum of the common people organized as the Socialist Labor Party ha

by m en who will meet us as anti-Socialists, but when men come into our Socialists, but when men come into our ranks and come in, if you please, honest and fair men, and because of the position of power in which they are placed acquire convictions of their superiority and go to work undermining, mind you, like rats, unknown to our people, at the government of our people, there is no more dangerous enemy that threatens the Socialist movement, because it is more difficult to discover them.

There is another fundamental prin-

There is another fundamental principle that goes along with and is inseparable from the principle that the people must govern, and that is, the possession by the people of common intelligence necessary to govern. Will you admit it? I speak now distinctly to the friends of De Leon. Do you confess here, do you believe that any man, that any group of men in the Socialist Labor Party possess a monopoly of intelligence and wisdom? Will you admit that? (Volce: "No.") Certainly not. No man brought face to face with a proposition such as I have presented in this way could possibly say "Yes" unless he says, "I say yes because I am a jackass." Now then, if you really understand that you must act "No" as well as say "No" and not allow anybody to do your bossing, to tell you to come and go, and get a move on you, and do this or the other. The Socialists believe, and these De Leon men believe it in their calm moments, the Socialist believe that the depths of ignorance and the heights of intellectuality are here because of the unequal opportunities that are afforded to men and women in this world. The Socialist believes that with equal opportunities the general intelligence will rise to such high level that these depths of ignorance and these heights of intellectuality will disappear and there will be a general knowledge equal to all the requirements of the people. (Applause.) Ah, my friends, only take home to yourselves these few truths I am telling, and let me drive them in with a word or two from a source of capitalism.

At one of the great meetings in Chicago organized by the capitalists of that city held in the Auditorium, they had a professor from one of the colleges in Ohio and he in his address told them this, that the idea that any class possesses a monopoly of genius or intellectuality is a mistake. He says that every city block is an unexplored mental diamond mine; that out of the slums, out of the abodes in the cellars, of every great city in this land, there are Angelos, there are Shakespeares, men of the great

tant point for me to make, and this i want to direct not only to those in front but to those on the platform with me. I want to say that there is a fundamental principle in Socialism which declares that the collective interest is. of greater importance th. nprivate interest, that the interest of the whole—or the interest of the Party in this case as a whole is of much more importance than the interest of any individual or group of individuals. Now that is a fundamental principle; and let us follow it out. In the S. L. P., as elsewhere, we find men who being other than Socialists, are human, absolutely and completely human. They are more or less subject to and they more or less yield to the pressure which is around about them, and that is a capitalist pressure is that each one shall do for himself—unless the other fellow does it for him. Now then, some of the best of men, and all of the worst of men, coupled with the control, coupled with the ambition, has made the labor unions of the United States a football for adventurers who have been growing sleek and fat out of that very thing. You put a selfish man or yielding man as president of a great labor movement, allow him to sign himself "President," and allow him to associate with politicians, if you please; you allow a man to take a position where he can make or break a movement, where he can speak with authority, and his position, as well as his salary, becomes a matter of great value, and capitalists are willing and ready to pay money for that kind of control. (Applause.)

Do you remember, my friends, a man by the name of Powderly? (Hisses.) Now, he is only one. I single him out only as an illustrious example. You know that Powderly started out in the Socialist Labor Party with a red card; but the organization of the Knights of

only as an illustrious example. You know that Powderly started out in the Socialist Labor Party with a red card; but the organization of the Knights of Labor elevated him far above the obscurity of an agitating member of the Socialist Labor Party; it made him a central figure in the labor movement of the United States. He was an object of admiration and temptation, and the yielded, as other men have yielded and as other men will yield if you allow them the power or the chance to yield. (Applause.) yield. (Applause.)

yield. (Applause.)

The men who get \$18 and \$25 a week; the men who are your editors; the men who are your orators and get paid for their services, they should be kept clear from the control of the movement which has elevated them into those positions of prominence. (Great applause.)

There is another fundamental principle in this movement which you men must not forget, and especially you De Leonites. That is, that Socialism is a universal, all-comprehensive theory of the relations of man to man and the organization of society; and the representatives of this universal and all-comprehensive movement must be if sentatives of this universal and allcomprehensive movement must be, if
they are to do good work for the Socialist movement, men, mind you, who
are equal in character, equal in knowledge, and above all, equal to the comprehensive and humane principles that
the Party represents. (Applause.)
Your agitators must not be mere exploiters of invective; they must not be
mere Ningaras of abuse, for this is not
a dog fight, this is not a concert of
cats, but this is a humane movement
encompassing not only the people of
New York and America, but encompassing all the people on this planet.

Lie men who represent this movement
as writers and as speakers should be
men who understand the evolution of
men, the evolution of society; they
should understand history, they should as writers and as speakers should be men who understand the evolution of men, the evolution of society; they should understand history; they should understand the tendencies that are drifting toward the future; they should be men whose broad, sympathetic, honest, intelligent sincerity should draw the sympathy and respect and confidence of the masses—instead of repelling them as our agitators have done. (Applause.) There is no more important thing that our Party members can discuss than in having representative men of this character, so that they can stand in front of a gathering of workmen and urge them through their common language, or can stand before a gathering of professors and maintain their stand with the ability that the movement is worthy of. (Voice: "What's the matter with Debs?") Oh, are you another heroworshipper? (Laughter and applause.) So that these representatives of this world-wide comprehensive movement should be able to go—where? Simply into a meeting of Trade and Labor Alliancemen? No. They should be able to stand, for instance, ha gather. should be able to go—where? Simply into a meeting of Socialists? Simply into a meeting of Trade and Labor Alliancemen? No. They should be able to stand for instance, in a gathering like the American Federation of Labor, and in spite of the fakirs there, in spite of the capitalist tools there, our representatives should be able to stand there and win the admiration and the respect of the delegates and the rank and file they represent. (Applause.) Our movement, my friends, is too big for mere slanderers, mere villifiers, mere abusers. It should be represented by the best men and women in our ranks. Look at the representatives in the International Congress of the World. Do they say that "this crowd of workingmen are fakirs"; and "that crowd are rascals"? No. Remember Comrade Barnes has called to your attention that the best men in the movement, those who, though dead, still live in their works—that these men say "These men must unite," and the man who undertakes to separate them is an enemy of the movement. (Applause.)

I was kind of lonesome in Chicago before they had "The Workers' Call," but all the while do you know what kept my heart beating cheerfully, my mind calm, what held me up, what made me ever willing to respond to any duty I might perform? It was this. "I am not only a member of the Socialist Labor Party, but I am a member of the Socialist Labor Perty, but I am a member of the Socialist Labor Perty of the world." (Great applause.) And before that "Bock" beer was brewed that stimulated the "Dutch" here in New York. I had my eye on the men in Belgium, on the men in France, and lived in spirit with them.

Now friends, forget that there is any such man here as De Leon, or any such man as Vogt; forget that there is any such man here as De Leon, or any such man as Vogt; forget that there is any such man here as De Leon, or any such man served in the served work and stand with that. (Applause.) Get your eye on our courades in Belgium and France and link your hands and your hearts with them. 'See what their t

them, and with them work for Sociafism here in the United States and lift it to the same position that it has acquired in Europe. Will you do that? (Voices: "Yes, yes.") Well then, my friends, I anve done. I want to test your generosity, you "De Leonites" and Socianists. Will you kindly stand and give three cheers for the Socialist Labor Party of the United States and of the world? (The cheers were given with a tiger.)

FRANCE. (Continued from page 1.)

suing a Manifesto in which Jaures, Millerand and their followers are accused of having misled the working people, and Millerand is furiously assailed for having accepted a position on the Cabinet in which the war portfolio is held in the hands of a Gallifet, the most hateful name to the working people of France who remember his cruel, cold-blooded massacre of thousands of proletarians in the days of the Commune. For a time the situation looked extremely grave. A split seemed imminent and the results of two years' indefatigable labor of Jaures and other independents in behalf of union seemed to be lost. But on second thought better judgment prevailed.

vailed.

The hostile bitter accusations were met by Jaures with perfect calmness, and his reply ignoring the insults and confining itself to the points at issue not only disarmed his opponents but has turned a situation full of danger to Socialist union into a most propitious occasion for bringing about that and In an editorial in "La Petite Repub-

In an editorial in "La Petite Republique" headed "La Vraie Question" (The ...eal Question), he points out that what brought about the crisis is the absence of a Socialist organization with a central authority at its head. Had France such an organization, he says, Millerand would have to ask for its consent when offered a seat in the says, silierand would have to ask for its consent when offered a seat in the Cabinet. If the party in its wisdom would find the acceptance of the portfolio not in accord with the interests of the movement, he would have no other choice but to decline. If, on the contrary, it thought it calculated to advance our cause. Wilesand's power for contrary, it thought it calculated to advance our cause, Milerand's power for good would be immeasurably greater than what it is to-day when instead of battling single-handed, he would have a strong united party at his back. How then is the present difficulty to be bridged over? By a convention. "The entrance of Millerand into the Cabinet" he says. "is viewed differently. catrance of Millerand into the Cabinet." he says, "is viewed differently by militant Socialists. But that should by no means justify any attempts to bring about a split. On the contrary, it brings a new problem before the proletariat which could not be solved by individuals or separate organizations. It is the husiness of the party as a whole to duals or separate organizations. It is the business of the party as a whole to solve it. And this brings us back to the necessity of one common organiza-tion of the Socialist and proletarian forces." He then goes on to show that the only way to bring about a speedy accomplishment of the desired end is by having a convention and pladese accomplishment of the desired end is by having a convention and pledges without reserve his unconditional obedience to its decisions. The result of this has been, as we have, said, that Guesde and his friends came to see that they were too hasty in their denunciations. Lafargue has written a letter in Jaures' paper explaining that the attacks of the manifesto were directed against Jaures' tactics and not against him personally; invective has given place to a more fraternal tone and the leaders of the three organizations who have signed the Manifesto have issued a statement agreeing to abide by the decision of the convention.

We are thus on the eve of a new era in the Socialist movement. There can hardly be any doubt that an amalga-mation of the Socialist forces will re-sult from this first national convention of all the Socialists of France, and that the power of our French comrades in influencing and shaping political events in their country will be greatly increased.

In the meantime there can hardly be

In the meantime there can hardly be any doubt as to the great results attalned by the tactics pursued by those who center about the "Petite Republique." It has won the respect and admiration of the whole world for the Socialists of France and raised the prestige of the Party in the eyes of the indifferent masses of the working people. It has made Socialism synonymous with justice and equality and, what is directly in line with the Socialist programme, will bring about most important reforms in the administration of justice, a point to which the tion of justice, a point to which the working people in their daily struggle with the capitalistic class can by no means remain latificants.

with the capitalistic class can by no means remain indifferent.

We are glad to say that in this attitude we do not stand alone, Here is what Comrade Kautsky writing to Jaures says (we quote from his letter published in "Le Petite Republique): "My dear Comrade:—I take this occasion to express to you my profound admiration for the incomparable manner in which you have saved the honor of French Socialism in the Dreyfus affair. I can not imagine a more unfortunate attitude for a militant class than that of neutrality in a criis which stirs the whole nation: I can not imagine an attitude more dangerous to the life of a Party of social regeneration than for it to remain indifferent in a question of right, nor a more unpardonmeans remain indifferent. than for it to remain indifferent in a question of right, nor a more unpardon-able mistake than for Democrats to re-main undecisive before the military powers of the State. I wish you com-plete success in your noble work," etc.

LETTER BOX.

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

F. S., NEW YORK.—Your article will not be published. You can get it by either call-ing for it at this office, or by sending us your address and enclosing stamps to cover postage.

R. G., NEW YORK.—Your article will not E. J. S., NEW YORK.-Article received.

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.

OHIO.

(Continued from page 1.)

capital the right to control public affairs? Take from Jones the halo of wealth that surrounds him and he would no longer be heard of; it is not the man, but the money he possesses that is looked up to, for the principles presented by you. Sir, have for years been promulgated by your equals, intellectually, without appealing to the dispossessed class.

Can it be that your declaration at this time is intended to force the Democratic party to heed the cry of so-called labor leaders to recognize demands the Republican party refused to consider? I trust not. For the middle class interests represented in the Democratic party are as avarieous as those of plutocracy, its more successful opponent.

party are as avaricious as those of plutocracy, its more successful opponent.

If labor is to be emancipated it must be accomplished by the wage workers themselves, who, understanding their social position in life, dare band themselves together to wrest from their exploiters the power they so long have placed in their hands. It must be accomplished by workers who recognize the ever-growing struggle between class interests. People who refuse to acknowledge the class struggle—the ever-increasing strife between the possessors and dispossessed can not belied by an idealist in array against the domination of capitalism. Your recent experience in your own city ought to convince you of this truism. Although elected by an overwhelming majority to the Mayorality, the legislative body simultaneously placed in power with you has continually opposed your efforts to improve the condition of the people of Toledo. This, Sir, is a most convincing argument that organization must underlie efforts of social reform. In conclusion, Sir, I wish to impress upon you that if you sincerely wish to bring about changed conditions do as the grand sponsors of social righteousness, Bebel. Liebknecht, Singer, Jourés, Vanderwelde, Hyndman and others, too numerous to mention, have done, become one of the great army of emancipation—the Socialist Labor Party—and with it move on to victory. Not as a dictator but as one if chosen to contend with the last drop of life blood that in the Co-operative Commonwealth alone our salvation can be found. Sincerely yours,

found. Sincerely yours,
ROBER. BANDLOW.

OUR IDLE CLASSES.

Socialism Provides Work For All-No Overwork For Any. Capitalism Produces Idle Rich and Idle Poor-

The waste of our present system— or lack of system—is too enormous for computation. The productive power of 75,000,000 of people using the modern means of production is sufficient to replace our entire national wealth each year. The utmost we accomplish under capitalism is less than one-tenth of that sum. Yet able workers complain that they cannot secure work and able-bodied idlers revel in luxury that they near help to produce

they never help to produce.

These are self-evident truths to a Socialist, but they must be demonstrated to the 90 per cent. who so far have not been converted to that system of socialist.

If the aforesaid 90 per cent. of our people once learn to believe these truths, there is no power in capitalism backed by all the force of present governments, that can prevent the establishment of Socialism.

Socialist principles are rapidly being scentred by the people.

Ilshment of Socialism.

Socialist principles are rapidly being accepted by the people. How general is the belief we have no means of knowing, for, unfortunately, a large part of the working class do not express their real opinion at the ballot box. Each year an increasing number show their belief by their vote, but for each one that votes for Socialism there may be ten who secretly believe in it and await a wave of popularity before announcing their belief. Were this latent vote cast solidly for the Socialist Labor Party ticket at the next election it would compel the study and acceptance of the truths of Socialism before another National election.

It is the duty of every Socialist to press home these truths upon his fellow worker at every proper occasion. Never mind discussion of minor issues. Experience will guide us to the best solution of all questions as they arise. The main fact is that by the united inbor of all this vast sum of wealth will be produced and will be enjoyed by the producers. There will be work

bor of all this vast sum of wealth will be produced and will be enjoyed by the producers. There will be work enough for all until "everything is done that needs to be done." There will be no overwork for any one to support another in idleness.

"All the work that needs to be done" opens vast possibilities. Every city in the land needs to be re-built, re-furnished, re-paved and renovated until every worker's home is furnished and surrounded with every luxury his taste requires. Just as desirable residences an be built on Avenue A as on Fifth Avenue. There is no reason why Ninth can be built on Avenue A as on Fifth Avenue. There is no reason why Ninth Avenue should not be as well built as Madison. No reason why the workers who build them should not occupy the homes of luxury. Means of public transit need to be constructed, tunnels, bridges, viaducts, until it be possible for any one who desires to live fifty miles from the city's centre 'mid flowers and gardens of their own choosing, to do so and still be within 30 minutes of all the triumphs of art, science, music and drama that such a city will contain.

or all the triumphs of art, science, music and drama that such a city will contain.

The work is not done until every highway in our whole country is paved with asphalt, glass, or some better material, and every family has its motor carriages for use upon such roads. The work is not done until "the man with the hoe." so vividly described in Markham's poem, has all of the comforts and opportunities of modern life which we have foreseen for his city brother. The work is not done until every waste place has been redeemed, every resource of soil, mine and forest has been exhausted and every possibility of science, art and progress has found its limit.

its limit.

The only bar to realization of such an

existence is the capitalist system. The private ownership of the means of production and distribution. All honor to the pioneers who have dared to attack these vested wrongs. There is a call

for volunteers to join the army of So-cialism, which shall sweep away the obstructions to a higher civilization. There is more glory, honor and content to be gained in this army than in all the doomed ranks of capitalism. Enthe doomed ranks of capitalism. En-roll at the ballot box to abolish the Idle Classes.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized. All communications should be written on one side of the paper only. paper only.]

J. MAHLON BARNES.

Another Lie of DeLeon Punctured. As the "Beckman Street People" boldly asserts that the ordering of Due Cards from the New National Executive Commattee, is a false statement, I wish to contradict the above. As the Fin. Secretary of Section Hoston, I did on July 14 order 250 Due Cards from the Provisional Committee, which act was perfectly legal and in accordance with the duties vested in the occupant of such office—to contradict a fact is only to heap discredit upon the offender. I regret the necessity of personal contradiction, but Brother De Leon's untruth deserves and merits censure.

M. KAPLAN.

Poor Kuhn!

Poor Kuhn!

The state of mind or wild frenzy of the Executive officials may be known by the words of our mild mannered ex-Secretary. Comrade Kuhn, from a letter of his and dressed to the organizer of Philadelphia and dressed to the organizer of Philadelphia and tread by the latter to the Central Committee, instructing him to reorganize Phila. I quote the following id-bit: "As to Barnes from the first time I met him I was instinctively suspicious of his honesty and hatelively suspicious of his honesty and hateline, and when he was in my office with the Philadelphia Committee of investigation I could hardly keep my hands off him. I felt like choking him and throwing him down stairs."

"It is a pity Comrade Kuhn restrained his feeling and did not carry out his inclination for in that event the ex-officials would have been able to hoodwink more comrades and might also be able to dispose of a few more copies of their Beekman street product.

Fraternally.

J. MAHLON BARNES.

How to Organize Sections.

All persons dissatisfied with present political and economic conditions, and who believe that the land, water works, gas works, telephone, and telegraph lines, the commercial highways on land and sea, with all their appurtenances and equipments; all the mills, mines, factories, machinery, means of production and agencies of distribution, created by the efforts of the laboring class through all the centuries of the past, ought of right to be nationalized, and operated for the benefit of collective humanity, and who are convinced that the disinherited producing class can and must transform the capitalistic methods of production and distribution into a social and co-operative system, are hereby invited to identify themselves with the Socialist Labor party, which alone goes to the root of our social and economic evils.

1. Any ten persons may organize themselves into a Section provided they accept the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and sever their connection, absolutely, with all other political parties. All persons dissatisfied with present

. 2. OFFICERS TO ELECT.

1.—Organizer. 2.—Recording and Corresponding Secretary. 3.—Financial Secretary.

Freasurer

 Literary Agent.
 Chairman, each meeting. ORDER OF BUSINESS.

-Reading of minutes.

2.—New members.
2.—New members.
3.—Correspondence.
4.—Financial Report.
5.—Report of Organizer.
6.—Report of Committees.
7.—Unfinished Business.
8. New Business.

 New Business.
 There shall be no initiation fee 4. Here shall be no initiation fee charged. Amount of monthly dues is fixed by each Section. A monthly re-mittance of ten cents per member shall be made to the National Executive Committee.

5. A full report of the first meeting, including a list of members, with inclosure of 10 cents per capita is necessary to obtain a charter.

6. Per capita checks are furnished by the National Executive Committee at 10 cents each; such checks are pasted in monthly column on the mem-bership card, and charged to members at such excess rate as will cover the amount of dues fixed by the Section.

7. Each Section shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month, and semi-monthly meetings for public discussion or lectures on political or economic questions.

8. Quarterly reports of the numerical strength and financial standing of members, party progress and prospects, shall be promptly sent to the National Executive Committee.

9. Any person residing in a city or town where no section of the party exists may make direct application to the National Secretary, inclosing one month's dues, and will thus be enrolled as member at large.

For pamphlets, leaflets, platforms and other information, address the National Secretary. al Secretary,
HENRY SLOBODIN,

184 William street, New York City.

OFFICIAL.

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

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

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

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY— 64 East Fourth street, New York City. (The Party's literary agency.)

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE Secre-tary, B. Feigenbaum, New York. Meets every Sunday, 10 a. m. at 64 E. 4th street.

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

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

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

APPEAL OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To the Members of the Socialist Labor Party and the Progressive Trade-Unions.

Labor Party and the Progressive
Trade-Unions.

Comrades:—You are all aware, no doubt, of what has occurred in the Party within the last two weeks. The deposed officers of the N. E. C. have taken away with them all of the Party's property which happened to be in their possession. The new N. E. C., which is to conduct the business of the Party until a permanent committee is elected as prescribed by the constitution, would thus be placed in an embarrassing condition without any funds on hand, But, thanks to the spirit of self-sacrifice of our devoted and enthusiastic comrades, such a state of affairs has been prevented and the N. E. C. supplied with sufficient money not alone to order the printing of a new set of stamps and articles necessary for its work but for purposes of agitation as well. More money, however, is needed if the work once begun is to be pushed with the vigor and energy which are characteristic of all that the Socialist Labor Party has been doing, and we appeal to the sense of duty and of devotion to the cause of all the Party members and progressive trade unions for voluntary contributions of money, to help defeat the efforts of the unscrupulous men who intended, though in vain, to break up the bona fide Party organization. As you will see from the list below the comrades and friends in and in the vicinity of New York have already contributed the sum of over six hundred dollars, and it remains now for all those who have not as yet, had an opportunity to contribute their share, to do so now.

Send all moneys to: Henry Slobodin, 184 William street, New York, who will acknowledge by receipt and in the official Party organs all sums sent to him. HENRY STAHL, Treasurer. FRED, E. KIRCHNER, Jr. MICHAEL F. BARANOFF. RUDOLPH BECKER.

WILLIAM FAHL.

MORRIS HILLQUIT.

STEPHEN WENZEL.

National Executive Committee.

HENRY SLOBODIN, Acting National Secretary.

HENRY SLOBODIN, Acting National Secretary.

Receipts for National Fund. For the National Fund of the Socialist abor Party the following donations have seen received:

been received:	
Deselously acknowledged	632.50
Fritz Chessens, 100kers	
Fr Richtor	.50
Folly Kosh	.50
Wm. Gaelse Y. Socialist Literary	.50
Collected in N. Y. Socialist Literary	
Society by H. Nisselson: Herman Reich	.50
A. Josepson	.10
H. Nisselson	.25
A. Paradise	.25
J. R	.25
M. Arbacasis	.1)
H. Havedin	.25 .25
S. H. Levin Dr. C. L. Spivak	.25
B. Stone	.25
19th A. D., Brooklyn	10.00
Ditto collection	
Collected in B'klyn Labor Lyceum	8.23
Collected by Mrs. Burlick., Benger	
and Ganner in 14th A. D	6.25
18th A. D	3.00
22d Ward, Brooklyn	10.00 25.00
Brewers Union No. 1	20.00
Brewers' Union No. 1	5.00
Maennerchor I. M. A. U., 1st inst Collected by J. Mahlon Barnes, Chas.	5.00
Collected by J. Mahlon Barnes, Chas.	
Drees and Ed. Kuppinger on list No. I(a) at the meeting of Section	
No. I(a) at the meeting of Section	
Philadelphia:	1.00
J. Mahlon Barnes	.50
L. Werner	1.00
F. Mann	.10
Louis Wittenberg	5.00
James Shell	.10
John J. Stein	,50
Chas. Drees	.50
Elber	.25
Victor Young	.10
Wagensehn	.30
Stapfen	.10
Totzauer	.25 .25
E. Kuppinger	.25
Total	2745 91
HENRY SLOBOD	131
Acting National Secretary, S. I	P
acting National Secretary, S. 1	MEDICAL MINUS

National Executive Committee Mational Executive Committee.

Meeting of the National Executive-Committee, S. L. P., August 15, 1899. Comrade Hiliquit in the chair. Commades M. Baranor and R. Becker absent without excuse.

The following communication was received than the Sational Board of Appeals:

The following communication was received the Battonal Board of Appeals:

The following communication was received to the Battonal Board of Appeals:

The Sational Board of Appeals of the Sational Board of Sational Committee, and the Sational Sational Section to refuse Branch Wad 8 of representation on said Committee.

"Section Pittsburg is also requested to submit to the Board statement of facts which led to the expulsion of Comrade F. M. Gesaner, who has appealed from its decision.

"The above Sections are requested to for.

M. Gessaer, who has appealed from its decision.

"The above Sections are requested to forward these statements within four weeks from date of this notice.

"Reveral Committees asked to be heard. Several Committees suspended for the Regular order of business suspended for the A Committee from the Jewish Daily Publishing Association appeared and presented a request from the Association that the acting N. E. C. extend their assistance towards publishing a Jewish daily organ of the S. L. P. Conrades M. Hillyuit and F. Kirchner were elected as a sub-committee to cooperate with the J. V. P. A. in elaborating a definite plan and present same to the N. E. C.

hroughout the State, that it had the means, but it wanted the co-operation of the N. E. 2. On motion, National Secretary instruct-did to co-operate with the N. Y. State Com-ultree and give it all necessary information und assistance.

mittee and give it all necessary information and assistance.

A Committee from the City Executive Committee from Section Greater New York was heard, asking the reduction of a bill forwarded to the Section by the section of the bill forwarded to the Section by the section of the bear found reasonable, same was granted.

Comrade N. I. Stone, acting editor of The People, desired instructions of the National Executive Committee on a communication sent in to The People, On motion, it was left to the discretion of the editor to deal with the communication as he deems fit.

A sufficient number of Sections in different States having made the demand, the following propositions were on motion, the States having made the demand, the following propositions were on motion of the States having made the demand, the state of the National Secretary was instructed to order bailots and furnish same to all Sections. A statement relative to the above propositions was read and on motion inproved and ordered published in the next issue of The People.

The Recommendation of the National Secretary was instructed in order bailots and furnish same to all Sections. A statement relative to the above propositions was read and on motion inproved and ordered published in the next issue of The People.

F. E. KIRCHNER, Rec. Secretary.

National Board of Appeals

Meeting of July 28, 1890, called to order by the secretary, Robt. Bandlow.
Comrade A. Muerschinski elected chairman. Minutes of previous meeting approved as read. Secretary read letter from Comrade Bennetts, relative to his case, which he had answered.
which he had answered. The second of the se

mmittee all proceedings against N. B. of and Comrade Ibsen, instituted by former E. C., be discontinued until further or-r. Received. From H. Slobodin, requesting that N. B. A. recognize the acting N. E. C. as the ly N. E. C.

From H. Slobodin, requesting that N. B. of A. recognize the acting N. E. C. as the only N. E. C. as the only N. E. C. be recognized as the executive defacto until a general vote decides the question whether the meeting of July 10 was justified in taking the action it did.

The Board came to this conclusion by reason of the fact that the meeting of the General Committee of Section Greater New York had been broken up by adherents of the former procedure, and that of the procedure was the special meeting in which they did not present them selves although informed of the fact that a meeting was to be held. Motion carried, Yes: Bode, Bandlow, Murschinski, Schmetzer, Spear, Nays: none.

Comrade Burnetes of Yonkers writes that a circular has been prepared, requesting a general vote on the decision of the N. B. of A., reinstating him as a member. States that he could not secure a copy of the circular which contains misstatements and insunations, and requests the Board to take up his defense. Secretary stated he had written Comrade Burnetes that as soon as the Board receives notice to that effect a statement of the case would be prepared. Endorsed.

Section Canton submitted notice that it

Section Canton submitted notice that it had endorsed resolution of Section, asking for removal of N. E. C. from New York City and calling for special national convention not later than March 15, 1900.

Present—Bode. Bandlow, Murschinski, Schmetzer, Spear.

Absent—Brown, Ibsen, excused.

ROBERT BANDLOW, Secretary.

Michigan. DETROIT COMRADES, ATTENTION!

Comrade Thomas J. Morgan of Chicago will speak in Detroit under the auspices of Section Detroit, S. L. P., on Sunday, Aug. 20, 2 p. m., in Arbeiter Hall.

STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P.

Now Jorsey.

STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P.

The meeting was called to order by the Financial Secretary. Comrade Herstein in the chair. Delegates present from the following correspondence received from State Secretary Weigel:

"I hereby inform you that I no longer wish to act as a tool of a minority of Socialists of New Jersey. My reasons for this step are as follows: I. A carsful investigation proves to me beyond doubt that they represent 12) members as against 350 members who stand by the new State organization of New Jersey. As an officer of such a state of the state of th

the judicious exercise of its constitutional rights has seen it necessary to suspend six members of the National Executive Compittee of the S. L. P. and the National Secretary and to elect femporary officers in their places.

WHEREAS, The National Board of Appeals after investigation has upheld this activation of the countries of the control of the countries in the State of New Jersey abide by this decision and recognize the validity of the action of Section Greater New York; therefore be it.

RESOLVED, That this State Committee of New Jersey, as a delegated body, must est strictly in accordance with the views of the majority; and further be it.

RESOLVED to That this State Committee of New Jersey, as a delegated body, must est strictly in accordance with the views of the majority; and further be it.

RESOLVED to recognize the National Executive Committee elected July 10 as our national officers with the right to transact with the state of the Party.

By order of the State Committee of New Jersey.

Comrade Richter was ordered to get \$100 worth of stamps and to exchange the old stamps on hand.

Comrade Weigel is requested to be present at the next meeting to be held August 27, in Newark, 300 Springfield avenue, Buchler's Hall.

Hall.
Sections requested to send communication
to Secretary Weigel, Hewitt street. Trenton. Money should be sent to Max Richter,
59 Redwood avenue. Paterson, N. J.
The following call was ordered published:

The following call was ordered published: The following call was ordered published: The following call was ordered published: The first of New Jersey.
Contrades:—In calling your attention to the critical period our Party is passing through at present, we shall not attempt to give here a detailed account of its causes. You know them all and to recent them would only be a work of super atrogation. A few individuals who at the hands of the Party have received many honors and favors have tried to establish an absolute control over the Party, but have missrably failed in their attempt. Exasperated at their failure and unmindral of their obligations they now do their attermost to annihilate all the valuable work done within the last decade, they try to destruct the sound foundation the Party has built up, they discupled the property of the control of their obligations of truth, by trutain force and by mean slander they are trying to achieve their contemptible ends, and failing in this they call on the paid guardians of the capitalist class—the police—for assistance.

New Jersey is too near the storm center.

sensions.

Here, too, we have seen the same ends pursued and the same methods tried to crush the bons fide element of the Party. But here as well as throughout the coun-

try the Party is in no mood to allow any dictatorships within its ranks.

At a sonference held Sunday, August 13, in Newark, wherein four-fifths of all organizations and of the membership of New Jergations and of the membership of New Jergation of

NEW YORK, S. L. P.

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF SECTION NEW YORK, S. L. P.

Regular session, August 12, 1889. Comrades A. Jabilnowsky and Ph. Schmit in the chair.

Minutes of July 22 were accepted with the chair.

Minutes of July 22 were accepted with the door of the 12th A. D., but members were not let in by the De Leouites unless they declared in favor of same. Following additional delegates were seated:

34th and 35th A. D. s. N. Y.—Hugershoff. 25th A. D., N. Y.—J. Herstein. 22d Ward, B'klyn—H. Studt. 5th and 12th Ward, B'klyn—Chas. Busse. 120 new members were accepted.

The Workingmen's Educational Association of the company of the comp

Motion to reinstate Comrace Waldinger.
Carried.
Resignation of Arthur Kahan was referred to City Executive Committee to investigate if he is in good standing.
Adjournment followed.
S. BERLIN, Secretary.
QUEENS COUNTY CENTRAL COMMIT-

QUEENS COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Queens County Central Committee meeting on Aug. 6. The following Sections have held meetings and voted in favor of the action taken by Section New York on July 19, 1899, and pledged their support to the National Executive Committe. College Point, Wyckoff Heights and Long Island City and Giendale. Corona had no meeting as yet. Woodhaven and Weinfield not heard from, as there were no delegates present from those Sections. Comrade meeting a vet. Woodinaven and Weinfield met host from as there were no delegated met host from those Sections. Comrade present from those Sections. Comrade were in stated that he attended the 29th Assembly District Section and that they were in favor the Greater New York picule. They appointed a committee which the Queens County Committee, which proceeded to find a suitable place. They report in favor of holding the plenic at Benner's Ridgewood Grove, as the aecommodations are good and Benner's have all union men employed there. Furthermore that it could be reached very easily by the Manhattan and Kings Komrades. Also reported in fivor of holding picules on Sept. 17, 1890. Corona Section was to have a pfinic os Aug. If, but this was given up, also what money picule of Sept. 17. Section Long Shand Cry reports that they have on hand \$181.14, and donated \$26 to New National Executive Committee. Queens County Central Cimmittee will have a special meeting on Sunday, Aug. 13, at 9 o clock. It is requested that all delegates be present.

C. McCULLOUGH, Sec.

19th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, NEW YORK. A meeting to organize the 19th A. D. will take place on Friday, August 18, at 8 p. m., at 125 Amsterdam avenue. All Socialists residing in the 19th District are invited to

BUFFALO COMRADES, ATTENTION: Comrade Thos. J. Morgan of Chicago and Frank Sleverman of Rochester will speak at Buffalo on Saturday, August 19. Place of meeting to be announced.

SYRACUSE COMRADES, ATTENTION: Comrade Thomas J. Morgan of Chicago will spenk in Syracuse under the auspices of Section Syracuse, Friday, August 18, place to be announced.

Rhode Island. PROVIDENCE SOCIALISTS, ATTEN-TION!

All the comrades who prefer to remain loyal to the Party to paying dues to a self-inprointed clique of disappointed would-be ienders are requested to be present at a meeting to be held at the Dramutic Society Hall, Olneyville, on Wednesday, August 23, at 730 p. m., for the purpose of reorganisars Section Providence. vidence.
B. E. WORKMAN.
OTTO STEIDL.
PAUL LOEGEL.
Committee.

Wisconsin-The Waconsin State Committee has estab-lished a fund to be used in carrying on the

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PLATFORM.

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

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

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of 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, labac 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 necessaries of life.

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

deprived of the necessaries of life.

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

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

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

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. 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 po ssession 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.

troi of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

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

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

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

6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientine management of creats and waterways, and prohibiting the water of the natural resources.

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

of the country.

7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the

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

nation.

8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be excempt.

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

10. Repeal of all 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.

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

Socialist agitation throughout the State. All contributions to this fund should be sent to the State Secretary, Frank R. Wilke, 1084 10th Street, Milwaukee, Wis. All receipts will be published in the party organs.
 organs.
 \$21 00

 Previously acknowledged.
 \$21 00

 Aug. Greifenhagen, Milwaukee
 50

 B. Roeber, Milwaukee
 1 00

 K. Graffenberger, Milwaukee
 25

 S. L. Pampel, Milwaukee
 25

 Itnd Nike, Milwaukee
 30

 E. M. Rubringer, Milwaukee
 23
 Total\$24 80

Authorized Agents for THE PEOPLE.

ALBANY, N. Y.: J. E. Alexander, 33 Mohawk street, BRIDGEPORT, CONN. Friedrich Klatt, 288 Nichols street. CLEVELAND, O.: C. F. Schmidt, 51 Public sequare. DETROIT, MICH.:

DETROIT, MICH.:

Emil Steyer, 580 Elmwood street.

BUFFALO, N. Y.:

Peter Steenmans, Jr., 52 Guilford street.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.:

Geo. F. Whares, Socialist Headquarters,
Room 14, Myer's Block.

UTICA, N. Y.:

K. F. A. Niezschke, 58 Columbia street.

INDIANAPOLIS. IND.: G. Rempler, 1233 Madison street. MILWAUKEE, WIS.:

J. Rummel, 310 18th street. NEW BRITAIN, CONN.: Friedrich Klattin, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.:

John Holzer, 289 Wooster street PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Chas. Drees, 415 Ritner street.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.;
Paul Loegel, 143 Crescent street.
WEST HOBOKEN, N. J.;
Ewald Ufert, 510 Spring street.

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 effice.

The ridiculously low price of subscription for The People; 50 cents per year, combined with the great amount of reading matter which it contains every week should make it easy for Socialists to order it not only for themselves but also for those of their friends and acquaintances whom they may hope to be able to convert. For 15 cents you can have The People sent to any place in the United States for three months; 25 cents will do that for half a year. The comrades should make good use of such opportunities.

Labor Songs.

The attention of the readers of THE PEOPLE is called to the following labor

songs:

1.—"The Workingmen's Marseillelse," arranged by H. Mohr.

2.—"Down with Slavery," words selected from Shelley; music by Platon Brounoff.

3.—"The Hand with the Hammer," by Peter E. Burrowes; music by Platon Brounoff.

4.—"On the first of Max," by Flisheld. A.—"On the first of May," by Elizabeth Serber; music by Platon Brounoff. Price, 10 cents per copy. Send your or-ders to:

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 64 E. 4th street, New York City.

DB. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST, chermerhorn Str., Brooklyn, N

Comrades and Voters, Attention! A big mass meeting under the suspices of the Forkville Agitation Committee will be held on Saturday, August 19, at the Bohe-mian National Hall. With this meeting the eampaign will be opened, and also the dis-sensions within the Party will be discussed, Good speakers will be present. 430 CH. BOCK, Secretary.

19th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. There will be a special meeting of the 19th A. D. on Friday, August 18, 8 p. m., at 125 Amsterdam avenue.

The River

Trades' and Societies' Calendar

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

meetings.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS UNION). Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Fre. 28

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. D). Office and
Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.

-District I (Bohemian), 331 East 71st
street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.-District II (German), at 10 Stanton street,
meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.-District
III meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 58th
street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.

-District IV meets at 342 West 421
street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.-The
Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 2ad avenue,
at 8 p. m.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday even-ing at the Labor Lyceum, 94 East 4th street, Secretary; HERM, STUKE, 273

Street. Secretary.

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 32d and 33d A. D. s. S. L. P., 118 E. 110th street, N. Y. Business meetings every Thursday. Free reading room open from 730 p. m. to 11:30 p. m. every evening. Subscriptions for this paper received here.

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Head-quarters 70 East 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartiman, Pres.: Aug. Lanta, Corr. Sec'y, 70 E. 4th street. 241

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

meeting every Friday?

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets second and fourth Senday of every month at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 158-160, 3d arenue, New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS' & TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 63 of S. T. & L. A. Headquarters, 64 East 4th street, Labor Lyceum. Regular meeting 1st and 3d Thursdays, at 8 p. m. 303

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL SO.
CIETY OF YORKVILLE meets every
Wednesday evening at 200 E. Soth at, This
Society aims to educate its members to
a thorough knowledge of Socialism by
weans of discussions and debates. Comand Join. 3311.

Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe - Kasse fner die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of

the United States of America.

the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1834 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present countries of the property of the modern labor movement, 19,000 male members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the orineiples of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to mebership in any of the branches upon payment of a deposit of \$4.00 for the first class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$3.0 for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for another contribution. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$250,00 is guaranteed 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 of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit spon payment of a deposit of \$1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditures, the class are levied according to expenditures, the cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men aftering to the above principles are invited to do \$0.

Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 13 Third avenue, Itoou 2. New York City.

of the United States of America,
The address of the Financial Secretary
of the Executive Committee is:
PAUL FLAESCHEL, 13 Bible
Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance

Organized 1872. Membership 19,000. Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity-

OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily, except Sundays and holldays, from 1 to 9 o'clock p. m. BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghampton, Gloversville, Elmira, Albany, Oneida,

ton, Gloversville, Elmira, Albany, Oneida, N. Y.
Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passale and Trenton, N. J.
Manchester, N. H.
Adams, Bosion, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridegport, Conn.
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Luzern, Altoonn, Scranton, Pa.
Cleveland, Ohio.
Nan Francisco, Cal.
For pddresses of the Branch-bookkeepers, see "Vorwaeris." 230

Carl Klingelhoeffer,

Graduate of the University of Berlin ANGEL PHARMACY. Established 1860 74 Ave. A, Corner 5th st. Telephone Call, 1345 Spring. NEW YORK

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM. 949-955 Willoughby Av.

(Formerly 41-55 Myrtle Street.)
Esciting Booms. Large Hall for Mass Meetings.
Books spen for Balls and Pic-Nics.
Workman Patronise Your Own Kome

H. B. SALISBURY 50 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY.
Office Workingmens toop Insur, association.]
Hours: 9 to 5, except Saturdays.

Jacob Herrlich & Bro.

Undertakers & Embalmers, 506 6th Str., near Avenue A. relephone Call: 1173 Spring. 357 BRANCH: 332 E. 86th Str.

mmonne Goldmann's Printing Office,

Works Type Setting Machine German and English.

MORRIS HILLQUIT, Attorney at Law,

200 Broadway, Telephone: 171 Franklin.