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VOL. IX .- NO. 24

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 10, 1899.

PRICE & VENTO.

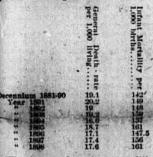
ing to This as the Gauss of In-fantile Mortality Among Working People. Poisonous Drugs for Cream.

tor Cream.

The Fabian Society in England has issued a leaflet cutitled "The Municularition of the Milk Supply" in sisch the dangerous conditions are seribed which prevail in this coungr just as well as in England. It shows how death is lurking at every turn of capitalist society, smiting the workingman and the chil's the workingman first of all, for its only the workingman and the poor cines generally that are subject to the dangers of poisonous milk, being compiled to buy the cheapest in the market. Our great yellow journals, which go into hysterics over a swindle of an Alger who stuffed soldiers with enhalmed beef, fail to take note of a practice which deals death to hundreds of thousands of working people and their children, and whose dreadful execution may be inferred from the following extract from the leaflet:
"It is now time to consider whether its safe to allow the milk supply to remain as a source of profit in the hands of private individuals. Milk is by far the most important article of food for hildren, and it is essential that it should be pure. The physique of adults largely depends on the food consumed a carly life, and owing to the growth of the practice of artificial feeding, sws' milk is, unfortunately, every year more largely used as a food for young infants.

"It is a remarkable fact that while our genral death rate is steadily de-

young infants.
"It is a remarkable fact that while our genral death rate is steadily decreasing, the infant mortality has of late years shown a tendency to increase. This is brought out by the following table, compiled from the Reports of the Registrar-General:



"The improved sanitary conditions which have brought about the reduction of the general death rate must have influenced infant life, and, therefore, some counteracting cause must be operating to account for the increase in infant mortality. It is probably to be found in the increased consumption of unwholesome cows' milk; for the mortality is far greater in artificially fed infants than in those fed in the natural manner. Professor Kehrer, of Musich, has shewn that, in Munich at all events, over 85 per cent, of the deaths in the first six months occur amongst artificially fed children.

Milk is a medium in which the germs of disease multiply rapidly and it plays an important part as a carrier of the infection of typhold fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria and cholera. In the years 1881-1896 Dr. Ernest Hart recorded 35 outbreaks of xymotic disease in this country as having been traced to the agency of milk. Of these, 48 were of typhold fever, 32 of scarlet fever and 15 of diphtheria. He states, also, that these but touch the fringe of the matter. Outbreaks of milk-borne zymotic disease are more frequent than official reports indicate, owing to the tendency of interested persons to hush up unpleasant facts. Summer diarrhoea, that terrible scourge of infant life, is mainly caused by the consumption of impure cows' milk. mant life, is mainly caused by the

"Tuberculosis, especially of the di-estive organs, is largely spread by allk. The death rate from tuberculorestive organs, is largely spread by milk. The death rate from tuberculosis of the lungs (consumption) in children under five years has diminished 66 per cent, during the last forty-five years. But intestinal tuberculosis, consumption of the bowels,' at 'the same age period has only diminished by 3 per cent, while the rate for infants under one year of age has actually increased 27 per cent. This disease is largely due to the use of milk contaminated by the tubercle bacillus. Considerably more than 25 per cent. of the milch cows in this country suffer from tubercular disease, which has been proved to be due to conditions that can be prevented. Cows become ubercular when they are deprived of fresh air and crowded together in dirty, hadly ventilated sheds. In Jersey and Finland, where the cows live entirely in the open air, tuberculosis is almost taknown, but the animals acquire the Besase readily enough when they are lought to this country and installed a our cowsheds. The cowkeepers haddle the animals together because they find that the higher temperature in the shed so obtained causes the animals to give more milk.

"Tuberculosis killed, 00,000 persons last year in England and Wales. It is safe to predict that the organized attempt now being made to stamp out the disease will fall while the present conditions of the milk supply remain unchanged.

ADULTERATION.

"Milk is of all food-stuffs the one most frequently adulterated. Accord-ing to the Annual Report of the Local Government Board for 1807, out of 18, 765 samples of milk analyzed in En-gland during 1806, 2,001, or 11.1 per cent. were found to be adulterated.

WHEN AND HOW WILL SOCIALISM ARRIVE?

By H. B. SALISBURY.

With wistful eyes millions of workers peer into the darkness ahead and ask this question. Is there no answer?

Day after day the needless slaughter of the workers continues. To-day it is a failing building or a railroad crash;

a falling building or a railroad crash; to-morrow a tenement fire or a mining horror, the next day a trolley accident or an excursion smashup. All due to greedy Capitalism.

The tramp, tramp, tramp of a million men, thrown out by competition of female and child labor, trust combinations and new machinery adds a grim cadence to the walls of widows and orphans. The shrieks of "benevolently assimilated" people float back over the ocean as we sing "The Land of the Brave and Home of the Free."

To vary the monotony we have Hazelton murders, Homestead wars Buffalo strikes, and Cœur d'Alene mas-sacres. Capitalism is Murder Ram-

The Commercial rule of three is "For The Commercial rule of three is "For 10 per cent. lie, for 25 per cent. steal, for 100 per cent. kill. The poor-house, the insane asylum, and the morgue are crowded with its victims. Outside a limited circle every man and woman goes about with the hamiting fear of poverty, crushing out their humanity or driving them with foxy cunning to prey upon their fellows.

Capitalism can not be humanized. It Capitalism can not be humanized. It can not be civilized. It is as merciless as death and hundry as the grave. The aching backs of the burden bearers, the wan faces of the wives and the feeble walls of neglected children do not move its pity. Here and there an individual notices these conditions, but if he call attention of his fellows as is termed a bore, a pestilent fellow or a demirrorue.

demingogue.

With all the boasted "prosperity" that has reached the exploiting classes, how many weeks distant is the average worker from the poor-house if work should stop? When the inevitable "over-production" brings "depression," how long can they hold off the landlord, the pawn-broker and the undertaker?

Four Thousand Million Dollars (\$4,000,000,000) of trust capitalization within four years shows the power of capitalism. Every industry worth mentioning has been gathered in. "Prosperity" drives the magnates to require extra exertions from their "Prosperity" drives the magnates to require extra exertions from their "hands." Dividends pour into their confers from overworked and underpaid labor. The workers have been cowed, starved, and discouraged until they dare not demand better pay or shorter hours.

Says the New York "Times" of August 30: "Capital is too much profiting and labor too generally employed for serious disagreements." Meanwhile gatting guns are being mounted on bullet proof auto-mobiles for use in case of "riot." Capitalism expects to quell any insubordination among its

quell any insubordination among its wage slaves.

As grouned the Israelite under Egyptiau task master, the Roman slave under the driver's lash, the French peasant under the rule of the Nobility, so labor grouns to-day under the mercless sway of associated and syndicated Capitalism.

Socialists know these conditions to be needless, unnatural and cruel. Ap-plied Socialism will abolish the crimes of Capitalism and bring joy and plenty to every home. When and How? Is there no answer?

It is the unexpected that happens. In January 1789, Feudalism and the Nobility were supreme in France. The States-General was summoned to quell a growing unrest. It met in May, 1780. Temporizing and quibling the people became impatient. On July 14 they stormed the Bastile. On August 4, Feudal rights were abolished and June 19, 1790, the Nobility was exiled and ended.

19, 1700, the Nobility was exiled and ended.

In 1859, chattel slavery was a sacred institution in the United States. Protected by federal laws slave hunters ranged through our northern cities and imprisoned whoever dared harbor a "fugitive slave." Ministers of the Gospel preached "obedience to the law" and the anti-slavery sentiment was no stronger than the anti-capitalist sentiment of to-day. In 1864, chattel slavery was dead.

The time of our emancipation may be near. There are as many indications now as there were in France in 1788, or in the United States in 1859. Let a million uncompromising Socialists record their votes in 1900 and the end will be in sight. Each vote cast for the principle this year may give courage to ten others next year. While others throw away their ballots our timid "reformers" or capitalist parties the vote of the Socialist, with the force of a sledge hammer pulverises the capitalist hopes and sounds the death-knell of wage slavery. There can be no peace until Capitalism is conquered and he who gives it the aid and comfort of his hallot is a traitor to humanity.

We can foresee the next crisis. The syndicates that control every industry are so hungry for profits that they will not run their (?) industries at a loss. Wages must be reduced. The workers have no means left to buy with. . . .

LABOR DAY ECHOES.

With very few exceptions Labor Day was celebrated as we foretold. It was made a politicians' day. Here in New York the spectacle was especially revolting. We had a parade-of soldiers, a mass meeting-of Tammany heelers, and speeches by Democratic politicians.

and speeches by Democratic politicians.

That Socialism is beginning to sway the masses, that it is becoming a power destined to put an end to the days of the professional politician, is best shown by the fact that the politicians are trying to steal one thing after another from the platform of the Socialist Labor Party. First they began to tinker with "municipal socialism," now John P. Altgeld is talking government ownership of industries controlled by trusts. But, as usual, their assinine bray betrays the true nature of the "Socialist" measures by which they want to save the dear publiv from "corporate greed" (as if it is only corporate greed that is responsible for the workers' misery). Thus, in his speech at Cooper Union last Mouday night the ex-Governor poured forth his Socialism in this wonderfully statesmanlike manner: "In the field of public utility—that is.

socialism in this wonderfully states-manilize manner:

"In the field of public utility—that is, supplying cities with water, gas, elec-tric light, street railway service, etc.— competition has entirely failed, and we see absolute monopoly—absolute con-trol by a few individuals. Again, in the field of transportation there is for most American communities no com-petition, but absolute monopoly; a few individuals have it in their power to individuals have it in their power to arbitrarily say what rates of transportation the people shall pay, and inasmuch as these individuals are the ones who get the benefit of what is paid, they constantly endeavor to collect the utmost possible penny. The same is true in regard to many great industries that supply the American people with articles of prime necessity. Here there is no competition, and some system of protecting the public must be

tries that supply the American people with articles of prime necessity. Here there is no competition, and some system of protecting the public must be devised or the people will be destroyed. The children of the toller will cry for bread, while the sons of the despoller dissipate with tainted dollars and go to the gutter."

Thus, acording to Altgeld, the cause of all miseries is not in the enalavement of labor, not in the fact that the toller works and is robbed of the fruits of his toil, while the idler works not and appropriates the fruits of others labor, but in the high railway fares that it is to the sea coast. We want government ownership of coal mines, not because under private ownership the miner is reduced to starvation and is treated worse than a dog, but in order to make coal cheap.

And having aired these minor evils, carefully forgetting to mention the root of them all, the ex-Governor is lost in the contemplation of the brotherly embrace of the wolf and the sheep in the holy alliance against one of the parties concerned.

"The best interests of society," says

concerned.

"The best interests of society," says he, "the best interests of both RICH and POOR demand that something be

done."

Hence, ye poor, try again the same old game. Let the Standard Oil Whitneys, the silver mine Hearsts, the all around robbers and grabbers like Croker, get.on your backs and save you from themselves!

Victory for the Working Class of Denmark.

The article in this issue giving the The article in this issue giving the history of the Socialist and Trades Union Movement in Denmark acquires new interest in view of the cheerful news that just reaches us. The great lock-out of the building trades is ended. to give in, unable to starve the men into submission, thanks to the generous help of the Socialist workers through-

out the world. The workingmen are jubilant over the success of their struggle, for it the success of their struggle, for it means that the power of the bosses has been effectually curbed.

There Goes the Ten-Hour Law

District Attorney Stele of Kings County, during the recent trolley strike, declared his intention of proceding against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for alleged violations of the ten-hour labor law if a complainant should appear and make out a reasonable case. Such a complainant, Joseph B. Cooper, of 228 Twentieth street, Brooklyn, has appeared. He is a conductor on the Eighty-sixth street line of the Rapid Transit system. His statement has ben taken by Assistant District Attorney Naylor, and Magistrate Brenner of the Adams Street Police Court, has issued a summons to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to appear on Sept. 19 next and answer Coper's charges.

In his complaint Cooper declares that on July 15 last the railroad company did willfully and knowingly require him in his capacity as conductor to labor for a period of eleven hours and twenty-eight minutes within twelve consecutive hours. Cooper further alleges that he was given no opportunity during his work day to leave his car and trequently had to eat his meals on ne vehicle while making trips.

Cooper's complaint is the first of its kind to be made by an employe of the company, and District Atorney Steele is determined, it is said, to push the case and test the ten-hour labor law.—

SUNDAY LABOR.

The Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor has investigated the subject of Sunday Labor and as a result we have some interesting figures. According to the Bureau, 15 per cent. of the workers in the State are obliged to work on Sunday. Even if this figure were underestimated, it would mean that one out of every six or seven wage earners works without a single day of rest during the week. But as a matter of fact the number is considerably below the actual figures, since the report is based upon the returns received, thus leaving out the great number of workingmen, whose employers, ably below the actual figures, since the report is based upon the returns received, thus leaving out the great number of workingmen, whose employers, for some reasons, did not care to report to the Statistical Bureau. How ridiculously small some of the numbers are, may be sen from the fact that 19,006 is given as the total of those workin on Sundays in the "hotel and restaurant service and other employments of a more or less personal nature, miscellaneous industries and trade, city and town, and public institution service, the miniserial and medical professions, etc. It takes a Statistical Bureau to assume that in the whole of the State of Massachusetts only 19,000, men belong to the wise range occupations of which doctors, barbers, bakers and policemen are but a few, and which require of most of its members an all-week service. And yet even by such a wonderful method of statistical calculation one out of every seven men is found to be working on Sunday. What must be the proportion of men working on Sunday in a State like New York, free from the old time blue laws of Puritan Massachusetts, where all sorts of labor are expressly forbidden which are openly performed in other States? And yet sanctimonious preachers and Salvation Army saviours will wonder why the working people refuse to be saved and lose all faith in Sabbath day and its priests, and plous employers of labor, who, in the language of the official report, answered "Yes" to the question: "is employee liable to lose his place in case he refuses to work on Sunday?" will say "Amen" to the preacher's prayers and contribute thousands of dollars for the conversion of the heatthen to Christianity.

This Beats Military France.

This Beats Military France.

Paul Corcoran, President of the Warden Miners' Union, is the first victim of the Standard Oil Company's pian to break up the labor organizations in the Cœur d'Alene. He was placed on trial for murder, on the theory that he was one of the men who blew up the Bunker Hill mine. As a preliminary to the trial the Sheriff was removed from office and a new Sheriff appointed by Governor Steuenberg. It was claimed that the regular jurymen were prejudiced so this new Sheriff selected a new lot of jurymen. The trial was a farce. Many witnesses desired by the defense were locked up in the bull pen and were not permitted to testify. Twenty-five witnesses, men and women, swore that Corcoran was at his home all day on the 29th, the day in question, but the packed jury found him guilty of manslaughter. A correspondent of the New York 'Independent' naively says "the jury was compelled to disbelieve these witnesses." Judge Stewart sentenced him to 17 years imprisonment. The fool miners if they had as much sense as a clam would elect their own members to office. They have the votes but they won't. On the contrary, they will probably elect some Republican capitalist next time.—'The Dakota Buralist."

Who Says Farmers Are Not Oppressed Laborers?

The folowing item fom the "Times" goes to show how wise are those who advocate the necessity of a farmers' plank in a Socialist platform:
"Topeka, Kan., Aug. 30.—The Farmers' Federation of the Mississippi Valley has been organized and officers were elected to-day. Walter N. Allen, of Meriden, is president and business manager.

of Meriden, is president and business manager.

"The object of the federation is to regulate and control the shippent of farm products of all the States in the Mississippi Valley to establish and maintain offices, yards and grain elevators, to maintain agents to handle, sell and distribute such products, to lend and borrow money and do a banking business at Topeka, Omaha, Kansas City, St-Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and New Orleans.

"The capital stock will be \$20,000,000 in shares of \$10 each."

The farmer is a property bolder, and to that extent is interested in the private ownership of land; he is an owner of agricultural implements and employer of labor, and to that extent his interests are opposed to the interests of the working class; he is a merchant, and therefore interested in selling his products at the highest price; for that reason he will welcome a farmers' trust, an inflated currency, or any old thing that will help him to sell the necessaries of life as dear as he can make his "fellow workers" in the cities pay for them.

TIMID REFORMERS (?)

They Roar Cently, Demand "One Thing at a Time," and "Start a New Party."

It is remarkable what persistency some people display in running after strange gods. Moses had no sooner retired to the mountain to tabulate the platform under which the chosen people were to enter in and possess the land of the Phillistines, than Aaron, greed on by would-be reformers set up his golden calf. It seems to have met with a warm reception. It was not so radical a departure as that proposed by Moses. It seemed "more practical" to the people accustomed to things as they were—in Egypt. The result was that for forty years the bones of that generation whitened the sands of the wilderness in sight of the promised land they might have possessed.

The curse of our present day and

The curse of our present day and generation is "reformers." They are constantly setting up strange gods of approved workmanship that promise "immediate practical results," with the real effect of delaying our entering into the land of milk and honey. The children of these reformers will curse them for wandering around in the wilderness eating qualis and manna when they might have crossed the Jordan and established the Socialist Republic. To some even Mr. Bryan appears as

ness cating qualis and manna when they inight have crossed the Jordan and established the Socialist Republic.

To some even Mr. Bryan appears as a "reformer." He denounces the Republican party and its iniquities with fine flowing language. There is much truth in what he says, but suppose the trusts to be the Philistines and the Republican party to be the Amorites and Hittites and Jebusites who support the Philistines in their claims to own the earth and the fulness thereof. Then what is Mr. Bryan doing but playing the role of Aaron? His silver calf is no more of a mascot than Aaron's golden one. It will lead its followers the same kind of a dance over the hot sand until their hones are properly bleached. Anti-expansion, anti-trust, anti-government by injunction are characteristic cries. The Democratic party is always opposed to something that has already happened. It has been well said that it stands with its face to the past and back to the future. It is a graveyard of has-beens. Let it pass. No honest worker not blinded by false gods will ever again vote a Republican or a Democratic teker.

The platform of the Socialist Labor Party is as uncompromising as the left commandments of Moses. Upon this platform alone can we hope to possess the land of the Phillistines. Still the false gods multiply and "new parties" are started to let the Phillistines down easy. Public ownership, municipal ownership, referendum, civil service reform, with their Jones, Pingrees, Walkers and Tom Johnsons. Independent Labor Parties with bigh sounding Whereas's and softly modulated demands; all these admit that the rightful ownership of the earth is with the Phillistines. They only wish permission to share with them, and demand some slight "concessions to labor" for decency's sake.

The Socialists with the sword of Joshua and of Gideon demand unconditional surrender of the capitalist systems.

The Socialists with the sword of Joshua and of Gideon demand uncondi-tional surrender of the capitalist sys-Joshua and or Gited and the anticonal surrender of the capitalist system. The ownership and operation by the people for the people of all the means of production and distribution is the blast they blow upon their ramshorns. The walls of the commercial Jericho shall fall. The Socialists will take possession of the legislative, executive and judicial powers. They will legislate, execute and sustain their purpose to abolish private property in the means of production, transportation and distribution of wealth. They have scriptural precedent for the proper treatment of Phillistines, They look upon this broad land stolen from the Indians, and the Phillippines in process of "benevolent assimilation," and they say if might makes right in land titles we will demonstrate our land titles we will demonstrate our right at the ballot box and sustain it by all the powers of the government we have captured.

TO COMBINE THE TRUSTS.

The Project Said to be Assuming Definite Form-

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 29.—To combine the combinations or "trusts" is the object of an incorporation, the papers for which were taken out in New Jersey a short time ago. This movement is the outcome of the studies for many years of Russell Thompson, a Cleveland newspaper man working upon the problem of giving profitable employment to the immense productive capacity which is not used.

His study has led him to declare, in

capacity which is not used.

His study has led him to declare, in what is pronounced to be the foundation of a new-school of economics, that a business system in which establishments are disconnected is organically incapable of using more than a small part of all the industrial power in react, but that a comprehensive consolidation could use most of \$\mathbf{e}\$, with a consequent wealth increase so great and so rapid as to change the whole condition of society.

Mr. Thompson formed a corporation

and therefore interested in selling his products at the highest price; for that reason me will welcome a farmers' trust, an inflated currency, or any old thing that will help him to sell the necessaries of life as dear as he can make his "fellow workers" in the cities pay for them.

If you think of a novel present for your friend why not subscribe for him The Feople? 50 cents will keep him supplied with it for one year, 25 cents for 6 months, 15 cents for 3 months. Let the Socialist guns get at him at close range!

A Country Where the Socialist and Trade - Union Movement Are One- An Interesting Historical Sketch Throw ng Light on the Cause of the Great Lock-Out-

(Translated fro in the Socialistische Monate-befte.)

befte.)

Until about thirty years ago. Denmark remained little affected by the modern economic movement. True, the guild system was abolished as early as 1857 and thus modern production on a large scale was legally made possible, but there was no real foundation for it as yet. As late as 1870 the tide of industrial prosperity began to rise and from that time on conditions began to shape themselves more and more in accord with other industrial countries. Cities began to flourish rapidly; in snape themserves more and more in accord with other industrial countries. Cities began to flourish rapidly; in 1870 only 15.2 per cent. of the population were living in crites of at least 10,000 inhabitants, in 1880 there were 25.7 per cent. and the number surely exceeds 25 per cent, at present. Industry and especially large industry producing for the market has been steadily drawing to itself a larger mass of the population. That production is getting more and more concentrated can be seen from the results of the censuses (though lapperfect in this line). From the industrial report of 1807 we gather that 20 per cent. of the Danish working class were working for concerns employing not less than 101 men. 24 per cent. for those employing from 21 to 100: 23 per cent. for those of 6–20 and 33 for those employing from 1–5 men only.

The antagonism between the classes.

and 33 for those employmen only.

The antagonism between the classes is becoming more and more pronounced; while the ranks of the middle class are being decimated, the small number of the very rich and the large mass of the proletariat are speedily

growing.

Both the industrial and agricultural proletariat are growing in numbers and the beginning of the seventies marks the opening of the capitalistic era. But no sooner had the capitalistic system displayed itself on a larger scale than it met with its deadly enescale than it met with its deadly enemy, whom it brought into existence, Socialism. And the more capitalism kept on growing the more Socialism has been gaining ground; at the moment these lines are written these two powers stand arrayed against each offer is the greatest strategy ever witnessed by the Commonwealth of Denmark.

The Socialist movement of Denmark The Socialist movement of Denmark gave first signs of life in May, 1871. A young post-office clerk, by the name of Plo, published an anonymous pamphlet entitled "Socialistiske Blade." which created quite a stir among the workingmen of Kopenhagen. A few wonths later the movement advanced so far that it became possible to issue a Socialist paper "Socialisten," first as a weekly, and later (since1872) as a daily. Kopenhagen, naturally, became the center of the movement; but in the larger towns, too, the movement had a considerable success, and even as early as in the fall of 1871 the first meetings of farm laborers were held. meetings of farm laborers were held. A branch of the International Workingmen's Association was soon formed; and in a few months it had a member-ship of 700 and grew from that time

on.

The beginning of the seventies was. The beginning of the seventies was, so to say, the lyric period of the party. A great deal of confusion still prevalled; the party was swayed largely by sentiment; here worship played a prominent part. The sentiment found its expression in the Socialist songs which were composed in those years and which are cherished and sung by the Danish workingmen to this day.

In May, 1872, the young Social-Democracy had its first encounter with the powers that be. Plo and two other leaders were arrested and sentenced to several years imprisonment on account

several years imprisonment on account of some imprudent remarks in the "Socialisten." A mass meeting in Növre Filled, near Copenhagen, was prohibited, and when in spite of this a few people came there together they were dispersed by the mithiary. The International Association was suppressed in Denmark and the measure sustained the following year by the Supreme Court.

Court.

These events, however, had but a passing effect. The agitation went steadfastly on; the circulation of the "Socialisten" (since 1874 called "Socialisten") "Socialisten" (since 1874 called "Socialdemokraten) kept on growing. The
international having been suppressed,
it became necessary to form a new organization. The Social Democratic
Party was then organized into so-called
free trade unions with a central body
at the head and a common platform
fully in accordance with that of the
international Workingmen's Association. In 1876, the first Social Democratic Convention took place: about
5,500 organized workingmen were
represented.

The party was dealt a much seyerer blow in 1877 when Rio, bribed by the police, secretly escaped from the country. Up to that time he was the soul of the party and he left no one in his place. His flight caused great confusion; the working people became very much discouraged; several organizations were dissolved; the circulation of the "Social-Demokraten" sank to one-third.

third.

However, this unfortunate event had one fortunate consequence: hero-worship came to an end. The movement assumed a more democratic character; the rank and file took matters in their eyn hands and elected men of trust from their own midst. Since 1877 the Danish Party of Labor has brought forth a number of highly intelligent and able men, but all of them have repre-

(Continued on page 3.)

(Continued on page 3.)

THE PEOPLE. Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

At 184 William Street, New York By the Socialist Co-operative Pub-lishing Association.

TERMS TO SUBSRIBERS. .. 2c.

As far as possible, rejected communica-tions will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

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



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED

	SIAIES.	10000		
In	1888 (Presidential)			2.068
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In	1892 (Presidential)		•	. 21.157
	1894			
	1896 (Presidential .			
In	1898			22 204
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The vote upon the question of hold ing a National Convention submitted by the N. E. C. must reach the National Secretary not later than October 1 to be counted. Secretaries and Organizers should take notice.

As we go to press we learn that the Beekman street gang's sheet is out a day in advance of the usual time. The Boss and his faithful few seem to be anxious to get into jail. If they think to cover up their misdeeds by a halo of martyrdom which they expect to acquire so cheaply they are badly mistaken. The party will not allow any individuals to stand in its way.

IS THIS NATION SPLIT UP IN CLASSES?

When a theory propounded by a scholar or a school unexpectedly finds material for proof of its correctness in the statements and observations of men who are bostile or indifferent to it, it stands the best chance of being accepted by all those who still doub Such facts are the best proof that the theory is not a mere fanciful product of the fertile brain of its author, but that it is rooted in life itself. Only such theories servive and become later mere commonplaces, which seem to everyone so simple and plain that hardly a doubt may arise in regard to them.

These are the qualities Socialists claim for the theories embodied in the teachings of what we call Scientific Socialism. We say that Socialism is entitled to be and is called scientific because it is not a mere gospel of salvation preached by a body of public spirited men and women for the benefit of the world, but that it is more than that.

Its principles and conclusions are based on careful observation and study of facts, just as much as are the views of students of natural science. It is this that gives Socialism, both as a science and a political movement, the stability which no other popular movement has ever been able to boast of. It is this that enables the Socialist to blend pure theory with politics, where to all surprise and discomfort of his opponents he shows himself to be eminently practical, something that "practical politicians" are not wont to find among "dreamers" of a future heaven on earth. It is this, also, that is responsible for the remarkable tenacity with which the Socialist sticks to his ideas in spite of all opposition, blind and otherwise, on the part of those who surround him. One of these Socialist "notions" which has provoked more criticism from our opponents and has been misconstrued more than any one of our propositions is that society is split up in hostile classes. In spite of all the historical and practical proofs to the contrary, the average citizen refuses to see a systematic class war in society: in this country it is more true than in the old countries of Europe with centuries of class war behind them, which have left an impress on the customs and habits of those people.

However, as civilization is making its rapid strides, and the social effects of capitalism are beginning to tell upon the heretofore more or less homoge neous mass of middle class citizens of this country, the gulf which is separating the two great classes of society is widened more and more to become ap parent even to those who have insisted on the contrary being the truth. It country, with its system of public school education thrown open to all alike, is the last place to breed a feeling of class antagonism. That all its citizens receiving the same education and imbued with the same ideas are practically a unit in their social life.

New developments every day serve to dispel this once popular notion so carefully nurtured by newspaper philosophers. The opportunity of get-ting a higher education in the high schools and colleges, which is becoming indispensable nowadays for at taining success in life, will not be de-

nied to be limited to the rich and wellto-do alone. Now comes the very in-teresting confession in the "Times" which, in the light of Socialist theory, has a special significance:

which, in the light of Socialist theory, has a special significance:

No American student of the signs of the times now visible in the United States can have failed to be impressed by the recent rapid increase in the number of private schools. The public schools, too, are multiplying in all parts of the country, but they come only under the stress of alsolute-necessity, and, in many localities besides. New York, not fast enough to meet an almost despiring demand from, the largest, though note that the country, and the stress of alsolute-necessity, and, in many localities besides. New York, not fast enough to meet an almost despiring demand from, the largest, though note that the country, are pringing demand from, the largest that the contary, are pringing demand from, the country, are pringing up everywhere under a compusion which, if it exists, is well concealed and almost unmentioned. Already page after page in the advertising departments of the leading magasines is filled monthly with the announcements of the private schools, while this and other daily papers give then publicity to a much larger aggregate amount. Now, in our large clies and their suburbs, at any rate, the indications are that soon the private schools will get every child whose parents can easily or even with difficulty afford to pay tuitton fees in addition to the unavoidable tax out of which the private schools are supported. Perhasted the child of the control of the

No doubt that the observation of the "Times" is true. The class feeling now created in the practical walks of life. after the future citizens have left the common school, is now more and more bred and inculcated among the children of the rich and the poor, and among the rich more than among the poor, which simply goes to prove once more the correctness of the Socialist's assertion that this nation IS split up in classes no less than any other capi-talistic nation, and that the Socialist need not "preach" class-struggle, he only neds to point it out and emphasize its meaning.

DOLLARS OR PRINCIPLES, WHICH?

It is seldom that one hears a frank declaration of the principles by which the policy of this country is governed outside of Socialist quarters. When you do meet with one it is always in the organs of the capitalists, published for the information of the capitalists themselves, such as the "Sup," or "Evening Post." Their circulation among the working people, unlike that of the cheap, demagogical yellow papers, like the "World" or "Journal," being very limited or nil, they can afford to speak their minds with brutal frankness, which does you real good to hear, if you know how to appreciate it. The following is from the "Even-

"The Almighty Dollar has never "The Almightv Dollar' has never been more frankly proclaimed as the only test of a policy for this nation than in the interview with Senator Carter, of Montana, which appears in another column. 'Will it pay?' is, in Mr. Carter's opinion, the great question regarding the retention of the Philippines, and 'neither religion nor sentiment will have much influence in determining the verdict.' The Montana Senator only has the courage of his convictions to a greater degree than tana Senator only has the courage of his convictions to a greater degree than many other supporters of the war of conquest. Most of his class are cowardly enough to conceal their 'dollars and centa' sentiments under a cloak of philanthropic desire to improve the condition of the Filipinos. There is one serious defect in Mr. Carter's idea of the real support for McKinley's policy—that every month makes it more and more certain that it will not pay; that the country is going to lose money by it."

Thus the "Post" first speaks sneer ingly of the frank capitalist politician "HIS class," evidently assuming that it belongs to another class, and then concludes by the appeal to the same argument of "business interests," assuring its readers "that it will not

And what other sentiments can an out and out capitalist paper be guided by than that of the superiority of the "dollars and cents interests" to every thing else. Are you, gentlemen of th "Post," guided by high-minded considerations of the public weal when you advise to turn the gattling guns upon American workmen, who, like the Philipinos, find the liberty which the Stars and Stripes stand for at pres ent, to be a sham? Are you guided by unselfish motives when you applaud the infamous injunctions issued by servile hirelings of your class to throt tie the working class whenever it dares to speak and act in defense of its rights Or do you honestly think that the Philipinos are entitled to more fredom and independence than the American work-

Why make more fuss over such sec ondary matters like principles, the tion, traditions of a free coun try, and other fictions which you laugh at in your sleeves whenever they happen to stand between you and the business interests" which you represent?

Be frank like the Montana Senator.

Our Jewish comrades have proven that they know how to follow up words with deeds. They have already a thousand dollars for the new J ds. They have already dally, and more money is coming in.
The first number of the "Daily Volkszeitung," destined to drive the "Abend-blatt" out of the field in short order,

by force out of the hands of our Jew ish comrades, will edit this paper. Bear mrades, will edit this paper. Both mrades and readers hall with joy the advent of the new paper, which is practically the continuation of the old, and a complete success is assured. The Jewish comrades in this country should see to if that their news dealers handle the "Volkszeitung."

A "pure and simple, corrupt, domi-nated by-fakirs, etc.," union like that of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, has this provision submitted to the general vote to be embodied in the constitution:

"Sec. 109. During the interim between conventions any 1. U. may propose amendments or additions to the Constitution WHICH SHALL BE INSERTED IN THE "JOURNAL," and if one-fourth of the Local Unions composing the J. T. U. of A. second the same within ninety days from date of publication the G. S. shall submit the proposition for a vote of the general membership, and if aproved by a majority of the members voting, the same shall become a law."

But in the Socialist Labor Party,

shall become a law."

But in the Socialist Labor Party, when a section wanted a proposition of its to be published in The People in order to secure the indorsement of the necessary number of sections, the bosses, now happily overthrown, refused to publish it, saying it was the business of the action to get the necesary indorsement the best it knew how before they would publish it. And when a section would ask for the list of sections so that it could communicate with them for the purpose, its request was bluntly refused, as the list of sections was considered by the bosses to be their private property. be their private property.

As will be seen from the tabulated As will be seen from the tabulated vote given on page 4, there were 800 votes cast by the comrades of section Greater New York and vicinity on the question of the suspension of the former officers of the party. The vote is practically unanimous in endorsing the action of the General Committee on July 10th.

At the election of the National Exec-At the election of the National Executive Committee last January the highest vote cast was 812, 578 of them being cast for Henry Kuhn and 234 for E. Kirchner, his opponent. The comrades of the country will see from this that the party has been well compensated for the loss of the turbulent element which left it to follow the Boss. How strong the following of the Boss in this city is may be seen from the report of the votes cast for Fleblger, as given in the official organ of the Boss given in the official organ of the Boss Aug. 27. The vote was 378 in favor and none against.

The I. T. U. Convention as Viewed

Conventions of trades unions are occasions where one can see reflected the intellectual and social development of the cratismen there congregated. The delegates assembled in such considers as generally laboring under the The delegates assembled in such conclaves are generally laboring under the delusion that the eyes of the nation are upon them, and forthwith they proceed to show that they are destined to save the race. That they fall in their undertaking is not attributive to their desire to accomplish the task, but is due to a lack of conception of the grave situation that confronts them. Tied down by taeir environment to concentrate their energies upon maintaining the little they can call their own, they are or appear to be in utter ignorance of the industrial revolution they are in the midst of, and which is rapidly approaching a crisis. Verily, they are proaching a crists. Verily, they are dancing on the surface of a volcano that may at any moment burst and en-

that may at any moment burst and engult them.

The f. T. U. convention, which convened in Detroit during the past week, proved no exception to the above rule. Though the followers of the "art preservative of arts" fondly nourish the idea of intelectual superiority over other tradesmen, their deliberations manifest a woeful misconception of solidarity. Modern industrialism has wrought wonderful changes in the printing industry, and as in few other trades, new alignment have been formed by reason of the divisions and subdivisions thereby introduced.

Actuated by motives of self-preservation the foremost consideration seems

Actuated by motives of self-preservation the foremost consideration seems
to be given to efforts looking for harmonizing of conflicting interests, and
to a degree this difficult task has been
successfully accomplished. Legislation
has been enacted, which, when approved by the referendum, will place
the organization in a position to successfully combat the encroachments of
capitalism. But the typos are far from
having solved the problems staring
them in the face.

To a careful observer this is painfully
apparent. I. T. U. conventions, if the
Detroit convention is a criterion, are
social gatherings held at the expense
of the membership there represented.
One is impressed that the majority of

social gatherings held at the expense of the membership there represented. One is impressed that the majority of delegates do not realize the importance of a labor conclave. Yet there was a small minority, who true to their trust sought to direct the work into the right channels, and may be proud of their achievements.

sought to direct the work into the right channels, and may be proud of their achievements.

Practically two whole days were given up to pleasure, and if some had had their way, horse races would have absorbed the third day. The momentous question presented by Typographia No. 6, notwithstanding the serious complications that were discussed in executive session, however, was tabled after barely ten minutes consideration, by a vote of 64 to 42 on the afternoon of the last day. After hours of lung contests about trivial subjects, ten minutes for consideration of the burning question of the day. "how to secure for the working class the full product of its toll."

Yet there is no cause for despair. Light is dawning, and a brighter day is sure to come as the membership at large is forced to give thought to the social reconstruction now under process. Then those attending conclaves, in which the weal of the wage workers is discussed, will consider festivities of secondary nature, and devote their best talents to the propaganda of liberation from wage slavery.

The work of the convention, while of utmost importance in some of its phase, has little hearing on the labor movement in general. Two questions only involve workers outside of the craft, namely the difficulties with the New York "sun" and the Chicago "News-Record." In both instances provisions were made that will enable the executive officers to prosecute the unionising of these establishments with the fullest resources of the I. T. U. at their command, and with support of other unions victory may be anticipated.

And may Milwards.

And may Milwankee in 1900 prove that progress has been made in the so-cial revolution.

BOBERT BANDLOW,
in the Cleveland "Citisen"

OPTIMISINGS.

By PETER E. BURROWES.

H. Slobodin presented us in The People of two weeks ago with one of the best examples of how satire may be dignified, keen, pertinent, and wholesome. "Who-is-he?" whoever he may be, will not have lived altogether in gain, after sitting and being so well focussed for that picture; which, since it is a type picture of one of competition's most offensive and dangerous products, cannot, fail to afford a warning to labor and other organizations infested with "born leaders." I await the second part of this portrait hoping to see a finished work of art which every Socialist should read.

Is not this the best possible use after all to make of our who-is-hes? With this hint, and an optimistic snuff-box;

this hint, and an optimistic snuff-box propose to show how a man may earn to make the best of his Who-i hes; using the word for any evil that may have overtaken us and which at present we are not able to remove.

The late trolley strike in Brooklyn The late trolley strike in Brooklyn left me stuck one evening in an old roarer of a car at the mercy of a big boy conductor and a ditto motorman; both in a perspiring, incapable, and pitiable condition. Two men, whom I knew to be displaced employés, were in the car; and after looking on for a while, they jumped up, with the impulse of the common manhood that will yet save us all, and freely and heartily belned their displacers out of their helped their displacers out of their difficulty. Now Iventure to assert that in a multitude of ten thousand Rossit-ters you would not find one capable of performing such an act of public-spirited generosity. I optimise that much from the strike.

The Philippine acquisition will prove a greater blessing than old live Ameri-cans can have any notion of. Here are a few of them. Hitherto American missionaries have been saving hea-thens for other countries, now we can save them hide and all for our own consumption. We could never have consumption. We could never have known how beautifully elastic and of what universal adaptability our Con-stitution is until we placed ourselves exactly in the position of old Spain and find how exactly our dear old docu-ment fits the new old position by order of the dollar. of the dollar.

It was an easy greatness that American statemen have heretofore enjoyed, as easy as keeping Sunday school. America and her freedom was a sort of religion to the good little citizens, while all the other nations of the earth were in heathen darkness on the item of liberty. People so taught fell easy victims to the small great man, but now!

The Harems of the East always con tained the most beautiful women on earth until some accident placed them face to face beside other women; then the delusion vanished. It was in the full appreciation of the fact that by enfull appreciation of the fact that by entering upon a career of foreign conquest and foreign diplomacy we had also put an end to home here worship that Czar Reed has descended brokenhearted from the throne of Congress. Reed knows that with only a home policy the game of a fake democracy could be played on for another half century until the populations here were wholly enslaved and the plutocrats permanently fortified. Now we have to throw off the mask at the very first act of the foreign part of the drama. And every step forward in Philippinism will be a step back from Americanism,—disillusion.

In calling for volunteers in future the

themselves after this manner:

"And be it further known to the loyal subjects and citizens responding to this call of their country that the government will itself be responsible for the Commissariat and that no man shall be starved, poisoned, or oppressed by

But some one shatters into a thousand fragments my beautiful optimistic vase by asking, "Suppose the King himself or his sister, or his Aunt Sally, is one of the governors of a beef trust, suppose the cost of a modern election to be such that only a beef trust, or suppose the cost of a modern election to be such that only a beef trust, or some other, wholly untrustworthy, man can reach the Senate how then are you going to save the army or the people at large from the ravages of rais?" Ah, let me see! This calls for my other spectacles. Rais, rais. What do we do with real rais? We stop the holes up, we polson them, we trap them, or we call in the pied piper. Suppose we call in the pied piper, and have them danced off to the Philippines, or, what isbetter still, suppose the people commence to feed themselves by becoming Socialists. Knowing that every man with brains would become a Socialist if rightly approached, and knowing that competition can only produce intellectual blight and moral perversion we should also know how to teach and direct, so that all reform polarise on this one thought and purpose: DE-ILVERANCE FROM THE COMPETITIVE BYSTEM.

thing to interest him except it comes rolling down his street throwing hems blighted hopes at him. If there be any fence around him at all, his knees are above it. For he is a man who has landed right into the middle of things as they are, and so centred that he seed in every public event either a tendency towards or from the laws of social sanity, co-operation, solidarity. Some movements may seem farther off than others. But if farroff minds are ever to come our way we must train ourselves to patiently enduring these fas off ways and thoughts of far off people, and watch that we do not drive them far offer (!) by any wall-eyed ways of our own. I generally ask myself concerning any new "move" in politics, "Does this tend to strengthen the faith, the sentiment, or the power of the competitionists? or does this tend to strengthen the faith, the sentiment, or the achievement of soliraity?"

"LEADERS" IN THE S. L. P.

By THOMAS J. MORGAN.

The Socialist Labor Party exists and grows as the workers of the world learn how to think, and act, for themselves, and its principles embody the highest intellectual conception of hu-man equality and liberty, as applied to our every-day societary life. In becoming a Socialist a person nec-essarily breaks away from the bondage

In becoming a Socialist a person necessarily breaks away from the bondage of all superstition—religious, economic, social, and political—and in establishing fraternal relations with other Socialists in the Socialist Labor Party, this mental emancipation is proclaimed and is a pledge to uphold equality and liberty in that organization.

Such membership places the seal of condemnation upon all dogma, policy, tactics, censorship or moral assassination, by which any member or clique may seek to direct, manage, and control the Party.

In other words, while the members of the Socialist Labor Party remain true to the democratic principles of Socialism, there can be no masters in its ranks. No one to command, no one to exact obedience which is born of mental or physical subjection.

In the Socialist Labor Party no one can rule by a mere display of physical force, nor can any one retain comprol by mere mental activity and cunning. It is common in the human race to worship both physical and mental force, and as the savage finds these forces in the animal and reptile, and worships them, so this trait of human nature (founded on densest ignorance) is shown in the masses of the people who in this day hurrah for McKinley, a Croker, a Roosevelt, a labor "Leader," or a passing prize fighter. In every phase of societary life each distinctive division has its particular Gods and their worshippers.

Nor is it strange that the Socialist.

phase of societary life each distinctive division has its particular Gods and their worshippers.

Nor is it strange that the Socialist, who differs but slightly in his mental conceptions from the mass of humanity, should from time to time forget and temporarily lapse into this idelatrous worship of individuals, or that a portion of its membership should become the FOLLOWERS of some would-be "Leader."

That this is possible is due to the fact that the form of organization is not fully in accord with the democratic principles of Socialism, in that it affords certain members opportunities for usurping power and magnifying their individual importance and value to the Party, and develops in them a sense of ownership and of a right to guard their men, by the establishment of policies, tactics, censorship, and by proceeding with the anarchistic assurance of the average capitalist to direct, manage, and control the Socialist Labor Party as they would any private interest or concern.

The opportunities which breed this

Party as they would any private inter-est or concern.

The opportunities which breed this pirit of bossisin, and elevate from time to time a few persons to the posi-tion of Gods, are found in the editor-ship and the control of the Party or-gans, in the national and other impor-tant secretaryships, in the national and other committees, and in the appoint-ment and control of organizers and lecturers.

ment and control of organizers and lecturers.

In these positions the individual member is lifted in the view of the whole membership of the city, state or national organization becomes the center of a group of admirers, supporters, echoers, imitators, and finally mere instruments, which able and cunning. "Leaders" use for personal vantage. This anti-Socialist worship of persons, and adherents of personal policies, and personal tactics stimulates the egotism of the "Leader" till he resents the slightest lack of "loyalty," and a failure of the Party membership to sainte "Gessler's hat" becomes an affront. To question his conclusions upon any question or issue is an attack upon the Party and to contend with him within the bounds of reasonable discussion is treason.

the bounds of reasonable discussion is treason.

From the very beginning the "Leader" has not only his devotees, but he has enemies, and there is war in the Party ranks. In the heat of conflict both sides are apt to lose sight of Socialist principles, or brush them aside and substitute partisanship in their place. The Party organ becomes a most powerful weapon to beat down most powerful weapon to beat down most powerful weapon to beat down the opposition. The national secretary-ship is an important auxiliary and when the Party press, the Party secretaryship, and the executive committee, and the Party organisers and lecturers are one with the "Leader," a combination is formed so strong that

follows.

This system of moral assassination proceeds till it seems to the innocent observer and loyal members of the Party that its very existence is threatened by a crowd of moral lepers within its ranks. Suspicion spreads till every outspoken and fearless member of the Party is an object of espionage and covert attack, the vitality of the Party is exhausted in internal conflict, and the "Leader" becames the final advocate, judge, and jury holding in his hands the fate of the organisation.

While the "Leader" who is now saving the Party and wita dignified manner and utterance is preserving its good name is the most completous example of his type, and while his nethods illustrate most clearly how completely the machinery of the most democratic of all organizations in the world may be turned into the likeness of a Spanish inquisition, it should be remembered that he is not the first of this class of "Leaders" and will not be the last, unless the opportunity the form of organization afforded him and his predecessors is abolished.

This fact may be emphasized by the following reference to the position of the "leaders" of the past:

In 1878-82, the Editor of the "Chicago Arbeiterzeitung."

In 1889, the Editors of the "Workmen's Advocate" and "Socialist."

In 1899, the Editors of The People and "Yorwaerts."

With these have been linked the national secretaries of the 'Tander' held Kingly sway over the Socialist Labor Party till the sluggish sense of the right of the due-paying membership of the Party to manage and control its affairs was aroused and the usurpers of these including the travelling organizers have been wielded into one combination, by which the "Leader" held Kingly sway over the Socialist Labor Party till the sluggish sense of the right of the due-paying membership of the Party to manage and control its affairs was aroused and the usurpers of these rights were deposed.

The present unpleasant experience of the Party organization, faults which tempt men to use the extraordinary power of their official

and injured the cause of Socialism in the most serious way.

In considering the work of the coming convention of the Party and the changes in its constitution it will be well for all members to remember that as in private control of the means of production and distribution lies the power and domination of the capitalist class, so in the official control of the machinery of the Socialist Labor Party is found the power and dominance of our "Leaders."

Song of the Workers.

Let us hear the voice of the shrill-voiced cock
With clarion blast disturb our slum-bers;
Who to the mill and forge must flock
At early morn in countles numbers;
Who for a scanty wage must sell
Our arms and limbs, but to our sor-

The fear of want can ne'er dispel,
Nor make provision for the morrow—
Chorus—Be brothers:let our glasses

clink
Together! Never more we'll
suuder;
Tho' shot and shell around us
thunder;
We'll drink! We'll drink! We'll
drink!
An end to avarice and plunder.

An end to avarice and plunder.
The jealous wave, the stubborn soil,
Yield up their treasure to our labors;
Our arms are stiff with ceaseless toil
To pamper those whom fortune
favors.
We gather from the hill and vale,
From sea and shore, from mine and
meadow
Those piles of wealth the eye regale,
Yet die ourselves beneath their
shadow.

Poor sheep! our backs rich garments The gilded few who scorn our sta-tion;

Machines are we; we sweat and bend
To raise great buildings high as
heaven
Without us soon the world would end,
Yet from the hive like bees we're
driven.

The puny heir of some domain Our wives oft nurse to health and

And yet with them this son of Cain At play or feast would blush to fi

Our lords of old by force might take
The bride from out the groom's enbraces;
But now grim want our daughters make The prey of dwellers in high places.

Ill clothed, bad housed, in cellars foul,
Beneath the thatch, in ruins hoary,
We live, companions of the owl
And thief—in truth a pitzous story,
Yet the rich blood within our veins
Impetuous runs in bounding measure.
Ah, could we sport upon the plains
Or seek the greenwood for our pleas
ure!

We have be

SOCIALISM AND UNIONISM.

v Trade Unionism and Its Place In the Social Revolution.

By ALGERNON LEE.

Having spoken of the uses and the defects of unions as they now exist, and of the relations that ought to prevail between the unions and the Socialist political organization, it is proper next to speak of the changes which are necessary to make the unions really efficient—that is, of the characteristics of "new trade unionism."

In the first place, the union of each trade should aim to include all the workers in that trade. Theoretically, this is the aim of most existing unions, although a few make the egregious error of trying to limit their membership and at the same time trying to control the trade. But many, even of the unions which are intended to take in all the workers of the trade, defeat their own object in one or both of two ways—by charging high dues and excellent initiation fees, and by making a distinction within the union between different classes of workers, according to their skill and their rates of pay.

As an example of the first error we may note the instance of a lumber shover's local in ope of the Wisconsin hipping towns, which demands a fee of \$200 from every candidate for admission. Such a union necessarily shits out a large part of the men in the trade.—It alienates their sympathy. It creates the scabs whom it denounces. And it deserves the disaster that, somer or later, overtakes it.

Similarly, many unions, especially of factory hands, are evidently organized only in the interest of the better-paid members. The helpers and unskilled workers are either left out of the organization or are admitted under such disadvantageous conditions that they as have no active interest in its work. They are expected to support the union without sharing equally in its protection. Naturally, they are not inclined to this. And, in case of a strike, the employers find it possible and consulent to put these men (who have arty) learned the trade) in the place of the strikers. If they accept the effect, the union itself is to blame.

The new trade union will combine in one organization, so far as possible, a

the employer, not on a full treasury for the employer's bank account al-ways outweighs that), but on men—on men numerous enough, resolute snough, class-conscious enough to sand together for their common rights and win. Such a union will not lead rin. Such a union will not lack rf in the hour of need. "He is armed that hath his quarrel A union which shows itself in conduct devoted to the solidarity for will always have the hearty rf of the working class in its

In the second place, the new trade In the second place, the new trade mion will be thoroughly democratic in its organization. Its policy will not be determined by its officers and executive boards but by the will of the members. Its officers will be regarded, not is leaders, but as servants, and will be held to a strict accountability for their actions. And no distinction will be made on the ground of sex, of color, of nativity, or of religion. This point nativity, or of religion. This point needs no further argument.

In the third place, the new trade amon will regard as one of its first and most important duties the education of its members and of the unorganized workers whom it can reach. General

workers whom it can reach. General sleension of economic, social, and political questions will be in the regular order of its business. Instead of fearing disruption as the result of political sleension, it will understand that only shouth from the contraction of the contraction ascussion, it will understand that only through free discussion can the truth be ascertained and an intelligent agreement reached. Only those who are wrong and wish to remain wrong are afraid of controversy. And this discussion will not be confined within the walls of the union room. Many workers will pecessarily remain unorganied. Many unions will doubtless fail to come up to the right standard. These men will need education. It will be the men will need education. It will be the duty of the class-conscious union to help them. Accordingly, it will carry on an agitation outside its own ranks, in the interest of the whole working class.

class.

Such free and general discussion, by organized wage workers, of all matters affecting their common interests, cannot fall to result in the purification of labor politics and the gradual unification of the vote of the working class. To-day, the phrase "labor politics" rommonly suggests to us the idea of the ignorant and blatant "labor leader," boasting of the number of unionist votes that he carries in his pocket, and bargaining with the capitalist to the capitalist's political agent for the sale of those votes—the consideration being paid either in cash or in the form of some desirable office, a la Powderly. And why is this so? Recause unionists put their trust in Beders instead of in their own intellisance, because they refuse to discussed because they refuse to discussed because they condition the bedivorced from politics—not understanding that all capitalist politics is simply the struggle between different factions of the capitalist class for a lion's share in the spoil taken from abor, and that labor politics must be the struggle of the workers for free dom from exploitation by whatever faction of the capitalists. When the milonists begin to consider these matters for themselves, they will see the heonistency of labor-leader politicians rying "keep politics out of the union"; they will see that the ballot is a more lowerful weapon than the strike or the loycott; they will see that the union, to do its full duty, must go into loities.

And this leads us to the fourth point, which is that the new street and the structure of the structure of the union, they will see that the politics is that the new street of the structure. Such free and general discussion, by

And this leads us to the fourth point, which is that the new trade union will not allow its officers to dabble in the folitics of capitalist parties. Undoubtedly, it will not attempt to control the

votes of its members. That would be impossible, and foolish if it were possible. But it will remove the temptation which now confronts every man of prominence in the labor movement, to further his own interests by the sale of his influence to capitalist parties, by giving him in advance the plain alternative of abstaining altogether from such political activity or of relinquishing all positions of trust and honor in the labor movement.

such political activity or of relinquishing all positions of trust and honor in the labor movement.

Doubtless other points might be mentioned. But enough has been said to show the essential character of the new trade unionism. Such organization will be strong. It will appeal to the workers as existing unionism cannot appeal. It will not be merely immediate personal interest—business interest, so to speak—that will prompt men to join the union and stick to it. A union founded on that alone is doomed to failure, because the first defeat destroys the incentive. The new unios will be founded upon personal interest plus class-interest, the sentiment of loyalty to labor, the proud consciousness of solidarity with the whole working class, of duties to be done, of battles to be fought, of triumphs to be won, by the common efforts and for the common good of all. A union so founded is assured of success, because, difficulties only stimulate its activity, and it can turn every defeat into victory.

That such is the future of unionism

That such is the future of unionism That such is the future of unionism we can infer, not only from the very necessities of the case, and from certain tendencies visible in American unions, but most notably from the example of the labor movement in Western Europe. The unions of Skandinavia, of France and Germany, and the Low Countries, in spite of (or rather, perhaps, because of) the greater difficulties they have to meet, are accomplishing vastly more than those of America. And this is evidently because they are free from the defects which I have pointed out in the American pure and simple union—because they are class-conscious Socialist unions. We in America have larged to the rear. But we can yet redeem ourselves and take our place abreast of our European comrades in the labor movement.

I have spoken of the part that the

ourselves and take our place abreast of our European comrades in the labor movement.

I have spoken of the part that the unions have to play in the class struggle, the service that they have to do the working class—defending and improving its actual condition, organizing and disciplining it for united action, and educating it on economic and social problems. Perhaps I may venture a further suggestion, without being reproached as a utoplan or a castle-builder.

It is impossible, of course, or any efus to predict in what way the Socialist Commonwealth will be established or the forms under which it will take up the administration of the social possessions. We cannot even say whether the transition from capitalism to Socialism can be effected by peaceful means, or whether violent reaction must be overcome. But one thing we can safely say: The existing forms of political society will be quite unsuitable to the needs of the Social Revolution. In spite of that strong American characteristic, the childish attachment to furms of law and order, it will be necessary to destroy and throw into the lumber-room a large part of the constitutional machinery. Accordingly, it will be necessary to substitute new forms of organization for those that must be discarded. Is it unreasonable to suppose that the aggressive and class-conscious trade union may form the basis for this practical reorganization of industrial and political society in the Commonwealth of the future?

Whether this be any part of its mission or not, the potential usefulness of

future?
Whether this be any part of its mission or not, the potential usefulness of the union has been made sufficiently evident to impress upon every Socialist the necessity of making the greatest efforts and guiding those efforts by the most careful judgment, to redeen the existing pure and simple union from its errors and make it an efficient agent of the Revolution.

DENMARK.

(Continued from page 1.)

sented the party, and are in no sense leaders. The party itself determined its tactics; the "leaders" have become

its tactics; the "seaders have become its tools.

In 1878 a step was taken which proved beneficial to the movement; it was the separation of the political organizations from the economic. The former were combined in one organization under the name of "Socialdemokratisk Forbund" with the object of grosseding Socialist ideas and regulations. kratisk Forbund" with the object of spreading Socialist ideas and regulating the tactics of the party; while thrade unions were left to attend to the organization of trades and the conduct of the economic struggle. But this division of labor was undertaken exclusively for practical reasons; from the very beginning a close intercourse has been maintained between the two organizations; the "Socialdemokratisk Forbund" sends delegates to the central body of the trade unions and vice versa; the trade unions are the owners of the party press and are the best school for the Social-Democracy.

At the beginning of the eighties the party began to recover from its temporary decline. From 2-3,000 in 1890, the circulation of the 'Social-Demokraten' increased to 7,000 copies in 1884. The vote for Members of Parliament increased from 1,295 in 1881 to 6,305 in 1884, when the first two Social-Democrats were elected. At the same time great activity was displayed in strengthening and increasing the trade unions.

With the growth of the Social-Democrats were elected. At the same time great activity was displayed in strengthening and increasing the trade unions.

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With the growth of the Social-Democracy grew also the opposition of the reaction against it. While in the early seventies the conservatives were satisfied to treat it with contempt and ridiculed it, and expressed malignant joy in 1877 at its decline, they now perceived the danger and began to arm themselves for the combat. The starting of well-equipped anti-Socialist papers proved quite harmless; so did the formation of strike-breaking organisations; much more effective proved to be the starving of workingmen into submission and desertion of their unions. The main battle was fought in 1885 during the lock-out of the black-smiths and machinists which lasted strength and cost the workingmes 240,000 crones (about \$60,000). The struggle ended without victory on either side, but the capitalists had to silently recognise the right of workingmen to organise.

In the latter half of the eight

In the latter half of the eighties when the party became stronger within and had grown in numbers, more room was created for theoretical discussion of Socialism than it was possible before, when all the strength had to be applied to the work of organization. The increased theoretical interest expressed itself in the formation of debating clubs as well as in the publication of Socialist works.

In 1830, when these theoretical discussions were especially in vogue, the first signs of disagreement made their appearance. A small number of comrades related to the German Independents seceded under the name of Revolutionists from the rest of the party and started a paper of their own, called the "Arbejderen." The main point of disagreement was here, as in Germany ,the parliamentary policy of the party, especially the combination with the Left which was very much disapproved by the Revolutionists. But the party of the Revolutionists soon disapproved by the Revolutionists soon disappeared, without leaving a trace of its activity.

This is the only instance which betrayed a tendency to a more radical policy. An attempt to create an anarchistic movement made during the nineties proved also a failure.

Nor do attempts to turn the movement to the Right fare any better. During the last year steps were taken to organize a Christian-Social party, but, as it seems, with little success. It did not in the least affect the working class, but on the other hand served to weaken considerably the antipathy to the Social-Democracy felt in Christian conservative circles.

This the Danish Social-Democracy as a whole was suared the differences

tian conservative circles.

Thus the Danish Social-Democracy concerned, it represents a homogenious mass and stands squarely on Marxian ground; as a party it takes the same stand as the German Social-Democracy, differing from it only where the pecu-liar circumstances of the country make

it necessary.

It is worth noticing in this connection its alliance with the radical-liberal party, a step which it was forced to take by the singular political situation in Denmark.

in Denmark.

The Social-Democracy has not lost a particle of its revolutionary spirit through this alliance; it has only strengthened its own position, has kept awake the democratic spirit of the liberals, and destroyed the reactionary parties.

awake the democratic spirit of the liberals, and destroyed the reactionary parties.

When this alliance will cease, the Sogial-Democracy will stand firm on its own feet a strong, well-drilled party; it will have a considerable number of votes and it will send u goodly number of representatives into Parliament. It is not an easy task to estimate the number of Social-Democratic voters from the results of the elections which have heretofore taken place. Thanks to the spreading of the party all over the country it happened more often that Social-Democratis have voted for the liberals than vice versa, furthermore there being no secret ballot system the landlords are enabled to exercise a great deal of pressure upon the peasants during elections; finally, one must not forget that in Demark the right to vote begins at the age of 30, so that only 17 to 18 per cent. of the population are entitled to vote. The number of Social-Democratic votes, therefore, gives but a very inaccurate idea of the actual strength of the party, although it well illustrates its growth. There were 268 Social-Democratic votes cast in the year 1872; 1876, 1.076; in May, 1881, 1.235; July, 1.689; 1884, 6.805; 1887, 8.408, 1880, 17.232; 1892, 20.008; 1805, 25.019; 1898, 33.408. Twelve Socialists were elected to the Lower House in 1898 and two were elected to the Senate, the right to vote for Senators being greatly curtailed.

Lower House in 1898 and two were elected to the Senate, the right to vote for Senators being greatly curtailed.

The activity of the Socialists in Parliament was largely of a negative kind; they had to limit themselves to the criticism of the reactionary bills and propositions. The positive measures of the party have, as a rule, met with so much resistance or coldness that they failed to have the desired effect. However, some of the bills introduced by the Socialists have borne some fruit: for instance, in 1891, the bill against Sunday labor was passed through the initiative of the party. They have also succeeded since 1895 in raising the wages of the State employés and in introducing the 8-beur work day in several State establishments. The influence of Socialism is felt in all the legislative enactments of a social character which have been in augurated during the present decade; the laws relating to sick benefit associations, poor relief, old age pensions, insurance against accidents, etc., have ciations, poor relief, old age pensions, insurance against accidents, etc., have all come as a result of Socialist agitation and have received a more or less Socialist coloring.

THE GROWTH OF TRADE UNIONS. The direct influence of the emancipa-tion struggle carried on by the work-ing people is much more apparent in the fruits of the trade union agitation. The hundreds of small successes gained in that field have powerfully contributed to raise the Danish work-ing class to a higher level economically, and through that also socially and in-tellectually.

and through that also socially and intellectually.

A detailed investigation of the rate of wages paid in manufactures was made in 1872 and 1892; it shows that wages rose from one-third to one-half in that period. In 1872 the average yearly earnings of skilled workers in Copenhagen were estimated at 714 krones (nearly 200 dollars); in the country, at 500 krones (less than 150 dollars); those of an unskilled laborer in Copenhagen at 800 krones (a little over \$150). In 1862 the wages rose to 1,000 krones (about \$275), 750 (about \$200), and 780 krones (about \$210) respectively.

\$200), and 780 krones (about \$210) respectively.

Since 1892 no general investigation has been undertaken; but numerous isolated reports on the rates of wages indicate a steady rise, the cause of which, in every instance, can be traced back to the enerts of the labor organizations. In 1898, the expenditures of organized labor in support of strikes amounted to 128,314 krones (\$75,000), while the advance in wages gained thereby amounted to about one million krones (\$275,00). The wages of farm hands have also increased as a direct result of this. The rise of wages in the cities served to attract numerous farm hands to the industrial centres, and as a result of the diminished supply farm labor came to command higher prices. Along with the rise of wages the hours

of labor have decreased; at the beginning of the seventies, 12 hours constituted the average work-day for industrial labor, while at present it is only 18 hours, 10½ at the most.

Such results could be achieved only through the steady and vigorous growth of the trade unions.

As already mentioned, the purely trade organisations date back to 1878; the end of the seventies and the beginning of the eighties were years of standstill; after that the growth become phenomenal. In 1898, their membership increased to 35,000; in 1896, to 42,000; in the spring of the same year, to 75,000; and now amounts to, probably, 80,000. The movement originated among the skilled workingmen, but during the present decade it has also embraced the unskilled. At the beginning of the almettes there were only a few hundred organised. But now "The Workingmen", Union" (Arbeddsmändepes Forbund) numbers 25,000 members, Among many of the so-called higher classes, which have actually been reduced to a presentain condition, there is also a tendency to follow the example of the working class.

While the trade union movement has rained so much in quantity it has also While the trade union movement has

While the trade union movement has gained so much in quantity it has also done a great deal to improve its quality. Originally the various trade unions remained isolated, without any central body and with but a slight intercourse witnone another. But soon the necessity of working on a common plan came to be felt. In the miduse of the eighlies the formation of national unions began. At the same time the need was felt of central labor boules of the various trade unions of the same locality. In several cities, especially in Copenhagen, central labor unions (Samvirkende Tagforeininger) were formed. Development along this line went on without interruption until the year 1898 when the great step was taken of forming a central organization of all trade unions in the country and thus the "Samvirkende Fagforbund" was established for mutual support in the established for mutual support in the

The whole movement is the result of a steady, organic growth and the body whose cells are the separate little unions is strong and sound. The whole system is in a position to act with a concentrated power, not as a mechanical machine, but as a living organic being.

In the beginning of the nineties the Socialist movement struck rot among the agricultural people. Quite a strong movement was started among the farm laborers and the smal peasants in several parts of Denmark, but the movement was carried on independly of the party. The party, however, managed soon to attract them, and several strong organizations applied for admission. Since then the movement has progressed along this line and Social Democratic organizations are being formed throughout the land. The cial Democratic organizations are be-ing formed throughout the land. The city proletariat is at present almost saturated with Socialism; to awake the

city proletariat is at present almost saturated with Socialism; to awake the agricultural proletariat will now be the chief aim of Social Democratic agitation. A special wekly, the "Landar-neightern" is the organ of the Party issued for that purpose.

This paper, like all of the Social-Democrate treess of Demmark, is the property of the Party. The chief organ, as stated, is the "Social-Democraten," published in Copenhagen for the last 28 years; it appears six times in the week, is of large size and is a model of editorial skill. Its growing circulation reflects the growth of the party. The paper belongs to a number of trade unions, its whole surplus is spent in agitation, especially for the founding of new papers. Of such the party possesses now 12 dailles, with a total of more than 20,000 subscribers, besides the "Landarbejderen" and a humber of trade unions and the Social-Democratic party have grown so fast, the reaction has also increased of late and has become vedy intense. The feeling of the bourgeoise against the workingmen is becoming ever more bitter, and as it became more and more clear that the workingmen could not be overcome in isolated battle, the Danish Federation of Employers was organised about two gears ago. Since then the air has been full of threats of a decisive struggle, and finally the general lockout now in force became a reality in May of this year. As a result of this workingmen will rise tremenduously in intensity and the symmetry for the surprise and the workingmen will rise tremenduously in intensity and the symmetry for the surprise and the symmetry for the workingmen will rise tremenduously in intensity and the symmetry for the symmetry for the party and and the symmetry for the symmetry for the symmetry for the party and and the symmetry for the symmetry for the symmetry for the symmetry for the party and and the symmetry for the the revolutionary spirit among the workingmen will rise tremenduously in intensity, and the sympathy for the working class in circles which, remained indifferent to its struggs for emascipation will be awakened. The emascipation wil be awakened. The purchasers of labor power have undermined their own position by trampling upon the rights of the working people, by the brutal system of starving the men which they have set in motion, by the unpatriotic steps which they took inorder to starve the Danish workingmen abroad by the attacks on the priests and the liberal papers, which have taken the part of the workingmen. As proof of the discipline of the workingmen may be pointed out the absolute quiet which has prevailed during the entire period of the lockout in spite of the embittered feeling.

The crisis which confronts the Danish working class at this moment will be a turning point in the history of the Danish labor movement. The Social Democracy enters now upon a new epoch, an epoch in which it will find itself marer to final victory.

GUSTAY BANG.

WHEN AND HOW.

There is over-production (?). The mills, mines and factories shut down. Capitalism has scored its last failure.

Bebel, in his prophetic book (Woman, Past, Present and Future) says: "I maintain that within a given time all the evils described will have reached a point at which their existence will not only be recognized by the vast majority, but will also have become unboarable; that a universal, irresistible longing for radical reformation will then fake possession of almost the whell community and make the quickthen take possession of almost the v/hele community and make the quick-est remedy appear the most opportune. • • • Then, the whole of this private property (means of production and dis-tribution) must be converted into com-mon property by one great act of ex-

DEATH. (Continued from page 1.)

This may seem an unexpectedly satisfactory result; but the Report states that 'it is more than probable that this does not represent the full extent of milk adulteration in England, for public analysts adopt a very low standard so that injustice may not be inflicted on the vendors of poor but genuine milk. The adoption of so low a standard affords an opportunity to unscrupulous traders to add to their milk a considerable quantity of water or of 'separated' milk from which every particle of fat has ben extracted by machinery. Adulteration usually takes the form of adding water or abstracting cream. In either case, the nutritive value of the milk is seriously impaired. This form of adulteration is detected by estimating the quantity of fat present. The average amount of fat in cows' milk is equal to 4 per cent, but the limit fixed by the authorities at Somerset House is only 2% per cent! A wide margin is therefore left for additeration.

"One of the worst forms of adulter-

wide margin is therefore left for addi-teration.

"One of the worst forms of adulter-ation consists in adding poisonous drugs to preserve the milk. Boric-neid, salicylic acid and formalin are those usually employed. This practice is common and is increasing, though it is absolutely unnecessary if milk is kept under proper conditions. There-can be no question as to the harmful effect of these drugs. The incorpo-rated Society of Medical Officers of Health, in April, 1899, passed this reso-lution: "That this society strongly dis-approves of the practice of adding pre-servative chemicals to milk and other food."

"Adulteration is especially prevalent

"Adulteration is especially prevalent "Adulteration is especially prevalent on Sunday mornings. The sanitary officials are not expected on Sunday, and an exceptional demand is created by the indulgence in extra nilk on the part of the poorer classes. In Clerkenwell, during the months May, June, July, 1806, 47½ per cent. of the milk samples taken on Sunday mornings were found adulterated. One sample was certified as skimmed to the extent of 90 per cent. and also to have sample was certified as skimmed to the extent of 90 per cent. and also to have had 23 per cent. of water added. Magistrates deal lightly with milk adulteration. The Local Government Board Report states; 'It has been represented to us by many local authorities that the inadequate lines indicted by magistrates are an encouragement to adulteration.'

"Condensed separated milk (the word 'senarated' being printed in very small

teration."

"Condensed separated milk (the word 'separated' being printed in very small letters on the label) is coming extensively into use for the children of the poor. It is destitute of fat, and its use, as a substitute fo genuine milk, has given rise to a large mortality from wasting diseases. Professor Corfield has traced an authreak of scarlet fever to a tin. of condensed milk."

The Fabians then give an account of British Legislation enacted to do away with these evils and show how most of the laws failed of bringing about any relief since their enforcement has been prevented by the powerful influence of those who profit by the death-dealing practice, the farmers being the largest class concerned. The conclusion our Fabian friends come to is that the milk supply must be municipalized. Wherever we turn the choice lies between capitalism, with its usual accompaniament of swindle and death of innocent victims, and Socialism, which means the very oposite of this.

Here is another specimen of "pure dairy food" with which the capitalists are poisoning the working people to make profits, this time in the United

make profits, this time in the United States:

"Statistics gathered by the Pure-Food Department of Pennsylvania show the marketing of 87,820,000 pounds of oleomargarine during the year ended May 31 last, as compared with 34,000,000 pounds ten years ago. The computation is avowedly made to show the competition to which the farmer is subjected, and the illustration is carried further by figures indicating the great profit in the handling of this substitute for butter."

This statement is taken from the "Evening Post," which no one will suspect in the crime of sympathy for the working class.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Disagrees With Lee.

Disagrees With Lee.

To the Editor of The People.—I am surprised at Algernou Lee's position on trade unions by the S. L. P., the same line of thought he expresses in regard to why a wage siave should belong to and remain in pure and simple unions holds good in regard to the old existing parties. A person of advanced thought cannot express those thoughts in either of the old parties, neither can be in the unions. The two old parties hold to the private ownership of the toos of production and distriction, as advanced in ages with the control of the old parties hold to the private ownership of the toos of production and distriction, as advanced in ages with the same time, as advanced in ages with the same time, as a distriction of the parties and simple unities, so as to work for Socialism, why not remain in the two old parties and work for the same end? I wish through your paper to ask you, Lee, and all pure and simple unities, so as to work for Socialism, why not remain in the two old parties and work for the same end? I wish through your paper to ask you, Lee, and all pure and simple unities, so as to work for Socialism of the same end? I wish through your paper to ask you, Lee, and all pure and simple continues, as a class have ever received for the uses same of money they have landed men they have banded men they have banded men to the wage and all pure and simple unions have been a curie in atend a bleasing as they have landed men they have landed men to the same and political parties and collected from them is a same also interested money at has been taught them for the vage and the product he wage since the rules of the simple unions absolutely probable. There never has been and is not to-day a trades unions that recognizes the right of the wage worker to own this labor power and the product he produce he produce the produce and the produce the produce and the prod

[The Editor will answer this in the next issue of The People.]

To the Editor of The People.—In inst week's Seekman street sheet, an article was published emanating from the rump faction in Worqueter, which showed that they had taken Mark Twain's advice, when

he wrote, what we want is not a but me scientific perversion of cidentally it showed that they pupils of the High Priest of Beck. In the above-mentioned article of instances could be deed to worked it to worked of instances could be cited to price of the farty in the state once more of the farty, or the caustitution survey of the price of the farty, or the caustitution survey of the price of the farty, or the caustitution for the price of the farty, or the caustitution of the farty of the point of the point of the farty of the point of the farty of t

of the Farty, of the constitution of the Party if it happens to run counter to their wishes. They remind one of Tim Campbell, the Tammany politician, who said: "What it was a substitution amount to between two friends."

The following instance will prove what kind of an intellect Usher is blessed with. Some time ago he made a motion that no comrudes should be allowed to subscribe to a certain paper. It was not a question of the Section wanting to use the above mentioned paper for propaganda purposes, the Section was not using it, neither did it wish to do so, yet this bigot wanted the Section twas not using it, neither did it wish to do so, yet this bigot wanted the Section twas not using it, neither did it wish to do so, yet this bigot wanted the Section was not using it, neither did it wish to do so, yet this bigot wanted the Section twas not using it, neither did it wish to do so, yet this bigot wanted the Section to go on record as saying what a man should read and what he should not. In this please wish of his he was defeated.

Mrs. Avery trying to defend the local a highly intelligent and moral factor (which if intended as a poke, was very good). A sample of the intelligence displayed by them will be enough for any impartial judge. In a discussion of Marx's "Capital" the point was made that Marx said, "that some things may have a use value without having value. This is the case whenever its utility is not due to man as example air, virgin soil, etc. Unker, of course, knew more than Marx. for he said air could have on he value without having value. This is the case whenever its utility is not due to man as example air, virgin soil, etc. Unker, of course, knew more than Marx. for he said are could have on he value without having value. This is the case whenever than Marx. for he said are could have on he value with the same and the same and the to labor, and when pressed to explain the case whenever the units study of "Capital" the point was made that Mars and the day he have the fall of the case whenever t

Heratein Explaine.

Hecstein Explaine.

J. P. Weigel, Trenton, N. J.

Dear Comrade:—Here is the answer to your question published in last week's result of the process of the process of the statement of Comrade Weiker to which you refer is incorrect. In my written report to Section Elizabeth about the proceedings of the State Committee meeting. I said that after Commades Richter, Bucksath, and myself were forced to leave the meeting by the police officers you sent word to us is writing, that you will join as within half an hour, as you do not want to have any forther dealings with those fellows.

Allow me to add that several other misstatements are counted for the wysters, but the process of the committee of the co

DR. A HERSTEIN.

LETTER BOX.

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

J. C.Y. NEW KORK.—If you have time to step in the office any time during the day, the Editor will be glad to see you.

Al. S., SAN PRANCISCO.—It would be a pily to expose your letter and the pursentiments expressed in it to the sorder and expined is tugh of the occached by such a letter mail it to him directly.

J. B. MCD., STONEHAM, MASS.—You will first have to learn to write decently before we will condescend to answer your play so much for trade andon sympathy's shows to what extent the former Editor of this paper succeeded in poisoning you much to you want us to 'play for capitalist sympathy's CHAS. BITTERBAUM, NEW YORK.

talist sympathy?

CHAS. BITTERBAUM, NEW YORK.

You will find reference to the Haselton
massacre and the protests raised by the
Socialists against it in The People of Sept.

19, 26, and Oct. 3, 1897. For a complete
description of the massacre and the events
that led up to it consult in the Astor
Library the files of any daily such as the
"World" or the "Herale" for that month
and year, look up also the account of the
subsequent trial of Sheriff Martin.

Authorized Agents for THE PEOPLE.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.: Friedrich Klatt, 288 Nichols stru CLEVELAND, O.: C P. Schmidt, 51 Pub C. F. Schmidt, 51 Fubite sequer DETEOIT, MICH.: Emil Steyer, 580 Elmwood str HARTFORD, CONN.: John Schall, 108 Ward street. JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.: Geo. Schnipp, 105 Mason street, LOWELL, MASS.:

Robert Owen, 244 West Manchester street, MALDEN, MARS.: C. Claus, 1 Lombard court.
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Paul Loegel, 155 Crescent street.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.;
Geo. F. Whaley, Socialist Headquarters,
Boom 14, Myer's Block.
UTICA, K. Y.;
K. F. A. Nitzschke, 55 Columbia street,
WEST HOBOKEN, N. J.;
Ewald Ufest, 510 Spring street.

The Platform and Constitution of the Secialist Labor Party, both in English and German, are now ready. In view of the possibility of an early convention of the S. L. P., the members of the Party should not fall to inform themselves of the fundamental rules of their organization.

Section should provide every member with a constitution of the S. L. F.

SUPPLIES: 100 Platform and Constitution, b in one leader, English or Germa 100 Application Caris 100 Membership Cards Address: MEMBY STANS

HENRY SLOBODIN, 184 William street, New York.

VOTE CAST BY SECTIONS AND ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS OF THE CITY OF GREATER NEW YORK FOR AND AGAINST THE SUSPENSION OF SIX MEMBERS OF THE

	NEW YORK.												BROOKLYN.																									
	2d Assembly District	4th Assembly Distrite	6th Assembly District	0th Assembly District	12th Assembly District	13th Amembly District	14th Assembly District	18th and 20th A. D.'s	10th Assembly District	21st Assembly District	28d Assembly District	24th Assembly District	28th Assembly District	30th Assembly District	83d and 88d A D.'s	Sich and Sich A. D.'s	Branch 11.	16th Assembly District		Oth Assembly District	link & lith A. D., Br. H.	15th A. D., Br. 11	10th and 18th A. D.'s	19th Assembly District	90th A. D., Br. II	20th A. D., Br. III	Slet A. D., Br. I.	oth Ward Branch	23d Assembly District	13th A. D., 23d Ward	College Point	Wyckoff Heights.	Long Island	Richmond	Woodhaven		Total Vote	
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NOTE.-Districts whose vote is not recorded have not sent in their vote in time to be counted.

OFFICIAL

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

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS Secre-tary, Robert Bundlow, 193 Champiain street, Cleveland, Ohio.

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

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

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE—Secre-tary, Charles R. Copp. 64 E. 4th street, New York. Meets every Sunday, 16 a. m., at above place.

CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTE, Section Greater New York-Organizer, Rudolph Grossman, 64 E. 4th street. Meets every Thursday evening at above place.

GENERAL COMMITTEE, Section Greater New York.—Organizer, Rudolph Groas-man. 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.

To the Members of the Socialist 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 Trade-Unions. set of stamps and articles necessary for its work but for purposes of agita-tion 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 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 nearly nine 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 offi-

184 William street, New York, who win 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. STEPHEN WENZEL National Executive Committee.

HENRY SLOBODIN, Acting National Secreta

Receipts for National Fund.

Previously acknowledged	
Section Meriden, Conn	5.00
t stration Committee 13th and 14th	
A. D., Brooklyn	500
A. D., Brooklyn	2.00
Colected by A. Laine:	36,9123
A Laine	.25
Paul Hoffman	.25
A Klassper	.25
Edward Uhry	.25
Carl Engelke	.20
Charles Olders	.10
Adolph Laine	.25
. Remstedt	.10
Kossack	.10
J. Rohmer	.10
A. Hermanser	.10
O F Reckman	.25
Joseph Gisometta	.25
Conrad Languer	.23
Julius Jedin	isikkisi
A. Braun	
Th. King	3
Edw. Lucyeke	199
P. Gelbracu	.25
Sam. Russell	N. W.
Petre Schwartz	201122
Collected by K. Martens, New Haven	10.93
Mochelarbeiter Maennerchor, 2d in-	
stalment	19.00
2d A D. New York	6.00
	CONTROL OF STREET
Total	898.81
	DESCRIPTION OF

HENRY SLOBODIN.
Acting National Secretary.

To the Sections of the City Greate

New York:-The Sections of the City of New York, having ratified by an overwhelming majority the suspension of the National Secretary and of the six members of the National Executive Committee, it devolves now upon said Sections to submit said action

and the reason thereof to the general vote and the reason thereof to the general vote of the Party, and to elect, by a general rote, temporary successors to the suspended officers. In accord with this provision of the constitution the acting National Execu-tive Committee calls upon the Sections of

the City of New York:

1. To elect delegates who are to formulate, at a joint meeting, the reasons for the suspension of the National Officers and submit same, together with the act of suspen. mit same, together with the act of suspen-sion, to the general vote of the Party. The joint meeting of the delegates is to take place Monday, Sept. 11, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. 4th street, New York. 2. To make -nominations for the office of National Secretary and six members of the N. E. C.

N. E. C.

Nominations will close on Sept. 18. The names and addresses of the nominees must be handed in before that date to Henry Slobódin, 184 William street.

By order of acting N. E. C.:

HENRY SLOBODIN,

Acting National Secretary, S. L. P.

Special meeting of the National Execu-tive Committee, Saturday, Sept. 2. Comrades M. Baranoff and S. Weigel abent; excused. Comrade F. Kirchner, absent without ex-

rade H. Stahl in the chair. Commade H. Stahl in Inc cash.
Communications:
Section Corona. New York City, reports o have cast 9 votes for suspension of the lix members of the N. E. C. and Mational Secretary Conter New York, New York City, sports to have cast for suspension of H. Kuhn, 692 votes; against, 5 votes.
For suspension of L. Sanial, 663 votes; against, 13 votes.
For suspension of C. H. Matchett, 681 rotes; against, 12 votes.
For suspension of A. Keep, 605 votes; against, 12 votes.
For suspension of A. Brown, 695 votes; against, 12 votes.

For suspension of A. Brunder of P. Murphy, 694 votes against, 4 votes.

snapension of J. J. Kinneslly, 603 against, 5 votes. total vote of the Sections of the City w York, being now closed, stands as bllows: For the suspension of H. Kuhn, 790 votes; gainst, 6 votes. For the suspension of L. Sanial, 780 votes;

. 15 votes. the suspension of C. H. Matchett, es; against, 14 votes. he suspension of A. Keep, 792 votes;

list 6 votes.

or the suspension of A. Brown, 792
es; against, 6 votes.
or the suspension of P. Murphy, 791
es; against, 6 votes.
or the auspension of J. J. Kinneally, 790
es; against, 7 votes,
he Sections of the City of New York
ring ratified the action of the General
nunlitee of July 10, on motion it is ored that all Section participating is the
ction of the National Executive Comtee and National Secretary be called
us to elect committees for the purpose
submitting the above action of the Secsubmitting the above action of the Sec-

on motion it is ordered that Beturn-Blanks be immediately printed. Sections of the City of New York be called upon to make nominations for six members of the National Executive Committee and for the office of National Secretary. Nominations to be closed on Sept. 18, 1500. Meeting adjourned.

ion Milford, Conn., sends fi

e. Pa. sends order for supplies.
ersey State Committee. ditto.
Cieveland, Ohia, ditto.
Milwaukes, Wis, forwards resoor publication. Ordered published,
Language of the Committee of the Committee of Mans.
Worvester, Mans., ditto.
Saginaw, Mich., ditto.
ordional Soard of Appeals forwards
at for publication. Ordered to be ent for publication. Ordered ed. e., \$75.14; expenses, \$92.31, and \$4journed.

Bec. Secretary pro ten

SECTION LAWRENCE.

At a meeting of Section Lawrence, a comlittee was elected to furnish a statement
of the condition of affairs here, and have
le same printed in The People.
In common with nearly every section
roughout the country shere has been not,
r less friction here on account of the
rouble in New York.
Rriedy stated the situation is about as
ollows:

spward of one numerical that the attention for the E. C. and the Editor of The People deposed, everyone who expressed as at all was in favor of an early control to investigate and settle the trouble to investigate and settle the trouble to account to investigate and settle the trouble to account the settlement of the settlement.

to pledge themselves to anyon time as the Party in convention decided which committee was L. P. support. This course the minority of disloysi, cowardly, and tres

2. That we stopped the Reekman street "People" from coming into the Party head "People" from coming into the Party head "Quirters" we endorsed Section San Francisca" as proposition for an early convention. The first two charges are so absurd that it would be foolishness to waste any time explanations on them. Moreover, they are only half true.

As for the third, it requires no explanation, it is the only rational way out of the difficulty forced upon us by a few obstinate men, and so Socialist not entirely devoid of common sense would oppose it.

Now just a few words with regard to the rump Section lanached by Malloney and the 12 "picked comrades." While that imposing ceremony was being performed, a few conrades who by accident happened to be present took exception to the unconstitutional methods employed by Malloney and the dozen, but they were waved aside in the most approved De Leon style, told they be longed to the "Kangaroo" element and not it to associate with "loyal comrades." Malloney then in Stentorian tones ordered the charter to be taken down, and the curtain dropped on one of the greatest farecomedies ever played to empty benches.

Committee of Section Lawrence.

WORCESTER, THE SEAT OF THE MAS-SACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE, DECLARES UNQUALIFIEDEX FOR THE ACTING N. E. C.

recognised:
WHEREAS, An individual calling hims
flooms Curran, from Providence, a
laiming to be a National Organizer fr
the Beekman street N. E. C., under
uise of organizing, attempted to disorg
se Section Worcester: and

that all who were not in the cuque that all who were not in the cuque the present; and HEREAS. This person. Curran by me, arrogated to himself the right to say ho could, and who could not, sign his per to become a member of the so-called organized Section, thus acting as judge, by, and executioner; and the currant of preventing the second of the currant of the cur

New Jersey. HUDSON COUNTY.

lief to nominate men of both side dever internal dimensions the deveral from time to time, the determined of the deveral from time to time, the determined to schedule the Co-operation of the survey the name in his pastin is survey the name in his pastin is survey the name in his pastin in survey in the name in his pastin in survey in the name in his pastin in survey in the name in his pastin in the name in t

SECTION MILWAUKI

How to Organize Sections.

All persons dissatisfied with present political and economic conditions, and who believe that the land, water works, 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, absointely, with all other political parties.

2. OFFICERS TO ELECT.

2. OFFICERS TO ELECT.

Organizer.

-Recording and Corresponding Se

2.—Financial Secretary.
2.—Financial Secretary.
4.—Treasurer.
5.—Literary Agent.
6.—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.

V.—Brutness.

4. There 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

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

6. Per capita checks are furnished by the National Executive Committee at 10 cents each; such checks are pasted in monthly column on the membership 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

For pamphlets, leaflets, pintforms and other information, address the National Secretary,
HENRY SLOBODIN,

184 William street, New York City.

LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

64 East 4th Street, W. Y.

ind Engels: Communist Manifesto

The Crime of Ruby Rochfort

(A BATRIDGE STORY.)

New Jersey Socialists

Socialist Organisations

are requested to correspond with the only regularly and legally elected State Commit-tee and Secretary

John P. Weigel, Trenton, N. J. ag-Write at once and send addresses of

DR. C. L. FURMAN. DENTIST,

Socialist FEREATER W YORK

On Sunday,



Labor Party & QUEENS COUNTY. Sept. 17, '99.

Gerken's Ridgewood Grove,

Cypross Avenue, Evergree, L. J.

Tickets in advance 10 Cents, at the Gate 15 Cents a Person, se at ! P. M. Shorp. Children under 14 years of age ar Strict Union - Arrengements. - an

Trais' and Smalls'

at to heat ath street

every Saturd

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINIS movts every 3d and 4th Wednesday ing et the Labor Lycens, 10 Kant street. Secretary: HERM. STUKE.

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, bendquarters of claim and San A. D. n. n. f. P., 115 N. 110th atrect, N. T. Buniness meetings every Thursday. Proc bending room open from 7:30 p. m. to 11:30 p. m. very even-ing. Subscriptions for this paper received fibre.

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIA 1628. D. A. S. T. L. quarters. 39 East 4th street, every Friday at 12 o'clock nor Hartmann. Pres. Aug. Lan Sec'y, 79 E. 4th street.

Sith & Esta a. Open every evening. meeting every Friday. SECTION PHILADELPHIA, S. L. P. La bor Lyceum, 809-17 North 6th street. Neets second Sanday of each meanin, p. m. Ed Kuppinger, Secretary, 12x Brown street.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTER
A TRIMMERS UNION, L. L. & of S.
& L. A. Headquartera, & E. S.
atreet, Labor Layerum, Regular mentilist and 3d Thurndays, at 8 p. m.

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CHEFT OF YOMEVILLE method we wednesday evening at 200 E. 86th e. T. Society nime to educate its members a thorough knowledge of Socialism twents of discussions and debates.

Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association.

Under the above name the Jewish S its are about to organize a corporation he co-perative plan for the purpose of all ag a Jewish daily and other J

Arteiter - K'anten- und Sterte - Kasse fler die Ver. Staalen von An WORKMEN'S

Sick and Death Benefit Fr the United States of Ame

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STAHL, Financial

WORKMEN

Carl Klingelhoeffel ANGEL PHARMACY. Extensished

THOUSE AND

MORRIS HILLOUIT, oy at Law.