VOL. IX.-NO. 32.

San Francisco's Municipal Ticket and Platform.

the Socialist Labor Party of Bar from soo diet Leber Party of San Franc soo Mas a Full Ticket in jn the Field-Respe in View the Unimate Coal of the Go-operative Commonwes the Sale Forth & 5 rong List of Demands, as Measures of Immediate Belief and Frait Sale Toward Socialism. The Sunicipality to be Administrated in the Interest of Workers, Not of Ideas.

ourades of San Francisco have pated the following ticket for the og counterpal election, and pledge controves to the platform which in Destructions of

THE TICKET. For Mayor: J. H. HALL

For Supervisors: G. POSTLER, W. HEPPERIN, H. FRANK. MARTIN HANSEN.

THUS. BERESFORD. H. FEDDE. H. INSKIPP J. KROEGER JOHN DOOLEY. LEGN DEVILLE.

M. SCHWIND, M. ASPDEN. J. E. FARRELL. H. McMAHON, W. CARPENTER. H KIDDE.

For Sheriff: LEO, GASSER, For Treasurer: RICHARD LUTGE.

For Tax Collector; For Coroner: 8. B. FRANCE.

For Recorder: F. STRUNSKY. For City Attorney: CAMERON KING, Jr.

Por Public Administrator OLIVER EVERETT. For County Clerk: U. G. MORRIS.

For District Attorney E. CHAMBERLAIN. For Auditor: A. McGINTY.

FOR ASSESSOR! A. G. SWANSON. vor Police Judges: WM. EDLIN.

H CARSTENSEN, TROMPLER. C. PRAZAK. THE PLATFORM.

alist Labor Party of San Socialist Labor Party of San-isco. Cullfornia, in convention as-isco. Cullfornia, in convention as-isco. The second plat-ty of the positive in the over-or the present system of compo-toge inher and private owner-or capital, and the establishment, when of co-operative labor and reprise, and the establishment while of co-operative labor and the expership of the means of production and distribution—

White realizing that only by carry-ge out such a radion! program can be workers be permanently benefited, of for our immediate relief and as an at to bely us in our further conquest t the peloly powers we hereby pledge on nonliness, if elected, to enforce the

Direct employment of labor by Union labor to be employed in tracks in which organization ex-

Prohibition of child labor under two of 15; limitation of the working of all children between 18 and 18

Labor burean-Provision by the of a building for the use of the and tabor organizations the city; such building to have bore and meeting bulls and office respective organizations. Organicists a cleen a board of Control for building to be successful. bling. This Hoard to report liv to the city on the local cou-labor. This Board also to act sole recognised employment

one of dispute between work-and capitalists the city ad-cept, through the Roand of the Labor Bureau, shall said resultde way the Just demands orkers.

tem. Compulsory education of all children between 5 and 15 immediate increase of school facilities to accommodate all children of school age.

10. Pree school books and free monday mean. Free support when accessary. Provisions for physical culture.

11. Pree modical attendance and hospitals—City to furnish free modical attendance at free dispensaries or homes of applicants. Proper similary supervision and inspection of city. Free city orphan and founding agricums, also involid and maternity bospitals for women.

12. Franchises—The city to acquire electric and gas plants, water works, cardines and telephones.

13. Pood, medicine, etc.—Establishment by the city of manachpas bakeries, milt depots, drog stores, roal years, food and other agencies for furnishing the people at roat arise pure food and other accessaries for we sold for profit. Free public baths.

14. Municipal industries to be managed by the employée co-operatively under control of the city administration. No employé shall be discharged for political reasons.

15. Revenue from municipal industries to be used as follows:

A fixed enlary, supplemented by equal distribution among employée of one portion of all surplus funds.

Another portion for improvement of the city.

a turu person for imprevement or public services, that the prices may be reduced to the people.

16. Increase of the wages of sub-ordinate employée and reduction of the present exorbitant salaries of higher sity officials; abolition of fees and per-cutation. 17. Abolition of license tax in every

17. Abortion of increase industry, business, and occupation.
18. Taxation—Assessor to be compelled to assess every kind of property at its full value, and said property to be taxed to the fullest extent necessary to immediately carry out the prope measures of municipal impro

STICKERS.

A special service, in commemoration of the battle of Trafalgar, under the auspices of Nelson Lodge of the Sons of St. George, was held a Sunday or two ago, in the Church of the Heavenity Rest—mark the appropriateness of the mame of the church to the object! The old display of intertwined flags of the United States and of Great Britain, as usual on such shootily occasions, was made; and the parson—the Revected Doctor E. Walpole Warren in full—delivered the sermon. It was, of course, just the sort of buscombe, fustian and shoddy Christianity as is now so popular with Sons of Guns, Thunder, and Blood. Hear him:

the rights and privileges of human beings.
Well, we expect this sort of degrading rot from the cherical lickspitties of
brigand capitalism, and we pity the
hincompoop "patriots" who lie prone
in the dirt while such is poured out on
them. But neither Rev. Madison C.
Peters nor any other weeper for cupty
churches need go any further than the
above for the reason why only-halfabove for the reason why only-half-intelligent working people avoid churches.

At a recent meeting in Chicago, called to denounce imperialism and the bloody infamy of McKinley's game of grab in the Philippines, a woman "patriot," one of those ardently sincere bigets one sees how and then, in whom the flag-worship, so diligently cultivated nowa-days by those so diligently overthrowing our republic, this had its perfect work, got up and, with face blaging with patriotic wrath, cried out "Fike down that flag; take it down; by you have sigraced it long enough." In Take down that flag; take it down; you have disgraced it long enough." In after explanation, she said: "I am the wife of a soldier, the daughter of a soldier, and the sister of a soldier. They are all three lighting for their country in the Philippines. If my bay were older he would be there, too. With such blood in my veins I could not let treason go unrebuked another moment."

the complete annihilation of another nation—and a Christian sation at that, the Boars, to wit? Was it a Peace Conference, or was it metely a large Council of War? A more than usually plous prayer-meeting of thieves and murderers? He it what it might, it is cortain the governments of the world are not constituted to make peace. Grapse come not of such thorns nor figs of each thieties, pray the thorns and thisties never so ardently. Only peace-bearing principles can produce peace in this world. The eight hundred delegates to the London International Socialist Conference did more in eight days to bring about universal poace than all the armed Christian governments will be able to do in eight thousand years, if the world should be unfortunate enough to be cursed with them that long.

Anent the battle of Glencoe, the Sec retary of State for War, the Marquis of Lansdowne, received the following message from the Queen at Balmora Castle:

Castle:

"My hearf bleeds for these dreadful losses again to-day. It is a great success, but, I tent, very dearly bought. Would you convey my warment and hearffelt sympathy with the near relations of the fallen and wounded, and my admiration of the conduct of those they have lost. V. R. L. No doubt the dear, good old V. R. I. does "feel dreadful" over the expense of blood, iron, and fire necessary to ex.

No doubt the dear, good old V. R. I. does "feel dreadful" over the expense of blood, iron, and fire necessary jo extend England's greatness; but one cannot help observing how much more coupfortable and easy it is for a Queen's heart to bleed at magnificent Balmoral Castle, than for the poor Tommy Atkinses to bleed from bayonet thrusts or bullet punctures in the trenches or ou the field, and their mothers' and eisters' hearts to bleed, in the hungry poverty of their dingy little 10 x 9 rooms somewhere in England or Sectiand. The fat sorrow and heart-bleed at 4385,000 per year and "found" can afford to send "warmest and heart-felt sympathy," down to the lean sorrow at 5s. and 10s. per week which hears and pays for all "these dreadful losses." If the dear old V. R. I. herself and the whole four brood of bleadbears and pays for all "these dreadful losses." If the dear old V. R. I. herself and the whole four brood of blendsuckers at the back of her had to go out to bleed real red blood in the fights they themselves get up, perhaps they would not find it so divinely ordained to "expand" the empire. When the working fools of the world become anneal refuse to do the paying and hieading and dring in fights, none of their own, there'll be a gaind college. of "gaugeship" hierarchised, and "admiration of the conduct of those they have jost." Those notions are commended to McKinley B. I. and gang also.

The good Christian people tell us that a human soul is beyond all price; but when those Christian people are capitalists a hundred thousand souls are not too much to pay for a dirty old gold mine or two in the Transvaal-particularly in these progressive days when souls are so cheap and gold is so precious. Socialism is the appreciation of souls and the depreciation of gold; and you working people, if you value your souls, will vote for it every time.

News comes from Berlin that the Emperor proposes to double the navy. The plan is to launch forty-eight big ships between 1901 and 1917, one every year 113 1903, then three yearly till 1917. This is how the godly William, who lately founded a church at Jerusalem to the bonor of His Master Jesus, the Prince of Peace, shows his trust in God, and carries out the desires of his well-meaning and simple-minded royal cousin of Russia for universal disarmament. Could anything better demonstrate the utter folly of looking to the world's cesspools of corruption for its beatth? Thousands of pions, stily women and sillier men hoped much from the Peace Conference. Not one Socialist did. News comes from Berlin that the

"The yacht races having ended, the Mendow Brook and the Westchester bounds have their usout runs and hort breakfasts, which take place on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The meets will continue until December," says an item of Society news. And you, poor working slaves, your toiling and moiling not having ceased during the yacht races—to pay for them—will be recumed as usual on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and will continue until December—and forever, unless you drop dead or vote the loafers out.

The Citizens' Union of New Bork has imped a "ciarion cail" to arms, against Tammany's boodium government. And what are the "arms"? Those consist of "Fusion" to "elect goest near to office." This and bothing more. A mighty how! of indignation over the corrupt fruit a corrupt system.

January 22, 1900,

Instructions to thembers and feed tions of the Sensitist Labor Park on Sensitist Cabor Park on Sensition of Concerns Park on Sensition.

Committee, after having considered the rote of the Sections on the the time of the Convention, and having weighed the present circumstances and the condition of our Party organizations, arrived at the conclusion that an early convention is both desired by the majority of the members of the Party and is in the interest of our organization and our cause.

portigo di the members of the Farty and is in the interient of our organization and set in the interient of our organization and set in the interient of our organization. He was a sufficiently crystallized and cleared their the theorem of the deposed and cleared their the demonstrate even to the least informed and most prephileded of the adherents of the deposed administration where the organization of the R. L. P. we understaint the buils of the members of the S. L. P., without one voice of discent or one of discent or one of discent or one of officeroff expressed their view, that the deposed officers can no note of discent or one of discent expressed the built of the set in the confidence. There are those, few in number, who look with dissuay on the internal upherapits in the organization of the S. L. P. and the ENTILE press of the S. L. P. remained until now passive observers of the built of the press of the S. L. P. and the the press of the S. L. P. and the press of the S. L. P. are demonstrated by the provision of the S. L. P. are demonstrated by the pression of the S. L. P. are demonstrated b

Sections whose Congressional dis-trict or districts poll a smaller vote than one thousand shall be antitied to

than one thousand shall be entitled to one delegate.

Where several Sections have jurisdiction of one or more Congressional districts, they shall jointly elect the delegates to which they are entitled.

Delegates must be members of the Section or of one of the Sections electing them.

1. If a Congressional district contains only one Section that had no ticket or policid less than 1.000 S. L. P. votes, the Section is entitled to one delegate.

2. If a Congressional district contains more than one Section, page of

Of the S. L. P., to be Held Workingmen of Trenton, Rally at the Polls!

They Have Been Buildess Long Ensugh-Yote Against the Political Tricksters—Den't Three Your You Away-Vote for the Bocisitet Labor Party and the Economic Interests of the Working Gleen.

THE TICKET.

For Surrogate: FRANK LEISTNER. For Sheriff: A. C. HEIDRICH For /Assembly:

ponents. Viewing the situation, norming cise is left for the worker than to vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket.

It is a lie that prospecity prevails in the land, among the workers, while we know of thousands of men unemployed. It is untrue that the Spanish war was a Seconsity, brought freedom to

LIBERTY HALL SPECTRE.

The Liberty Hall strike of a year ago and the trouble between the German Waiters' Union and L. A. 18, S. T. & L. A., deserves to be set forth plainly, that all may see the methods used in the S. T. & L. A. and disapproved by the majority of the S. L. P.

The facts in the case are as follows: The German Waiters' Union is a progressive organization, which contributes heavily to the campaign fund of the S. L. P. and in other ways shown its toyally to the campaign fund of the S. L. P. and in other ways shown its toyally to the came of labor. Local Assembly 19 is a nondescript organization of waiters, with Lustig as the main figure. Lustig was, at the times hereinafter referred to, a member of the General Committee of Tammany Hall.

Hall.
The G. W. U. controlled the Litherty
Hall on Houston street. The scale was
\$2.00 a day. The employer made an
attempt to reduce wages to \$1.50 a day.

attempt to reduce wages to \$1.50 a day. The watters of the G. W. U. went on strike. What happened then? L. A. 19 filled the places of the strikers at the reduced scale.

The members of the G. W. U. are mostly Socialists and members of the S. L.-P. But, not being under the thumb of De Leon, they are, of course, "reactionary, unclass-conscious," and the like.

new character typically represented by Lustig, the committeeman of Tam-many Hall. But for some reason they

many Hall. But for some reason they are willing to dance to the missic of the "Professor," and are, therefore, to be described as "revolutionary and not unclass conscious," and all other scientific terms of approbation.

The "Professor," in his own person, assisted Luetig to stiffen the backbone of the employer in his struggle with the striking valters. We refer to the following documents in substantiation of this statement:

ed me in brutal way.

I declare the above to be true and
am willing to atract investigation.

JACOB GROSSMANN,

346 East 10th street, New York. As witness to the above signature:
BERTHOLD KORN,
Member of 6th and 19th A. D's.
R. L. P.
MAX SONTHEIMER.
Secretary of G. W. U.
U.

In October, 1886, during the controversy of the two waiter organizations, the following happened:

About that time in October I happened to frequent a place in Second avenue where Perd. Bayer, ex-Secretary of L. A. 19. was employed; to my question regarding the trouble of my question regarding the trouble of the two organizations, be answered: "It will be decided this afternoon, as Lustig will meet Comrade De Leon on Avenne C and Second atreet." As the above statement necessed to me doubtful and I expressed myself that way, said Bayer repeated the state-ment in pressure of Weinstein. H. RUBAN,

JOSS Third avenue, 26th A. D., S. L. P. I testify to the truth of the above: ADOLF WEINSTEIN, 519 Heat I'th street, GERMAN WAITERS UNION No. 1.

tunity to apply the mine to nature through the modesn factors of civilizations.

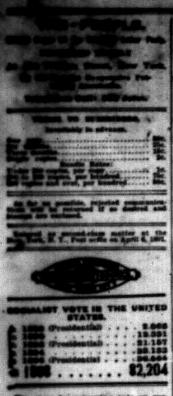
"These factors are owned and controlled by a comparatively small class the capitalist chass who are constantly strengthening their position, by guesses of their position and their also hering come into control of the political machinery, which is being need and mineped by them to main their own made.

"Therefore, in my estimates, the bey to the solution of the labor problem is that the working class noted secure control of the machinery of government, in all its phases, ingislative, judicial, and executive; through the needling of which they only will be able to regain (constitutionally) that which rightfully belongs to Boss.

"The workers having come late the possession of the machinery of government and also the accounte forces, the capitalist linearitive of production (profit) can then be preserved, and in its shead, production can be carried on for use, according to the requirements of society. And the hours of labor can be shortened in proportion to the development of science and herention. Only under such circumstances will labor be

biguity Favor De

TWO DAYS Two sections of he presented, togs pincett's decision



of national officers is extended the returns to Henry Sto as atreet, New York.

al Convention of the Party is to L opening January 22, 1800, the G. has ordered that two column in The People shall be open the interrening time, for a ge al discussion by the committee of any of all matters that may come up for to in the convention. The more agh and careful this discussion menter will be the assurance of me prevailing in the assurance of

ENTOINED, AS USUAL

The machinists of the Payne Engine Co., of Electra, N. Y., are on strike The company promptly applied for an m to forbid the strikers from unking any attempt to prevent their chow workingmen from entering the mployment of the firm. The terms of the injunction, as summed up by the

The strikers are enjoined from "plo The strikers are enjoined from "picketing-patrecining and guarding of piantiff's prop-ners and pecunions, and interfering with plantiff's property or business, or with plantiff's property or business, or with patriciff's property, congregating in large numbers upon and in the ricinity of the plaintiff's premises and interfering with the picintiff's employed during the term of their service to the plaintiff, by calling them scale, or other vite and often-sive names, or applying the same to them, by justime, threatening or intimidation in any measure, or the use of any character of physical force, to prevent any employs es-

more extreme features were out, but the injunction conas a striking evidence of the ast courts and governments exist act that courts and gos igmen should apply to him for all tion forbidding a capitalist to be in order that he might rages of those already at work. Yet, be cases are exactly parallel.

in Minira and the neighborhood "lots of Socialists, but mostly of the Coming stol" boods Sation' species." That is to say, they of the sort of Socialists who do not here in doing anything. Such an at as this ought to be enough to men their eyes to the fact of the class gle and the necessity of vigore m by the working class in defens own interests.

TRY AND FRUGALITY." howing them, which appeared namepolis "Fribune," not long also a lesson—but not the les-

above of the blessed memory of the long defunct fections. But in his inerty to usher in another "Tidal Warse" to keep him adout in the eyes of the uninitiated, he exposes the Signification of the second section of the second section with the part of the second section of 1,000 on the second section of the section of

essities of life. Let us

and beg.'s to enjoy his little fortune.

(We say "little fortune" advisedly.

For in the present day a man with

very way an improbable one, with the

mprobability in favor of the capitalis

argument. The yearly earnings have been placed far above the actual aver-

cost of living has been placed unrea-

onably low. But even so, the sup-

essibility of an average workingma-

Of course, it is well known that work-

ingmen do occasionally become capi-talists and successful ones. The Min-

scapolis story may be a true one. Such

things supper. But how? Is it by saving alone that an occasional laborer becomes a railroad president? That is

a simple impossibility. And the "text"

This laborer not only "saved." He also "speculated." And here is the

secret of the whole thing. He foresaw

that other men were going to need cer

tain laud. He did not need it himself,

did not want to use it. But he bought

it at a low price, and held it, after the

fashion of the deg in the manger, for-

bidding other men to use it until they

And thus the text of the capitalis

sermon becomes, when closely exam

ned, the best text for the Socialist ser

mon, clearly showing that fortunes are

made, not by the saving of wages, but

by the exploitation of labor. The

fact that, in some cases, capitalist

have got their start to "industry and

frugality" no more proves their right

to their subsequently acquired fortune

than the fact that a burglar may have

honestly paid for his safe-breaking

tools proves his right to the contents of

Letter to Lucien Sanial," it may be

noted that Mr. Sahish who now testi-fies that the old Central Labor Federa-tion was always corrept, declared in his report to the London International

Congress of 1896 that "the Central La-

Pederation of New York was en-ty-sempood of progressive organi-

COMRADES! The earnest, active

fit to read now a days; it is fit to put

into the hands of any non-Socialist. It

is a whole armory of Socialist argu-

wider circum; it can have; it must have; it shall have. Let every con-rade get at less two more subscribers

every month, and we will have a lite-rary enginery that shall make us as

great a political threat to the old par-ties here as our comrades over the sea

ire to the moribund old parties the

Push it, everywhere, and at all times.

The pigmy Boss is now at work get-ing up long columns of imaginary

ting my long collision of imaginary value cast in Sections that once were, but have long passed into oblivion. In-dued, there is not even one living voice to be heard in protest against such

1000 on the games of the course of the cours

It e

nrades particularly. The People is

the safe.

consented to pay tribute to him.

cited gives the true answer.

(not to say a common laborer) raisin himself by mere industry and econom

into the capitalist class.

posed case clearly demonstrates the im

age American wages with all cis

The case we have sup

ing men eatch at a straw at of every advantage they may em of the Party is a case in point. In the first place, it is interesting to note the argument which they were recognition—which was no less than proprietary right in their office; that fact that they have forfeited the ace of their masters, the rank and file of the Party, does not justify their removal: that they cannot be removed without trial and conviction of actual malfensance. This is indeed curious defence for Socialist officers to resort to. In the second place, it is nteresting to note the lucid and convincing reason by which they explain the decision of the capitalist authori ties-which is: That the De Leonites were so strong, so class-conscious, se revolutionary, that the capitalist authorities, Tammany and Republica were afraid to deny their demand. Oh, ronderful Professor, where in history have you read it that the enemies of a movement hasten to fulfil its decrees and to serve its will?

Comrade Claus, in a communication printed in this number, calls attention the extraordinary mathematical ability shown by Mr. De Leon and his friends in multiplying from 5,000 to 6.500 S. T. & L. A. members into the respectable host of 45,000, when it was desirable to do so. A similar triumph of mathematical skill is shown in the tatements made by them as to the circulation of their Beekman street paper. In the issue of October 29 they state the number of paid subscribers in one place at 7,000, in another at nearly 8,000; while the total circulation is stated at "between 11,000 and 12,000." Simultaneously with this comes from the same office a circular, addressed only to the faithful, begging pitifully for financial support; here the circulation is put at 17,000 and it is said that the figure must be raised to 25,000 to order to pay expenses. Evidently, the Boss himself wrote the circular and one of his un-American colleagues made the more modest statement in the paper. For De Leon justifies his cry of "American methods" by having attala ed the degree of Past Master in one peculiarly American art—that of "sluff." Instruct your assistant, Professor, in that useful art. It will save you from embarraseing contradictions We "beer-swilling Dutchmen," nins cannot compete with you, or, with the same proportions of truth to claims, we should double your highest figure.

CHARITY-MONGERS.

There are, probably, throughout th capitalistic world some score thousand societies for the salvation, improve-ment, and uplifting of the poor, ignorsations" and that it, "initiated the uprement which culminated in the foundation of the Bodalist Trade & ant, and unfortunate. These societies represent an amount of outgoing sym-pathy, charity, anguish, and solicitudes. for their objects that ought to lift the poor, ignorant, and unfortunate out of the slough they are in and up to the level of their would-be saviors—if outgoing sympathy, charity, anguish, and solicitude ever can do it. That they do not, that they never have done it; that poverty, ignorance, and misfortune to-day there is need of the organisation of another score thousand of uplift-ing societies, is—to me presumptive evidence that the whole expensive ma-

> That an agency does not accompli its object; that the crif it was invented to remove not only is not removed, bu grows; and that at the end of centurie grows, and that at the end of centuries the evil and the autiliote have both grown to most enormous proportions— the evil in the largest ratio—should be not only evidence, but PROOF that the not only evidence, but antidote is no antido antidote is no antidote—would be if there existed in the minds of men the

ere existed in the minds of men the me openness to conviction in the aim of moral and religious things as ere is in the realm of mechanically d chemically demonstrable things. The Keely motor might excite the pes and impire the faith of a few houle for twenty or thirty years; but retain the enthusiantic confidence of people for twenty or thirty years; but to retain the enthusiastic confidence of the world for centuries in a motor that is always going to mote, but pever does, is utterly impossible; but it seems the ensiest thing in the world to get the world to helieve, generation in generation out, for ever and ever, that charity, that never did remove poverty, that with every century and every decade falls farther and farther behind the evil it is trying to catch up with, will some day, SOME DAY catch up with it and annihilate it. This may be a magnificent exhibition of faith, or exther creduity,—stupid, hims, unsuschable creduity—but 2 is not common name.

of the state of charty of the state of the s

is it a real, genuise, honest desire to uplift the poor and ignorant, and sholish poverty and ignorance? Of is the work of charity and going about amongst the submerged classes a fashionable fad and pastime? I believe that No is the proper as-swer to the first question, and Yes to

over to the first question, and Yes he second. In the first place, I do not belie

that any considerable number of thoughtful, reasoning people, with an earnest honest desire to see results from agencies, could go on for any con-siderable agamber of years spending time and effort and money for—NII, Earnest, honest, sensible people to mos abominably hate to reap only "their trouble for their pains," as the old saying goes. No merchant, no mechanic, no artist, no inventor, no soldier, no sallor, no butcher, baker, or eandle stick maker but would give up the agency that didn't do the job it was expected to do; no employer but would kick into the street any employé who pretended he could and was going to do certain things, but who, after rea-sonable trial, did not and could not PROVE himself capable of coming up to his pretensions. He would be kick ed out as a fraud and false pretence Then how can we believe that sensible earnest people, who have Charity's his-tory of failure for a thousand years, and to-day's ever-accumulating proofs of its egregious inadequacy before their eyes, honestly believe in it?

They are either NOT SENSIBLE or Every popular movement—and noth-ing is more popular than Charity—is a fashion; that is, to say, a phenomenen of the eternal law that causes the buman race to move in swarms and mus ses—as do all gregarious animals. So that the fact that a certain movement is wide-spread, or even universal, is no positive proof that it is right and true mobs, masses and swarms. These movements are INSTINCTIVE: and more often than not-yes, most oftenare brainless, unreasoning, unreason able, merely animal. To start an able, merely animal. To start any movement on the lines of high moral or intellectual reasoning is most difficult; to keep it going almost always impossible—as witness the almost universal degeneration and degradation of all movements that had a grand beginning, as for instance. Democracy Reall movements that had a grand begin-ning, as, for instance, Democracy, Re-publicanism, and a score of other isms, every one begun with high ideals and ending as a mere unmeaning fashion destitute of all the high principles that started them.
So with Charity Divine in origin,

the mark of the angel in man, it could never become universal until the angel in man also became universal, which is an infinite way off. That Charity niversal speaks bad for Charity. To have become so popular, so fashionable, it must have made good terms with the universal, fashionable brute, devil, in man. To have a universal passport amongst men, it must have made itself universally pleasing to men—a damning indictment against Charity; the same indictment as that against the popularity of the so-called Church of Christ. A Charity that, like Christ's Church, is on speaking, eating. drinking and old-crony terms with this drinking and old-croup terms with this damnable civilization, whose bed-rock principle is robbery and the violation of every section of the Moral Code, must be a shameless abjuration and recantation of itself. That it helds on to its name while having thrown away its own essential self is part of its crime and shame, for it is a peculiarity of the hypocrisy and scoundrelism of Apostacy that it never lets go of the name that originally gave it its first power and respectability. Names do not always change with the change of the thing named. A despotism may be christened Liberty, Republic, but the ame does not make the thing. And an original Republic, having Liberty, Equality, Fraternity for its, essence, may have all its essentials gradually sed out of it and replaced with al the stuffings of tyranny and retain al the stuffings of tyranny and retain an its external shape—like a Thanksgiving turkey, outwardly a turkey, but all sausage within; or like Thanksgiving Day itself, outwardly the original Day of Thanks and Prayer to God, but in-wardly, now-a-days a Day of Reveilling, and Dranksannam.

Sport and Drunkenness. Now, just as truly earnest and bo uls, will always be able to see throug a sham; just as all true Re e thror ght the sham of this so-call ie; just as all true Christian hate the present day sham called the Christian Church; so all truly earness and honest lovers of their fellow-mes will sooner or later come to see through the rotten sham called Cherty When. he rotten sham called Charity. Why? the rotten sham called Charity. Why? Because the living, burning DESIRES to find the truth will always lead its pomessor to it, or very near. The sincere and eager desire to find truth is a powerful cyc-opener and brain-clarifor. Jesus uttered an eternal truth when he said: "REEK and ye shall find." A mind full of prejudiese cannot REEK truth. Only a mind eagerly open to receive truth, pleasant or unpleasant, can SEEK; and ALL such, and ONLY such, FIND more or bac. pleasant, can SEEK; and ALL numer of her lift then, all the tens of thousands or charity-doors, the civiliand world over were, in all their united prayers, mise tude, anguish, and companiously love for the poor, really become and the

of the indictment of their centuries of of the indictment of their centuries old methods; of disorganizing all 'their lime-and money-built-up organizations; the knocking on the head of all the time-honored social fax, diversions, amusements, and edification that have grown around and become part of their system, would be altogether too much for them; and the shock would utterly sloss and holt; their minds arainst the

for them; and the shock would utterly slees and holt their minds against the feception of any such ideas.

And yet, if men want the truth— pally want it—are they not willing it as shocked to get it? Does not the conas anorated to get it? Does not the con-tact of truth with error in the mind always produce shock? Is not the carting out of the devil of error from the mind always with writhing and dis-terbance?

Ought not men, then, who are SEEK-ING truth to be willing to undergo the suffering incident to the entrance of truth and expulsion of error; just as men are willing to undergo pain to get zid, surgically, of something detrimen-tal to health and life? What should we think of a person who said he was SEEKING to get rid of a cancer, yet

was too cowardly to go and have it taken out?

So we may judge all the charity-mongers of to-day. The truth that poverty, ignorance, misery, and crime are the fruit of the exclusion, by wicked bow, of the mass of men by a small class of men, from the means of life, liberty, and happiness, is so well demonstrated to-day, is such a great blear-eyed, staring, ramping, stamping roaring, riotous, and self-evident truth, that any one really SEEKING the cause of the evil condition of the poor is bound to see and hear and

But these benevolent people are NOT sking THAT truth; for that truth is a disagreeable truth; and these people are, in truth only in the fashion and work of Charity because it is AGREEABLE; because it is nice to go about as an angel of mercy; it about as an anger or mercy; it is fashionable to sium; it is a mark of high social position to head subscription lists; it is sweet to hear the parson say to them "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord"; there is a very gratifying vision of a front seat in heaven erowing out of it helds for in heaven growing out of it; balls for charity are very diverting, and form quite a respectable part of the fashion-able round of life; and, above all, there and round or irre; and, above all, ther is the perpetual flattery to its that WE you know, are NOT poor, NOT ignor ant, NOT degraded, that WE have been virtuous and got on in the world that WE have not neglected our oppor tunities like the poor, and thrown away our chances of rising; and it is so sweet and unctuous to be able to look DOWN and pity the LOWER CLASSES; It makes one feel so good and comfortable to be able to have this perpetual reto the able to have this perpetual re-minder, by contrast, of our immense-superiority over the rest of the race, but God forbid we should boast, we ought to be thankful, etc. "etc. etc. If Charity "vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, thinketh no evil," then verily, the charity of these nineteenth century days is not charity. "Charity" is not a united seeking hor

to benefit the poor; if it were, it would not so suspiciously happen that not ONE of the many thousands of societhese for uplifting the poor, ever proposes that the rich shall get off the backs of the poor, and let them uplift themselves. No. Every one of ten thousand remedies is proposed but that. Why? Because THAT would be a real remedy. That would be a remedy that would dissolve all Charity's immense and ever-growing system of organiza-tions as useless, and abolish al Charity's vested interests. That would really break up the very foundations Society as at present organized. That, that, THAT is too much—too utterly toe much—to ask of even Charity. Bet-ter that poverty, ignorance, misery, crime and every tragedy of them contime forever and multiply than that WE, the elect of heaven, the salt, the spice, the aroma of the earth, to whom the eternal round of giving to, alleviat-ing, exhorting, advising the poer is such an unending supply tion and pleasure, should of satisfa our wealth out of their poverty; ou re out of their drude ation out of their ignorance; our virtue out of their vice; our superiority out of their deprayity, and our heaves out of their hell. Oh, snything, ANY THING for the poor, except to get of their backs, as Tolstoi says. We could not think of seeking light and truth as far as that; we are quite willing to seek the truth and to find that sine hundred and ninety-nine of our thon-and present methods are all wrong; but to find that even the thousandth is wrong, too, is too much—much too much. What! Repeal the one-sided laws that give us franchises and pri-vileges of all sorts to exploit our brethren and sisters, and go to work brethren and sisters, and go to work with them to earn our own living! What! Give up our rents and royalties and coupous and concessions and get nothing on our investments, but simply share the wealth of the earth with all the rest! Whoever heard of such nedition and bisophemy against God, and, worse, against US? Why, there would be no rich and no poor, and—what? No poor to upifft, did you may? Why, we would have to take our wonderful machinery—what! Old just did you call it?—and go to another planet where God has ordained a special race of people of loss disgree for us to practice on. What! The earth would smed all the would made to the our practice for the link of our practice.

Development Besett the World?', by John P. Young.

While these articles are not, of ourse, written from the standpoint of to showing the extent to which capitate of the Western world have alregalated control of Chinese reson and the hearing which this has u

and the hearing which this has upon the international politics of to-day. Some extracts may be of interest. "Up to the end of the year 1808, China had granted aincteen different railwad concessions to companies of six different nationalities; via, Ameri-can, Emgrish, French, Russian, Ger-uen, and Belgian. Of these, English companies secured nine, representing 2,800 miles of line; Russian, three, representing 1,500 miles German two. representing 1,530 miles; German, tw representing 729 miles; Belgian, one, representing 650 miles; French, three, representing 420 miles; American, one, representing 420 miles; American, one,

"The first concession, in point of time, was that to the Russo-Chinese Bank to build a railroad across Manchuria, granted in 1886. This line will scovide a route for the Trans-Siberian Stallway to Port Arthur, and will prob-ably be extended to Peking." The building of this road gives Russia virbuilding of this road gives Russia vir-tual military control of Northern China. But it will also be of great commercial value. "Manchuris is a fine healthy country, fertile of soil, and rich in forests and minerals. Supported by the peasantry who will settle along its line, and by the trade in grain, in ores, and in lumber, which they will develop, the Trans-Machurian road must soon the Trans-Machurian road must soo prove a profitable commercial-taking."

"The second concession is the Reigian railroad from Peking to Hankow, along the Yangtze river. It connects Peking the Yangue river. It connects reking and North China—access to which by sea is difficult, particularly in winter— with the rich Yanguze Basin. It traverses a populous and fairly prosper-

ous country."

The American syndicate has secured The American syndicate has secured a contract for a line from the Yangtze at Hankow southward to Canton and the sea. It traverses a country of great resources in coal and iron and in agricultural products.

An Angio-Italian syndicate prop

to open up the provinces of Shan si and He nan. "Their coal-fields, anthracite and bituminous, cover areas as large as France. Rich deposits of iron ore ile side by side with the coal; while gold is washed in the rivers runnin over them. The population, whose h dustry is to be made tributary to the company's prosperity, is counted by hundreds of millions."

In addition to these railroad concessions China has granted many others longlish, Russian, German, and Italiai syndicates have secured exclusive rights of mining in vast territories, rich in coal, iron, salt, petroleum, and nat ural gas.

danzles our minds. It is worth while for us to ask: What is to be the effect upon the European and American world of this sudden opening of ener worn or the andeel opening of enormous capitalistic enterprises in the Orient? To this question, Mr. Young's article attempts an answer. And the answer is decidedly pessimistic in

Lafeadio Hearn, writing in the "At iantic Monthly," in the spring of 1896 on "China and the Western World," on "China and the Western World," presented a similar view, contending that the development of China, which was then just beginning, constitutes as a stual menace to Western civilization. He rightly scouted the idea of any danger from China as a military power. The idea of armed bordes of Chinese overrunning and conquering Europe or America in mainably riddenions. But America is palpably ridiculous. But the danger, he said, is an industrial or economic one. We all know that in the struggle for existence, in which the workers of the world now have to take part, the cheaper labor (efficiency being part, the cheaper moor tementary oring equal) always wins, the laborers whose standard of living and therefore, whose cost of subsistence is lowest, forcing those of a higher standard to leave the field or to descend to the level of their amnetitors. We all know in a vacue way at least, of the wonderfully low standard of living of the Oriental peoples, and especially of the Chinese, And recent developments are forcing us to recognise that Chinese labor, once freed from the antiquated methods of hand production, once equipped with modern machinery and organized into the modern factory system, will not fall much below that of Europe and America in efficiency. The only pos-sible inference from these facts is that the introduction of the capitalist sys-tem into China will result in putting manufactured goods upon the market at a price so low as to make Western freed from the antiquated metho at a price so low as to make Western competition impossible. The only alter-native, according to Mr. Hearn, will be the destruction of Western industry or the reduction of Western workers ap-

Such was the forecast of a man Such was the forecast of a man familiar with the facts, made nearly four years age. Another man, well ac-quainted with the subject, confirms that view to-day. Mr. Young's article is the more valuable just because he is not a Socialist and has apparently no idea of any possible system of produc-tion at the constitution of the con-

It has been lightly anythmed, by most of those who have written on the subject, that the ejecting of the Orient means the opening of a vast market for the products of European and

And he proceeds to point out, first that it cannot be expected that Chins will grow into a great consumer of manufactured goods; and second, the it is practically certain that China will a manufacturing country. Whether this takes place under the domination of Russian and French, of German, of English and American capitalist makes very little difference. The disastrous effect upon Western Indi In the first place, it is necessary to

realine the density of the Chinese, population, the simplicity of their life, and the consequent enormous possible surplus of labor. The population of surplus of labor. The population of China proper is put at 386,000,000, the area at 1,336,541 square miles—giving an average population of 288 persons to the square mile. For the whole empire, including the more sparsely, settled region to the North and West, is no less than 65 to the square mile, or more than double that of the United is no less than 65 to the square mise, or more than double that of the United States. And the six most densely popu-lated provinces have respectively 400, 425, 470, 473, 557, and 574 persons to 425, 470, 473, 357, and 374 persons to the square mile. These people mali-tain themselves by a somewhat primi-tive but highly intensive system of agriculture. Manufacture, being car-ried on almost wholly by hand, is but slightly developed. The people have for many centuries been accustomed to this condition and as a consequence this condition and as a consequence their wants are satisfied with a very small manufactured product. The peculiar fixedness of Chinese modes of life gives little room for hope that they will readily change their customs and become great purchasers of industrial products. Even those Chinese who have lived for many years in San Fran-cience in these content with Americans. ciaco, in close contact with Americans and who (notwithstanding the genera opinion to the contrary) are we enough paid easily to afford American "comforts"—even these adhere closely to their old modes of life. It is there fore not to be expected that the Chinese at home, on the introduction of capital ism, will promptly change their habits and become good purchasers of European and American goods. The array of facts on which Mr. Young bases this conclusion is too lengthy to be presented here, but it is well worthy of attention.

on the other hand, nowever, there is every reason to believe that the Chinese, while remaining very small consumers of industrial products, will soon become very large producers. "The availability of Chinese labor for manufacturing purposes will not be seriously questioned by any one who has seen the success achieved by this people in such industries as that of shootenaking by machinery, the fashioning of men's and women's garments, of all of men's and women's garments, of all kinds—in fact, in every industry which a jealous community like San Fran-cisco has permitted them openly to pursue. It would be absurd to assume that what has been accomplished in an American city by the Chinese cannot be initiated by them in China. Herein less the respace to the West. If is the be imitated by them in China. Herein lies the menace to the West. It is the knowledge of Chinese adaptability that makes it questionable whether the introduction of Western habits into the Empire will not result in a sethack to our civilization. It may be possible for the extremists, who accept without cavil the doctrine that overproduction is impossible, to view with equalimity the opening of coal measures whose area has been estimated at 400,000 square miles, and the development of stores of iron, rivalling in abussiance and richness those of the United States; but the practical man, who merely takes account of the periodic depressions which result from the glut of goods in the markets of the world, may think differently. The workers of

On the other hand, however, there i

So much for Mr. Young's pessimistic argument—an argument against which, from the capitalist point of view, little can be said. If the wage system is to continue as the basis of civilization, if industry is to be carried on only con in the future as in the past, the devel-comment of industry can be carried on only hand in hand with the extension of foreign markets, then there can be little question that the introduction of ittle question that the introduction of improved machinery into a country having the vast natural resources and the unlimited supply of cheap 4:ifled labor to be found in China means nothing less than the ultimate destruction of European and American industry for the benefit of the owners of Chinese capital—whether these be Chinese, English, German, Russian, French, or

American capitalists.

But fortunately for the hopes of civilization, such an outcome is by no means inevitable or even prointie. The wage system is not etermi. Capitalism is rapidly approaching the limit of its evolution, on renebing which it must give way to a focialist or cooperative system. And the advent of China as a competitor in the world-market will only hasten the evolution.

tion.

To Western wage workers, the cheapters of Chimes labor is a real source. To Western workers, once freed from the shocking of wage davery, if will be a matter of indifference. So king as our vapor matty to work depends upon the shifty of our work depends upon the shifty of our

HOW I ACQUIRED MY MILLIONS. By W. A. Curry, Los Augeles, Cal. From phiet, 65 pagest, price 5 cruin.

Comrade Corey has produced a clever satire on the industry and frugality theory of the defenders of capitalism, in the form of a letter of frugality theory of the defenders of expitalism, in the form of a letter of fatherly solvice from a "self-made" capitalist to his protops, Young Hopeful. To "review" a humorous book is obviously an injustice to its author and to its readers. We can only recommend the pumphlet as very well fulfilling its purpose- for in real numor there is almost always an undercurrent, at least, of persons purpose. A paragraph may be given as a sample:

The trouble with the workers is, they

porragraph may be given as a sample:

The trouble with the workers is, they don't save their mency. They hay a glass of heer with it on Saturday pight. The cost; thing that statch between the labors and helescadent furture is his flaturing night's glass of heer. Now, youing nuf you care that five cours every week ampretty mone you saw start a hand. Week-hard and he economisted. Start a wheel trove express: save your money and after a while you can buy a railroad and water the stock and risks is a private ear.

We, the progressive workmen, are well aware of the fact that the eco-nomic struggle can only attain the desired end when the same is conduct-

tie. We know very well that the social We know very well that the social question will not be solved by the trades unions "pure and simple," and that the lasting betterment of the condition of the projectariat can only be a complished by the introduction of a different social system, and we are convinced that only through Socialist, can a just system be provided which will give to every one the right and the means to live, to equality and happiness. A system where there are neither millionaires nor beggars, nor where opulence struts on one side and grim poverty and want stalk on the where opusince struts on one side and grim poverty and want stalk on the other. For this reason we continually admonish our comrades to study the social question, to read and support the labor press—in short, to become

Socialists.

And now also, in view of the impending elections, we say to all outcomrades, to the brewery workmen of comrades, to the brewery workmen of the country, comrades, stand by your union principles! Don't be a political scub: be loyal union men on election day and vote, like class-conscious proje-tarians, the Socialist ticket. Remem-ber, a good union man should also be a good Socialist, and, vice versa, a good Socialist must always be a good union man. Although the trades unions have somewhat improved the conditions of the workmen for the time being, they will not answer their purpose in the the workmen for the time being, they will not answer their purpose in the long run, and therefore the pulitical or ganization is a necessity, the same as at present the economic trades unions are still necessary—[Julius Born in the Bruner Zeitung.

—Are you a subscriber to The People? Subscribe for the "Class Struggle" or the "Workers' Call." too. See the advertisements on fourth page

- Statistics show that there ar Statistics show that there are \$3,000 women in the United States employed in cotton mills, 10,700 in the carpet industry, 20,500 in hosiery and knitting mills, 36,100 in woolen mills, 28,000 in the manufacture of tobacco and cigars, 9,000 at paper making, 0,600 on gioves, 15,000 on shirts, collars and cuffs, 20,500 in silk mills, and 125,000 are estimated to be employed in the manufacture of shoes and leather goods.—(The Class Struggle.

The class struggle is a struggle between those who have and those who have not; a struggle between those who do not produce and those who do merely takes account of the periodic depressions which result from the gint of goods in the markets of the world, may think differently. The workers of Europe and the United States may not take kindly to the prospect of China's vast store of mineral wealth being converted by Chinese into finished articles for consumption in the Western world."

do not produce and these who do produce; a struggle between these who make; a struggle between the supplied to the struggle between the supplied to the supplied the struggle between the supplied to the suppli levest of the working class the entire structure of industrial society.—{Syd-ney People and Collectivist.

--- "The negro is too poor to be idle," says the colored professor, Booker T. Washington. If the negro is ever to be free he will have to take the Booker T. Washingtons and their capitalistic diles by the neck and throw them on the ash-heap. There is no "negro question" apart from the social question. To the tapitalist all laborers look allie, and the negro-hating clown, Ben Tillman, and the would-be Moses, Booker T. Washington, only throw and in the eyes of white and black workers—Tillman, the ballot box stuffer, with his murderons. man, the ballot box sculler, white au-murderous pieu for "white supremary," and Booker T., with his parrot-like mouthings of expleded and foolish eco-nomics.—[Freeman's Labor Journal.

Socialist Publications.

The People, Workly, Official Socialist Labor Party, 184 street, New York. The Class Struggle, Weekly. street, San Francisco, Cal. Workers' Call. Weekly. Clerk street, Chicago, Ill.

o Protetarion. Weekly. Labor Lyctul Foot's Block, Springfield, Mass. Circles, Obic.

GREEKAN, ORGE OFFI A Dely. IN Widow

e province of Brabant they have are more or less brilliant in rry towns, while in Brussels it. Socialists Deliusite, Cous elected by the magnificent votes parts, 10,378, 10,388, and 10,142 respectively, a gain of 2,573 votes over that cast in 1895. In some of the small towns the vote

pareased very largely; and at sek particularly, they have elected ist, where four years ago So-

At Sart Dames Ancilnes the council and of seven Liberal Socialists two Cathelical And at Baley Thy Clericals are utterly crushed. At the also, the Liberals, supported Socialists, have gained a com trisingals.

the whole list of the al-Bed Liberal Socialists has been elected or 5 (90) majority, over which regit the city had a big jublication. Greater or less triumphs have also

schieved in over lifty towns in evince of Halnaut. Chardness the whole council of

Socialist and at Mone the vote has increased by 400.
At Namur the Clerical majority has eversed, and at eight other town

the province of Namur success a scored, and votes increased In the province of Luxembourg, at Arion, three Liberal-Socialists were dected and in several other towns the poind a large comparative vote.

In the province of Liege the Socialists

seared encress in some thirty towns in Liege stoolf, the Radical-Socialists gained two seats, to the detrument, the Liberals and the Ciericals. The Socialist vote was 14,115; the Liberal, 10,632 the Clerical, 11,879. Bravol

In Ensival the whole Progressive-Socialist list was elected; and at Grand Axhe four Socialists took the place of four retiring Catholics.
In the province of Limbourg, at Ton-

gree the Liberals, supported by the Socialists have turned out the Clerisals, who have been in power since

and at Seraing the entire Socialist list of ten condidates has been elected.

This cheering news ought to stim late us to the closing up our ranks, and a united charge against the ranks of the capitalist fee: for certainly what to, if we can only be as wise in ou

At Antworp a tremendous jubilation was held over the grand triumph of the Socialists in the elections; in the course of which the Mayor in an address said: The victory, we have obtained in comwere united, a way will b found to do many things the next fou years, especially for the working class such as the organization of a labor ure, below to poor school-children pessible, to make practical I hope, with your help, to or hear Autwerp a model world how to march on towards pro-gress by acts and without using valu

There are some glorious rays of solden hope breaking in the east for the follers of Antwerp. Would that we could me some such in our benighted "enlightened" land.

So long as there were no Socialists in the Communal Council no one ever fronted of erecting workmen's dwellings to Brussels. And meanwhile ther are, according to official reports, 9,36 budy lodged families in spite of the excessive reats they pay, triple the rate that the respectable citizens pay. In certain of those miserable holes, such barrille facts as these have been offi-cially votehed for: Brothers and sixare oblized to bunk together in

Militier book! The destribute reformers never tried to remoth such an awful state of things. But the Socialists proposed in the Council that the city build workmen's houses; but the Catholics and the Liberals voted against the proposi-tion. Of course. The Socialists, returning to the charge, made a new proposition to form a Society of Public Utility composed of the city, the hos-pitals heard and private individuals; the association to this association to construct dwelling to be resided at net cost. This properties tion was carried. These dwellings are new golf g to be built. The working ive this to the S

It spite of a great fight on the part of the Socialists against it, the doctrines have renewed the contract with the Brussels Transvaye Company, by erable in the city is deprive

that done by the members representing the Liberal Association, which is all the difference between the practical of-forts of Socialian and the doctrinaire sympathy that does nothing. For four years twelve Socialists have sat in the Communal Council, and is that time they have attempted the following measures:

measures:
A progressive tax on net incomes.
The Linerals have this measure on their program, but have done nothing.
The assumption by the city of the transways, and the creation of a fire-

insurance service. for the distribution of some and cluthes to the children of the poor is

Have forced the application of the system of minimum wages and the limiting of the hours of labor on contracts and in manicipal works.

Two projects for the construction of

workmen's dwellings.
All these things the Socialists have been doing while the Liberals have been talking and dreaming.

Our English comrade, J. B. Askew, gives, in the columns of London "Justice." the following interesting report of the Hanover Congress:

Few Congresses of the German Party have been looked forward to with such eager expectation or more widesprend interest than the one which recently assembled at Hanover. For here was to be decided what attitude the party to be decided what attitude the party as a whole was to take in regard to two burning questions which have been the subject of bitter controversy dur-ing the past year, viz., the question of the attack made on the theory and practice of the party by Edward Bernstein in his book published last March, and the question of militarism in regard to the attack directed on the "Militia System," as a possible substi-tute for the standing army by Max Schippel in the organ of the "Bern-steinites," the "Sozialistische Monsts-

quim."

The meetings began on Monday. Oc tober 9. Preliminary business was set-tled in a commendably quick manner. Among other things we had speeche from the foreign delegates present-ly. Adler, from Austria, justifiably jubilant that the Austrian Social Demojubilant that the Austrian Social Demo-crats alone had shown themselves able to unite the German and the Czech ele-ments in a common organization, and to draft a policy whereby alone the most difficult of the meny problems which confront modern America, viz., the national strife, may be solved. There were also present delegates from Holland, Sweden and America, the last-named of whom brought the house down by incidentally remarking that he was able to congratulate the Con-

Hefte," under the pseudonym "Ise

down by incidentally remarking that he was able to congratulate the Con-grams in the name of both American parties, he being a member of one par-ty, and his wife, who was also present, being a member of the other. On To-saky morning we assembled to hear Comrade Bebel make a speech in support of a somewhat lengthy reso-lution, the purport of which was to re-ject absolutely and entirely all change ject absolutely and entirely all change of policy in the direction advocated by bernstein, and to accommate as clearly as possible the fact that the party ad-hered in the main to the policy it has kitherto followed. Our comrade, to put the matter in a nutshell, while laying stress on the great obligations which Bernstein had laid the party under during the years of the anti-Socialist law, and accentuating the fact that his activity had led to his exile—in which activity and led to his exile—in which respect it may be remarked, by the way, that Bernstein shares with our old Comrade J. Motteler, who has not descried the cause, the honor of being descrice the cause, the specially mentioned as exceptions to the law of exemption passed when the Socialist law lapsed—and, while he could not have been more friendly to ly and in detail how absolutely devoid his book was of all serious claim to the ans dook was of all serious claim to the attention of the party. It is the less necessary to go with detail into the points of Bebel's speech here, as it covers much the same ground as is covered by Kautsky's book, "Bernstein and the Serial Presents."

and the Social Democratic Program,"

After Bebel had spoken, the task of After Been and the second of our the was undertaken by a Comrade David, and it is only necessary to say that this was as well dose as it could be, though in point of fact it was not a defence of Bernstein at all, but really a statement of ou contrade's own views on co-operation, trade unionisro, and the concentration theory. Now, had Bernstein confined himself to merely accounting the value of trade unionism, co-operation, ctc., and to pointing out that the con-centration of wealth in fewer bands is centration of wealth in fewer hands is not proceeding as fast as was expected, it would not have aroused much attention. But it was the fact that Berastein's book, which travelled over the whole field of Social Democratic theory and practice, practically cut tight into the heart of, not only Socialism, but of democracy itself, and not only did this in a thoroughly superficial manner, but left the reader completely in the dark as to what he did mean. All this David practically ignored.

The delaste showed the weakness of the dividing forces in the party. It was hard at any rate for me to see that there was any computed difference of opinion in the party, and that opinion, I found, became more and more purely the more the Congress progressed. There were difference of opinion, and them were sharply as common and the more the congress progressed.

fend, on the attitude of the party to-wards militarism, and of having mis-quoted Engels in a manner which left no room for doubt. His defence was enough to condemn him, and a resolu-tion, moved by Comrude Rosa Luxen-burg, was passed referring to him by name, expressly condemning the form and reputinting the matter of the ar-ticle—also affernity Socialism to be name, expressely condemning the form and repudiating the matter of the ar-ticle-also affirming Socialism to be unconditionally opposed to militarism as we know it. Other matters were discussed, and a most successful Con-gress was closed, after a week's hard

in full. Speaking to the point in the order of the day. The attacks upon the fundamental views and the tactical the fundamental views and the tactical stand of the Party," he moved the fol-lowing:

"The development hitherto of civil society affords no occasion to the party to give up or modify its fundamental

on the ground of the class struggle, by which alone the freedom of the laboring class can come, and accordingly re gards it as the historical mission of the laboring class to conquer the political power, in order with its help, through the socialization of the means of production and the ushering in of socialistic methods of production and exchange, to establish the greatest por

Sible welfare.
"In order to attain this end, the party makes use of every means, consistent with its fundamental principles, which promises it success.

"Without deceiving itself concerning the essence and character of the bour geois parties as representatives and champions of the opposing State and secial order, it does not refuse to act with such from time to time, the mo-ment it becomes a question of the strengthening of the party at elections, or the extension of the freedom and political rights of the people, or a real improvement of the social condition of the working class and the furthering of the mission of civilization, or the combating of efforts inimical to the workers and the people.
"But the party in all its activity

everywhere maintains full self-reliance and independence, and regards every success which it obtains by its battle ordy as a step which brings it nearer to the end it has in view.

"The party takes a neutral stand with regard to the establishment of co operative associations; it regards the establishment of such associations provided the necessary conditions are present, as adapted to bring about betterments in economic conditions of their members; it sees also in the estab-lishment of such associations, as in lishment of such associations as in every organization of workers for the protection and furthering of their in-terests, a suitable means of education of the working class in the independent conduct of their affairs; but it imputes to these associations no particular sig-nificance in the freeing of the working class from the fetters of wage slavery. "In fighting militarism by sea and "In fighting militarism by sea and hand, and the colonial policy, the party stendfastly persists in the stand it has

hitherto taken "It persists, likewise, in the interntional policy it has hitherto followed which has in view a mutual under standing and fraternization of the peoples in the first rank of the work ing class in the various civilized coun tries, so that on the ground of the universal federation the solution of the on mission of civilization may be

brought about.

"After all this there remains no son for the party to alter either its program or its tactics, and it must de-cidedly repulses every attempt on the order, having in view the distracting or obscuring of its position.

Authorized Agents for THE PEOPLE.

BALTIMORE, MD.; Maycumber, 208 Catheri BRIDGEPORT, CONN.: trick Kintt, 288 Nichols stre BUFFALO, N. Y.: Lofke, 122 Guilfo CLEVELAND, O. C. F. Schmidt, Si Public square. Radtke, 65 Burton street. DETROIT, MICH.: Emil Steper, 366 Einwood street.

HARTFORD, CONN.:
John Schall, 168 Ward street.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.:
Gen. Schalpp, 105 Mason street. LOWELL, MASS.: Sobert Owen, 264 West Ma C. Claus, I Lombard court. NEW BRITAIN, CONN. NEW HAVEN, CONN.: Holzer, 260 Wooster street, OAKLAND, CAL.:
Then Radths, 207 Telegraph, avenue
PATERSON, S. L.:
Huge Pick, 21 Made strees.
PHILADELPHIA PA.;
Chan Dress, 1316 Stock 12th street.
PROVIDERCE, E. L.;
Paul Losgel, 142 Cressest street.
SYRACUSE, K. L.;
P. H. Borton, 112 Alexander street.
RELLERSVILLE, PA.;
PREMER E. SHORY.
ATTICA, K. L.;
E. F. A. Minnish, H. Cohnalle, street.
Wille Bestelling, R. L.;
L. P. A. Minnish, H. Cohnalle, street.
Wille Bestelling, R. L.;
Dead Vince, See Learn press.
Discounter Res. OAKLAND, CAL:

man:

"At the time of going to press it necess probable that in a few weeks at most the Eritish government will have declared war against the South African Republic. Ostensithly in pursuance of a chivairous desire to obtain political contensions in their adopted country for Ristish citisma anxious to resonance their extracountry, but in resulty for the receptor of conting an unactualizing gaing of capitalism to get into their lands the immerses riches of the discussion of the first that the country of the country of the first that the country of the country of the first that the country of the count

county, fight in it.
"It must be admitted that the En-lieb people are at present doing in timest to justify the low estimate which their rulers hold them; a peop who for conturies have never heard that feet. shot fired in anger upon their shorer yet who encourage their governmen in its campaign of robbery and murde against an unoffending nation; a per pie, who, secure in their own homes permit their rulers to carry devastational death into the homes of anoth and death into the houses of another people, assuredly deserve little respect no matter how loudly they may boast of their liberty loving spirit.

"For the Irish worker the war will contain some valuable lessons. In the first place it will serve to furnish a commentary man the boars of these

by the government of the United States against the Filipinos. All of which goes to show that the sentimental hu-manitarianism, so often exhibited by

our preachers, positicians, and capitalist editors, is only skin-deep. Let the ma-terial interests of the class that em-

ploys them once be touched, and hu mane sentiment is cast to the four

It is necessary, they say in the inter ests of civilization and of true religion, that the sins and stripes should wave over the Philippines and the British flag over the whole of South Africa.

And as a proof of the assertion the

And as a proof of the assertion they cite—what? The richness of the gold and diamond fields of South Africa and the possibilities of American commerce in the Orient. Every day thus brings renewed proof of the Socialist conten-tion that the material interests of the

Only one section of the press has

taken a thoroughly consistent stand upon such events of general interest as

the Spanish and Philippine wars, the

Peace Conference, the Dreyfus affair, and the South African war. And that section is the Socialist press. During.

as well as before, the Spanish war, the

Socialist press of the whole world (it

old exploiters of Cuba, the latter in the

interest of the would-be exploiters. They have held the same position in

regard to American aggression in the Philippines. With a single voice, the

Socialist papers pointed out the absurdity of a Peace Conference called by

the Russian Czar. They stood united

in their condemnation of the corrupt

capitalistic-military gang which made Dreyfus its scapegoat. They stand

people to war with Spain and to a more shameful war in the Far East. The

capitalist press of France condemned militarism in America and yet sought to shield it at home. And the capital-

ist press of England, after holding up its hands in holy horror at the scanda

of the Dreyfus affair, discreetly covers up the more diabolical, because more far-reaching, crime of the Rhodes-

Chamberlain clique.
Socialists are consistent, because they are right. Capitalist advocates

fly from one inconsistency to another because they have to defend all the

local and changing interests of their

Comrade H. M. Hyndman wrote as

"Now it seems inevitable that we are

follows, in London "Justice," a few days before the beginning of the war:

"Now it seems inevitable that we are to be forced into a war so unjust, so in-famous, so criminal that all the best friends of England in Europe, men who have stood by our country time after time when it was unpleasant and even

dangerous for them to do so protest

doing to which this nation is being committed by its ruling classes. It is the Dreyfus case, and worse than the

Drevfus case, over again. The con-

revolted. And we are to incur all this

obloquy-for what? Not assuredly for

the benefit of the mass of the people at home, who will pay for the war out

Not for the advantag

of their labor and with the slaught

of the workers on the Rand, who fee

the capitalists who sweat them far more than the Boers, who in many cases have protected their interests. Not for the sake of our Empire, al-

Another extract, on the same subject

Another extract, on the same subject, may be made from the "Workers Re-public," the organ of the Irish Socialist Republican Party. The closing pura-graph treats of a side aspect of the question which is worthy of the care-

pressed class.

commentary upon the hopes of those in our ranks who are so fond of dilat-ing upon the peaceful realization of the aims of Socialism. We do not like to theorize upon the function of force as a midwife to progress—that, as we tion that the material interests of the various classes lie at the bottom of all political movements; and that, therefore, mere sentiment, however admirable in itself, can accomplish nothing for the improvement of human coulditions, unless directed in accordance have ere now pointed out, is a matter to be actiled by the enemies of pro-gress—but we cannot afford to remain blind to the signs of the times. If, then, we see a small section of the pos sessing class prepared to launch two nations into war, to shed oceans of blood and spend millions of treasure, in order to maintain intact a small portion of their privileges, how can we expect the entire propertied class to abstain from using the same weapons and to submir peacefully, when called leges? Let the working class democ racy of Ireland note that lesson, and may, keep constantly before their cluding Spaiu) denounced as criminal the conduct of the Spanish and the American governments in forcing that war—the former in the interest of the. minds the truth that the capitalis class is a besist of prey, and cannot be moralized, converted, or conciliated

but must be suppressed. "One other lesson is, that Ireland is apparently a negligeable factor in the calculations of the Imperial Government in certain advanced circles we hear much about the important posi-tion of ireland in international politics; the exact value of such talk may be gauged by the fact that troops are be-ing taken from Ireland to be sent to the Transvaal. The British Governthe Transvaal. The British Government has no fears on the score of Ire Dreyfus its scapegoat. They stand united in condemning the capitalistic finguism which now sends British sol-diers to shoot-Boers for the benefit of Cecil Rhodes and Company.

On the other hand, the capitalist press of America lauded the Peace Con-ference and yet inflamed the American nomine to war with Section 2. ment has no fears on the score of ire-land; the Home Rule party, and their good friends the Constabulary, may be trusted to keep this country quiet. But if the working class of Ireland were only united and understood their power sufficiently well, and had shaken off their backs the Home Rule-Unionist twin beethren—keeping us apart that their class may rob us—they would see in this complication a chance for makin this complication a chance for making a long step forward towards mg a long sep forward towards better conditions of life—and, seeing it, act upon it in a manner that would ensure the absence from the Transvaal of a considerable portion of the British army. The class-conscious w who chafe under our present impo-tence, and long to remove it, will find the path pointed out to them in the ranks of the Irish Socialist Republican Party.".

BRAKEMEN RUN DOWN

The following, from a Saturday pa per, is too common an item to attract much attention:

per, is too common an item to attract much attention:

While working in the Lehigh Valley Raffrood yard at Chapel avenue, Jersey City, at 129 o'clock this morning, three brakemen were knocked down by the unexpected starting of a train, and so badly injured that they may die. The victims are Courad Kimble, twenty-eight, of No. 3 artington Terrace, Jersey City; William Hopper, thrity-four, and John W. Weston, twenty-eight, both of Easton, Pa.

All three brakemen were thrown under the cur-wheels. Kimble's chest was crushed, and his feet multiated, and the other two had limbs braken. Kimble was re-imoved to the City Hospital, Jersey City. The other two were taken on the next train

The other two w

to their homes in Easton.
But consider what it means,
budily suffering of the three imme victims is not the worst part of it. Each of them probably has helpless ones depending on him, whom he must now leave alone and defenseless in the now leave alone and defenseless in the bitter struggle for life. The tragedy of workingmen's lives has not yet been written. And it is such a futile and senseless tragedy. The working people themselves, by nutted and determined action, could so easily put an end to it and turn the world from an indus-trial hell into a place of enjoyment and mutual good-will. Not for the sake of our Empire, al-ready comprising one-fifth of the habit-able surface of the globe and one-fourth of its population; for that will only be endangered by locking up. 50,000 to 60,000 picked troops in South Africa to make provision against Dutch uprisings and native unrest. No, the only persons who will gain are the multi-millionaires from South Africa, and their associates, with those who live by the crumbs which fall from their table.

-The "Independent" Labor Party Intely formed in New York; hastene meet formed in New York; hastene to justify the suspicions of Socialist by endowing capital... politicians of all shades. One of those was Judg Daiy, who, in accepting the nomina-tion, delivered himself of the followin entiments: "I am glad to be the can dilate of so many interests uniting is the demand for a judiciary free and untrammelled, and for public officers who owe allegiance only to the sever-eign people and their laws and to their own consciences. The interests which ga people and their laws and to their on consciences. The interests which on represent, the rights of the work-guess and justice to the laborer, hatever his field of work may be, son, but all, the interests of the whole manually, and you are entitled to the term and support of the whole con-many for monthly asserting your factyles and appealing to the halled at the redress of your gravance." our caseful thate partitions are to make the fact that the interests of a workers are not the interests of

New York City.

New York City.

[You fail to distinguish clearly.

Comrade Hayes, in his communication inst week, to which you refer, presented in full the correspondence between himself and Mayor Jones, in which it was proved beyond a shadow of a doubt, proved by Jones' own acts, that he was afraid to appear with Comrade Bandlow before any audience of Ohiovoters and attempt to defend the political position he had taken. No works but "political and moral coward" could characterize that action. If Comrade characterine that action. If Comende without giving good reasons therefor him-and such was inof the late lamented ED.] "Profes

From California

From GaliforniaEditor The Pouje. The De Leon beethren
are getting teft in California. The scales
are falling from the eyes of the Sacinfista
here. I told some of them about eight
months ago that he Leon would yet betrey
them. I am convinced that he has done as,
K. J. DOYLES.

Benicia, Cal.

Who Lied?

Editor The People. The following appeared in the Reckman street paper's Letter lies of Oct. 15, 1809.

"J. C., Boston, Mass.—It is not possible to

state accurately what was the total mem-bership of the S. T. & L. A. in the United

state accurately what was the total systemship of the S. T. & L. A. in the United States and Canada on the first day of July. 1808. As, however, the membership consisted mainly of D. A. 49, it was not below 5,000 and could not have exceeded 6,508." On comparing this statement with the official report of the International Socialist Congress, beta in London. Engiand, July. 1896, I find the following (page. 56):

"Lucten Sanial, New York. Delegate of the S. T. & L. A., United States and Canada. Membership, 45,000."

Who handed in the ubove report? Who has been padding figures? Surely it must have bleen some "pure and simple labor facktr," with a "yunyun" on paper, for it could not be could it, that a Socialist like Sanial, supposed to be representing truth, asking no quarter and giving none in the fight for the emancipation of us wage slaves, would

supposed to be represented in the fight for the emancipation of us wage slaves, would stoop to such an art?
What does an S. T. E. A. on paper do to help the cause of Socialism and the S. L. P. in this country? Will Lucies Sauisi absect? For three years we have been regule

with news of the great help the S. T. & L. A. was giving to our Party. Were we So follow De Leon closely, there was only one

A was giving to our Party. Were we to follow De Leon closely, there was only one side to the question, and that was the S. T. A. L. A. side.

I never before saw such a picture presented: A Socialist workingman struck out of his job hy pure and simplere or, else versa, a pure and simpler struck against where Socialists were in the marjority; then, to get even, the fight extended all along the line wherever dual organizations of the same craft existed or could be formed; organized pure and simplers and Socialists jumping at each other's necks, while the Boss sits on the fence grinning and satisfied at the maryelous solidarity and strict tartice of those progressive Socialists and their less enlightened fellow workers.

Are these statements overdrawn! Host

Are these statements overdraws? finnt ap the history of the Cigarmakers' Progress

to be "class-conscious and work for the overthrow of the old unions, even though we have to jump at the throats of our fellow craftsmen whom we are trying to convince; and, if we fall and get throws out of the abop, why we can bunt another job; that is easy-capacitally when we can see in the next column of the paper that there is a scarcity of jobs.

Maidea, Mass.

Missidea, Mass.

[Fortunately for the Party, if unfor-tunately for the editors, the jobs of the latter are not quite so secure as they seemed. The former occupant of this latter are not quite so secure as they seemed. The former occupant of this office, for instance, "got fired," at a rather late date, indeed, but with edifying suddenness and emphasis. It is safe to say that Benceforth no editor can dictate to the Socialist Labor Party.-ED.]

Editor The People.—Perhaps it is yet too early to expect that the committee of the E. L. P. can take that calm review of the recent contravely which a clear and units.

Looking over the conclination tions for the authority for this to find it.

to gaterials and express opinions as the tax question whostly in second with the conditions, but is consist with those of De Lases, hash is the case with the S. T. & L. A. sins. There is no room for dispute in regard to this.

Now, where do we find unrecises as a Party in relation to the E. C. P. A.? Only one answer can be given. We have been the unjustifiable aggreeners. We have committed a cruel outrage. We have violated the constitutions tights of members. We have restricted a cruel outrage. We have violated the constitutions tights of members. We have sown harred and discord. We have given to the world on example of what Secialists can do that in mascall and tyramical, that will tanke us distressed and furnish grounds for represent. Was it to be expected that has unfiscing controlled would continuitly turn the other check! Wer it to be expected that the ungualisting controlled move turn? Was it to be expected that wrong should always tread upon right? No, the outbreak came and for it we are to blame. Yet, we are to blame, but not consciously. We have been made to believe things that had no existence in fact.

Let us open our eyes. Let us see clearly once more. Let us do justice.

CHAS. IS MATCHETT.

Editor The People. On the Rondoy, Oct. 15, after De Leon at the City Hall, he went over to quarters of the De Leon Section

tailet clove and to a lag chap: but wrong by blue. T

or in two, di

LETTER BOX. back of the clipping or on an the locality and the name am W. J. SMITH .- You wan

YORK SOCIALIST LITERARY

All readers of The Period All readers of The Period All Regions facetiffs of Section Mi wanter are beld on the third Frids

of London have issued at explains itself. "For the history of this coun-re," an industrial town ted in the interests of and the men elected to a people have kept their

THEMINE WHICH OF THE PAR-TISE TO THIS PROCEEDING NOW SEPONE ME REPRESENT THE SO-HALIST LABOR PARTY. I think

real candidates of the S. L. F. Section Hudson County, however, has decided to order this name and these candi-dates withdrawn, and to advise all So-cialists to abetain entirely from voting this year.

We are informed that the "profit-sharing" cash register works at Day-ton is nearly as bad a slave stockade as was Pullmantown before the A. R. who put nine-teen-twentieths of the pro-fits that labor produces into their own pockets and patronizingly throw a small driblet to the hungry workers, along with a few psalms. Sunday-school tracts and meaningless phrases with a Legree than a St. Clair—the brutality of the former is truly capital-istic, while the tyranny of the latter is istic, while the tyransy of the inter secovered by a velvet paw. One stands in the open and can be fought like an honoroble foe, and be made to take blow for blow; the other uses the subtle influence of the seducer to tighten the meshes of slavery. Therefore, we warn the union people to look out for that crowd of Chamber of Commerce bosses, who jealous of the advertising other "profit-sharers" are securing, visited Dayton and inspected the system derhanded attempt to destroy the spirit of trade unionism. "Profit-sharing," apon its face, is a confession that the capitalistic wage system is a robthe capitalistic wage system is a rob-ber system. In the name of common sense, why should we honor and ad-mire good or bad robbers. Work for Socialism!—[The Cleveland Citizen.

The mischief of such matters as the Dreyfus case, the anti-Boer war fever, and the like, is that they are apt to wishelraw the attention of Social Democrats from their own business. That tusiness is, in season and out of season, to educate the people as to the inevitable outcome of the present system; to stir them up to a comprehension of what is going on around them in order that they may be able consciously and capably to take control of their own business: to point out unceasingly that nothing short of the complete socialization of the means of production children from the wage slavery and class domination of to-day; and to con-vince them that the course of economic development has already brought so-ciety to the stage when a class-conwe should take our full share in the work of the world around us. We can-not let injustice and wrongdoing pass unrehuked because to oppose it may not directly advance Socialism. We are a political party and must use our influence for good in the political cir-cumstances of our time. But let us never forget all the same that the createst war of all is the class war. greatest war of all is the class war; that the injustice to Dreyfus is child's play compared to the injustice which we see wrought daily around us; and that, monstrous as the attack on the Boers is, women and children are bearound us, utterly regardless of the welfare of the nation.-[London

RANDOM SHOTS.

The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage says that relief is to come to the laboring class through co-operative associations. Well, you can't expect one who lives with his head above the skies all the time to know any better.

Some one sends this inquiry to a daily paper:

"What part of his time does Roose-velt devote to his minor duties—I mean these connected with his unimportant office as Governor of New York?"

Very little, you dear innocent wearling, very little. Why should he when his party needs him to go stumping? Roony is a public "neervant" and therefore he may leave his job any time his private interests call, and draw his makery for not doing his work. Riess your heart, that's what public "servants" are for—to neglect and despise and flout and rob their "sovereign masters," the people. It's bully to be a subhic "servant"; every scoundred and imple wants to be one. It is an indalter fatter thing to be a "nervant" than a "master." The "nervants" have long ago turned the "masters" out of some and home. The "nervants" have

Here we have the whole explanation. Ignorance, filth, poverty, and a scoundrelly government, of well-paid loafers who give a neglectful UNservice in return for the enormous taxes wrung out of the ignorant, poor, and dirty toilers. Why make such a sensational fass ever why make such a sensational russ over the fact that 2 and 2 make 4? The wages of poverty, ignorance, and dirt is death. Who expects mothers, whose own babyhood and girthood were passed in ignorance and grabbing for living, to understand the chemistry of dirty feeding bottles or cooking or dirty rooms or clothes, or the science of h; giene, when they themselves become mothers and have still, with their ignorant husbands, to go treading the winepress of sorrow in factory, mill, and sweatshop? Our "better classes" don't know much about such things masses? When the bread-and-butter question is settled—through the tri-umph of Socialism—the masses who will then bare ceased to drudge, will have time to attend lectures and school; and then, having homes worthstarvation. Why, then, shoulds't they die more comfortably by unsterilized feeding bottles. We gift camels very easily, why strain at gnats?

May be, may te, but it is so easy to make laborers' wages increase by sta-tictics in "Bureaus." Carroll D. Wright does that regularly, and so do all the does that regularly, and so do all the other hambooslers; but if it is true, those miners, every moment when they are not digging coal must be on their knees crying hallelujah! halle-McKinley! But the official figurer in the office of the Bureau of Labor does not mention the millions of dollars' increase in the dividends those miners with their aching arms and backs have earned the dast very for the loafing investors who cold. year for the logfing investors who golf it, tennis it, yacht it, gamble it, debauch it, charity-ball it, and corruption-fund it away. That is the "picture that is turned to the wall."

This is the way several New York Assembly Districts try to increase the circulation of The People: A list of voters of the district is obtained from the City Record and as many names as the District can afford to pay for are placed on the mailing list of The People for about five weeks. At the end of this time, individual members of the District, elected for that pur-pose, call at the respective houses and try to induce the readers to subscribe. The comrades are enabled in this way not only to do some good work for The People, but also for the cause of So-cialism in general. The method has proven so far to be very successful.

Are you doing all you can for The People? Don't forget that the best way to reach those who are strangers to our cause is to supply them with

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

1. Reading of minutes.
2. New members.
3. Correspondence.
4. Financial Report.
5. Report of Organizer.
6. Report of Committee
7. Unfinished Business.
8. New Business.
4. There shall be no heared.

Susiness.
shall be no initiation. There shall be no initiation charged. Amount of mouthly du-fixed by each Section. A mouthly mittance of ten cents per member, be made to the National Exect Committee.

he made to the National Executive Committee.

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

6. Per capita checks are furnished by the National Executive Committee at 10 cents each; such checks are passed 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.

economic questions.

8. Quarterly reports of the numerical strength and financial standing of

cal strength and financial standing of members, harly progress and prospects, shall be promptly sent to the National Executive Committee.

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

For pampiliers, leaflets, platforms and other information, address the National Secretary.

HENRY SLOBODIN, 184 William street, New York City.

TO KNOW SOME

AND THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH

"The Class Struggle." Fublished weekly at 117 Turk St., San Francisco, Cal. Price per year 50 Cts., 5 months 25 Cts., 3 months 15 Cts.

TheWorkers' Tall

Clear, Clean Socialist Faner.

Events of Week from Socialist Standpoint.

One year, 50 cents. 6 months, 25 cents.

> 36 N. Clark St., Chicago, III.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

PLATFORM.

re-asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every eithers in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive

the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

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

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

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

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

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

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates fix fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence. The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its fallures and, crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist. Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under, the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that berbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

RESOLUTIONS.

present the following demands:
1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of

2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication, the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

3. The numicipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring numicipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under centrel of the manicipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, hat no employee shall be discharged fur political reasons.

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

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

6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.

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

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

10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unbridged right of combination.

11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, state and hation).

13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.

formed.

14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an

14. Laws for the protection of the control of the c

unicipal); wherever it exists. 17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative

chambers.

18. Municipal self-government.

19. Direct vote and secret beliots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal bolidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced. 20. All p

tuencies.

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

SOCIALISM What it is and What it Beeks to Accomplish. From the German of Wilhelm Liebknecht. Recond edition just ready; 10 costs, postpad.
OTHER TEN-CENT BOOKS.

Morrie Engiand. 190 pages. Binchford. Uncle. Sam in Business. Bond. The Deritt of Our Time. Parsons. The Outlook for the Artisan and His Art. Putnem. The Kingdom of Heaven Is at Hand, Wool-

POCKET LIBRARY OF SOCIALISM. 1. Women and the Social Problem, May food Simons. 2. The Evolution of the Class Struggle, 6. H. Noyes. 3. Improdent Marriages, Robert Blatch-

CHARLES H. KERR & CO.

The Crime of Ruby Rochfort

REGULAR MEETINGS

Socialist Organisations IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELISMA SECTION—26 Sundays 5 p. m., Labor Lycoum, 6th and Spows streets, estrance on Randolph street.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE-1st and 3d Wed needigs, 6 p. m., 6th and Brown steets. Jth. 18th Joh and 14th WARDS SOCIAL LABOR CLUB (formerly American Br.)— Wednesday evenings, 6th and Brown streets.

tist and 30d WARDS SOCIAL LABOR CLUBS-ict and M. Sundays, 16 A. R. Kennington Labor Lycom, 26 and Cam-bris streets.

DOUTEWARE BRANCH-Of Saturday p. m., Southwark Labor Lycome, Pro-qual avenue and Frideril street. his WARD SOCIAL LABOR CLUB-Re-limitary, 2 p. m., Popier and Base Street.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS THE THE TRANSPORTER BY East of

Arteller - Creates- and State - Care iner the Ver. States was America

The place society was founded appear late by vectingmen included a spirit of women to the society of the spirit of women to the society of the tenders below more than the believe principles of the herders below more workingmen with believe principles of the herders below more workingment of the society of the encound cines. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a set bene-er of Sa.0 for 40 works and of Salar for mother 4) works. Whether continuous of with intercuption. Members belonging to

E THE SE P.

Organized ISTA Mandouskie 11,600.

Principal Organization, How York and Visiosity.

OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily, except sussings and holidays, Hilancester, Street, and the street, office hours, daily, except sussings and holiday, The Street, and Theories, A. L. Halley, Oneids, Palerson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Pasmite and Treetings, X. Halley, Oneids, New House, Waterbury, Merides, Hartford, and Bridgepoth, Cons. Philadelphin, Pittsbury, Allegheny, Leven, Altona, Scratton, T. Chicago, Ili.
Cleveland, Onia, Sussing France, College, Ili.

Cleveland, Onia, Sussing France, Cons. Sussing Frances, Cal.

Carl Klingelhoeffer, ANGEL PHARMACY. Established 1850 74 Ave. A, Gorner 5th at. 4 Felephque Call, 1816 Spring. NEW YORK

BROOKLYN ABOR LYGEUM.

H. B. SALISBURY Coursester at Law, 200 20 Union SQUARE, NEW YORK CITTLe Office Workingmens Cosp. Insur. Association. Hours: 5 to 5, except Saturdays.

DR. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST, 191 Schermerhern Str., Brooklyn, N Y.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Lectures and Discussions SOCIALISM, PERSON HALL, 515 Pulton Str.,

ADMISSION FREE. Jersey Socialist

Socialist Organisations tre reasonal to correspond with the only and beauty state Committee and terrories.

John P. Weigel. Trenton, N. J Writer at smon and send addresses of

Printing Office.

LLQUIT