People.

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NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 18, 1898.

SWINE REND SWINE

The Clapper - Clawing of two Capitalist Concerns.

what Scemed to the Wicked Socialist an Unexplained Mystery Nowbecomes Perfectly clear, Made so
by the Fight in Which The Sugar
Trust got into with the Arbuckle
Coffe-Roasting-Trust — Every Step
in the War was Taken for Capital,
Regardles of the Working Class.

The war that has broken out beween H. O. Havemeyer, of the Sugar Trust, and John Arbuckle, of the Coffee Roasting and Baggin Trust, brings to ight a few facts that clear up what hitherto seemed to be a mystery.

It will be remembered that when the war tax bill was under discussion Arbuckle turned up in Washington overflowing with patriotism. His business was coffee roasting and bagging; on general principles, capitalists are against a tariff on the article they import or work on; as an importer of coffee or worker on coffee, a tax on the raw material was presumably harmful to the Arbuckle industry. Arbuckle so pretended, and, being a devoted atriot, he came to immolate himself on the altars of his country: he almost went down on his knees at Washing-ton requesting that a tariff, a big tax, be laid upon coffee. Here was an in-stance well calculated to make even the shameless Socialist abusers of the capitalist class blush with shame. The Rowdy Fish, "dying for an country" Rowdy Fish, "dying for his country" on the field of battle was not a circumstance; the redoubtable Roosevelt, in heroic posture before a swarm of Spa-nish soldiers (on the picture) and routing them after nobly exposing his life for his country, was not in it. Arbuckle's abnegation carried off the palm. New the truth is out.

Arbuckle had got into a row with the Sugar Trust, and had started a competitive reference. The Sugar Trust gave

ing refinery; the Sugar Trust gave blow for blow, and started a coffee roasting and bagging concern. The Sugar Trust's coffee washing promptly Sugar Trust's coffee washing promptly inflicted a severe wound on Arbuckle because Arbuckle and a large supply of green coffee bought at a high price, and the Sugar Trust got its supply yery cheaply. The consequence was that Arbuckle lost 4 cents on every pound, and the total loss ran up to several millions. The war furnished Arbuckle with a chance to set himself bright with a chance to set himself shreast of his competitor. To lay a tax on coffee, a pretty heavy tax, as heavy a tax as his patriotism could bring about, would have compelled the Sugar Trust either to pay an increased price for its green coffee, in that way bring up the price of the Sugar Trust's roasted coffee, wining out the to Arrested coffee wining out the to Arrested coffee. roasted coffee, wiping out the, to Ar-buckle, disastrously low price of the Sugar Trust's article, or force it to drop the competition. Thus the Ar-

buckle patriotism amounted to this:
"Use the war to get rid of a compe "Use the war to get rid of a competi-tor, by making him pay the tax, while Arbuckle himself, with a large supply of coffee on hand, would go off scott

free."

While our confiding people went wild with joy at the idea of throwing themselves into the breech for the benefit of an oppressed foreign people, the capitalist class at home turned every inch of the war to its private benefit. The working class did the bleeding and dying, the capitalist class did the raking in of the profits. "Patriotism" was used as the cloak and a lure; but while this dirty game was being played, sevthis dirty game was being played, several capitalists fell out among themselves, and, in their clapper-clawing, gave-one another away. Thus now we find out the exact seat and source of Mr. John Arbuckle's patriotism.

An "opposition" Waiters' Union has been organized by the Western Federation of Labor in Denver, Colo. That is to say, the new national central organization of labor, that took shape out of the material that pulled out of the A. F. of L., uas organized a Watters' Union in Colorado apart and independent from the Waiters' Union that still remains in the A.-F. of L.

Such a deed is downright felony in the eyes of "pure and simpledom": the very thought of a new trade union beag set up in a trade "already organined" is enough to throw a "pure and simpler" into hysterics of pious innation; it flies in the face of all stablished canons of "pure and le" etiquette.

This being thus, the belief is justified hat, fust as soon as this breach of "pure and simple" morals was comlited in the West, a howl of indignation must have leaped from the throats of Hastern "pure and simpledom." Not at all. It is as mum as the grave; as limp as a wrung-out dish-cloth.

How comes that?

It is that Eastern "pure and simple-" just now has its hands full with the rising swell of New Trade Union-

To judge by the Eastern "pure and "ple" journals and their "Old Socialconfieres, they, indeed, have their ds full this side of the Rockies, are is a frenzy of rage, graphically porred by the wild, foul, silly and withall, cowardly worded abuse, indicative of their impotence, that is lit rally ing on their lips.

That explains the mystery why the estern Federation just now "escapes

SENSE IN LINCOLN, NEB.

A Socialist Addresses the Working Class on Labor Day. LINCQLN, Neb., Sept. 7.—On the 5th instant Comrade B. F. Keinard held a instant Comrade B. F. Keinard held a grand open air meeting in this city. The crowd was large, attentive, interested and enthusiastic. That will account for the notice taken of it by the "State Journal." This is what it says in full, and may serve as a sign of the

in full, and may serve as a sign of the times:

"B. F. Keinard, a representative of the Socialist Labor party, spoke to a crowd of people last night on the south side of the post-office. He came to Lincoln to tell the laboring men how to better their lot. Mr. Keinard is a young min and an earnest speaker. He was listened to attentively by a good crowd in the open air, He semed to think (!) that the two political parties in the United States were about alike, changing only before election time. The workingmen, he thought could find no relief through the teachings of either not excepting the free silver doctrine. His position is shown by quotations from a pampinet which he distributed after the speech. It says:

"We have here the American people: the workers among them have been digging, delving, spinning, tilling, nauling, working in every conceivable shape and manner have produced a superabundance of all they need, and are now staring at one another in blank amazement, hungry and ragged, and know not what to do with it. Granaries are filled, warehouses are filled, stores are filled with everything except customers. Yet we stand before it all, like the proverbial ox before the

it all. like the proverbial ox before the

it all, like the proverbial ox before the proverbial barn door.

"If we were to ask you: Why don't these people, if they are hungy and ragged, buy the goods that are so cheap and so plenty? You would no doubt answer: Because they have no money. And when asked: Why have they no money? your answer would be: Because they have had no work or not enough work, and didn't, therefore. enough work, and didn't, therefore, earn enough. But, if we were to press our questions along this line and ask our questions along this line and ask you to explain why they had no work or not enough work, whether it was because they didn't want to work, etc., then you would soon look kind'er sheepish, you would ham and haw, would mumble something about mighty hard question to answer, and would, perhaps, wind up by saying: That's just what I would like to know!

"After the workers have done a cer-

"'After the workers have done a cer-tain amount of work they get paid for

it in what is known as wages, which means that of the value of the goods produced they get a portion, while the rest is kept by the capitalist.

"'Uncle Sam's eensus men, who go around every ten years to find out all sorts of things, went around in 1890 and they found then that the wages of labor as compared with the products. labor, as compared with the products of labor, after the cost or raw material had beet deducted, represented 46 per cent. of the new value given to the material by its thansformation into a product. This value is measured by its factory price—that is to say, whenever the workingmen have produced one the workingmen have produced one dollar's worth of value they get 46 cents for it. But this is not the whole story, hence let us follow the thing up a little closer.

"Workingmen do not buy what they use at factory prices. They buy in small quantities, and do it, of course, in the retail market. There the profits of a great many middlemen are added and it so happens that when we get down to rock bottom we find that the purchasing power of their 46 cents has come down to 23 cents—that is to say, the prices they had to pay were such that of every dollar's worth of goods they had made they can buy back just 23 cents' worth.

"'Do you see now, why we can't buy Workingmen do not buy what they

'Do you see now, why we can't buy the many things we have made? Do you understand now why the farmer is hollering that he can't sell his wheat and corn, etc.? Do you catch on why factories shut down and men are thrown out of work? Here, my friend, is the very kernel of the nut, the well-spring of all our troubles."

The pamphlets were greedly taken

Thirty-seven carloads of muskmelons, that arrived in Jersey City last week by the Erje Railroad, were dumped into the meadows. The reason for this was that there were now too many melons in the markets, and more would being prices too low.

Who is there, among the masses of our people, who have more melons to eat than they care to? Surely there is

The rotting melons on the Jersey meadows illustrate the beneficence of the capitalist system. The bounties of nature and gifts of the intellect all these are marred and blighted. Capitalism has reached the point where, instead, of promoting more wealth, it checks it, and, thereby the comforts and pleasures of wealth.

If fruit is plentiful man does not get all the more. It is said to be "too plentiful" and is destroyed; -locusts could do no worse.

If invention, in many a department of industry is such that production could be easier and more plentiful, the invention is locked up every time that it would imply a loss to the capitalist; thus the genius of man is stamped out: -religion's bigotry of old could do no

Capitalism is Anarchy in its worst form. IT must be stamped out.

Don't forget the S. L. P. ratification and State campaign opening mass meeting at Cooper Union to-morrow, Monday evening.

SOCIAL CONTRASTS

Which We Are Striving to Wipe Out

Look at this Picture **Bulletin of Luxury!**

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—Patritism was the sauce to the well-ordered dinner at the Denver Club, tenedered by the Denver Clearing House Association to the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association.

Exultation over the recent triumphs of American arms was inspiration enough to betray the most reserved to eloquent speech, and so there were orators to spare.

After days and nights of travel and suffering the petty annoyances inci-dent thereto, the guests were pleast to dine in their accustomed way, with noiseless servants to anticipate their wants and amid surroundings entirely to their taste. About all the appointments of the dinner there was the un-ostentations elegance, the harmony of-detail which a bon vivant so dearly

The company was just what it should have been. Every member of it have been. Evrey member of it would be entitled to consideration anywhere. There were bright faces all around the board, and it was apparent that the men were satisfied with each other.

men were satisfied with each other.

Attentive servants waited on the guests as soon as they appeared at the door and deftly disposed of their outdoor wraps. In the reception hall the gentlemen lingered, exchanging greetings and chatting until the orchestra above stairs announced the dinner hour by playing a quickstep. Quietly the guests were shown to the banquet hall, to which, as they approached, they were welcomed by the perfume of American Beauties, sweet peas and carnations.

Under the clear, pale gleam of the incandescent lights the long tables with their white nappery, silver and cut glass, looked inviting. Heaps of roses and carnations and sweet peas were-piled together at intervals in the center of the table. The larger pieces were designed to represent the national col-ors, but their chief claim to beauty was

ors, but their chief chain to beauty was their brilliancy and profusion.

To relieve the glare of white, there was a dainty trail of smilax all the way round the tables which were arranged in the form of a "U."

The dining hall is finished in antique oak, the rafters showing. like in the castle of an English baron in olden times. The sustere dignity of the room

times. The austere dignity of the room was modified by the draping of the na-tional colors on the walls.

tional colors on the walls.

When the company was seated it was good to look at the faces and compare them. No one entirely escapes being marked in some fashion by his calling, and so these men for the most part looked like bankers. First, they reflected prosperity in every feature. Self-confidence, proven well founded in countless battles, was a prominent characteristic. They looked like men who were sure of themselves.

Before each man was a miniature representation of the American flag. It was embossed in blue and red and gold

was embossed in blue and red and gold in one corner of the menu card, and under it were four words in this suggestive order:

OURS. CUBA. PORTO RICO.

PHILIPPINES.
On the last page of the menu card was an engraving of the battleship Maine and there were the accompanying sentiments:
"Emember the Maine."

"We did 't with the Seventh U. S. A. at Santiago and the First Colorado in the Philippines."

THE POSTPRANDIAL PRO-

GRAMME, With the hum of conversation the dinner progressed somewhat gravely until the servants appeared with the little cups of coffee. Then the men settled themselves comfortably to listen to the toasts, which were receiv-ed with appreciative acclamations.

The postprandial programme was as follow Toast Master......Mr. H. H. Lee
Welcome......Hon. J. B. Grant
Territorial Expansion and the Amer-

in the Open Market?....

of which were the guests of honor, is composed of the following: THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. Joseph C. Hendrix, president Na-tional Union bank, New York.

George H. Russel, president State Savings bank, Detroit, Mich.

James H. Willock, president Second
National bank, Pittsburg, Pa.

James T. Hayden, president Whitney
National bank, New Orleans, La.

John J. P. Odell, of John J. P. Odell

& Co., Chicago, Ill.
Caldwell Hardy, cashier Norfolk National bank, Norfolk, Va.

B. V. Leigh, cashier Clinton National bank. Clinton. N. J. Harvey J. Hollister, president Grand Rapids Clearing House, Grand Rapids, Mich. M. M. White, president Fourth Na-tional bank, Cincinnati, O. F. W. Hayes, president Perston Na-tional Bank, Detroit, Mich.

And then at This. Bulletin of Misery!

SAYS SHE DIED OF STARVATION. The Coroners' office will investigate the case of Mrs. Honoria Smyly, a widow 65 years old, who died yesterday afternoon in her room on the sec-ond floor of 291 First avenue. Thomas Smyly, her son, says his mother slowly starved to death. He is a drug clerk, and has a license from the Dublin Pharmaceutical Society. He came to this country about eight years ago with his mother, and had steady employment at his profession until about six months ago, when he lost his place. Since then he has had nothing to do. Smyly declares that he has made ceaseless efforts to get work, but that he is handicapped because he doesn't under-

"Being out of work," Smyly said, "I could not procure proper nourishment for my mother, who grew weaker and weaker. The priests of St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church in East 12th street and some of the neighbors occasionally helped us along, but latterly we did not get much in charity. On Thursday my mother was seized with an attack of vomiting, which continued until she died to-day. The doctor may say she died of gastritis, but I say she died of starvation."

Father Sullivan, one of the priests attached to St. Ann's Church, said that Smyly and his mother had been assisted by the local branch of the St. Vincent de Paul Society for the last six years. "Mrs. Smyly," the priest said, was a fine type of woman and a highly deserving case. Father Dooley went to see her on 'Loursday, and gave her a little assistance." Father Sullivan also said that he heard that Mrs. Smyly had died of gastritis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4.—Rarely is a man so affected at the sight of food as was George Richardson yesterday after-noon. He is a lonely tramp of 53 years' experience on the uphill side of life, and is thoroughly acquainted with all the conditions of a bum's career, but yesterday was the saddest experience of his whole existence.

After a long journey through the country over the hot, dusty roads, Rich-

country over the hot, dusty roads, Richardson arrived in St. Louis yesterday afternoon nearly exhausted from thirst and hunger. He had tramped all the way from Clincinnati in one week and sometimes he went days without food. So his prime mission after reaching the city was to go in quest of food. The first place at which he pleaded for a morsel to eat he was turned away with a sneer and told to go to work. Disheartened and terribly weakened by hunger he continued his search. At Ninth and Morgan streets a stranger was struck with the touching appeal and dropped a 5-cent piece into the tramp's hand. With this Richardson went to a near-by restaurant and purchased a cup of coffee with the customary rolls.

ary rolls.

This was the first food he had eaten for two days, and as he ravenously de-voured the morsel, the waiters noticed his peculiar actions. He laughed and talked to himself as a maniac. Then a strange metamorphosis came

over starvation's victim, and he paused in the midst of his meal. His eyes, sunken deep inthe hollows of his skull, grew red as fire and a strange light gleamed from them. He was mad. Food had come too late. Starvation had dethroned his reason as well as weakening his body. The old man was a pitiful wreck, mentally and physic-

The ragged, heterogeneous crowd that lined the high counter looked upon the changed aspect of the man with amazement and were speechless with fright. Presently one of the men ran out of the room and called a policeman, who took the demented man to the City Dispensary. From there he was for-warded to the City Hospital and placed

in a cell of the observation ward.

Dr. Dean, assistant superintendent of the hospital, closely examined the man and expressed the opinion that there was little hope for his recovery. The doctor said that the long absence of food so excited the man's apuetite of food so excited the man's appetite that when it came the reaction was so great as to unbalance his mind.

Richardson is a native of Man-chester, England, where he spent the earlier portion of his life as a chemist, and in preparing himself as a professor of that science. Later he drifted to America and became a painter, unally

America and became a parameter and became as a tramp.

Now, while he lies upon a cot in his cell, he imagines that he is in purgatory and about to be reasted in fire and brimstone. He begs pitifully to be delivered from the furies that he imagines have him in t. eir clutches.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—Life holds but forlorn hopes to Mrs. Rachael Jackson. The woman until Wednesday evening occupied quarters in the rear of 1424 North Ninth street. She has four chil-dren, ranging in ages from 4 months to 10 years.

ional bank, Norfolk, Va.

B. V. Leigh, cashier Clinton National bank, Clinton, N. J.
Harvey J. Hollister, president Grand Rapids Clearing House, Grand Rapids, Mich.

M. M. White, president Fourth National bank, Cincinnati, O.
F. W. Hayes, president Perston National Bank, Detroit, Mich.

And many other capitalist parasites.

It may die

NONSENSE IN HAVERHILL.

A Capitalist Clown Addresses the Workers on Labor Day.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 10.—The audience at Haverhill on the occasion of the celebration of Labor by the C. L. U. at "The Pines" indulged in an intellectual debauch—its old-time Tory blood stirred in its veins—. Senator Tillman, a mongrel composed of prizefighter, trickster and clown, the inspiration of the occasion. As clown, he ration of the occasion. As clown, he must win the laugh; as trickster he must deceive; as prize-fighter he must bully;—these roles he played separately at times, at other times he gave the combination, but at no time did he rise above the level of these qualities. The audience of workingmen were bullied into giving over the rights of their class (both as black men and as white class (both as black men and as white men) when he asserted that "the ignorant 'niggers' are not fit for the ballot"—that if "you, the North, had been saddled with the curse of a 15th Amendment, you would have stuffed the ballot box as we did." Two-thirds of the audience flung Democracy to the winged winds by applauding this statement.

Trickster Tillman changed his

Trickster Tillman changed his imagey so quickly that the crowd could not follow his mental gymnastics, and mistook the dexterity itself for the quality he was juggling with. When the point of his statement was too sharp against the principle that they dimly were conscious of sometime ad-vocating, and self-control was not wholly lost, Clown Tillman, seeking applause, would turn a somersault, and put before their bewildered eyes the exact opposite in sentiment of what he had at first said; a moment of hysteria would again sieze them and the suc cessful clown was again free to bring the orgies to a still higher pitch and "the mad dance of the merry devils

Anyone who has ever heard Tillman, or, even if he has not, if he has followed Tillman up, knows that the gentleman is at all times a combination of trickster, clown and prizefighter. These features of his turn up because of the habitual incoherency of his thoughts. On this occasion however, he was particularly incoher however, he was particularly incoherent, and, consequently, particularly clownish, tricksterish and bullyish because that happened to him that had never happened before. Comrade Martha Moore Avery was the first speaker. In the middle of her address Tillman was brought in with a good deal of stage effect. The purpose was to break her short. The plan did not succeed; but on the contrary, Mrs. Avery took occasion to read his record to the audience as a distranchiser of to the audience as a distranchiser of the working class, etc. This so com-pletely disconcerted Tillman that he was thrown on the defensive from the start, and hence was all the more clownish, tricksterish and bullyish,

If the theological pit were not bot-tomless I should be of opinion that bottom had been struck and that the long sobering process resulting from the fall must immediately begin. Af-ter which reaction are shoeworkers of Haverhill win be able to hold in mind Haverhill win be able to hold in mind the facts in the case, they have neither the shoes of the East, nor the grain of the West, nor the lumber from the North nor the cotton from the South, nor any other commodity to sell save only labor-power, the selling of which sells the man himself into wage-slavery. If workmen of the North, South, East and West have in their breasts the desire to be freemen they breasts the desire to be freemen they will perforce by the power of the ballot demand the social ownership of the capital of the country and by changing the relation of the master and the wage-slave to one of equal ownership of the means of preduction change the of the means of production, change the curse of Capitalism with the benefits of Socialism.

What about men who won't work? Why, if a man won't work to may beg, if he won't work and can't beg—well, he may starve.

The "reformers" of Mount Pleasant, N. Y., are in high feather. They have actually succeeded in getting the Assessors of the town to vote unaminously in favor of appealing from Justice Barnard's decision reducing William Rockefeller's assessment from \$2,500,-000 to \$343,775.

It is with such victories that "reformers" are tickled; and such are the issues that they address themselves to.

What of it if Rockefeller's assessment is raised? Does any workingman get the difference? Would the struggle for existence to which the working class is now held, by reason of its having no capital to work with. be lightened? Or will the lot of the smaller producers, the middle class, in its efforts to compete with the gigantic capitalists, be any better, and bankruptcy be staved off? No. All these things will go on as before, and, whether taxed more or less, the Rockefeller class will continue in ample possessions to grind the very bones of the

True enough, the Rockefellers hate to be balked in their favorite pursuit of dodging the taxes while claiming to be the "tax-payers": true enough they will feel annoyed, even mad, at such "un-American" treatment. But is that the aim of intelligent men, to simply cause annoyance to, or even irritate an

It IS the aim of the "Reformers"; that, among other things, is what they call "practical."

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

MAKING HAY, Ect.

Our Soldiers Will Next be Used as "Sandwich Men."

A Chicago Capitalist Paper Exploits
Public Sentiment in Favor of our
Soldiers and the Soldiers themsolves by Turning them into Canvaseing Agenta-"Patriottem" and
"Cratitude" on the Lips of Capital
are Words that Socrob the lilsharred "Beneficiaries...
CHICAGO Service Williams

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.-While down town to-day, my attention was called to a great crowd hurrying in one direction—then the strains of a brass band fell on my ears; the band was playing a patriotic air-"The Star Spangled Banner." Then it changed to the (socalled) "Battle Cry of FREEDOM," "Rally Round the Flag," etc. I soon learned that it was the welcoming the return of the patriots who had answered the call of their country for volunteers for the alleged purpose of throwing off the terrible oppression of the "hated Spaniard" from the poor, halfstarved, suffering Cubans and setting them-FREE, with emphasis on the

FREE. I joined the crowd and saw the 7th Regiment march into their Armory on

Regiment march into their Armory on Wabash avenue, where they left their arms, when they were allowed to depart for their homes.

But what struck me was that, just as soon as the companies broke ranks, quite a number began to walk among the people and solicited subscribers for the "Inter Ocean," I was asked to subscribe. I thought I would get some information, if possible. A soldier handed me a circular. I inquired into his object in soliciting my subscription, what was he getting for his labor; he stated the wages he was getting was \$8.00 per week!!

The circular handed to me should be

The circular handed to me should be preserved as an evidence of what there is in this "gratitude" to our solders, and what they are being used for by this shamelessly hypocritical capitalist class. Evidently those of our solders who were not killed in Cuba while opening markets for our capit, list idlers, and who escaped death in our "camps" at home may yet be used for "sandwich" men on our side-walks. Here is the circular: The circular handed to me should be

THE INTER OCEAN.
Notice to the Public.

The Inter Ocean is giving employ: ment to one hundred of Colonel: Young's First Illinois Cavalry—men: who gave up their positions to fight:
for their country. They are now on:
a thirty-day furlough. This is a:
chance for every good citizen to:
start the boys in life anew.

HERE IS OUR PLAN.

Give the soldier your subscription for one year for The Daily Inter for one year for The Dally Inter:
Ocean at 12 cents per week, on dally:
and Sunday at 17 cents, payable to:
carrier that delivers your paper, and:
receive choice of two valuable publications, Book of Health or Webster's:
Unabridged Dictionary (see descriptions on other side) by paying express and delivery, 48 cents.
Bear in mind that The Inter Ocean:
is paying these soldiers four times:

Bear in mind that The Inter Ocean: is paying these soldlers four times: as much as they received from Uncle: Sam. If you favor them with your: subscription The Inter Ocean can: keep them employed and they will: be able to send funds home to their: families. Secure the leading Chicago paper for a year, a valuable: premium worth alone the full price: of subscription, and help the families of the soldier boys.

Can anything be more shameless? But this war's disgraceful features are

not ended. The gratifying part of this was, how-ever, to listen to the expressions of the soldiers, on being asked whether he was satisfied with treatment received and whether he would be willing to en-list again under the same circum-stances, each answered uniformally that should ever war break out realn the Government could not expect to get many of those who volunteered this last time; the Government would have to depend entirely on new men. The boys were through with that sort of thing; they were entirely disgu

"Look at that man with the seat of his trousers out. He is only one of a hundred."

These were the words of Gen. Miles on the Obdam in New York harbor, when using them he pointed to one of our soldiers. These men had not been

Labor and Capital once more exer plified their "community of interests," and these men illustrated the point. Capital took war bonds and imme-diately re-sold them making large gains on the spot without impairing its original investment, which remains untouched.

Labor gave its flesh and blood which never can be recompensed for: suffer-ed privations and exposure, that repre-sent positive loss; and—is not yet paid even the little it was to get.

And as to the final result? The fruits of the war fall wholly to the capitalist class that stayed at home, or went out and exposed itself only in pictures; while the working class has to go about peddling for a living.

Don't forget the S. L. P. ratification and State campaign opening mass meeting at Cooper Union to-morrow, Monday evening.

THE PEOPLE.

and at 184 William Street, New York - EVERY SUNDAY. -

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in advance:

	e, rejected so desired	

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1801.



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED

Lm.	1866 (Presidential)	 2,066
Im	1000	 12,221
in.	1802 (Prosidential)	 21,157
Im	1894	 22,123
La	1896 (Presidential)	 86,564
	1807	
Dedicas	ad 在100 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	STREET,

The present position which we, the educated and well-to-do plasses occurs in that at the The present position which we, the educated and well-to-do classes occupy, is that of the Old Man of the Sea riding on the poor man's back, only, unlike the Old Man of the Sea, we are very sorry for the poor man, very sorry, and we will do almost anything for the poor man's relief. We with not only supply him with food sufficient to keep him on his legs, but we will teach and instruct him, and point out to him the beauties of the landscape; we will discourse sweet musik to him, and give him abundance of advise. Yes will do almost anything for the poor man, anything but get off his back.

TOLSTOY.

TOLSTOY.

S. L, P. AND S. T. & L. A. OPPOR-TUNITY AND DUTY.

The rumors, that are coming in thick and fast from the Eastern coal fields of the land, open an opportunity and point to a duty that the class-conscious movement of the working class in our country may not fall to seize, and is imperatively called upon to perform.

In the first place, it is evident that, within short, there will be, at least attempted, a repetition of the economic drama, ending in tragedy, of last year. The, by nature, more favored coal fields of West Virginia, enabling the operators to stand out independent of the rest of the coal combine, is a thorn in the side of the latter. Strikes are to be fomented; labor is to be again thrown into convulsions by one set of coal barons for the purpose of bringing the West Virginia set to terms. Everything points to that,

In the second place, the annual report of the Ohio State Mine Inspector, covering 1897, shows that the total average annual earnings of the Ohio miners were lower than the previous year. In 1896, the earnings were \$221.55; now they are \$192.05. Were a truthful report of the other coal fields published, a similar condition of things could be recorded in all the other States.

Such is the condition the class-unconscious movement of the workers leads them to; such are the "immediate advantages" .- e labor-fakir-controlled "pure and simple" organization secures to the tollers; such are the fruits of the "practical work of the "Union-loving" labor leader, as against the "unpractical" plan of the "Union-Wrecking" Socialists. Taking, furthermore, into consideration the fat political job into which the miners' president, Mr. Ratchford, has just landed, the situation and the case of New Trade Unionism against Pure and Simpledom may be summed up in this sentence:

"Death and Starvation for the rank

and file; fat jobs for the Labor Fakir." With such facts, sensible to vision as to touch, the opportunity of the Alliance men is matchless, their duty imperative. The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance organizations among the miners can not, if properly undertaken, fail to crop up in large numbers; their rise will be an exact barometer of the degree of safety of the men; and the increased impetus they would give the political movement, by the increased vote of the Socialist Labor party, will be an increased protection to these long-suffering and sorely-tried tollers, in that such increased poll will pe a warning to the exploiters that the impunity with which they have hitaerto trespessed on the miners is drawing to an end, that the influence of the Labor Fakir among them is on the wane, that these have discovered the secret of success and of their redemption-the closely knit class-conscious economic and political movement of the Proletariat

TILLMAN BALLOT-BOX STUF-

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an account of the Labor Day address of Senator Benjamin Tillman, of South Carolina, delivered in Haverbill, Mass. In the course of that wendrous effort, wondrous in more ways than one, Mr. Tillman said:

"If you of the North had been sad-dled with the 15th Amendment, you would have stuffed the ballot box, AS WE DID."

This statement deserves attentive

Who is Mr. Tillman? Is he, perchance, a warrior chieftain, leading in the United States an army, the very existence of which implies a violent tearing down of existing legislation? is he a wastior leader, whose sword is to cut down an old and to carve out a new system of laws? No! The field of his operations is not the battle field, it is the Legislative Chamber. In other words, his insignia of office is not the sweet, but the legislator's togs.

In view of this what is to be thought of that legislator who condones a violation of the law! What is to be thought of the man, the theory of whose activitye is "Law and Order," redress of wrongs by legal, peaceful methods, and who, not only confesses to a breach of the law, but a breach, at that, that poisons the very well-spring of lawballot stuffing-, and is proud of the act!

"Senator" Tillman, Ballot-Box Stuffer, is all that is needed to understand the Tillman, disfranchiser of the working class of South Carolina. "Senator" Tillman, Ballot-Box Stuffer, is an electric light upon the man, who, having become a manufacturer in his own State, accordingly, who having given up the old feudal methods of exploitation, has now turned his hands to the new capitalist method of fleecing the working class. It is an electric light, not upon the man alone but upon his whole class.

MURDEROUS INDIVIDUALISM.

The week that has just elapsed literally dripped blood. There have been mine cavings-in, explosions of mills, breaking-downs of scaffoldings, railroad disasters, all of them costing human life, and to these must be added the killing of the Empress of Austria. The last of these is called "murder," and so it is; but "murder," likewise, is the only name that fits all the other instances.

Individualism is shedding by torrents the blood of human beings. It sets each man's hand, and woman's too, against all others' throats; in the . haos that such a state of things breeds, one set of individualists crush out the lives of human beings by the wholesale, with perfect coolness, while, on the other hand, from the ranks of another set of indvidualists, isolated men and women spring up, who in a delirium of individualism, pick out their victims in retail. The former being cooler of mind, and having taken the precaution to constitute themselves the interpreters of "law," pronounce their assassinations "the orderly run of Soclety"; the latter, being more heated, and not having taken similar precaution, have their homicidal trasports suffer under the name of "Anarchy."

Surely inscrutable are the ways of what some call "Providence" and others "Social Evolution" that it lights such torches as sign posts of warning and guidance for the march of the race towards its emancipation.

BLOOD-MONEY.

Industrial Commission, so-The called, to consider and recommend legislation in "favor of Capital and Labor," has now its full complement of members. With the exception of two, these are all taken out of the outspoken ranks of Capital. The two exceptions are M. D. Ratchford, President of the United Mine Workers, and F. B. Sergeant, Grand-Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. The exceptions, in these instances, are not of the nature of exceptions that "prove the rule"; they are exceptions that typify the Commission. Messrs. Ratchford and Sergeant are put on, nominally as labor men, in fact, however, as lackeys of the class they have long served by leading the working class into the shambles of capitalism. The appointment of these two men represents blood-money.

The fatuous have been wont to look upon anything that calls itself a "Union" as an "organization of Labor." This fatuity is the quarry from which the vampire Labor Fakir draws the breath of his nostrils. Playing thereupon, the Labor Fakir gets for his organization the prestige and good will of the working class, and, with that as his stock in trade, he sells out to the capitalist class. Conspicuous among such miscreants have been Messrs. Ratchford and Sergeant.

The former, as the head of the miners' organization, has kept these men in abject state of intellectual helplessness; and he, following the footsteps of his predecessor McBride, has systematically, like a lightning rod, led into the ground the electric spark of proletariat discontent. The spark of manhood is not quickly extinguished in the breast of man; despite their abject condition, the miners have again and again rebelled. Instead of guiding this neble sentiment to the advantage of the men, by imparting to them a knowledge of their class interests, Mr. Ratchford always guided the noble sentiment of the men into the ground by making it spend itself in futile and blind efforts; and when, as last year in Hazleton, the result of his manoeuvres in this line was the murder of several miners by a sheriff, he appeared as the apologist for the murderer, imputing the fault to the "foreigners-Poles and Slavs": he saw to it that no expression of condemnation should escape the miners' convention held soon after; and he aided at the very next following election the very capitalists in whose interest the assassinations had been committed to keep in their hands the public powers with which they had taken the lives of their

As to the second, it is known what a shambles the railroads are to their employees; it is known how legislation has nominally been passed in their behalf, notably the automatic coupler law; it is known that all such legislation has remained a dead letter; and it is known that these and many kindred

workingmen.

crimes perpetrated upon the railroaders have been condoned by these very precious set of "Grand and Superlative Masters" of whom Mr. Sergeant is one; and lastly it is notorious that no more enthusiastic supporters of capitalist politics and misleaders of the railroad men from the path of their own class politics appears on the political arena than these same "Grand and Superla-

tive Masters." No doubt, other two could have been picked out to do as well as Messrs. Ratchford and Sergeant; but none could have been picked out to do better. The salary they now receive is the blood-money for their betrayal of their class; and the places they now fill are intended to broaden the scope of their pestiferousness.

But it won't. As an overdose of arsenic is not likely to kill, but is thrown out, so the overdose of the appointment of these two reprobates will only help brand them and their likes more generally, and more quickly cause all of them to be ejected from the stomach of the Labor Movement.

OUR "PROSPERITY'S" SECOND WAVE.

The working class of the United States, and also the hard-pushed middle class may now make ready for the second wave of prosperity that is to beat upon them since the "Advance Agent" was elected and went into

. The first wave started right after the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1896, and it grew and gathered strength as it moved along, until temporarily thrown into suspended animation by the patriotic war-current of the last four months. As that first wave moved onwards, its tracks were distinctly noticeable; they were marked by cut-downs, lock-outs, strikes, shootings of workingmen, failures of middle class men, and shreds of the Advance Agent's pictures, that were torn down from the walls of factories, that were torn to pieces by a working class that knew no better way of manifesting its transports of joy, and that were cast to the winds to carry the news onward.

The second wave is now approaching. Its premonitions are felt in the "money market." A "stringency of money"-always a sure precursor of prosperity, in that it heralds a large quantity of small fish (middle class folk) into the nets of the large sharks (capitalist folk) and, together with that, some more reductions in wages, etc.-is already now felt. Tout this second wave should be at hand so soon upon the heels of the former, thus furnishing the people two such opportunities to rejoice within the narrow span of two short years surely establishes the right of Mr. William McKinley to the title of "Prosperity's Advance Agent," and goes far to palliate the trivial familiarity of some folks in calling him "Prosperity Bill."

Superficial observers are telling us that the Republicans carried Verment. Not so.

Did, then, the Democrats carry the State?

No, they didn't.

Well, somebody must have carried it; as the Socialist Labor party is not vet in the field there, who carried the State?

The State was carried by the Central Vermont Railroad, by the railroad that we three years ago convicted of blacklisting men because they persisted in organizing and in endeavoring to do away with capitalist robbery.

Democratic as well as Republican stock-holders control the Central Vermont Railroad. In electing Smith, of the Central Vermont Railroad, Governor of the State, they did not vote either Democratic or Republican, they | for their fleecers. It says, for instance: voted the "Central Vermont" ticket.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

Commenting on the progress of the movement in America, the Minneapolis. Minn., "Tocsin" tersely observes:

lis, Minn., "Tocsin" tersely observes:

Ten years ago the word "Socialist" was a term of reproach which only brave men would accept. Many who leaned strongly toward Socialist belief dreaded the opperbrum attaching to the name and vigoreasly denied that they were anything but "advanced reformers." But history moves rapidly in this century and in this country. Ten years have so completely changed the situation that to-day all of these men who are honest in their beliefs are proud to bear the name they once rejected. Not only so, but reformers of every sort, as well as fakirs of every sort, are trying to add to their influence by claiming to be themselves. Socialists, with or without an adjective. Casson a "Christian" Socialist. Yet all of these men are enemies, disguised and renomous enemies, of any movement that tends to bring nearer the realisation of the Socialist Commonweaith.

The Dublin, Ireland, "Workers' Republic," organ of the Irish Socialist Labor party of Ireland, continues to wield the lash on the shameless backs of the multifarious decoy ducks of the Irish proletariat. Taking up the "Home Rule" variety, that has drawn such large supplies from the Irish proletariat in America under the false pretense of "freeing Ireland," our Irish colleague lays the lash on them thus:

colleague lays the lash on them thus:

Nothing impresses the reader so much as what he does not understand. That is why we have so long admired the Home Rule leaders. They but needed to epen their mouths and talk, and talk, and talk, and still to talk, and the more they talked the less we understood, and consequently the more we admired them.

We just stood around them with our mouths open like a Malahide coddsh waiting for the tide to come in—

"And gused and gased, and still the wonder."

'And gased and gased, and still the wonder Where such mere men could learn all they knew." But at last we got tired of gazing and wisting, and began to think, and the result of our thinking has been a little surprising to ourselves and will be, ere long, somewhat dieastrous to somebody else.

disastrous to somebody else.

I have been informed by some candid friends that my strictures on certain leading lights in Irish politics are too extreme, that we should be more moderate and not run full tilt against so many people.

I admit the soft impeachment. We are somewhat extreme. If we examine the po-sitions of those who have already come un-der the lash of the "Workers' Republic," we will find that the writers in this paper are ndeed at the extermest possible noved from the position of those

We are extreme. Like the man who would preach honesty among thieves or truthfulness among lawyers; we are extreme when we would insist upon consistency among politicians, or honor among journalists.

politicians, or honor among journalists.

We are extreme. As the man who on taking his son to initiate him into the mysteries of Donnybrook Fair, gave him as his sole rule of conduct. "Whenever you see a head, hit it." we only know one maxim whereby our public action should be guided, "wherever you see a LIE expose it, crush it, stamp it out of existence, even although it came issuing softly from the lips or embodied in the actions of him who had been your greatest hero."

We attack no one whose actions do not deserve to be attacked. The best proof of this lies in the fact that no one has yet been able to contradict a single assertion we have made.

It may now be taken for certain that the enthusiasm for the war, that at one time threatened to turn our people into hysterical, thoughtless beings, uncapable of sense or reason, will not have the expected result of leaving them in that, to the capitalist class, desirable condition of micey. From all sides the evidences come in of a powerfully awakening sense of manliness that dares criticise things without fear. of being brow-beaten as un-patriotic." One of these instances is furnished by the Milwaukee, Wis., "Advance." It says:

The Sunday soldiers and sunshine patriots have exposed themselves in this war, as they did in the civil war.

they did in the civil war.

It's awful nice to parade in uniform, "mash" gliddy girls who are caught by gaudy trappings and incidentally shoot afew striking and unarmed workingmen, but it's an entirely different thing to go to a tropical cilmate and face Spaniards.

That's real war and the average Sunday soldier is not willing to expose his precious carcass in that way.

carcass in that way.

The crack Seventh and Thirteenth regiments of New York remained in thome when the call for arms came, and the same thing was done by many other crack (that is, aristocratic) regiments and companies.

Cleveland papers report that only twelve members of the Gleveland Grays went to the war, and in Milwaukee the same thing occurred. The Light Battery went dut, but the most of the old members remained at home and new recruits filled up the depleted ranks. And the same charge is made against other companies of Sunday soldiers.

The orticles is all the control of the orticles.

The crticism is all the more significant coming from the State that recent ly experienced the militia-bred riots of Oskosh.

The London, Eng., "Justice" depicts well the hopeless condition of the working class in the economic struggle, unanstained by a powerful and growing political movement along their own class interests, when it says:

class interests, when it says:

There is no doubt that the great lock-out in the baginaering trade has had a great deal to 40 with the cry for federation. But it is very doubtful if the result to the engineers would have been greatly different 4f they had been federated to other unions. That result only illustrates on a comparatively small scale what might bappen with federation on a larger scale. The London men strick for eight hours. Had they not been in the union they might have been beaten in a few weeks. Being in the union, they could have been supported for an interminable period, without putting any great strain on the union, had their fashow-members remained at work. But the employers carled the war into Africa by locking out men all over the country, and thus not only extended the area of the dispute, but enormously increased the difficulty of the struggle, and made the defeat of the men practically inevitable.

So with federation. If a single union were invoived in a dispute it would, with the whole force of the federation behind it, stand a very good chance of winning, or could at any rate hold out for a long time. But the case would be altered immediately the employers locked out a large proportion of the allied unions. That would not only stop the supplies of the original strikers, but would make a protracted struggle impossible, and all would have to surrender at discretion.

The San Francisco, Cal., "New Charter" unconscionably exposes the varying pretenses under which the capitalist class of the land has sought and is seeking to lead the working class by the nose so that the workers may pull some more het chestnuts out of the fire

for their fleecers. It says, for instance:

The Socialist papers did not miss an lota in their prophecy concerning the real purpose of this war. They told the people that it was for territorial acquisition and an extension of markets. Now that the war is ended, commercial bodies all over this country, plus their devoted heachmen, the capitalist press, are working tooth and toe nail for the retention of the "Pearl of the Antilles" and the "Pearl of the Pacific." They are appealing to quite a different sentiment to achieve their end. First an appeal to humanitarianism to get the shews of war. Now an appeal to greed and ambition to hold on to the spoils. National glory and enrichment, and the justice of securing compensation for the sacrifice made in driving out the Spaniards are pushed to the front. The richness of the Thilippines and the opportunities for wealth making are kept constantly before the people.

Don't forget the S. L. P. ratification and State campaign opening mass meeting at Cooper Union to-morrow, Monday evening.

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which committee respe no credit accounts of any kind.

Address all orders to: HENRY KUHN,

194 William street, New York, N. Y.

The numerous calls that have come in for the New Bedford speech "What Means This Strike?" published in these, columns a few weeks ago, has determined the National Executive Committee to reprint it in pamphlet form. It can be had at the Labor News Company, 64 E. 4th street, this city. Single copies, 5 cents; 10 copies, 25 cents; 100 copies, 22.52.



UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN.

[SCENE: A street in Pittsburg, Pa.] Brother Jonathan-Glad I meet you; want you to come along.

Uncle Sam-Where to?
B. J.-To a meeting of the Wire

Company's employees—men and boys. U. S.—What's up? B. J.—Haven't you heard about it?

B. J.-Well, our wages were low enough; but we managed to get along. Now, however, a machine has been introduced in the shop that's going to play havoc with us all. 1' is going to displace a lot of our boys, the "hooker boys," and the loss of their jobs alone, to say nothing of the resultant reduc tion of wages of those of them who will remain at work, will amount to a loss to them of \$19.461.30; and it is going to displace a lot of us men, "rollers," and the loss of our alone, to say nothing of the resultant reduction of the wages of us men who will remain at work, will amount to a loss to us of \$16,353.33. We can t

U. S .- You have got these figures

down fine.

B. J.—Yes; I was on the Committee

U. S .- And is your report ready? It surely is not enough to find out how much all of you are going to lose, and to say you can't stand it. Your report should recommend some action. Does

1t? B. J.-No. And that's why I'd like to have a talk with you, and confer upon what action our Committee should recommend.

U. S.—Have you considered any

action? B. J.-I have considered several, but

have not yet made up my mind which to give the preference to.
U. S.—Which is the first one you considered?

B. J.-The first is to pick out a dozen resolute men and charge them with smashing the new machine; if neces-sary, to blow up the whole mill. What do you say to that?

U. S.-That's very bad for two reasons:

In the first place, a machine that can displace so much labor must be a machine that can produce a large increase of wealth with less work. Such a machine is a promoter of civilization. The trend of civilization is to increase the available wealth and to decrease the amount of work needed to produce it. The more wealth there is available and the eless work there is needed to and the elss work there is needed to produce it, all the more leisure man has to develop his moral and intellectual parts, the burden of toil for the necessaries of life is proportionally necessaries of life is proportionally. lightened, and civilization is proportionally drawn nearer. The more ma-chinery and the more perfect the ma-chine the nearer the race is to civilization, that is to say, to the full enjoy-ment of human life, and the recognition of human rights and duties. smash the machine is, therefore, to place yourselves in opposition war with PROGRESS. In the In that battle you are bound to go under: PRO-GRESS is irresistible.

B. J.—But—— U. S.—One moment. In the second. to smash the machine, to blow up the mill, is an exercise of physical

B. J.-What of it?-U. S.-Walt. Now, physical force is not necessarily improper, any more than taking a case to the Court of Appeals is improper, provided it be taken there in due time. A case is not prop-erly before the Court of Appeals before it has been tried in the lower Courts; only when Justice is denied there, does a case properly come before the Court of Appeals. So with the appeal to phy-sical force. Physical force is all right, but in its place, at the right time. It is recognized by all thinkers as an ele ment that makes for progress, pro-vided, however, all other remedies remedies have first been exhausted. If tried be fore that, it is stripped of its dignity and becomes mere rowdyism, with fallure, total failure, as the result. Now, then, have you exhausted your other remedies?

B. J.—Yes; we have; we have appointed Committees to remonstrate with the firm-

S.—Ridiculous! That only goes to emphasize the fact that you have not exhausted your other remedies, that you have even totally ignored them. B. J. -And what remedies are the

U. S.—The peaceful remedy of the ballot. You have not only not voted in favor of the political and economic principles of your own class, you have voted against them by voting for the voted against them by voting for the political and economic principles of the capitalist class, Democratic or Republican. The political and economic principles of these require the machine, which is big with blessings for all, to redound to the benefit of the capitalist class only, that owns it because it stole it from the workers, and to redound to a curse only to you workers as you it from the workers, and to redound to a curse only to you workers, as you are finding out. Your, the working class' political and economic principles require the machine to be placed into your hands colectively, so that the increased wealth it produces may fall to you, and the decreased work it requires may be taken off your shoulders. But having thus neglected to use your ballot in your own favor, and having used it in favor of capitalist principles, to now resort to violence so as to avoid now resort to violence so as to avoid the result of your own wrong-doing is the act of fools; you would only be heaping up one wrong on top of an-other, with the result that you will be crushed.

Your machine-smashing, mill-up-blowing plan is wholly false. What next?

B. J.-Yes; I'll drop that; we must

take up politics. I guess I'll reem mend our voting for the gold standard. That will do it, won't it?

U. S.—The virthes of the gold standard are easily ascertained. A man may believe that stones put into plum-puddings may improve the plum-pudding; and so long as he don't try the experiment he may be blockish enough lieve in the theory. But how do you think he will feel about it after he has put his theory into practice, and loaded his plum-pudding with gravel?

B. J.—Guess he will drop it. U. S.—So with that gold standard

Haven't we got it now?

R. J.—We have.

U. S.—And how do we fare?

U. S.—And how do we fare?
B. J.—From bad to worse?
U. S.—Yes; ever newer and betta machinery comes into operation; instead of our getting more wealth, our wages keep on tumbling, and more of us are thrown out of work; the promised gold standard prosperity has been a swindle, it is "stones in the pudding."
B. I. Guess Ul recommend the standard prosperity has been a swindle, it is "stones in the pudding."

B. J.—Guess I'll recommend the bi-metallic standard and free colnage of silver.

U. S.—That's no better. Why does not the gold standard help us?—Simply because it does not put into our hands the machinery of production, but leaves that in the hands of the capitalist class. Would the double standard the theorem of the capitalist class. do otherwise? It does not even pre-tend to. There may be more dollars coined, but so are now more wires turned out of your factory. Do you get the increase?

B. J.-No, by thunder!

U. S.—The capitalist gets the increased production of wires; so would the silver barons get the increased production of silver dollars. Drop that

B. J.-Well, then, I'll recommend free trade; that, at least, would cheapen goods, and our wages would go further than they do now.

U. S.—Off again! By voting for free-trade you vote for cheaper goods, but at the same time you vote for the capi-talist system of he private ownership talist system of he private ownership of the machine. That system make of our labor a mere merchandise; being a mere merchandise it is controlled by the law that determines the price of merchandise. Now, then, that law low-ers the price of a merchandise the me ers the price of a merchandise the moment it lowers the price of what is needed to place that merchandise on the market. Our labor needs food and clothing to be placed on the labor mar-ket; lower the price of food and clothing, and you proportionally lower the price of our labor, which is our wages. Thus, by voting for free-trade you vote for cheaper goods, which means also cheaper wages and more profits for our fleecers, the capitalisits. Drop that.

B. J.—I have only one more proposi-tion left, it is the single tax. Would not that be at least a step in the right direction? It would give us the land.

U. S.—It won't give us the land; but suppose it did. Say that you had all the fields around Pittsburg free, could you set up your own wire mill?
B. J.—Why, no!
U. S.—Why not?

B. J.—Because, well—because— U. S.—Because you haven't the capttal to set up a mill that can compete with the one you are now employed in. The tremendous displacement of labor that its new machinery brings on tells of its gigantic stature. with some, but inferior, capital will be driven to the wall; you would not have a chance even to start. Thus the land, promised by the single tax, is a snare and a delusion; it would be free only to those who have sufficient capital to avail themselves of the free land; to us working people it would be wholly shut off. Drop that too.

B. J.-What is there left to recom-

S.-Have I been talking to the wind? The reason why gold or silver, protection or free-trade, single tax or many tax, are all plasters on woo legs indicates, if you understood the reason, what is to be done. To be done is to recommend to the men that they cognize the economic law of the capirecognize the economic law of the capitalist system. That law drives them down into ever deeper slave degradation. There is no palliative out of that fix. The one thing to do is to address ourselves to the task of repealing that capitalist law. It can not be repealed, or even checked, without we overthrow the capitalist system itself, and establish the Socialist Cooperative system. lish the Socialist Co-operative system, where the land on, and the tool with which to produce shall be the people's property, operated for the people's use. To do that, we must conquer the public powers. And to do this we must consolidate curselves into a classconsolidate curselves into a class-conscious political party of our own class, that demands nothing short of the unconditional surrender of the cap-talist class. Such a party is the Socialist Labor party, with its economic adjunct, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. Make that recommendation to the men; urge them to take that step; then you will square yourselves with the requirements of the times. Having placed yourselves on the side of Civilization in aims and in methods, you will have Civilization on your side. Man plus Civilization is unconquerable, he makes an absolute, an irresistible majority.

The Fatherland.

Where is the true man's fatherland? Is it where he by chance is born? Doth not the yearning spirit scorn? In such scant borders to be spanned? O yes! his fatherland must be As the blue beaven wide and free!

Where'er a human heart doth wear Joy's myrtle-wreath or sorrow's

Where'er a human spirit strives After a life more true and fair, There is the true man's birthplace grand, His is a world-wide fatherland!

Where'er a single slave doth pine, Whe'ere one man may help another. Thank God for such a birthright,

That spot of earth is thine and mine.

There is the crue man's birthplace grand, His is a world-wide fatherland! JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

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ARTIST PROLETARIANS.

The Machine In Manual Industry Revolutionizes All Industries.

The defenders and apologists of Capi-dism have a number of stock-answers high they bring forward whenever an attack or criticism is made on their pet system. If a man is out of work, we are told it is due to his lack of aptitude, ill; and that if he would only seek ce suitable to his aptitude, or acplace suitable to his aptitude, or ac-quire skill, he would readily secure a position and wages in accord with one of the other. If complaint is made of the harmful effects of mechanical aventions in displacing labor, di-scriptor indirectly, we are told nat mechanical inventions do not displace labor; that they give la-ber leisure and opportunity to de-vote itself to the study of the arts and professions and thus secure great-er remuneration and higher social and professions and thus secure great-er remuneration and higher social-tanding. If attention is called to the general unsatisfactory condition of in-dustrial affairs, we are told it is due to our failure to protect domestic indus-ries from foreign competition by means of, a restrictive tariff, or vice versa, by failing to permit our manu-facturers to buy their raw material in the chanest markets, and import it e cheapest markets, and import it ee from tariff-taxation, thus render-g them capable of successful compeition in the markets of the world, which, in turn would result in an exwhich, in turn would result in an ex-pansion of industry and a consequent demand for labor, etc. In no case is it admitted that all the evils referred to exist, and are the logical results of Capitalism: That a man may be out of work through the introduction of new seatheds and the concentration of inds and the concentration of in methods and the concentration of in-dustry. That mechanical inventions do displace labor, directly and indirectly; and, instead of giving labor leisure and apportunity to study the arts and pro-fesions, and thus secure greater remu-neration and higher social standing they increase the hours of labor, while decreasing its wages, relatively and ab-abstely thus making its social posidecreasing its wages, relatively and absolutely, thus making its social position worse than before. That the general unsatisfactory condition of industrial affairs is not due to tariff, free or restricted, but to the taking of unpaid labor, as may be seen upon examination of the condition of all industrial countries, whether protected, free-trade, fair-trade, or otherwise. Many industries have, in the past, offered ample proof in THE PEOPLE, of the correctness of these counter-contenrectness of these counter-conten tions against the claims of the defend-ers and apologists of Capitalism. The writer, at the risk of being deemed writer, at the list of being acceptance and the list of perpetrating a wearying replication, herewith submits further proofs directly refuting those claims. They will be included in a description of the condition of a trade that at one time possessed all the necessary requirements wherewith to pursue a success-ful career as wage-worker, per argu-ments of the above-mentioned persons ments of the above-mentioned persons.
That trade is the trade of lithographic artist, conected with the lithographic industry. In order that this description may be fully understood, it will be necessary to indulge in a little technical discourse, from time to time. This should not, however, deter the reader from preceding further, as it win be from proceeding further, as it win be as brief and as plain as possible. Lithography may be roughly defined as color-printing from stone of flat surface. A lithographic artist is one who re-produces, from hand-painted sketches, the drawings on the stone, from which this printing is done. To be a lithographic artist, one must have an aptitude for drawing, and for perceived and applications and produced the serious ing and understanding the various values and relations of color and light and shade upon one another. This aptitude must be curdvated after daily employment in the shop, by incessant study at home, or at some art-school; and must be wedded to an ipfinite paand must be wedded to an infinite patience and assi ulty in mastering the details of technical requirements. From four to six years of this practice and study is required to make one a competent lithographic artist. The wages of lithographic artist, fifteen years ago, ranged from twenty-five to sixty-five dollars a week. The conditions of employment were then very liberal and favorable. The utmost freedom was allowed in the artists' room. Conversation, whistling, singing, acrobatics, and other time-consuming diversions were indulged in during the hours of labor, which were then, and are now, still, eight a day. Holidays were often taken, and readily granted with full pay. Long-time ly granted with full pay. Long-time contracts were made with both for-eign and domestic labor, and induce-ments of everykind were offered to obtain and retain employees. Employment, as may be inferred from the foregoing, was always steady, and idlehess was of a voluntary character only.
Today, however, those conditions exist in tradition only, for all is changed.
Wages amount to what chaotic circumthrees will enable the artist to de-tand. Firms of the highest standing, ad employing only the best of talent, fuse to pay more than twenty-five blars a week, in some instances, and twenty dollars a week, in most week. Piece-work and contract-work, with their bad individual-competition and sub-letting features, are otherwise in vogue, with salaries ranging from twelve dollars a week and upwards. There is no more freedom in the artists' room. Time-slips, time-clocks, time-keepers and time systems of all kinds, together with rules and regulations designed to extort the greatest amount of product out of the labor employed, are in general use to-day. Employed, are in general use to-day. Emin general use to-day. Em spasmodic; and large num bers are out of work for months and slad to obtain a situation at a miserable weekly pittance. One, at this point, naturally, would like to know why this change occured. There are hany of a superficial turn of mind who see no reason for it. Wherever y of a superficial turn of mind been or reason for it. Wherever cast their eyes, they see more collipictures and/advertisements then nerly. Consequently, they contend that there is more color-printing done now then formerly, and sthographic artists, accordingly, and to have proportionately more to now then formerly. As we will chappen this phase of the matter we will now present some reality seems needless to state that

lithography, and especially the artist's branch of it, owes its present condition partly to the war. But, as lithography and, therefore, the artist's branch of it, is in a similar condition where there has beet no war. Germany, France and has beet no war, Germany, France and England, for instance, it can not be said that the war is wholly responsible for it. This will be more evident when we look back and recollect that this condition began to make itself/felt in this country some six or seven years ago. Prior to that time, the language. Prior to that time, the language. If his employer had no orders to fill, the artist made "stock" work, or work that was made and placed in stock, in anticipation of future orders. About the time mentioned, many large About the time mentioned, many large establishments reversed this method, and only employed the artist thereafter on work that was to be done per special order. It was said that the large accumulations of stock made such a course imperative. To-day no stock is made of any very great amount. One or two necessary men are given "stock" work, in order to have them near, when wanted. That is all. Antedating this change somewhat was a change in the methods of is all. Antenating this change somewhat, was a change in the methods of labor. The labor of the lithographic artist was sub-divided. This sub-division has been continued to a great extent during recent years. Formerly an artist reproduced a sketch alone, constituting as much time as would be consuming as much it he as would be allowed. Specialization is now the rule, and sketches are cut in many rule, and sketches are cut in many pieces. Some men draw only the better colors, like black; wnile others draw the lesser ones, like blue. This results in making the artists an inter-active body, working in minute co-operation with one another, thus saving time and producing more. The results of this sub-division have been intensified by the (at first) partial (and now) eversub-division have been intensined by the (at first) partial (and now) ever-extended use of mechanical devices for making tints, for example, the Day film. They admit of greater rapidity and save time. This combined sub-division of labor and use of mechanical devices, has increased the productive devices, has increased the productive capacity of the lithographic artist to such an extent, that cigar labels, for instance, formerly requiring from four to six weeks in their execution, are now made in from one-and-a-half to two-and-a-half weens' time. The labor of lithographic artist has been vitally effected by the concentration of industry. From time to time, clgar man-ufacturing firms consolidate. As every cigar firm makes its own brand of cigars, such consolidations often de-crease the number of brands of cigars, thus doing away with the need of labels and the other advertising con-nected with those brands. They also decrease the number of firms to whom "stock" labels may be sold and thus limit the sale of such labels. About 1892, or about the time stock work was discontinued, two combinations of great importance to lithography followed fast upon each other. The first was that of many cigarette manufacturing firms, who spent \$3,000,000 a year in advertising their respective brands of cigarettes. After perfecting their combination they found they their combination they found they could save that amount, as they were no longer competitors and so did not need to advertise. As they had used lithographs mostly, the saving effected lithography very much. This to such an extent that a president of the National Lithographic Artists' Association declared it a shame that such hings could hanney and advected as things could happen; and advocated, as a remedy, a tax so high that the Cigar-ette Trust would find it more profitable to advertise than pay the tax! As this gentleman is a protectionist, the idea of futile taxes is quite natural to him. of futile taxes is quite natural to him. The second was that of ten lithographic firms, situated in New York City. Jersey City Heights, Philadelphia and Buffalo, and representing more than one-seventh of the capital invested in lithography. Their ten seperate establishments—the largest and foremost in the industry then—were merged into one vast establishment—the largest and best in the industry now. The and best in the industry now. saving of artist's labor was great; and a very small force of artists is at work in that establishment to-day.

All of the foregoing factors—substi-tution of order for "stock" work, subdivision of labor, introduction and use of mechanical devices, and the concentration of industry, both outside and inside of lithography—have all contributed to make lithographic artists idle and superfluous. They constitute very good reasons for the change described, and are most effective supporters of the first of the and are most effective supporters of the first of the counter-contentions mentioned above. Yet there is still another reason, probably, the best, that must be mentioned and considered. It is true, as the superficial observer has noticed, that more color-printing is be-ing done now than formerly: BUT, WHEREAS, ALL COLOR-PRINTING WAS ONCE DONE EXCLUSIVELY BY LITHOGRAPHY, IT IS NOW ALSO DONE BY PHOTO-MECHANI-CAL PROCESSES OF RECENT IN-VENTION. These processes are known as "Colortype." "Three-Color," "Zinc," "Photo-Engraving." and by numerous other names. These processes have their plates made in relief, not flat like stone. This makes them adaptable for use in typographic presses, which have an output of four times as many impressions, or printings as lithographic pressions, or printings, as lithographic presses. The number of plates, or colpressions, or primings, as intnographic presses. The number of plates, or colors, required to reproduce a sketch by these processes, is generally, as some of their names indicate, but three; while it would require at least nine stones, or colors, to reproduce the same in lithography. These two technical advantages, together with longer hours of labor, make it possible for processwork, as it is generally called, to underbid lithography in a field once exclusively its own, and to extend color-printing in new directions. This, it is evident, exects ithography very badly; and contributes, more than the causes already mentioned, to the idleness and the generally bad condition of the lithographic artist. For the present, let us follow the effects of the processes on the lithographic artist a little further. Naturally, many lithographic artists have sought to escape from the

conditions described. Some have un-dertaken more laborious and disagree-able pursuits, going into such trades as mason, and such businesses as saloon-keeping. More, however, have adopted themselves to the use of these adopted themselves to the use of these processes. It cannot be said that, in so doing, they acquired the leisure and opportunity necessary to devote themselves to the arts and profesions, etc., any more than they acquired the same in lithography. In fact, the proofs incline in the other direction. In one large establishment in Greater New York there are from twenty-five to thirty former lithographic artists employed. Their hours are nine a day, instead of eigh as at lithography. Their scale of wages is the same in figures, though not in fact, as they work longer and produce more. Employment is as spasmodic and subject to the same inand produce more. Employment is as spasmodic and subject to the same intense and severe conditions as at lithography. Conversations with these men elicited the fact that employment at lithography was far more congenial and desirable. Inquiry among former lithographic artists employed in similar establishments reveals a like condition of affairs in them. These men are all anxious to have lithographic artists stay away from these establishare all auxious to have intographic ar-tists stay away from these establish-ments, as they fear bad results to them-selves, should the supply of labor ex-ceed the demand. Last year, the delegate of the "Photo-Engraver's Union" to the Central Labor Union, New York, denounced lithographic artists before that body, for having entered that trade and underbid them. The same union has had to adopt stringent meas ures to increase wages, when and wherever possible. And this is an in-dustry based on inventions practically less than a decade old! How's that for less than a decade old: How s that for leisure and opportunity, etc.? In the language of Chimmie Fadden, "It's out of sight!"; which is literally the case, since it cannot be found. But the end is not yet. The lithographic capitalists, in order to meet the competition of the processes, are improving their plants by substituting aluminum plates and rotary presses for stone and flat-bed presses. The aluminum saves in cost, rent for storage, insurance, etc.; as it is very inexpensive, requiring little room, and easily replaced. The rotary press saves in power and wear and tear, as every revolution, at an increased speed, means an impression, or printing; while, in the old flat-bed printing; while, in the old land, at ss, every second revolution only, at means an impression, press, every second revolution only, at much less speed means an impression, or printing. These two substitutes, also of comparatively recent invention, will greatly decrease the cost and immensely increase the output of production in lithography. Thus, it is hoped, the supremecy of lithography will be established once more, and lithographic employees will witness the return of something akin to their golden age. of something akin to their golden age. It is a characteristic of some men that they never learn, that experience is lost on them. What the emi loyers of litho-graphers are doing now, it is in accord graphers are doing now, it is in accord with experience to expect, that the employers of process-workers will do also. They will sub-divide and intensity labor, concentrate their plants and substitute new inventions for old ones, too. Then the lithographic employer will either combine with them, or rewill either combine with them, or retaliate by the same means, only on a still larger scale then before. And thus the vicious circle of capitalism, as Marx appropriately called it, will be gone around once more, only to leave labor, more degraded in the end. It is, will be the the the free or, restricted imevident that the free or restricted importation of lithographs would not alter the above situation, as it is prim rily a result of technical and economic changes inherent in the capitalist sys-tem itself; and that it can, therefore, only be altered when capitalism itself is altered. This is made more evi-dent by a glance at those two "pauperdent by a glance at those two "pauper-labor" countries: Free-trade England and Protection Germany, where pre-cisely the same bad conditions ex-ist. Germany, especially offers, in itself, complete evidence of the non-importance of Free-trade and Protection on the subject, as it prac-tically possesses the advantages of both doctrines. The home of Senne-felder—the noble and reverend invenfelder—the noble and reverend inven-tor of lithography—it is, without doubt, the greatest lithographic producer in existence to-day. No raw products— stones, inks, bronzes, machinery, etc. are found in all the markets of the world. Why even the dear protection-ist lithographers of this country use them, instead of those of domestic manufacture. Its finished products— labels, cards, chromos, posters, etc.— are also found in those same markets. Curlous to say, some of them have been imported to this country by some of the afore-mentioned profess tionists. It thus has free-trade in that it has the cheapest raw-material mar-ket right within its own borders, and in that it competes successfully in the markets of the world. It has protec-tion in that it has a prohibitory tariff; tion in that it has a prohibitory tariff; and in that it has no competitors (the desideratum of protection) because of its economic superiority. Yet the lithographic employees of Germany do not seem to appreciate these combined blessings, for they recently went on a general strike for higher wages and shorter hours. In Berlin, they lost in 26 out of 58 establishments, controlled by a strong employer's association that managed to fill their vacant places with unemployed. Seven nations helped this strike morally and financially; because Germany is the bug-bear their employstrike morally and mancially; because Germany is the bug-bear their employers press into service whenever they ask for more wages and less hours. "We can't do it and compete with Germany" is the cry. This, by the way, is no longer true of America. The leading concern in the industry now are

many" is the cry. This, by the way, is no longer true of America. The leading concern in the industry now exports labels to England; while a glass and tin sign firm in St. Louis competes with the world in those branches. Success attends the efforts of both. "But," it may be asked, "does not the free or restricted importation of the products of other industries effect lithography?" Well, the facts are that lithography was in a bad condition under the Wilson bill, when the imports of the country exceeded its exports; and in a still worse condition, if posible, under the Dingley bill, when the exports of the country exceeded its imports. We believe the above description shows that aptitude, skill, adaptability, invention, free-trade or protection, do not secure work, bring leisure (unless the desperate idleness of the unemployed may be so called), greater rewards, higher social standing, or an ideal industrial condition, for and to the workers, at this stage of nineteenth century civiligation. This is the logical out-

ers, at this stage of nineteenth century civilisation. This is the logical out-come of a system in which the capital —factories, railroads, mines, land, etc. —used in production and distribution,

is owned and controlled by a few private individuals. In which the benefits of invention redound to the advantage of these few private individuals. In which the products of labor, cooperatively organized, become the property of these few private indivi-duals. In which these products become so great that, after paying labor a one-quarter share, in the form of wages, these few private individuals are not able to dispose of or consume them. In which, as a result of this great production and its unequal distribution, panics ensue at home and new markets are sought abroad, thus giving rise to war and unspeakable suffering in all parts of the world. Such a system is Capitalism! Its remedy is to be found in the inauguration of a system in which the capital used in production and distribution is the prop-erty of all the people, democratically and industrially organized. In which the benefits of invention will accrue to the advantage of the people thus or-ganized in the form of increased in-comes and decreased hours of labor. In which the products of labor, cooperatively conducted, will become the property of those engaged in such la-bor, the distribution being according to services rendered. In which, since labor receives all of its products, there will be no accumulation of products so great, that it will be an economic impossibility to dispose of or consume it. In which, as a result of this equilibrium between production and distribution, there will be no panics at home or need of new markets abroad, thus admitting of an easy solution of the or need of new markets abroad, thus admitting of an easy solution of the problems of unemployment, free-trade, protection, territorial expansion and war. Such a system is Socialism! To defend or apologize for such a system as the first, is a valuable waste of effort, as it is drowned by its own evolution. To advocate and strive for such a system as the second, is an indication of intelligence and morality, and ion of intelligence and morality, and an honor; as it is sure to succeed capi-talism, as tendencies demonstrate to the observant; and because it means a more prosperous and nobler manhood and womanhood. Therefore, all men and womannood. Therefore, all men and women, especially lithographers, should enroll themselves as members in the two organizations in this coun-try that are advocating and striving for this system: The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor BROOKLYNIAN.

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Whom and What was the War for?

To THE PEOPLE.—The below article in one of to-day's papers almost makes my eyes bulge: If it does that with mine, what must it not do with the eyes of the deluded people who imagine the war with Spain was something sacred? The article is this:

is this:

"ALREADY OWNS
HALF THE ISLANDS.

"Big Cuba-Porto Rico Syndicate Is in Actual Possession of the Most Valuable Parts.

"The American Indies Company, which was incorporated in Trenton Tuesday, with a capital of \$18,000,000, has aiready secured some of the most valuable properties in both Cuba and Porto Rico. Offices are to be secured soon in this city.

"he work of securing the properties which

"he work of securing the properties which the company obtained before its incorpora-tion has been in progress for fully seven menths. During that time the most desir-able landed estates, electric lighting, water power, water and steam railway conces-sions were secured in the best locations on those two Islands, which will now be under the domination of Americans.

"Henry D. Macdona, of the Bank of Com-merce Building, who is one of the incorpora-tors and secretary of the company, said vesteday.

tors and secretary of the company, said yesterday:

"Long before the war broke out between Spain and the United States, the organization of this company was contemplated. The gentlemen who have now-incorporated themselves into the company sent representatives at that time to both Cuba and Porto Rico looking for desirable property and concessions. As a result, we have culled out the best which the islands afford. Interested in the company are the owners of many of the plantations and business enterprises which will be controlled by it."

How is this? In a few weeks more they will own the other half also. Then Cuba will become a greater Paradise for the capitalist than ever before under the advanced civilising agencies introduced by progressive (?) Americans and the poor Cuban will be allowed to keep as much or as little of what he produces as his American, brother workman, or not be permitted to produce anything at all and starve patriotically as thousands of his brother Americans are doing now. It will not be long before he will rub his eyes and ask himself the conundrum: "What did I fight for?"

Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Sept. 9.

Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Sept. 9. SOCIALIST.

Timely Warning from Philadelphia.

To THE PEOPLE.—By practical politics I mean the other kind. By the other kind I mean a sort somewhat different from that which has hitherto obtained very largely among the Socialists everywhere in America. We have held meetings, distributed literature and spent good money in divers ways to make Socialists, and looked confidently to election day to register the harvest. But ture and spent good money in civers ways to make Socialists, and looked confidently to election day to register the harvest. But what did we do on election day? We went to the polls, put in our vote, and then went about our business, in the innocence of our Socialist hearts leaving the all-important matter of the counting of said votes to a number of gentlemen who are in the booths for the very purpose of not counting them. At a poll where, say, ten Socialist votes would be polled, a return of one or two would be made in order to hide the theft or suppression of the others. Then the voters who had been robbed would vent their feelings of disappointment in making charges against one another of treason to the cause, each claiming to be the owner of the registered vote, when, in all reason, each ought to have charged himself with lack of courage and good sense in not making arrangements to prevent this debauchery of the ballot.

ments to prevent builot. In all the States which now vote under the In all the States which now vote under the In all the States which now vote under the

In all the States which now vote under the Australian belief law and its modifications, provision is made for preventing any theft of votes. If the representatives of minority parties do not take advantage of these provisions, the fault is not in the law nor the ballot, but in themselves.

The election machinery of every State is as completely in the hands of the capitalists as is the machinery of production. They intend to use their control over this machinery to prevent to the utmost any growth of Socialism as a political power. They take every precaution to see that this end is accomplished by manning the polis with men who know what is wanted and who are willing to do it. When Socialists govern themselves by a knowledge of this fact, and make the study of practical politics contemporary with economic education, the elections will accurately record the growth of Socialism in America—not before.

But while the political agents of the capitalists of the capitalists of the states are willing to the capitalists.

Socialism in America—not before.

But while the political agents of the capitalists at the polling booths are willing to do the work expected of them, there is a limit to their fidelity. Few of them yearn to be adorned by a striped suit. They have a robust respect for that public feeling so easily aroused when solid proof of crooked election returns is produced. Many of them, too, are beginning to see the cloud as yet small and faint in the horizon, and they would not object to the protection of a friendly umbrella.

Said a Republican election officer to the

would not object to the protection of a friendly umbrella.

Said a Republican election officer to the writer of these lines a year ago: "Are you Socialists agoing to have a watcher in our division this year?" "Yes." I repiled. "I am glad of it." he rejoined. Knowing him to be not only a "loyal" Republican worker but a job-holder in a big corporation, I expressed my surprise at his joy and inquired the reason. "Well." said he, "you see, if you people poll 15 or 20 votes, and haven't a watcher, you are not liable to get more than two or three, and then there is no telling whether some 'crank' might make trouble. But if you have a watcher there it lets the boys out. If a kick is made about the Socialist watcher was there, and say that they didn't propose to run any chances of going to Moyamensing. See?"

Of course it will be understood that the "kick" on the Socialist vote would come from the political paymasters of "the boys." "Moyamensing" is a prison.

The lesson is plain. Let every energy be bent toward securing as many watchers at the polls as possible. The last election in Pennsylvania showed that the heaviest increase in our vote came from divisions where we had watchers for the first time.

To the noils Socialists not only as voters.

Pennsylvania showed that the heaviest increase in our vote came from divisions where we had watchers for the first time. To the poils, Socialists, not only as voters, but as citizens determined that the returns shall accurately measure the distance yet to be traveled on the road to the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 9.

Picture Leaves from Pittsburg.

Picture Leaves from Pittsburg.

To THE PEOPLE,—Fakirdem in and about Pittsburg is all tore up. The expose of July 3rd hit them hard, and they will probably never hear the last of it. It is cast up to them, and thrown in their faces on all occasions. On the evening of July 3, the Labor Fakirs' Mutual Ald Society (the Eaple of the Society (the Eaple of Italian) and the goose hung high. It was to be the event par ercellence of the season in fakirdom. But, alsa, how "many a slip twirt the cup and the lip" will slip into the swell events of we poor mortals! How often do hard, stubborn, cold faces arise and confront the Labor Fakir, and give him cold feet even in the midst of the summer solutice. Just about as this foodly company had about got confortably settled down to the business in hand, some malignant apirit, perhaps one of those wicked Socialists, with malice prepence, with no appreciation of the limmense importance and the proprietes of the occasion, with no understanding of the beautiles of "harmony." did then and down the lines, the smiles began to agit the looks of profound wisdom turned to angry frowns; the evening was hot, and it immediately began to get hotter. Bileac forthwith settled on the gang that finally broke late a storm of wrish. There was not enough of cuss words in four languages.

to give expression to their highly virtuous indignation; and this notable event then and there suffered a severe frost. The passing of Garland became a sort of a tower of Babel affair—this same Garland who agreed to furnish 76 scabs at Yones & Laughlins, a few years ago.

to furnish 76 scabs at Yones & Laughlins, a few years ago.

Nince the expose of July 2, correbustive evidence has reached me from accres of sources, and although divers and sundry threats of condign punishment have reached my ear, yet it all appears to melt away is cusses, cusses, and in the words of good old Wesley. 'Not a wave of trouble rolls across my peaceful breast.'

Dolan and Warner have for weeks been trying to get up a little strike among the miners on the rivers, but cannot do it. They have called more "conventions" than the Populist party, and resoluted till they were black in the face, 'and the sweat shood on their temples with the earnestness of appech.' but all to no purpose. Nit, not! Dolan tried a dicker some time ago with the Wanamaker labor-sweater crowd for a political job; but holy John's gang found out that Pat had just about as much political influence as a pit mile and no more. Then they dropped Patrick into the deep, deep sea. We have established a chain of Sections in and around Pittsburg that keeps the fakirs awake o'nights, and yet we have only begun business.

The Labor Fakirs' Mutual Ald Society has gone into "indeendant rolling" inde-

only begun business.

The Labor Fakirs' Mutual Ald Society has gone into "independent politics." Independent, mark you. "Independent" in this instance means that every Fakir of the lot is licensed to make his own little "independent" fake for all that is in him. Being not held together by the consolidating principle of class-conscious solidarity, of course the whole thing will bust up in a grand fight, and one more of Grundy's little "expetiences" will be added to his already large stock.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 8. H. A. GOFF.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

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

T. R. H., KANSAS CITY, MO.—It is all very well, and excellent too, to call a "spade" a "spade," and not a "damned spade"; but what if it is a "damned spade," how would you express it?

F. B., NEW YORK.-National and muni-

cipal bonds.

B. F. H., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—The Socialist, whether a member of the S. L. P. or not, should vote only the Socialist Labor party ticket; if there is none to vote in his locality, he should stay at home and save shoe-leather. To vote any other ticket, on the ground that he has none of his own to vote, is a denial of the principle he is supposed to stand on—if a Socialist. There is to-day no longer any "in between" in the political field: whatever label a political party other than the S. L. P. labels itself with, it stands for Capitalism, i. e., for wage-slavery and refined cannibalisms.

E. S. RICHMOND, VA.—A diligent search

E. S., RICHMOND, VA.—A diligent search fails to produce out of our pigeon-holes the clipping you speak of. Have no recollection of it. Can you send another?

of it. Can you send another?

C. W. B., HEMING, MINN.—In France, Spain and Germany, manhood suffrage prevails for elections to national parliament; a property qualification restricts the suffrage in Germany for municipal and other local elections. In Italy the suffrage is limited to citizens who pay about \$40 direct taxes a year, they must also be able to read and write; in Austria the system is too complicated to state off-hand; it was explained in detail on the occasion of the last Austrian elections: a property qualification there greatly hampers the proletarians. But both in Italy and Spain, the qualifications for a seat in the Upper House are such that they exclude the proletariat.

H. S. A., Lincoln, NEB.—Keinard's

exclude the proletariat.

H. S. A., LINCOLN, NEB.—Keinard's tour, together with much other party news matter, has of late been forced out owing to technical difficulties arising from changes in the compositors' room, that in the end will prove advantageous. Shall soon be in complete working order again and in better trim. Shall compare the extracts given of Bernstein in "Literary Digest" with the original in "Neue Zeit."

Bernstein in "Literary Digest" with the original in "Neue Zeit."

L. W., CHICAGO, ILL.—When you and those like you come full of enthusiasm for social solutions that have long bear up, have grown stale and are exploded, one is forcibly reminded of the story of "The Cowboy and the Jew." For the benefit of you and yours here it is:

A Jew, plodding along on a lonely Western highway, suddenly heard the whize of a builet a fraction of an inch off his right ear; he turned and another builet whizes of a builet a fraction of an inch off his right ear; he turned and another builet whizes of a through his hat, currying it off. The Jew then saw a cowboy running full tilt towards him: and getting ready to fire a third shot. In Western style, the Jew threw up his hands, and as soon as he could be heard he shouted as loud as his fear allowed. "Why do you fire upon me? What have I done to you?" The cowboy, still getting ready to fire answered:

"Are you not a Jew?"

"Yes but what of that?"

"Are you not a Jew?"
"Yes, but what of that?"
"What of that? You killed my Lord and
Savior Jesus Christ."

"What of that? You killed my Lord and Savior Jeaus Christ."

"No, my good man," the Jew hastened to explain; "I had no hand in that affair; it happened before it was born"; and noticing that the cowboy seemed to be impressed by this explanation the Jew continued: "Yes, that happened before my father and mother were born; it happened before my grand-parents were born; why, it happened one thousand eight-hundred and sixty and odd years ago!"

The cowboy looked perplexed. "Is that so?" he asked in wonderment; "is it so long ago? But that don't matter; I only now heard of it; so there you go"; and he shot the Jew dead.

So do you now, like the cowboy, having

So do you now, like the cowboy, having only now heard of a very old "social solution" feel all afame for it. Fortunately, though, modern society is not that helpless Jew, and you can't make it suffer for the lateness of your information.

CARL PANKOFF, JERSEY CITY, N. J.—
Your communication, purporting to be a
response to Comrade Julian Pierce's challenge in last week's PEOPLE for the production of such billingsgate from a responsible S. L. P. man as that produced by Mr.
Debs, is rejected, being no response, but an
unworthy insinuation against that honorable comrade. Your manuscript with autograph signature will not be returned; it will
be kept for the protection of this office; asyou sent stamps for return, a copy will be
forwarded when time is found to take ene.

F. W. L. PHILADELPHIA, PA. Tes write it up. Your own "exclusive and patented style" is just the style to treat the

"FREEMAN," BOSTON, MASS.—Your terminology is erroneous. One thing is "in-dependence," another is "insolence." The independent man never is insolent; the in-solent man never is independent.

E. M. W., POLK, PA.—You will find your question indirectly auswered in the Letter Box answer to R. L. W., Dayton, O., Pho-PLE of last August 7. Too isto to answer in full this time. Next week.

D. C. B., WINONA, MINN,—"The Tec-

Authorized Agents for THE PEOPLE.

BUFFALO, N. Y.: Peter Steenmans, Jr., 52 Guilford street. SYRACUSE, N. Y.: UTICA, N. Y.: W F. A. Nituschke, 88 Columbia street, BT. LOUIS, MO.:

Henry J. Poelling, 2140 College avenua. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: MILWAUKEE, WIS.:

J. Rummel. 310 18th street. PHILADELPHIA, PA.: Max Keller, 1016 Hope street.

PAWTUCKET, R. L.;

Austin Boudreau, 40 Lucas street.



Providence, R. I., Sept. 11, 1898. In this small-sized county, called the State of Rhode Island, is a Rhode Island Central Labor Union, a federation of all the trade unions in the State. excepting the textile workers. All the trade unions in the State, by the way, are either in Providence, or the adjoining city of Pawtucket. The rest of the State does not need organizing if the attention the organizers of this body give it, is a fair ground for judgment. Labor Day is the great field day of the R. I. C. L. U. It has always celebrated it. It is recollected that the leaders sometimes continued the celebration many days after. They could be seen tracing criss-crosses, zigzags and more intricate figures on the main streets with skates that weren't skates, and when the day of reckoning came the deficit thus caused in the treasury was set down to "Lost, Strayed or Stolen."

The S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P. celebrate Labor Day also, but apart from the R. I. C. L. U. The inspiration to such a course was breathed into them in 1895 when one of the marshal's aids tried to prevent the textile unions from carrying in review before the Mayor of Providence a motto asking that functionary whether he was a tool of the corporations. When this aid found his order was not listened to, he requested the police to remove the motto, but the police declined to try conclusions with the textile workers. In 1896, this inspiration was sealed up so it could not get away. The fakirs resoluted that no mottoes should be carried unless approved by them. The textile workers pulled out from the conference and, though the resolution was rescinded, they refused to return. In 1897, the S. T. & L. A. took their

first step in a public celebration of Labor Day. The Socialists joined with them, and some beneficial organizations, and about 175 marched in the parade, which was confined to the Olneyville district. The picnic on Merino Flats following the parade was attended by over, 2,000 people and proved a financial success. The pure and simplers went down to one of the river resorts as usual, but they heard of the success of the S. T. & L. A., and they prepared to give it battle in 1898.

This year's celebrations by the two organizations were a fair test of strength. The line of march was practically the same and a picnic followed. The pure and simplers were in the city on Merino Flats, while the S. T. & L. A. was at Thornton, about three miles farther out and with very poor transportation facilities. The S. T. & L. A. parade as it filed into Olneyville square had in line just 20 less than the pure simplers when they arrived at the same point. These figures are from an actual count. In the S. T. & L. A. line were the textile unions, the S. L. P. Sections, and various beneficial organizations. Many of the members of these last had to go into the parade of the pure and simplers along with their gular trade unions. Were it not for this the pure and simple paraders would be in a decided minority.

The newspapers gave the new trade unionists a back seat as usual, but they could not lie too much about the pure and simplers. One gave the latter 34 unions in line; another gave them 15 only and over 1,100 men. The speaker at the pure and simple piculc said there were 41 unions; the official programm provided for but 29; but the count at Olneyville there were only 13, and of these the four typographical unions in the State showed a total of 13 men. The same story belongs to the other unions. It was all bluff. Unions were put on the list that refused to parade, and others were there that have never been seen off paper.

The attendance at each picnic was the same, about 2,000 people at each place. Those at Thornton were orderly and best on a day's outing in a sober and intelligent manner. The Merino Flats were overrun with roughs fighting with each other and stealing refreshments by the keg. Shell games flourished though forbidden, one fakir who had a hand in the criss-cross, zigzag game of former years, licensing the crooks for a money consideration faster than another member of the committee, not so pure and simple, could locate them and drive them out of business. In addition the attractions advertised did not materialize. Like consistent fakirs they bunco the public as well as the rank and file.

The financial results of the two celeas tell the same tale. The S. T. & L. A. have netted a handsome profit. The pure and simplers are just beginning to reckon how many dollars they are to the bad. A reserve fund from last year of over \$100 stands a good chance of being wiped out. Yet they received \$150 for the printing of their Labor Day Book, which is a license to blackmail politicians and public men into making donations or printing their compliments for whatever they are willing to pay. They celebrated in the usual pure and simple way. Nearly \$50 was expended for badges, batons and regalia; about \$25 more went for horses for the marshal and his aids; while almost \$200 was laid out for music. This last item puts a little sobriety into the ejaculation of a spectator that there were more bands than

The pure and simplers laughed at the S. T. & L. A. last year; now they curse it. Only two attempts and already they are being crowded to the rear. They know what the success of the S. T. & L. A. means. Crouching and groveling before capitalists and doffing hats and bending heads to politicians on review are to end. Labor Day books containing the phizes and cards of these worthies, and padded with twaddle and gush, will cease to issue. Mixed drinks, pure Havanas, banquets and political sits, paid for with the dues or the votes of the rank and file of the unions will be indulged in only in memory. Labor fakiring is to be a lost art and the fakir an extinct species. No wonder the fakirs curse.

Grief is heaving the breasts of the pure and simplers in Rhode Island. Labor Day, 1898, has put a tremor in their joints and a chill in their bones. Their future—that is a subject they would rather not talk about.

The pesty S. T. & L. A. and the wicked S. L. P. are to blame. They work quietly in Lhode Island, THE PEOPLE can testify how little they trouble the outside world. Yet they work. Last election day knocked that fact into the politicians; Labor Day has driven it through the skulls of the pure and simplers.

How to Organize Sections.

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

1. Any ten persons may organize themselves into a section, provided they accept the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., and sever their connection, absolutely, with all other political par-

2. OFFICERS TO ELECT.

1.—Organizer. 2.—Recording and corresponding sec-

retary.
3.—Financial Secretary.

4.—Treasurer.
5.—Literary Agent.
6.—Chairman, each meeting.

ORDER OF BUSINESS. Reading of minutes.

4.-Financial Report.

5.—Report of Organizer 6.—Report of Committees, 7.—Unfinished Business. 8.-New Business.

4. There shall be no initiation fee charged. Amount of monthly dues is fixed by each section. A monthly re-mittance of ten cents per member shall

be made to the National Executive Com-5. A full report of the first meeting, including a list of membres, with inclusure of 10 cents per capita, is neces-

sary to obtain a charter.

6. Per capita checks are furnished by the National Executive Committee at 10 cents each; such checks are pasted in monthly column on the membership card, and charged to members at such a rate as will cover the amount of

excess rate as will cover the amount of dues fixed by the section.

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

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

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

For pamphlets, leaflets, platforms and other information, address the National Secretary, Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, New York City,

The English translation of Karl Marx' Eighteenth Brumaire," that recently ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. This work is of great value. No Socialist, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th street, N. Y. City, Price 25 cents.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

19th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. The Socialist Labor Party of the 18. Ass

Diet. has maded a copy of this issue of The People to the citizione of the district.

Bleets every Toursday at 365 let Ave. If this Potter commerts you come and icin.

CELLULOID.

"With commendable promptness Mayor Seymour has appealed to the citizens of Newark to assist the unfortunates whose homes and worldly possessions were destroyed by the big fire down neck last Sunday night. The response to the appeal, if made with the same promptness, will save the poverty-stricken victms from dire diress, physical suffering and mental agony. They were mostly poor before the fire, but now some of them are in a pitiable plight and to assist them is but an act of noble charity. Through no fault of their own many of them are left without so much as a pin. They are dependent upon the charity of friends who have but little to give, and it will be a long time before they will be able to replace all that they lost. In the meantime something must be done for them and the best way to assist the actual sufferers is to contributions. One of them was a check for \$2,500 sent by the Celluiold Company, in whose place the fire started. The company was under no obligation to subs ribe to any such fund and neither is anyone else, but it is safe to say that, in the cause of humanity, Newarkers will not hesitate to make the same vigorous war upon their pocketbooks that they did upon the Spanlards."

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 12.—The between the contributions of the strength of the charge of the processor of the processor of the processor of the charge of the processor.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 12.—The above is the attempt at white-washing made by the Newark "Town Talk," of last Saturday. Let's see what truth there is in it, and who is white-washed.

How will "a prompt response to the mayor's appeal" save the victims from suffering and mental "physical agony? The minksop-scribe who scribbled such slush should have been there to experience the effects of the holocaust—then he'd estimate the catastrophe in its true light and experience at the same time whether the almighty dollar could possibly take pains out of the burns that celluloid and guncotton gases cause; whether same said dollar could relieve the mental agony caused by seeing the roof of the "scrap room" into the air and a volcano of flames bursting therefrom in every direction, covering the ground with a sea of Mental anguish! Why, after such an occurrence, hell loses its fright, for that was a hell on earth. The "Maine explosion on land" it might be termed.

Why stop at a fool's babble about "noble charity"? As though it were not more charitable to PREVENT such "accidents" by not having a dan-gerous and USELESS industry carried on. For useless it is, yea, positively harmful, inasmuch as it pays best when an imitation of any substance best successes. best succeeds. There's another little picture of immorality as the capitalist needs it. Humbug and fraud imprinted on the face of celluloid. Manufactured at \$7.00 weekly (man's wage). Care-lessness (or something worse) blows up a house, kills three and burns two score

A collection raised for a Relief Fund to help the sufferers headed by the munificent sum of \$2,500 given, donated or whatever you call it, by the Celluloid Company. When, during this Christian era, was there ever a Christian company that ever felt "obliged" to subscribe to any fund to repair any sort of loss, etc., unless three factors came in play. And they are:

1. Need of advertising.

2. Ultimate gain.

And even so we find in this case.

And even so we find in this case, when closely examined, that factors 2 and 3 come largely into play.

Since a number of years the Celluloid Company have attempted to lay their hands on, i. e., "buy up" the land immediately surrounding their plant (at THEIR own price). The various owners resisted the temptation of selling (viz. they wanted THEIR nice) ng (viz., they wanted THEIR price). It is obvious that there would be

great deal of remonstrance against the enlarging of the plant, and if so, their "generosity" in subscribing \$2,500 "generosity" in subscribing \$2.500 (which by the way, hardly covers the expenses of any five families that lived in the immediate neighborhood of the blown up "scrap room") would tend to make them look so Christian-like that an honorable Common Council could easily allow them to build anything and anywheres without a voice rising

In the face of this and much more. aforesaid capitalist inkslinger writes about "no obligation" on the part of the company. Learn that they were under deep obligation—to themselves to do so. It certainly served to reduce expense somewhere. The big insur-ance money for the worthless blown-up

scrap room pays that.
"No obligation to subscribe" writes
the man, "to any such a fund." If
fear of investigations and incident expenses were not factors, why, the Christianity that the Barton's Ballantines, and others of their ilk; spend so much money for, and brag of, wo place the obligation on their heads.

Again I find the phrase, "in the cause of humanity." It serves to cover up the multitudes of crimes that Capitalism engenders. The "humanity" that with its nitric acid fumes, its cellulated dust stee produces consumption dust, etc., produces consumption ad libitum among the nerveless wage-slaves of the Celuloid Company pays well. The disease rampant among these wage-slaves, holds them bound to the Celluloid Company's Employees Sick Benevolent Fund, which fund i run by creatures of the company and it can be readily understood is "worked" exclusively in the interest of the com-

In conclusion: a rumor goes the rounds that the night watchman had but left the blown up "scrap room" five minutes before "she went up." and that the door leading to said "scrap was not closed when he left it Who will, who can, substantiate the

It is widespread now and it smells of MURDER. But Capitalism is wont to cover up its crimes, and even so, if it has not covered the crime in this "accident," then it does not emphasize, "accident," take from, the fact that nor does it take from the fact that Capitalism must go—the present dis-order of Society must cease to be suc-ceeded by the Co-operative Common-wealth—the Socialist Republic. LITTLE BILLY.

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

Subscriptions for the "Workers' Republic," the Irish Socialist weekly paper, are received at the Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th street, New York City. Subscription price for one year, \$1.50; for 6 months, 75 cents; single copies, 3 cents.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Henry Kuha, 184 William street, N. Y. NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secre-tary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA.—National Executive Committee— Secretary George Moore, 61 Ryde street, Montreal.

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

National Executive Committee.

National Executive Committee.

Session of Sept. 13, with Comrade Brown in the chair. Absent, Sauter. The financial report for the week ending Sept. 10 showed receipts to have been \$15.55; expenditures. \$2.58. The Ohio State Committee asked for a speaker to tour the State, and the secretary was instructed to inform them that since the mouns of the Executive Committee do not permit the sending out of a third speaker, the only way in which it can be managed, is to have Comarde Kelnard go to Ohio after he is through with his work in Michigan.

From Adams, Mass., came the news of the death of Comrade Emil Auerbach, and the following resolution was adopted:

"RESOLVED. That the National Executive Committee hear with regret of the unimely death of our valiant and carnest Comrade. Emil Auerbach, of Adams, Mass., and express their sympathy to the comrade's widew."

Daniel C. Suilivan, of Lockport, N. Y., was

and express their sympathy to the comrade's widow."

Daniel C. Sullivan, of Lockport, N. Y., was upon application admitted as a member at large. The National Board of Appeals report to have sustained the appeal of Comrade M. Meyer against his suspension by Section Detroit and, ordered his re-instatement. Section, Denver sent 50 cents with request to grant them one of the new charters in place of the old one. Granted. A complaint was read from Section New Bedford against the Massachusetts State Committee for neglecting their duties, especially in falling to secure and send out nomination papers to the Section. In view of the fact that similar complaints have been received from other sources, the secretary the fact that similar complaints have been received from other sources, the secretary was in tructed to write to the State Committee requesting an explanation. A letter, signed by several comrades suspended by Section Buffalo was read; the matter belonging under the jurisdiction of the National Board of Appeals, the secretary was ordered to so inform the signers of the letter.

Charters were granted to new Sections in St. Joseph, Mo.; Russell Gulch, Colo.; Moline, Illi; Yale, Kan.; and Mount Kisco, N. Y.

General Agitation Fund.

HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

Daily PEOPLE Minor Fund.

\$2,250.38 HENRY KUHN, Fin. Secretary.

Connecticut.

Connecticut.

Bridgeport, Sept. 9.—I am instructed by Section Bridgeport to inform the comrades through the party press that some time ago, a short thick-set man, full face, wearing full beard, iron gray (also spectacles), and known by the name of Rudenoff, representing himself to be a Russian exile, painter and linguist, played on the sympathies of our contrades in this city until he had borrowed money from all he could, and after he was given charge of club room for a week decamped, taking over \$25 of the Section's funds. Let Sections in this and other States beware of these characters, they are very numerous. they are very numerous, they are very numerous, Eraternally, C. J. MERCER, Organizer,

lowa.

Dayeaport.—At the late State convention, Clinton was chosen the seat of the State Committee. Elected as officers were Hans Petersen, organizer; Hy. Kipp, secretary; Jens A. Raun, treasurer. The balance of the Committee is to be selected by the Sections.

Massachusetts.

Somerville.—A convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress in the 8th Massachusetts district will be held at 628 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge, Sunday September 18, at 3 p. m. This district comprises Cambridge, Somerville, Medford, Arlington, Winchester, and Wards 19 and 11 of Boston.

All comrades residing in elese places are invited to attend the convention and assist in carrying on an aggressive campaign.

J. W. H. WILLIAMS.

Malden.—The Malden Section, S. L. P., met to-day at regular business meeting and nominated Charles G. F. Claus. Joseph Meyr and J. C. Wiederson for the Massachusetts State Legislature. The Section resolved to hold open air meeting in Central square, Malden, Thursday evening, Sept. 15, and another on Thursday evening, Sept. 22, although Mayor Farnhum says, according to the "Malden Uail." that our speakers will be "pulled in" if they dare to speak.

Fraternally,

G. F. LOMBARD, Secretary.

Lynn.—The Lynn Section of the S. L. P. will hold a special business meeting at Luster's Hall, Sunday, Sept. 18. All members are requested to attend as important business will come before the meeting.

JOHN A. HENLEY, Orgonizer,

New Jersey.

Paterson.—The Congressional and Codsty convention of the S. L. P. will be held asxt Saturday evening, Sept. 17, at Town Clock building. 299 Main street, at 7p. m. sharp. The business before the convention will be to nominate candidates for the Assembly and 5th Congressional district. All members of the party are requested to attend as it is a mass convention; all members in good standing can participate. The convention will open PROMPTLY.

New York.

New York.

New York City.—Grand mass meeting to ratify the ticket of the S. L. P. will take place at Cooper Union, on Monday, Sept. 19, 8 p. m. The speakers on this occasion will be Benjamin Hanford, the party's nominee for Governor, besides Daniel De Leon, Luciea Sanial, and Harry Carless. The above meeting has been arranged by Section New York, S. L. P., in conjunction with the State Committee.

Hand bills announcing the ratification meeting of the S. L. P., which takes place next Monday, Sept. 19, 8 p. m. at Cooper Urlon, have been printed, and are now ready for distribution. The comrades of Section New York, S. L. P., and sympathizers should busy themselves and distribution the factories and everywhere where workmen congregate. These hand bills can be had at the office of the organizer, 64 E. 4th street, New York, any time during the day.

Second Judicial District.—A convention for the nomination of two candidates for Justices of the Supreme Court for the 2nd District is hereby called to meet at Columbia Hall, 301 Jackson avenue. Long Island City, on Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1898, at 8 o'clock p. m. Each Section and Brunch in the Counties of Richmond, Kings, Suffoli, Westchester, Orange and Dutchess is entitled for representation by fare delegates. HUGO VOGT, Secretary State Com. New York, Sept. 20, 1898.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The Socialists of the county of Onondaga will meet in Labor Hall, corner East Washington and Market streets, Syracuse, on Friday, September 16, 1898, at 7:30 p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Congressional, Senaturial. County and Assembly assimating conventions, called for Thursday, September 22, 1898, at 7:30 p. m., at the same place. The representation will be five delegates from each ward and town.

CAMPAIGN COMMETTEE.

Westchester County.—These nominations were made on the 6th instant: State Senator, 22nd Seastorial District, Westchester County: Henry Wessling, of New Rochelle.

For Congress, 16th Congressional District ohn J. Kinneally, 34th and 35th Assembly

Obstrict.
County nominations:
Register of Deeds: Joseph H. Sweeny,
urreyor, of Yonkers.
District Attorney: Frederick Bennetts, of

Yonkers.
Superintendent of Poor: Ernest Kesel, of Mount Vernon. Mount Vernon.

Coroner: Audrew Fitzpatrick, of Yonkers
For Assembly. 1st Assembly District
Hugh Scott, of Yonkers.

Brooklyn.—I wish to acquint the com-rades with the fact that the 21st Ward, Branch 2, has started its lectures at the Club House, 887 Myrtle avenue. JOHN F. MARTIN, Organizer.

Warning!

All Sections, especially those of Cleve-land, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, etc., where there are Polish Branches, are here by warned against Helena Savitza (former-ly Mrs. H. Piotrowska), Joseph A. Bar-kowski (tecently of London, England), Felix Clenciara, Valenty Czerniak and Marcell Proncik.

Pronck.

On August 26 last, at a special meeting of the Section Buffalo, S. L. P., acting on behalf and by authority of the Section, the above named persons have been upon a roll-call unanimously convicted of and indefinitely suspended for treasonable conduct manifested in instigating and supporting a fake "strike," endangering the very existence of "strike" endangering the very existence conr party organ in the Polish language "Sila."

one party organ in the Polish language—"Sila."

Miss H. Savitzka is soon going to Detroit, Mich., as teacher; Mr. J. A. Borkowski treadily recognizable by a cross-eyel, bookbinder by trade, travels as agitator and delegate from the Central Polish Socialist organization of London, England, has already departed for Chicago, Ill., wherefrom in poetical contributions to a prostituted Polish capitalist sheet—the "Echo" of Buffalohe still continues to slander the Section Buffalo, and thus to further disgrace our Polish comrades of Loudon, England, who had the misfortune of authorizing him to act as their representative in America.

Our comrades in Chicago and Detroit are therefore especially warned against these two intellectual fathers and authors of most of the disrupting and destructive work recently done in the Polish movement of Buffalo and other cities.

Other party organs are requested to copy this warning.

Fraternally, B. REINSTEIN.

Kansas City.—The Socialist Labor party held a State convention in this city Wed-nesday, and nominated the following ticket: Judge Supreme Court, long term: C. Christenborden, Kansas City. Judge Supreme Court; short term: C.-Cun-ningham, Kansas City.

ningham. Kansas City.
State Superintendent of Public Schools:
Marle Howland, Kansas City.
Railroad and Warehonse Commissioner;
S. S. Andrews. Bevier, Macon County.
The convention indersed three candidates
for Congress in the St. Louis districts, as
follows: Tenth. J. J. Ernst: Eleventh, P.
Schwiete: Twelfth, I. L. C. Fry.

Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia.—It being now clearly shown that an abundance of signatures have been secured on our State papers, the Campaign Committee of Philadelphia has called in all secured on our State papers, the Campaign Committee of Philadelphia has called in all such papers for early transmission to the Sceretary of the Commonwealth. They desire to thank all comrades for this splendid manifestation of interest and ability to work, and request that extra diligence be now exercised in securing names on County papers, so that we hay dispose of such work as soon as possible and devote all energy to the open-air meetings.

We desire to notify all comrades that lectures and addresses on the economics of Socialism will be delivered every Sunday evening on the north pleza of the City Hall, weather permitting. Socialists are invited to come and bring their unconverted friends along.

So far, our open-air meetings surpass in interest those of last year.

All contrades willing to act as Socialist watchers for two hours or thereabout on election night are earnestly requested to send their names as early as possible to J. Mahlon Barnes, Sth and Callowhill streets.

The meeting for the purpose of making affidavit to our State nomination papers will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 6th and Brown, on Saturday evening, Sept. 17.

THE ORGANIZER, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 9.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

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Socialistischer Frauen-Verein, Branch II, N. Y.

Emmonne.

(Socialist Women's Ass'n, Br. 2, N.Y.) A Grand Concert & Ball WILL BE GIVEN ON

Saturday, October 1st, IN THE

Bohemian National Hall. 321 E. 78rd St., N. Y. City.

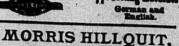
The proceeds will be divided between the Blection Fund of Greater New York, S. L. P., and The People Fund. MRS. JOHANNA GREIE WIll deliver the

Festival Speech. All Assembly Districts and sympathism Organizations and Societies are requested not to arrange any Festivities on the day

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

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and other fooreties (not exceeding the will be inserted under the heading to the rate of \$6.00 per annum. Organizations should not lose such a tunity of advertising their places of mast tunity of advertising their places of mast tunity.

Trades and Societies Cale

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WILLIAM L. BROWER. Fin. Secry-Tree
PATRICK MURPHY. General Executive I Meetings: isf, and and 5th Thursday Even.
8 P. M.

Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a last the street, New York Labor Leadings Secretary: Frei.

Central Labor Federation of New 1 (S. T. & L. A. D. A. Mo. 1) at 2.0 evry Sunday atternors at 2 at 2.0 evry Sunday at 2.

Cirarmakers' Progressive Internate Union No. 90. Office and Emple Bureau: 64 East 4th street.—District I minn., 33 East 71st street, every Saturds p. m.—District II (German), at 16 St street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m. trict III meets at the Clubbous. 306

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), meets

German Waiters' Union of New Y. Office: 285 Bowery, Union Hall in Meetings every Friday at t p. m. B. Supervisors meets every Wednesdays to the same hall "Flashon Call, 1931

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1000 D. A. 69, S. T. & L. A., Haadque 79 E. th street. Meetings every Friday at 1 o'clock neon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres. 170 Woll, corr. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th St. J. S. Ern-Business agent.

Metal Spinners Union of New You and Vicinity meets every second as last Friday in the menth at 8% o'cleok at 231-288 E. 384 Street.

Section Essex County, S. L. P. the first Sunday in each month at 2 ; the hall of "Eseax County Socialist Club," Skandinavian Section, S. L. P. Me Ind and 4th Sunday of every month at a velock a.m., at Teutenia Assembly Rooms, -160 S. Ave., New York City. Subscript orders taken for the Scand. Socialist West SCASP. AM APATTAREM.

Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., as S5th A. D. S. E. Cor, of id Av. and id St. Open every evening. Begular busine meeting every Friday.

Progressive Clothing Cutters & Tri A.—Headquarters, et East street, La Lyceum.—Regular meeting every Thurs evening, at 8 P. M.

The Social'st Educational Society
Yorkville meets every Monday event
at 206 E. 88th St. This Society aims to educe

Arbeiter Kranken- und Sterne-Keen für die Ver. Staaten von Amerika WORKMEN'S Slok and Death Benefit Fund of the

United States of America.

The above society was founced in the 1834 by workingmen imbued with the said assolidarity and socialist thought. Its number strength (at present composed of 185 branches with more than 18,000 male mem is rapidly increasing among workingmen believe in the principles of the modern is movement. Workingmen between 18 and years of age may be admitted to member in any of the branches, upon payment deposit of 4.00 for the first class and for the second class. Members belongs the first class are entitled to a sick beautiful to the first class are entitled to a sick beautiful to the first class are entitled to a sick beautiful the first class are entitled to a sick beautiful the first class are entitled to a sick beautiful the first class are entitled to a sick beautiful the first class are entitled to a sick beautiful the first class are entitled to a sick beautiful the first class are entitled to a sick beautiful the first class are entitled to a sick beautiful the first class are entitled to a sick beautiful the first class are entitled to a sick beautiful the first class are entitled to a sick beautiful the first class are entitled to a sick beautiful the first class are entitled to a sick beautiful the first class are entitled to a sick beautiful the first class are entitled to a sick beautiful the first class are entitled to a sick beautiful the first class are entitled to the first cla deposit of 4.00 for the first class and for the second class. Members belonging the first class are entitled to a sick band 33.00 for 40 weeks and of 34.50 for another weeks whether continuous or with him tion. Members belonging to the second arceeive under the same circumstances length of time \$6.00 and \$3.00 respectively, burial benefit of \$250.00 is granted for member, and the wives and unmarried and ers of members between 18 and 65 year age may be admitted to the burial temporary of the second arce of the second arce of the second archives and towns where no branch critical tasks are levied according to expenditures, cities and towns where no branch critical new branch can be formed by 25 working his good health, and men achering to the seprinciples are invited to do so.

Address all communications to HDMS STAHL, Financial Secretary, 25—27 free union, Room 53. New York City.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit F of the United States of America. The address of the Pinancial Secretary of & xecutive Committee is:

Reinhard Lechner, 13 Bible Meus, Reinhard Lechner, 13 Bible Meus, Room 49, Aster Place, N. Y. City, T. Office hours: Monday and Friday, 1-8 orth P. M.—Tuesday. Wednesday, Taurday saturday, 8—12 A. M. and 1—8, 36 P. M.

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