VOL. IX.-NO. 44.

CIVILIZATION

Beer and Bibles for "Our" New Possessions.

usch, The Democratic Millionaire Brewar, Converted to the Expanaion Doc'rine-Presbyterian Coneral Assembly "Sorely Disap pointed"-Malletoa's Testimony on The Extension of Civilization and Spread of The Cospel.

he reader who has learned to ad betwee the lines, to see, through and the real causes of things every copy of a daily newspaper furnishes what our Comrade Belfort Bax would call "A Free Fantasia on Things and Divine." Here is a typical unconscious tragi-comedy on the spread of capitalist civilization, made up of three press dispatches from single issue of a New York daily.

BUSCH FOR EXPANSION.

"Adolph Busch, the millionaire Democratic brewer of St. Louis, has returned from Washington a conver-to the expansion policy of the adminis When asked if it was true question, and was in line with the ag gressive march of American com-merce, he replied: 'You may say that after my interview with the Presiden I am in full and perfect sympathy with the policy he is pursuing. You may also say that I am an expansionist in the strongest sense, and I believe the ministration is a wise one, because it is best calculated to build up American ommerce. I believe those important islands in the Far Pacific are the nat ural stepping-stones across the Pacific to vast commercial possibilities in the Orient, I am impressed with the far-seeing genius of the plan to increase and perpetuate American trade in

Mr. Busch is frank. He does not indulge in any cant about civilization and Christianity and "our divinely ordained mission in the Far East.' much, at least, is to be said in his favor. He thinks that the people of Asia will take kindly to good beer and will be willing to buy largely of him if American government will only succeed in conquering the Filipinos and giving him an entrance to the Asiatic market. So, good Democrat though be is, he becomes an expansionlest

But while Mr. Busch is rejoicing in the present course of events, here come the Presbyterians with a tale of

LIQUOR IN NEW POSSESSIONS

"Pursuant to the order of the Gen-eral Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the perprotest against the sale of liquor in the new possessions of the United States. The address to the President says, among other things:

"Sore disappointment has come om the discovery that a vast stream of intoxicating drink from American distilleries and breweries is being poured into our newly acquired posses sions. The official records at Washing-ton show that the amount of alcoholic iquors exported to those countries has doubled in six months. The American saloon, that foul blot on our civiliza-tion, has already gone to curse those lands. In the single city of Manila are to be found more than 400 of those breeders of poverty, vice, and crime Whatever blessings of a higher Christian civilization we may have hoped to bring to these distant islands, It is to be feared the benefits conferred will be ralization and ruin inflicted by the American Bouor traffic."

It is indeed, "to be feared." But what did the godly Presbyterians ex-pect? Why are their fears so tardily aroused? What did they think it was all about? Were they actually so in-locent as to believe "we" were light-ing for the good of the Filipinos, in-stead of for their goods?

During the war with Spain, this sang grave and reverend General As-sembly of the Presbyterian Church of the Presbyterian Church made an exhibition of itself by send-ingfiresident McKinley a request that ub battles be fought on Sunday. They had not the slightest objection to men blawbas itself. ng the lives out of each other six in the week, but they thought wouldn't like to have them conthe holy work on "His" day.

The third exhibit is one that serves to link these two more closely together. It is a letter written by Malleton hus, the former Samoan king, to

PROTEST OF MALIFTON TANUS.

"Malleton Tanus, in a letter to the London 'Times' enclosing copies of the Protests he addressed to the United Great Britain, and Germany rainst the Samoan treaties, character-es the partition of Samoa as a gross olation of the treaties and as a crime that the law of nations, only equal the dismemberment of Poland, Den-rk, and France. He thinks that if ssary for the great Powers to the minds of the peoples, then the minds of the peoples, then the me Conference was the greatest

the century. ced by the great Powers in the lions in the South Seas, Afr nte of the countries stole war through breach of

contagious diseases and the use of spi-

"He continues: "The missionaries who graced our country with their holy or unholy presence introduced the hour in civilized States. The mission-aries live in palatial, concrete houses with all the luxuries their countries can afford, and charge us for Bibles and prayer-books, which, we understand, are sent as free offerings."

issionaries with extracting all the money possible from them, in return for which they only received a Rible ch they only received a Bible, prayer-book, or a 'Pilgrim's Pro gress.' He instances the Wesleyan missionaries collecting \$100,000 at a single meeting at Tonga, adding: "The missionaries aroused a great

spirit of emulation, telling the native that the largest givers would be the most acceptable in the sight of God, thus reversing the spirit of the widow's

"The Samoan Chief concludes: The be thy gods, O Israel...

All of which forcibly reminds the present writer of a missionary s (not by a Presbyterian, but by one equally fatuous), in which it was urged that Americans ought to be will ing to give money for the spread of the Gospel in heathen lands, because "ev ery dollar spent in foreign mission comes back many times over in the profits of increased foreign trade."

CAPITALISM CORRUPTS EVERYTHING.

Now we, as Socialists, have nothing to do with religion as such. We do not go out of our way to criticise Christ-lanity, whether of the Presbyterian or any other brand. But we cannot pass such opportunities as this for

pass such opportunities as this for showing how capitalism corrupts ev-erything it touches. Christianity preaches love for all mankind; and yet, when a Methodist President sends out armies and navies to kill and destroy our "neighbors," Catholic and Protestant preachers unite in praying that the Almighty God will help them in their work; and Presbyterian General Assembly asks only that they shall take a rest from slaughter on one day in the week.

Christianity preaches contempt for worldly goods. And yet a Republican Senator Beveridge proves "our divine-ly ordained mission in the Far East" by pointing to "China,s illimitable market." And a pillar of the Democratic party applauds him, though without repeating his hypocritical

cant.

The Christian churches inveigh against the liquor traffic. Yet they support a war which inevitably introduces liquor among a people to whom it is far more deadly thus to us. Another millionaire brewer who, has just been converted to the doctrine of ex large giver to religious institutions.

NO HOPE FROM THE CHURCH.

Now the greater part of these preach ers are not hypocrites. They appear so only because they are living entirely in a past age, because they have no knowledge of existing facts. But the churches do anything, they do the wrong thing. When they say anything, it is generally wrong. If it happens to be right, it has no effect. The trouble is that they are beginning at the wrong end. They are dealing with effects crime, vice, ignorance instead of with the cause which produces these profit "the greatest thing in the world. The working people have to set things right for themselves. They must begin at the material root of things and in the end they will remedy the evils that spring from the root.

IN DENMARK.

What the Workers in that Country Accomplish by Joining Politics and Unionism.

The workers of Denmark are bette ganized in trade unions than are the workers of any other country, not ex cepting England and New Zealand, o which we hear so much. Out of a population of two and one-quarter mil-lions, 80,000 men are in the unions. ilons, 80,000 men are in the maons. The engineers and machinists are so solidly organized that it is impossible for any man to get a job without Join-ing the union. During the late general lockout, which lasted sixteen weeks. lockout, which lasted sixteen weeks, the employers were absolutely unable to secure scabs. The government could not help the employers. During the sixteen weeks, only one locked-out man was brought into court; and he was brought there to receive a medal for saving human life. The men beat the employers completely and dictated terms, as follows: Nine-hour day; no overtime except on rensir work, and overtime except on repair work, and then not more than eight hours in a week for any employee; the result of these provisions is that there are no idle engineers or machinists in Den-

mark.

The strength of these organizations lies in the fact that they use their political power, besides being unionists. They have twelve daily papers (America has not one) owned by the unions. They have twelve members in Parlisment, out of a total of 114 (American workingmen have not one man in Congress). They have 200 representatives in local and municipal councils. With an assessment of 13 cents a week on

Alt Large Eastern Lines.

Vanderblit, Pennsylvania, Morgan, and Harriman Interests to Be Allied-Economy to Be Effected by Reducing Working Force-Employment of 50,000 Men Threatened-Another Step Toward Socialism.

A Chicago dispatch says: "It is said that as a result of the recent consolidations and agreements among the owners of the great trunk railways east of Chicago, the entire transportation system between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic seaoards is to be reorganized, involving

the following changes:
"The abandonment of the city ticket
offices of all of the roads in the syndicate in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Bostou, Buffalo, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, Peoria and St. Louis, and the substitution of joint offices in each city.

50,000 EMPLOYEES TO GO.

"The discharge of all city, general, travelling and district freight and passenger agents and solicitors of the roads in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe. This will affect nearly 50,000 men

"The abolition of all forms of com-missions heretofore paid for the sale of tickets over these roads. This will affeet the incomes of 10,000 agents and eliminate the scalpers.

"The establishment in Chicago and

New York of joint auditing agencies that will apportion to each road an agreed percentage of the total competi-tive business. "The discharge of all superfluous as-

sistants to the heads of departments of the individual roads. Later the head of these departments may be abolished and the work done by clerks, who will report to the two joint agencies. "The establishment in New York of

Board of Control made up of person representing the Vanderbilt, Pennsylvania, Morgan and Harriman properties, the rulings of this Board on all

FAST TRAINS TO BE DROPPED. "The abandonment of a number of through fast passenger trains put in

service during the past few years as schedules for passenger trains tween Chicago and New York, and be tween all of the principal terminals of the combination roads in the territory ast of this city and St. Louis.

"The abandonment of all fast freight trains and the fixing of common time for these trains between competitive

ROADS IN COMBINATION.

"Following are the roads now in the ombination: New York Central, Pennsylvania, Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine, Fitchburg, New York, New Haven & Hartford, Eric, Lehigh Valley, Lackawanna, West Shore, New York, Ontario & Western, Rome, Watertown & Ogdenburg, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Nickel Plate, Balti-more & Oi.lo, Wabash, Big Four, Chesapeake & Ohlo, Lake Erie & Western, Monon, and all auxiliary lines of

these systems.
"When all the details for the future management of the roads in the East ern combination have been perfected the leaders in the consolidation move ment will turn their attention to th territory west of Chicago and attemp to bottle up the Chicago-St. Louis Rocky Mountain country in like man tend ultimately to the Pacific coast.

TO EXTEND THE SCHEME.

"The Harriman-Vanderbilt syndicat wns and controls the Illinois Central on Pacific, Northwestern, Oregon Short Line, and Kansas City, Pittsl & Gulf. All the big competitors of these systems are in with the combin-

"The failure of Congress to legalize pooling is given as the cause of the consolidation, as the owners are determined to pool if the purchase of every railroad in the country is necessary to obtain that end."

MAGNATES MEET "SOCIALLY"

The report is supplemented by a World" dispatch from Washington,

"A dinner, at which fourteen pro A dinner, at which toucked paint nent railroad men of the South and East were guests, was given by ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, President of the West Virginia Central & Pittsburg Railway, in his

Central & Pittson.
Washington home.
"It was announced that the gathering was 'purely a social affair' and in honor of A. J. Cassatt, President of the honor of Rallroad Company. ing was purely a sort and the pennsylvania Rallroad Company. When the list of guests is considered in connection with the recent rumors of a gigantic railroad combination based on a stock pooling scheme, the 'social' feature of the evening's work would seem to be discredited.

"Around the table with ex-Scnator Davis were, besides Mr. Cassatt, John K. Cowan, President of the Baltimore & Ohlo; Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New York Central; M. E. Ingalla, President of the Chempane & Ohlo and the Big Four Base; J. S. Harris,

"UNEQUALED PROSPERITY."

NEW YORK, JANUARY 28, 1900.

A Rumored Consolidation of How, in the Saintly McKinley's Beautiful Phrase, "Liberal Employment Wals Upon Labor."

> Men and Women, Unable to Fir Work, Commit Suicide-Cho Between Crime and Deathdren on the Verge of Starvation "Only 6,643 Destitute" in low York-Where is "Liberal Em-

A 49-year-old and homeless man wa-found on Broadway, New York, a fer-days ago, who had had almost nothing bor," says William McKinley. Per-haps it does; but it must be all in Wil-liam's eye, and this poor devil evident by had not the car fare to Washington

Discouraged because of inability (obtain work, George Grau, 52 year-old, of 306 Sixth Street, New York jumped from the roof of a six-story

building last week.

No doubt, McKinley's Liberal Employment, tired of "waiting" for this
man to come along, was just then golng upstairs to offer him a good job. Liberal Employment will be incon able for having so narrowly missi giving that poor devil "unequaled pro-

Made despondent by loss of employment, Baxter Barker, 64 years old, shot himself last week at No. 33 Lincoln

Wasn't it a-pity that he sho and shoot himself, just at the time when "In ALL branches of industry and trade there is unequaled properity " Here no doubt McKinley Liberal Employment was "waiting" for this laborer, but must have just stepped inside for a drink, when this ought to fine Liberal Employment te days pay for being off post.

From Philadelphia came news las week that Mary Williamson, a young nother, confesses that she is the thief schools and stealing the children's

"I had to sterl," she cried, "so that

"Just round the corner." Won't you be good enough, William, to issue a supplementary proclamation, stating definitely the hi unt just where he, she sands who are anxious to find out.

A woman who had nawned her few els and nearly all her clothing for bread, and who had been turned into the street because she could not pay her rent, drank carbolic acid on Broadway. New York. It was found that she was Mrs. Minnie Perkins, wife of Frederick Perkins, a musician, OUT

OF WORK. These people had evidently lost the ddress of that place where William McKinley's Liberal Employment "waits upon labor." William, dear William, won't you, for starving peo ple's sake, if not for God's, won't you send along, his, her, or its address, or at least h'. her, or its telephone call number, for cases of emergency like

A young woman in Gallipolis, Ohio who "had made a precarious living by sewing," and who, further, was in falling health, rigged up a rifle on her sewing machine in such a manner that by starting the machine, the rifle was discharged at her heart.

She had been waiting until she was tired, for your Liberal Employment, McKinley, to "wait upon" her labor; for, evidently, your Liberal Employ-ment is always either drunk or asleep or off on a junket. Anyway, he, she or it never turns up when and where most wanted—only at Thanksgiving-Proclamation times, when the annua pious lies need to be sent out.

An exchange says that "in New York poorly paid that they must accept charity or starve."

Ah. William McKinley, here is a case where your Employment "waits upon labor," but instead of being "Liberal," it is so stingy that if it were not for harity they would starve. And, William, here are 46,000

of evidence that your "unequaled pros-perity" is an unmaterializable nonperity" is an unm existence—a fraud. But here you can acore ONE of where "increased comforts have con to the home," as a result of re Liberal Employment, McKinley, "as

of three slices of bacon. Surely, "sel-dom has this nation had greater cause for profound thanksgiving," than that there must be hundreds of thousands of people in this country who have all the way from one to three silices of bacon between them and poverty.

No doubt, Mr. McKinley, this woman had "cause for profound thanksgiving

in that your administration had give European-pauper level of only six-tenths of one-half slice, but it seems to me that the way your Employment hiss "welted" upon this family was not very "Liberal," in the true sense of the term; still, I suppose it is pretty good very skilled in weaving very large and

The State Charities Aid Association of New York, has just issued its twen-ty-seventh annual report. That is to say, William McKinley, this society had to carry on its work of shan for twenty-seven years. And that means that for twenty-seven years it has been giving the lie to those annua assertions that you and your predeces sors. McKinley, have been so shame lessly uttering, to the effect that we are the most highly paid, prosperous, happy, healthy, wealthy, wi , and moral heap of people the morning and the evening sun ever shone on. This society says, twenty-seventhly and McKinley-refutingly that it has found situations, during the year, for 354 homeless mothers with children, and cares for 637 destitute children-that your Liberal Employment, Mr. Mc Kinley, has negligently omitted to "wait upon" and care for.

We learn further from this report that

I could buy food for my baby. I despite the estimated yearly increase of population in New York City of 3.4 per cent., the number of inmates under the Charities Department in 1899 was So I stole."

Oh William. William McKinley, where does that Liberal Employment of yours "walt upon labor"? Like Mr. Chevy Styme. It seems to be atway. "Just round the corner." Won't you McKinley, Evidently, Liberal Employ

7.483, leaving ONLY 6,643. Why, at have "waited upon" all the lot in LESS THAN NINE YEARS! Grand work! Inspiring thought! Liberal Employment will surely set up drinks all round over this. But only to think, Mr. McKinley, that by that time some bad free-trade, free-silver, or antiexpansion wrecker of our "unequaled prosperity" will have come along and upset things, and have caused Liberal Employment to retire into the inmost spoilt the "waiting" game.

people, Lever reported, whom your Liberal Employment "waits upon" only at odd intervals, such very odd and far apart intervals that they have to set out tramping to find out wher he, she, or it is hiding. These people never find "Liberal" employment, but only odd scraps that he, she, or it must have split while carrying basket loads of fat sinecures to folks who never "labor," or who only write thanksgiv-ing lies. After them come the hunmasse at holiday times, and who never have enough to eat between those times. All these—numbering more than some nations, Denmark or Scot-land, for example—are so many negations of your assertion that "Liberal Employment waits upon labor"; and I would rather take the fact of their exwould not go so far as to say, Mr. Mc-Kinley, that you and your prosperity shouters are llars, but I do think you are all a gang of sayers of mighty and monstrous unveracities.

F. SCRIMSHAW.

—Governor Nash [of Olito], in his inaugural address, utters the usual meaningless phrases regarding the Trust question, and Hanna and Dick allow him to suggest that "publicity" will have the effect of curbing the greed of the capitalistic combine. Af-ter a generation or so of time has been ter a generation or so of time has been wasted in securing laws that will safely pass the scrutiny of the courts to insure "publicity," another half century will be consumed in discussing what constitutes "fair" dividends, interest, salary, etc.—that is, if the time-serving politicians have their way, and we don't believe they will. The politicians are coming to be more and more regarded with suspicion and contempt by the people. The feeling is growing that, with fastery and falsehoods on healt line they have between the need

Strange Luck Killed Him. The other day a man who had been out of work so long that he had for-gotten what a job looked like, found one, and the shock of his joy over his luck killed him. And there are thou-sands on thousands of such poor peo-ple going about risking sudden death miraculously spared. McKinley Prosperity shouldn't sneak and hid and skulk, and spring out suddenly on people like this. Of course, we don't expect her to stalk abroad in public places, blowing trumpets and thump-ing drums, but she ought to show her speak to her about this.

ked to death by an electric cur feet of the pessersby.

Strange with what unvarying regutric-light stocks is ever found atop of dealer in the stocks and profits of any other dangerous business is ever found at the point of toll and danger; it is always Capital's bosom partner, La-bor, that gets the deadly, low-paid half in the partnership. When will c Labor have the sense to insist that turn and turn about is fair play?

Santiago de Cuba, Jan. 12.-Samples of the coal recently found in Mayari wer tested to-day. They developed extraord nary heat, and experts declared it to b the best steam coal south of Pennsylvania.

The finding of this coal is one more call of God not to "repudiate our duty" to save Cuba, and "not to renounce ou part in the mission of our race, trustee, under God, of the civilization of the world"; and we shall devoutly have that coal due out with "thanksgiving us as His chosen people henceforth to lead in the regeneration of the world," as Scuntor Blatherskite Beveridge so beautifully saith.

Pledges? Oh, Pledges Be

Havana, Jan. 15.—At a Nationalist mass meeting Senor Pita said that if Cubana wanted to preserve their nationality they would have to unite. General Sanches said: "If at the end of 1500 Cubana sec-

Well, Cubans WILL see that at the if-IF capitalist Americans have then any good dividend-making reason for not fulfilling their pledges. It is not in capitalism to obey any code of ethics not based on dividends; and the gov noment at violating the pledges made to us in our laws and constitutions will never hesitate at violating pledges made to mere Cubans that have a rich country behind them. If any more exing it evident that the voice of God is imperatively calling them to hold on to their mission to regnerate Cuba, we know them well enough to know that soldiers die rather than disc Divine call. The Cubans don't know the grim plety of our capitalist world-

The Journal of the "Knights of La-

General Lawton, the most enterprising and able of our commanders in the Philiplife of one man like Lawton is worth more to his country than the entire group of islands, with their millions of uncivilized

To my mind, General Lawton,s life was a misspent one, and therefore his death was no loss to the world. That he had many of the qualities of the highest manhood is not to the point; the end to which they were consecrated is everything. A man of small brain, poor physique, of halting speech, and small courage, devoting his little all to the fraternalization of men and the ad of the enduring cause of pe and self-development at home, is worth a thousand Lawtons—even though they be as gods—consecrated to the spread of imperial ideas—a work that must be stopped and all undone before the stopped and all undone before the world can begin its career of real pr

The Hell of War.

A letter by Private Stewart, of the Gordons, in which he gives a vivid account of the charge of his regiment at Elandshagta, and describes how Lieut-Colonel Dick-Cunyngham was wound-ed when leading the charge, says:

We charged three times with the beyonet, and my gun was covered with whithers and blood, although I don't remembe striking anybody, but I was nearly marvith encironment, shells bursting and bullet whitestage round like halt. I was close be that the commanding officer when he was wounded. He was shot and had to allows, but he cheered on his man. "For word Gordenan," he coid, "the world in

wrong, just as wrong as in and it is our duty as Socialist the world that it is wrong at the world that it is wrong and teach it that never until it gives up the list vitable and goes in for what is right-peace on earth, rightcommess, brother hood, will it ever truly prosper. Let us begin for once to try that prescription for the world's ills, so highly recommended by Jesus and other discarded and discredited moral plays clans, namely, brotherly love, not resistance, and doing to others as world that they should do unto use its would that they should de unto us, us trust this more, and "mig navies," Gatling guns, and Harrey lapse and "markets for our surplus" are lost. It is NOT necessary that the heavens hold up, or that empires spread, or that markets be opened at ANY price. I say reverently, damn them all if injustice and hate are to be their price. I would not even preserve the human race at that wice. If that the human race at that price. If that dried up old cinder of a moon of ours up there was ever the abode of such a dirty, bloody, raging mad race of savages as people our earth, I am glad, for the moon's sake, she is dried up. She is better dead than bearing such shame.

Best Government on Earth.

There are 3.178,000 persons on the relief lists in the famine-stricken dis-tricts of India: And the godly British government, which is responsible for tricts of India. And the gody strains government, which is responsible for it all, is blowing off in murderous gun-powder the millions on millions that might relieve this famine, in order still further to extend its much-mismanaged further to extend its much-mismanaged empire. People indigmently ask what right the Boers have to prevent their country from being developed (b by civilization—by which is meant the Anglo-Saxon civilization. What right, indeed?

Tike Breads Tike

Like Breeds Like.

It is reported that the grievances of the Third Avenue Rallway Company employees has resulted in an organization of conductors and motormen on the pian of the Molly Maguires of twenty-five years ago in Feunsylvania. This pian has been adopted, it is said, to prevent the disruption of the organization by the company.

The "mother group" of five members acts as an Executive Board and controls all the others. Each member of this group in turn organizes another group of five and so on. Only the members of the mother group know the entire membership of the organization.

It may be so, or it may not. But if so, why not? Like breeds like. Ty-ranny bred secret societies in the Old World, and tyranny will just as surely breed them here. This capitalist "repreed them here. This capitalist "re-public" is rapidly adopting all the old fashions of Aslatic and European ty-ranny, and is just as stupid at under-standing its natural counsel.

A Railroad Trust which will divide up the country into sones and place each for railroad purposes under the control of rail-road magnates, is in process of formation. The zones and their railroad monarchs are The sones and their railroad monarchs are named as follows in the awayaper reports: "In the Southern Pacific sone Coilis P. Huntington will be master; E. H. Harriman will control the Central Western, or Uplon Pacific, sone; the Goulds, H. H. Porter and others will swing the Southwestern lines, through the Book Island, Missouri Pacific, etc. In the Northwest James J. Hill and J. P. Morgan will control the Northern Pacific and Great Northern. The Belmonts will control the Louisville."

us how we would operate the Co-opera-tive Commonwealth. Just see how smoothly and harmoniously those thou-sands of miles of railroad and hundreds handled, each section and departs subordinately working in obedience the central mind. Just make those the central mind. Just make the eral "monarchs"—now the mental servants of a suseraln servants of the Commonwealt those vast stretches of railroad run just as smoothly and harmofor the Commonwealth at the will for the Trust. Let us here. Administrative additive forms. have more of it than they-and always

"Poverty is the most blessed heritage with which to begin life. "God does not call His great men from the ranks of the rich."—[Andrew Carnagie.

No doubt, Andy, but is it not singular that everybody hates his heritage and hastens to get rid of it; and that of all the thousands of young p rich not one is ever uses away his least "blessed riches, to inherit his "mos heritage? Somehow, they

Two Sides of the Class-Struggle in the Buckeye State.

TO NATIONALIZING THE

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W York, N. Y., Post Of

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED 1888 (Presidential)

1892 (Presidential) 1894 1896 (Presidențial In 1898 82,204

IMPORTANT.

The National Convention of the S cinlist Labor Party will be held at Rochester, N. Y., beginning Saturday, January 27. Section Rochester has elected a Committee on Arrangements and Entertainment. Address all communications to William Lippelt, 323 Chamber of Commerce Block, Roch ester, N. Y.

SLAVERY AND THE WAGE

Forty-four years ago, Senator Robert Toombs of Georgia, speaking in Boston in defence of chattel slavery, said "The slave is entitled by law to a home and to ample food and clothing; and when no longer capable of labor, in old age and disease, he is a legal charg upon his master." Turning to the wage system, he said: "Under that system man has become less valuable and less cared for than domestic antmals: . . in short, capital has be come the master of labor, with all the benefits and without the natural bur dens of the relation."

Further he showed that chattel slavery was bound to disappear at some time in the natural course of evolution, not because it was inhuman to the slave, but because it was less profitable to the master than wage slavery. He said: "The momen wages descend to a point barely sufficient to support the laborer and his family, capital cannot afford to own labor, and slavery must cease. Slavery reased in England in obedience to this law and not from any regard to liberty or humanity. The increase of popula-tion in this country may produce the same results, and American slavery, like that of England, may find its cuthanasia in the general prostration

spoken by a slave-holder. Being a slave-holder, and an intelligent one Toombs knew whereof he spoke.

It is a fact now generally recognized in the "New South" that wage labor is cheaper and more profitable to the master than slave labor. Henry W. Grady and many other Southern leadas have proclaimed this fact. The wage worker produces more profit for his master than did the chattel slave And when he is no longer useful b does not become a burden to that

It does not follow, from our recorn tion of this fact, that we say the abolition of chattel slavery was no advance That step was necessary before another could be taken. But to complete the work of emancipation we must take another step. The Proclamation Amendment secured to every worker the right to his own labor-power. We saust secure to him the right to the land, the machinery, the railroads, all the means of production and distribu tion that are necessary to the use of that labor-power. We can do it only

THE OLD WAY AND THE NEW.

through Socialism.

"If anyone tells you that you can enrich yourself in any other way than by labor and economy, don't listen to him; he is a poisoner." So said Bentamin Franklin, something more than 130 years ago. Franklin was a wise man in his day and generation. But were living to-day, he would hardly put his good advice in those words. For he would know that, fu this age of the world, labor and eco nomy are very small factors in the

In Franklin's day almost every mas in America owned the things that were needful for his work. Each was his own employer and paid tribute to no man for permission to work. Prac-tically the whole product of his labor came to him as the reward of his toll. at the only means, aside from out ut, Hegal robbery or fraud, by

is labor, receiving back, as wage ill part th employment that his wages are kept down pretty closely to the necessary cost of his living. Increased application to his work means, on th one hand, sooner or later, a reduction of his wages, and, on the other, a more rapid using up of his own life energy. Economy, the reduction of living expenses, ends, through a different pro cess in the same results. So the in dustrious and frugal laborer is caught between the upper and the nether millstone of capitalism, and his life is ground into profits for his master.

For the wage worker there is no hope of rising by any individual effort. The most he can hope to accomplish by his own efforts is barely to maintain his place. But for the working class there is a sure and certain hope of emancipa tion in united and aggressive action.

If Franklin were living now, he would say: "If anyone tells you, work ingmen, that you can free yourselves in any other way than by the united efforts of your class, don't listen to him; he is a misleader."

DEBS ON UNITY.

In the "Social-Democratic Herald" for January 20, Eugene V. Debs writer on the subject of Socialist Unity. The letter is somewhat surprising in its tone. We present it entire and without change:

.Editor of the "Herald": For some time Editor of the "Heraid": For some time I have been asked to declare myself through the "Heraid" in reference to the proposed union between the anti-lac Leon element of the S. L. P. and our party. I have delayed doing so until I had opportunity to examine the situation in various parts of the country.

e more desirous for a united party of So-dalists than I, it is my settled conviction that the hour for such a consummation ha

not yet arrived.

There are hundreds of S. L. P. comrade of the faction named whom I have met and love and honor, and would be proud to greet as party comrades; but there is also an element in that faction, by no means an element in that faction, by no means insignificant in proportion to the whole, with whom we can have no affiliation without inviting disruption. A union with this element will simply not unite, or, if it does, it can result only in dissension, and, sooner or later, a split, and we have had quite enough experience along that line.

Barring such papers as the "Cleveland Cltisen" and the "Class Struggle," I am not satisfied with the tone or temper of

not satisfied with the tone or temper of the press of the anti-De Leon S. L. P. and particularly the official organ, "The Peo which continues to retail maliciou libels respecting our party and our com

"The People" knows that in the past our "The People" knows that in the past out party, from its very inception, has been foully maligned and our comrades villely standered by the promoters of the party of which, since its so-called expurgation, it is now the official organ. Has it ever uttered one word to atone for such shocking indecency or to make restitution for the out-rases intended. If not committed? If it has res intended, if not committed? If it has ne itself such a manifestly plain duty in its regenerated capacity, it has not come to ce. Could honorable men have don ess? For my own part, I have always igwant any apology now or at any time, but to the Social-Democratic party, what the plain and unmistakable die now what the push and diministrators are ates of conscience must prompt me to say and do in mitigation of wrongs with which had been at least identified in perpetrat

ing.

When "The People," as the official organ
of the party, honestly and courageously
clears its skirts, then we can and will accept its professions that it is in favor of a nited party.

Not only this, but "The People" continue

to be the vehicle of libel and detraction of our comrades. In a recent issue it permits us to be charged with not yet having "cut ose from the Bryanites," and our officers specially myself, with drawing exorbitan salaries for party service. "The People" knows, or can know if it wishes to, that these statements and their like are baldfreed lies, and yet it continues to inoculate faced lies, and yet it continues to inoculate its readers with their poisson. I care noth-ing about these lies, nor their craven authors, but I want no affiliation with such

an of the National Executive Board ocial-Democracy and gave the party my ion from the party, and during the past eighteen months that I have served on the Executive Board and as general organizer for the Social-Democratic have never been paid a cent, and I have vate means, and the same is true of every member of the Executive Board. W. are not making this statement by way o is sincere in its profer

The anti-De Leon party has not yet had the instruction party into additional the leads to because of his principles or lack of principles, but because he was their master at their own game. I am confident that our members stand for a united party and also that they will not rush rashly forward t what seems to be such a party, to fir lves the victims of deception. We are not egotistical when we say there will are not egotistical when we say there will soon be a united party, and that without taking any chances. The Social-Democratic party has proved its right to live. It has emerged unscathed from all the assaults that have been made upon it, and is moving majestically to the front. No odium attaches to its name and no stain is upon its honor. The election of 1900 will indicate its standing and establish its supremacy.

EUGENE V, DEBS. EUGENE V. DEBS Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 14.

Now we have no quarrel with Mr Debs over his opinion that "the hour for union has not yet arrived." But we must emphatically protest against the character of the arguments that he advances in support of that opinion.

In the first place, he complains that The People has never "atoned" for the affronts offered to the S. D. P. in the days before July 10. This complaint too insignificant to be considered The People has more Enportant busi on hand than that of apologizing

cent issue it permits us [the S. D. P.] to be charged with not yet having 'cut loose from the Bryanites,' and our officers, especially myself, with drawing exorbitant salaries for party service" that it is "inoculating its readers with the poison of hald-faced lies." And he concludes his charge by characterizing us as "cravens" and "serpents of de famation.

These be strong words. Let us what is their justification.

During the six and one-half months since July 10. The People has referred to the S. D. P. or to Mr. Debs just five times. In the issue of August 27, the imprisonment of Mr. Debs was referred to as illustrating the methods of capitalist government. In the issue of October 8, there was an editorial condemning the so-called "Independent Labor Party" of New York for having nominated for office a Democratic politician who had been an appointee of President Cleveland; The People noted the fact of "an expelled member of the S. L. P., now a member of the S. D. P., and a disgrace to any organization he belongs to, making a speech for the man who was associated with the Administration which sent Debs to pri son," and asked: "Will the S. D. P. swallow this too?" In the issue of November 26, The People noted the course followed by Victor Berger in "bolstering up De Leon," and added: "We congratulate De Leon on the fit ness of his new friendship. We do not congratulate the Social-Democrats of their choice of a national committee man. Nor do we think Berger's spirit prevails in the S. D. P." In the Issue of December 10. The People quoted the Pueblo "Courier" as calling Mr Debs "the father of the S. D. P."; it expressed the opinion that Mr. Deb himself "would repudiate the title." In the issue of January 21, The People reprinted and commented upon an editorial of the "Coming Nation" on the matter of class-consciousness; it concluded by asking whether the "Coming Nation" truly represented the S. D. P. If Mr. Debs can construe any of these utterances of The People as "maliciou libels and detraction of the S. D. P. and Its members," he must have a great capacity for misunderstanding.

But from some passages in his letter t may be inferred that he alludes, not to utterances of The People, but to signed communications, printed under the heads of "Convention Topics" and "Correspondence." Now at the head of these columns The People disclaims any responsibility for views there expressed. The correspondents are given the widest possible liberty for expres sion of opinion. About four-fifths o the communications referring at all to the S. D. P. have been very favorable to it, generally without any qualification. As for the few who have expressed the opposite view, we have only to say that we cannot undertake to set up, in our office, a new censor ship for the defence of Mr. Debs and the S. D. P.

One solitary correspondent has made the charges to which Mr. Debs definite ly alludes (in regard to "Bryanism" and "exorbitant salaries"); he bears the personal responsibility for his words; and Mr. Debs or any of his friends would have been allowed due space in The People to answer them. But this is not Mr. Debs' method. In stead, he retaliates by applying to the editors of The People such nice eplthets as "serpents of defamation."

Such epithets reflect upon their author The basis of Mr. Debs' reasons for distrusting the S. L. P., then, amounts to this: Six out of twenty-eight com munications on the subject are in oppo sition to any union with the S. D. P. and one of the correspondents has made personal statements which Mr Debs declares to be false.

There has been-perhaps there still s-too great an element of hero-wor ship in the S. D. P., with Mr. Debs as its idol. If Mr. Debs' latest pronunclamento passes unchallenged in the S. D. P., then we too say: "The hour for union is not yet come." For we consider the Socialist movement a thing far more important than any man in it.

JOHN RUSKIN DEAD.

John-Ruskin, well known as a writer upon art political economy, social ethics, and other subjects, died last Saturday, at the age of eighty-one For many years he had retired from personal activity; but his influence is still strong, and his death, expected though it might well have been, comes as a surprise and a shock.

John Ruskin was born in London, in February, 1819. He was 'the son of a wealthy wine merchant, and had every opportunity that wealth could give for the development of his abilities. At twenty-three he was graduated from Christ Church College, Oxford; he had then already attracted attention by the beauty and force of his literary style as well as by the strength of his per sonality. He hesitated between two to enter the church or to de rote himself to the study of art Fortunately, he chose the latter. His

ing of his frequent

With his views of art we have to do. His positive influence in that field is past, although the stimulus which his frank and often startling criticisms gave to art is of lasting in portance.

More interesting to us and of mor real value to the world is his work on economic and social questions. "Se same and Lilies," the "Crown of Wild Olives," "Unto This Last," "Ethics of the Dust," "Munera Pulveris," and "Fors Clavigera"-the constantly multiplied cheap editions of these books, in England and in America, are sufficient evidence of their wide and, presumably, their deep, influence. Few serious writers are more widely read that Ruskin.

But the remarkable fact concerning his economic and ethical, as well as his esthetic, writings is that, earnest as was the man, strong and beautiful as is his style, widely as his books are read, it is hard to point out any positive, definite, constructive work that he has done. In this he resembles another earnest, forcible, and popular writer, with whom he was closely assoclated-Thomas Carlyle.

Like Carlyle, Ruskin was essentially destructive critic, an upsetter of things established; he did not guide men to correct thinking (he did not even think correctly or consistently himself), but he attacked their prejudices, roused them from apathy, and stimulated them to think for them

His "system of économics" is neither systematic nor strictly a discussion of economics. If he was capable of scientific thought he never showed the power, being carried away by an imulsive moral zeal and by an unshakable belief in his own infallibility. He wrote for and on behalf of the working people. But he knew even less of the labor movement than of bourgeois

It is said that, in his earlier days, he nce said he had "a great hope of disturbing the Public Peace in various directions." That is what he was fitted for. That is what he did. And it was well worth doing.

He was led to the consideration of economics and to an invincible hatred of the existing system by a perception of the ugliness of things which capitalism entails. From this standpoint it was that he influenced William Morris. And Merris, a younger and a saner man, was able to do more than point out faults; he was able to form a con ception of the whole and join in point ing out the true remedy.

Though Ruskin leaves no follower though none of his theories are accept ed, he did a great work. Though all his books should be burned to-day, his influence would go on, embodied in men who can turn the once destructive forces to the work of construction.

The "American Fabian" ends its exstence with the January number, just completing the fifth year of its life We do not, as some may suspect, re foice in its downfall. We cannot be ex pected greatly to deplore it. Such a movement as that of the Fabians, advocating Socialism, but persistently denying the class struggle, belongs to a bygone day. Facts are stubborn things Deny them you may. But you must suffer the penalty of your folly-ine vitable failure. If the Fabians have learned this lesson, their experiment, though a costly one, has accomplished its end. Meanwhile Socialism, by and through the class struggle, goes stead ly on to its destined victory

The "Railway Carmen's Journal" truly says: "The railroads alone are now producing more amputations annually than resulted from any one year of the war of the rebellion." And what follows? Does the "Journal" see what a damning piece of evidence against capitalism this is? Does it make this a text for urging its readers to overthrow a system that makes profits more important than workingmen's lives or limbs, and to substitute a system that would ensure the utmost protection to every worker? No, the "Journal" has nothing better to say than to recommend a certain "patent adjustable double slip-socket artificial leg." This would be funny if it were not so tragic. What wonder that workingmen have little confidence in such unionism?

A correspondent of the New York "Evening Post" writes: "Senator Hanna is reported as announcing that the issues of the coming national campaign will be, first, 'the prosperity of the working people,' and, second, 'the retention of the Philippines.' No one will complain of the first of these is ues, which will probably be found in the platforms of both the great parties in their usual ante-election solicitude for the workingman, and which should be taken with at least as much serious ness as would the insertion of th Lord's Prayer or the Ten Commandnents in the party platforms." As the ndent, in another part of his letter, indicates that he is "a loval Re blican," this utterance, made in such off-hand way, is ve

NOTE AND COMMENT.

what claim to be Socialist pa ers. Here is one of the funniest, ap ing in a recent number of the To "Citizen and Country." The edi ident Eliot, of Harvard Univer y,on the Episcopal marriage service closes with these words:

carriage was ordained by catate in the garden of Eden ble and holy. Man's innocence fall was unquestionable; and reign on earth, every child a and woman is a member of e either to ungodly parents or to society

Brotherhood. God is our Father and stor, and Christ is our Saviour and er Brother. Marriage is a mockery is symbolical of innocence, and we won professed followers tousands of unsaved habies die every year the no hands outstretched to save them mains

Now, we have not the slightest object on to this plous brother's discussing e subjects of original sin and infant amnation, if he wants to give his bace to that sort of stuff. But we do mphatically protest against his mix g up of infant damnation with So alism. Socialism has nothing to do ith the fatherhood of God and the Ider-brotherhood of Christ and such reological conceptions. The "Citizet nd Country" misrepresents Socialism e Socialists are a good deal more con erned about the fact of infant mortal y in the tenements of the poor than out any myth of infant damuation.

anna in support of his resolution favoring he permanent retention of the Phillippine has distinctly disappointing to those who support expansion in order to extend Amer can institutions rather than Amer plan of government as he outlined repre ents the purposes or the desires of the ad-ninistration, and still less did Senator inistration, and still less did Senator Beverlide represent them when he de-handed "the establishment of import duties in a revenue basis, with such discrimina-tion in favor of American imports as will grevent the cheaper goods of other nations from destroying American trade," and "the istablishment of the English language throughout the Islands, teaching it exclu-sively in the schools, and using it through nterpreters exclusively in the courts." enator Hoar's brief reply warmly compli nefited Senator Beverldge upon his ele-uence and enthusiasm, but hit upon the atal weakness of his address by pointing out that the words "right, fustice, duty and freedom" were absent. It is only upo and freedom" were absent. It is only upon right; natice, duty, and freedom that the expansion of America can proceed; exten-sion of our sovereignty upon any other basis would be the abandonment, not the expansion, of the American idea.—[The butlook, supporter of the expansion policy.

The "Outlook" is a very religious pa per. It evidently rather liked Bever ldge's cant about "our divine mission." But it was hurt when he let the cat ou of the bag by talking of trade as the motive for carrying out that mission Maybe the "Outlook" is really inno cent, not consciously hypocritical. We have heard of decoy-ducks before. The duck, like the goose, is a rather stuple bird. Goose or duck, the "Outlook," like most church papers, is too inno cently stupid or too stupidly innocen-

An English statistician reckons that al hough the South African war will cos thousands of lives and millions of money, it will pay in the end, by bringing larger profits to the mining companies than could have been gained by peaceful means. cold-blooded calculation runs thus: " osts 20,000 British lives to conquer the Transvanl, and this expenditure produce increase of-\$11,000,000 a year in mining lyidends, each life will be bringle nuual return of \$550, more than an

The beauty of this is that, truly as it describes "British patriotism," it as truly describes the "American patriot ism" which is carrying on an equally atrocious war in the Philippines, and of which the "Tribune" is a blatant mouthpiece.

The men employed in these three shops are thed down to the shop they happen to be working in. If for any reason a man quits in one shop, the others will not hire bim, neither can he get work anywhere else if the boss' influence can prevent it. This to a knowledge of our serfdom by a tight ening of the rope. We may fume and fret but in the end must submit or starve. It effect they say to us: "You must work for me as long as I want you and for what! me as long as I want you and tor want on m willing to pay you: and you must put up and be satisfied with whatever treat ment I may see it to accord you, and it you do not I will see to it that you do not get work elsewhere."

This is a part of a communication from the boilermakers of Cincinnati to the "Journal of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders Undoubtedly it is true. And the sad dest thing is that it is true, not only of the boilermakers of Cincinnati, but in general, of workingmen everywhere and in all trades. And mere complaint will not remedy the evil.

"Taxation without representation" was tyranay when the non-represented was tyranay when it is all right when it is woman.—[Woman's Journal.

The agitators of the woman que will have to get's broader view of the natter than this before they will ac plish anything. The saying Taxa ion without representation is tyranny a about one hundred years behind th lines. The right to participate in govern

is not because some of them are taxpayers, but be use all of them ar human beings.

One of the Berils papers remarks that The Kaiser apparently does not see in So-inlism a danger to the State and society," and adds that "nevertheless we do not be-lieve he is yet willing to give the Socialists freedom of action." The Kaiser, mplete freedom of action." The K owever, has studied Socialism with however, has studied Socialism with more care than have some of his critics. At the outset is his career he was suspected for a time of heing partial to the Socialists, but subsequently he turned against them. Recently he has relaxed some of his hostility toward them, but this is probably because he sees that some of their measures are wise, and will have to be adopted by the empire sooner or later. The Americans who call the Socialists the Populists of Ge. many do an injustice to the Socialists. They are far from being a band of featherheads or Anarchists, but-seek to gain privileges which are among the commomplaces England. They are the most powerful party in point of numbers in the German Empire, and their program, or most of it is certain to be successful some time.—[St Louis Globe Democrat. For a wonderful mixture of truth

and falsehood, the latter half of tha paragraph takes the prize. They "who call the Socialists the Populists of Ge many do an injustice to the Socialists. Very true. But how funny is the rea son given for that dictum! "They seek to gain privileges which are commonplaces of political life in the United States." Where did the "Globe-Deme crat" learn that the collective owner ship of the means of production an distribution is among the common places of our political life? That is what the Socialists are fighting for, in Germany as in America. "Their pro gram is certain to be successful. Again, very true. But it is far from being the sort of program the "Globe-Democrat," led by the wish to the be lief, seems to think. Socialism is one, the world over. And it has little in common with Populism.

That there have been an unusually farg sized by a statement by the Fire Commis-sioner that in the space of fifteen days of sioner that in the space of fifteen day, this month no less than twenty-nine men had their names placed on the dep ment's roll of honor. Of this number gained recognition for "bravery at pers risk," and will be in the competition for Bennett and Bonner medals. The treeords belong to Lieut. Howe of Em, No. 21, who rescued sixteen persons a No. 21, who rescued sixteen persons at a First Avenue fire on January 2; and James Monahan, a fireman attached to Hook and Ladder No. 2, who saved eight on the sam ecasion .- [New York daily.

Which goes to show-doesn't it?that personal gain, pecuniary reward, is the only possible incentive to action as our opponents so often tell us. Socialism would destroy all incentive you know, and the race would degenerate, because no one could get rich by exploiting other men's labor. Think it over.

HUNGER AND COLD.

Sisters two, all praise to you With your faces pinched and blue: To the poor man you've been true From of old;

You can speak the keenest word, You are sure of being heard, From the point you're never stirred Hunger and Cold!

Let sleek statesmen temporize Palsied are their shifts and lies When they meet your bloodshot eyes Grim and bold; Policy you set at naught, n their traps you'll not be caught, You're too honest to be bought, Hunger and Cold!

Bolt and bar the palace door; While the mass of men are poor, Naked truth grows more and more You had never yet, I guess,

iny praise for bashfulness. You can visit sans court-dress, Hunger and Cold! -- [James Russell Lowell.

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STICKERS.

ertificate from the Lord that HE w fellow He was after, he relinquish-that "most blessed heritage" to any or devil that might be hankering for was convinced that it was the duty of a great man, when cal the ranks of the poor, to get farthe and farther away, as last as possible, by any means, by all means; and tak-ing to heart the horrible example of the utter failure of his own father to get away from HIS "most blessed heriige" of poverty, with which HE began life, by the strait gate and narrow wa of honest hard work, he avoided that most absolutely certain way of staying oor, and therefore did no more of th he was recalcitrantly forced to, only way of becoming rich —the broad and device way of legal and sanctified stealing.

Therefore is Andy rich to-day, and able to talk of the blessedness of poverty. Such talk is, like all other great luxuries, the enjoyment solely of the rich. I quite agree with Andy, that God does not call His great FROM the ranks of the rich" as I am convinced He would despair of getting them to obey-that is, such "great as the sordid-brained. raking, charity-mongering, Pharisale rulgar Andy. But if he means tha truly great men do not arise in the ranks of the rich, let Washington, La favette, Liebknecht, Vandervelde, Mor Ruskin, and others give him the lie in his teeth.

50,000 to Get the Sack. It is said that, as a result of the recent consolidation of the great trank railways east of Chicago, the cutire transportation system between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic seaboard is to be reorganized, involving, by the changes, the discharge of all city; general, travelling, and district freight and passenger agents and solicitors of the Eastern roads in all perts of the United States, Canada, and Europe. This Colted States, Canada, and Europe. Th will affect nearly 50,000 men. There you are. The Socialists have

been telling railroad men and every body else for thirty years that then competitive system of doing business is a most wasteful one. They said we were all liars and seditious people that wanted to break up the divine order of things, and now they give us 50,00 proofs that we were right. They have emonstrated that with only this par tial substitution of co-operative for competitive principles in the manage nent of the railroads they were u essly employing 50,000 people. Which leads us logically to suppose that I ALL the railroads were run co-opera tively, 200,000 people would be found to be useless. Which again leads us logically, with the help of the other Trust demonstrators, to suppose-no not to suppose, but to be quit hat if all the business of the United States were to be run co-operatively instead of competitively, it would be found that there are six or seven millions of people being uselessly em Which, of course, if done by a private Trust, would be a national calamity and would paralyze the very business the Trust was formed to do. But un der Socialism would be a ble every one of the millions bein ner in and employee of the Co wealth would be set to some useful em playment elsewhere and receive bl proportion of the saving resulting from the elimination of the cost of useles

Workingmen, it is high time you be gan to think on these things, for the deluge is at hand.

The Coming Crisis. FIFTY THOUSAND chucked out o

imployment at one slap! Think of it there's McKinley's "unequaled degree of prosperity" for you. There's his "Liberal employment waiting upon la-bor"—with waiking papers. Then there's that other 3,000 men rendered uscless and superfluous by the consolidation of the Pullman and Wagne companies. And those 50,000 drum mers the various Trusts have thrown on the street since their famous idle march and howl, in 1896, for McKinley oney," and all the other old ones and twos and dozens and hundreds that the combinations and eternally crowding out at the back door as useless trumpery, truck, lum-ber, and garbage. Well, at this everaccelerating ratio of dismissal, a few years will see three or four million peo-ple out of work, the trades that sacked them to save expenses paralyzed for want of customers; the beauty of col-lective and co-operative operation of business demonstrated to perfection and the perfect and utter ab diocy and wickedness of the privat ownership of the same demonstrateu to a dot-demonstrated to the perfect satisfaction of an ominously tireaten-ing multitude of expropriated mortals ownership of the same den will not forever constitutionally and law-abidingly suffer hunger an cold and makedness. And the

Fat Train Hands to Go.

All train hands on the Baltimore & Ohio All train along on the Pattimore & One Ratiroad who weigh more than 189 pounds will have to seek other employment after February 1. Officials of the company figure out that it chas been carrying more than nine million pounds of dead freight in the shape of obese employees each year. Of course, there will be a great cry

nanity," baseness, and corporation neartlessness of this order, but it is all sistent with the rest of the capital ism we tolerate and even praise. This is a trading, buying, selling, and profit-making world, everything in it done with an eye single to periodical divi-dends. With capitalism everything is measured as a commodity; men, women, children, their gifts of body, mind, and soul, and if the capitalist cannot buy and sell them and make a profit on them they have no value him. Railroad companies make the dividends by carrying commodities and won't carry commodities that do and won't carry commodities

which could in the quarterly dividen-on ten or twenty pounds of fat an bowel? Nine million pounds of dea freight of employee overweight a year Why, think of the consumption of coal and the wear of car axles and this means! Can you blame th this means: (an you obtaine the man-agement for keeping in mind the pru-dent maxim: "A penny saved is two-pence earned"? Bless your soul, my innocents, this whole capitalist world is run on the basis of earning two pences, not on considerations of hood.

A suggestion:-Why not weigh the 180 + cattle and charge their freightage? But that would mean a weigher and bookkeeping, and the m ket is glutted with good 180-pou

Dynamite as a Business Fetcher. A newspaper publishes a story about the arrest of eight men for blowing up

the Forestport feeder of the Eric Canal, It has been annually blown up for three years; and it turns out that the dynamiters were paid out of a fund raised by the villagers, who thus raised by the vinagers, who thus sought to "bring money to the town," the cost of the repairs being \$123,548.

None but foolish people would hold up their hands in horror at this crime, even if "in consequence of the break in the canal, the city of Rome, during the period of drought last summer, was practically without water." The crime is the quite natural consequence and fruit of the criminal system of petitive industry under which we live, and under which if anybody is to get business or wealth, he has to go for it, persuade it, coax it, drum it up, pull it in; to use every art of oratory, cajolery, hypocrisy, lying, and even FORCE to hypocrisy, lying, and even FORCE to get business-to leave the other fellow and come to him. Funny as it may seem, it is only one logical step from sending a drummer out to pull business away from your competitors over to yourself, to letting off a dynamite bomb under your competitor's store to destroy his competition, and this step, though, of course, more IMMORAL, is not any more essentially WRONG.

Villages, towns, cities, States, are always trying, by every means, to "bring money to" themselves, by Dewey Parades, or Expositions, or attractions of one sort or another, and all these methods are strictly according to the wicked morality of competition all wrong. Why not, then, blow up canal to "bring money to the town"? Yes. Why not? And why should these dynamitards be considered criminals any more than A. T. Stewart, John Wannamaker, and Marshall Field, who in "bringing money to" themselves had to bring ruin and woe and desolation on hundreds of others? Yes, why? Is it not the selfsame system that produces both this kind of gentlemen and the canal dynamiters—and Rocke feller's boiler-exploders? Are they i two flowers of the same stalk?

Hunger the Price of Glory

A petition came recently before the Melningen (Germany) Landtag, from a certain official praying that his fees be raised. The said official, who was a server of distress warrants, set forth in his petition, that such was the grievous misery and want existing among the poor woodworkers in the Hildburghausen district, that out of pity he had given the poor people his fees to emble them to buy bread for their children. In their miserable shantles, often from two to three families live together in one room, and very often there was not even a table on which he could write out his reports He was therefore compelled to do his work at home, and in consequence of work at home, and in consequence of the number of these distress warrants, which often numbered 50 or 60 a week in one place, he had to get his wife to

help him. The explanation of all this misery is to be found in the facts set forth in the

bombastic words of Kaiser William as his New Year's day parade at Berlin: "The first day of the new century sees our army, in other words, our peo-ple, in arms, gathered around their standards, kneeling before the Lord of Hosts, and verily, if any one has espe-cial research. cial reason this day for bowing before God, it is our army."

There is altogether too much of this damnable "kneeling before the Lord of Hosts, gathered around standards," etc., for the world's health. It has all to be paid for in the hunger and misery of the people. We in this country are standards" business a great deal too largely, and the result will be that in the name of "The Lord of Hosts" we shall lose all our liberation. Lord of Hosts, gathered arou shall lose all our liberties and have to stagger under heavier loads of taxa-tion than ever. It is about time the tion than ever. It is about time the people who pay for it all rise up and iell all the Wilhelms and McKinleys that all this blasphemous "kneeling around standards," each people compe-titively claiming a monopoly of the "Lord of Hosts," has got to stop, that we want more bread and less blas-phemy; a more righteous distribution of wealth at home and less extension of wealth at home and less extension of our empire of poverty abroad, and that we would like to try the effect on our health, morals, and finances of pulling co-operatively together at home, instead of murdering one another competitively. It is time the relan of, National Macanage and the reland of the competitively. tional Honor gave way to the reign of Common Sense.

Good cheap pamphlets for propaganda use are: Kautsky's "The Proletariat," "The Capitalist Class," "The Class Struggle," "The Co-operative Commonwealth"; Hyndman's "Social-Jam and Slavery" and "Marx' Theory of Value": Liebknecht's "Socialism: What It Is and What It Seeks to Accomplish": Lassalle's "What Is Capital": Engels "Socialism from Utopia to Science": Kropotkin's "Appeal to the Young": Bimons' "The Machine": the Young'; Simons' "The Man Under the Machine"; Vail's "Mission of the Working Class." "Merrie England' is good to start men thinking. All these pamphiets can be had, for 5 or 10 cents each, from the Socialist Literature Company, 54 E. 4th Street, New York.

HE A COLD IN ORE DAY o Quinine Tableta i the money if it Grove's signature

ARGENTINA

o of our comrades in B Aires, desirous of instructing themwhich have a cor riallym have formed a Soc Propaganda which they School of think will satisfy their aspirations for the best intellectual culture.

The founders of the School have is-

sought as follows:

1. To diffuse among its associates the following scientific knowledge in so

coclety—the State: Its relations individual—Politics.

Political economy. Religious institutions

ter History: Struggle of on and war. (f) Socialism: Its origin; its develor ent and tactics; its conquests, and its

(h) General physiology.

(i) Hygiene. 2. To give free lectures upon scien-

tific or literary subjects.

3. The school shall be administered by a commission composed of three members, having the duties of Director. Secretary, and Treasurer, which shall be elected at a meeting of the as-sociates in the month of December of each year. This commission shall continue for one year, and its members shall be reëligie, and subject to recall

at any time.
4. Associates shall pay a minimum subscription of ten centavos.

5. The school shall hold a meeting

mission convokes it, or whenever one

third of the members so demand.
6. The Administrative Commi shall nominate the teaching staff from amongst such persons as accord with the designs and program of the school.

All correspondence to be addressed to the Secretary, Angel Sesma, Mejico

Guido Anatolio Cartel, in the course of an article in "La Vanguardia," de-voted to a plea to workingmen to support the Socialist press quotes thes

pregnant words;
"The workingman who instead of subscribing to a labor paper, subscribes to an organ inimical to the working class, himself commits moral suicide son to his own interests and those of his class."

AUSTRIA.

The correspondent of the Londou "Times" in Berlin directs attention to the steady growth in numbers and influence of the Social-Democrats in Austria. He says: "The party now in-cludes almost the whole of the town laboring classes. Their meetings are well conducted, and when they turn out by tens of thousands on May Day they are as orderly and well-behaved regiment of soldiers. This is no ne taste of the Christian Socialists or anti-Semites who sneeringly cal them the Imperial and Royal Social Democrats on account of their good be havior. If they would only indulge in an occasional street riot, smash a Min-ister's windows, or pillage a few of the Jews' shops, they would give great satisfaction to their opponents, who would then have an excuse for dewould then have an excuse for de-manding strong measures against the party. That is precisely what they will not do. Their leaders are sensible men, not at all disposed to allow their followers to play into the hands of Dr. Lueger and Prince Alois Llechtenstein. They have an ably conducted party or They have an ably conducted party of gan, the 'Arbeiter-Zeitung,' which an eyesore to the Christian Socialists. It would be ungenerous and unjust t done that Social-Democracy in Austri has displayed certain qualities which are those of a strong and intelligently 3d political party."

The election at Charlerol of a Deputy to succeed to the place made vacant by the death of Leopold Fagnart, which took place at the end of last November. he Socialist candidate, against Pastur was elected by a very voice majority, as is shown by the voices cast: Pastur, 73,736; Heymans, D.121; Dupont, 13,598. Socialist magnity over the two other candidates, 40,017. targe majority, as is shown by th

40,017.
Comparison with preceding elections will show the tremendous gains which the Socialists have made. In 1894 the most favorable estimates showed: Clericals, 30,238; Liberals, 23,393; Socialists, 38,648. In 1898; Clericals, 34,221; Liberals, 22,121; Socialists, 67,167. Thus the Socialists have gained since 1888, 6,560 votes, and from 1854, some 15,000 votes.

Endle Vandervelde, Louis De Brouckere, and Julian Borchardt, the con mittee of management of the Interna-tional School of Socialism, which has just been founded at the Maison du

Peuple at Brussels, have published the reasons for founding such a school, and the scope of its teachings.

They say there is a pressing need of theoretic instruction "on the why and how it is possible that some bear all the sufferings while others always live in abundance." "Let us sumones an the sufferings while others always live in abundance." "Let us suppose an adversiry," they say, "who cites the 'scientific' argument that classes, as they exist, are the necessary and bene-bean product of historical evolution; that to suppress them is to go counter to progress; in other terms, that classes have always existed save in rudin have always existed save in rounder-tary epochs of civilization, when men did not noderstand the division of la-bor, and when social production was so precarious that a single bad harvest was sufficient to cause whole popula-tions to die of hunger. Let us suppose that the adversary concludes from that the adversary concludes that the adversary concludes that that social inequality is that that social inequality is that that social inequality and that he who should take a similar would destroy the many centuries of toil, and

own in an argument?

"Here then is a dangerous gap in So-cialist activity. To remedy this defect, the undersigned have founded, with the help of many friends, the interna-tional School of Socialism, which will form a section of the New University, and whose aim will be to set forth, evening in promise sections. and thus to afford theoretical instruc-tion to any one interested, and parti-cularly to the militant comrades of the

cularly to the militant comrades of the labor-party.

"But the school proposes to give a wider field to its activity; the patrimony of Socialist science, left to us by our great predecessors, Proudhon, Lassalle, Marx, César de Paepe, should be, not only conserved but continued and enlarged. It is one of the principal interests of Interestical Socialism.

the principal interests of International Socialism.

"Let us try to explain by a figure.

"In remote times, when nobody was acquainted with military science and tactics, the fate of battles depended. solely on the militr / valor and the armor of individuals. The great masses of those who had no solid armor did not count; they were never able to resist one which was well armed. But later on they learned how to range these masses in troops, to combine their forces, and to make them count on the field of battle by regulated movements. From that mo-ment it was these which decided battles. Individuals, no matter how well armed, could do nothing against masses ill-clothed, ill-armed, once these masses understood that their strength lay in union, collective and

joint action.
"In the social struggle, the best armor and the greatest individual skill, are assuredly on the side of the bourceoisie; long have the proletarians had nothing for themselves but their mass, and they only begun to gain advantages from the moment they learnt that their power lay in coherence, collective

action, and solidarity. "Now this knowledge we owe to So cialist science. It is that which has taught the laboring masses WHY they should reunite their powers in common action. It is this which will teach u HOW these reunited powers can tri mph on the field of social battle and to organize their victory. This is why Socialists should labor without ceasing

for the improvement of the science.
"Another consideration demonstrate again this necessity. Let us ask our-selves the question which to-day contains for us the quintessence of the so-cial question: BY WHAT MEANS shall we be able to suppress the capi-talist order, and realize the Socialist society? It is evident that only very profound researches into all social con ditions, that is to say, only science, car

find the answer to this question. "It is true that the elaboration and hands. Thinkers of all nations, in all countries are busy with it and are con-secrating their lives to it. But what is lacking is combination of forces, coherence. Each one labors in isolation; one does not know anything of the other, and there ensues an inevitable loss of power and time. Isolated labor, such as goes on to-day, for want of an inter mediary organ, entails very grave dis advantages. If it is true that in or-dinary life four eyes see more than two, it is still more true in science. The more we combine our efforts with those of others, the greater will be our ostie and mingle, the more they recip rocally fructify. No truly useful result can be obtained except by collective

"This is the true raison d'être of uni all things, as grouping centres of indi-vidual scientific work, because isolated work is barren. Unhapplly, most uni-versities are far from fulfilling this task. Instead of being temples of science, they are too often diploma-factories, schools for learning one trade or another. Free thought, and, above all, Socialist thought, is not tolerated there.

"For all these reasons it is necessar; to create a true university, a Socialis university having for its only aim the culture and progress of the science."

The committee then outlines its pro-

gram, thus:
"Our co-laborers will continue the studies and researches to which they are already devoted; they will carefully communicate the results thereof in thorough courses or in common studies, to all interested and desirous of taking part, notably to those who make spe-

cial studies in social sciences. These courses, presenting no immediate interest to non-specialists, will be given through the day.

"Besides, we shall organize, from now on, a series of more or less popular courses, designed to present accurate and scientific notions upon different Socialist theories. We shall endeavor to get to help us in our work represent. to get to help us in our work, represen-tatives of the different Socialist schools, each one of which will be able to develop his own ideas. The public will thus have an ensemble of the different systems, each one set forth by its partisans, that is to say, by its mos

competent interpreters.
"Finally, we shall be careful to in-"Finally, we shall be careful to invite representatives of other social theories, Christian democrats, Progressists, etc., ito develop to us their ideas under a scientific form. For the first principle of our work is absolute liberty of speech and thought."

The list of evening courses already oversulted follows:

organized follows:
Emile Vandervelde: Collectivism.
Louis De Brouckère: Philosophy

Louis De Brouckère: Philosophy in France in the XVIII. Century.

Max Hallet: Labor legislation.

Julian Borchardt: The bases of scientific Socialism; Social History of ancient Greece.

M. Raphaël Simons: A course on the guiding lines of social movements; Socialism and Christian democracy.

Later on the following courses will be organized:

e organized: Guillaume De Greet: General So-Zeo: Socialist labor co-operation in

Beigium.
Louis Bertrand: The regulation of the hours of labor.
Henri Lafontaine: Presented science, and a course on Saint-Stranton.

nded in the Bo Attached to this proposal was a sharp censure of the War Minister, who without any right whatever, has for-bidden the Red Cross to send ambu-

At the city elections now taking place great progress is being made by the whole opposition parties, but particularly by the Social-Democracy. The conservative papers regard this with horror. The Frederiksborg "Amtstitutes" dende" remarks: "The Social-Demo cracy is gaining great victories. Here as elsewhere, it is a highly organiz party where every man votes in rank and file," and further: "At the present time, a Social-Democratic storm is tear-ing through the land, and it shows it-Right could not come up to, no matter

what it might do."

The increase is, in fact, an extra-ordinary one. In the 35 cities which so far have held elections, the gain is shown as follows: In 1894, 5,454; 1900, 15.417, nearly a threefold in-

Up to the present there have been elected: The Right, or government party, 164; Radicals, 135; and Social-Democrats, 56; making a total govern ment opposition of 191.

As was mentioned in our issue of December 10, Millerand issued a decree ordering the enforcement, with the new year, of the ten-hour law of 1892, which until the time he became Minister had been utterly ignored by the its better enforcement, was recognized Senate agreed to a resolution regarding it. The Chamber Commis ston proposed the following provisions in place of the 1892 law: Male and female workers under 18

not to be employed more than 11 hours a day, this time to be interrupted by a

rest of not less than one hour.

Three years after the promulgation of this law, the work time to be reduced to 101/2 hours; after a furthe

three years to 10 hours.

In all factories and workshops, to which this law is applicable, the rest hours and holidays to be regulated uniformly, with the exception of those em-ployments where continual fires are Along with these provisions, to be

added to the 1892 law, the Commission proposed a new law which introduces the same conditions for male workers of the same workshops. What that means was brought out by Millerand means was brought out by almerand who defended the whole proposal. The law will be applicable to 157,169 establishments, which employ, altogether, 433,637. children, 633,185 women, and 1,111,330 men. It is, as Millerand emphasized, when it goes into full effect, the local ten hour days for 85 per cent. the legal ten-hour day for 82 per cent

of the industrial workers of France.

The proposal met with objection from Vaillant, who opposed the lengthening of the worktime for chil-dren; and from Laniel, who stood for To Vaillant' 'industrial freedom." bjections, Millerand answered that the step backward in regard to dren was only on paper, as the law would never be enforced as regarded

Several proposals still further re stricting this time were rejected, and the whole proposals were adopted by 468 votes to 50.

GERMANY.

At several bye-elections and supple mentary elections held lately in Bre-men, the Social-Democrats gained im-portant victories despite violent efforts of the Liberals to down them. In all. the Liberal candidates came 946 votes behind the Social-Democrats who polled, in all, 1,294 votes 200 more than

ITALY.

For forty years the city administra tion of Milan has been in the hands of But a change was wrought by the Common Council elections there on Sunday, January 17. Then the united Socialists, Radicals and Republicans gained a most brilliant victory. Of 31,000 otes cast, 18,000 went to the Socialist Republicans, 7,000 to the Conservative Liberals, and 6,000 to the Clerical List. a mighty protest against reactionary

Capital is any means of production held by one person or persons and operated by some other persons as wage workers, yielding an income to wage workers, yielding an income to the owner out of the product of the operators labor; it may be land, water-power, buildings, machinery, "raw" material, or any other means of production. The income which it yields to the capitalist may be known under the name of rent, profit, or interest; the essential point is that it is the product of wage labor, received by the owner

—For an understanding of the history of the list century from the Socialist point of view and of the rise of Socialism, read: Rogers' "Work and Wages"; Hobson's "Evolution of Modern Capitalism"; Bar" "French Revolution"; "The Communist Mauffesto," by Marx and Engols; Engels' "Socialism from Utopia to Science"; Kautsky's "Life of Engels"; Marx "Revolution and Counter-Revolution" and "The Eighteenth Brunnire"; Dawson and Bernstein on Lassalle; Lissagaray, Bar, and Bonham on the Paris Communs. All these books are to be had of the Socialist Liberstone Company, et R. 4th Street, New York. -For an understanding of the his

NOTICE

The National Convention of the Social Labor Party will be called to order in Council Chamber, City Hall, Rochester Y., at 11 o'clock a. m., Saturday, Janu

THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION

The Constitution provides (Art. VI.

litional delegate for every major tra-hereof.

"Sections whose Congressional Distri-Districts poil a smaller vote than one and shall be entitled to one delegate. "Where several Sections have jurisdi-

tion or of one of the Sections experiment.

1. If a Congressional District conta only one Section that had no ticket or polless than 1,000 S. L. P. votes, the Sectis entitled to one delegate.

2. If a Congressional District conta more than one Section none of which is ticket, or which had polled a total of than 1,000 S. L. P. votes, such Sections entitled to one delegate, whom they sleet jointly.

a Congressional District, have polled to than 1,000 votes, they are entitled to delegate for each 1,000 S. L. P. votes and one additional delegate for

Congressional District is entitled to one egate for each 1.000 S. L. P. votes cast and ne additional delegate for a major fraction

No proxy delegates are allowed.

PRINCIPLE ABOVE PERSONS.

The time of the Convention draw iear. The delegates that will be pient to settle the controversies in the party, and thereby establish a new and better order and inaugurate more wholesome tactics, suitable to the times, to these comrades I send my appeal, as one of the rank and file, who has at heart the cause for which

I wish to point out to you some facts which you know, but which you may ignore as individuals under pressing conditions.

We live yet under the capitalist sys-

tem and it is difficult for us Socialiss to tenr ourselves away from its di-structive influence. We are men mate of the common clay of all mankind, with all its errors and faults, and we live in an environment that arouses mostly our selfish motives and bad in stincts. It seems to me that the troubles with

in the party were due, more than any-thing else, to the selfishness and indi-vidualism of those in the lead of the movement. Such contests, such dis outes, such disgraceful lies and abus could only occur among men lacking in enthusiasm for, and understanding of, the principle of solidarity, which is the basis of our movement, for which they pretended to work. These men d their own individual interests above the interests of the movemen

Comrades, history repeats itself. The class-conscious proletariat look to you with hope that you will perform your task to the satisfaction of the rank and file, and to the glery of our

There is no room for antagonism et for the getting-the-best-of-the-other-fel-low principle among men who are in-spired with good will for our cause.

Differences of opinion clear the way to the truth. By arguing and debating we find out which way is the best. A Socialists, we all want to realize the Co-operative Commonwealth, and we know that its realization must come through the historical class structle Every Socialist who recognizes this truth should be welcome in our ranks, able; to be spent upon personal dissen-sion. Under the yoke of capitalism the sufferings of the working class become daily more unbearable. It is high time that their voice should be heard in the Congress and Senate. Unite your forces for the common cause! From the heart of the proletariat comes the les in union.

Let our Convention be one of intelli

gence, guided by the spirit of tolers and wisdom, so that when its proc ings are over, the whole country shall ook upon us with surprise, the ener of Socialism with fear, and its frie with pride. ALBERT L. OGUS. with pride.

SOCIALIST UNITY.

"We usually consider people more dangerous than they really are. Fools and very wise men are both harmless; only the half fools and half wise are the most dangerous." So said Goethe. Thus far the comrades who oppose a union with the S. D. P. have advanced two or three arguments worthy of con-sideration. I shall take up these argu-ments, and shall see whether they are strong enough to prevent a union with the S. D. P. Then I will ask the rank and file whether they can find any res-son for these two parties to stand separated. The first and the strongest argument advanced is that there are some individuals in the S. D. P. who are so had, so mischievous that, if we unite before these elements are out of the S. D. P., we will have another apit in the near future.

y. I ask is it not a fac

le S. L. P. in 1897, also c

us to rebel against De Leon and his clique in 1899—namely, the disagree-ment in regards to the S. T. & L. A.

ment in regards to the S. T. & L. A and the subsequent attempt by De Leon to muzzle, "spank," and insul-every comrade that dared to express a

these wicked men that the S. T. & L.

gress of the party? Is it not also fact that we now agree with these pe ple that the party press should below

to the party members, and not to a few

nen who happen to le in the N. E. C.

I refuse to believe that men will

ilssenting opinion? Furtherm not a fact that we now agr

editor?

mrade after another, one party pap after another, who till then stuck to De Leon, has left him, once having so riunity to see the truth. They ar opportunity to see the truth now determined in their of De Leonism. You cannot ody back to De Leon, even if you try, and the longer the struggle lasts th more ridiculous and impotent De Leon

quarrel simply for pastime. Thus these men, having no reason to disagree, will become useful agitators again. If new questions arise, with the party press open for a thorough discussion, and with every comrade having a right to express his opinion on these questions, without being called a Jewish Anarchist, traitor and fakir, then there will be harmony.

But even granted that these men are really bad; even then, there is no dan reany one; even then, there is no dan-ger, for we will know that they are bad, we will not pile on their shoulders three or four offices, and they will be absolutely harmless. Even if De Leon, Vogt, and Kuhn should to-day con back among us, we would make them harmless and impotent; because we would not place so much confidence in them: we would watch them. Then those comrades who are so much afraid of those few men must think that the rank and file are so stupid, so sleepy that at any time a few mischievo men can come along and lead them their noses. This is an admission to the opponents of Socialism, that democracy is all a farce.

And then the comrades of Massach setts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and California ask for amalgamation. Then, surely, there must be no Millers, Winchevskys, Londons, etc., out there. Therefore would it not be a crime that, on account of a few individuals here in New York, we should compel the comrades of these States, besides fighting the capitalist parties to fight another Socialist party. But I hear the comrades any it will not be necessary to fight; we can go together; we can harmonize. Nonsense! As long as you find it necessary to have two organizations, then there must be a difference; and if there is a difference, these two organizations must of pose one another. But if they are good enough to "go together" and form an alliance, then they must also be good

the cry of the future. the cry of the future.

Another important argument advanced is, the S. D. P. as a organization don't amount to any thing outside of a few places in Massachusetts. This argument is unjust, even if the case should be so. We Socialists should be the last to use it, it is the argument of those who say: "Oh, you Socialists are all right, but you are so few, so insignificant." With us the first question should be, are they So-cialists? Is their national platform truly Socialistic? So far, nebody has truly Socialistic? So far, nobody has answered that negatively, or, if so, they did not prove it. I have before me the two platforms. I find that there is absolutely no difference as far as the cardinal principles are con-cerned. Once we find that they are Socialists, it makes no difference how big or how small their organization is, it should be of no account whether they are 5,000 or 500, or even 100 or 10.

And it does not seem as though they

enough to unite. It would the

be a crime to waste the funds of the

proletariat for the purpose of keeping up two sets of headquarters and two

of officers, national State, and

were really so insignificant, when we consider that the demand for amalganation comes from all over the try. Surely, if there were no S. D. P. California, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsyl vania, New Jersey; our comrades from these States would say as some com rades from here do say: "What! Unite? With whom? There is nobody and other States ask for unity proves that the existence of the S. D. P. is felt in all those places And I dare say, that even here in New York they are of some account, for am sure that if we stand separated in the coming campaign, they can put up a stiff fight against us in at least nine or ten districts, here and in Brooklyn or ten districts, here and in Brooklyn.

Again, some think that even if we have
to adopt a new name, having the larger
organization and press, but having the
same principle and tactics, we will
swallow up the S. D. P. Now fet us be swallow up the S. D. P. Now fet us be fair. If we talk about swallowing up, is it not just as logical to sseume that the S. D. P. will swallow us up. As a party, they will be longer in the field, which means a good deal. Moreover, the S. D. P. can point to some success, which means a great deal more when we consider the characteristics of the American people, that is, running wherever there is success. Finally, we will have the same principle and tactics.

There are two more points which we must consider. If we do not unite, many of our comrades and sympathisers will leave us, sick and tired; they will turn their back upon the whole movement. This is not file talk; you will turn turn
movement. This is not idle talk; you
can hear these sentiments expressed
all around. There is another point;
many comrades who cannot see any
reason for not uniting, will go over to
the S. D. P., in order to weaken us.
I do not speak for myssir; as far as I
am timeersed, I chall go with the majerity to the last. Remember, the S. D.
P. han been fed and strengthened all
along through the internal skrife in the

union would be compelled to leave the S. L. P. and go to the S. D. P. if no

ism appears.

Now I want to pay my respects to a communication that appeared in The People, in its issue of December 24, signed by Comrade Malkiel. Comrade Malkiel, after using up all the bad names he can think of, then knocks spots out of the argument advanced by the other opponents of amalgamation; while the others say the S. D. P. says, with resignation, "but here we would still be all right, for we would be in the majority and all these had elements could do would be to cause us a little annoyance"; but, he asks
"What about the country in the West? Out there the unclean, unwashed ele ments of the S. D. P. would swamp our clean-cut, clear-headed Sections our clean-cut, clear-headed Sections and lead them off the path. Comrad York is the center of civilization, that "all the the clear-headedness, all the class-consciousness, all the straight-forwardness, are to be found in New York alone." This is an insult to our York alone." This is an insuit to our Western comrades, and I hope they will resent it. The comrade then winds up by telling us the kind of harmony we should ask for, and advises us that we should rather invite the De Leonites to the Convention than talk about unity with the S. D. P. It can be seen that the comrade has lately paid his attention to a lot of other things, and not to the party affairs. He seems to have forgotter everything. Doesn't he know that just because we wante peace and harmony we were called traitors, hoodlums, rascals, the "Volks-zeitung" was to be killed, and about seven hundred comrades thrown out of the party? Has he forgotten when the struggle was at its height, when there were about a dozen questions to fight about, when we were already exasperated to the highest pitch, one of De Leon's henchmen came to the Dis torial which appeared in the "Volks-Doesn't Comrade Malkiel remember how he and myself actually begged and pleaded to leave us alone words, to give us peace? Don't he further know, that right on the question of suspension of the old officers, asked all to come and vote "Yes" "No," and that we would abide by the decision of the majority, all for the sake of peace and harmony? Furtheres he not know that the very call for the Convention was an lavi tion to ALL SECTIONS of the S. L. to come together and settle all differ-ences, and again establish peace and unity in our ranks? And doesn't be know that the imme ediate cause for sus pension from THEIR party of Sections San Francisco, Chicago, Philadelphia, was because these Sections asked persistently for an early convention, where the troubles within the party could be settled? And does he not understand that even if De Leon, Sanial, Vogt, and Kehn would be sent as delegates to the convention they would be admitted and given plenty opportunity to defend their position, so that all the facts could be brought to light, and and unity?

In conclusion, I want to say to those who oppose unity on account of having objections to some individuals, or because it is not dignified that we, the larger body, sho put their personal objections and dig-nity into their pockets. We can't afford to dilly-dally about such petty things, ment is at stake. We must have a union of all true Socialists. The rank and file of both sides are tired of wast ing their time and energy, their money, their very health, in fighting each other. They look forward with new thusiasm to the con ward amalgamation of the two Social st parties will, I hope, be taken. N. S. REICHENTHAL.

New rork.

Socialist Publications. ENGLISH.

The People. Weekly. Official organ of Societist Labor Party. 184 William street, New York. The Class Struggle. Weekly. 117 Turk street, San Francisco, Cal.

street, San Francisco, Cal.

Le Workers' Call. Weekly. 36 Morth
Clark street, Chicago, III.

Projetarian. Weekly. Labor Lycoum,
Foot's Block, Springfield, Mass.

Citizen. Weekly. 193. Champiain
street, Chreiand, Ohio.
GERMAN. The Verwirts. Weekly. Offichil a the Socialist Labor Party. 184 street, New York. The Volksmittens.

Street, New York.
The Volkneeltung, Daily. 184 William street, New York.
The Tagebiatt, Daily, 137 Turk street, San Francisco, Cal.
The Tagebiatt, Daily, 638 Callowhill street, Fallactybia, Pa.
25WHEE.
The Volkneeltung, Daily, 187 Start Revolute, New York.
Daniest, DORWHOLAR.

fidence in his intentions to maintain securitat methods, and along with it my treat it his integrity.

After his lecture on "Order with Progress and Progress with Order," not two hours later than the close of the meeting at the Lincoln House, De Leon said, shalling his fist in the air: "If the Kangaron set control of the convention, it must be at the Lincoln House, De Leon said, shaning his fat in the air: "If the Kangaraonget control of the convention, it must be
smashed if it has to be done by physical
force." It struck me like a blow of physical
force—but I said nothing save to Commado
O'Donaid of Woburn, that I "did not believe flat Massachusetts would allow the
first genulne workmen's convention to be
smashed because it was not to the liking
of any one man or any set of mea."

I passed the long hours of the night in
mentally revolving the condition of the
party when such a statement could find acceptance among Socialists. Knowing that
De Leon's confidents from Boston and
violnity were well acquainted with suppression of speech, changing of records, and
repudication of the right of recall, and also
from prominent indications since my arrival
in Worcester, I was forced to believe that
De Leon and his closs adherents were committed to a policy of gag rule and physical
force in relation to the conyeniton.

At six o'clock in the moruing I was decided what to da. Together with four members of the Massachusetts State Committee,
Commades Rose, Jusice, Hangarews, and
Goodwill, I called on De Leon, just before
the conference was to open. The sun total
of the Interview may be put in a few

the conference was to open. The sum to of the interview may be put its a fi-sentences: "You can't come into Massac-setta to break down the first legal Social convention with impunity. If I see slightest more to break by physical i this convention, which has been reached

for Massachusetts.

This incident gave to me the true key to De Leon's character. The movement is so-colossal in its vigor, so bent to supe and humane action, so like a fire consuming baser metal that it may liberate to action the nobler qualities of the race, adding a grandest of sentiment and a loftiness of purpose to all who are swept by its purifying fisme, this social force, that by an upheaval sends the race struggling towards the Socialist Commonwealth, civited for a time with its majesty a man without the proper warrant of competency to direct the Socialist forces.

immediately upon to the State Committee favor of the new Mationa mittee; in favor of the Na to be held at Rochester; a Socialist Co-operative Pa tion that it resisted clamor and saved to the

MARTHA MOORE AVERY.

Editor of the respec-in your editorial on the di Rev. Doctor Mellyna you say; arouse little interest. But a time when Doctor McGyna known and respected and even working people of the United it do injustice to his messor, at through your cold opposition (

n. Mr. D

To the Essex County Worker

LETTER BOX.

2

TALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAR-ADA-National Executive Committee-lecretary, Adolph B. Barter, London

OF PARTY SHEET AGENCY.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary, John P. Weigel, Trenton. N. J. Meets third Senday in the month, at S.p. m., at Newark.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE-S M. S. Hayes, 183 Champinin st Cleveland, O. Meets on call at the tion Hall, Cleveland.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE-CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

Grenter New York—Organizer, Rudolph Grossman, Gt E. 4th street. Meets every Monday evening at above place. GENERAL COMMITTEE, Section Greate New York,—Organizer, Rudolph Gross

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party mnonneements can go in that are not in his office by Tuesdays, \$ p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COM-MITTEE.

tession of the National Executive Com-tites, January 22. Comrade H. Stahl in

the chair.

Sub-coumlittee submitted report of the N. E. C. to the Convention. After discussion it was approved. Comrade N. L. Stone submitted through the sub-committee a paper on the topic "Our Attitude Towards the Trade Unions," offering to open the discussion of that subject at the Convention with the reading of this paper. Decided to no recommend to the Convention. Decided to have the name tymewritten.

to so recommend to the Convention. Decided to have the paper typewritten.

Communication from Section Boston.

Mass., and from Worcester, Mass., pertaining to party organization in Massachusetts

Decided to postpone consideration of the matter till after the Convention.

Communication from the management of

ther till after the Convention, bounsaniention from the management of rheideren." As it pertained to a subtwinkch will come up before the Contion, action was deferred, section New Haren, Conn., contributed towards defraying the expenses of stern delegates. Decided to send the mey to Section San Francisco. "Demonstration from Rochester that the augements for the Convention are per-

RICH. BOCK, Rec. Secretary.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS.

Section Minneapolis, Minn., is hereby requested to submit to this Board its reasons for expelling Comrade Geo., B. Leonard, who has appeated against this action and saks that the decision be set saids and he be reinstated as a member of the S. L. P. The Section is urged to forward its evidence in the case within four weeks from ROBERT BANDLOW, Secretary,

CALIFORNIA.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Socialist Labor Party will bereafter oid its weekly literary and propaganda cettings at the Academy of Sciences Hall. and on every Thursday even Bunday evenings as bereto

inte."

1-Rev. Jay Wm. Hudson, "Scope alpit in a Domocracy."

6-Cameron H. King, "Patriothum."

15-J. J. O'Brien, "Man and the

23-James Andrew, "Environ-

of tweeting of Section Cheises, of Branch St, Cheises, S. D. P., arugary Hall, Cyprons Street, many St, the following resolv-

May.—Co-operation in Industry.

MISSOURI

SECTION JACKSON COUNTY.

Whereas, A thorough systematic agits on is needed all over Jackson County

is, A good system of macadamised tematic agitation easy, provided all work is put under the direction of one central

body; and

Whereas, All county officers are voted for in Kansas City as well as throughout the

in Kansas City as well as throughout the county; therefore be it Resolved. That we, the undersigned members of the Socialist Labor Party in Jackson County, Mo., hereby apply for a charter as "Section Jackson County, Mo.": That said Section succeed Section Kansas City of Kansas City, and take over all property and assume all obligations of said Section-Kansas City.

Signed by:

Signed by: W. H. Stripe, W. E. Newbert, Robert Fuchs, Max Blernd, John H. Robertson Amy Robertson, Thos. F. Croal, Julia A. Croal, John Noonan, Erich Mueller, Jos. T. Lyle, Garnet Futvoye, Michael Johnson

NEW JERSEY.

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR DELEGATES. Dear Comrades:—It is desired that the leigates of New Jersey for the National convention at Rochester meet in a body-at he Penngjyania railroad depot in Jersey 4:02, Trenton at 4:47, Elizabeth at 5:48, Newark at 5:57; arrives in Jersey City at 6:10; and can be taken by the Delegates Kreek, Weigel, Koch, Neben; the Delegates Kreck, Weigel, Roch, Neben; the Dergates Predmore, LaMonte, Pick, Kemps, and Ufert will arrange so as to meet the first named delegates at the appointed place and time. Since very little can be saved by taking a return ticket, the delegates will wishe a since rate ticket to Rephester 4 taking a return ticket, the delegates win take a single rate ticket to Rochester at their respective railroad station, via West Shore Railroad. We have, by all appear-

ances, to attend a meeting in Hudso-County that night and will then have take a night train. Fraternally yours, JOHN P. WEIGEL.

The State Committee met at Newark, Sunday, January 21, with full attendance of delegates. Comrade Neben was delegate of Essex County.

Sixty communications were at hand, read, acted upon and placed on file. Nearly all of them came from rural districts. Great entimalsam prevailing throughout the State.

State.

Bills were paid of the delegates, print-ing and agitation.

New Branch organized at East Orange; two new Branches in Hudson County were enlisted.

The New Jersey edition of The People will make its appearance in about a month Sections will name the amount they are willing to contribute towards the publica tion. All Branches of the State will soot receive a circular letter and hope that all

respond promptly.
Income, \$137,00; expenses, \$12.37.
JOHN P. WEIGEL, Secretary.

MERCER COUNTY.

The Second Congressional District elected Comrade Weigel as delegate to the National Convention. In Trenton the 11th Ward Club has recently organized with 17 mem-bers. The meetings take place at 56 Genes-

bers. The meetings take place at 56 Genes-nee Street, where a regular reading room will be established. In short time the 5th Ward Club will make its appearance and will push the agitation in the spring elec-tion. Commune Celebration is to be ar-ranged, and another prize shooting will take place at Schaffer's Hall, 204 Genesace The Section instruct. et, February 22. The Section instruc-comrade Weigel to challenge the Ger nania Republican Club to a debate, but her send an off-hand notice to the press hat it—their publication which led us to that it—their publication which led us to this initiative—was a misunderstanding. Often at meetings letters from the De Leonities and popers of their calibre are read and keep up the amusing spirit. At last we have a "Comic Socialist" weekly,

NEW YORK.

STATE COMMITTEE.

The first meeting of the newly elected State Committee met with Comrade H. Schlueter in the chair. L. Both was resiected as Sceretary, and F. Schlueter elected as Treasurer. Correspondence was read from Evergreen, Port Chester, Troy, and Syractus. Decided to have the hooke. from Evergreen, Port Chester, Troy, and Syracuse. Decided to have the books, audited by the committee elected for that purpose. The Secretary was instructed to see that an agent for the party papers is elected in every Section. The financial re-port showed for the past two weeks; In-come. \$15.00; expenses, \$3.00. Meeting then adjourned. Next meeting will be held Monday. February 5. day, February 5, LOUIS ROTH, Secretary.

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF SECTION . NEW YORK.

ishedin chairman, Comrade Waistroem, ies-chairman.

Delegates seated: J. Zahorsky, from 6th ad 10th A. D.'s in place of R. Korn; N. H. leidman, of Branch 2. 21st A. D., Brook-ra; and Carl Anders, of the 18th and 20th

lyn; and Carl Anders, of the 18th and 20th A. D. a. New York.

Two emblidates admitted as members of the party. The Organizer reported that the following Assembly Districts have not as jet sent in their financial reports: let./25, 18th, 8th, 7th, 8th, 12th, 18th, 17th, 22d, 22d, 18th, 8th, 7th, 8th, 12th, 18th, 17th, 22d, 22d, 18th, 30th, The following have not ret sent in their reports on the election of delegates to the National Convention: let. 3d, 8th, 8th, 8th, 18th, 18th, 18th, 18th, 18th, 18th, 18th, 20th, 18th, 18t

ther instructions regarding the festive ed to elect a committee to count the

Comrades Grossman and Fohner elected on and committee.

Moved to instruct the Organizer to get, if possible, a reduction in the rates of fares for our delegates; carried. On motion, the Treasurer should give the necessary money to the Organizer to buy the railroad tickets. The report of the Picnic Committee showed a net profit of over \$700. It was recommended to the comrades to push the tickets for the festival in Grand Central Palace, so as to make this affair a grand success. so as to make this affair a grand success. Adjournment followed.

ollowed.
J. A. WEIL, Secretary.

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF SECTION NEW YORK. The regular meeting of the General Con

held on Saturday, January 27, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Street. Delegates shall not fall to J. GEBBER, Organizer.

SECTION GREATER NEW YORK elected the following fifteen delegates to the National Convention at Rochester: Alexander Jonas, M. Hiliquit, R. Bock, S. Berlia, J. Halpern, Emil Kirchner, Jr., Her-man Schlueter, N. I. Stone, Julius Gerber, Laby Naral, B. Felenbaum, G. Desseter, ohn Nagel, B. Feigenbaum, The delegates will leave New York for Rochester on Friday, January 26.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Comrade Robins in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting adopted with correc Report of delegates to General Com e accepted. A bill of \$13.50 from Sec

"The War in Sonth Africa." Friday, January 26, Dr. Giradansky will lecture of "Darwinism and Socialism." Admission free. After the lecture, the regular bus eting will take place, and Conven tion matters will be dis L. SLOTKIN, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA.

TO PENNSYLVANIA SOCIALISTS.

Committee of Pennsylvania to secure the services of some able speaker and organ-izer, probably Job Harriman, for a tour of organization and agitation immediately at ter the conclusion of the labors of the Na tional Convention. The work this Commit tee has carried on for the past six months tee has carried on for the just air months has been a heavy drain on our resources, and we again appeal to the comrades, who never grow weary in well-doing. Not a great deal is needed, and a small sum from each comrade will place us in position to take advantage of an exceptional opportunity for good work. What is needed most is in immediate response, informing us of the amount of help, however small, upon which we may rely. We confidently expect every inilitant Socialist in the State to pay sittentfon to this call.

every milliant Socialist in the State to pay attention to this call.

Comrades throughout the State should address the Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 931 Callowhill Street, Philadelphia, who will also conduct all correspondence as to itinfrary, etc. In Philadelphia, subscriptions may be left with the Secretary at above address: at office of "Tageblatt," 613 Callowhill Street; A. Waugenfuhr, Central Labor Lyceum; J. Relman, Southwark Labor Lyceum; J. Relman, Southwark Labor Lyceum, Tip Dicklason Street, or with any member of the State Committee.

Fraternally.

Fraternally, Pennsylvania State Committee.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE.

A well attended meeting was held in Keyser's Hall, January 9. Courades Moser and Rummel addressed the meeting on the difficulties in the S. L. P., after which a strong Section was organized.

There was much enthusiasm shown. It

There was much enthusiasm shown. It is evident that our comrades of Milwauker are disputed with De Leonism and its followers, on account of its so-called "aggressiveness," its methods of misrepresentation, and the suspension of the most ardent workers in our party, who where not in accordance with De Leon's tactics. One after another had to go; and now the half-dozen who are still staunch followers of De Leon, have everything their own way in the old organization. The time will come when these De Leon followers will realize their mistake, and will join in war against canitalism instead of fighting among them. capitalism instead of fighting among them selves, as they have done of late years. The Section resolved that our Convention

PEOPLE-THIRTY

The Section resolved that our Convention
PEOPLE-THIRTY

on January 27 ought to come to some understanding with the S. D. P.—if not to amaismant, to work in common on the political field.

It also invites all Socialists who desire to work for the emancipation of our fellow wage slaves to Join us.

The Section riso resolved to apply for a charter from the N. E. C., 184 William Street, and to organize branches in Milwankee and the State.

The following officers were elected: Louis Sacs, Organizer: Jacob Rummel, Financial Secretary: Frank Krauger, Recording Secretary: Albert Hintz, Treasurer; Jos. Kubach, Librarian.

IACOB RUMMEL,

JACOB RUMMEL, 217 Twenty-first Street.

The Terre Haute, Indiana, "Express" recently published a glowing account of that city's prosperity, and the reasons why people should settle there rather than in any spot in the Hoosier or Sucker States. But the greatest of all inducements was this: "Labor of all kinds is plentiful, and the manufacturers who require the help of hoys can find them here." Surely, the "Express" didn't mean to do so, but its unconscious frankness shows already; First, that all the workers of Terre Haute are not employed, else labbr could not be plentiful; second, that the workers are willing to work for less wages than in other places, and, therefore, enjoy a lower standard of living; and third, that the workinguism of Viso County prefer to have their children stunted meaning and physically is the

RAILWAY COMBINE

L. Elkina, director in the Penneyl-vania, and a street railway augmain-senator S. B. Elkina, Vice President of the West Virginia Central & Pittsburg. John B. Green, First Vice-President of A Ohio; George 1. Baer, director and legal adviser of the Reading, and R. C. Kerens, director in the West Virginia Central & Fittsburg.

"The dinner lasted for several hours,

"The dinner insted for several hours, and the evening was said to have been a very successful one in every way. It is not a usual thing for the highest officers of railroads which have been in mortal commercial combat to meet 'socially,' and the exceedingly amica-ble social relations formulated leave no doubt of their future imprint in the rate-fixing conferences to follow.

"The railroad magnates who are 'combination' conferences are said to have been scheduled.
"In the opinion of some the railron

dinner was the most important gather ing of the kind ever held, and bids fau to usher, into existence, a new kind of railroad diplomacy."

RAIL WAYS AT THE DINNER

. Humanare at the summer	
Mi	leage
New York Central System	6,309
Pennsylvania	4,011
Big Four (C. C. C. & C.)	1,838
Baltimore & Ohio	2,023
Chesapeake & Ohlo	1,360
Southern	5,231
Southern	913
W. Va., Cent. & Pitts. (included in B. & O.)	

While this report is probably premature, and may be, in many of its de-tails, inaccurate, there can be no doubt of its substantial correctness. The railway combine will probably not be formed so quickly as expected. But it is coming, and in the near future.

And no legislation, State or Federal, will be able to affect it-none except legislation based on Socialist principles. So long as the laws recognize the "sacred rights of private property." the owners of property cannot be pre-vented from combining to the injury of those who produce their property.

The combine will come. much the nearer will come the day of Socialism, when the principle of com-bination will be applied for the good of all, not for the good of a few at the expense of others. It is the work of the class-conscious workingmen to or ganize for the change.

THE UNTRUTHFUL "SUN."

The New York "Sun" on Wednesday, January 3, printed an editorial under the heading "Cooper Union and the Trade Unions." It described the gift of half a million dollars to the Cooper Union by Messrs, Andrew Carnegie Edward Cooper, and Abram S. Hewitt and declared that in their benevolent anticipations these gentlemen "rockon-ed without the trade unions." It goes

"If a single one of the Cooper Union graduates should secure here a job at \$15 a week as Mr. Hewitt talks of, z strike by every other workman work ing alongside of him would be instantly ordered, and he would have to quit He would not be allowed to join a union, because it would be said that the ranks of the union are full and no new members are wanted."

It is evident that the "Sun," in printing the above, sought to throw all the odium possible upon Typographical Union No. 6, with which body the "Sun" is now fighting desperately for Its very existence. In printing it, the "Sun" has marked itself down as a malicious liar. Typographical Union No. 6 has never refused to admit appli cants for membership, unless they wer either incompetent or had in their conduct repeatedly shown themselves to be utterly untrustworthy associates.

In the last fiscal year Typographical Union No. 6 received 869 application for membership. Of these 865 were accepted and four rejected because of in experience. Two of the four were re-cently admitted, having shown themselves to be competent journeymen.

The "Sun" closes with this question "What is the use of training boys for mechanical employments if they are

not allowed to work at them after the training is done?" What, indeed! But it is not the trade unions which prevent them from working. It is the masters of the earth, the owners of all the materials, machinery and processes of industry, and who curtail production in order to enhance prices, who prevent men from working.—IThe Watchman.

-"The single tax would come very near giving to workers the full product of their labor, but until we can get that, let us accomplish what we can with what means we find at hand," says the "Freeman's Labor Journal." Whereupon the "Class Struggle" com-ments: "The single tax would do nothing of the kind. The 'Journal' man had better look into the matter a little before taking any single-taxer's word for it, for that is all that was ever ad-vanced on behalf of the scheme. Read for it, for that is all that was ever advanced on behalf of the scheme, Read Simons on the single tax and the Maguire-Harriman debate, and then let us hear from you again. And if you still insist, tell us not that it will, but how it will." Again, the "Independent" says: "Socialism is one of the great remedies proposed for the suppression of the deadly Trusts and we must consider it." And the "Class Struggle" remarks: "You had better try again. Socialism is not 'one of the great remedies," There is only one remedy—all the others are schemes to continue private capitalism—Socialism is the remedy, and the only one. Don't talk that way any more, or else take down your motto "Special privileges to none's"

—Following the example of the

torsare denouncing the Boise Typegra-phbal Union for refusing to expel Gov-erns: Steumenberg, who is an homorary unsuber, for his infamous policy in the lights miners' atrike. It is claimed that Steumenberg had the meeting paced with his Democratic-Populistic heers when the matter came up, and the resorted to the most shameful bulling tactics to whitewash their mayer. Steumenberg, says the Cleve-land "Citizen," is a double-dyed scoun-dred and his cowardly little union oug to be kicked out of the I. T. U.— (Salinaw Exponent.

General Committee

mitte will be held on Saturday, Janu ary 7, 8 p. fn., at the Labor Lyceum 64 East Fourth Street. Delegate shold not fall to attend. J. GERBER, Organizer.

-of-Scialist Organisations

REGULAR MEETINGS

IN PHILABELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA SECTION-2d 8m ays, 8 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 6th and frown streets, entrance on Randolph

CENTRAL COMMITTEE-1st and 8d 12th, 13th and 14th WARDS 80

CALIST LABOR CLUB (formerly perican Br.)-2d and 4th Wedne dys, 6th and Brown streets. GRIMAN BRANCH-2d and 4th Sun dys, 3 p. m., 6th and Brown street 31s & 33d WARDS SOCIALIST LA.

FOR CLUBS—1st and 3d Sundays 1 a. m., Kensington Labor Lyceum 21 and Cambria streets. SOUTHWARK BRANCH-1st and 3d Sindays, 3 p. m., 719 Dickiuson

20th Ward SOCIALIST LABOR CLUB-Every Sunday, 3 p. m., Pop lar and Bambry streets, JEWISH BRANCH-1st and 3d Fr days, 416 South 5th street.

WARD SOCIALIST LABOR dLUB (now amalgamated with Southwark Branch). 19th & 20th WARDS SOCIALIST LA

HOR CLUB—Southwest corner 9th and Columbia arenue. 2d Tuesdays, discussion meeting. 4th Tuesdays, 24th & 24th WARDS SOCIALIST LA BOR CLUB-4th Saturday, 8 p. 10. lilucoln Hall, 4039 Lancaster ave. All readers of this paper are request-

Grand Concert and Ball

West Side Assembly Districts S. L. P.

With the kind assistance of the Allied Sing-ing Societies and Character Come-dian Louis Elchwald.

At Lyric Hall, 723 Sixth Ave. Bet. 41st and 42d Sts. SUNDAY, JAN. 28, 1900.

Tickets, 10c. a person. At the Box, 15c. Gents' Wardrobe, 15c. Ladles' Wardrobe, 10c.

Strict Union Arrangements. The following sketches will be produced.
Ther Ehrenpokal," oder "Die Deputation."
Commencing at 7:30 p. m. sharp.
THE COMMITTEE.

THOMAS J. MORGAN, Lawver PATENTS

GENERAL PRACTICE OF LAW 79 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

W. F. Doll Manufacturing COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the election of directors for the W. F. Doll Mannfactur-ing Company not having been held on the day designated by the by-laws, a meeting of the stockholders of said corporation for spectors for the year 1900, and for tram spectors for the year 1900, and for tramacting such other business as may of right come before it will be held at the office of said corporation, No. 13 Maiden Lane, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 14th day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. Polis will remain open one hour. Transfer books will be closed from January 25 to February 15, 190).

5. PREEMAN, Sec. 7.
Deted January 3, 1900. Dated January 3, 1900.

Pocket Library of Socialism.

WOMAN AND THE SOCIAL PROBLEM. By May Wood Simons.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE CLASS
STRUGGLE. By William H. Noyes.

IMPRUDENT MARRIAGES. By Rebert

BRALISM IN LITERATURE AND ART. ence S. Darrow SINGLE TAX VS. SOCIALISM. - By A. M. WAGE LABOR AND CAPITAL. By Karl

MAT.
THE MAN UNDER THE MACHINE. BY
A. M. Bimone.
THE MISSION OF THE WORKING
CLASS. By Rev. Chories B. Vall.
MORALS AND SOCIALISM. By Charles B.

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durants Printing Office

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

PLATFORM.

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

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the

enslavement of women and children. Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more that private protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social course of so

evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its

own downfall.

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

RESOLUTIONS.

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

1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of

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

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

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

compiled with.

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

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

the country.

7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the 8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incom

be exempt.

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

10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Un-

abridged right of combination.

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

Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, state and nation). 13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is

formed.

14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupa' is, and an efficient employers' liability law.

15. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.

16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and

17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative 18. Municipal self-government.

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

20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective consti-

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

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