Pity 'tis that the "Sun" did no

"The pensant who had led the fu

up to destroy so good a woman, we unwilling to speak. Judge Jeffre

such a villain on the face of the earth

horring both these men and their re-ligion? A Turk is a saint to such fellow as this; a Pagan would be

Jesus! what a generation of vipers de

we live among".... The Jury, not com-

afraid of the Judge, and yet loth to condemn the prisoner. Jeffreys said he

would lock them up all night... Jeff-reys thundered at them in his fierces:

style ... At length the Jury gave

way, and brought in a verdiet of guilty. The next morning Jeffrey pronounced sentence upon her amid a

storm of vituperation against Presby

terians, to whom he supposed Mrs.

Lisle belonged. He ordered her to be

occasion to deliver himself of an ex-

parte tirade of vilification of the Miners' Union, thus, under the mast of a passionless JUDGE of evidence

and dispenser of strict law, doing at torney service for the Standard Off torney service for the Standard

Company, which, we know is com-

gang of saints that ever wore robe and

crown, and whose long, disinterested

philainthropic, and marting the cause of cheap off to the world have so persistently misunderstoo and marking the street right, along

However, let us be grateful to the "Sun" for always standing where we can have it. Let us admire its perpe

tual petrified sneer at everything that

is not capitalistic. In this it is prefer

pers that are so only to labor's face and assassins behind. Let us admire

the brutal honesty that cries "Honor to Sheriff Martin" of Lattimer, and "Honor for Idaho," and "Honor" to

every scoundrel that will break

tented hungry a meal of "rifle diet." Let us admire the brutal cynicism that

dares thus openly, in "Honor

Idaho," fling French Foulon's "Let the

people cat grass" at the toiling masses
And above allelet us admire the faith

fulness of this capitalist organ to it

OWN CLASS. IT never goes back of its principles. Honest brute that it is it upholds capitalist interests ever

time and at all costs. It recognizes h

bor only as something to lie down ob

daring to linagine it has any oth

rights. When capitalism says its

terests require lies, malignant m representation, bulldozing, debauch

courts, overfurning of law and con-

totion with bayonet and cannon a

brutal, insolent, impudent, law-defyli

supposes the development sm. It is the outcome quence of capitalism, and

orces. The aim of the Se

way that capitalis

We hope

robber class.

striker's head, and give th

able to the "champions of labor

ashamed of such villainy. O, bles

this fellow. How can anyone

VOL. IX.-NO. 38.

Buncombe Talk of Investigation in Congress-Both Parties Tarred With the Same Stick.

The Administration Frightened Into Opening the Bull Pen-Troops Will be Kept in Idaho-Victims Have No Redress-All Unionists and

> Sympathizers on the Blacklist-Pennsylvania too, Has Ita Bull Pens-Kansas Paralle's the Event of

Idaho-"Agitatore" to Be Silenced.

The shameful proceedings in the saix months. But one of them received Cour d'Alene district and the frightful treatment of the imprisoned miners by General Merriam came up in the U. S. on the subject moved by Senator Pettigrew (Sliver Rep.) of South Dakota. Senator Chandler (Rep.) of New Hampshire offered a substitute that all ations against General Merriam exchange of words between Chandler and Pettigrew, in the course of which would accept the responsibility for the conduct of General Merriam; where never felt comfortable in the Republi can party until Pettigrew left it. The on was referred to the Com mittee on Military Affairs, where it will no doubt be "buried."

A similar resolution has been introduced into the House, by Representa-tive Lenz of Ohio. In scathing terms Brigadler-General Merriam and others nvolved are arraigned for alleged ses of military power in the Idahe strike. It is charged, the United States troops superseded the civil authorities when there was no insurrection or riot and no call for outside aid. Lenz makes the direct charge that Merriam "arbitrarily and without warrant of law, arrested and imprisoned hundreds of citizens, and held them under the most brutal and tyrannical conditions. The arrest of every member of the Miners' Union is held up as a direct attempt to crush out organized labor by force of arms.

Silver Republican Pettigrew and Democrat Lenz will, however, find it very hard to make political capital for their mongrel party by their tardy arraignment of the crimes which a Re-publican national administration and a "Silver Reform" State government loined in perpetrating for the defence of the Standard Oil interests in Idaho. They have raised their voices only indignation of the workers safe to say that their protests will end to nothing more effective than words themselves to put an end to the system which depends upon Gatling guns and "Bull Pens" for its existence.

Blacklist Follows Bull Pen.

Edward Boyce, President of the Western Federation of Miners, writes to a friend in Cincinnati to say that last of the prisoners has been aland that is the last of the arrests as far as the military are concerned. Anyhow, the military will remain for the winter; they having set up head quarters close to Wardner. All union men, through the whole district, are or the blacklist. No man can have work unless he signs the permit, by which he denounces all labor organizations in general and the Miners' Union in

The indignation aroused by the ex posure of the outrages having forced even our capitalist Congress to make t least a pretence of investigating, the tration has thought it safest to open the "Bull Pen" and let the sur viving victims go. They will have no chance for redress. They had no trial; no charges were made against them; now, destitute and broken in health, they are turned out to me. are turned out to meet the black-

"The State authorities of Idaho have concluded to adopt the same tactics in making arrests in this district as was adopted by the mine owners' Sheriff in Cripple Creek during the late strike in that district. That is, to save the coun try the expense of feeding prisoners, by killing them and reporting that the unfortunate men resisted arrest. It is a noted fact that a great many Miners Union men were killed in that manne by Sheriff Bowen and his deputies deputies have just commenced to use Bowen's tactics. True, it was not a union man that Deputy Baldwir shot, but that is not Deputy Baldwin's fault, as he thought at the time that the wletim was a member of the hated la ns. Baldwin is now the most puffed-up invidual in the and is receiving congratule

"It is presumed that many of the so called law and order men regret that the unfortunate victim is not dead. uties all over the district are very ous of Baldwin, as, since his gun play, he has been promo ing deputyship, a sort of head deputy. As other deputies are looking for rewards, we may expect to hear of a fe ed' hard characters being killed resisting arrest (but after being

"Two murders in Wallace since mar "Two murders in Wallace since mar-tial law was proclaimed. Prior to the reign of Steunenberg and his master, the Mine Owners' Association, a period of three years had elapsed since a man's life had been taken by his bro-ther man in this town. Hurrah for the 'patriota,' long may they reign in the lower regions.

"HONOR FOR IDAHO."

The Labor-Hating "Sun" Praises a Western Jeffreys.

When we say the following is fro the New York "Sun," everybody will

HONOR FOR IDAHO.

It is satisfactory to know that against lawless assaults of the Miners' Union in the State of Idaho upon the mine owners and their employees in the Coeur d'Alenes, not one public official charged with reaponsibility for preserving order and protecting men in their rights failed to perform his duty. The Governor of the State, Steunenberg, himself a trade unionist, the other State officers concerned, the military commandaccrued, the military command

We take from the "St. Paul Pioneer Press" the Idaho Supreme Court's manyla upon the permicions sympathy aroused by these malefactors among people of mis-guided sentimentality or piain demanages. A striker named Corcoran was sentenced to seventeen years' imprison ment for a murder, of the second degree

he was one. In refusing to grant a writ of "habeas corpus" the Court said:

"It seems to be one of the methods of this organization, known as the Miners' this organization, known as the Miners' Union, whenever an attempt is made to bring them to account for their unlawful, barbarous and murderous acts, to at once commence an attack upon the legalty constituted authorities, who are end proce and maintain the law, and by their false clamor seek to excite sympathy for he malefactors, and such action, by virtue the malefactors, and such action, by virtue of the recognized freedom of the press ju this country, always an echo and too fre-quent endorsement with that portion of the press whose moral principles are governed and controlled by what is for their gain.

"Thousands of miles from the scene "Thousands of miles from the scene of the transaction they assume to judge and criticise. These leading journals of civili-zation hesitate not upon on other authority than the lurid reports of their scoop fiends, based upon the statements of known male-factors and their advocates and defenders, a assail indiscriminately the legally consti tuted authorities of a community and State for their efforts to maintain the law and for their efforts to maintain the law and protect persons and property within their jurisdiction. In keeping with this custom and rule, both the Executive and judiciary of the State have been assailed in terms of unmeasured vituperation for simply doing their duty under their oath of office."

Because the defenders of the law are stal wart, the United States is filled with an orderly, prosperous and hopeful people. If the vicious spirit could prevail which lately avaged the Coeur d'Alenes, petitioned the city government of Chicago to withdraw the Trades' Unions, and, in this part of the cuntry, sought the ruin of people like Polly (eGrali of Paterson, Christian Kuhne; of forrisania, and Rabette Glassman of Esses, rest, he simals property, or livelihood or to would be sare.

The one only virtue of the "Sun" is mission and performs it. Its mission s to atone voluminously and eternally for the sin of its former editor, Dann. who once, in a fit of temporary insanity, became a Communist and committed the crime of sympathizing with down-trodden labor. Its atonement is to lie about, malign, misrepresent, and bulldoze the working class, and ever. in season and out of season, to "hurl the contumellous stone," in the inter-st of its own class—the capitalist class-which, not only always does what is right, but is always right whatever it does. There is no sycophantic "Labor Column" in its pages, no fawning pretence that it is a chample the laborer driven by desperate Illtreatment to go on strike. It takes the aborer's two cents for a copy of it with finger on trigger of the "riotgun," ever ready and anxious to blow out his brains if he does not comport himself as the meek and lowly serf of those who benevolently "GIVE him employment" for the beggarly consideration of nine-tenths of all he produces. Its spirit is the resurrected

Charta John, Charles I., James II.

Foulon, Napoleon III., and Vander-bilt the..., "damned," and belongs with Weyler and "Meinself und Gott"

shot Paine and Jefferson and Wash-

and would to-day, if it could, have the

ington and Lincoln as "Anarchists'

Oh, that the other papers could placed as easily as the "Sun." Constitution, the Declaration of Indeoh, that the class consciousness of t workers and strikers and the pendence, and all labor laws burnt by he common hangman It is always our duty to obey the pressed were as keen and pronou good old maxim, "Hear the other side." as that of the "Sun." Were it. contemptuous sneer it always w for those whose pennies it takes w of every story, and we might feel it our duty to "hear the other side"-the mighty soon fade from its face. W capitalist side of the Idaho story, if it were not the "Sun" boycott against it, which it, not a toiler would ever buy it aga But a paper that ALWAYS assume that a corporation of laborers can never do right, and a corporation of seems so strong to give it cause worry, would surge on it like a f wave and bury it fathous deep, to capitalists can never do wrong; that KNOWS that all labor unions are in requiem of the execration of all is human freedom. We hope ome day this "Sun," the agent orporations receive their charter from the hand of God himself; that ALWAYS, without ever an exception capitalist conspiracy to destroy the public, of imperialism, and the r sion of the people to ancient ignoring and slavery, will set, never to is jumps up and runs breathlessly out to seet with a laurel wreath, every po ceman, sheriff, deputy, Pinkerton liceman, sheriff, deputy, and hireling, captain, colonel, or general pers, equally had, but more hype cal. This will only be when the lng class withdraws its support that clubs or shoots a striker; that AL-WAYS sneeringly attributes the dis-content of hundreds of thousands of laborers to the wiles and persuasive se its treacherous as gives it over to its only true sie laborers to the wiles and persuasive eloquence of one or two "walking delegates and demagogues"; that ALWAYS, and with never an exception, believes every word and syllable that a corporation alleges, against mountains of affidavits by its employees; that ALWAYS assumes trades unions to be composed of discontented men who carry daggers, bombs, and vitrol; that ALWAYS assumes kicking against perpetual lowerings of wages to arise perpetual lowerings of wages to arise but as of one erring in ness. -Modern Socialism

paper deserves never to have its "other side" heard.

shine in Bloody Jeffreys' time, to hold up his hands and cry "Honor" to his ribaid vilification of those who were brought to his court to be tried—no. not "tried"—condenned. With whit unctuosity of holy zeal for "law and order" it would have quoted the To the navy Congress can hardly be too liberal. For every regiment we dispense with we can keep up a battle-ship without extra expense, and a dozen regiments could not do the same work of protecting us from danger. Let Congress give us a mighty unvy,—[N. Y., Joureal.

STICKERS.

Let all those who are fond of quoting this paper as "becoming quite Social-istic" heed this utterance and be tives to her house [of Lady Alice Link, accused of harboring the defeated fol-lowers of the Duke of Monmouth in ashamed. This is on a par with its advocacy of serving liberty to the Fili-pinos on the whole shell—dynamite shell. Whence comes our "danger," if his rebellion against James II.] was brought as the reluctant witness agains: her. This poor man, thus led real welfare of earth's peoples? We unwilling to speak. Judge Jeffreys stormed, swore, and cursed him is such style, that he was totally coafounded. As he stood speechies, Jeffreys reared out: Oh, how has is for the truth 40 come out of a lymp. Presbyterian knave! Was there ever such a yillaln out the fewer of the careful. are to join the world's whole gang of thleves, every one of which is protect-ing itself from "danger" from the others. We, like them, must leave our own broad, infinitely fertile country to own broad, inninety terms country to run to desert and waste while we hunt, full armed, for "markets" in worthless out-of-the-way little corners of the earth. Like them, we must waste a Dost thou believe there is a God? Dost thou believe in hell fire? Of all-the witnesses that I ever met with. I never thousand times more in battle-ships and their maintenance than all o saw thy fellow.' The man being still more frightened, Jeffreys screeched: 2 foreign possessions are worth. Like them, live eternally in an atmosphere hope, gentlemen of the Jury, that you of suspicion, defiance and threat, that puts off for ever the real coming to world's peoples. Out on the "Jour nal's" fake "progressiveness,"

> News of dividends resulted in Improvement in several of the industrial stocks, notably in Cramps' Shipyard, which made a net gain of 11 points. It closed at 84 bid, against 73 on the previous Saturday. Rubber Goods preferred was an to make an advance on dividend ann

No more unexceptionally correct able fact. In untechnical language, it means that those buzzards and vul tures of capitalism, the stock-market speculators, have just learned that th consends of brawny tollers in burned alive that very afternoon."

Minus the brutal blackgardism of language, this is the spirit of "the Court" that, in refusing a writ of habens corpus for Corcoran, takes the shipyard have turned out Cramps' more of their product than usual, or the Cramps have got a little more out of their mpscle and sweat, and that the tickets (the stock certificates) en-titling the thieves to a share in the division of the booty stolen from the aforesaid tollers are therefore worth more. That is, the feast of carcasses is going to be fatter than usual, so the trance fee thereto has gone up the same thing. I don't know wheth or not the cannibals used to peddle "common" and "preferred" tickets of admission to the feast of fiesh and admission to the least of a bite, but blood at so much ("points") a bite, but if they did they ware morely early stock-jobbers.

> Cut-rate fare between New York and St Paul is now only \$17, which is only one dollar more than the fare between New York and Chicago.

And that rate is \$12 too much. You see, when railroad people get to fight ing one another, they expose their own frauds, and show how little a rail-road can be profitably run on. Under Socialism, with the mountain high heap of suckers, deadheads corruption agents, fighting expenses. which have to be maintained out of honestly and in good style across the continent for \$5. Some people know, say \$1. That may be too who an estimate, but I believe that of the \$112 charged from here to San Fran-

The papers say McKinley's Message of 25,000 words was too long—about 20,000 too long. As far as the worklugman is conce 25,000 too long.

Constantinople. Dec. 7.-Further arrest gallows, the "Sun" is there with jump and a whoop to do its best. With the "Sun" there is no "other side."

Sultan's orders, ch? Sultan must have been reading about Idaho and d resolved to make his a "free" country.

While nobody can be reconciled to the theught of abolishing the Christmas tree, it is undeniable that the annual raid upon the pine forest to supply these trees is deniding the bills to an alarming extent. It is well said that the generation following will want for lumber which these Christmas trees would have made, and that the birth of Christ could be celebrated with more common sense than he describes he more common sense than by depriving hu man families which will follow us of the

bellish their homes. Yes, but fine talk like this will never stop it. Capitalism has absolutely no heart, no conscience. It can only be restrained with a club, by total extinction. Capital traffics in everythin-absolutely everything-out of which -absolutely everything—out of which the milliouth part of a cent can be made, from the birth of Christ down to peanuts and lard. And for half a cent would denude every hill in the universe of pine trees or anything else; and as for "human families which will follow us" capitalism's care for them is expressed in Vanderbilt's "The peo-ple be damned." Cent per cent, has no use for sentiment.

The cigarmakers of the United States opposed to the anneration of the Filipp Islands. They say it means that the courty will be Sooded with cheap cigar-by low-priced nation.

view to take of a great wickedness and it leaves one to suppose that if the annexation only conduced to the en-lancement of cigarmakers' wages, it would be all right, with eigarmakers would be all right, with eigarmakers

The "Sun" Represents Class-Conscious Capitalism.--It Can Be Successfully Fought O by United and Class-Conscious Labor.-Let Injunctions Be Met Wil Workingmen's Ballots.

SWEEPING INJUNCTIONS AND PROSECUTIONS FOR CONSPIRACE

The New York "Sun," Long Infamous as An Inveterate Enemy of Labor and A Bistant Defender
Oppression, New Engaged in War Upon the Printers' Organizations-Vigorous Measur
Being Used to Meet the Seycott-The Lesson of the Satte-The Solidarity
L of Labor, in the Shop and at the Sallet Sex, is importative. cof Capita

The readers of The People are no doubt familiar with the main facts of the struggle of the Typographical Union and the allied organizations against the New York "Sun." That paper, the openest and most brutal of capitalist organs, has long been famous, or infamous, for its hostility to the labor movement. Its artitude is shown in another article in this issue of The People. Its one virtue is its frankness and consistency in defending every form of capitalist ourage and oppression. It has now come into direct conflict with the organized printers, through its resolution to conduct an "open" or non-union office. It is not necessary to rehearse the details of the lockout and of the boycott by which the Typographical Union and other labor organizations are attempting to resist its attacks. But the last the structure of the plaintiff; for mesorting to any species of intimidation, threats, the plaintiff; from resorting to any species of intimidation, threats, force, or fraud to accomplish such purpose, or procuring other persons so to do; from preventing or antiempting to prevent any newsdealer, newsboy, newsman, or newswoman from selling the said newspapers of the plaintiff; from resorting to any species of intimidation, threats, force, or fraud to bring about such result; from "less than the lockout and of the boycott by which the Typographical Union and other labor organizations are attempting to resist its attacks. But the last which the Typographical Union and other labor organizations are attempt-ing to resist its attacks. But the last Iew weeks, and especially the last few days, have brought new developments which should be recorded—facts which should be read and considered in con Kansas, and Pennsylvania, which The People has been presenting to its read

The Injunction.

The proprietors of the "Sun" appned to the Supreme Court for an injunction against "John H. Delaney and others" (Delaney being the President of Typographical Union No. 6), restraining them from "ADVISING OR REQUESTING advertising customers to desist or refrain from advertising in The proprietors of the "Sun" applie

"Evening Sun"]; from resorting to any species of threats, infinidation, force or fraud for such purposes, or procur-ing other persons so to do; from preventing or attempting to prevent new dealers from selling such papers FROM MAKING ANY REQUESTS GIVING ANY ADVICE, or resorting to any species of persuasion, threats intimidations, force, or fraud to bring about such result; from 'picketing' the establishment of the plaintiff or any of its branch offices and by REQUEST ADVICE, PERSUASION, intimids tion, threats, force, fraud, or defama tory publications, inducing its em ployees to guit the employ of the platt tiff; and from, in any other manner of by any other means, interfering with

the property, property rights, or bust ness of the plaintiff." The injunction was granted. Novem per 24, but with certain modification which seemed, at first, rather favor able to the defendants. The order un der this injunction, issued December 1, proved, however, that the modific tions were of very little account. Some twenty officers of the various unions

Let's see. I guess Andy's company

main." It is not on record, however

that he ever burst with indignation about the American grab of Cuba, where his company had interests. I have no doubt, Occil Rhodes thinks the

Cuban campaign was "lust for do main," but the Transvaal war a "war

pound for sins you are inclined to, b damning those you have no mind to; isn't it, Andy?

That is to say, this "Pearl of the An-tilles," the most fertile spot on earth, over 700 miles long, meintains—that is to say, doesn't maintain—not jo many people as there are in New York City.

nanity." It is so easy to

sm and competition.

or any of the branch offices, by stationing themselves or others upon or along the streets, alleys, or thoroughfares leading to its various places of business for the purpose of intercepting its employees while going to or returning from its said place of business and by employees while going to or returning from its said place of business, and by intimidation, threats, force, fraud, or defamatory publications inducing or procuring them to quit the employment of this plaintiff; or from resorting to the same means at any other time or place, or under any other dreums place, or under any other circumstances, to induce, procure, or compet the employees of this plaintiff, or any of them, to quit this plaintiff s employment; and from IN ANY OTHER MANNER OR BY ANY OTH MEANS interfering with the proper property rights, or business of a plaintiff."

What is a "Threat"?

Wai is a "Them?"

Let us pause here, to ask: What is a "threat" in the sense here intended?

We find the answer in numerous decisions cited by the attorners of the plaintiff, in which it was held that "THE WORD 'HOYCOTT' IS IN IT-SELLY A THREAT," that an organised attempt to induce men to withhold their patronage from a certain business enterprise is a threat and PUN-ISHABLE BY LAW, that VIOLENCE. ISHABLE BY LAW, that YIGHANDERS IS NOT NECESSARY TO CONSTI-TUTE A CRIME, and that "affidavits showing a COMMON UNITED PUR-POSE are prima facte evidence of a POSE are prima facle evidence of CONSPIRACY" to commit such chi

Arrests Made.

Under this infamons order of the court, four arrests have already been made, and others will undoubtedly follow. The men arrested, Paddock, Scheiner, Webber, and Moore, had committed the beliaus offence of owning or driving wagons bearing the placard: "THE 'SUN' IS OPPOSED

it will not be enough for the printers to win in this fight. If they win,
as every workingman must hope they
will, they will have gained only a partial victory—for they will only have
repulsed a single strack. But if they
follow up their victory, if they see that
it is not only the "Sun" but CAPITALISM BACKING AND INSPIRING
THE "SUN" that they have to fight. THE 'SUN' that they have to fight, if they resolve to do battle against capitalism, in every form, with every season at their command. WITH THE BALLOT AS WELL AS THE STRIKE AND THE BOYCOTT, then STRIKE AND THE BOYCOTT, then their victory will have been fruifful. And even though they are not successful in this particular fight, if they go to battle in this aprile, recognizing that the trouble with the "Sun" is only a skirmish in the great class struggle, they will turn that vecy defeat into a victory, they will come out from it stronger, instead of weaker, than sver before.

irresistibly to every kind of selfishness -and not selfishness only, but crime and sin-to uphold it. Under Social ism, there would have been no annexa-tion, for cheap labor and foreign mar--that is, to sid the —that is, to sid the capitalists to get dividends and thwart resture. Verily, capitalism is the science and art of kets are necessities peculiar to cap When Andrew Carnegie was asked anufacturing poverty.

the other day, by a reporter for his opinion on the South African war, he drew himself up to his full morn While the Argyles were push river they were fired on from a house, a several fell, on which a dozen Highland stormed the house. Though the cise holsted a white flag, no quarter was give THEY WERR ALL SHOT. height and said: The war against the Boers is most in-famous and unjust, and it was brought about by England's just for domein, and is on a par with our attack on the poor Fili-pinos. These two attacks are a diagrace to both branches of our race.

"They were all shot." What a vol-ume of concentrated hate, bilind, head-long fury, primitive devilism, is ex-pressed in those four short words. The stabloom fury of the defence breess furious experies these extended. has no property in the mines there, or in the Philippines; therefore can afford to see the moral wrong of "lust for dofurious anger in those atta fury breeds fury mutually manhood on both sides has d savas Cuba's intest census, that of 1887, gave a total population of 1,831,687, of whom 65 per cent. were white. The new census is expected to reduce this total to 1,280,300.

be fertile IF IT PAYS. If it does not, the Cubans will rot of starvation in the lap of plenty, as before, and, you Christian fools here will be becought to send around the hat to relieve them

As I Has Been.

A resident of Wallace, Idaho, writes to the "Freemen's Labor Journal":

arrested) one of these days.

imprisonment for "contempt." with Reese in prison, he ann goes to jail, when another will be Now comes another disnatch:

> for having made a speech to the strik-ing coal miners at Pittsburg, Kan., has been set at liberty, pending habeas corpus proceedings, on \$3,000 ball. Im-mediately, on regaining his liberty, he burg, to resume the agitation amon the miners, in spite of the injunction

a bullet in his breast a few days ago; it was planted there by a deputy. It happened that the soldier's time had expired and he was dressed in civil-ian's clothes, was, in fact, what the soldiers call a 'white man' again. He was mistaken for a union man, hence the shot. Now the aforesaid papers

call him everything but a good law-Another correspondent, in the "Const Seamen's Journal," says:

"Senators Carter of Montana, Telle of Colorado, and five more, whose names my correspondent could not ascertain, came from Washington, D. C., to investigate the trouble. All they did was to listen to the stories of the mangement of the Bunker Hill and Sulli ran mine and the officers of the soldlers; se, of course, their report was strictly fair to both sides!

A Pennsylvania "Bull Pen"!

A dispatch from Knoxville, Pennsylvania says: Redtown, near here, has become the first victim of the Coal valuations on mines in that gigantle ombination it is necessary to squeez These instruments of grasping wealth have always sapped the living and all the wages of the miner. The trust is not going to relax any of the grinding policy of the individual owners of

Just to prevent a baker from Knoxville selling wholesome bread to the miners, the trust has built a barbed wire trochn about the village, which contains 400 homes. Gates are kept continually locked and the keys are carried by the officials.

These miners are just as much prisoners as those oppressed members of labor unions in the notorious Bull Pen of Idaho. This, too, in Pennsylvania, and in open violation of laws on the statute icoke promitting company

"They have forced us to buy every

tores, and what the company store

we need from the company

does not carry in stock we must de without," said one of the imprisoned "Our wives and children were made company store. Because we sought a better supply, this high barbed wire fence was built. No wagons are allow-

ed to enter or leave except those be onging to the company store. "Their goods are inferior and prices o exorbitant that the store eats up all the wages. I know miners who have been for years in the pits and have

"To buy anything outside is to ask for your discharge. Some pretext is dways trumped up against a man who is seen carrying a package home."

In Kansas, Too. About 3,500 coal miners of Kansas have for some weeks been on strike ! sympathy with their brothers in Illi-Arkansas, and Indian Territory. John P. Reese, a member of the Unite Mine Workers' Union, was sent there to organize the strike. An injunction was obtained by the Western Land and Mining Company, which is practically Company, to prevent Reese from terfering" with its operations. About two weeks ago, he made a speech to the strikers, at Pittsburg, in their own hall which is not even on the com pany's land. For so doing, he was ar-rested and sentenced, by the Federal Court at Fort Scott, to three months

James Boston was appointed to succeed Reese. After a long interview brave deckaration to Judge Williams who sentenced Reese, that his mission is to go forth and do and say every thing that Reese has done and said "Should I be arrested," said be, "an other member of the Executive will take my place. If he should be arrest ed, another will follow, and so on, if cessary, until the whole Executive

John P. Reese, who a few weeks ago ras locked up for contempt of Court, proceeded to the coal district of Pitts-burg, to resume the agitation among of the venal Judge Williams. He is resolved to defend the interests of the scriking miners, in every way, and to lare another arrest.

ize, nor how much we do in this or that direction to better conditions, there can be no permanent benefit until the wage

—There are 3,420 miles of railways in Japan. Of these 760 miles are own-ed by the Government and 2,652 by private companies (16 in all).

SPECIAL ISSUE.

The issue of The People for Decen her 31, for the end of the old year and the beginning of the new, will be of special interest and value. Section and Branches should order quantities for distribution and give the paper the largest circulation possible. A fuller announcement will be made next

THE SOCIALIST LITERATURE As will be seen from the report of

the National Executive Committee, the Socialist Literature Company is now organized and doing business at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, New York. The Socialist Literature Company is an agency of the Party, under the control of the N. E. C., and a competent comrade has been chosen to conduct its affairs. This agency will be of great value to our propa ganda. It will be extended and im proved as fast as possible. Socialist books and pamphlets, as well as other litegature, can be obtained from it either in large or small quantities. New works, original or translated, will be got out as opportunity presents itself. It is important to our propa ganda that the work of the Socialis press and of our speakers should b supplemented by the wide circulation both of pamphlets and of heavier works. Let the Literature Agents of all Sections bestir themselves in the matter, order books and pamphlets and push their sale us energetically a

"DAILY BOGUS" FRAUD.

To our impatient comrades, and als to the faithful few who follow the for lorn cause of the "Professor," we sub mit the following statement of the expenses incurred in publishing The People and the Beekman street "Rogus." The figures for The People are taken from the quarterly finance operative Publishing Association: The figures for the "Bogus" are taken out of its financial report published in the issue of December 10. Expenditure of The People, thirtee

weeks, from July 2 to September 30,

Logo.	
Editorial salary	\$230.00
Extra editorial expenses	80.05
Office salary	325.00
Ditto, extra expenses, including	
mailing and shipping dep't	91.00
Paper and printing	223.86
Stall, including expressage for May	
Day issue	
Commission on advertising	
Discount to newsdealers	17.92
Bandry expenses	9,82
glectric light	14.47
ms	8.00
ailing list composition	58.50
Pomposition, salary	218.20
Ditto, extra expenses, cuts, etc	
Defence Fund (litigation)	200.00
	1
A STATE OF THE STA	\$1.732-16

itures of the "Bogus," twen eeks, from July 10 to Dec

	and actories
Editorial salary	\$525.00
Defence Fund	536.00
Office salary	675.00
Extra help	76.50
Composition and printing	1,530.87
Mail list	228.81
Mulling	638.91
Stationery	124.18
Inventory	200.21
Post office deposit	254.66
Commission	61.01
Reat	125.00
Sandries	OLD
Library	4.90
Loans repaid	34.54
Total	4 970 0
The state of the s	da kalandari

The average cost of pr

The People per week is \$133.21. The average cost of production the Beekman street "Bogus" per week

was due to reckless and crim penditures and not to any legitimate expenses incurred by an incion is shown by the fact that the ogus" had an average weekly deficit about \$100, covered as follows:

d, as it is, with debts

m and cessed to fetch cash. A fake was urgently needed. And cus" fraud.

It reminds us of the utterance o diller, of Franklin Syndicate fam "A fool is born every minute, and takes him twenty years to die." Pertinent to this, the following

ections suggest themselves: The deosed N. E. C., one and all, made an oath, which is now on record, that the Beekman street "Bogus" does not be long to them, is published against their will, and they have nothing to do with it; that De Leon runs the whole thing the way he pleases, without asking their permission or opinion. H. Kuhi made an oath that his name appears on the "Bogus" against his will. (Th poor fellow has our sympathy for this involuntary disgrace.) "This being thus." De Leon should be called upon o explain to his admiration-stricken. hero-worshipping audience what decds of moral self-renunciation he had to perform, of material self-sacrifice he had to undergo in order to pile up a heroic deficit of One Hundred dollar every week and of Two Thousand dol lars during twenty-one weeks. It is no use being modest, Mr. De Leon. Tell us the heroic tale and let it be recorded in the history of martyrology Here is a "dividend paying" corporation, "usurious money lenders," and 'middle class tax-payers" publishing a weekly paper of superior size at the weekly cost of \$133. Surely, Mr. De Leon must have been introducing some kind of "revolutionary" tactics

THE "WOMAN QUESTION." Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton is on of the most clear-headed and intelligent agitators of the so-called "Woman Question," in America. She has said many things that indicated a true

in running "his own" newspaper.

understanding of the reasons for the unnatural position which woman occu ples in modern society. It is rathe discouraging, therefore, to find her writing as follows, in a recent number of "Commonwealth";

"Before we can realize the dream of socialism, we must establish the equilibrium of the masculine and femininents in humanity. In talking with my socialistic confrères, I find they d not realize that the fully developed inin the new civilization we propose What the centripetal and centrifugal forces, the positive and negative electricity in equilibrium are in the ma terial world, the masculine and femi world of morals."

Nothing is easier than to talk about 'elements," "forces," "positive and negative principles," and the like, and, in so doing, to lose sight completely of the real things, the definite facts, which these words are supposed to represent. This is what Mrs. Stanton eems to do in the article cited Equilibrium of the masculine and feminine elements" is a phrase which may mean something definite or may be entirely meaningless. And the use of such a phrase is dangerous just be cause it is so easy for the formula, repeated by rote, to take the place of

clear conception of the facts of life. We all recognize the fact that the relations of men and women in our society are not what they ought to be: that these false and unnatural relations result in untold misery and degradation to multitudes of women and of men. But the thing for us to do is not to resort to high-sounding phrases but to look the facts squarely in the face, to discover the real causes of the false and unnatural relations, and then to state them in language as clear and simple as we can command.

nor we take which will serve to bring this discussion of the "Woman Question" down from the clouds of phraseology to the solid ground of fact and enable us to examine it closely. Here is the item:

"'Girls,' advises Overseer of the Poor Hewitt, of Jersey City, to the hundreds of single women anxious to wed, 'don't marry a fellow making less than \$65 to \$75 a month, and then only when you're sare everything will turn out all right'

"Mr. Hewitt's remarks were called forth yesterday because of the number of women who have in the last month of women who have in the last month applied to him for assistance, or want ed warrants issued against their hus bands for non-support, or told how they had been falsely deserted by the men who promised to always love and cherish them.

"In fact," says Mr. Hewitt, "there has been a regular epidemic of deser-tions of wives by worthless husbands furing the past month. From October I to the present time I have had six-

I to the present time I have had sixteen such cases.

"There are various ways to account for a man deserting his wire. Sometimes it is all the woman's fault, but more edies the man alone is to blame. For instance, a man, say one earning \$50 a month, marries a girl who has been living comfortably at home. Many such marriages turn out all right, but often it's just the reverse. The man grows tired, and, especially when the coming of habies takes the roses from the mother's cheeks, often longs for some one brighter looking. The vesuit is that he takes up with some other woman, and re such proceeding costs messey, the wife family receives but little of the money enraed

costs messy, the wife fine but little of the messy ear antihless sponse, and finally come, the h crin wife and babbes for

them. Why, I sent "That is why I say a girl is on position paying a fair salary is foolist to marry a fellow making less than \$11 month, fee with such a sum also may be need to be such a sum also may been she's sure all will sank and then only then she's sure all will sank and then only then she's sure all will sank and then only then she's sure all will sank and then only then she's sure all will sank and then only then she's sure all will sank and then only then she's sure all will sank and then only then she's sure all will sank and then only the sank and the sank and

There is your problem, stated with rather offensive frankness, together with a capitalist official's solution of it. His solution, of course, is neither a satisfactory nor a possible and women of the working class, even those who are "making less than \$75 a month" (the great majority), have the same human instincts as the "better classes." They will not listen, and ought not to listen, to this poormaster filcial advice.

The problem is this: Men and we nen naturally and rightly desire marriage and family life; but economic conditions are such that, for very large numbers, the maintenance of a family imposes almost unbearable burdens over, women are at a disadvant age in the struggle for life; in order to be wives and mothers, they are forced to become economically dependent upon men.

There is the reason for the "loss quilibrium" which Mrs. Stanton be walls. And that equilibrium, that equality of the sexes which is so neces sary to a healthy society, can be established only by removing the cause which now destroys it.

In the Socialist State, women will, and must be, considered the equals of men. The work of the housewife and the mother will be recognized as eco nomically productive labor, just as truly as the work of the carpenter of the miner. Women ontside of the home will be relieved from the disadvantages under which they now suffer in competition for work. Being thus conomically free, every woman, like every man, will be able to live her own life, to develop her own personality, to work out her own destiny. Thus, and thus only, can the equilibrium of the sexes be established.

The "Woman Question" is a part of the whole Social Question-a part, in fact, of the Labor Question. The oppression of woman is only one phaseone of the worst phases, indeed-of th oppression of the proletariat. Socialism is its solution.

THE "PROFESSOR."

The following reply of the Secretary of Columbia University, to a letter of inquiry from Comrade Spelman, needs no explanation:

Columbia University,
In the City of New York,
Newmber 22, 1893.
Mg. Clarence E. Spelman, Westfield, Mas.
Dear Sir:—I beg to acknowledge on beha of President Low, receipt of your letter the 20th inst., and to say that Mr. Dani be Leon never held the position of profe sor in Columbia university.

It is reported that the 200,000 or s workers in New England have had a 10 per cent. raise of wage after a two-months' effort; so that their magnificent wages of \$6 or \$7 per week will be raised to \$6.60 or \$7.70 That is because the labor-protecting depublican party and its Prophet are in power at last, and because, for th first time in thirty years, the wicked free-trade, British-gold, "devil-of-cheapness"-worshipping Democratic party, which has persistently thwarted nd nullified its efforts at elevating la bor, has been quite laid low. And nov the way being at last clear, thank God to do something to lift labor to the plane of manhood, it has begun wit 10 per cent. instalment. And when shock, it will do another tenner, an o on, till-till-bh, the mind reels with the very thought of the giddy height to which wages will soar, if the Democrats can only be kept down few more years.

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K. P. A. Nimechie, St. Columbia at STATE SOLDERS AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSO WOODBAYER, L. Lr

at one of its recent meetings in Br sels, decided to make an appeal to the humane sentiments of the peo the humane sentiments of the in order to start a vast moves erters. The meeting serters. The meeting charged one its Deputies in the Chamber to int pellate the Ministry on the subject, a issue an appeal to the people besides

In connection with this newly form ed League there has been formed the Socialist Young Guard. The move me very popul seems destined to spread all over th country. The object is to make mili-tant Socialists from as early an age as possible and instruct them in all the loctrines of Socialism In the Young Guard of Dinant, for instance, paren may enroll their children at the age of five years. Young men and wome may join this group, but in separat sections; and they manage the affairs separately. In case of a mem-ber's death, his family receives out of a common fund 15 fr. for burial exaffairs se

militarist propaganda by distribution of the journal "La Caserne" ("The Barracks"), and the aim is to conver the whole army to Socialism; and to push the circulation of the whole So cialist press.

"Sun" dispatch from Brussels dated December 11, says: "The Cham-ber of Deputies has passed the Elecbill, which introduces propor tional representation for the first time in the parliamentary history of Bel-gium. Under the new system Brussels will return seven Catholics, six Libe rals and five Socialists, instead of eighteen Catholics as now. An elec tion by a clear majority will hence forth only be possible in a bye-election The leader of the Catholic party says that the new law will destroy that party, which has ruled Belgius eighteen years. M. de Smet de Nayer the Prime Minister, admits that the Catholic party will be destroyed, but declares that the only alternative were revolution or a one-man, one-vote absolute Socialism. The Liberals are confident of having a majority in the next Chamber, the elections for will take place in June, thus overturn ing the present Government."

ENGLAND

Later news to hand of the late elections in Great Britain show that, taker as a whole, there has been a very con siderable increase in the Socialis votes, and in a number of places So cialist victories have to be recorded for instance, in Glasgow, Palsley Halifax, Hartlepool, etc. In other the Socialist candidates, spite of the increase of the Socialist vote, were benten, as in West Ham London. In two or three other places working class representatives have been elected as Mayors. In Burslem in Staffordshire, the Treasurer of the Miners' Union, Enoch Edwards, was elected. His election was unar and was celebrated with a breakfas in his honor, when an artistically ela-borated address and a purse of gold were presented to him.

FRANCE.

Stimulated by the reforming zeal o his colleague, Millerand, M. Baudin, Minister of Public Works, has for some time been studying the labor con

ditions of the railway workers.

He has just instituted, by means of ministerial decree, a very bold reform whose immediate consequences appear very favorable to workers on railway lines. The decree takes into considera tion two classes: The engineers and firemen; and the chief conductors, the ordinary conductors and the brake

As regards the first class, the decre stipulates that the work-day must in clude ten hours of actual work AT MOST, and ten hours' rest AT LEAST, so that a ten consecutive days' shift reckoned from midnight to midnight shall not contain more than one hus dred hours of actual work and shall include a total of complete rest equal to at least one hundred hours. Each period of work must be compris tween two full rests, separated by an interval of more than eighteen hours. and not contain more than twelve hours of actual work. Thus the engi neers and firemen are assured of regu ar work and regular rest; and furt the decree stipulates that each period of work shall include a leave of fully twenty-four hours; and this leave not to be fixed to the detriment of t ent of the period of rest above indicated.

To prevent the companies and the State administration from spreading the regulation work hours over too great an extent; that is, to condense stop of less than an bour and a ha tween two trains shall henceforth be reckoned as actual work.

And in order that these me

shall be carried out, the companies compelled to submit to the Minicompelled to submit to the Minister and to post up conspirmously, table and diagrams showing the movement

Like provisions are more to ductors and brakemes, whose hours of labor have hitherto been at the absolute disposal of the companies.

This reform will give legitimate residuals and worked employees, and to these hard-worked employees, and will work a better security for the

travelling public.

So much for the influence of a Social-

Under the title of "The Court and he Metropolis of the Empire," the lologue "Volkmettung" writes: Cologne "Volkmettung" writen
"If we are properly informe
the respective circumstances,
looked upon in authoritative cis
a great danger that the Berl
Council Assembly is growin great canger that the Berlin City med! Assembly is growing ever me and more into a city parliament, if developing in the direction of the anal Socialist Numicipal Council of cit. It is pointed out that at the monal elections, the Social-Demo-ny makes above and more progress;

Salesta. At Brandenburg, in the election for Conneilmen of the Third Departmen burg, the Socialists gain a brilliant victory. Five So were elected. The Socialist vo were elected.

2,000, that of the opposition only who Socialists now hold eleven seats.

In the last municipal election a Zwötzen, the whole Socialist ticke was elected. Of the twenty-one mem ers of the Council, ten are Socialist In Königsberg, the party did not elecany candidate. They polled 201 any candidate. They polled 2,018 votes, an increase of 1,000 since 1897.

The Socialists in the Reichstag not hesitate to follow up their victors over the anti-strike bill, and to giv different direction. They demand the establishment of a public labor depart ment, to consist of three parts: Intelli sence office; Court of Arbitration; and free meeting rooms for workingmen.

While the reactionaries are doing their best in Prussia, Saxony and othe German States, to restrict the right t vote in the local parliamentary elections, and while they are trying to abrogate universal suffrage in election to the Reichstag, in Bavaria and the Southern States an opposite move ment is taking place tending to abro gate the old system of election by classes, and indirect voting. This question of the extension of voting rights is now agitating the Bader Chamber, and the same question is oc cupying the attention of deputies in Bavarian Chamber. The Socialist have presented a proposition institut ing universal suffrage, and, what I curious, all parties in the Chambe have rallied to its-support without re serve, so that it is certain that the two thirds majority required to revise th constitution on this point will be ob tained The Minister of the Interio ready to revise the electoral law, bu it must be with the assent of the uppe Chamber. The Minister has de himself to be in favor of universal suf frage. This declaration has produced a profound impression in Berlin and the Northern States, where the read Bavarian Government.

Another significent symptom: the leaders of the Centre, or Catholic party, have defended and justified the electoral compromise concluded with the Socialists.

NORWAY.

At the national meeting of th of Norway, which met in Drammer on July 1, last, the draft of a law wa frought in and adopted, which is pat-terned wholly after the German anti-strike law, and bears the heading "Proposed law for the protection of the freedom of workmen and maintenance of the right to work and to

This bill is now presented to the Storting, by "workman" Dr. Yngvar Nielsen of the Association's board, and will be defended by the "workmen" representatives J. Thoresen and O Haagensen. The local Socialist organ the "Social-Demokrat," with good res on says: "The bill has been devise for the purpose of destroying the Nor wegian labor organizations at one blow. It is high time that working neople got together to make a might fore us. Will the Storting venture to offer such a measure to the working people? We have good grounds for be leving that the bill will find suppor von with the Liberals, and ace to face with the possibility that he working class movement here in this country will be stamped with the

the Norwegian Storting. But this pro-posed anti-strike bill may contribute to the coming elections to the entry of the first Socialist into the Storting,

NO HELP FROM ABOVE.

paper called "Brotherhood says cial order needs to be reconstructe n a basis of righteous ity. Let our Rockefellers and ts, our Overtouns and Lip ons, and all the like, lead us in the mirch of social reorganization D, AWEJ commercial peace: and histor ll not remember agai does of their ignorance and error, but will hold them up to honor." Upn which the "Class Struggle"

Well, who is holding them When kings give up their when power is no longer their crowns, when power is no long abund, then the economic monarch will be dethroned; but, Brotherhood coned: but. 'Brotherhood ice to those who reign. Give sound dvet to those who may emancipate heristives, the workers of the world, and let the now industrial kings

Socialists in Cape Town find time even in a mann of warfire to carry on active proagands. The right of labor to regulate employment and the eighthour day, has discussed on October 18 by J. Cavinagh. "The right of labor to the necessaries of life and an unrestricted Studage" was discussed on October 20 by Thomas Harris. "The right of labor to healthy dwellings in healthy localities, free from overcrowding." Was discussed on October 27 by Charles Jacob. "The place of Rotalists in practical politics," was discussed on beyonder 3 by Dr. Dayley Harrier. Weekly massings are held in Greenwarter square. lists in Cape Town find tim

drams in four acts, written by Com rade Leon Kohrin, which is having a great success at the Thalia Theate (Jewish) in this city. Some accord it will be welcomed by the res of The People: Lefkowitz is a rich cloak manufac

urer of the East Side. Abraham, as

old-time Jew with provincial notions his pugnacious brother, and his prett daughter, Anny, work in Lefkowitz'shop. Lefkowitz seduces Anny, promising to marry her. Anny shows his ents to her simple-m who biess the giver for his charity. As weeks pass, Anny grows suspicious of the good faith of Lefkowitz, and at the mere suspicion she groans. This groat introduces the tragedy. Tears, bitte tears; heart-rending groans! The suf fering of the Jewish proletarian is re-vealed in all its horrible hideousness Vesled in all its normal adecisates Lefkowitz spurns the idea of marry-ing Anny, and the poor wailing child and her naive, grief-stricken parents groun in vain for justice. Mammo lends a ready ear to the ring of gold but is deaf to the cry of the oppressed and the humiliated. Following fool ish advice, the parents go to lawyers and drag the shame of their daughter ce Court.

Reader, were you ever in a Police Court? If not, then you do not know the depth of human suffering and de-gradation. It is a parody on reason and a burlesque of justice. of the lawyers and the rotten ness of the courts are exposed in the true light.

Unhappy Anny stands pleading be fore the bar of "justice," even as naked, quivering soul before the poten-tates of Hell. Mammon takes care of his own. Witnesses are bribed to testify that they carually knew Anny, and perjury comes to aid lust.

Liebermann, a young cloakmaker from the seduced girl. The feelings of love and pity on one side, and habi tual prejudice, on the other, struggle in him long. He suffers with her and mingles his tears with hers; but the custom of the ages is Only when he sees all the immense the heartless, the corrupt forces ar rayed in order to crush one poor help less child, he rushes to her side ex claiming: "To me, Anny! Do not ap peal for justice to them. They have no justice for you, for us. I need no witness to your innocence,-I see it in your eyes."

The four acts of the tragedy are enlivened by a cloakmakers where the feverishly combative and humorously timid nature of the Jew-ish proletarian is vividly portrayed. You are taken through the streets of

the Ghetto; you are taken into its houses. You see on the stage scene familiar in the East Side Ghetto. The whole theme of the tragedy is as sim-ple as can be found in any item of news in a daily paper. Why, then do the thousands crowd the theater stand-up and shout themselves hourse for the author and the actors? It is because inspiration has touched reality and its true meaning is revealed to all who witness it. It is because the word of truth is spoken and it exposes the

invisible. Thalia Theater, like other Jewish theaters has sinned much in having catered to low taste more than it has erved truth and art. The tragedy of the "East Side Ghetto

it in part. The magic wand of an invisible snirit has touched the scenery, the actors and the andience-all became one. liv ing through the tragedy. The audie applauded, stamped, and shouted to the actors, calling them again and their true, artistic performance. It would be meet, had the actors applaud ed the audience for their res; ness and ready appreciation of art.

For the playing of Mrs. Kalish in the rôle of Anny, of Moshkowitz as Lieber mann, of Moguleusko as Motka Bass has proven beyond the cavil of the most captions critic that should the playwrights, instead of producing mere spectacular slush, follow in the foot steps of Comrade L. Kobrin and Mr Gordin, and bring their talent to the service of real drama, they will find, even on the Jewish stage, actors who are true artists, who will not fail to H. L. SLOBODIN.

New York, Dec. 2, 1899.

Anent the refusal by Congress to al low polygamist Roberts to take his seat, the New York "Journal" exults "First Victory for American Woman bood!" Oh, it is cheering and encour aging to know that our Congress can ended on to allow no sinner be depended on to allow sit within its pure precis bood is particularly sacred to it. Don't suppose that any one of the 350 who voted to keep Boberts and his vile un-Scriptural abomination out of the House, is a polygamist. Is not poly-gamy a relic of past barbarism? And shall a Mormon revival of it be brought into this godly precinct, to polinte it? Why, we could never hold up our heads before God if we did; and if we allowed it we might expect an offended Jehovah, whose, prohibi-tion of polygamy is the chief of the nts, to blight our Ten Com Ten Commandments, to blight our war in the Philippines, and make sugatory all our efforts at being a mighty nation, and even cause us from the face of the earth.

No, no, no polygamy for us. Let Roberts give up two of his wives; let him become respectable, like other Congressmen. Why does he wickedly

REVIEWS

n Co., 1800. Svo., 415 pages. Gustave La Bon has written a book entitled "The Psychology of Social-ism." It is nicely printed and well bound, and has a seemingly fine flavor. It numbers over 400 pages, and the writer discourses over a variety of subjects, nor can be be said to be without a knowledge of Socialism. But for him Socialism is a great bugbear, a coming cataclysm, which will sweep off th it. He hopes some enemy of France will be the first one to try it, for then it will teach the rest of the world a lesson, besides ridding France of ber

Why is he so fearfully afraid of Sc

cialism? Because "it is incompatible with the natural order of things," be

cialism is becoming a naticion, he says,

cause it is "an enemy of der

and "alms to suppress liberty."

epemy.

and as such will demand sceeptanes whether it be true or not. It will cause bloodshed as other faiths have don and its ideal is a very low one—simpl bread. "Crowds do not reason," says he, "they are easily led and led by as ideal or sentiment; but that ideal n not be true." Then he passes in review the mental state of the disciples of Socialism, "the army of the unfit, the unadapted ones, and the the unadapted ones, and the demi-savants such as have merely book knowledge, products of the universi-ties, which he styles "lamentable fac-tories of degeneration." He finds the schoolmasters to be ardent Socialists will be the inst one to adopt Socialism; first, because he derides religion; sec-ond, because he is not interested in politics; and third, because he is rapidly rising into small proprietorship an ecoming an owner of stocks. ism is accepted, too, by a few of the directing class and is spreading amon spreading from contagion and ever from fear! "The bourgeois are afraid." says Signor Garofalo, and Le Bon be lieves it. And lastly come the "doc trinaires," those who formulate the theories and whose books are a sort of "evangels" which no one ever reads. These are the people who adopt Se cialism, a mere windmill-giant of the crowd. And the business of our civiliation, says Le Bon, "is to create, by a sort of fantastic humanitarian irony, to conserve and protect with mos short-sighted solicitude, an ever-in creasing stock of social failures," who in the end, will founder it. Frederic Nietzsche, to the core, who says wa alone brings progress; humanitarian ideas destroy society and make weak

the strong man! Le Bon contrasts Socialism in the different countries. He attributes all the crimes of the last thirty years to Socialists. The killing of three eigns and wounding two others, killin six prefects of police and many inno cent persons in explosions; burning of the buildings of the Chicago Fair and the workshops or the Dallman Com-pany—th spa done by Socialists. Fer-haps the Windsor Hotel and the loss of the Bourgogne and a few other cata strophes of recent years v covered to be the work of Socialist before his next book appears. He decries sickly sentiment and hu

nanitarianism; be would urge rigid of wealth. "The aristocracy of wealt or wealth." quoting Mallock, that high-priest of aristo cracy. "Intelligence," he says, "produces wealth-the scientists, arists. crncy. "Intelligence," he says, "produces wealth—the scientists, artists, great manufacturers, inventors, and skilled workmen"-as if Socialis nied the part that ability plays, or would undervalue the worth of intelligence. It is because intelligence and ability are continually deprived of their true reward that Socialism is wanted. These are not the aristocrat whom Socialists would expropriate But how much intelligence resides of Fifth avenue, or is to be found on the stock exchanges of the world? How many great minds belong to New York's Four Hundred or can count their wealth in more than six figures? The artists and scientists and thinking men, even according to Le Bon's words, are embracing Socialism, because they have been deprived of the just earnings or find no opportunity to evelop them Le Bon knows absolutely nothing of mics. Science, he says, is op-

ed to liberty, equality and fri nity, but it is not against a union of similiar interests—or "Social soli-darity." as he calls it. He recognizes the class struggle and predicts its in-creasing bitterness; it is only a part of the general struggle; it will not ces "The new barbarians are threatening not only the possessors of wealth, but our very civilization"; and "the de-fence of the old society will become very difficult," because the army itsel is being sapped at its roots by their propaganda. Instead of a professional army, States are producing mobs withcipline or courage. And the the State will soon have to oppose. He argues, therefore, for the establish-ment of a large standing army of pro-fessional murderers, who will have nothing in common with the people "A SPECIAL CASTE," who will be above sentiment.

But over and above this class strug-gle, Le Bon sees, inevitably coming, a close union of master and man, a form of voluntary co-operation, ruled by in-terests, not sentiments. Pity, charity and altruism will have vanished; but blind necessity will compel the master to treat his men, through their large unions, with something like res and the men will see that their and the men will see that their interests are in harmony with those of the employers'. Strange that the trade unions, which once were considered such terrible outgrowths and such awful obstacles to progress, because they "restricted tands," should now be looked upon with favor by as many apologicus. The trade union is pointed to ar the sheet anchor of the working-max. "If capital is cognaining at such a rapid rate, is not the workingman organized, too? Can be not prevent too much memoritament on his liberty by organized decreases through the union? This is the strange that the preschool to the verticals to the preschool to the verticals.

of law are at w ng guns? The trade not prevent the exploitati boret, and the inborer him better than anyone else. And now, how does Le

to oppose this terrible calamity which he fears will come over the civilized world-England, perhaps, exce He urges getting hold of the le in some way, I suppose making upon them, exterminating them. says, the crowd is easily directed, it is not to be feared. Only as its leaders have prestige, does it become formidable. The French people (and the whole book is for them) must merely have the will to move the crowd, and it will move away from this evil. He would advise mixing with the people; "It is not necessary to be a Napoleon or a Mahomet; any one who understands the psychology of the crowd—Le Bon's psychology, we suppose—will be able to direct it. And, above all, do not in to them.

"The monster once unchained, not be controlled at will," therefore he must not be unchained. He hints that a powerful standing army and relentless persecution of the Socialists is the only thing that will save the Latin from complete decadence. "Engage from complete decadence." only thing that was account of the cause of her paid army, will be free from Socialist danger." America is in danger from the immigrants and the negroes, and the most destructive conflict that history has ever recorded to hance in our United is liable to happen in our United States. But he dismisses this with the words "We need not here conwords, "We need not here concern our-selves with the destinies of America. Europe has nothing to lose by the struggle, and many useful lessons to gain." He is a great admirer of Angio-Saxon character; other Frenchmen are looking to England for their idels, too; and Le Bon even thinks that we in America, though rolling in mans of America, though rolling in a mass of political corruption, may yet have en-ergy enough to come out all right, even if we have to lynch a few the shoot down the insurgent workin "The Americans," he says, "p that sovereign quality, energy, which triumphs over all obstacles." Such are the main views of Le Bon,

who proves himself a believer in all is who proves himself a believer in an in-consistencies; who confuses all revo-lutionary attempts, and all the mad-dened efforts of lunatics, and all the schemes of reform, with Socialism, and attempts to extract from this bettero-geneous mass a "paychology"; who pre-dicts the return of the "Terror" and attempts to extract from this herero-geneous mass a "psychology"; who pre-dicts the return of the "Terror" and the "Commune" and worse, and then the advent of new Cassars and other Bompartes, and hell, terrible hell! "The equality of servitude will be established," thousands of capitalists will be shot down, and "as a man, is

met a deciale views and "as a man is not a deciale views tather man person or thing," inevitable rivalries will occur between the Socialists themselves, "Socialism is the great ptemy of democracy; it sprang from democracy indirectly, and persons by Socialism democracy will perish." And before this common enemy he urges all parties to unite, to drop their petty wranglings, and stamp out the "monwranglings, and stamp out the ster" effectually.

ster effectually.

Of course, in this large volume he cannot help saying some things that are profoundly true. So the description of the manner in which a people or crowd acts is instructive; but the very qualities he ascribes to the crowd will prevent it from being upset by the evils he talks about; and above all, be forgets that a PEOPLE is not a MOB
—that the things which actuate the
"mob" are not the same as those which actuate a people. "A mob" is a condition of a temporary nature, not a normal state of being. And, lastly, he sees Socialism through the eye of on who is afraid for his possessions through the eye of the propertie classes, who have been taught to be lieve that Socialism means a choppin off of heads in order to make every on equal and to put a tax on ab effort. That old criticism, the ism means nothing more than the ex-propriation of the rich, which has been sung, with so many variations, is the keynote of his theme. Socialism need have no fear of anything Le Bon writes.

Socialist Publications.

ENGLISH. The People. Weekly. Official organ of Socialist Labor Party, 194 William street, New York. The Class Struggle. Weekly. 117 Turk street, San Francisco, Cal.

The Workers' Call. Weekly. 28 North Clark street, Chicago, Ill. The Profeturian. Weekly. Labor Lyceum, Foot's Block, Springfield, Mass. The Citizen. Weekly, 198 Champ street, Cleveland, Ohlo.

GERMAN. The Vorwirts. Weekly. Official organ of the Socialist Labor Purty. 184 William street, New York.

The Volkszeitung. Dally. 156 William street, New York. The Tagebiatt. Daily. 117 Turk street, San Francisco, Cal. The Tageblatt. Dally, 613 Callowhill street, Philadelphia, Pa.

JEWISH way, New York, 147 East Broad

DANISS-NÖRWEGIAN, Sejderen, Weekly, 25 South Class street, Chicago, III.

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CONVENTION TOPICS

centive Committee, for a on of all questions upon our convention may be order that the action taken aune of thorough deliberadents will appreciate the lieg themselves to as brief i suffice to express their tance with vote of N. E. C., editor will not rounde the editor will not promise the communication unless citer's name. If there are using pseudonoym, cor

NOTICE.

ble henceforth to give to as much space from ondents are requested are notified that any of over 400 words are

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THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

The Canalitation provides (Art. VI.)

on shall be entitled to one every one thousand S. L. ets under its jurisdiction

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Congressional District con one Section that had no led less than 1,000 S. L. P.

pore than one Section, none of pat a ticket, or which had polled than 1,000 S. L. P. votes they shall elect jointly.

a Congressional District, are entitled to one delegate for each rate for a major fraction of

sional District is entitled rates east and one additional delegate for a major fraction of a thousand.

SOCIALIST UNITY.

Through the damaging effects of De Leon's valreme intolerance, and through the havor created by his tyrancous rule, some comrades have reached the other extreme—that Christian tolerance so peculiar to the American reformer. In seeking to disayow De Leonism, the good comrades are sons, Waylands, Winchevskys, and the whole S. D. P. outfit. In their zenl to show disapproval of abuse and billings gate in the party press they will abstain from giving utterance to the words "corruption," "fakir," etc., (no matter how indispensable those terms may be lest they may offend the ear

Beware, comrades, there is danger in

een to the party's growth, productive f discord as they have been in the party's ranks, I would prefer them a 600r policy suggested by some pure The bringing together of dis The battle against capital-

forces in the coming conventon and decide upon a line of action own party. The future will

LOUIS MARCUS. Chicago, Nov. 27, 1899. - अवावाबाह

H.

I wish to confess myself in complete egreement with every word of Comrecept. perhaps, that I should prefer P. to S. D. L. P. for the common name of the united Socialist party. I especially wish to second the proposition. That our convention appoint a committee for the purpose of communicating with the S. D. P. and their convention, or with a committee appointed by that convention, to work out a plan of our alliance of both parties upon the bests of a common name and a com-mon platform; this plan to be finally mon platform; this plan to be many decided upon by a general vote of the membership of both parties."

s to me to be a fact that cannot be desired by anyone who is really conversant with scientific Socialism that our platform is far from being an of the Sacial Democracy of Germany an expression of scientific Socialism such as cannot be excelled. Why not use this for our platform, making only such changes as the difference of con-ditions in this country requires? I propose for discussion in the col-

I propose for discussion in the col-mans of The People the following com-pilation from the "Erfurter Program," the "Mauifesto of the Communist Party," by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, from "Utopia to Socialism," by Frederick Engels, and from the same author's "Origin of the Family, Pri-vate Property and the State." DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

OF THE UNITED SOCIALIST

PARTY OF AMERICA:

Hand in hand with this growing monopoly goes the crushing out of existence of these scattered small industries by industries of colossal growth, the development of the tool into the machine, and a gigantic increase in take productiveness of human fabor. But all the advantages of this revolution are monopolized by the capitalists. To the wage workers and to the rapidly sinking middle classes it brings an increasing uncertainty of existence, increasing uncertainty of existence, increasing misery, oppression, servitude, degradation, and exploitation.

Ever greater grows the mass of desti-

Ever greater grows the mass of desti-Ever greater grows the mass of destitute wage workers, ever greater the army of the unemployed, ever sharper the contrast between oppressors and oppressed, ever fierrer that war of classes which divide's modern society into two hostile camps, and is the common characteristic of every industrial country. The gulf between the propertied classes and the destitute is widened by the crises, arising from capitalist production, which become daily more comprehensive and widespread, which make universal uncertainty the normal condition of society, and which furnish a proof that the forces of production have outgrown the existing social order, and that private property in the means of production has become property in the means of production has become incompatible with their full application.

full application.

Private property in the means of production, which formerly was the means of securing his product to the producer, has now become the means of expropriating the producers and placing the non-producers in possession of the products of labor. Nothing but the conversion of expirality reference. the conversion of capitalist private property into social or collective prop-erty and the substitution of Socialist production for use, carried on for and by society, in the place of the present capitalist production of comfor exchange, can effect such a revolu-tion that, instead of large industries and the steadily growing capacities of common production being, as hitherto, a source of misery and oppression to the classes whom they are despoiling. they may become a source of the high est well-being and of the most perfec

emancipation, not merely of the work ng class; but of the whole human race, which is suffering under existing con ditions. But this emancipation can be achieved by the working class alone, because all other classes, in spite of their mutual strife of interests, take their stand upon the principle of pri-vate property in the means of produc-tion, and have a common interest in maintaining the existing social order.

The struggle of the working class necessity be not only an economic struggle, but a political struggle as well. The working people cannot carry on their economic struggle without making use of their political rights in the interest of their class, nor can they effect the transfer of the means of pro duction to the community without be-ing first invested with political power. It must be the aim of the Socialist

Party of America to give conscious unanimity to this struggle of the work ing class, and to indicate the inevitable

are identical in all lands governed by capitalist methods of production. The extension of the world's commerce and production for the world's market makes the position of the workmen in makes the position of the working in any one country daily more dependent upon that of the working in other countries. Therefore the emancipation of labor is a task in which the workmen of all civilized lands have a share Recognizing this, the Socialists of America feel and declare themselves at one with the class-conscious workingmen of every land.

The American Socialists are not therefore, fighting for new class privi-leges and rights, but for the abolition of class government and even of classes themselves, and for universal equality in rights, without distinction of sex or rank. Holding these views. of sex or rank. Holding these views, they are not merely fighting against the exploitation and oppression of the wage workers in the existing social order, but against every kind of exploitation and oppression whether directed against class, party, sex, or

When class distinctions, with their When class distinctions, with their cause, private property in the means of production, shall have disappeared, and when the whole nation shall be organized in one wast association of producers, the public power will lose its political character and the State will die out. Society, as a whole, lose its political character and the State will die out. Society, as a whole, as now organized, is not able to satisfy its own needs, and it must, therefore, be organized so as to enable private individuals to satisfy these needs. It therefore has to protect private property in the land and the means of production; and the class antagonisms, necessarily resulting therefrom, now make the political organization, the State, a necessity. The organization of society, as a whole, for production will render the political organization superfluous. The place of the present political organization will render the political organization superfluous. The place of the present political organization of the present government over persons will be taken by an administration of things and the conduct of processes of production. In the place of the present capitalistic society, with its classes and class antagonisms, we shall have an association of producers, in which the full development of all, and in which the present compulsory war of all against all, resulting from the harmony of interests, will be supplanted by a harmonious co-operation of all for all, resulting from the harmony of interests.

The Socialists of America, therefore, call upon the wage workers and all other honest citizens of the United States, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights, and determined to cassance them by taking possession of the public powers; so

LEO VIEWEGER.
Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1809.

There is now no reason for the S. I. P. and the S. D. P. to remain two dis P. and the S. D. P. to remain two dis-tinct parties. Their constitutions, their principles, their ideas, and their methods are the same, and to remain separate would be against all reason and against one of the fundamental principles of Socialism, which calls upon all workingmen to unite. Comrade Franssen discourages fu-sion with what he calls another politi-cal party, giving the following reasons:

sion with what he calls another politi-cal party, giving the following reasons: 1. Fusion would be a violation of our constitution, which says: "No Section shall enter into any compromise with any other political party." 2. That fusion would serve to confuse the ranks of the proletariat. 3. That we should not fuse with the S. D. P., be-cause it is composed of expelled mem-bers of the S. L. P., Anarchists, and sentimentalists who do not recognize bers of the S. L. P., Anarchists, and sentimentalists who do not recognize the class struggle. Comrade Franssen also suggests that if there are any honest Socialists in the S. D. P. they should leave and join the S. L. P. No Socialist who desires the future unity of the movement can let these state. of the movement can let these state

ments go unchallenged.

Conditions after cases, and the condition of the Socialist movement at present is very different from what it was when the constitution was adopted. The clause quoted by the comrade means, as every comrade knows, that the S. L. P. should not combine with a capitalist party, and this clause can its members and its press has shown itself to be a class-conscious, uncompromising Socialist party. If, how ever, the wording of the clause seems to imply all political parties, the wording can be changed according to the will of the majority of the members of the S. L. P., who have the power to make and unmake constitutions when-ever they see fit—the constitution only serving to facilitate their work.

With regard to confusing the minds of the proletariat: Nothing can do this worse than two Socialist parties; for when a workingman becomes a Socialist nothing can confuse his mind more than the existence of two parties, each chiming to be the only Socialist party and declaring the other to be bogu result, the workingman becomes confused, and finally so pessimistic that he does not vote at all, and the Socialist movement is so much the weaker.

When the comrade calls the members of the S. D. P. "expelled members of the S. L. P., Anarchists, sentimental ists," etc., he might have added: "smal ists," etc., he might have added: "small traders, usurers, and cranks," so as to do justice to the De Leon vocabulary which he finds it so hard to get rid of. Does the comrade forget that just because he endorsed the action of the New York General Committee of July 10, he is all this and much more, and that he and the large majority, if they had begged to differ from the great Daniel, individually, would also be expelled members of the S. L. P.? Th only excuse for the existence of the S. D. P. was the reign of De Leonism in the S. L. P. Its object was to further the Socialist movement in America by teaching all workingmen to unite, while we were dividing the workingmen through the S. T. & L. A. and through our national organ, which, in-stead of fighting capitalism and teach-ing Socialism, attacked trades unions and taught the workingmen to hate and distrust each other.

Of course, the S. D. P. made many

mistakes, and at the beginning some of its principles were rather vague and uncertain. But it has outgrown all of these, and stands to-day as pure and uncompromising a Socialist party as any in the world.

Since the only cause of disagreem was De Leonism and that obstacle was swept away by the deposition of the old N. E. C., nothing but individual prejudice can keep the two parties from combining for the interest of the Socialist movement.

H. LICHTENBERG.

IV. "The Proletarian" opposes my proposition, although ble as a substitute, and furthermore, ble as a substitute, and furthermore, as it appears, nothing substantial has as yet been brought forward as a means to spur on our membership to the enthusiasm which is requisite in a movement such as ours. It behooves us at this time to get down to cold facts. Let us hear in mind that the us at this time to get down to cold facts. Let us bear in mind that the objective point we are all aiming at is the Co-operative Commonwealth. Now, how do we intend to go about getting it? We have agreed upon political action. Surely, that does not imply the need of looking with suspicion upon every person who proclaims himself a convert to the cause of Socialism and accepts all our tenets and principles, on the mere ground that he was or is to-day a member of some church organization. The church is not all bad, and even Socialists are not all good. Let us not forget the fact that organization. The church is not all bad, and even Socialists are not all good. Let us not forget the fact that teachings bred into us at an immature age are never wholly outlived. Judge not others before you know yourself. Let us bear in mind that a principle is something that cannot be usurped or monopolized by any special set of men. All that we, as individuals, can do is to become active factors as conscious forerunners of the inevitable. We are not Socialism, but Socialists. We do not embody, but merely represent truth. Karl Marx points out that "the name of a thing is something distinct from the qualities of that thing." Why should we claim that we are the only Socialists, when we find that the S. D. P., now that it has eliminated the "farmer plant," has a platform wholly socialistic? It is apparent that the radical element, those who formerly were members of the S. L. P., are in full central. If the "lay membership" of the S. D. P., are ast class-conscieum or scientific, they certainly demon-

on at the agree to hold their convention at the same time and place, even if necessary to postpone date fixed by our N. E. C. 3. On all matters of importance pertinent to the business of the conventions, delegates must be pledged by their constituencies to avoid and forestall unnecessary criticism. 4. All Sections of the S. L. P., including those who as yet sized with the decement. gates according to the basis of repre-sentation agreed upon at last conven-tion. 5. In event of unity of forces

stand in the way are a menace to the cause of Socialism, and must be swept aside. Let us be open and frank in our opinions, and not act as mere play-things and puppets.

M. KAPLAN.

CHICAGO PROPOSITION. W. E. White of New Haven, Conn., after admitting that the present manner of electing an N. E. C. will cause continual trouble in the party, pro ceeds to criticise in the closing para graphs the proposition sent out in the "Workers' Call" by a committee selected by the Central Committee of Section Chicago. Now, without giving a better plan, criticism is out of place. Can the comrade deny that if we had no official organ. De Leon could no paper, and thus continue to publish a vile blackmailing sheet called a So-cialist paper? Is it not a fact that, in a democratic organization like the S. L. P., authority should be with the rank and file and not with the servants (the N. E. C.) of the party? Is it not a fact that too much authority on the part of an N. E. C., whose members were willing tools of an official editor, caused, or was in a great part the cause of, the present trouble? Authority belongs to us, the members, not to the N. E. C. We order; they execute our orders. Take notice of the authority claimed by the Beekman street N. E. C. in the matter of eligiblity of members nominated for the National Executive Committee—thus clearly enough to pay dues, and another class of members who pay dues and can be nominated and elected to the N. E. C. Loss of centralization is next complained of. How is it lost? I can't see it. Say that from four or five geographical divisions committeemen are national importance and to send out

national importance and to send out propositions to be voted on (without comment) as is proposed. If urgent business comes up, they can be called together oftener. Where is the decen-tralization? Take the old N. E. C. They met oftener, to do what? Kick someone out and raise Cain generally. The less the N. E. C. meets, the better. Besides, a strong State Committee can attend to affairs within a State. As to authority over organizers. I believe than any N. E. C. Does an N. E. C. know what speaker is best for certain regions? For instance, the old N. E. C. sent Hickey over the country. He was in Illinois. You ought to have seen Hickey's report of his tour through Illinois that he sent in to the Illinois speaker or organizer would be most suited for their territory. This you will concede. The expense is objected to. In a normal period of the old N. E. the new N. E. C. spent—according to the last report, from September 26 to November 6, \$536; the Beekman

street committee, \$97 in one week. It think this is rather expensive. We have calculated that our proposition of an N. E. C. would cost \$1,200 a year, meeting four times per year. True enough, the present expense of the N. E. C. is unusually heavy.

On party organs: Say, that instead
of a party organ, there are a number
of party papers, one selected by party

a year. We can take away this right of issuing supplements by party vote on complaint. We cannot have a party paper that can present the opinion of the entire party. The editorials will be largely the editor's opinions.

We of the S. L. P. want the best plan of organization for the party. But so far our plan, to me, seems the best. We should like to hear from other comrades on this subject. Plans can be arranged by which National Secretary duties can be purely clerical, so that diringed by which National Secretary duties can be purely clerical, so that this Secretary cannot send out personal opinions on party letter-head paper, which has been done.

Meetings of the N. E. C. cannot be too far apart, as our party is not a party of "rush." Time alone serves us, politically and economically. So that referendums, if imperative, can be sent out by this N. E. C., called together by such by-laws as will be ar-

Chicago, Nov. 11, 1899.

THE CONSTITUTION.

I desire to present to the comrades a few ideas with regard to the coming convention. The purpose of the convention being to straighten out the present grievous tangle and to devise means of preventing a recurrence of it in the future, it behooves every one of us who has the interest of the movement at heart, and who honestly and earnestly desires to see it flourish, to consult together. "The said that "in a multitude of counsel there is much wisdom."

State. Consequently, the California delegates may just as well have stayed at home, and the money that it would cost to send them could be spent for propaganda work.

I feel certain that the business of the

party has not yet reached that magni-tude that one delegate from each State cannot attend to it in national convertion. I submit this for the reason given—for the destruction of "gang rule," and on the score of economy. Remember, our financial strength. when compared to the common enem—private capitalism—, is only as mil to millions. JOHN OGDEN.

Berkeley, Cal.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Embryology and Toleration

Editor The People. One of the most beau-tiful truths of modern science is the fact that the physical development of the indi-vidual embryo (before birth or "hatching") is an epitome of the organic evolution of he species to which the individual beleso true is this that it is only through observation and sindy of embryos that geo-logical biologists have been able to read many portions of the record of extinct life recorded for us in the fossiliferous strata.

many portions of the record of extinct life recorded for us in the fossiliferous strata. This truth has led modern psychologists to the corresponding psychological truth that the mental history of each individual child is an epitome of the intellectual progress of humanity. The recognition of this truth has given birth to a new branch of study—child study—, and you have only to look at the table of contents of any of our better magnituses or reviews or at a list of the new books of any leading publishing house to realize how much aftention is being devoted to this highly interesting study. This truth has also revolutionized educational methods. Certain tendencies of the youthful mind, which it was formerly thought necessary to combat, are now justly

tional methods. Certain tendencies of the youthful mind, which it was formerly thought necessary to combat, are now justification of a certain inevitable phase of the evolution of the human mind, and teachers no longer worse than waste energy in fighting natural development.

Is there not here a lesson for us? Is it not equally true that—broadly speaking—the mental history of each individual Socialist is an epitome of the evolution of Socialism. We all know thanks to the genius of Frederick Engels, that Modern Marxian Socialism, our Socialism, has developed from or out of Utopian Socialism. The difference is, our Socialism has a firm scientific foundation in all by that muster-muson, Kari Marx, or rather discovered by him, for our Socialism rests upon the facta. Even the genius of a Marx could do no more than observe those facts and their relations, and show us their true significance. Utopian Socialism had no such foundation. But we do not, on that account, despise Robert-Owen, Fourier, and Saint-Simon. No, we join with Frederick Engels in praising them for the noble work they did.

Now let me ask euch one of you, no matter if you are now more accurtific than De Leon, and so class-conacious that you long for the abolition of laundries, if you did not yourself pass through the Utopian stage? Was there not a time when your socialism was simply an enjoticula licering.

of party papers, one selected by party vote to issue a monthly party report costing party members 25 or 30 cents a year. We can take away this right of issuing supplements by party vote on complaint. We cannot have a party paper that can present the opinion of the cost of the cost

Utopianism, if they can take any pleasure in hurling stones at the 100,00 Utopians who voted for Jones in Ohio?

I have no especial admiration for Jones. It seems to me that the entrancing vision of Jones as a Moses looins too large in the Jones mind. But, how about those 100,000 voters who stand, mentally, where you and I stood, it may be not so long ago?

They are passing through a necessary stage of socialistic evolution. They on the lower stage cannot understand us and our position on the higher stage. But we can and de understand them and their position, and we MUST make them feel that we sympathise with them as comrades on a lower stage. We who stand on the ONLY SURE FOUNDATION, the CLASS STRUGGLE, must let down ladders of sympathy and fellowship and ropes of love on every side to help our Utopian comrades out of the alough of Jonesism.

What would you think of a company of scientific chickens provided with X-rays standing around an incubator, and observing the reptile-like embryos within the eggs, passing resolutions that the embryos were no chickens, were makes, fakirs, Debsites, Jonestins, etc., and that to admit them to comradeship would be "dangerous larity"? I wish to be clearly understood, and readers trained by De Leon have a genius for misuaderstanding. I stand squarely on the class struggle, which, as Emile Vandervelde, the valiant leader of the millituat Socialists of Belgium, has said, in the touchatone of modern Socialism. I protest against all compromise and fusion with those who do not recognize this "size quanon," but I declare all separation willful from those who do not recognize this "size quanon," but I declare all separation willful from those who do not recognize this "size quanon," but I declare all separation still socialists our cause. Would it not be a fine spectacle to have three separate hostile Socialists parties watering the cumpaign of 100, all bellowing: "Workingmen of all countries, unite?"

We are proud to print news of Emiles touchastes, unite?"

sorry to see so much prejudice still exist-ing in our ranks in regard to the S. D. P. THIS PREJUDICE IS THE CHILD OF

IGNORANCE.
The S. D. P., as a whole, is class-co

The S. D. P., as a whole, it class-conscious and uncompromising. Its national organ, the "Social-Democratic Hernid," is able and scientific, if I am a competent judge, just as scientific as any S. L. P., paper published, and it its absolute freedom' from personal abuse (under the most trying provocations) more dignified than any S. L. P., paper I know, unless it be the "Workers Call" of Chicago.

It is quite true and much to be regretted that the S. D. P. in New York City has shown dangerous tendeucles. It has been too much influenced by Fabianism (using the term in its worst seuse) and Bernstein. It has shown inself to contain elements so intent upon union that they lose sight of the purpose and object of union. But have we so dittle faith in our loyal militant comrades in New York City who have home the hrunt of the struggle with De Leon that we cannot trust them to educate, strengthen, assimilate and digest these weak-kneed or

fall on letters from De Leonized comrades questioning his party loyalty, if not his sanity. But that is all in the day's work. ROBT. RIVES LA MONTE. Bound Brook, N. J., Dec. 1, 1899.

Editor The People. It is of great importance that California should be well represented at the National Convention. San Francisco has already selected two delegates (William Ediin and G. R. Benham) gates (William Edilia and G. R. Benham) and others will be selected by the Sections in the Southern part of California. But in order that the California delegates should be able to attend, some of the Eastern Sections will have to send us financial aid New York and New Jersey talk of helpir, out Western delegates, and it would be well for them to keep California in mind. From a financial standpoint it is of little difference to California whether the convention takes place in Chicago or Rochester.

E. W. THOMAS.

cipline be enforced; that deviation from the course mapped out by the party (meaning De Loon) is bound to result in diameter, etc. When Job Harriman so ably exposed the boss and his methods, there went up a how! from the "faithful" as to the character of Harriman and the Section organised by him.

In this connection it might be in order to examine into the composition of the De Leonite Section got together here by Malloney some few months ago. On any proposition sent out from Beekman street to be voted upon, at no time have they mustered more than 11 votes. Four members of the Section do not live in Lawrence at all; four are not citizens, the balance of the Section

à L. A.? Which "People" do you regard as the official one? Which N. E. C. do you recognize as the legal one? If you answer these questions to the satisfaction of those gentlemen, you become a "scientific" Socialist then and there. Some of these fellows harp on the enormity of the crime committed by the compades out in California in inviting Debs to speak at their meetings. It is not such a great while ago that, here in Lawrence, at an S. L. P. meeting being disappointed in the speaker, he falling to arrive, the chairman extended an invitation to a prominent Populist to address the meeting, which he did. The chairman of that meeting was at that time, and is still, I believe, an ardent admirer of the "Professor" and basks in his favor to the extent that he is quoted on the effterial page of his paper alternately with Hickey and Isalah. That this Populiet has since become a Socialist does not make any difference. If it is a sign of weakness; a failure to perceive their class interests; a display in terms of the California. become a sociality does not make may disacted each. If it is a sign of weakness; a failure to perceive their class interests; a display of ignorance on the part of the California comrades to invite Deba, what must be said of an invitation to a 16 to 1 orstor? Personally, I don't believe either did any hirran. There is another speciates of the genus De Leonite here, known as the "resolutionary" Socialist. To those follows' constipated minds the greatest act of heroism a man can perform is to introduce and vote for resolutions approving of every thing cannot ing from Bookman street, and condemning anything from William errect, and condemning anything from William errect, revisua to the "recognimation" by Rallmory, they acted up to their belief until forced to stop from show exhaustion. Weathers a resolution of this hind was up, those warriors were always on the firing line; but when there was any work to be found as the second of the statements.

hose was unclass conscious, reactions and 'Vol' bor fakirs, political croats and 'Vol' tung' conspirators." With professoris tung' conspirators." With professoris tung' conspirators. COMRADE NEUMANN, script is received and will soon as possible. JOHN A. MORRIE. - Your relved and will be used soon.

MASSACHUSETTS.

LETTER BOX.

The Social-Democrats reason to be pleased with the residual the late elections. At Haverhill Chase was re-elected by a cipority. He received 3,563 vor gree, candidate of the Residual to the perce, candidate of the Rep Democratic-Prohibitionist got 3,220, and Berry, De Leo The S. D. P. holds its three n in the City Council, with an in

In Brockton, they elected C. H. Goulter, their candidate for Mayor, be a vote of 3,302, against 1,848 for th Republican and 1,840 for the Democrat. Coulter's vote last year was 62 out of a total of 7,516. They have also

MASS MEETING.

An enteriniment will be given in th American Theater, on the second Sur day in February, for the assistance of the locked-out employees of the "Sun.

What became of "all that was left of them, left of six hundred," whose charge at Balaklava "made all the world wonder"? Well, some died in in poor-houses, some with their poor relations, some of one thing and some of another, but all are forgotten if living, or may be remembered every November 25 by a paper of tobacca.

TTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Section

ter New York-Organizer, Rudolph sman, 64 E. 4th street. Meets every day evening at above place. Ad. COMMITTEE, Section Greater York-Organizer, Rudolph Gross-Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday he month at 64 E. 4th street.

NoticeJanuary 22, 1900. The place of the Constitution is to be designated by a general see from the following cities nominated by a section: Chicago, Ill.: Rochester, N. Cleveland, O.; New York, N. Y.; Debit, Mich.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Philadelphia, I., New Haven, Com.; Cincinanti, O. The ctions should vote for each city separate-cuter the rote cast for each city on the turn Blash provided by N. E. C. and fored name before December 15, 1890, to may Blobodin. 184 William street, New 42.

National Executive Committee.

Mational Executive Committee.

Bession of December 11, 1809. Comrade

Berlin in the chair. Minutes of previous
inecting read and approved. A communication was received from the Mobiliar FeuerVersielerung of 64 E. 4th street, inquiring
whether its lease will be renewed. The
National Secretary was instructed to anser the A. M. P. V. that it shall receive
an answer before January 1, 1900. The
House Committee and management of the
Labor Lyceum Instructed to prepare and
submit to the N. E. C., before January 1,
a complete and detailed financial report of
the Labor Lyceum. Bill of \$75 from S. C.
P. A. for 5 months' rent for the office of the
K. E. C. ordered to be paid.

The National Secretary reported, that the
sook stare of the party is completely organ-

the Lefor Lyceum. Bill of \$75 from S. C. P. A. for 5 months' rent for the office of the N. E. C. ordered to be paid.

The National Secretary reported, that the book store of the party is completely organized and in full working order; that arrangements were made with several publishing firms in order to have their publications on sale; that the book shore will have the sole and exclusive agency for the publications of the International Publishing Co.; that sie store will be at its place in the Labor Lyceum, 65 E. 4th street. New York: that Comrade I. Levin was engaged to take cleage of the store. On motion, it is ordered that the book agency be known and addressed by the name of "Socialist Literature Company." An appropriation was made for setablishing the literary agency of the party on a sound basis, and further instructions given. The National Executive Committee calls on all Sections and subdivisions of the party, and appeals to all friendly organizations to co-operate with the Bocialist Literature Company is spreading Bocialist Literature Company in spreading Bocialist Literature Company in spreading Bocialist Literature Company is the property of the party and is controlled by the National Executive Committee. Hence, the National Executive Committee. Hence, the National Executive Committee. Hence, the National Executive Company is the property of the party and is controlled by the National Executive Committee. Hence, the National Executive Committee. Hence, the National Executive Company is the property of the party and is controlled by the National Executive Committee. Hence, the National Executive Committee of the N. E. C. Leas and their orders for literature to the Socialist Literature Company, 64 E. 4th street, New York. Catalogues are in print had will be mailed on demand.

The Auditing Committee of the N. E. C. Bas andited the cash and stamp accounts of the National Secretary, and found them eores.

seights, N. Y.
Vote an place of Convention received from
he following Sections: Astoria, N. Y.;
ortsmooth, N. H.; Wilmington, Del.; Sanlego, Calz, Chelses, Mass.; Milford, Conn.;
ollege Point, N. Y.; Elisabeth, N. J.; Clinm. Mass.; Lawrence, Mass.; Dayenport, Iowa; Hudson County, N. J.; Detroit, Mich.; Solano County, Cal.; Yonkers, N. Y.; New Haven, Conn. Income States

me \$115.80; expenses, \$304.94. RICH, BOCK, Rec. Sec'y.

California. LOS ANGELES.

Section Los Augeles holds an open meet-ing every Saturday evening at the Eiks' Hall, 231 S. Spring street. The following is the list of lectures: December 16-F. J. Spring, "Objections to

er 23-L. Biddle, "Socialism the

mber 30-R. R. Baumgardt, "Some-Different from Socialism." arry 6-Dr. A. J. Stevens, "Is Social-chartific?" ry 13-James S. Boche, "Our Des-

ry 20.—Prof. George James (Normal "Freesing Questions in Education." lecturer is limited to 45 minutes and tes to close. Audience has 35 min-question the speaker, and 30 min-75 minute speacher, and we condi-te under control of the chairman.

ote of 185 in favor to 11 again ranches not reporting, Sections recognized the N. E. C. at 1 street, New York. The result

Payment: Universal Equivalent.

March.—Money Transformed to Capital.
Labor-Power: Bought and Sold: Use Value:
Erchange Value. Capital. Constant Capital:
Variable Capital.

April.—The Working Day: Limits of
Working Day. Intensity of Labor. Surplus-Value. Profits. Modern Mechanical
Industry: Value Transferred by Machinery
to Product.

May.—Co-operation in Industry.

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF SECTION NEW YORK. Richard Bock and S. Wise in the chair. Pollowing new delegates were scated: 21st A. D., Brookiyn, A. P. Stein: 15th A. D., Brookiyn, J. Gerber: 15th and 17th A. D. New York, Fritaly; 6th and 10th A. D., E. Muller. Fifteen new members were admitted. Motion that December 16 be the last date for nomination of delegates to the convention, carried.

Motion to raise the bar of suspension against Comrade E. T. Neben, carried, The subdivisions are requested to arrange lectures; the organizer will supply the speakers.

Several subdivisions of the Borough of Brooklyn requested that a Borough meeting be called for the discussion of convention topics. Same was ordered to be called for December 17.

The sum of \$10 was donated to the 16th

December 17.

The sum of \$10 was donated to the 16th A. D. in aid of the procuring of headquarters. The Grievance Committee reported in the case of Anton Franz, that he has admitted, in a letter, that he acted as watcher

ment followed.

S. BERLIN, Secretary.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Meeting of December 8, Comrade Slobedin in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting adopted as read. Report of committees accepted. The following comrades were nominated as delegate to the next National Convention: Hillquit, Jonas, Matchett, Berlin, Abrist, Halpern, Ehret, Felgenhaurs, Furman, Baranoff, Lissauer, Lee, Slobedin, Stone, Caspe, and Nagel.

Decided to arrange a mass meeting with prominent speakers. Motion made and carried to reconsider the decision that only party members should be invited to lecture. Comrade Stotkin elected as delegate to the General Committee, in place of Comrade Altman.

Altman.
Dr. Caspe lectured on "Natural Science."
Friday, December 15, there will be a lecture by Comrade Hilliquit; admission, Cents. Regular business meeting will fol

22d, 24th, 26th, 28th and 30th ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

Yorkville Agitation Committee.

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB OF

THE 16th A. D.

The third meeting of the Socialist Educational Club of the 16th A. D. was held Sunday evening, December 10, in the Labor Lyceum, 84 E. 4th street. Comrade N. Friedman acted as chairman. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read. The committee to visit the party organizations reported having visited the following organizations: 1st, 3d and 5th A. D., donates \$2; 8th A. D. pledged \$5; 18th A. D. donates \$2; 14th A. D. donates \$5, and the comrades of that District promise to fix up and decerate our headquarters as soon as we secure a proper place, and make them as inviting, beautiful and comfortable as those which were stolen from them by the De Leonites; the 24th A. D. donates 70 cents; the General Committee of Section Greater New York donates \$10; Comrade Penner from the 12th A. D. donates 50 cents. The committee was then given a list of all organizations that meet this week, and they will work as vigorously as

conta. The committee was then given a list of all organizations that meet this week, and they will work as vigorously as last week, being much encouraged by the reception they have had.

Comrade M. Schwartz was elected Financial Secretary, in place of Ferenz, who is unable to attend the meetings. On motion, it was decided that a stamp be bought, and Comrade L. Both was elected a committee to get it. On motion, it was decided to is sue twenty subscription lists, each comrade to take one, and try to collect money from comrades and sympathizers that rannot be reached through the organizations. The roome for the week is \$22.85; expenses, 10 cents; on hand, \$20.75.

We now call upon all friends and sympathizers to join our organization, as we will soon be in need of many willing hands to manage and keep our place in order. The hext meeting will be held on Sunday, December 17, 8 p. m., in the Labor Lyceum, 48 E. 4th street.

LECTURE

by Comrade Morris Hillquit, on "The Pre-sent Cundition of the Labor Mavement in America." In the hall of the N. Y. Social-ist Literary Society, 284 E. Broadway, Fri-day, December 15, at 8 p. m. Admission, 5 cents. Free discussion will follow the lecture. All are invited.

NEW YORK SOCIALIST LITERARY

public lectures and discussions on il, nocial, and economic questions, to vered every Sunday, Wednesday and ay evening, at the Club Rooms, 264

mraday evening, at the Club Rooms, 264
as Broadway.

Frogram of Sunday afternoon lectures, beaning promptly at 2 o clock:
bunday, December 17—L. B. Bondin,
amateln as a Reformer of Socialism."
anday, December 24—Peter E. Burrowes,
are Not or Jugger 16"
anday, December 31—Dr. Cuspe, "Ideoloa the Socialist Movement."

January 5—Leonard D. Abbott,
Communist Ideal."

January 15—"Kari Murx' Theeactivities."

Literary meetings and decourse every endage venues.

The rooms are open from 7 to 11 p. m.; on Sunday from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m., where members and their friends will find every opportunity for reading the latest economic books, magnaines, the official organs of labor and reform organizations, and for social intercourse and entertainment.

Business meeting of the Society every Saturday evening, 8 p. m., at the Club Rooms,

H. REICH, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, ATTENTION!

BROOKLIAN, ATTENTION!

A meeting of the Brooklyn Agitation Committee will be held on Friday, December 15, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lycesim. Delegates should not fail to attend.

A Borough meeting of the Borough of Brooklyn, for the purpose of discussing instructions for the delegates to the National Convention, will be held on Sunday, December 17, 3 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum. All party members are urged to attend and bring membership cards along.

J. GERBER, Organizer. QUEENS COUNTY.

Special meeting of Queens County Sections, called by Central Committee, at Hettinger's Broadway Hall, December 3, called to order at 3:10 p. m. Comrade Chas. Roemer in the chair. Members present: From Section Astoria, 7; College Point, 1; Corona, none; Evergreen, 2; Glendale, 2; Long Island City, 6; Woodhaven, 3; Wyckoff

Island City, 6; Woodhaven, 3; Wyckoff Heights, 3; Frauen Verein, 1. Motion to nominate for delegate to National Convention was carried, by 8 votes to 7. The following comrades were nominated: Woodruff, Beeker, Hahn, McCullough, Roemer. The Secretary of the Central Committee was instructed to send the names of these nominees to every Section in Queens County to be voted on; but every Section shall have the right of adding others, if they see fit. The vote is to be in at the Central Committee meeting, Sunday, January 7, 1990.

The delegate is to be allowed \$3 a day besides transportation. The delegate stands

besides transportation. The delegate stands instructed to support, by voice and vote, all actions of the convention that may help to combine all Socialist factions into one party upon the basis of Marxian Socialism

party upon the basis of Marxian Socialism; also to do his utmost for the establishment of a daily paper (English and German), to be a real party organ of the S. L. P.
All delegates to the Central Committee, at its next meeting, whatever money their respective Sections can loan until a per capita tax can be levied to defray the expenses of our delegate to the convention. Further instructions will be given the delegate by the Central Committee.

The meeting adjourned at 6:20 p. m.

CHAS. ROEMER, Chairman, HANS HEDRICH, Secretary.

BROOKLYN.

The regular meeting of the Socialist Literary Society of Brooklyn was held on Monday, December 4, with Comrade Goldberg in the chair. Minutes were read and adopted. Lecture Committee reported that Comrade Hillquit could not lecture on Sunday, December 3, and that he will lecture on Friday, December 15. Committee of the classes reported that Comrades Levin and Gruenberg accepted as teachers and would begin work on Wednesday, December 6. Arrangements Committee reported progress, Decided to call a special meeting on Thursday, December 7. Adjournment followed.

all Socialist forces into one organization. Every thinking Socialist must be at his post, or he has only himself to binne if anything goes wrong. Comrades, come and

By order of the State Committee

THE RULING CLASS.

The men of the higher dominating classes whose conscience is naturally not sensitive or has become blunted, if they do not suffer through conscience are bound to suffer. They know all the hatred of them existing, and inc vitably existing, in the working classes. They are aware that the working classes know that they are deceived and exploited, and that they are beginning to organize themselve to shake off oppression and revenge themselves on their oppressors. The higher classes see the unions, the strikes, the May Day celebrations, and feel the calamity that is threatening them, and their terror passes into an instinct of self-defence and hatred. They know that if for one instant they are worsted in their struggle with their oppressed slaves, they will perish, be-cause the slaves are exasperated and cause the slaves are exasperated and their exasperation is growing more in-tense with every day of oppression. The oppressors, even if they wished to do so, could not make an end to opselves will perish directly if they even relax the harshness of their oppres-sion. And they do not relax it, in spite sion. And they do not relax it, in spite of all their pretended care for the welfare of the working classes, for the eight-hour day, for regulation of the la-bor of minors and of women, for savings banks and pensions. All that is humbug, or else simply anxiety to keep the slave fit to do his work. But the slave is still a slave, and the master who cannot live without a slave is less disposed to set him free than

that of the laborers is that of a man who has felled his adversary to the earth and holds him down, not so much earth and holds him down, not so much because he wants to hold him down, as because he knows that if he let him go, even for a second, he would himself be stabbed, for his adversary is infuriated and has a knife in his hand. And therefore, whether their conscience is tender or the reverse, our rich men cannot enjoy the wealth they have filched from the poor as the ancienta did who believed in their right to it. Their whole life and all their enjoyments are emplitured either by the stings of conscience or by terror.—[Leo Tolstoi.

BUNDLE RATES OF "THE PRO-PLE"—Under 200 copies, 7 cents per copy; 200 to 500 copies, 75 cents per

The following is a newspaper report of evidence given by a scientific man before the Senate Committee on Manufactures. It needs no comment, fur-ther than to call attention to Dr. Jenes. It ne "Dr. Edward H. Jenkins, an a

tural chemist, vice-director of the Con-necticut agricultural experiment sta-tion, told of his work in analyzing the food for sale in the Connecticut mar-kets, and declared that the general adulteration of food products has increased with the business competitio and the demand for chean wares Dr and fish preserved with borax. More than half the jellies examined were made of glucose and starch paste, col-ored with artificial coloring. flavored with artificial flavoring and preserved grades of coffee were found to contain a large proportion of Canada peas, pea pellets, wheat middlings, and chicory. Dr. Jenkins presented for the instruc-tion of Senator Mason a number of tion of Senator Mason a number of small bottles containing the coffee adulterants and imitation coffee beans, adulterated mustard twenty per cent. plaster of paris, pepper, seventy-five and cayenne pepper, that is less than ten per cent, pure pepper. Tomato cat-sup, the #itness said, is made from the cores of tomatoes artificially colored and preserved with salicylic acid. Of thirty samples of olive oil, twenty-six were adulterated with cotton-seed oil.
Of forty samples of beer tested, eleven
contained salicylic acid. Speaking of
the dyes used in temperance drinks,
Dr. Jenkins said experiments had shown that one glass of raspberry soda

How to Organize Sections.

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

1. Any ten persons may organize themselves into a Section provided they accept the platform and constitution of

2. OFFICERS TO ELECT.

1.—Organizer.
2.—Recording and Corresponding Sec-

etary. 3.—Financial Secretary.

4.—Treasurer.
5.—Literary Agent.
6.—Chairman, each ORDER OF BUSINESS.

-Report of Organizer.
-Report of Committees.
-Unfinished Business.

G.—Report of the transfers.

7.—Unfinished Business.

8.—New Business.

4. There shall be no initiation fee charged. Amount of monthly dues is fixed by each Section.—A monthly remittance of ten cents per member shall be made to the National Executive Committee.

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

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

7. Each Section shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a mouth, and same monthly meetings for mubile.

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

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

can strength and manachai standing of members, party progress and pros-pects, shall be promptly sent to the Na-tional Executive Committee. 9. Any person residing in a city or town where no section of the party exists may make direct application to the National Secretary, inclosing month's dues, and will thus be enrolled as member at large. For pamphlets, leaflets, platforms and other luformation, address the

National Se HENRY SLOBODIN.

184 William street. New York City. The extent to which machinery is supplanting hand labor in the coal mines appears in the recent report of the Ohio mine inspectors. Of the year's coal production of 14,058,135 tons in that State, 5,252,588 tons were mined by machinery. This is a gain over the preceding year of 1,147,474 tons and is the greatest amount by that method is the greatest amount by that method in the State's history. The year's increase equals the entire amount of machine mined coal during the year 1890 and is nearly 250,000 tons in excess of that so produced during 1889.

Rosp as ope on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Rosew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and incilitate work at the office.

TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

as the District can amend to pay for are placed on the mailing list of The People for about five weeks. At the end of this time, individual members of the District, elected for that pur-table the respective between acceppose, call at the respective houses and try to induce the renders to subscribe The comrades are enabled in this way not only to do some good work for The People, but also for the cause of So cialism in general. The method has proven so far to be very successful.

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

Hudson County, Attention!

Sunday, December 17, at 2 p. m., regular semi-annual meeting of Section Hudson County, at Biechschmidt's Hafi, 600 Paterson avende, West Hoboken. Order of business: Election of Officers; Delegates for State and National Conventions, and discussion on Constitution and Platform.

Readers of The People are cordinally insteed.

P. KRAFFT, Organizer.

NEW YEAR'S CARDS

ATTENTION: The greatest selection of New Year's and "Christmas cartis' in the linted States. Aluminium birthday cards, gold and sliver weiding cards, and folding vertising purposes; club cares, ball programes. Our "Hall Columbia" New Year' of its kind .- Open eve SUSEPH KOEHLER, Importer and Manu-facturer, 148 and 150 Park Row, New York

REGULAR MEETINGS -of-

Socialist Organisations IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA SECTION-2d Sur days, 8 p. m., Labor Lycerm; 6th and Brown streets, entrance on Randolph

CENTRAL COMMITTEE-1st and 3c Wednesday, 8 p. m., 6th and Brown 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th WARDS SO-

CIAL LABOR CLUB (formerly American Br.)—Wednesday evenings, 6th and Brown streets, GERMAN BRANCH-2d and 4th Sar days, 3 p. m., 6th and Brown streets. 31st and 33d WARDS SOCIAL LA-BOR CLUBS-1st and 3d Sundays

10 a. m., Kensington Labor Lyceum 2d and Cambria streets. SOUTHWARK BRANCH-2d Saturdays, 8 p. m., 719 Dickinson stret. 29th WARD SOCIAL LABOR CLUB— Every Sunday, 3 p. m., Poplar and

Rambry streets. JEWISH BRANCH-1st and 3d Fridays, 416 South 5th street.

1st and 3d Mondays, 8 p. m., 719 Dickinson street. 28th WARD SOCIAL LABOR CLUB-4th Sundays, 3 p. m., 25th and York

streets. 10th and 20th WARDS SOCIAL LA-BOR CLUB-Southwest corner 9th and Columbia avenue. 2d Tuesdays, discussion meeting. 4th Tuesdays,

24th and 34th WARDS SOCIAL LA-BOR CLUB—2d and 4th Mondays, 8 p. m., Lincoln Hall, 4039 Lancaster All readers of this paper are requied to join.

GRAND MASQUERADE AND CIVIC BALL

HAT CHECKS, 15 CENTS.

arranged by the

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1899.

AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE,

Lexington Ave., bet. 43d and 44th Sts.

TO KNOW, SOME JEWISH "VOLKSZEITUNG"

> AND THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH

"Class Struggle."

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

PLATFORM.

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

happiness.

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

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

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must like wise 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 allenation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightlest of nations upon that class. Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

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

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

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and 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 straggle, 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 rescaled as collecting body and the substitution of the Connective Comand of all the means of production transportation and discontinuous 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, 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 industries requiring

municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

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

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

7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the 8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to 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 mests, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

municipal), wherever it exists. 17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative ambers.

18. Municipal self-government.

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. Ad-

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