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The People.

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NEW YORK, JULY 9, 1899.

PRICE 2 CENTS

COAL TRAFFIC. Arkansas Capitalists' and Judges' Devilish Plan. SLAVERY EITHER WAY.

They First Concoct a "Contract", that the Miners are to Sign "In Consideration of Employment," and Which Even Forthrightly the Annulment of Labor-Protecting Laws, and then they Investigate Riots to Browbeat the Whole Population into Submission.

HUNTINGTON, Ark., July 1.—The long and short of the story I am here to give is that a conspiracy has been entered into between the Coal Companies of this district and several Judges to fix up things in such a way that the coal miners of this district shall be forced to the alternative of being slaves or outlaws; of quietly relinquishing all their rights of manhood, or falling into the net spread for them and landing behind the bars; of either quietly allowing themselves to be embraced to death by the Republican and Democratic capitalist mine owners, or rushing off only to fall into the clutches of the pals of these same Democratic and Republican capitalists—the Demo-Rep Judges whom they own. Here is the story.

On the 16th of last month a conference was held at Fort Smith between the K. & T., the Central Coal and Coke and the Western Coal and Mining Companies, together with Judge John H. Rogers, of the United States Court, and Judge Ira D. Oglesby, assisted by two lawyers, on the situation in the coal mines, and the best manner to keep the miners in subjection. The upshot of the conference was the formulation of the enclosed contract that every miner is to sign "in consideration of work."

THE CONTRACT.
This agreement, made and entered into this day of July, 1899, by and between party of the first part, and the Coal Company, party of the second part, is as follows:
Witnessed by: That said party of first part, in consideration of the employment and payment of wages hereinafter set forth, hereby agree and binds himself during the term of the contract, as follows, to wit:

1. To enter the employment of the party of the second part, as miner of coal, at its mine no. Such employment shall commence on the . . . day of . . . and continue, at all times when said mine is operated, for the period of one year from that date.

2. To observe and obey the rules and regulations printed on the back hereof (and which are hereby made a part of this contract) and to abide by and comply with any other additional rules or regulations that may hereafter be established by said party of the second part for the purpose of regulating the mining of coal and other labor in and about its coal mine.

3. That he will not himself from work without permission of the second party, except in case of sickness, or other unavoidable contingencies, sufficient to prevent him from working.

4. To keep the room or entry (including the roadway) in which he is working in good order and safe condition, entirely at his own expense, except for traps and timber; and to clean the coal mined by him from dirt, sulphur and slate, before loading it on the pit cars.

5. To receive in full payment for all his work done on the . . . day of . . . at the price per ton of screened coal hereinafter stated.

6. That he will not stop work because ordered or required to do so by any labor organization; nor join any strike, or participate in any concentrated action with other employees of the party of the second part, or employees of other coal operators to cause a strike, combination, or other action, or to cause the party of the second part, or any other coal operators, to pay the party of the first part, or other employees of the party of the second part, or other coal operators, higher or different wages or compensation for labor than agreed on; nor in any way aid, abet or countenance any strike, combination, or other action, or to cause the party of the second part, or any other coal operators, to pay the party of the first part, or other employees of the party of the second part, or other coal operators, higher or different wages or compensation for labor than agreed on; nor in any way aid, abet or countenance any strike, combination, or other action, or to cause the party of the second part, or any other coal operators, to pay the party of the first part, or other employees of the party of the second part, or other coal operators, higher or different wages or compensation for labor than agreed on.

in any other way, the first party will vacate the premises so occupied by him within ten days from the date of any verbal or written notice so to do given him by the Company's Agents or superintendent, and that he will not be entitled to receive any part of the wages earned by him and then unpaid until the premises occupied by him as tenant are vacated, and the keys of the same delivered at the Company's office.

It witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.
..... (Seal)
Coal Company,
..... Witness, By, Agent and Sup't.

It will be noted that this contract is wholly one-sided, and worse than that: The miner may not quit work, the Company may; the Companies may combine, the miners may not; the miner receives no guarantee for his wages, the Company keeps a guarantee for its "rent." But this is not all. The laws passed in this State for the protection of life and limb are virtually declared null in advance. Only the "valid" laws are to be observed. If this means anything, what does it mean but that, according as the Judges in the plot may decide, such laws now on the statute books, or to be passed, shall be declared "invalid"?

In the mean time conditions are here being created that remind one of the accounts in THE PEOPLE about Panama and Virden. Things are being imported as scabs; these go about armed with Winchester; and a state of excitement is thus kept up, meant to terrorize the miners into subjection, and the citizens generally into such a state of fear as to drive them to swing in line with the Companies and browbeat the miners into prompt obedience so as to secure a restoration of Order—that none has disturbed but the capitalist and political (judicial) conspirators.

When will the light of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. dawn on this benighted region?
J. J. S.

At the circus of "reformers" now meeting in Buffalo under the name of "National Social and Political Conference," the chairman of the first meeting struck the keynote of the circus' significance. Said he at the opening of his speech:

"This conference will do nothing"—CORRECT.
General Wood, who has been visiting the country as a vacation from his arduous work in suppressing Cuba, was not in the country a week before he received half a dozen offers for the job of President of some street railway company. Experience in the field, experience in holding men down, evidently is considered the essential qualification for the head of a concern that has thousands of wage slaves.

Not only the "Sun," but capitalists generally, understand the conditions essential for profit-making and the necessity for "free" but dependent workers. Referring to the falling off in the cotton-spinning industry in the Caucasus, the "Textile Mercury" says that "it is due to the non-existence of a working class" in that locality, sorrowfully adding that "women do not go to work" in that district.

Such statements as the above show the cold, calculating, systematic brutality with which the capitalist class go about their "business." These people, with few exceptions, understand the methods and effects of their exploitation of the workers just as clearly as Jesse James understood his "business" when he held up a train or robbed a bank.

An interesting repetition of the "Seidenberg Spectre" is now being enacted in Yonkers.
The essence of the Seidenberg affair was that the fakirs in the cigarmakers, who had been quietly working with non-union men in that shop, suddenly discovered they had a "grievance" against the boss; the hour of the discovery being the identical one in which an Alliance organization sprang up there. These fakirs correctly saw danger ahead for their dirty jobs in their union. They did not object to non-union labor, but Alliance-union labor they knew meant harm, not to unionism, what care they for unionism, but, as said before, to their dirty jobs. But they did not dare to say so. Therefore they trumped up a pretence and declared a strike against Seidenberg, the only object of which was to kill the Alliance.

In Yonkers, McGuire's carpenters had long been working with non-union carpenters, quietly along like cooling divets. Of a sudden Alliance men appear among them. That their fakir leaders could stand as little as the fakir leaders and job-holders of the cigarmakers could stand Alliance men in Seidenberg, and for the same reasons. But, being possessed of less guile than the cigarmaker fakirs, the fakir leaders of the McGuire organization did not look for a pretence to find fault with, they bluntly declared that they object to working with Alliance men.

MACHINERY.

Its Double Function of Expropriation and Fleeing.

In One Year the Workers have Produced a Net Value, Factory Price, Exceeding by \$346,000,000 the Whole Cost of the Machinery by Which they are Exploited.

It may rightly be claimed that no matter how small the portion of manufacturing capital invested in land may be or become, some of it must be so invested, and, therefore, that land is an indispensable factor. It may also be correctly observed that when several things are necessary to accomplish a certain result, it were idle to ask which of them contributed most to that result. On this ground, all the component parts of manufacturing capital—namely, land, buildings, machinery and "live assets"—being indispensable, none of them can be considered more important than the others as factors of production, regardless of their respective value. But the pending question between Capitalism and Socialism is not as to what things are necessary to carry on production of any sort. The question is simply as to the means through which these necessary things are obtained by some persons to the exclusion of others. Now, it is quite plain that he who owns land and buildings and stocks of merchandise but inferior machinery must in the end lose all his possessions in other respects, has the advantage of superior mechanical appliances. Manifestly, then, machinery is the controlling factor in the distribution of wealth under the present economic system. It is through its economic operation, as determined in its mode by the private ownership feature of that system, that not only in manufacture and transportation, which need but little land in proportion to their other requirements, but in agriculture, where land is the component of chief value, men otherwise inferior to none are driven out of competition and finally dispossessed. Again it is through its operation that the wage worker's labor power is depreciated by the very increase of his efficiency, and that, the lion of "live assets" in the capital of his employers, including among other things his own necessities of life and comprising only a part of the surplus value which he produces, is steadily swelling in an even greater ratio than any other portion of that capital.

Machinery itself—which is thus used by its possessors as a double-edged instrument, with one side of which they cut out for their own idle persons a constantly larger share of the increasing product, while cutting down with the other side the meagre pittance of the overworked producers—machinery itself, we say, is of course a part of the surplus value created by the workers and appropriated by the capitalists. How large a portion of this surplus value is embodied in that mighty weapon, it were at least interesting to know.

The total money value of the machinery, tools and implements used in manufacturing and mechanical industries was \$1,584,000,000 in 1890, or about 24 per cent. of the total capital employed in those industries. On the other hand, the net profits of manufacturing capitalists, all legitimate deductions having been made for taxes, repairs, etc., amounted to about \$1,930,000,000.

Therefore, the manufacturing and mechanical workers produced in one year, over and above their own sustenance, a net value, factory price, exceeding by \$346,000,000 the whole cost of the machinery by means of which they were exploited and through which they and their posterity will keep enslaved until Capitalism is abolished.—L. Sanial in "Socialist Almanac."

The below is the title of a valuable pamphlet issued by the St. Louis Section of the S. L. P.:
"Tragic Pages from the History of Strikes among the Miners. Written in the Blood of the Proletaire by the light of the Rifle's flash. Backed, and known to be backed, by a growing class-conscious party of the working class, the irrepressible economic uprisings of the proletariat can be successful, and can be turned into a valuable coadjutor for emancipation—Only when backed, and known to be backed, by ignorant and corrupt pure and simple fakirism are the economic uprisings of the proletariat disheartening flashes in the pan."

This pamphlet contains the articles which under the title "Tragic Pages" were published in these columns from the pen of Comrade Hickey. It should be in the hands of every agitator who wishes to do practical work.
All net proceeds on sales outside of Missouri are to go to the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

What a magnificent demonstration the Slatersville strike is and the list of funds raised by the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. in support of the strikers!

COMMON SENSE.

One of Our "Boys in Blue" Speaks out and to the Point.

Interesting Experiences in "The Front" and in "The Rear"—An Ignoramus Minister Routed—What Real Discipline Implies and its Wise Usefulness for a Genuine Movement.

With reference to the letter in THE PEOPLE of last June 18, headed "Tolstol on Peace," I would state that my experiences in close to ten years of army life justify the ideas put forth therein.

When walking about in the city I frequently meet men who will stop me with a "Say, Soldier," and engage me in conversation, the gist of which is, that they have been in the army at one time or other, that it is very hard to find an opportunity to sell their labor-power, and that, if an opportunity is offered, it is to go into downright slavery for a mere pittance. When I let them know that my time expires shortly, they invariably tell me "Don't go out, I am sorry I did." These men are not foreigners but born and raised in America, or more correctly, United States. Be it further known that, of the men who present themselves at recruiting stations all over the land, but a small percentage is at all allowed to enter the army.

Finally let me relate the story that was running through the press lately. An American soldier who when sitting down cursing his bad luck at Santiago last summer because, shot in the leg, was passed by an officer who asked what he was swearing about, stating that he, the officer, would be happy if he could return alive with an honorable scar like the one the soldier would have, answered that he, the officer, would probably use other language if he had to take his chances at the rate of \$17 per month.

No doubt, quite a number of soldiers in the late war entered the army who through the force of the kind of education they had received honestly believed it was their duty to offer their services to the Government, but these are only exceptions.

With due respect for Count Tolstol, his abilities and his honest intentions to serve humanity, he is after all only a visionary and reformer.
Socialism, and Socialism alone, is the only effective cure for militarism as well as industrial slavery, because it knows the root and cause of it all, and is only lacking the means, namely, the support of the sufferers, the proletariat of the world, to make a speedy end of it forever. Therefore, Socialists all over the world keep the ball rolling and let everyone add to its speed at every opportunity and with all the force that can be spared for the purpose.

When using the Socialist's ball of facts, truth, sound reasoning and common sense, I have found that the dust raised by the candle-holders of capitalism is dispersed by the air put in motion by the moving ball, and that they, when picked up after the ball has passed over them, are found to be as flat as the flattest thing in existence. Below follows an incident in point that happened in our camp last fall.

One afternoon a Minister of the Gospel entered our camp in order to peddle a book the title of which was, if I remember right, "History of our late War with Spain." As an advertisement for his book I presume he began with lamentations over the unnecessary sufferings of the poor dear soldiers, and when I quietly asked him to please tell us the cause of it all, the answer was—listen, ye Gods and U. S. volunteers—"The Devil."

Suspecting, I presume, by the expressions on the faces of me and some of my comrades who had congregated, that we considered his answer queer, even considering its source, he forthwith told me that if I was an educated man and understood logic he would undertake to prove that it was really "The Devil" and nothing else. Telling him that I would probably not stand the test of his definition of an educated man, and that I was sorry I did not know his school of logic, but still, as I thought I knew a thing or two, if he was willing to talk common sense, I would talk the matter over with him.

Well, we started, and as I put the ball in motion, he soon left me the talking; and as I demonstrated that, although it may appear logical to him to call it "The Devil," still, to us common people, when using common sense, it appeared to be THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM. During the progress of our talk my logical friend gradually lost the insulting expression of superiority he wore on his face when we started, and gradually admitted that my reasoning was convincing; still he objected, for the reason that the language used was the one used and understood by the masses and that its use was considered vulgar in his set and he forthwith picked up his merchandise and dusted.

Possibly he considered me a truthful but very rude animal; however I and my comrades were left under the impression that good sound common sense will knock poor logic into granddaddy's hat.
Proletarians of the world listen to the men who in plain language, that can be misunderstood by no one not a 'dolt, not only point where to look for the cause of your sufferings but also the only practical way out.
These candle-holders of capitalism,

of whatever vocation in life, who with the claim of superior education insolently tell you that they know all about it, and could tell you only your ignorance would prevent you from understanding what they were talking about, would, in my humble opinion, be simply a public nuisance if it was not for the fact that this cultivated vocabulary is used as one of the pedestals on which they are constantly jumping for the purpose of keeping the masses playing "The Blind Man's Buff" or always in the dark as to what they really mean with their high-sounding phrases.

Darn ye smarties! We are, thanks to the Socialists and stern necessity, slowly but surely getting on ter yer game!

When referring to Socialists in the above lines I do not mean any individuals nor yet any organization like the one run by the "Master Builder" mentioned in THE PEOPLE of last June 25 where everybody is carrying brick and mortar to the tower on which they intend to climb to glory, and the above individual is the only one who knows how to put the materials in proper place; but I mean the men who have come together in an organization like the S. L. P., and who understand that, like in arithmetic, the whole must be greater than any of its parts, and consequently submit to the discipline exercised by the whole over its parts in order to keep them together for an intelligent purpose.

For the benefit of some of my workingmen friends who foam at the mouth at the bare mention of the word discipline, I would state that this is not necessarily of the kind I have to submit to as a SOLDIER.

These are my thoughts as far as my very limited education enables me to express them. If the comrades find from the above that I ought to sit down and use my ears instead of shooting off my mouth, please sit on me hard and heavy.

JOHAN R. LARSSON,
Battery No. 2, Artillery,
Fort McHenry.

SLATERSVILLE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 4.—Like the man who kicked an innocent looking hat, the Slater Mills Corporation, of Slatersville, R. I., now wishes it hadn't. When its agent, Holt, ran up against the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, he evidently little realized what he was about; since then he has discovered some things from which he may learn a much needed lesson.
In the past, to crush a union, to send the leading spirits in search of other masters, and to tyrannize over and maltreat those remaining, was mere child's play. Agent Holt had tried his hand at such work before, usually with considerable success, seldom, if at all, meeting with any resistance either on the part of the rank and file or on the part of the leaders who live by their leadership. And then, again, to the average stupid mill agent all organizations of labor look alike, and certainly the Socialist Weavers' Alliance looked innocent enough. But when Agent Holt came to kick it, he very suddenly and painfully realized that he had struck something solid and full of resistance.

The strike at Slatersville has now been on for seven weeks. Practically, so far as the number of weavers at work is concerned, the strike is exactly as at the very beginning. Not a single one has been added to the number employed. Taking into consideration the poverty-stricken condition of the strikers and the enormous pressure, economic, social and religious brought to bear on them, the spirit of solidarity so far displayed is really remarkable.

From the beginning it was quite evident that the Slater Mills Corporation never for a moment suspected that the S. T. & L. A. could, or would, make any decided objection to its heretofore supreme and unquestioned authority. For the first two weeks absolutely nothing was done by the corporation either to secure scabs or to force the old hands to return. In past strikes starvation did the work, and the corporation management could sit idly by and await the inevitable result. They started in on that line, but very soon found that Socialist activity and the hearty co-operation of Socialists throughout the land, had removed all likelihood of that dread spectre playing any part in the struggle. The corporation found itself compelled to adopt other tactics. Six weavers, heads of families, were brought from Connecticut and glowing promises were made them if they would start in the places of the strikers and bring on their families to do the same. But the Socialist strikers were wide-awake and did not lack courage. Right in the presence of the overseer and bosses of the corporation they presented their case and in short order convinced the newcomers that Slatersville was not the place they were seeking. After that several other individuals were brought to the town, but always with the same result.

The efforts to fill the places of the strikers proving futile, attempts at intimidation were then resorted to. Notices to quit the company tenements, coming from a lawyer's office and served by the town sergeant, were sprung upon seven of the leading workers in the strike. These notices were made up for the purpose of scaring and were not worth the paper they were written on. They didn't scare, and our comrades took not the slightest notice of them. When the date mentioned in these notices expired and still no weakness or break in the ranks, the company was forced to proceed, and summons from the District Court returned.

Remit by money-order, registered letter, check or, when the amount is small, by two or one-cent stamps. Do not send cash in ordinary letters! Why run any risks?

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

NO ARMORIES!

Section London, Ont., of the S. L. P. Takes its Stand.

SHOULDER BLOWS.

While Trying, Utopianly or Otherwise, to Suspend War Among Themselves Through Disarmaments, the National Committee of Capitalists, Yclept "Governments", are Arming Themselves at Home for Bloody War with the Working Class of their Respective Countries.

The City Council of London, Ont., having recently, by an almost unanimous vote, approved of a proposal to erect an Armory on the site of St. James' Presbyterian church and at a cost of \$50,000, Section London, Ont., S. L. P., promptly went on record with an energetic protest, covering the whole gamut of capitalist "Law," "Order," "Religion," the "Family," etc. It said:

We are instructed to notify you that at a recent session of our body, (the Socialist Labor Party, Section London) a motion was unanimously passed, protesting against the proposed Armory; to your vote in endorsing same; and also to the action of the Dominion government for the following reasons:

1. We are unalterably opposed to all forms of militarism and to armories, arms and munitions of war, that will foster, and encourage, the military spirit.
2. Armories are representative of war, are an incentive to war, are reactionary, in tendency, and subversive of the true interests of our citizens.
3. The armory will be a failure, an investment for either profit or use, useless as a fortress against foreign invaders, because there are none, and because it would be unable to stand against modern artillery.
4. The money the armory will cost is needed for various other purposes, such as repairing and improving our present public halls, which are in a disgraceful state of dilapidation unable to be used; paving our streets; or to support our indigent poor, our old and infirm, or other improvements, too numerous to mention.
5. That the welfare of labor would be served by raising the money for free concerts or lectures, music or theater or for many other objects tending to elevate, comfort and cheer and make happier our workers, instead of using it to increase and perpetuate that most damnable and destructive military spirit that has ruined the old world, and is now being imported to our country, to ruin us. That we should rather teach it to be shameful to be seen with a "red coat" on, signifying "blood and carnage" or to carry arms, intended to murder and destroy.
6. We deprecate its influence on the young and rising generations as tending to deify and glorify armaments and arms which are essentially destructive in intention and practice.

We declare this Armory and the spirit that inspired it to be contrary to the true enlightened spirit of the age, contrary to the welfare of mankind (which should be a human brotherhood) and the welfare of our citizens as well as contrary to the laws of righteousness and peace which should govern.

The subversion of a temple long dedicated to the "Prince of Peace" (who taught, "peace on earth, good will towards man") for use as an Armory is greatly to be deplored as a typical instance of the degraded thought and rampant military spirit now in vogue and being taught to our children. The purpose served by armories erected at other places has served to pit one portion of the citizens trained to arms against the other part trained to labor; as at Brooklyn, Chicago, Pittsburg, and other places, during these labor strikes against the unjust conditions in which wage workers found themselves, the military were called out of these Armories, identical with that now proposed to be erected here to put down with the rifle and bayonet these efforts of labor, to free itself from wage slavery.

We have no doubt that had this Armory been in existence at the time of the late strike of our street car workers that the Battalion would have been called out, as was threatened by the Mayor, and that murder and bloodshed would have ensued instead of the peaceful adjustment of the difficulty.

Against all this we protest and call upon all men who revere and respect the rights and liberties of man to join with us in protest against this iniquitous military system and the perversion of the public funds both city and Dominion (obtained from the sweat and toll of labor) to the building of Armories instead of public utilities.

PRESS COMMITTEE,
Socialist Labor Party,
Section London, Ont., Canada.

THE PEOPLE.

Published at 164 William Street, New York EVERY SUNDAY.

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Invariably in advance: one year \$2.00, six months \$1.25, three months \$0.75, single copies 5 cents.

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

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



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Table showing Socialist vote in Presidential elections from 1888 to 1896, with a total of 82,204 for 1898.

Build up heroic lives, and all Be like a sheathen sabre, Ready to flash out at God's call, O Chivalry of Labour!

MAKING JAURES' EXPERIENCE.

A new 'Socialist Colony' is about to be launched; this time in Massachusetts. With Ruskin just now going up in stenchful explosion...

How, then, is this 'colony' illusion to be explained? On the same day that the report of the projected Lancaster Colony was read by us...

It is a fact that I joined the Socialist and collectivist idea before I joined the Socialist Party. I imagined that all Republicans, by pushing the Republican idea to its logical conclusion...

This experience probably more than any other one cause, explains the persistence, at this stage of the Movement, of the Colony Illusion.

The bona-fide would-be Colonists, Socialists still in the abstract, are still indulging in an illusion, Jaures' old illusion; the illusion that Socialism can be 'preached into the people' with sweet words...

A fourth 5,000 edition of the pamphlet 'What Means this Strike?' is now out. Its large sale is a gratifying sign of the times...

The military chiefs of France seem to be losing their heads. One Rigolet, Lieutenant-Colonel of 2d Cuirassiers, harangued his soldiers against the Dryfusists and closed saying to them: 'Sheathe your sabres in the bowels of those who defend Picquart.'

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

It is a pleasure to be able to announce the reappearance of our bright transatlantic colleague, the Dublin, Ireland, 'Workers' Republic.'

Old age-pensions might do us harm. Ah, yes. And yet, come to think of it, I know quite a number of people who draw old age pensions and it doesn't do them a bit of harm. Strange, isn't it?

The 'Socialist' Mayor Jones of Toledo and the 'Christian' parsons of the same city are in each other's hair, to judge by the letters from both published in the Chicago, Ill., 'Union Signal'.

Answers one of the 'Christian' parsons: Mayor Jones sent to my pulpit a communication to be read the Sunday before election (which I read) which contained the statement that the saloons had gone down from 350 to 251 in two years...

The San Francisco, Cal., 'Class Struggle' reasons well: Mr. Carnegie says that it is the proper thing for a millionaire to spend his fortune before he dies, putting it where it will do the most good.

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

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

SEEN WITHOUT GLASSES.

Laurence Gronlund now tells us that he 'don't believe in third parties.' There are those who 'don't believe' Gronlund has increased in wisdom as he has in years.

'Hearst is a Socialist! Gronlund is a Socialist! They are Democrats. The Democratic party is a Socialist party!' said a friend to me.

Those who do not see the wisdom of a third party should note its influence on the persons I have named. Entirely aside from the number of votes cast for the S. L. P., the uncompromising position of that Party...

There is no apparent way to reconcile the differences existing between the reports of these two bureaus, and it is safe to say that if the returns given in the reports of the Superintendent of Immigration are correct...

ONWARD, S. T. & L. A. I BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 1. -At a meeting of Iron Molders' Union No. 110, of this city, held Monday evening, the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this local, No. 110, of the I. M. U., considers it the duty of every citizen who prizes free speech and free press and who considers desirable the removal of a social system that is responsible for the daily recurring murders, suicides, robberies, prostitution, war, poverty and misery...

Resolved, That this local, No. 110, of the I. M. U., considers it the duty of every citizen who prizes free speech and free press and who considers desirable the removal of a social system that is responsible for the daily recurring murders, suicides, robberies, prostitution, war, poverty and misery...

Resolved, That this local, No. 110, of the I. M. U., considers it the duty of every citizen who prizes free speech and free press and who considers desirable the removal of a social system that is responsible for the daily recurring murders, suicides, robberies, prostitution, war, poverty and misery...

Resolved, That this local, No. 110, of the I. M. U., considers it the duty of every citizen who prizes free speech and free press and who considers desirable the removal of a social system that is responsible for the daily recurring murders, suicides, robberies, prostitution, war, poverty and misery...

HAVE THE STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION BEEN PADDED?

The Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, at Washington, is the main source whence the public derives its knowledge of the business of the country. Through its publications all information relating to imports, exports, national finance, and immigration is disseminated...

TOTAL IMMIGRATION 1891-1895. Table with columns for Immigration Bureau Report, Bureau of Statistics Report, Excess Bureau of Statistics over Immigration Bureau, and Per cent. of excess.

It is at once seen that the volume of immigration as stated by the Bureau of Statistics is in excess of that given by the Superintendent of Immigration by 200,724 being 0.65 per cent. of the total.

Bureau of Immigration. Table with columns for Class, Under 15, 15 to 40, Over 40, and Bureau of Statistics for the same categories.

There is no apparent way to reconcile the differences existing between the reports of these two bureaus, and it is safe to say that if the returns given in the reports of the Superintendent of Immigration are correct, the volume of immigration for the first half of the present decade was a quarter of a million less than is generally believed and quoted...

ONWARD, S. T. & L. A. I The Awakening.

Written for THE PEOPLE by L. E. Newman, New York. A sound is heard, like thunder's roll in every clime, in every land; Reverberates from pole to pole, 'Tis heard distinct on every hand.

Now workingmen, arise! awake! Have you not slumbered sound and long? When such a patrie few could take The pow'r o'er you, in numbers strong!

Authorized Agents for THE PEOPLE. HARTFORD, CONN.: Fred. Fellermann, 2 State street, top floor. BUFFALO, N. Y.: Peter Steenmans, Jr., 22 Guilford street.

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



Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan

Uncle Sam—Do you notice how the Socialist vote is coming in fine? Brother Jonathan—There is, indeed, a remarkable growth, but after all, what does it amount to? It merely indicates misspent effort...

U. S.—You call 'misspent effort' the effort to take possession of the public powers on behalf of the working class? B. J.—Yes, You Socialists attach altogether too much importance to the public powers. The working class can get along without that.

U. S.—Stick a pin there. Now, let's proceed: Which of the two is the more numerous class, the capitalist or the working class? B. J.—The working class. U. S.—Are they as 2 to 1, two workmen to every one capitalist?

U. S.—Well, to avoid all disputed points, there are enough workmen to every one capitalist to give the workingmen the overwhelming preponderance of power? B. J.—Certainly. U. S.—Now, here we are brought face to face with two facts that seem irreconcilable: A large, numerous and powerful class produces all the wealth, and yet has but little of it; on the other hand, a small, weak class does nothing whatever and yet enjoys the bulk of the wealth produced.

U. S.—Is it that the working class is pained with the idea of carrying the lid on its back? B. J.—I can't imagine that! U. S.—Then, how is the conundrum to be explained? B. J.—Well—hem— U. S.—Let me give you a tip. The working class is in perpetual struggle with the capitalist class. From time to time the struggle becomes acute.

U. S.—There is no miracle about it. Place 1,000 men opposite 50 and the 1,000 will be the stronger; but put in the hands of the 50 a lot of Gatling guns and leave the 1,000 unarmed, and you have transferred the balance of power from the 1,000 to the 50. That is just what happens in the struggle between Labor and Capital. In the midst of the conflict, in these steps the PUBLIC POWER, it separates the combatants and it throws its own weight on the side of the small and otherwise weak capitalist class. That PUBLIC POWER is a social organism; it must be counted with; it is the gift of the workingmen; to-day they make a present of it to the Capitalist Class, and thus they, not only deliberately convey to that class a power that they could keep to themselves, but, by the conveyance, they, the stronger side, render themselves the weak, and the capitalist, or the weak side, is made the strong.

To the Sections of the S. L. P. The second of the supplements to the Socialist Almanac—No. 2, Vol. 1, 'People's Library'—is now out and ready for shipment. It is a handsome, 24-page pamphlet, the contents of which are: I. The New Trusts. II. The Middle Class; its Origin; its Rise; its Decline. III. The Foreign Trade in the U. S. in 1880 and 1895. IV. German Trade Unionism. V. S. L. P. of Canada—Socialist Vote of California.

All of these subjects are of great interest and if properly pushed, the book can readily be disposed of. The retail price of this number is only 5 cents, which makes possible a very extensive sale. Address orders to the N. Y. Labor News Company, 147 East 23rd street, New York, or to the National Secretary, HENRY KUHN, 164 William street, N. Y.

SUPPRESSED, OF COURSE.

The below article was refused publication by the Editor of the Boston Christian Science Sentinel...

Dunsmuir, Minn., April 28, 1899.

Having been told by several Boston Christian Scientists that your organization is 'honey-combed' with Socialism...

To here explain in detail the effects of evolution in industrial, social and political life...

1. The Revolution, brought about in society by the development of the competitive profit system...

2. Scientific Socialism means the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution...

3. By means of production and distribution we mean land, mines, mills, railroads, ships, canals, street railways, gas, telegraph, factories, machinery...

4. THE CAPITALIST CLASS now has control of this CAPITAL, and is therefore master of the situation.

5. THE MIDDLE CLASS is also a capitalistic class. It owns CAPITAL too, but which is of such small and less powerful nature...

6. THE WORKING CLASS is that class that embraces two-thirds of our population who have NOTHING but their commodity LABOR-POWER...

7. On election day the workers outnumber the capitalists ten to one, yet the capitalist politicians cleverly manipulate this political power...

8. THE WORKING CLASS, when it conquers the political machinery has all the world to gain, and nothing to lose.

9. THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, itself a body of workmen and women, who fully realize their class interest and the class struggle...

10. THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, itself a body of workmen and women, who fully realize their class interest and the class struggle, and of which I am a member...

11. THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, itself a body of workmen and women, who fully realize their class interest and the class struggle...

12. THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, itself a body of workmen and women, who fully realize their class interest and the class struggle...

13. THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, itself a body of workmen and women, who fully realize their class interest and the class struggle...

14. THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, itself a body of workmen and women, who fully realize their class interest and the class struggle...

ers, insanity, ignorance, tramps, prostitution, etc., which MUST spring from a system, crazy as it is anarchical...

LOUIS DWORCHAK.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

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

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY— 147 East 23rd Street, New York City.

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

National Executive Committee.

Session of July 1, P. Murphy in the chair. Financial report for week ending June 24 showed: receipts, \$137.50; expenditures, \$108.22...

The Board of Directors of the 'New Yorker Volkszeitung' sent letter of notification to the effect that the Publishing Association had decided to cancel with the S. L. P. and had left it to the Board to arrange the details...

Sections New York and Yonkers gave notice of appeal to the general vote in the matter of Kuhn and Bennett respectively.

NEW SECTIONS were formed in: Diamond, Ind.; New York, N. Y.; Lamport and Sallinas, Cal.; Keene, N. H.; West City and West Mineral, Kans.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY, Recording Secretary.

Sections' Resolutions on Dissensions Raised by the 'New Yorker Volkszeitung' on the Subject of the Party's Principles and Tactics.

SECTION DENVER, COLO.

The following resolutions were adopted without a dissenting vote on June 18 by meeting of Section Denver...

IN consideration of the fact that in the controversy which has been opened between the 'Volkszeitung' and the 'Vorwarts'...

WHEREAS, THE PEOPLE and the 'Vorwarts' are supported in their position by resolution of the Party in convention assembled...

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veniently not referred to in the said agreement; and WHEREAS, If the questions submitted to a general vote should be carried in the affirmative...

WHEREAS, The 'Vorwarts' has had an existence for the weekly edition of the 'N. Y. Volkszeitung' long before the German Party organ 'Der Sozialist' was discontinued...

WHEREAS, As regards the 'Vorwarts' an affirmative vote on the question of the Party organs would only mean the termination of the contract with the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association...

RESOLVED, That we protest against such action as being of no benefit to the movement and unnecessarily furnishing our opponents with the weapon of ridicule to be used against the Party...

RESOLVED, That the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association by using the only means of information at its disposal for purposes of defence, has acted in the interests of those Party members who prefer to hear both sides to the controversy...

RESOLVED, That we ask the membership of the Party to well consider at what cost an affirmative vote in regard to the Party organs may be carried out, and be it further...

RESOLVED, To have these resolutions forwarded to the National Executive Committee with a request that they be published in THE PEOPLE and the 'Vorwarts'...

In favor of these resolutions, 10 members in good standing.

H. W. WESSLING, Organizer. LOUIS UFFENBERG, Witness.

Massachusetts.

GREATHER BOSTON BRANCH, S. L. P. AUXILIARY.—The Executive Committee calls a meeting of the Branch at 6 p. m., Sunday, July 16, at 724 Washington street...

LAWRENCE.—A joint convention of the Branches of Section Lawrence, S. L. P., is called for Sunday, July 9, at 2 p. m., in Central Hall on Longwood street...

LOWELL.—Subscribers and readers of THE PEOPLE wishing to form a Section of the S. L. P. are hereby notified that National Organizer B. F. Keimel will be at Lowell on July 13, 14, 15 and 16...

KARL MARX CLUB.—The third annual reunion of the Karl Marx Classes of Worcester, Boston and vicinity will be held at South Framingham, on the last Sunday in July...

MINNEAPOLIS.

ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS SECTION, S. L. P., will have a grand steamboat excursion on Sunday, July 10, to the St. Croix River in Hastings and up the St. Croix River...

HUDSON COUNTY.—At the regular meeting of the Hudson County Committee 10 applicants were admitted to membership...

Rhode Island.

The regular annual State Convention of the S. L. P. of Rhode Island will be held Sunday, July 9, 1899, at 3 p. m., in Textile Hall, 105 Westwater street, Providence...

Slatersville Strike Fund.

- Previously acknowledged \$1,028.40
Daily People Conference, at rooms meeting Teutonia Ass'ly Rooms 11.90
Washington State Committee 1.00
Sect. Seattle, Wash. 4.00
Sect. Lincoln, Nebr. 3.85
Sect. Paterson, N. J., collection per M. Maguire 3.01
Sect. London, Ont., collection 1.45
Sect. Los Angeles, Cal., collection 1.80
Sect. Detroit, Mich., Branch 1. 5.00
Sect. Taunton, Mass., collection 2.80
Sect. Lawrence, Mass., collection 8.50
Sect. New Bedford, Mass., collection 2.80
Sect. Chelsea, Mass., collection 3.75
Sect. Springfield, Mass., collection 5.00
Sect. Holyoke, Mass., collection 10.00
Sect. New Bedford, Mass., Br. 2 2.20
Ditto, City Com., collection 1.07
Sect. Peabody, Mass., collection 1.25
Sect. Fall River, Mass., No. 3 4.98
Sect. Buffalo, N. Y., on list 5.00
Sect. New York, Bohemian Br. 8, 25th St., D. 4.06
Sect. Lowell, Mass., collection 6.25
Sect. Riverside, Cal. 6.50
Sect. Bernardino, Cal. 6.25
Sheet Metal Workers' Alliance, S. T. & L. A., London Ont. 1.85
New Bedford, Mass., collection 6.50
Union, S. T. & L. A., 100.00
Minnesota, Minn., L. A. S. T. 10.00
S. T. & L. A., 5.00
New Bedford, Mass., D. A. 3, S. T. 5.00
Yonkers, N. Y., L. A. 42, S. T. & L. A. 8.00

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY 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 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 of life, of liberty and of happiness.

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

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

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

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule. Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children. Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its 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 own downfall.

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

RESOLUTIONS.

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

- 1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.
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 complied with.
5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.
6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.
7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation.
8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt.
9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.
10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. 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 performed.
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 chambers.
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 constituencies.
21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

- Arbeiter Liebetafel, Hartford, Ct. 5.00
Clipartors, Union Rochester, N. Y. 5.00
Ashton, R. I., Prog. Weavers Union 3.00
A Comrade, Canton, O. 10.00
W. Jost, Stamford, Conn. 1.00
C. Coleman, ditto 1.00
O. Jacob, Grand Rapids, Mich. 1.00
O. Rheinhardt, Central Falls, R. I. 1.00
A Central Falls, R. I. Socialist 2.50
COLLECTED BY:
J. R. Fall River, Mass., list 25 2.50
Employes' Weldon's Brewery, New Haven, Conn. 1.50
S. Schoenfeld, N. Y. 3.75
D. Linetask, Brooklyn, N. Y. 3.75
E. Grodz, Oakland, Cal. 2.25
A. Hephurn, from Brodson, Mass. 2.25
Hallfax, N. S., Toronto, Ont. 1.75
H. Kelsner, Woonsocket, R. I. 2.80
T. Z. Carpenter, Canton, O. 4.10
Ditto 3.00
A. Bourdieu, Pawtucket, R. I. 3.00
N. White, ditto 3.00
F. E. Burton, Providence, R. I. 1.50
M. Clabby, ditto 4.00
M. J. Kelly, ditto 1.25
J. Gannon, ditto 3.00
T. Manion, ditto 1.30
T. Z. Carpenter, ditto 1.78
H. Doll, ditto 6.30
G. Martin, Passaic, R. I. 7.10
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Excelsior Literary Society, 184 DeLancey st., N. Y. 5.00
32d and 33d St., N. Y. N. Y., collection on list, 2d payment 2.45
Browastone, N. Y. 3.10
Kanter, N. Y. .25
E. Brown, N. Y. .25
S. S. ... 10
P. Freedman, N. Y. .40
Sect. Barre, Vt., No. 2, per G. Cristoforo 3.50
P. F. Brooklyn, N. Y. 2.00
Total \$1,256.40
T. CURRAN, Treasurer, 64 Hanover St., Providence, R. I.

Trades' and Societies' Calendar. Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annum...

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duane Street, Room 16, New York City. General Secretary: William L. Brower.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield Avenue, Newark, N. J.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 9. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street, District 1 (Mohawk), 331 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY OF YORKVILLE meets every Wednesday evening at 206 E. 80th St. This Society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of Socialism by means of discussions and debates.

Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe - Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance. Organized 1871. Membership 16,000. Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.

Carl Klingelhoeffer, Graduate of the University of Berlin. ANGEL PHARMACY. Established 1850. 74 Ave. A, Corner 5th St.

DR. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST, 151 Schermerhorn Str., Brooklyn, N. Y.

H. B. SALISBURY, Counselor at Law, 50 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY. Office: Workingmen's Coop. Insur. Association. Hours: 9 to 5, except Saturdays.

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM, 649-955 Willoughby Av. Formerly 61-81 Myrtle Street. Meetings: Every Sunday at 7 o'clock. Books open for loans and fee-free.

Jacob Herrlich & Bro., Undertakers & Embalmers, 506 6th St., near Avenue A. Telephone Call: 1173 spring. BRANCH: 332 E. 80th St.