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VOL. IX.-NO. 1.

# NEWARK, N.

Municipal Campaign. The Platform & Candidates.

For Members of Board of Public



JAMES E. BILLINGS.



DANIEL J. DUGGAN.



WILLIAM WALKER.

Aldermanic Candidates: Ward-FRANK W. WILSON. Ward-HARRY CARLESS. 10th Ward-EDWARD L. KLUMP. 12th Ward-KARL IHLING. 13th Ward--ALBERT HOEFLER.

14 Ward-JPLES MAGNETTE. School Commissioners: M Ward-ARMIN FISCHER. 10th Ward-VALENTINE DESCH. 18th Ward-GERARD FRANZEN.

Mard-ANDREW P. WITTEL. Justices of the Peace: M Ward-HERMAN HARTUNG. Ward-DAVID RUBOVITZ.

Ward-JACOR LAWY

Constables M Ward-HENRY WEISS.

# THE PLATFORM.

Wageworkers:-The Socialist labor party again calls your attention the fact that land and capital, the of production and distribution thout which we cannot live as civil-ed beings, are in the hands of the are forced to sell your labor to dass for wages. Your wages are trained by and through the operatine days for wages. Your wages are the law of supply and demand. The supply exceeds the demand wages, the price of labor, devenue, the price of labor of labor

to consequence is that the wages ther, its price, steadily declines unimposition as well as Democratic
messations, and will continue to as long as the capitalist system

the public ownership of land upital. To establish a Co-opera-commenwealth, in which the may of production and distribution is be owned and operated in the in-tended the whole Nation, is the mis-a of the Socialist Labor party. Seems interests of capitalists are that they will as a class oppose

proposition. capitalists are united, and capitalists are united, and so, moreore, are their parties, be they because the fundamental principle of capitalistic policy that labor must be bugsht at its exchange value, while its revalue is by them exploited. In their words, that the capitalist system at be upheld. On the other hand, the interests of all useful workers are alike everywhere, at all times and un-der all circumstances. It is plain, that each and every worker for wages, be his occupation intellectual or manual, has direct interest in gaining the poll-tical power; not to be used against one another, but against all political par-ties of the capitalists. Working class politics, National, State and city, must be our rallying cry until we wrest the powers of Government from the capi-

powers of Government from the capi-talist class, and establish the Co-operative Commonwealth. In accordance with this belief, we present our city programme.

#### THE UNEMPLOYED.

Whereas, Enforced idleness, resulting from the constant displacement of labor by machinery without any provi-sion for the re-employment of the dis-placed workers, is to a steadily grow-ing extent the chief evil of the capitalist system; its effects being most felt in cities, our financial resources, even if they were vastly greater than they now are, may vainly be exhausted in public charities for the relief of misery or in police and prison expenditures for the repression of immorality and

Resolved. That in dealing with the municipal questions forced upon their consideration by all the social evils which naturally flow from enforced idleness, the Socialist officials shall never fail to remind the people of the fact that the unemployed need only free access to the means of production and distribution, socially owned and and distribution, socially owned and operated, in order to provide for themselves a far better living than they could obtain in the service of capitalists; and that, until such free access is provided by the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, all they can do is to liberally grant funds for the immediate relief of the distressed, and the employment of the idle on public works and in municipal industries.

#### MUNICIPAL FRANCHISES.

Whereas, The privilege of performing certain public services and functions, involving the use of public property and the exercises of the public right to levy taxes (in the various forms of dues, fares, rentals, etc.), upon the person to which such necessary services are rendered, has been unduly and corruptly granted to private corporations, who have used and abused the said privilege for their own abused the said privilege for their own unlimited enrichment, watered their stocks, in order to conceal their scandalous profit, violated their charters and contracts, evaded taxation, and sacrificed human life to their greed.

Resolved, That every official elected by the Socialist Labor party shall, within the sphere of his functions, diligently work for the absolute and ungently work for the absolute and underly work for the absol

gently work for the absolute and un-conditional recovery, by the city, of the municipal franchises, privileges, rights and property that have already been alienated to private corporations, and against any further such grant or alienation under any cirmustances or spon any conditions whatsoever; to the end that all such franchises be oper-ated by the city.

Whereas, It has heretofore been the practice of the municipal bodies to carry on their affairs on the so-called "business-principles" of capitalism, namely, high salaries, fees or perquisities for the idle bosses, and low wages for the industrious employés; so that the worker in the public service is, like the worker in private employment, robbed of three-quarters of the value produced by his manual or intelectual produced by his manual or intelectual

exertions; Resolved, That Socialist officials shall vigorously urge the application of the fundamental principles of the Co-operative Commonwealth to all municipal services, as far as possible under present conditions: They shall, in par-ticular insist upon the following de-

respective foremen, superintendent and other officers not elected by general vote of the people.

2-A minimum salary supplemented by an equal distribution, among the employes, of a portion of the surplus value (or profit) which, produced by their joint labor, is now appropriated by the directors and stockholedrs of

Another portion of the surplus shall be set aside as a pension fund for the aged and a relief fund for the sick employes of the municipality.

The remaining portion shall be applied to the maintenance and extension of the said public services, the price of which shall be reduced to the people to the extent of the saving per-manently effected by mechanical and other improvements.

### HOME FOR THE PEOPLE.

Whereas, Every improvement in transportation, communication and public service of any kind, by raising the value of real estate, has merely en-abled the landlords to extract higher rents, besides affording enlarged opportunities to the mercantile class for trading upon the necessities of the population; and
Whereas, This class confiscation of

benefits that should be equally shared in by all classes will of necessity con-tinue so long as the people remain at the mercy of landlords and traders for shelter, substance and fuel;

Recolved, That the municipality shall by a proper exercise of the right of eminent domain, acquire all the vacant lots and land within its boundaries, for i...e purpose of erecting thereon com-fortable houses to be let out to work-ing people at rentals, calculated on cost of building, annual repairs and ad-ministrative expenses.

Resolved, nart the Socialist officials

shall favor the establishment of muni-cipal coal yards, drug stores and other

(Continued on page 4)

# THE MISSION OF THE S. L.

NEW YORK, APRIL 2, 1899.

Thomas Lawry, of Section Seattle, Wash., meeting of the Section, held Dec. 11, 1898.]

All honest people love fair play.
It is not fair play to pass judgment before hearing. It is just as unfair, to pronounce judgment where the hearing

is tainted with bias.

If Socialists were what they are usually charged to be by press and lecture bureau, the orthodox churchman's devil would be a saint in comparison. Fortunately, intelligent, capable stu-dents of economics, who are by no means Socialists, are everywhere found to give the lie to a venal press and rostrum, and frequently to show the price paid the hirelings for giving birth to false and malignantly unfair charges against Socialism.

I am here, this evening, to declare to you the mission of the Socialist Labor

you the mission of the Socialist Labor party. But before I begin, I think it my duty to tell you just what this party is, and what it is not.

The Socialist Labor party is not a reform party. It is an organization of men united for political economic purposes which, consummated, would entirely change our present system, by substituting for its senseless and brutalizing competition in producing and distributing the things we inject (and distributing the things we need (and must have if we would live properly). the collective ownership by ALL the people of ALL THE MEANS used in the production and distribution of such

When I said the Socialist Labor party is not a reform party, I meant it was not such in the ordinary meaning of that word, "reform." The sole aim of such parties is changing part of the present iniquitous system. The Socialsuch parties is changing part of the such present iniquitous system. The Socialist Labor party says that even if such changes were brought about they would at best only be palliatives; that they would not, to any practical extent, benefit the people. It says that present economic conditions are such that nothing but a complete change, or revolution of our entire system of economics—from private ownership of the omics—from private ownership of the source and tools of production to col-lective ownership of the same—will, to any appreciable degree, minimize the awful suffering and misery existing on every hand, and in every

awful suffering and misery existing on every hand, and in every country. Now, which policy is the best? Be-cause it seems to me that we ought to pursue the best course in working for economic emancipation. To answer this, we must study social conditions of peoples, past and present. It cannot be denied that there is, and always has been, land enough to grow

always has been, land enough to grow all the edible necessary to the human It cannot be denied that Nature, tak-

ing the whole world into Consideration, has ever been ready with her elements to do her share in helping the land give its increase.

It take it, also, that the time never has been since our so-called civilization began that man has not possessed sufficient labor power (which, under proper conditions, he would exercise) to produce at least enough to maintain him. If these things be true, then it ought to follow that man has always been, in the societies we have been prone to call civilized, if not in comfortable condition, neither in actual want.

dition, neither in actual want.
Yet how has he been?

Yet how has he been?
The pages of ancient, mediæval and modern history are replete with accounts of men, women and children in every land and clime, vainly fighting against want and dying of starvation.
You can imagine the poverty of a people who would sell themselves into slavery as many ancient people did—

slavery as many ancient people did— and as some poor coal miners tried to

do in this country.

Cries of "bread or blood" have been ommon in all i lands for ages, and thousands starve to death an ages, and thousands surve to death an-nually in nearly every so-called civil-ized country. In fact you can scarcely find a metropolitan newspaper that does not chronicle sufferings, privations and poverty that makes one's heart sick to read.

To cite particular instances of great To cite particular instances of great bodies of people starving to death at times when there was abundance to eat, and dying of cold when there was plenty of clothing and shelter, would be, practically, to charge you with not being readers or hearers of thousands-of-times told tales. One of the saddest features of this wholesale suffering is features of this wholesale suffering is the fact that most of those who suffe ed were denied the right to work to produce that which they needed.

Now, the mission of the Socialist Labor party is to show how and why it is and (in civilized (?) countries) always has been that though there was always enough land, air, rain and sunshine, and willingness to work on the part of the great masses of the people, coupled with sufficient labor records. sufficient labor power, that there has always been so much want, and misery and awful degradation among the great body of mankind. Its mission, also, is to show the people a remedy for these great evils.

Speculative theories find very little room to grow in the Socialist Labor party. It is facts we want to discuss. facts we want to learn, and facts we desire to promulgate.

Whether man came in the manner pointed out by the Bible, or according to the theory of Darwin, it is a fact that he came. It is also a fact that he is still here. It is also a fact that he that he came. It is also a fact that he is still here. It is a further fact that he had nothing to do with his own coming. And if I did not go a step farther in investigating his rights I would from these facts alone, the fact of his being here and having nothing whatever to do with his own coming, consulted that THEREFORE his right to live and enjoy liberty and pursue haplive and enjoy liberty and pursue hap-piness, is equal to that of any other person. But we do not stop there. No

man ever created a foot of earth, or a drop of water, or a molecule of atmospheric air, or a ray of sunshine-not a particle of any kind of matter. In com-ing he brought nothing; in living he creates nothing, and in departing he leaves nothing that he has made. Now, do not misunderstand me when I say man creates nothing. I speak that word in its true, scientific sense. Of course, he transforms everything by his labor; thus, assisted by nature, producing all those things essential to his

are self-evident facts and These are self-evident facts and prove that, in material matters, except his right to the use of those things needed to sustain and enjoy life, he has no others. Furthermore, things are created in their natural element. Fishes are not born on land, nor man in water. We are in our elements when on the land drinking in the air, rain and sunshing and feeding upon rain and sunshine, and feeding upon what these elements, coupled with our labor power produce. In them and part of them; hence they are ours—OURS, not someone else's—and any system tending to deprive any of us of the use of the things we need is

The entire history of man is that he is a social creature—that he will not live other than in a state of society with his fellow man. This has wonder-fully to do with the deplorable conditions always existing up to the present, and if you bear this in mind, it will help you follow me in my efforts to show the cause of the conditions, and

point the remedy therefor.

In the plan of life it is necessary for man to toil to exist. Not a want can he satisfied without work. And if he does not work to sustain himself, then some other person, or persons, must labor, not only to sustain himself, herself, or themselves, but, in addition. must work also to sustain such idle person. This is an inexorable law-a person. This i

Except where one is aged, or young or infirm, or feeble-minded, no honest person can conceive why any one man person can conceive why any one man, or set of men, should compet any other person, or set of persons, to work for the maintenance of such idlers as well as the workers themselves. Yet as far back as history extends, and in every country, we find one class of men bearing at the burdens and doing all the useful work, and another class doing nathing useful yet privately owning nothing useful yet privately owning the land—the source of production, making and executing the laws, lording it over its fellows, and living on the fat of the land.

When the curtains of recorded his-



MAY-DAY-ISSUE,

to be published Sunday, April 30, will be especially interesting.

Its special feature will be articles illustrating the standing and development of the Labor Movement in general, and of Socialism in particular, in the several States where the S. L. P. is organized; and also in Canada.

The articles will be written by comrades familiar with, and prominent in the local movement. Also articles bearing upon the internationality of Socialism, and all the regular and striking features of THE PEOPLE.

Last but not least, the front page will be illuminated by an allegoric picture, especially designed for that issue, by THE PEOPLE'S able artist, whose work has won so much and deserved appreciation.

The size of this issue will be

### Eight Pages.

It will be an excellent issue for agitation. Sections and comrades should hasten to make use of this rare opportunity to spread our ideas by acquainting friends and co-workers with THE PEOPLE.

We examed to receive sufficient orders to be able to print not less than 75,000 copies.

Orders will be taken till Tuesday, April 25th, inclusive. But the earlier the bette In erder to encourage an extensive

distribution the price will be: for erders of IOO copies or less. I CENT a copy; for orders from IOO to 500 conies. 3-4 CENT a copy, and for orders of 500 or more copies. I-2 CENT a copy; all cash in advance.

Spread the May-Day People from ocean to ocean! A good Harvest is bound to follow.

"The People", 184 William St.

Box 1512 - - . N. Y. City.

tory rise upon what is called civiliza tion, thousands of years ago, we find on the banks of the Nile the Egyptian people, wonderful in their possessions, knowledge and population. The king, the priests and the military owned all the laws. The tillers of the soil, the trade workers, and in fact all others trade workers, and in fact all others who worked at useful labor, were barred from owning anything or making any laws. In fact, so arbitrary was their class station in life fixed, that whatever one was born to, that could he follow and no other occupation.

Babylonia, sometimes called Chaldea, was governed in practically the same way, and her people divided into castes, as in Egypt.

way, and her people divided into castes, as in Egypt.

In Assyria things were slightly different in form. No hereditary caste was known, but there were nobles who were such at the pleasure of the king. The king was the State. His word was supreme even unto death. He gave unto a body of ennuchs the right to make laws, which he might at any time. make laws, which he might at any time revoke. The only thing that remained to the people was the right to petition the king in case of public wrong or neglect. This was about the same as what now remains to the great American people, and that it resulted similarly, history informs us.

Perhaps in ancient history there ex-Perhaps in ancient history there existed no more powerful king, or aristocracy than the Phoenicians; and tales of their cruelty, both of high priests and rulers are as horrible as any met with in arcient history.

The Hebrews, whether under kings or in a republic, always had their landowners and money-mongers, i. e., usners, and the sufferings of the company of th

usuers, and the sufferings of the com usuers, and the sufferings of the com-moners—becoming so poverty-stricken that they would sell themselves into bondage—by the exploiting of an upper class is known to every student of

class is known to every student of Biblical or profane history.

The Medes and Persians were classi-fied into a king (who was the State), the seven princes, and the Magi, or judges. All the rest of the people, di-vided into agricultural and artisan classes, did all the useful work, but had no say in governing, law-making, or land-owning.

or land-owning.

The castes of India and China are proverbial, and to mention the wars of the Helots in Sparta, and the terms "plebelan" and "patrician" convey to every man of ordinary reading their own meaning.
So in all those olden countries there

were, in ancient times, one class of men who did all the useful work, and who had no part in the ownership of the land, or the making of laws regu-lating economic action, and one class who made and administered the laws governing economic conditions, and who privately owned the land, then the

only thing needed to earn a living by.

Then came middle history with its feudal conditions, when class distinctions grew a little more pronounced.

The military with a king constituting the ruling class, and all the rest of the peoples of nearly every land being abpeoples of nearly every land being ab-solute slaves—people who passed to new owners of the land, as it was sold, as any other chattel, and who, prac-tically, had no rights which their su-periors were bound to respect. The "good old times" when common people were not even supposed to have souls, much less to own anything. The times when profligacy grew with mushroom growth, and the excesses of men in high places came to be frightful. The high places came to be frightful. The very excesses of these men, however, sometimes caused them, here and there, sometimes caused them, here and there, to barter away the ownership of their serfs for special considerations. In other instances they would oppress them until as an act of simple preservation, the poor vassal would take a degree of freedom by force. Then there came to be a time when to free the serf from the land, and to force them into manufacturing occupations.

them into manufacturing occupations suited the newly developing exploiting class better. This resulted in changing from the feudal system—a system that, at least had the merit of giving every man a chance to live, even though he were attached to the land—to the present capitalist system of producing cooperatively and on gigantic plan the things needed for man's use and enjoyment for the profit of the man own-ing the factory and the tool of produc-tion—not for the use of the co-operative producer of the necessaries. And, thanks to the inventive faculty of man, this system of allowing private owner-ship of the means of production and distribution of those things we need to olstribution of those things we need to live, we have raised up the greatest ex-ploiters that the world has ever seen. These have become our "Captains" and "Barons" of industry, yet who like the lilly of the valley mentioned in the Bible, "toil not neither do they spin."

They make the laws for the workers

to keep, while they are above them. They own all the land, practically, as well as all the great means used to produce and distribute the wealth. never made the land, nor had they but little, if anything, to do with the making of the machines of production. These are necessary for all, hence, we say they should be the property of all; and the ownership should be common, that is the care collective. that is to say, collective. Why should the ownership of these

natural and social elements needed to-day for production be collective? Why should men own these great means of producing and distributing wealth-the great mills, factories, railroads, and other productive and distributive fac-tors—socially? Because, as I have already said, they are social creatures. Man joins with his fellows to live. He joins with his fellows to produce. You cannot mention one single article of production, to-day, that is not a social production. Go into the woods and whittle a tooth-pick:—even the knife with which you fashioned it is the production of many hands of toilers work ing together. Then if they produce so-cially, so also should they own socially (Continued on page 3.)

# Of Rhode Island, Strike Hard With the S.L.P. Hammer!

#### NOT MEEK NOR FALTERING.

Tis no Longer a Case for Theorix ing-Facts and Uniform Experience Attest to the incapacity of the Democratic and Republican Parlies to Cope With the Social Question-They Attest to the Capitalist Class Interest that these two Parties Represent and Safeguard-The Socialist Labor Party Alone Represents the Class Interests of the Working Class.

Fellow Workingmen:—The last few years of broken promises and of prosperity that persistently refused to materialize, have made a distinct difference in your attitude towards Socialist ideas. The word "Socialism" no longer frightens you into prejudice, and the way the Socialist Labor party vote is climbing up shows your readiness to stand by yourselves as a class once stand by yourselves as a class once you recognize your common faterests. And that the interests of all workingmen are common, events are proving with ever greater emphasis.

Notwithstanding the subsidized editorial upholders of the present order to the contrary, two facts stand out to-day more bold and glaring than ever, namely:
1st. The increasing injustice suffered

by the working class.
2d. The zeal of the old political parties, Democrats and Republicans, to re-move that injustice, is a hypocritical pretense.

Upon the first, the fact that the condition of the working class is steadily going from bad to worse, that jobs are fewer; wages lower, and general conditions of labor more difficult and oppressive, all workingmen, no matter what their political affiliations, are entirely agreed. As to the second fact, the dishonesty of the Democratic and Republican parties is too self-evident to make necessary any great argument. The lican parties is too self-evident to make necessary any great argument. The results of the McKinley Administration show concideively enough that, like its predecessor, the Cleveland Administration, it has done nothing and does not intend to do anything, either to keep its promises of unbounded prosperity, or to make possible any real inprovement in the condition of us improvement in the condition of us who toll for wages.

Therefore, starting from these premises, first, that our condition as a class

ises, first, that our condition as a class is bad and needs improving, and second, that neither of the corrupt, boss-ridden, political parties is capable, or can be trusted to bring about that improvement, what are we to do?

These closing years of the nineteenth century find us more completely than ever at the mercy of greedy trusts and monopolies. In every conceivable line of industry combinations have been formed, capitalized in many cases way up into the hundreds of millions of dolformed, capitalized in many cases way up into the hundreds of millions of dolars, until it has become a fact, admitted even by the opponents of Socialism, that within a very short time every branch of business capable of yielding a profit will be monopolized by a few individuals and operated for their own private profit. What that will mean to you and your class fellow workingmen, is well worthy your thoughtful consideration. Complete mastery by a class that in these, the early stages of its power, furthers its own selfish ends with such utter disown selfish ends with such utter disregard of all human rights, cannot but result in even greater misery and slavery for us.

Long experience has proven the Republican party to be the willing, sub-servient tool of this unprincipled class, and it is perfectly clear that any proposition or issue it may present, whether in town, city, state or national affairs, will be in the interests of its masters and against the interests of us work ingmen. The Democratic party differs from the Republican only in that it has a most ardent desire to hold the position of lackey to the capitalist class, now filled so thoroughly by the Republican party. Far from desiring to make possible our freedom, both these par-ties are bent upon fastening the chains of wage slavery upon us more securely

Plainly enough, it is a class struggle that we are engaged in—an issue that must be fought out on strictly class lines. Our interests as wealth producers are distinctly different from those of the profit-seeking, monopolyorganizing class. We want all the wealth our labor makes possible; these

stock-watering exploiters want as much of it as their scheming and conniving can secure to them.

Calmly and seriously, fellow workingmen, on which side to you choose
to stand?

On the side of the capitalist class.

On the side of the capitalist class On the side of the capitalist class, the class of exploiters who rob us of what we produce, are all the political parties but one. However they may differ upon other things, these parties are a unit upon this, that the institution of private ownership in the instruments of labor must be maintained at any cost

on our side, the side of Labor, sta the Socialist Labor party. Its demands in behalf of our class are clearent and straight to the point—ownership by the workers of all the instruments of labor

(Continued on page 8.)

# THE PEOPLE

- EVERY SUNDAY. -

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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# SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In	1888 (Presidential)				. 2.068
In	1890				. 13.331
	1892 (Presidential)				
	1894				
In	1896 (Presidential	•		*	. 36.564
In	1898		•		82,204

Rent and wages do not, indeed, depend in ust on the rate of taxation, or on the amount of public indebtedness, national, state, or municipal; or on any portion in which the cost of government is divided amongst the capitalists, who appropriate the surplus values created by the laboring class over and obove its wages and out of which the said cost must essarily be defrayed. The erroneous opinion to the contrary is, however, so widespread; it is so carefully nurtured among the masses by their capitalistic despoilers, who naturally grudge to their political lackeys any portion of their spoils greater than is necessary for the mainte nance of their robber system; in other words the phrase "economical government" is so hypocritically missapplied and so universally derstood, that the truth here stated cannot be made too plain.

FROM S. L. P. MUNICIPAL PROGRAMME.

VOL. IX. NO. I.

With this issue THE PEOPLE enters upon its ninth year. Each recurring anniversary has been the occasion for a retrospective review that tustined rosy and ever rosier pros, ects. This law of THE PEOPLE'S existence has suffered no check. At the closing of its 8th and the opening of this its 9th volume, it looks back over a year fuller than any yet with inspiring success, and guaranteeing, more than any previous one, magnificent progress to the Cause it stands for. During the last year, THE PEOPLE has doubled its paying circulation; with the week ending March 25, its circulation had risen to 11,770; its special orders run us the circulation to many more thousands a week; the deficit, incurred by the reduction of its price to one-half. is wiped out; and, as, a practical reflex from such material groundwork, the area covered by the clear-headed, militant army of Socialism has increased vastly.

By this time, the giving of pledges is superfluous performance. THE PEOPLE'S past course, voicing the spirit of the party, is an earnest of its future conduct. In the future, as in the past, and all the more encouraged thereto by its successful tactics. THE PEOPLE will know no path but the straight one; no policy but that dictated by an ample experience of the race, made at all the critical periods of its existence.

It is the hight of folly, it is criminal cruelty to preach "Peace, peace" where there is no peace. In days of revolutionary construction, the words of the Prince of Peace are the words of deepest wisdom: "He who is not with us is against us; he who gathereth not with us scattereth." Movements of high humane aim can only miss their point by a yielding to sentimentality; again, in the language of the Prince of Peace such movements "come not to ace on earth, but a sword": the birth of a new civilization can not choose but go accompanied by the tearing of bonds, often the dearest.

Born, not for parade or for "business," but full awake to its mission THE PEOPLE, true to the dignity of the S. L. P., will continue, undeterred. to hew close to the line, let the chips fall where they may; and, neither asking nor giving quarter, will do all in its power to shed light into darkness, bring order out of chaos, and hew broad and clear the path for our Army of Human Emancipation to march to the successful accomplishment of its

# VOTE IT DOWN!

A constitutions, amendment is to be voted on this week in Newark, N. J.; that marks a double move of the capitalist class to eliminate the working class as a factor in the administration of the country.

Hitherto the members of the Board of Education were elected by Wards, each Ward electing two. So long as there was no intelligent Labor Move ment in existence, and, consequently no class conscious political party of the working class, this method had no dangers in it, and had the merit of satisfying "local" vanities; with the advent and growth of the Socialist Labor party, the labor-fleecing class of New ark capitalists soon scented danger. A political organization rarely develops its strength uniformally all over a certain area; some quarters start first and became strongholds; the danger became palpable that the S. L. P. might carry a Ward. Experience in Pater-

son, and later in Holyoke, showed that the march of the class-conscious political organization of the working class to victory would come gradually,-not by a gradual, even increase of the vote over a whole city and then its suddealy complete capture, but by the successive capture of smaller constituencies. What that would mean, Messrs. Capitalists understood and sought to avoid. Accordingly, they are now proposing an amendment by which the Board of Eeducation is to be elected, no longer by Wards, but at large, by the whole city. By this move it is sought to keep the working class out of the Board longer than it could be kept out under the existing methods.

Coupled with this mischievous amendment is another, looking to the same end, in fact, even more comprehensive. Even though the members of the Board of Education be henceforth elected at large, the danger of class-conscious workingmen getting in does not seem to be sufficiently barred by Mssrs. Capitalists. To render as surance doubly sure, a further amendment is proposed: the members of the Board are to serve without pay; in other words, no workinman, even if elected could fill his place; Mssrs, Capitalists have seen and will further see to it that his wages be so low that he shall be incapacitated from giving his time for nothing.

It is as important to the working class that its children have good schooling as it is important to the capitalist class to prevent that: Ignorance is the handmaid of capitalist robbery. The machinery of education must be carefully guarded by the workers; that is one of their duties to the rising generation if they wish not, by encouraging ignorance in their own ranks, to raise recruits against themselves.

Workingmen of Newark, vote that vile amendment down!

#### POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The Worcester, "Mass, "Telegram" has lately been an interesting field of battle between a mongrel crew of anti-Socialists, on the one hand, and the Press Committee of Section Worcester, S. L. P., on the other. The latest shot is fired by the Committee. One J. W. Hall, one of the writers in the anti-Socialist camp, had criticized Socialism without knowing the first thing about it. Taking him up more in particular, the Press Committee of the Section gives an answer in which this witty passage occurs:

Dassage occurs:

There is a story of a certain country blacksmith, who took an apprentice. In the course of a few weeks Tommy's mother called on the master saying that Tommy complained that he was not being initiated in the sark mysterles of the blacksmith's art as fast as he should be, considering his great natural abilities. In fact, he had learned nothing. Then, quoth this good man, the blacksmith, "So Tommy hasn't learned anything. Well, well, Say ma'am, won't yon please hand me that horseshoe by the side of the anvil!"

Manma, heing of an obliging disposition, picked up the horseshoe and iaid it down again, not carefully, nor with any particular design, but just let go and began to cool her fingers in her mouth.

Then this good man, the blacksmith, again remarked: "So Tommy hasn't learned anything. I think he has learned not to pick up a horseshoe without first trying to see if it was hot."

Moral: Never pick up an ism with which you are unacquainted. Try it, Try it first.

The Jeanette, Pa., "Le Bourdon," the new Socialist paper in the French language, grapples well with the false cry, raised by fakirdom, that the Socialists are "union-wreckers." It says:

Ah! It is because the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is trades union that leaves no room for thimble-rigging, opens no prospects for fishy lobs, obtained one knows how by the job-holders placing themselves in the hire of capitalism, saying to the rank and file of the union men: "No policies in unions:", and thereupon exercising all their influence upon the members to induce these to endorse the Republican party as the "national protector of Labor," or some other capitalist party.

The second supplement to the "Solist Alman "The People Library"—a publication issued under the auspices of the N. E. C. of the S. J. P .- ) is now in the hands of the printer and will be out in a few days.

It will contain:

1. An article entitled, "THE MID-DLE CLASS; ITS ORIGIN-ITS RISE-ITS DECLINE," wherein is vividly described the historic course of the CLASS STRUGGLE from the early days of Jeudalism to the present days of capitalism. This is a fit introduction to the history of Socialism, and necessary to the correct understanding of modern phenomena, economic, social and political, in all parts of the world.

2. A review of the "FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES." showing, by groups, the industries engaged in the international battle for commercial supremacy, which is now being fought between this and other capitalistic countries upon the backs and at the expense of their respective working classes. The facts and figures in this review constitute a useful appendix to the Article on "Territorial Expansion" published in the January

3. An article entitled. "THE NEW TRUSTS," presenting a correct statement of the present movement of trustification, with information of the highest value concerning the capital, possessions, object and directory of the gigantic corporations formed during the last few months.

4. An article entitled, "GERMAN TRADE UNIONISM," showing the progress and spirit of organizetiess

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founded on the rock-bed of Socialism. 5. The S. L. P. election returns of California, by counties, and of the city of Greater New York, by Assembly districts, wards, and Congressional districts.

Organizers of Sections and comrades everywhere should prepare their orders and send same to the N. Y. Labor News Company, 147 East 23d street. New York City. Retail price of this number, 5 cents.

This supplement will be found invaluable by the speakers who will take the field in the approaching campaigns.

There should be appointed a "Committee on Uniformity" by the Labor Fakirs of the country. If that is not done soon these gentlemen will surely kick each other to pieces with their contradictory statements.

At the so-called convention of the socalled American Federation of Labor, Gompers said:

The condition of the European workingman becomes ever worse; look at Germany, for instance; the reason is that the European workingmen there are so foolish as to busy themselves with the building up of political organizations. The American workingman have not suffered any such decline but, on the contrary, have enjoyed a steady improvement in their condition.

And now comes the Cleveland, O. "Journal" of the Metal Polishers". Buffers', Platers' and Brass Workers' Union, and its Editor, the Labor Fakir E. J. Lynch makes this utterance:

The pensions to the aged and infirm dis-bursed by the German Government last year amounted to \$6,825,900. IN THIS COUNTRY THE FOOR-HOUSES ARE THE LAST REFUGE OF THE AGED AND INFIRM.

Of course, we understand that one statement suited the fakir in one case. and an other statement suited the fakir in an other. In Kansas City, it suited Gompers to put himself in good standing with the capitalist class, in whose interest he has worked so long and so faithfully; in the "Journal", of the Metal Polishers, etc., it just now suits Lynch, who probably is disappointed in his expectations as the reward for his last year's article declaring that there was not in this State any ticket to be voted for except the Democratic and the Republican,-he probably now feels in a recriminating mood.

Nevertheless, it should seem that these periodical and personal interests should not be allowed to mar the needed uniformity of fakirs' attack. A national "Committee on Uniformity" is a crying need of the hour in fakirdom.

That the S. L. P. "bosses" are bosses indeed, bosses that make all others pale into colorless vacancy, can no longer be doubted after the following bit of news is read that ex-Governor Flower's New York "Times" paid

lishes:

The members of the General Committee of the Socialist Labor party are determined to remain in power and to force adherents of the party to give them their support on pain of expulsion from the party. There was an election for National Secretary last week. Of the two candidates, Henry Kuhn represented the committee and Emil Kirchner the progressive reform element. The vote was taken by the different Sections. The Section of the Socialist Liedertafel gave 6 votes for Kuhn and 49 votes for Kirchner. The Liedertafel is composed mainly of Socialists who years ago were exiled from Germany on account of their radical political opinions.

When the Liedertafel vote was sent in to the General Committee that body counted the six votes for Kuhn and threw out the other forty-nine. Then the General Committee expelled the Liedertafel from the Socialist Labor party for being untrue to the principles of the party.

What boss ever dared to do as much?

What boss ever dared to do as much? Some there were and are who would in order to secure a majority, throw out the vote of a district; they would be satisfied with securing thereby a victory to themselves, even though, by the throwing out of such a vote, they would somewhat lower their own; they would be satisfied with the greater loss of their adversary. But the S. L. P. "bossess," they go a good, long step further: they discriminate, they throw out the hostile vote of an organization and COUNT THE VOTE that is in their favor.

Superlative bosses!

Pity that the facts in the case, published elsewhere in this issue in the report of the General Committee of Section Greater New York, materially spoil the whole picture of Rifle-diet-tothe-workingmen Flower's "Times."

Cameron H. King, Jr., a student at Stanford University, has in the San Francisco, Cal., "Class Struggle" this excellent and pathetic presentation of the small farmers' class:

the small farmers' class:

The struggling middle class farmers are one would think, a decile set, thoroughly subjected to capitalist rule. Once they were the rulers of this hand-each man boasted himself a Cheinnatus—we were all simple sturdy Democrats. So on the coats of arms of many States we find the plawman by his plow, typical of a society resting on an agricultural basis. "where every rood of ground maintained its man."

But now, how are they fallen! They are "hayseeds," "cranky, untheffy, unscientific country folk." Why these new names Simply because the 50 and 100 acre farmer class is no longer the ruling class. They have beaten the small fellow in the industrial struggle and now stand, their rest upon his neck adding insuit to injury by calling him "cranky" or dishonest when he struggles to rise.

Not content with being victors the robber class in control of the government proceeds to crow over the vanquished. Just as the old Roman Imperial tyrants stamped their urity faces on coins to make themseives known and worshipped to their innunerable subjects, so our modern capitalists, in honor of their conquest of the farmers, commemorate the Transmississippi Congress by issuing stamps adcrated with a picture of a bonafta farm—the cause of the ruln of the small farners, a typical capitalist concern. Thus do they gloat over their victory—taunting the farmer with the means of his destruction.

Let the farmer grapple with this foe not with their eyes looking backward to the

struction. Let the farmers grapple with this foe not with their eyes looking backward to the olden time of toll and scant reward, but looking forward to the Socialist future of co-operative work producing plentions wealth for all.

# MAY DAY IN NEW YORK.

To the Trade and Labor Organizations

of the City of New York. In the year 1880 the International Labor Congress, then assembled at Paris, instituted the First of May as International Labor Day. The original purpose was to make known to the ruling class, by means of imposing demonstrations, the immediate demands of the workers:—A normal eight-hour working day: regulation of the labor of women and children; legal protec tion to the life and limb of the ers. It was to proclaim that the workers of all countries were united in demanding immediate relief through

these measures. But every programme of the working class that truly represents its in-terests, as opposed to the interests of the capitalist class, must sooner or later lead to the acceptance of the com-plete Socialist programme, its imme-diate demands as well as its ultimate aims, protection to the immediate in-terests of the working class as well as its total emancipation.

Originally intended to express those demands of the workers, whose fulfilment is necessary to their very existence as workers, the First of May has become the International Labor Day of the class-conscious, revolutionary

proletariat the world over.

Last year a brutal Chief of Police prevented us from holding our May Day demonstration. The war fever Day demonstration. The war fever was just on, and the Socialist Labor party fearlessly exposed the rascally schemes of the capitalist class, and foretold the dire results that would

follow. Our arguments being irre-futable, we were simply muzzled. To-day the truth of our arguments, illuminated by the torch-light of So-cialist science, are apparent to all the world. Standing armies are being world. Standing armies are being raised, foreign nations conquered, new markets opened up, and the rule of the capitalist class firmly consolidated. The brutal policy of our government at home and abroad, together with the rapid multiplication of trusts, and the consequent driving out of the small man from one branch of trade after another, have opened the eyes of thousands of workingmen and made them more willing to listen to us and join us in our work. This was manifested by the large increase in our vote in the last elections throughout the country. The workingmen of New York, who

have ever been foremost in the battle against our oppressors, must see to it that they do not lag behind in the forward march of the proletariat of the nation. The disgrace of last year must be wiped out by an imposing rally, which should at once be a manifestation of our unbroken spirit and of our determination to advance in spite of all obstacles. Never before was our duty more plainly prescribed to us never before did the hope of success shine more brightly on our proud and unsullied banners.

We, therefore, invite all progressive

bodies within the City of New York to send two delegates to a conference, to be held on Saturday, April 1, 8 p. m., at Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, New York, to devise ways and means and make necessary arrange ments

The Executive Committee of SECTION NEW YORK, S. L. P.

## PRODDING THE ANIMILES.

HOLYOKE, Mass., March 27.-Our Mayor, in his inaugural address, recommended that the \$250,000 worth of Holyoke and Westfield Railroad Holyoke and Westfield Railroad bonds, which the city owns and where by it controls that railroad, should be To please the Mayor, Alderman Westphal, Rep., introduced an order asking for a committee to consist of the Mayor, City Treasurer, President of the Board of Aldermen and the Treasurer of the Railroad Company to consider the advisability of selling the bonds, the committee to report their findings at the first meeting of the Board of Aledrmen in March. Socialist Alderman Ruther jumped upon the move with both feet. He denounced it as "a movement of the railroad comit as "a movement of the railroad com-panies upon the chess-board of specu-lation." March has passed, but no re-port was made by the committee. Stick a pln there to mark the fact, that's all.

The last meeting of the Board came near ending in a great Republican jubilee but for that bad Socialist Alderman, who seems to spoil every-thing. A committee from the Board of Trade was present asking that a committee of five Alderman be appointed to work jointly with the Board of Trade and inviting President McKinley to come to Holyoke in June. It was also stated that all the mills should shut down to give the workmen a chance to see, if not prosperity, at least the Advance Agent in lieu of the pros-perity that has been promised for near-ly three years but has not yet arrived at Holyoke. Up jumps the Socialist saying that the workers would be glad to have a holiday but it should not be expected of them to celebrate it at the sacrifice of a day's wages; that the employers who want this celebration should not only grant the holiday but a holiday with full wages. This was too much for the second house (the spectators), who are always present in large numbers, and a shout of approval went up, much to the discomfort of the boss Aldermen who couldn't see the

### LECTURES.

R. F. KEINARD, "The Class Struggle," free stateopticon illustrated lecture, Monday, April 3, Society Hall, 221 East 33d street, N. Y.

The same lecture will be delivered Tuesday, April 4, 8 p. m., northwest corner of 84th street and Third avenue; and Wednesday, April 5. Up-town Assembly Rooms, 182 East 55th street, southwest corner of Third avenue, N. Y.

CHAS. FURMAN, "Class Struggle," April 2. Workingman's Educational Club, 528 East 11th street (14th A. D.), N. Y.

JAMES ALLMAN, "Philosophy of War-fare," April 2, 149th street and Third ave-nue (30th and 35th A. D's), N. Y. JAMES ALLMAN, "The Return of Caesar," March 31, 98 Avenue C, N. Y. JAMES ALLMAN, "Poverty," April 2, 98 Avenue C, N. Y.

Technical reasons compel us to urge our contributors to the May Day issue to forward their promised articles at the yery earliest date possible.



The State Committee, S. L. P., of Pennsylvania has issued the following call to the Sections of the State in particular and of the country in general:

Pittsburg, Pa., March 22, 1809.

Comrades:-The favorable settlement of the Schoen strike in Allegheny has aroused among the unorganized ers of Allegheny County and vicinity a sentiment in favor of the S. T. & L. A. They readily see the necessity of an organization based on the bed-rock of the class struggle. This strike, while it only lasted 10 days, yet the manner in which it was conducted, and especially the action of the company, clearly demonstrated to the workers the economic truth.

This strike, as conducted by our comrades, has been the greatest agitation we have had yet, it has won us hundreds of recruits and thousands of sympathizers among men who formerly were against us. While this sentiment is ripe we should take advantage of the situation and continue the agita-tion, we should at once place an S. L. P. organizer in the field, and an effort should be made to raise sufficient funds to cover the entire State between this and the fall election.

The District Alliance No. 15, S. T. & L. A., located here, is doing good work, they desire the State Committee to appeal to all Sections to assist them in their work of organization; they, too, desire to place an organizer in the field, but are hampered as this strike has cost them some money, especially the arrests that were made and the law suits that will follow, as some of the comrades have a clear case of false imprisonment; for instance, one comrade who had been kidnapped by a (Thug) special officer, taken unnoticed by anyone, and placed in an out-of-the-way lockup, kept there for three days. giving his friends no knowledge of his whereabouts; the comrades looking for him everywhere, making enquiries at the Central Police Station, and the daily newspapers giving daily notice of the "mysterious disappearance" of one of the members of the strikers' Executive Committee, and intimating that he had deserted the strikers; and vet despite all this publicity, the gheny authority kept quiet and did not release our comrade until the strike was settled. The matter is now in the hands of our attorney.

With a view of assisting District 15 in their present work and for the pur-pose of raising sufficient funds to place an S. L. P. speaker in the field and keep him there until at least the fall election, we ought to raise at least \$1,000. All Sections are requested to \$1,000. make every possible effort to raise the fund.

By order of State Committee, S. L. P., of Pennsylvania,

VAL REMMEL, Secretary. 75 Arlington avenue.

PITTSBURG, Pa.-The glass indus try is about to form a District Alliance of the S. T. & L. A. The strike of the Alliance Locals of the trade for a 10 per cent, increase of wages has tied up the whole industry in the Pittsburg. Pa., belt. An attempt is being made to reach out into Indiana, organize the trade there too into the Alliance, and in that way make victory certain all along the line. The A. F. of L. labor fakirs are doing all they can to break the strike torough scabbing. But the Alliance controls the situation. The newspapers of Pittsburg and vicinity their lesson in the Schoen Although they know full well that the glass workers on strike, who caused the closing down of the fac-tories in the middle belong to the S. T. & L. A., they never mention the fact. No free advertisement. The strikers are firm and meet daily at the

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.

# ALLEGHENEY:

Or Fake and Fact; or Fakire and Factors.

Written for THE PEOPLE by William Doran, Jersey City, N. J.1

There's a certain combination of marration, of oration, Botheration, and a begging that some things should cease to be.

There is also Arbitration,
Fakiration (for a ration)
In the Nation where the "friends of labor,"
twaddle to the "free."

There is always, near election, An injection of affection, Recollection of the workers by-the shirkers; —joking bluffs.

And a certain strong connection Dreads inspection and dissection. And detection of the liars, and the buyers, and the stuffs.

Turn your eyes to Allegheny,
Oh, ye "leaders" and ye "brainy"!
Ev'ry "puse and simple" fakir, ev'ry jay,
All ye muddlehends, ye jenlous,
Ye fiaploodlers and tell us,
How you like the active S. T. & L. A.?

# Daily PEOPLE Minor Fund.

10.00

Total .....\$2,336.12 FOR MAJOR FUND. E-O-E-, Abramovich, N. Y. .... HENRY KUHN, Secretary.



Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan

Brother Jonathan-Do you know that I find that, of all the impractical people the Socialists lead the van, take he cake and pie? Uncle Sam-No, I didn't know that

you had that notion.

B. J.—Don't call it a "notion"; it is

knowledge. Just see—
U. S.—I'm seeing.
B. J.—Just see: here are these Socialists wearing themselves off to a

bone, plundering themselves, making all sort of sacrifice of time, money, efforts and whatever else they have at ommand in order to start a daily English paper-

U. S.—Is that an impractical idea?
B. J.—No: not that: there's nothing the matter with the idea; the idea is all right. A daily English paper to larrum those capitalist blood-sucking parasites, to pitch-fork and hold up to public execration that dirty gang of the capitalist press, to nail the capitalist politician's lying tongue every time it wags

U. S .- Why, you are growing posi-

tively eloquent and sensible.

B. J.—Eloquence, true eloquence is but the uttering of sound convictions strongly felt. Who but the veriest mutton-head can fail to realize the damage done by the various mouth-pieces of the capitalist class, and who is there who does not understand that to check-mate this sponging class an English Socialist daily is needed, is the

only thing that can do the work?— U. S.—I certainly agree with every word you just said; but it seems to me that, the more you say, the more you disprove your charge that the Socialists are impractical. A Socialist Eng-lish daily is the only thing adequate to emergency; the Socialists are straining every nerve in that direction; meseems you have proven their right

judgment and supreme practical sense.

B. J.—Not at all; you have not heard me to the end. Just listen. A daily Socialist paper in English is needed.

Now, what would a practical man do
when he needs a thing, go about the
easiest or the hardest way to get it?

U. S.—The easiest by a long major-

ity.

B. J.—And that is just what the Socitlists don't; they are going about it in the hardest way possible. It takes money, quite a stack, to set up a new

paper; now they can have a -paper without their making any sacrifice;— U. S.—How? HOW? B. J.—By simply giving encourage-ment by supporting an existing paper

that is going their way,— U. S.—Which?!?! B. J.—The New York "Journal." U. S. twirls around on his heels and

emits a shrill, long, loud and protracted Indian whoop.

B. J.--Just as I feared; you are as impractical as the rest of them. Now, will you deny that these recent "Journal" ed torials have in them a mighty good ring, a ring that is bound to capti-

vate the popular heart?
U. S.—Will you deny that the bait with which you and I so carefully baited our hooks last Saturday, when we went out fishing, had a smell and

taste about it that was bound to captivate the fish we were after?

B. J.—I won't deny that; and we suc-

ceeded, didn't we? What hawls we U. S .- And the "captivated" fishes,

re they now better off or worse?
B. J.-What a question!
U. S.-Worse off, of course. And

B. J .- Because they bit our stuff. U. S.—Their biting our stuff alone would not have caused their misfortune. Say we had dropped the stuff overboard and they had swallowed it; they would have fared well thereby; there was nothing bad in the stuff it-

good stuff being BAIT,-having a hook B. J.-Yes. U. S.-And so it is with your "Jour-

nal" editorials—
B. J.—Hey?
U. S.—They are baits; not one of them but conceals the hook of the capitalist, ready to yank the workers to their destruction. The editorial that howls at the wrongs done to Labor and does not add that Labor's only salva-tion is the conquest of the public pow-ers: the editorial that howls against trusts and does not declare that the only way out is their public ownership; the editorial that howls against exist-ing political parties and does not point that their mischief lies in out that their mischier has in their having their roots in the capitalist sys-tem of the private ownership of the machinery of production; the editorial that does all this and does not herald the Socialist Labor party as the only party for the oppressed to flock to and carry to victory;—such editorial is but fishy bait to catch brainless fish with. The hook of a labor-skinning Hearst will never catch us; nor will any other

B. J. looks dumbfounded.

B. J. looks dumbfounded.
U. S.—It will be a cold day when the
Socialist can be justly charged with
being impractical, and colder yet when
he is caught with balt. So far from
its being as you said, the Socialists are
giving just now a superme evidence their unerring judgment, and of the practical sense. The cry that is new going up—"A DAILY PEOPLE!"—aims at the most practical thing conceivable; it is a loud announcement that "No balts need apply."

# HE MISSION.

(Continued from page 1.)

ns of production. not own their productive maion of the things produced to activity, for individual con-s, unless they also own, in the mer, the great means used in ing the productions to the perlaces to whom and where ould go. In other words, the thod of production shows what be the method of owning the

ve shown, while the people all things socially—that is col-y—they own nothing except the to still further labor and pro-Their productions have gone in nds of the exploiting class. thy? Simply because of the sys-of allowing private ownership in

nd and tools of production.

ce it is we see the luxurious
on the one hand and the hovel the idle rich on the one side, and

worked poor on the other. have wondered in all a it is that men can be so hard and as the ruling classes of all times en and still are. And here let I you what, perhaps, may be a to you, while, at the same time, explain why the Socialist Labor ective ownership by all the people all the means of production and dis-action of our wealth, in all its ty, and without appealing to one of workers more than to another, r it be farmers or artisans, and tis this: What will benefit one kind workers, under Socialism, will bene-Il workers. Anything that appeals mything other than the pure truths cialism, is not Socialism. Again, on't believe in appealing to the abty of the explointing class for a ange in conditions. That has been ularly so from the times of the has always been a failure, except, chaps, and then only seemingly so, a few isolated cases, and these ould, at best, only prove the rule by ason of their infrequency. Another thing, we see no good in

another thing, we see no good in setch-work methods. If we had as much paper money, or silver, as the most ardent advocate of greenbacks or free coinage desire, and leave the great metallic sections. octopus with its horrible erms of rent, interest and profit, whatalt, the end would be the same. For instance: If we had but one tax, and that upon land, and allowed private vaership in the great machines of pro-ction and distribution, the wage orkers would not be benefited one rticle: being devoid of the tools pital) needed for production today, he land would be as inaccessible to them as it is now; the possessors of the necessary tools of production would one be able to profit by "free land"; If the rest would have to sell themives into wage slavery.

he Socialist Labor party neither ap-als to philanthropists, nor attempts mpromise with reform movements. To see that the capitalist class, by rea-of its training, knows its interest in keeping the working class pro-ing under the profit or wage salvery tem. We see that the producers are rgely ignorant of the fact that they ould not produce for somebody's pro-

it, but for their own use. Our mission is to show them that their interests and that of their exleiters are exact opposites of each ther, instead of being identical, as apitalists, and, alas, some poor de-uded workers themselves imagine. We aim to unite in one solid body the

lucing, working, classes of all couny this struggle between their exploiters, who have possessed themselves of all that the workers have produced, and they, who, having froduced every-lag have been dispossessed of it, sey will rise in solid phalaux and, by the power of the ballot, banish forever was all lands all the sorrows and sufings arising from want, including remature death.

This is the mission of the Socialist

abor party.
Are you with us or against us? There is no neutral ground.

Your interests lie with the capitalist
with with the producing class.

But there are some objections made against Socialism, the following being the leading ones, so far as I have

First: Will not men who have th, and those the think they have dehance to obtain it by industry, nce and economy always be

scond: Will it not interfere with freedom, especially to contract?

Ind: Will it not take away one's
pate property, i. e., make him divide
sually high his neighbor?

Furth: Will'it not prevent competiand, thereby, take away manis
state incentive to progress?

The Even though it be correct in 7, is it not ideal rather than practhat is to say, is man not too sel-ma ambitious to excel, to allow that to compete with his fellow substituted by concerted effort

wer to these I will say:

Men who have great wealth
largely, be against Socialism t is against their interest to be is against their interest to be all longer to do nothing and get thing. But the great department is boasness farms, and labor distances are forcing men, at the increasing rate from the small allet class into the producing faily lessening the number of the of wealth, and augmenting copertyless class. And for the masons those who think they a good chance to become wealthy ally becoming fewer.

says, whatsoever is a factor in social says, whatsoewer is a factor in social production or distribution, however, is a social tool; and should be owned collectively; while the things needed for use and enjoyment—which with very little physical labor would be ample for all—should belongs to the producers, of course, for individual use and consumption.

Fourth: Socialism will do a security.

Fourth: Socialism will do away with competition—as we see it. So far as taking away the incentive to progress is concerned, however, Socialism will not do it. We contend that long hours of toll, anxiety for the future, wretch-edly constructed dwellings, limited and ill-prepared food, and the other con-comitants of the present system have deprived 'thousands from becoming great in the sciences and arts; and that short hours of congenial toil, sanitary workshops and dwellings, plenty of good, well-cooked food, freedom from anxiety, and all the other blessings which would flow from collective ownership, would stimulate all the noble impulses that impel us onward and up-ward in true civilization. Fifth: Is it not ideal rather than

practical? Well, let us see. A few men saw that it would be better for them, more economical, hence, of course, more practical, to cease competing and throat-cutting in the petro-leum business and joined their interests. They now control the oils of the country as the Sandard Oil Company. The same is true of the window-glass and flint-glass industries, as also the steel-wire, leather, sugar, and many other productive industries. Wage workers manage these for capitalistic masters; and show to the world that the latter are only figure-heads, and do nothing but absorb all the surplus left over after paying barely subsist-ence wages. The industries are now fairly well organized. The capitalist has performed his mission. All that is necessary now is for the workers to unite at the ballot box, vote a change from private ownership to collective ownership and the work is done. There s nothing more impractical in collective ownership-Socialism-than in the

As for man's selfishness, let us trace possible, for this is the leading stock argument against Socialism and re quires, perhaps, more extended answer. These of you who have read any evolutionary works know that man has evolved from mental condisessed by some other animals, to his present state. In primitive state, get-ting ahead of one's fellow often meant life-not getting ahead meant death. ways have a chance to secure his game pt by robbing his fellow who had it. He had no intelligence other than it. He had no intelligence other than present opportunity. Primitive man knew not how to make the simplest weapon—but grabbed the club provided by nature, and clubbed down and seized upon anything he could that tended to satisfy his present wants. He had to do this. The very law of self-preservation compelled it. This instinct of self-preservation was selfinstinct of self-preservation was self-ishness in its simplest form.—its Later he became intelligent enough to train animals for domestic purposes, and still later he could till the soil. In other words this very material wants satisfied, he had time for study and further advancement. Remember, however, that man never forgets anything. As he grew in in-He remembered how by craft, or brute force he had gotten something from his fellow for practically nothing.

Now, in nature when a thing is no longer needed, when it becomes superfluous, it is thrown off. While man's living was precarious selfshness was not only justifiable but necessary. Now, however, selflishness is not only unnecessary, but it has be-come injurious—it must be thrown off. Not only has it become un-necessary for man to exploit his brother, but for man's very self-pre-servation he must be stopped from so doing. Under the present system one may own the things needed to produce wealth, and the wealth after it is produced to the exclusion of some of his fellows. They cannot get it except upon his terms. They cannot comply with his terms, because he has made it impossible. And so we see thousands starving to death, amidst ploaty, because of the few owning what for the interests and preservation of man are needed by all, and comes the Socialist Labor party and shows you the way to cast off this superfluity—this death-making monster of production for profit, and take, in its stead, what Nature, by her infallible evolutionary finger has pointed out to be the correct system—collective ownership and cooperative production.

No longer is it necessary to exploit men: let us exploit things.

Our living is no longer a thing precarious. Man touches a wicket, and water refreshes the hitherto waterless earth, which in response brings forth

earth, which in response brings forth its increase. He touches a button, and night is turned into a day in which he can toil if necessary. He pulls a lever and, behold, forth comes raiment With little exploitation of things by all, every member of the human family can smile midst peace and plenty.

Millins to-day are unemployed be cause of the introduction of the labor displacing machine, which because is is privately owned never reduces the hours of the laborer, as it would do under collective ownership., Then when they are thrown out of work, the same law that allows the privately owned machine makes him a tramp and criminal. And the oppressive laws

against these unfortunates are some times terrible and terrifying. Now, the great French sociologist Professor Letourneau, has well said "In days of peril and times of tyranny "In days of peril and times of tyranny man always remembers that he is a social animal, and oppression INFAL-LIBLY encourages combination among the oppressed." Soon these unemployed ones will outnumber the employed. Already those owning all the property are far less in number than those owning nothing. If the system be not changed soon, the consequences need not be guessed at—they are known. is book chance to become wealthy life becoming fewer.

All BLY encourages combination among the oppressed." Soon these unemployed ones will outnumber the employed ones will outnumber the employed. Already those owning all the property are far less in number than those owning nothing. If the system be not changed soon, the consequences to be most one of the will work, his should be few, his ishor light and syment full.

Thanks to a few far-seeing men, who saw present conditions and predicted told would be a better word) them fifty years ago, the combination of the Criminal So.

oppressed is now going on-it is the

Socialist Labor party. Lenember, friends, we do not make Renember, friends, we do not make Socialism; we do not bring Socialism; it is a growth. We show the cause of the conditions you see around you. When you grasp the truth, you simply find to which class you belong, and align yourselves with it, and if you are honest, neither political fakirs nor even the gates of hell can prevail a sealant you.

against you.

In the last fifty years, inventions have made the necessity for collective ownership of the means of production more imperative than all the ages did before. The change is at our door, so to speak. We must understand it, or the growth of civilization will be rethe growth of civilization will be re-tarded for a reason again, as it has been before. The propertyless class must bring the change—the other class will not.

I ask you again, which side are you on? Where do your interests lie? Are your interests those of the capitalist class, or the dispossessed producers?

wealthy sit in their homes palatial, well-lit, and comfortable, while the cold winds blow their weird and uncanny blasts without, and the contrast of their warm and comfortable condition with what it would be on the outside, gives a sense of pleas-ure in listening to the fierce howling of the ley winds.

But the proletariat, the poor work-ingman—and his name is legion—who the disgraceful tenement he calls a home, where every wind blows in and makes colder the already be-numbed frame; for him there is no contrast; for him there is no thinking of the cold without. He is confronted by the condition. The weird and dismal winds harmonize with his commun-

We see little tots of children whose faces, sad and careworn, bear an ap-pearance of age far beyond their years, begging on the streets or toiling in the workshop. We see the bent forms of old men and decrepit, feeble old women carrying large bundles of washing, or doing other employment much greater than their strength makes capable.

Our hikhways, our towns, and our cities are thronged with idle men seek-

ing work with hopeless faces.

The suffering of the poor makes us sick at heart, while the contemporane-ous excesses of the rich disgusts us and makes rise in rebellion our every feeling of a just indignation. And we wonder—wonder whether the great working class will much longer believe right that some should produce simply for others to en Whether it will much longer be lieved that the capitalist and the laborer have identity of interests; or will the laborer learn that to the producer belong the fruits of his toil, and that exploiting a fellowman, industrially, is no more and no less than robbery, call

it what we may.

And while we think of the great army of idle men, and the great and rapidly increasing amount of labor-displacing machines being put in everywhere; the thousands upon thousands of cold, hungry men, women and children:-the thought comes to us: If this system becomes a little more op-pressive, as it must, and the working class does not learn how to vote right, what will happen? And we still won-der—we still wonder.

# WORKINGMEN.

(Continued from page 1.)

and the means of distribution, to the end that all who toil may enjoy the full benefits of their labor. There is nothing meek or faltering about that! It is the just demand of the wealth producers, of the men, whose brain, bone that others waste and squander. Will you add your might to it by voting for the Socialist Labor party on next elec-

tion day? If you will consider it from your standpoint as a workingman, from your position as a propertyless wage carner struggling in vain to secure sufficient in wages to maintain the standard of a civilized being, there will not be the slightest doubt as to your reply. Give it and give it with emphasis at the ballot box on the 5th day of April. Bring the Arm and Hammer of the Socialist Labor party down with such a blow that the vibration will shake to its base the citadel of Capitalism—the capitalist control of the politipower

R. I. STATE COMMITTEE. S. L. P.

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# CORRESPONDENCE

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Valuable Suggestions.

Valuable Suggestions.

To THE PEOPLE,—"On to the Hundred Thousand" should be our golden text for the May Day issue of our national organ. The 39th Ward Socialist Labor Club of Philadelphia knows how it can be done, and is going to do its share. For the sheneft of the uninitiated, perpend. We take the printed voting lists of our Ward, and check off 1,000 names. We get 1,000 newspaper wrappers from THE PEOPLE office and write the aforesaid names on them, returning the bundle of wrappers to New York by express. On the Saturday before the May Day date, of issue these 1,000 wrappers come back to the 30th Ward with 1,000 May Day PEOPLES inside of 'em, delivered by Uncle Sam's down-trodden and deindividualized letter carriers. Cost, \$7.50 and a little work. Please note two little peculiarities of this scheme. First, every victim is a voter and doesn't have to be naturalized. Second, we hit the sovereign citizen right where he lives and where he can succumb to the treatment and let it soak in-and do him good. These two points, sharpened by the fact that the May Day issue is going to be a gem of the ocean (incitizen right where he lives and where he can succuab to the treatment and let it soak in and do him good. These two points, sharpened by the fact that the May Day Issue is going to be a gem of the ocean (inclication) ocean. In mean, warrants us in calling this kind of work the concentrated extract of propaganda. Let this be instruction to the sons of the morning, and let 'em get up. Our club also gives a six months' subscription' to THE PEOPLE to every sinner who joins. We have found that patients treated in this way say sayed. Never lost a lamb' Altoona got the solid vote of our club as the place for holding the next State Corvention.

Philadelphia, March 28.

As to Comrade , Keep's "Reminiscenses."

To THE PEOPLE.—I was pleased to find that I was not alone in my opinion of the movement in England. Comrade Keep's criticism was perfectly just and to the point. The only trouble was it was not severe enough. The "movement" is a perfect sample of what the spineless, fishy element who infest the ranks of Labor would call "broad,"—a Deb's Democracy developed.

call "broad,"—a Deb's Democracy developed.

It is the open forum for every intellectual clown to parade his hobby in. "Labor Churchite," "Colonyite."—Brotherhood Cooperation for the Production of Boots and Clothing. "Vegetarian," Free Love." Annrchist"; everything, in fact, that goes to blurr the class line and leave the profestariat a victim to Fadism. Hence we find the rank and file of the movement, robbed of that solidarity which can only come by a clear conception of the class struggle, falling into the pit-falls of fusion with Liberals and agreements with Tories, endorsement of "labor" men who are traitors of fakirs; their strength divided and their magnificent sacrifices productive of nothing. With shame as an Englishman I have watched the movement led into these quagmires; knowing as I do the possibilities have been wanted.

quagnifes; kñowing as i do the possibilities have been wanted.

The papers are often taken up with discussions entirely foreign to the interests of the wage workers. We find Blatchford's "Clarion" continually filled with articles on the "Woman Question. "The Stage." "Cycling." "Naturalist Corner," and the last article I saw on the front page was one by Blatchford telling why he loved to read certain books.

last article I saw on the front page was one
by Blatchford telling why he loved to read
certain books.

Again and again the class struggle has
been denied both as a fact and a guide to
tactics, and alfhough I always had a high
esteem for Blatchford and still admire his
genius, I saw the gap in his consciousness
of the social question when he boastingly
stated, some rears ago, in his paper that he
had never read Marx, and in fact did not
think a knowledge of his theories was at
all necessary.

I, too, like others, was wrapped up in that
vaporous sentiment that prevents the
worker from planting his feet firmly on the
rock of science until I struck the firm uncompromising body of the S. L. P. in
American All rice not wiser than they only
in hat we have learned by their errors,
and our narrowness is only that solid compact movement which huris him who would
make a false step into obliviou. So must
our movement be to guide the workers correctly and to victory.

C. J. MERCER.

Can He be an S. L. P. Man?

Can He be an S. L. P. Man?

To THE PEOPLE.—Permit me to ask' a question, by way of an illustration. I will take the name of Johnny Bull, contractor. A Socialist Labor party Section is formed in the city in which he resides: he goes to the meetings every Sunday afternoon for a long time; hecomes interested and joines the Section; is an ardent member: detends scientific Socialism on all occasions; believes the capitalist class are 'blood-sucking parasites,' and the middle class, or those who employ but few laborers, are the most merciless, cold-blooded labor exploiters of them all. Now the city offers a contract to the lowest bidder to unload cars of slag for paving a street. Johnny Bull is much the lowest bidder, and gets the contract. The contract was taken at such a low price that he could only afford to pay fifty cents a car for unloading. One dollar snd twenty-five cents a car is the least paid by anyone in the city for unloading a car of slack, which is much easier to handle than slag. So Johnny Bull's laborers, by hard work would average about fifty cents a day. By sind byc, the time comes around for spring election. The men of the Section go out among the people to talk Socialism and for are party. But a cry comes up from all sides: "There is Johnny Bull, a prominent member of your Section, and of the Socialism. I don't want any of it in mine!"

of Socialism, I don't want any of it in mine!"

We then go to Johnny and explain the matter to him; he says: "I am not responsible for the system under which I live; on every occasion I talk for a better social order to supplant the present one, but I have to make a living for myself and family out of the system as I find it."

Now, he seems to be honest and sincere, but at the same time we are afraid of his ditching the party in this city. The question I want to ask is this: "What should be done under the circumstances?"

Canton, O., March 19.

[Lohnny Bull will have to get out of

[Johnny Bull will have to get out of the party.

Johnny Bull will have to be taken at his own word. His explanation amounts to this: "My economic condi-tion is so low that I cannot live without I push down the living of others still lower." Such a man has no place within the ranks of the S. L. P. If, besides being truthful, Johnny Bull is really honest in his convictions

on Socialism, he will all the readier see the impropriety of his membership in a movement of the proletariat. Nor would he be thereby impeded from working for the overthrow of a social system that can lower man to such depths as he is lowered for the sake of a scanty living: he could hold himself up as a "horrible example" of what the capitalist system will drive man to. He could thus make converts to Socialism by REPULSION; the S. L. P. makes, must make, converts by AT-TRACTION only.—ED. THE PEO-

#### S. T. & L. A. Successfully Looking Horns with the A. F. of L. Trailors to the Mining Proletariat.

To THE PEOPLE.—What recently transpired here is really too good not to be known to our class-conscious comrades of the co-niry, particularly the miners. "Fure and simpledom" got such a thrashing and laying out, the effect from which it will herer recover.

On the 14th instant Mine Workers' Alliance 121, of the S. T. & L. A., held an open meeting to which all the miners of the locality were invited. Comrade Schulberg, of Paliadeiphia, was the speaker; he ad-

dressed the miners on "New Trade Unionism." It was an intellectual to a and his
graphic description of the second to that it
brought forth rounds after to of epplause. He drew particular tention to
the Schoen Press Steel Car Company's aght
in Allegheny City with its employes, and
described it as a hone lesson in the class
straggle; where the company's indiuence
the scales if
possible against the strikers, and
probably condone the sins of the individuals of the "powers that be." And in
conclusion said: "It is essentially necesary that the workers affiliate with the
class-conscious Socialist Trade & Labor Aliance organization, and its sizer organization the S. L. P., captare the public powers
and thereby put an end to the class struggle and prevent the further soddering of
Pennsylvania soil with proletarian blood as
was done at Homestead and Hazelton,
which can be attributed to the ignorance
and perfidy of pure and simple labor leaders or more appropriately call misleaders."
Near the ending remarks of the speaker,
representatives of the U. M. W. of A. entered the hall. When Comrade John Allan,
who was presiding, opened the foor for
questions or criticisms, the fun commenced.
Seeing the necessity of trying to defend the
tottering system of pure and simpledom,
Edward McKay, National Organizing
Spouter of the U. M. W., a never-before-sawell-fed-man-with-candle-under-the-bushelintellect, asked for the privilege of the Goor,
which was granted him. He forthwith commenced and proclaimed: "I, too, am a Socialist." The inmediate answer to that
assertion was a suppressed laugh ending in
a suicker by several of she couprades. "You
may haugh and which was granted him. He forthwith commenced and procelaimed: "I, too, am a Socialist." The immediate answer to that assertion and recommenced and processed laugh ending in a suicker by several of she captrades. "You may laugh and sneer all you fract I am a socialist. In suicker by several of she captrades. "You may laugh and sneer all you fract I am a Socialist, nevertheless," said he and continued. "the Socialist movement would progress in spite of all opposition; its enemies cannot hurt it; but it would not and could not progress apart from the trade union (pure and simple) movement; I believe in a movement of the times, and not in a movement admitted the radical agitators want to carry the movement abreast of the times; the radical agitators want to carry the movement abreast of themselves; but I wast to carry the people abreast of the times. Daniel O'Connor, the great Irish partiot, prayed that Ireland be saved from its friends; I say the same for the Socialist movement, for its friends (loyal adherents) are its worst enemies." Dropping that subject, he then sang of the power and glory of the U. M. W. sand like Barnum promounced it THE GREATEST ON EARTH. He announced its latest attractions and who were its mountchanks features with D. Ratchford, Cameron Miller, T. P. Bradley, et al., the acrobats performing economic somersault in opposite directions at one and the same time—advocating the interests of capitalists and workingmen simultaneously: also proclaiming its prestige. "What it had done and what it would do." But, of course, it labout in the fakir's catechism to say what it could not do. He readed the faisehood as a fact that the U. M. W. organization was instrumental in ameliorating the mining rate from the 54 cent to the fact; that previously he and "Ping Ugly" 'Nat Dolan and "House-of-ill-fame." Warner advocated the same 14 cents reduction, from the 68 cent to the 54 cent rate, in order to compete successfully with De Armit's rates and thus bring De Armit's men up to district prices and conditions

In order to compete successfully with De Armit's rates and thus bring De Armit's men up to district prices and conditions. This candle-under-the-bushel-intellect did not comprehend that the 54 cent rate was below the minimum rate of living and must necessarily react sooner or later irrespective of the U. M. W. organisation. Tais intellectual imbeedle, while mining coal at the 54 cent rate and suffering hardships like the balance of us, one night in the Local said he was ready "to shoulder the gun and fight for living wages." But now men advocating constitutional methods to abtain living wages are considered "too radical." Times have changed with certain individuals, but not so with the "great majority." Seeing, however, no manifest sign of success in his attempt beguing the men with bluff's, he changed tactics and began making marrow-boned appeals for dues, saying: "By God, there is no other organizations beneficial or otherwise, in connection with church or State that gives such returns for the small investment of 25 cents per month as the U. M. W. of A.

The radical agitators, the Socialists, are the miners' condition, I tail to see where, it is done, for I learn from Comrade Thomas that he realized \$2 in wages last week!" "In reference to organization, we not only shake hands with our craftsmen, but we shake hands with international fellowship. We hold aloft the Marxian motto:

but we shake hands in the Marxian motto: lowship. We hold aloft the Marxian motto: Workingmen of all countries unite, you have nothing to lose but your chains and a world to gain."

The excertaing reply was too much for Phre and Simpler McKay, so be made another desperate attempt to defend his fakir colleagues M. D. Ratchford, Miller and Bradley, asserting: "They were entitled to Bradley, asserting to the suppose of the colleagues of the suppose of the debate either singly or collectively, and re-ceiving no response, declared the meeting adjourned. Several names were received for membership.

W. H. THOMAS, Secretary.

Buena Vista, Pa., March 22

### Fabian Lions.

Fabian Lions.

To THE PEOPLE.—Small Boy, who is examining a bronze ilon which ornaments a public building—an Armory—in his astonishment calls out, "Father, what kind of a lion is this; it is not like those at the Zoo, because when I poke it with my stick, it neither growts nor shows its teeth!"

Father—"Why, my son, that is not a real ilon—it is only the visage of one, and is known as the FABIAN LION; such, though often pretty, are not to be feared."

Pottstown, Pa., March 25.

### LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

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

M. S., CINCINNATI, O.—Speculations upon the details of the various wheels in the internal central machinery of the Socialist Republic are more of less idle. What, however, the use would be of a "Supreme Court," in the sense, of course, of "Supreme" or any other Courts of to-day, would be hard to tell. These wheels of the present State are mainly, if not exclusively, busy settling disputes between conflicting interests, their decisions on these subjects being sandwiched in with injunctions and other proceedings against the working class. The cause of a conflict of interests being removed by the removal of the capitalist system, and classes being abolished with the abolition of the system of wage slavery, it would seem that such Courts would cease to be on the same principle that the office of hangman is abolished regularly everytime that the death penalty is abolished.

C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. T.—That

C. C. C. PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—That red bandsna with the party emblem printed on it may be a good "business venture"; go ahead and try it. But for the very reson of its being truly a "business venture," it is hardly in the party's line.

3. The referendum principle in the So-cialist's mouth is somewhat like a hoop or a stave, or the bottom, or the head of a harrel in the mouth of a cooper. The cooper knows that neither one stave, no one hoop, nor the bottom, nor the head of

J. H. S., BENTON, MO.-What on earth you mean the imperative mandate, per

l'o you mean the imperative mandate, perhaps?

H. J. B., CINCINNATI, O.—Anti-trust laws can not be enforced under the capitalist system; given the capitalist system; concentration of capital is natural and has fill the power of such forces. Things called anti-trust laws are, therefore, usually bogus: in the presence of such a bill, the Socialist in a Legislature would expose the fraud and vote against it. But we may toverlooking certain serious difficulties in the way of the supposition) imagine the whole. Governmeut—President, Congress and Judielary—in middle class hands, and an anti-trust bill being up. Under such exceptional and unlikely circumstances, the bill might not be bogus and it might be the Government's intention to enforce it. What would a Socialist ta such a Legislature do then? He would likewise vote against the bill, but upon different grounds from the one above. He would show that the social system, upheld by the class in power, is the capitalist system; that with such ailystem concentration of productive, powers in fewer and ever fewer hands its an antural and necessary an evolution as fangs are natural and necessary an evolution as fangs are natural and necessary volutions in the jaws of the box constrictor; that resistance to such evolutions are either tutle, or can succeed only at the expense of the life of the beast itself; that, in the latter alternative, a social catastrophe

A. S. D., SPOKANE, WASH.—The matter on Marlboro was received; was not used be-cause the case had taken up much space, and new subjects were crowding forward. The May Day issue matter arrived all right and dts well.

J. D. C.. JACKSONVILLE, MO.—There is no Socialist paper in the Portuguese lang-uage published in the United States.

no Socialist paper in the Fortuguese language published in the United States.

N. I. S. NEW YORK.—Apart from the mistatements of facts and distortions of what THE PEOPLE'S "Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan" article of last March & said on the subject of taxes, your article is remarkable only for its hair-splitting incroscopy. Upon your style of reasoning, if you were to hear the builder of a Cunarder, proudly riding the waves, ay: "That is a staunch ship!", you would break in with the criticism: "Actual facts do not warrant the statement!" and, after bestowing upon him a more or less irrelevant dissertation upon the porosity of matter, you would dive down the hold of the ship, and, dipping up a cup-ful of blige water, return on deck with the words: "There is the proof; your ship 18 not staunch; it does not hold out ALL the water!" All that may be very 'cute among college laddies; but for that sort of thing THE PEOPLE has no space.

J. S. T., NEW YORK.—Your question con-cerning the "tactical feature" of the taxes question is interesting enough to merit a special article in answer. Shall try to have that in next week.

old beaten tracks of feudal methods. The bourgools class, already pretty well developed, sent a committee to remonstrate and to show to the Government that the best way to fill the royal treasury was to relieve commerce of its feudal fetters. Colbert sided with the bourgools committee, and either he or they, addressing the King, said: "Laisses aller" (literally: "let go"; meaning, "let things take their natural course); "laisses nous faire" (literally, "let us do"; meaning, "leve it all to us"). From this the term "laisses faire," contracted from "laisses nous faire" has become aynonimous with the anarchistic feature of capitalism; it became the shibboleth of the Manchester school; and is understood to stand for the principle of individualism is its rankest tendencies. To-day, when co-operative labor is made compulsory by the nature of the necessary mechanism of production and distribution, and when, owing to that very circumstance, the fate of the individual is no longer, as of old, in his own hands, the doctrine of "Laisses faire" has ceased to be wholly laspplicable—inapplicable even by those who invoke it most emphatically: It is inapplicable as a doctrine that makes for general welfare because co-operative labor implies organisation, and organisation implies a central directing authority; without this, the individualism. And the doctrine is inapplicable as a doctrine that makes for general welfare because co-operative labor implies organisation, and organisation implies a central directing authority; without this, the individualism. And the doctrine is inapplicable as a doctrine that makes for general welfare behaved in the companies of the wear reason that individual ownership of the mechanism of production is to-day beautiu to the large najority, this majority is bound to be in perpetual unrest and liable to frequent rebellion; consequently, repressive powers are needed for the safety of the beneficiary minority; consequently, repressive powers are needed for the safety of the beneficiary minority; conse

A. E., NEW YORK.—A good name for such a club would be the "Thomas Sridd-more Club."

more Club."

A. A.—TZ. NEW YORK.—Are you aware that there is more than one policeman who is a Socialist? If you are, or know it now, what difference is there between defending the voting for an Armory appropriation on the ground that "the existing armory is not if for occupation, and many of the militia boys are Socialista, good Socialista, soo";—what difference sould there be between that and defending the voting for an appropriation to supply the Police force with new clubs on the ground that "the existing clubs are not fit for use, they solitable up and wound the hands of the officers every time they crack a etrikar's beed, and many of the policeman loys are Socialists, 2004. Socialists, too"?

# SIGN - POSTS

# That Will Have to Guide the Party For the Safe-Keeping of a "Daily People."

As the DAILY PEOPLE is casting question of the nature of the organization that, due to technical and legal exigencies, will have to be framed for its direct management, is looming up into importance. In the deciding of what the nature of that organization shall have to be the party may pick its way by the light of the experience that it is just now making with the organization that is publishing the "Volkszeitung."

The readers of THE PEOPLE will

The readers of THE PEOPLE will remember the three successive articles on the "Volkszeitung" in our issues of last December 25, January 1, and January 8. In the first two, the paper was called to account for its surreptitious and shy-cock attacks upon the party policy, and, in the third, notice was made of the runaway answer it gave upon these, and of the unanimous censure passed upon its Editor by the paper's Board of Directors, all but one being present at that meeting.

An attitude hostile to the S. L. was nothing new on the part of the "Volkszeitung." It is now only about four years ago, wifen it perpetrated a series of articles upon the proposed so-called "Plank 10" of the A. F. of L., holding a position in those articles that, apart from their general politico-econ-omic unsoundness, hinted quite clearly at the advisability of the organization of a new "Labor" party, and supported its arguments by repeating certain slanders against Comrade Sanial that, at the time, were in vogue among the fakirs. Both THE PEOPLE and the party's German organ promptly at-tacked the "Volkszeitung." The matter—whether taken thither by the Edi-tor of the "Volkszeitung" himself or tor of the "Volkszeitung" himself or someone else, we do not now recall—, came before the old Section New York, with the result that the Editor of the "Volkszeitung" was censured and its Board of Directors was requested "to see to it that the paper's columns be not used as a telephone for the malice of the fakirs against party members."—The matter ended there.

This time the Editor of the "Volks."

This time, the Editor of the "Volks This time, the Editor of the "Volkszeitung" brought up the matter of the 'differences between THE PEOPLE and the "Volkszeitung." together with the censure passed upon him, before the Volkszeitung Publishing Association (officially known as the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association), and, after a protracted debate, the Association, by a vote of 62 against 28, rejected at its meeting of the 23d of last month, the action of the Board of Directors both with regard to the censure and their authorizing of its publisure and their authorizing of its publi-cation in THE PEOPLE.

When it is considered that the con-stitution of the Association expressly stitution of the Association expressly prescribes that its publications shall be edited in ACCORD WITH THE PRINCIPLES AND TACTICS OF THE S. L. P., the decision that the Association arrived at on the 23d, thus flying in the face of its own constitution, would be in itself suggestive enough; contrasted with the conduct of the Association in the instance of tour years are, afore mentioned, when. four years ago, afore mentioned, when, by its silence, approval was implied, its present attitude becomes still more interesting to watch. The details of the last occurrence throw such a light upon the matter that they raise it to one of still greater interest; revealing one of still greater interest; revealing a situation that is full of suggestions upon some of the rocks that the party will have to steer clear of for the safety of its oncoming English daily.

safety of its oncoming English daily.

During the debate, with hardly an exception, those who supported the Editor of the "Volkszeitung" cheered the conduct that he was censured for on the ground that it was proper to attack the party policy. Again and again the statement was made by his supporters that "we must emancipate ourselves from the party"; again and again they declared that "it is time to resist the party policy"; again and again they declared that "it is time to resist the party policy"; again and again was the party's policy, not on the trades union question only, but on a score of other questions, roundly denounced and the conduct of the "Volkszeitung" in the matter at hand halled zeitung" in the matter at hand halled as the turning over of a new leaf. Tolerance for Anarchists was demanded (Herstein); the party was ridiculed (Heinrich); its membership and there-by itself was belittled, and the General Committee of Section Greater New York was pronounced hopeless and even corrupted (H. Stahl); a rupture between the party and the "Volkszei-tung" was declared to threaten no harm to the paper (A. Jonas); the parharm to the paper (A. Jonas); the par-ty's attitude towards Debsism was called "mud-slinging" (Köln); and, as a matter of course. THE PEOPLE came in for a full share of abuse, al-though most of its assailants do nou-and cannot read it, and none knows enough English to judge. And these statements received, one after another, generous applause.

Here was a nalpable annulling of the

Here was a palpable annulling of the Association's constitution, and of rebellion against the party. But palpable as the fact was, an incident removed all doubt that might linger on the subject. Here and there, during the debate, the less heated felt constrained to cover up the cloven hoof of their attitude; they sought to cloak it up with the claim that the "Volkszeitung" articles in question "were not attacks upon the party policy, and, consequently, were not a volation of the Association's constitution, but were merely the exercise of the just right of criticism." The veil was transparently/thin, and was, in many an unguarded moment, torn through by the very ones who sought its protection. Nevertheless, seeing the argument was made, its sincerity was brought to a test. Commade Hugo Vogt offered the following resolution: Here was a palpable annulling of the

WHEREAS, The "Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association" was established by the Socialist Labor party for no other purposes than to gain supporters for the party hreach years publication; and the ... in accord with this purpose, it is expressly preserbed by the constitution of the Association that the publications which it issues that he expression which it is the publication which it is the principles and the publication of the party on the subject of the trades union movement have been unequivocally defined in the following the publication of the public

lowing resolution of the National Party Convention, held in New York in 1896:

lowing resolution of the National Party Convention, held in New York in 1806:

"Whereas, Both the A. F. of L. and the K. of L., or what is left of them, have failen hopelessly into the hands of dishonest and ignorant leaders:

"Whereas, These bodies have taken shape as the buffers for capitalism, against whom every intelligent effort of the working class for emancipation has hitherto gone to pieces:

"Whereas, The policy of 'propitating' the leaders of these organizations has been tried long enough by the progressive movement, and is to a great extent responsible for the power which these leaders have wielded in the protection of capitalism, and the seiling out of the workers;

"Whereas, No organization of labor can accomplish anything for the workers that does not proceed from the principle that an irrepressible conflict rages between the capitalist and the working class,—a conflict that can be settled only by the total overthrow of the former and the establishment of the Socialist Commonwealth; and

"Whereas, This conflict is essentially a political one, needing the combined political and economic efforts of the working class; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we hall with unqualified joy the formation of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance as a giant stride towards throwing off the yoke of wage slavery and of the robber class of capitalists: We call upon the Socialist Labor party ballot."

WHEREAS, This resolution was adopted, not by the National Convention only, but class-conscious army, equipped both with the shield of the economic organizations of the workers, and thus consolidate and concentrate the proletarist of America in one irrestible class-conscious army, equipped both with the shield of the economic organization and the sword of the Socialist Labor party ballot."

WHEREAS, This resolution was adopted, not by the National Conventions of the S. L. P., held since 1806; and that the tactics therein defined have, more particularly with regard to the local field of activity of the "N. Y. Volkszeitung,"

If the claim was honest that the is sue was not one of the party's tactics; if the claim was honest that the issue did not involve the violation of the As sociation's constitution, and thereby imply disloyalty to the party, this reso lution would have been adopted, at least to save appearances. But IT WAS DEFEATED BY A VOTE OF 54 AGAINST 30 REFUSING TO CONSIDER IT. All false pretence was scraped off. There is

There is a third incident that took place on that evening and that deserves mention in this connection as indicating the trend of events. About a year ago, one Rudolph Modest was tried for injuring the interests of the Association. His gullt was manifest; his expulsion was demanded; to get rid of the fellow was a desirable thing to the party: the fellow admitted having joined a hostile political party; for the party to rid an Association, that publishes party organs, of an avowed party enemy was the evident duty of every party member in the Association. But the motion to expel Modest falled of the contion to expel Modest falled of the conis a third incident that tion to expel Modest failed of the con-stitutional majority. One of the mem-bers of the Association, Leib by name, who voted against the expulsion of Modest, and who is a member of the party, was censured for his conduct by his Assembly District. He protested emphatically against such action, his principal ground being that he was not accountable to the party for his conduct in the Association. This was thought a queer attitude. On the 23d of last month the attitude lost its queerness and sprang forth into its verious significance. serious significance.

serious significance.

Careful followers of party affairs
will not have missed the report of the
session of February 25 of the General
Committee of Section Greater New
York, published in THE PEOPLE of last March 5: Resolutions were there introduced by Comrade Vogt, in which the "Volkszeitung" was condemned for first mutilating the reasons given in the Committee why certain candiin the Committee why certain canus-dates, then running for national offices, were unworthy of support, and then publishing letters by these same candi-dates calling upon Vogt to state the reasons, which the paper itself had suppressed and mutilated. The resolutions were adopted.

Now, then, the identical Leib, who protested against being called to account by the party for his actions in the Association, brought, on that evening of March 25d, charges against Vogt demanding his expulsion for his action in the party! Thus a member of the Association, who is a member of the Association, who is a member. action in the party: Thus a member of the Association, who is a member of the party, is not responsible to the party for his acts in the Association; but a member of the party, who is a member of the Association, IS responsible to the Association for his acts in the party. IN OTHER WORDS, THE ASSOCIATION IS THE SUPERIOR, THE S. L. P. THE INFERIOR EODY!!

'These three successive incidents—the vote justifying the "Volkszeitung's" articles to the orchestration of denunclations of the party; next, the vote rejecting the constitutional clause rejecting the constitutional cause or loyalty to the party; and anally, the ac-tion of Leib countenanced by the Asso-ciation—, are three culminating grada-tions. When to them is added the circumstance that, at no time, did Schlueter, the Editor of the "Volks seltung," who, at the meeting, "ex-plained his position," repudiate a single anti-party utterance of his sup-porters; and when the further circum-stances are taken into account that the "Volkszeitung" has been suppressing stances are taken into account that the "Volkazeitung" has been suppressing information damaging to Haver-hillism; that it has editorially disclaimed knowledge of the information necessary to refute the absurd excuses given by the Haverhillites for their Armory record; that it is, editorially, are the suppression of the standard to suppression of the su Armory record: that it is, editorially, making convulsive efforts to suppress the fact that it was the S. T. & L. A. that conducted the Allegheny strike, and that, but for the existence of the S. T. & L. A., the proletarian upflaring in this case would have been captured and led into the ground by the pure and simple fakirs, and would have been lost to the movement as usual; that (very much like the Haverhillites,

who also throw in, somewhere in a r of their taxation stuff, phrases corner of their taxation stun, phrases about the abolition of the wage sys-tem and the necessity of voting only for their party) the "Volkszeitung" is publishing, editorially, genuine "re-form" small-traders' sentiments on taxation, all in opposition, not only to a healthy, aggressive Socialist movea healthy, aggressive Socialist move-ment, but in direct opposition to the party's officially expressed attitude as set forth in its municipal programme; —when all this is taken into account. the fact stands indisputable that THE "VOLKSZEITUNG" PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION HAS LOST CASTE. AND IS NOW DRIFTING OPEN HOSTILITY TO THE PARTY.

Well and wittily did a comrade strike off the situation on that evening of March 23d. The yearly election for the Editor of the "Volkszeitung" coming up in the order of business after the above votes, the comrade nomi-nated JUSTUS SCHWAB as the most appropriate man for the office, under the circumstances.

We imagine we hear at this stage We imagine we hear at this stage the cry of surprise: "What, Justus Schwab; that lager-bier Amarchist; that notorious enemy of the party; that clown of the Labor Movement; is HE too a member of the 'Volkszeitung' Publishing Association?" Yes, and not only he but a number of others of more on less equal kidney. Among the members, for instance, is Ernest Bohm, who, formerly, rarely attended the meetings, but now, since he left the party to escape expulsion for publishing advertisements of capitalist parties in the Souvenir of the late, lamanted Central Labor Federation, bas an interest in seeking to do the party mischief he can, and, together with his supporters in guilt, is always on deck; Philip Bauer and Sohr, both of whom, in and out of season, have nothing but slander for the party, and oppose it at all turns, and the latter of whom was told in his own union by a German fellow member that, in Germany, he would be looked upon as a police agent; a Dr. Hoffman, "Gold-bug Anarchist"; one Filley, all around crazy Anarchist—all non-members of the Anarchist—all non-members of the party, and who knows how many more. And this brings us to the lessons to be

learned.
The "Volkszeitung" Publishing Association was established by the party, as a publishing committee of the party and for the party's sake; and it owes its existence to the party, without which it can not live; indeed, its constitution provides that none but members of the party are qualified for membership. But the constitution goes no further. The Red Card is necessary for admission; but, once in, the card may become as black as pitch, and member ship is not forfeited. From this cen-tral defect flow all the other evils.

Even if the party were to yank out of its own midst every unworthy member, such action would not rid the As sociation of them; on the contrary, the party might even be "held up" by such people, out of fear that, if it expells them and they are already members of the Association, they would then seek there to wreak vengeance, by

where the weak venigeance, by turning the paper against the party.

More closely connected with that evil, than might seem at first blush, is this other, which is just now illustrated in the Association: An opposition element (that not only is a mere minority of the party membership in this locality, as is conclusively shown by the recent vote on national officers but that represents a pitiable minority of the party at large, as happens in this instance) may have (as in this instance) the majority in the Association; and, due to defective safeguards on the part of the party in the organization of the Association, that minority, held under control within the party, can make, in the Association, a "coup de main," capture the paper and thus seek to lord things over the party. And that is just what is happening. And when it is considered that this party minority, but Association majority, is considered that the party minority but Association majority, is conspicuously composed (apart from the outright hostile and non-party member contingent, and a few down-right vicious individuals) of an elment among whom not one active and experienced party worker is to be found, but mainly old, tired-out party members, tired-out and disheartened through past ef-forts and the failures that were inevitable, due to their unfamiliarity with the country, its ways, its lan-guage, and its people—when all this is considered then there appears glaring-ly both the full significance of recent occurrences, and the preposterous-ness of the situation. Then also will be understood the attitude of Section Greater New York, as reported else where in this issue. The party is in no humor to be trifled with.

All of which should serve as signposts for guidance in framing the or-ganization that will have to be entrusted, at least technically, with the publication of the now all the more urgently needed DAILY PEOPLE.

# NEWARK, N. J.

(Continued from page 1.) municipal agencies for supplying the people with necessities at cost prices.

TAXATION.

The object of taxation, under a cani talistic administration, is to supply the means of carrying on the government in the interest of the capitalistic class. Under an administration controlled by Socialists so long as capitalism survives, taxation remains necessary, but its object should be to restitute to the workers in the form of public benefits as great a portion as possible of the wealth produced by them and appropriated by their fleecers.

Again, under the capitalistic administration taxation Socialists so long as capitalism sur

ration, taxation is unequal, the great-er, and therefore more influential capi-talists paying less in proportion to their wealth than their weaker fellows. In Newark, as in nearly all other parts of the Union, real estate is assessed at considerable less than its actual value, yet bears nearly the whole "public bur den" so-called; while personal property, consisting in all forms of wealth other than real estate, and chiefly owned by millionaire bankers, stockholders' merchants, railway magnates, so-called; while personal propetc., almost entirely escape taxation through perjury and official conni-

e. Therefore, be it solved. That the Socialist officials Resolved. That the Socialist officials shall by all means in their power compel the assessors to do their full duty, by assessing every kind of property at its full value. Resolved, That the poll tax be abol-

EDUCATION.

Whereas, In the city of Newark large numbers of children are deprived of education partly because of the woeful lack of school accommodations, and in still greater part because of the squalid poverty to which their parents have been reduced by low wages and enforced idleness.

Resolved, That Socialist officials shall constantly keep in view the necessity of providing most effectively for the compulsory education of all children under school age. To this end ample provision must be made, not only for room in the public schools and trance to the universities with an ade-quate force of competent teachers and professors, but also for the feeding, clothing and even lodging of children according as the conditions of their parents may require.

IMPERATIVE MANDATE.

Whereas, The mere right to vote for candidates, who, when elected, may act as they please during their respective terms of office, is a travesty of popular government.

Resolved. That in accordance with the fundamental principles of Social-ism, known as the Referendum, Initiative and Imperative Mandate, every municipal officer elected as a Socialist shall, as frequently as the City Committee of the Socialist Labor party may direct, and at least once a month, render an account of his acts at a public meeting of the members of the said party residing within the city limits. He shall faithfully and deligently carry out such resolution as they may adopt at such meeting, and shall promptly resign his office if his recall be demanded by a majority vote of the whole membership of the party in his



HARRY CARLESS,

the candidate for Alderman in the 6th Ward, delivered a stirring speech at the nominating convention. The fol-lowing is an extract of what he said:

"We know, the majority of workingmen are dissatisfied with the Democratic and Republican parties, because they see conditions going from bad to worse, no matter which of those par-ties are in office. We know, the majority of workingmen who have read our platform, frankly admit that it is the only one which will, by its adoption, bring relief to us; but, because it is not a certainty that our candidates will be elected, those very workingmen ab-stain from voting our ticket, or, what is worse, they vote against their own interest, by voting once more the Democratic or Republican ticket. It is by so doing that a vote is thrown away, and so long as that is done, the capitalist class will take it for granted, that we are satisfied with pres ditions, and will act accordingly. no wonder that in Newark 2,000 chil dren are shut out of the public schools, and 2,000 more compelled to put up with half-day sessions. The capitalist class want an uneducated working class so that they may easily control it. They have not, and will not, pro-vide ample school accommodation unless forced to do so. To do that the workers must commence voting the Socialist Labor party ticket. A substantial increase of our vote will cause the capitalist politicians to hesitate before depriving 4,000 children of a primary school education. The elec-tion of one or more of our candidates will send a cold shiver down the backs of those politicians. They would tumble over one another in attempts to adopt parts of our city platform, hoping thereby to retard our party's

"To vote the Socialist ticket is to vote for freedom instead of slavery, comfort instead of wretchedness, pros perity instead of adversity, intelligence instead of ignorance. All such votes are saved. A vote for any other party is a vote lost."

. MEETINGS:

March 31-Columbia Hall, corner Prince and Court streets, 8 p. m.

April 1—Ratification Meeting, at
Headquarters, 78 Springfield avenue, 8 p. m. April 5—Frank Farrow's Hall, corner

April 7—Columbia Hall, 8 p. m. April 9—Columbia Hall, 2 p. m.

Subscriptions for THE PEOPLE re ceived any evening at Headquarters of the S. L. P., 78 Springfield avenue. A. P. WITTEL, Agent.

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OFFICIAL.

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

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secre-tary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

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

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY— 147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

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

National Executive Committee.

Meeting of March 28, with J. H. Sauter in the chair. The financial report for the week showed: receipts, \$58.5); expenditures, \$54.89.

After hearing the report, the old committee adjourned sine die and the new committee took charge. There were present A. S. Brown, John J. Kinneally, Patrick Murphy, H. Stahi, Chas. H. Matchett. L. Sanial and A. Keep were absent, the former on an agitation trip to Rhode Island, the latter on a tour through N. Y. State. Chas. H. Matchett was elected to the chair and the committee then organized by electing John J. Kinneally, Recording Secretary, and A. S. Brown, Treasurer.

The California State Committee requested that the charter granted to Section Stockton be so changed as to cover the whole of San Joaquin County. Granted. Section Stockton be so changed as to cover the whole of San Joaquin County. Granted. Section Stockton has the county of the suspension, for the term of two years, of Frederick Bennetts. Section Baltimore reported the expulsion of Anton Backlein for affiliation with an independent political club. Section Chicago sent a copy of a call to its Branches on the matter of the expulsion of a member of the Section who is now sending a pamphlet all over the country in which the S. L. P. and its platform are attacked.

Charters were granted to new Sections at the following places: San Pedro, Cal.; Middlesex County, N. J.; Elwood, Ind.; Alexandria, Ind.: Aurora, Mo.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY, Recording Secretary.

#### Maryland.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE.—Central Branch No. 1 gained 2 new members in January, 6 in February, 3 in March; Central Branch No. 2—2 in January, 19th Ward Branch—4 in February, 3 in March; 22d Ward Branch—3 in February, 4 in March; 24d Ward Branch—2 in March. Work is now under way to form Ward Branches in the 9th, 29th and 23d Wards. The comrades residing in the 19th Ward beld their Ward convention March 25, at Reinbach's Hall, 201 Frederick avenue, and nominated Comrade Rudolph Alman for Member of the 1st Branch City Council. They are hard workers in the 19th Ward and will poll a good vote May 2.

R. T. MAYCUMBER.

#### Massachusetts.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—It has already been announced that the party has voted to have an organizer and to form a society for the purpose of paying 10 cents a week to meet the expense, the State Committee to issue the stamps which they have and do now stand ready to furnish upon the first application.

mittee to issue the stamps which they have and do now stand ready to furnish upon the first application.

Your committee, having heard from all of the nominees, are prepared to submit those standing to the general vote of the party of Massachusetts, which must be in this office on or before May 6, at 6 p. m. James Mailoney, 23 Cedar street, Winchester, Mass.; and Louis Wolfsom, 169 Washington street, Haverhill, Mass.

With the State Committee's plan for \$2,000 penny fund in the field and the society plan for paying 10 cents a week, it does seem as though enough money could be raised to put the State organizer in the field. If you can't pay 10 cents a week, pay less and take it out of the coupon books.

L. D. USHER, Secretary.

L. D. USHER, Secretary.

L. D. USHER, Secretary,

P' NOKE—Branch 2 held its bi-monthly
meeting at French Hall, last Sunday. Ten
new members were admitted; 500 copies of
THE PEOPLE, May Day lastic, were ordered, also 100 copies of "The Protetarian,"
a new weekly paper to be started by Section Springfield on May 1. Comrade Robert
McKeown, of Springfield, gave an excellent
address upon "Trusts." A committee was
elected to act jointly with Branch 1 to arrange a May Day festival. R.

MEDFORD.—The Section will hold a series of lectures. The first will be on April 5, at Temperance Hall, High street, the speaker is Comrade Jos. F. Mahoney, of Winchester. Admission free.

### New York.

New York.

SECTION NEW YORK.—Proceedings of the General Committee, March 25, 1889. Meeting at 64 East Fourth street. Commades R. Katz and L. Eckstein presided.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read with the addition that the Organizer was ordered to hold the Brooklyn Horough meeting in a hall that is more centrally located than the Labor Lyceum.

The Committee on Credentials reports favorably on the following delegates: New York—14th A. D. Br. 1, John Kleinberger and Michael Betz: 19th A. D., Wm. Moore; Branch 11. Theodore C. Hergert. Report concurred in and delegates seated.

Eighteen members admitted.

concurred in and delegates seated.

Eighteen members admitted.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The sub-committee to examine the books of Branch II (Socialist Liedertafel) reported that the books show 51 members in good standing on the date of voting, when 55 votes were cast. Three of the good standing members were proven not to have been at the meeting, 14 members in bad standing were proven to have taken part in the meeting, also one applicant not on the books of the Section. In consideration of these facts, the committee decided to throw out the vote of the Liedertafel. (This action does not affect the result of the vote.) The action was concurred in.

action does not affect the result of the vote.) The action was concurred in. A recommendation of the committee that the Section sever its connection with Branch 11, and that the members of the Branch be instructed to join the A. D. organizations, was concurred in. Upon a motion, this was ordered sent to a general vote.

A sub-committee was sent to 16th Ward Branch 1, which is to report at the next meeting.

A sub-committee was sent to 16th Ward Branch I, which is to report at the next meeting.

The National Board of Appeals decided to sustain the appeal of Arthur Kahn against the Section. The committee recommends to appeal from this decision to a general vote. A motion to apply to the Board for a reconsideration of the case was carried.

The Executive Committee was ordered to consider the advisability of translating December "What Means this Strike?" into German.

The May/Day Parade was ordered to be held on Monday, May I.

The Organiser states that he has City Recyrds with the vote in New York, Queens and Richmond Counties, at 10 cents each 5,000 leaflets were printed with "U. S. & J." dialogues, and 5,000 platforms; price, 75 cents per 1,000.

Comrade Patrick Murphy was granted the privilege of the floor in a special matter. He states that the Labor Lyceum is in a bad condition financinily. The National Executive Committee had selected a manager, who refused to accept the position owing to the hostile attitude of the employes. They threaten to resign if the house is not run in accordance with their plans. The N. E. C. is determined to introduce an efficient management even if new help has to be hired. It was moved and carried to instruct the City Executive Committee in its efforts. Also, to investigate and report if any members of the Section are implicated in these plots against the National Executive Committee in the effort and the proceedings in the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, "Volksseitung" Association) and present a report at the next meeting.

Adjournment followed.

H. SIMPSON, Secretary.

JOHNSTOWN.—The Section will hold the first entertainment, consisting of concert, a short address on Socialism by Fred. B. Stowe of Gloversville, and dancing, at Germania Hall. 46 East Main street, Friday evening, April 7. Tickets are 15 cents, and all proceeds so towards the campaign fund. The County Committee will meet at 5—9 South Petry street, this city, April 9, at 2:30 p. m.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

BRANCH: 327 E. Som Str.

THE PEOPLE is for sale at N. A. Perry's stellanery store, 887 William street, betwien Hadson and Jefferson streets.

Trades' and Societies' Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding freilines) will be inserted under this heading bereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annua. Organizations should not lose such an operunity of advertising their places of meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE
AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duane
atreet, Room 96, New York City. General Secretary: William L. Rrower.
Financial Secretary Murphy. General
Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 5d and
5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secretary Board of Appéals: Max Keiler, 1016
Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa. 353

SECTION ENSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. County Committee representing the tion meets every Sanday, 10 a. m. the half of Essex County Socialist C 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION). Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East. 4th street, New Lord Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Free

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTER-NATIONAL UNION No. 93. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.

—District I (Bohemian), 331 East Instatreet, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III (German), at 10 Stauton street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III meets at the Ciubhouse. 206 East Street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV meets at 342 West 434 street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV meets at 342 West 434 street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hail, 1551 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS, meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday everying at the Labor Lycenm, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: PETER STAPLE.

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Head-quarters 79 East 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Aug. Lants, Corr., Sec'y, 79 E. 4th street.

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P., 34th 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d ave. and 149th street. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets second and fourth Sunday of every mouth at 10:30 o'clock a. m. at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 135-160 3d a/enue, New York City, Subscription or-curs taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

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Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 25-27 3d avenue, Room 53, New York City.

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