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# The



# People.

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VOL. IX.—NO. 2.

NEW YORK, APRIL 9, 1899.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

## REPORT.

### To General Executive Board of the S. T. & L. A.

#### BY NATIONAL SECRETARY.

A Detailed Account that Bunches into one the Proofs that Pure and Simple Leadership is a Scab-Affair Working Hand in Hand with the Labor Fleecers.

To the General Executive Board.

Comrades:—In submitting my report on the Schoen Steel Car Mill's strike, Allegheny, Pa., whether I was sent to take charge in the name of the S. T. & L. A., March 2, I shall try to be as brief as possible and report the same, also the many obstacles that were thrown in our way by the allies of the capitalist class to compel the employes to return to the deplorable condition from which that had rebelled.

The strike was inaugurated at first by departments where the tasks had been increased, without any advance in wages, and the firm refusing to remedy the following grievances:

1. To close their mills on the Sabbath day.
2. Refusing to allow the departments to cease work when a fellow workman was killed, until such time as the body would be taken away.
3. Refusing to remedy the system of time checks.

To give you a clear understanding of the second demand, will require some explanation. From the many accidents, the most of which proved to be fatal, the mill was called a "slaughter house," and for anyone to acquaint his friends with the fact that he was working in the mill, was to infer that he was tired of life, and they could look for his death at any moment. To cite a case in point, the Sunday before the trouble, a young man, who, by the way, had just been married, while running a crane was killed and his body fell from the track onto straps that were placed under the tracks to catch anything which might fall. The men in this department stopped work to try to get the body down. The Night Superintendent, John Meade, whom I will mention later on in this report, ordered all men to their machines under penalty of dismissal. The body lay for some time in the position it had fallen with blood spattering around the men, who were compelled, under this cursed wage system, to continue to drudge or lose their miserable chance of earning a livelihood.

The third grievance was in keeping with the second. When a man secured a position in the mill, he was given a brass check with a number on. This he was compelled to drop into a slot machine on entering the mill, which registered the time he started to work. Should he be a few minutes late, a fine of 25 cents was imposed. At night, or when the turn was through work, the men were compelled to line up before a window and receive their checks, which was the only proof they had to show for the time they were employed. When you consider that 2,000 or more men employed in each shift, you will have some faint idea of the time the men lost in waiting in line to have their checks returned to them, which was so necessary to prove the time of labor they had sold to this capitalist concern.

At the beginning of the strike, the men sent word to the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, the Knights of Labor, and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, respectively, requesting them to send speakers and organizers to help them to conduct the strike. The committee was informed by these three so-called national labor organizations that if they could not see the necessity of organizing before they went out on strike, it was no time to come and request their assistance when they (the strikers) were in trouble.

On the committee's reporting this answer back to the strikers, three comrades of the S. T. & L. A. who were among the strikers, rose and informed the men that they would get speakers and organizers to help them to conduct the strike. This statement being accepted by the strikers, Comrades Schulberg and Eberle attended their meetings and addressed the strikers. Comrade Schulberg, who is quite a young man, having but just passed his twenty-first year, and being well versed in Socialism, saw the grand opportunity before him to propagate our principles among those of our class who were unacquainted with our teachings, delivered a most stirring address and poured into his audience the principles of New Trade Unionism; and was listened to very attentively, and the conclusion of his remarks he had captivated his audience.

Comrade Eberle followed and dwelt on the necessity of a class-conscious organization of workmen, with the result that some seventy odd men sent their names for membership in Local Alliance 191, S. T. & L. A.

At the second meeting, which Comrade Schulberg and Eberle attended, on Saturday evening, March 4, two labor states named Gundy and Wyatt, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who had been informed of the great success the Socialists had met with, attended for the purpose of showing the strikers that they were being misled by listening to the teachings of the Socialist Trade &

Labor Alliance. They were permitted to address the strikers and after they had finished Comrade Schulberg replied, and exposed their conduct and treachery to the working class so thoroughly that they were hooted from the hall.

The strike having spread to other departments, the firm saw that they had something on their hands that they had not bargained for, and at once took steps to create trouble that would discourage the strikers and thereby cause them to return to work. On Monday, when Comrade Schulberg was leaving the hall, two men stepped up to him and without any cause or provocation struck him in the face. The comrade made no attempt to retaliate, but a policeman, who was standing opposite and could not possibly help seeing the whole affair, walked over and told Schulberg to stop fighting or he would lock him up. Schulberg then re-entered the hall and remained there. In the evening, another meeting was held and the strike had been strengthened by more men joining the ranks. When this meeting was adjourned an outrageous affair took place which clearly showed that what had happened in the morning was part of a pre-arranged plan to get Schulberg out of the way.

When Schulberg and others were trying to get on the car to go home, a man, who had stepped on the car a block below, refused to allow Schulberg to board the car, claiming that he (Schulberg) was drunk; at the same time two men ran up. One of them was the man who had attacked Schulberg in the morning. These two men began to punch Schulberg right and left. The conductor pulled the bell for the motorman to go ahead. Comrade Eberle called out and ran to the front of the car and told the motorman that an assault was being made on a passenger, and to hold his car; if he did not he would be a party to the assault. Thereupon the party who had refused to allow Schulberg to board the car showed his authority, that of a special officer, and placed Schulberg under arrest. The strikers began to gather around and would have taken Schulberg away from the officer, but he (Schulberg) waved them back and told them not to do anything that would cause further trouble.

The men then fell back and Schulberg was taken to the nearest station house. The next morning comrades of the party were in Court and endeavored to find out what the charge was against Schulberg; they were informed by the magistrate that as yet there was none, and his case would not be tried that day. The comrades then went out to secure counsel. While they were gone Schulberg was brought into the Court and tried under the charge of "disorderly conduct." The Police Officer testifying that in the morning he saw Schulberg come out of a saloon and begin to fight with two men on the sidewalk. Schulberg demanded a jury trial. The magistrate said: "Alright, ten dollars fine, or sixty days in the workhouse." Friends of Schulberg called after he was sentenced and were told that he had been sent up for sixty days, but nothing was said to them about the fine. They asked to see him and were informed that he had already started for Clairmont, where the workhouse is situated. But, while Schulberg's friends were inquiring for him, a very peculiar part of this plan was being carried out in the prison pen. Mr. Schoen had been admitted by the police authorities to see Schulberg and he endeavored to talk to him about the trouble. Schulberg told him that he did not wish to have anything to say to him. That he (Schulberg) did not belong to the organizations of labor whose representatives were in the habit of talking to the employers in private. Schoen finding it impossible to make any impression on our comrade, he retired and Schulberg was immediately railroaded to the workhouse, where his hair was shorn and the stripes put on him inside of an hour. A friend of our cause, on hearing what had been done in this case, immediately took steps which caused the authorities to undo as far as possible all that they had done as quickly as possible, and on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, Schulberg was out and on his way home.

On Wednesday morning, March 8, in company with Comrades Schulberg and Bergmann, I went to the headquarters of the strikers. The actions of the firm and the authorities were explained by Comrade Schulberg to the strikers, and they were more firmly cemented than ever. In the afternoon, in company with the Executive Committee, I visited the firm and saw Superintendent McCool and two others. Chairman Stamper presented the bill of wages and demands. The Superintendent received the same and inquired whether there was a representative present from the different departments, and he was answered in the affirmative. Mr. McCool then inquired how long the different representatives had worked for the firm and upon receiving the necessary information, said that they could not be sufficiently informed to properly represent the different departments from which they had been chosen, and he therefore could not deal with them. (This was notwithstanding the fact that the chairman and two others on the committee were receiving as much as their departments were asking for in the new bill of wages, which fully shows that they were skilled workmen and capable of representing their different departments.)

On Thursday morning, the hall where the strikers met and the streets leading to it were crowded with men to learn the result of the visit of the committee to the firm. On the meeting being called to order, Chairman Stamper and others submitted their report. During the meeting we were informed

that the firm had agreed to pay the strikers 2 1/2 cents a quart for milk, and to pay the railroad 2 1/2 cents a quart for milk at the railroad stations.

Heretofore farmers have had to sell their milk at the railroad as low as three-quarters of one cent a quart; with the aid of the "Five States League," it is the intention to raise the price to 2 1/2 cents per quart at the railroad stations.

During a conversation with a prominent member of the "Five States League," I gleaned the following allegations: That said league would have control absolutely, after September 1, of over two-thirds of the milk supply of New York, Buffalo, Boston, Rochester, Albany, Philadelphia, Providence, Jersey City, and several other large towns; that the league was composed of any and all farmers who sold any milk; that absolute control of the individual farmer's milk had been vested in the officers of the league and that on September 1 "hell is going to be turned loose" until the farmers get the price fixed by the league.

## THE COMMUNE.

### Timely Utterances by Jean Jaures.

#### Epoch-Marking Character of the French Commune in the History of the Proletariat—What it Meant—Secret of its World-Wide Magical Effect—The Three Immediate Objects to be Attained by the Modern Militant Proletariat—A Mirror for America to Look Into and be Guided.

On the 18th of last month, a mammoth meeting was held in Paris, France, at the Salle Chayne, to commemorate the anniversary of the French Commune. A large number of leading Socialists spoke. So many were the speakers that only short addresses could be delivered by each. The following were the words of Comrade Jean Jaures:

"In coming here to salute the combatants of 1871, I wish to recall to your memories certain decisive words contained in the manifesto that was addressed by the Central Committee on the morning of March 18 of that year:

"The proletariat of Paris, in the midst of the defeats suffered by and the collapse of the dominant class, declares that the hour has come for them to save the situation by taking into their own hands the direction of public affairs."

"This is the answer to those who say the Commune had no programme. It is the very utterance I just quoted that turns the Commune into a new and original fact. Until 1871, the proletariat had been but a fulcrum for other revolutionists; the working class had done nothing but aiding the revolutionary bourgeoisie. In 1871, for the first time, did the class of the exploited, instead of bowing to power, say: 'France is mine; the world is mine!'"

"This, fellow citizens, is the reason why the Commune of Paris produced its magical effect upon the world; other countries had had their glorious hour of battle, but nowhere before did the proletariat place itself at the head of power.

"We can perceive among the peoples only an emanation of revolutionary Socialism. At the very hour when those workmen of Paris were locked up within a wall of iron and fire, at that very hour did they make the announcement that they worked for the proletarians of all countries, knowing that that international appeal would be hearkened.

"And yet there are people who seek to crowd France back upon herself. The attempt is a parody; it is abominable sacrilege.

"The proletariat declared that it came to save the nation in the midst of the defeats suffered by the dominant classes and their collapse. In that consists the grandeur of the revolutionary proletariat.

"But the working class understands that it is for them to save the old patriarchy that the dominant classes are incapable of defending. It says: 'I must save the Republic!'"

"To-day we measure the height to which the French proletariat raised itself on that day. Nothing can henceforth rise above it.

"But, after having gathered these lessons, we must resume the battle in the conditions since created. To-day, the proletariat enjoys unity of doctrine and of thought. Socialist thought has been rendered precise and clarified.

"All schools affirm the necessity of socializing productive property, and of uniting the workmen of all countries.

"Yes; it has been my fortune to carry to the English Socialists the greetings of the French Socialists. To-morrow it will be in Brussels, then at the Hague that the Socialists will gather to say to the diplomats: 'YOU can not abolish war because you are the incarnation of war yourselves; capitalism means the war of all against all; the war of the capitalist against the workingman; of even the poor against one another; it means, beyond that, the war of each class against all others, until that day shall come when society shall no longer be cut in two through the privilege of property!'"

"And the Socialists will further say to the diplomats: 'By what hypocritical process do you, you who are within yourselves an inventory of all conflicts—come here to prate about peace! There is none other than the workmen capable of bestowing peace upon the broad common fatherland of emancipated labor!'"

"All this the Commune had affirmed. Since then we have traveled a long way. But we indulge in no illusions. The capitalist world is still strong. Let all Socialists be gathered in their trades unions and their political committees. This is the twin work to which we must consecrate ourselves.

"And yet another measure. The Army is to-day being incited against the proletariat. Cries of: 'Long live the Army!' are caused to be uttered at the passage of troops for the purpose of misleading the young soldiers. This is a great crime; here is a great danger. We must humble the reactionary and proud chieftains, and elevate the young soldiers to the dignity of citizens. The old military servitude must be wiped out; this army must be made to participate responsive to the ardent breath of the Revolution.

"Thus must we perpetually announce to the soldier: 'You are marching behind imposition, Calumny, Crime and the Coup d'Etat; return to thy people, return to thyself—to the Proletariat, to the Republic, to the Revolution!'"

## FARMERS' TRUST.

### "The Five States Milk Producers' League."

#### Its Plans, Purposes, Methods and Aspirations—The Inward Consciousness of the Sort of Socialism there is at the Bottom of Property—Holders' "National Ownerships" Portrayed in a Dialogue Between a Socialist and a Member of the Oncoming Farmers' Milk Trust.

The attention of all concerned—the extensive collection of wind-jammers, fakirs, and freaks—is respectfully called to the following tale as one fully proving their assertion that the proletariat cannot save himself, but needs the aid of the employing farmer to lift him out of the slough of despond into the realms of bliss.

Likewise can the following true tale be used by the aforesaid political dotson and jetsom, to show how "socialistically inclined" the small-farm-owning crew is; how they "sigh for Socialism with a big S and pant, as does the deer, for that good time coming, now heralded by the sound, as of angry thunder, of the myriad footsteps of small farmers hastening to the Co-operative Commonwealth;—which, if like Debs, you keep your auricular organs in close juxtaposition to the earth, you can readily hear swelling up like unto the breakers of the sea of Eternity on the shores of Time.

How happy will not the pantsless proletariat feel, when he can know for a certainty that the "great middle class of farmers" are "coming his way," stirred with a desire to see him furnished at least with new patches on the bosom of his trousers, even though he may have no pants.

Listen, therefore, ye, untrifled sons of toil to the story of how your saviors are beginning to save you and thereby honor the prognostications of the great and only "Gene" and the lost tribes of Israel who follow after him.

The farmers of New York State who are now selling milk to the combine which controls the milk supply of New York City, have been instrumental in forming what is called the "Five States Milk Producers' League," composed of milk producers in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

The plan of organization is as follows: "The officers of the league go around and get from each farmer producing sufficient milk to sell a "power of attorney" to sell for said farmer all the milk produced by him; said "power of attorney" to begin September 1, 1899. All farmers granting such "power of attorney" to become members of the Five States League.

The object of the league is to control sufficient of the supply of milk for New York City, and other towns in the five States mentioned, to fix the price which shall be paid for milk at the railroad stations.

Heretofore farmers have had to sell their milk at the railroad as low as three-quarters of one cent a quart; with the aid of the "Five States League," it is the intention to raise the price to 2 1/2 cents per quart at the railroad stations.

During a conversation with a prominent member of the "Five States League," I gleaned the following allegations: That said league would have control absolutely, after September 1, of over two-thirds of the milk supply of New York, Buffalo, Boston, Rochester, Albany, Philadelphia, Providence, Jersey City, and several other large towns; that the league was composed of any and all farmers who sold any milk; that absolute control of the individual farmer's milk had been vested in the officers of the league and that on September 1 "hell is going to be turned loose" until the farmers get the price fixed by the league.

On my asking this gentlemanly farmer how they intended to turn "hell loose," he said: "By withholding the supply of milk."

"But that would cause awful misery in the cities, especially for the children," I suggested.

"Well, what has that got to do with us?" exclaimed the farmer, "we've got to live, too; anyway, you people in the cities would have to give in in two days."

"Yes," said I, "but its not we people in the cities who are to blame for the lack of profit you complain about now, we have no objection to you farmers making a living, we ourselves, that is the working class, are not causing your trouble; it is the capitalists."

"That's it," said the farmer gentleman, "its those damned capitalists we're trying to get at."

"Yes, but you don't get THEM, you get US," said I. "Why not join with the working class and fight for the overthrow of capitalism with its private ownership of the wealth producing and distributing agencies? Why not rid the country of capitalism and capitalists by making the implements of production and distribution collective property?"

"Well," answered he, "if we had the government ownership of railroads then we need not pay so much to bondholders and corporations, I am in favor of that."

"Then you could sell milk for less than it is now sold," said I, "and thereby benefit the workingman in the city, eh?"

"No, you see with milk selling at the station for 2 1/2 cents a quart a year couldn't clear more than \$1,000 a year

on a herd of 20 cows; and \$1,000 is little enough for any man who has five or six thousand dollars capital invested."

"But," said I, "if you get but 1 1/2 cents a quart for milk now and you raise the price to 2 1/2 cents, wont the retailer in the city raise the retail price?"

"Oh, yes I suppose so," said he, "but that's got nothing to do with us, we don't care what the retailer charges; all we want is the 2 1/2 cents a quart."

"Yes, but suppose before you get it," said I, "your fight may cause the death of many children, what then?"

"Ah, we can't help that, that's not our business," said this "Nature's nobleman."

"Well, say," said I, "don't you think it would be better if you were to combine with the working class and jointly secure the collective ownership of all land, tools, factories, railroads, machines, mines, etc., etc.; then when you produced you would be certain of getting equal value in some other man's product, and it would not be necessary to corner the market and thus cause misery and death for perhaps thousands of men, women and children?"

"Say," said he, "do you mean that land, cows, buildings, horses, farm machinery and all like that should be owned by the nation?"

"Yes!"

"Oh, no! Oh, no!" objected he, "I've worked for what I've got, and I'm not going to turn it over to a lot of lazy, good-for-nothing tramps from the cities, oh no!"

"But, you said you favored the government ownership of railroads, didn't you?"

"Yes, but that's different," said he, "I could get cheaper rates then."

"Well," said I, "if the workingman could get government ownership of land, cows, farms, etc., he could get cheaper milk, see?"

"Well, he'll never get it while farmers have anything to say," said Mr. Farmer. And there I quit this, according to Debs, second-cousin-to-aunt-Billy of the workers, rioting in glorious visions of how his "Five States Milk Producers' League" was going to knock the stuffing out the milk trust; all in the interest of the poor, dear, weak, little proletariat, who so, badly needs the tender and thoughtful care, of his elder and larger brother; the employing farmer, supplemented, as it must be, by the solicitude and self-denying abnegation of that "demolisher of trusts" and boomer of assassinations à la Miles; that great and only one-cent-latter-day-silver-bug-forty-square miles-of-nastiness-and-combining-electric-shoker yecelt, the "New York Journal."

It was a wise man who said: "There are fools and fools,—but, don't forget the farmer," and especially the two-bynine buckeye farmer, trying to form a Trust, which Trust will get one solar plexus blow from J. P. Morgan and then "wake up"—as the Irishman said—"to find himself dead."

ARTHUR KEEP.

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## THE SCREWS ARE TURNING IN HOLYOKE.

HOLYOKE, Mass., April 4.—Whatever affects paper-making affects Holyoke and Holyokers, there being fully one-fourth of Holyoke's working population, over 3,000, employed in the twenty paper mills of the town.

Seventeen of these mills manufacture the finer grades of writing, book, bond and ledger paper. These mills have gone into the combine and at present there are experts in the mills classifying, checking off, viewing everything in the mills. The work of these experts naturally alarms the workers, foremen and superintendents; and each one asks himself the question, How is the change going to affect me?

A comrade, who has worked nearly all of his lifetime in these mills, made this statement: "The change from the individual management of these mills to the combine management will throw out of employment hundreds of men and women in all departments, including the well paid clerks, foremen, and even superintendents. You see," proceeded the comrade, "there is a good deal of labor and material wasted now by reason of the many small orders for paper. We have to stop and clean the machines, and prepare the material for every order that comes in. The combine will run all orders for one kind of paper on selected machines which will turn out only that class of paper and no other. Consequently, there is no need of frequent cleaning of machines, and no waste in material, hence much labor will be done away with and lots of material saved. The mills being run by a central office, much supervision, clerking and office work will become superfluous, and, of course, will be dispensed with. Instead of seventeen offices with a full set of officials for each there will be only one office; consequently, many will lose their jobs."

It will be noticed that the national officers call for an advisory meeting, made of one representative from each factory. They think that all the members of the chimney trade are not capable of voting intelligently upon such questions. That is the way the members here in Marion look at it. It will also be noticed that these officers don't seem to know what is hitting us any more than if they were Choctaw Indians. Their surprise at the calmness of the employers at this juncture; their wonderment at the threatened reductions; their child-like astonishment "at the situation now confronting us";—all that prefigures some stupid scheme along the old beaten path of "Pure and Simpledom."

Never was the S. T. & L. A. more needed. If it does not take hold promptly, demoralization will ensue in our trade, and the individual workers will be seen scampering for safety, like naked Filipinos, armed with bows and arrows, before the modern guns of the American soldiers.

E. J. DILLON, Organizer, Section Marion, Ind.

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## HELP!

### The Owens Chimney Machine Shakes Up the A. F. G. W. U.

#### SOCIALISTS, TAKE HOLD!

#### Hopelessness and Helplessness in Which a Generation of "Pure and Simple" Ignorant Leadership Finds a Once Powerful Organization at a Critical Moment.

MARION, Ind., March 30.—The trials of the chimney workers of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union have begun. The national officers of that labor organization have sent a circular to the trade containing the following:

"The Owens chimney machine, which has been operated in an experimental way for six months past, and which has been the cause of much agitation to the chimney trade, has become an important factor in the chimney business. The capacity of the machine has passed beyond the point of mere speculation and into the domain of definite information. It is no longer necessary to guess what the machine can do; we can now ascertain what the machine has done. In Montreal, where the machine has been operated for nearly six months by our members, a maximum production of 1,348 No. 1 bulb crimped top chimneys has been reached; an average production of 1,150 of No. 2 bulb crimped top chimneys; the greatest production was 1,250, the average 1,050, at a shop cost of \$10.05, including cost of crimping. If we assume that by practice the shop's at Montreal may be educated to the point of producing on an average as many chimneys per turn as the greatest output at that point to date shows, and if we allow the same loss for cutting off one end of the chimney (20 per cent.) as is now allowed for cutting off both ends of the regular paste mould chimney. Montreal is producing one dozen No. 1 bulb crimped top chimneys at \$4.11, to which it is necessary to add the cost of cutting off and glazing the heel. If we assume that such labor will cost \$0.01 1/2, which is liberal enough for all comparisons, the result at Montreal may be said to be dozen No. 1 bulb crimped top chimneys at \$0.12 1/2."

"Passing from Montreal to Toledo, where the same machine is operated under more favorable circumstances by non-union labor, and under the direct supervision of the inventor, we come in view of more discouraging results to the chimney trade. The shop cost at Toledo is \$8.35 as against \$10.05 at Montreal; for cutting off and crimping at Toledo and finishing ready for the market is three-fourths of one cent per dozen against a cost of \$0.01 1/2 at Montreal. As for the production, the numbers at Toledo are far in excess of those at Montreal.

"The results already attained by the machine threaten to demoralize the entire chimney trade, unless something is done to minimize its influence. The manufacturers, as much interested as the workers, now appear to be less concerned than the workers regarding the machine. This is probably due to the fact that some of them are now engaged in trying to organize a combination in the trade upon which they can rely to place the burden of the machine competition upon the shoulders of the workers. Certain it is that not one of them has made a suggestion to meet the machine problem that does not contemplate either reduced wages or increased hours upon the part of the workers.

"In face of the situation now confronting the workers, brought about by the presence of the machine, we feel that an advisory meeting of the chimney trade should be held, made up of one representative from each factory, to consider the situation to present it in all its details to the chimney trade, and to advise what in its judgment should be done by the members of the chimney trade in view of the situation.

It will be noticed that the national officers call for an advisory meeting, made of one representative from each factory. They think that all the members of the chimney trade are not capable of voting intelligently upon such questions. That is the way the members here in Marion look at it. It will also be noticed that these officers don't seem to know what is hitting us any more than if they were Choctaw Indians. Their surprise at the calmness of the employers at this juncture; their wonderment at the threatened reductions; their child-like astonishment "at the situation now confronting us";—all that prefigures some stupid scheme along the old beaten path of "Pure and Simpledom."

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Published at 184 William Street, New York

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential) . . . . . 2,068
In 1890 . . . . . 13,331
In 1892 (Presidential) . . . . . 21,157
In 1894 . . . . . 33,133
In 1896 (Presidential) . . . . . 36,564
In 1898 . . . . . 82,204

Well, you folks kin keep on shoutin' wif yo' gold er silvah cry,
But I tell you people hams is soeocer an' fowls is roosin' high;
An' all ain't de so'i' o' money dat is posterin' my min',
But de question I want answered 's how to get at any kin!
PAUL LAWRENCE DUNBAR.



Municipal elections have been held in several towns during the last few days, with the Socialist Labor party in the field.

From Dayton, O., for instance, we learn that at the city election the S. L. P. polled 314 straight votes, to 244 last year.

From Catskill, N. Y., where the party never yet had a ticket and set up a full one this year, the news is that the S. L. P. candidate for Trustee in District 2, John W. Clum, polled 92 votes; Nelson S. Shaler, for Trustee in District 3, polled 98; Myron Hamm, for Treasurer, 90; James S. Burbans, for Assessor, 81; Du Bois B. DePuy, for Collector, 88; Warren E. Winkler, for Police Justice, 97.

PLAIN LANGUAGE NEEDED.

Professor Herron is credited with these words, recently uttered in a Western city:

"The industrial civilization of to-day compels every child born into it to fight, from start to finish a pitched battle for existence. A man, put thus on the defensive from the very moment he first draws breath, can in no wise know what is in him, or even aspire to do, much less so. This industrial civilization curses the soul of a man if he triumphs over it or is dragged beneath it. To the successful man it means the destruction of conscience. To him who fails it works destruction of individuality.

"We have not risen to anything that might be called reason in our collective life in the municipality or in the commonwealth, until the whole communal life places all its resources, instantly at the disposal of every child ushered into this world. Instead of that, through some alchemy or strange unreason, every child born into your city, whether on South Side or in the 19th Ward, finds itself either struggling to keep what it has or to get what it has not. In other words, this industrial civilization, the blessings of which some of our preachers would carry into the new-caught islands of the sea, threatens with destruction every child from the very first dawn of its self-consciousness.

"What to-day is industry organized for? For what do trusts come into being? To what is the modern commercial genius giving itself? It is giving itself to devising laws, ways and means to keep the people of the earth from using the resources that were intended for them. The citizens of this city, nearly all of them, are fighting a life-long pitched battle to escape economic destruction—with no opportunity to live a positive life, a life that is self-expressive. Industry as constituted to-day, puts all men on the defensive, and when life is merely spent in self-defense, the living of a positive life is almost impossible.

These sentiments are well expressed, and the facts and reason cogent; so far so good. But how is this all to be avoided? Is it avoidable? The passage gives no cue. In days, like these, when social misery is so keenly felt, something more is needed, something more is called for, than to lay the finger on every gash that the existing social system hath given to the people.

Is Free Silver the solution, is Gold the solution, is Free Trade the solution, is Protection the solution, is what is the solution?

The Socialist Labor party says: "Socialism, via the conquest of the public powers upon a programme that demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class."

What says Prof. Herron? Does he think so? If not, why not? If he does think so, why says he not so?

MARLBORO A TYPE.

It is now approaching on ten years that the conflict started between the Socialist Labor party and the Labor Fakir brigade. The policy of endeavoring to propitiate these gentlemen, and of directing the party's course according to their suggestions was abandoned. A new policy was started, the policy of seeing in the "Labor Leader" just what they were, and not allowing being humbugged by them. The party ran up its column to the mast-

head, and nailed them there; took and kept the political field; and, keeping its head close to the wind, plowed its way forward. Such a policy had upon the Fakirs the effect that smoke has upon squirrels when made to draw through a hollow tree: the Fakirs were smoked out into the open. From that moment on, these worthies had to face the music. The method they adopted was that of charging the S. L. P. with "Union Wrecking." Thus the conflict has since been raging on that quarter around the word "Union": the Fakirs claiming that their organizations were the only real "Unions," the S. L. P. maintaining that Fakir-led organizations, run for the collection of dues, and operated in the interest of the capitalist class, are not "Unions" at all, but that the genuine Union is that organization of Labor that is organized for the daily class struggle and does not allow capitalist politicians to play with it as with a foot ball.

It can not be denied that the leading representative of the Fakirs' style of "Union" is Mr. Samuel Gompers. What he says is a "Union," such as he understands the word, must surely be a genuine sample of his genus; nor can it be doubted that what he considers the proper policy and "trade union lines" must be typical of the policy and conduct of his brand of Unionism. Now, then, at the late Kansas City so-called convention of Mr. Gompers' A. F. of L., he delivered a speech; that is to say, he delivered several; but one of his speeches, recorded on page 122 of his own "Report of Proceedings," contains a passage that, just now, read by the light of recent events in Marlboro, Mass., is of intense interest. Referring in the speech to the municipal elections, then just held in that town, Mr. Gompers said:

"We elected the Mayor and ten out of four-hundred Councilmen, and ON TRADE UNION LINES, TOO."

Stick a pin there. During the last five weeks labor meeting upon labor meeting was held in Marlboro denouncing the Mayor, who had been elected "on trade union lines, too," the ground for these meetings being his hostility to the striking shoemakers; and last week not only did that Mayor veto an order, whereby the city government granted the free use of City Hall Sunday afternoon for four weeks to the striking shoemakers, but the City Fathers, an overwhelming majority of whom had been elected "on trade union lines, too" à la Gompers, did not re-pass the order over the veto of the Mayor.

We have here, on the authority of the best authority on Pure and Simple Unionism, a comprobation of the charge brought against the concern by New Trade Unionism.

The Pure and Simple Union, utterly class-unconscious and led by ignoramus and scamps, proceeds upon lines that render every of its acts a boomerang. Class-conscious politics it rejects as impractical and repulsive to "Unionism," but the sort of politics it adopts as "trade union lines, too" is the politics that the cat in the fable was subjected to when she allowed the monkey to use her paws to draw the hot chestnuts out of the fire with. Never standing erect, being devoid of the dignity that class-consciousness imparts, Pure and Simpledom always leans on something else; that something else is its hereditary foe; it does the work for him, and gets it in the neck.

The boast of Gompers:

"We elected the Mayor and ten out of four-hundred Councilmen, and ON TRADE UNION LINES, TOO."

is typical of Pure and Simple victories. Whether on the economic or any other field, on the Gompers "trade union line, too," these victories are all alike, —moonshine; they all alike lead to but one end—Union Wrecking.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC.

The below clipping from the San Francisco, Cal., "Post," giving the account of a Court scene where Comrade James O'Brien was tried for "obstructing the streets," needs no further introduction to be enjoyed:

James O'Brien, a street orator, who on Sunday afternoon preaches the gospel of pure politics from piles of lumber and fruit boxes along the water front, was before Judge Graham this morning charged with obstructing the sidewalk.

Officer Whittle, who participated in the arrest, took the stand and told of the alleged lawlessness of the defendant. Admittedly, the defendant's story the defendant expounded learnedly on the banking policy of the Federal Government on Sunday.

Officer McGrath followed. He assisted in dragging O'Brien from off the top of a pile of lumber.

"Was I or the lumber obstructing the street?" asked the defendant.

McGrath had to admit that the lumber took up more room than the speaker, but he qualified his declaration with the explanation that O'Brien is a crank.

"What is your idea of a crank?" hurriedly asked the defendant.

A VIRGIN FIELD.

That economic conditions are the basis of social institutions, and an idea of the atavism which would result from the adoption of such a system as the Single-Tax, may be gathered from an able article in the March number of the "Atlantic Monthly Magazine," "Our Contemporary Ancestors in the Southern Mountains" by W. G. Frost.

It will surprise many to learn—that we have, within the ride of a day or so, between two and three million people "who are living to all intents and purposes in the conditions of the colonial times."

All through the Appalachian system—a mountain territory much larger than all New England—live "these eighteenth century neighbors and fellow countrymen of ours." The writer points out that the pioneers of this section "went West" under the same mighty impulse which peopled Western New York and Ohio, but a vast mountain region lay in their pathway, they stepped aside from the then great avenues of commerce—the waterways—and practically became lost in this great inland and upland realm. The fate of these pioneers and their descendants is a forcible illustration of the importance of ready intercommunication as a means of progress. The highways of this section "are the beds of streams; commerce and intercourse are conditioned by horseflesh and saddle-bags."

In external survivals are the log-cabin, flambeaux lamps in which grease is burned with a floating wick. "Handmills for grinding can still be constructed by well-brought-up mountain men, and in some places they have not yet lost the tradition of the fashioning of the old English crossbow!" The "wheel" of the mountain maid is the spinning wheel, which she uses to-day as did her foremothers for a hundred generations. Startling survivals of Saxon speech are to be found, quite a vocabulary of Chaucer's words was made out by the studious. Along with these survivals of Saxon arts and speech survives the thought of the eighteenth century. Of the development of things and ideas since the Revolution they have no knowledge, these things have not affected them.

Politically they are in the feudal state, voting for their "leader" irrespective of what he may determine to stand for. The social condition is well reflected in the blood-feuds of which the outside world hears but vague rumors, the homicides are committed to satisfy some "point of honor." "As an institution it has its roots deep in old world traditions." Here in prosaic America a Scott might find material for a new Waverley.

The industrial development is on a par with other things. Lumbering, getting out and rafting logs, is the chief means of contact with the outside world. Small individual production for home consumption prevails, what little excess of production there is falls into exchange through barter at the store. Ownership of small land holdings is the rule. The author informs us that this Arcadian simplicity will soon be a thing of the past—herein lies its importance to us. "Ruthless change is knocking at the door of every mountain cabin. The jackals of civilization have already abused the confidence of many a highland home." Resources elsewhere becoming worked out, the lumber, coal and mineral wealth of the mountains is to be possessed. The capitalist is appearing upon the scene, with his advent the inaccessible will be made easy of approach. Then in the twinkling of an eye this region, which still preserves with the lack of conveniences of the colonial times their sturdy independence, will be transformed into dens of slave-pens like those of Pennsylvania with which capitalism has made us familiar, with all the woe the words imply, unless the new trades unionism of the Socialist Labor party marches shoulder to shoulder with capitalism when it fairly invades this section, and WE MAY REST ASSURED IT WILL.

When the "philanthropic" capitalist here takes up the "white man's burden"—plunder from the workers—let there be no fakirs to connive at the robbery or to keep the workers perplexed at the cause of their sufferings.

Mr. Frost warns us not to confound these people with what is termed the "poor whites," the mountaineers had little or no contact with slavery, even toleration for it never penetrated the mountains, so that when the civil war came these people stood by the old flag and even held Kentucky and West Virginia loyal to the Union. The writer bears testimony to the fact that while the people are what is termed "illiterate" many of them from experience and reflection upon the problems of life have gained the poise and power of true philosophers. We are reminded that it was this region that produced Lincoln.

Here is virtually a virgin field for Socialist effort, let us as individuals and as an organization sow it deep with the good seed of Socialism, as we do this work now so shall we reap in the near future.

JOHN HOSSACK.

Jersey City, N. J.

Authorized Agents for THE PEOPLE.

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WHAT DAMNED FOOLS MARX AND ENGELS WERE!

The story is told that, somewhere in the backwoods, a rustic, who knew as much about law as the potatoes that he hoed, was elevated to the Bench in his village. The man was a caricature of a Judge, and slaughtered jurisprudence as he slaughtered pigs. One day he had been particularly hard on the canons of the law, and gave a decision that staggered the lawyer against whose pleadings the decision was rendered. For a while the lawyer sat with his head between his hands; then he recovered himself, picked up a volume of Blackstone's Commentaries and rose to address the Court. "His Honor" growled out to him: "What, on your legs again; do you still insist I am wrong?"

"No, Your Honor," answered the lawyer with a twinkle in his eye, "just the other way; I only want to show Your Honor what a damned fool Blackstone was"; and he then proceeded to read a passage from the reverend jurist that "His Honor" had just been transgressing.

The country Solon of the story (in point of law) is not in it with the "Volkszeitung"; "Economist" (in point of political economy). In the language of the lawyer in the story, we shall here proceed to show what damned fools Marx and Engels were, by placing in parallel columns certain recent Solomonic utterances of the "Volkszeitung," on the one side, and the statements of the founders of modern Socialism, on the other:

Volkszeitung, March 29. The workman pays the indirect taxes of his country (in so far as these fall upon the necessities of life) as consumer, out of his earnings. If, due to new or higher taxes upon the necessities of life, the prices of these rise, the wages or the earnings of the workman, DO NOT—on that ground—AT ALL RISE. (The underscoring is the "Volkszeitung's" own.)

Marx, "Discourse on Free Trade," 1847. Doubtless, if the price of all commodities fell, the necessary consequence of Free Trade, I can buy far more for a franc than before. And the workman's franc is as good as a franc for him. Therefore, Free Trade must be advantageous to the workman. There are, however, two difficulties in this, namely that the workman, before he exchanges his franc for other commodities, has first exchanged his labor for the money, and the capitalist, if in this exchange he always received the same franc while the price of all other commodities fell, he would always be the gainer by such a bargain. The difficulty does not lie in proving that, the price of all commodities falling, a franc could be bought for the same sum of money.

Economists always take the price of industry as the basis of its exchange with other commodities, and altogether ignore the moment at which labor accomplishes its own exchange with capital. When it costs less to set in motion the machinery which produces commodities, then the things necessary for the maintenance of this machine, called workman, will also fall in price, and we shall see later that this commodity, labor, will fall for lower in proportion than all other commodities.

If the workman still pine for the arguments of the economists, he will find, one fine morning, that his franc has dwindled in his pocket, and that he has only five sous left.

Engels, Preface to the above, 1888. Protection at home was of advantage to none but the producers of articles of food and other raw materials, to the agricultural interest, which, under then existing circumstances in England, meant the receivers of rent, the landed aristocracy. And this kind of protection was hurtful to the manufacturers. By taxing raw materials it raised the price of articles manufactured from them; BY TAXING FOOD, IT RAISED THE PRICE OF LABOR; in both ways, it placed the British manufacturer at a disadvantage as compared with his foreign competitor.

The hour is not yet to take hold of the allegations of fact in the "Volkszeitung" article of last March 7 and show them to be false, substantially false; show the "heavy burden" that "every man, woman and child" of the working class is thereby said to be made to bear, by reason of the recently imposed indirect taxes, to be a reckless fabrication, and the figures of dollars and cents, with which the fabrication is tricked out, a mere jugglery, worthy of the expertest "Tax-Reform" bourgeois juggler in figures. A special article on the subject, thus carrying this necessary war "into Africa," and exposing that, to the working class, perfidious article of March 7, is in preparation, and will in due time be published. On that line of the subject, the correspondence from Comrade Arthur Keep, found on the third page of this issue, may, for the present, suffice as a preliminary ray of light. In the meantime we shall take up successively the scientific economic principles at issue that the "Volkszeitung" is slaughtering, particularly with an eye on indirect taxation upon which it continues to harp.

The two passages above quoted from Marx and Engels give the obverse and the reverse of a medal, that may be called the Law of Wages as affected by indirect taxation.

To say that the workman pays the indirect taxes, thereby reducing his share of the wealth he produces, is the favorite trick by which the free trader and "tax reformer" generally seeks to cheat the workmen into supporting

him as "a reliever of the burden of taxation from the shoulders of the workingmen." The statement means that, the tax being removed, the workman's franc, to use Marx' words, will be able to buy more than before. The above passage from Marx brilliantly nails the insinuated economic lie: just as soon as these indirect taxes are removed, the wages drop, and they drop harder than the tax. Does the "Economist" on the "Volkszeitung" know this? Either he does or he does not. If he does not, what a damned fool Marx was! If he does, how criminally tactless is not the method, adopted by the "Volkszeitung," of treating so delicate a question, on which the capitalist class in this country has created so much confusion, without saying one single, solitary word on the subject that (even if indeed these indirect taxes are thought to crush the workers) THE REMOVAL THEREOF WOULD BRING NO RELIEF, because "the franc will dwindle down to five sous"! Silence on such a point, hand in hand with the accentuation of the claim that the workman DOES pay the taxes, can have no effect other than to drive the workman into the "Tax-Reformers' s" slambles. It is not the American workman alone who is particularly given "to jumping sideways" as the "Volkszeitung" insultingly and with its usual tactlessness puts it, but all workmen of all nationalities are given the same way. Where man thinks he CAN get SOME relief, it is human nature that he should be inclined to try and get that. This the "Tax-Reformer" knows full well, and he has successfully made, not Americans only, but Germans, Jews, Irishmen, Italians and all the other nationalities in the country "jump sideways" with the lure of a relief that the economic Law of Wages makes impossible to the wage slave. Silence on such a point, whether out of ignorance or otherwise, brands a writer unfit, and marks the workman's paper that tolerates him an ignis fatuus to its workingmen readers—however much he and it may thereby earn the love and affection of the small trader class, lager beer saloonkeepers, little speculators in real estate, usurious money lenders, etc., who alone could find relief in a removal of such taxes. That much for the one side of the medal.

Engels gives the other side. A rise in the cost of the necessities of life does NOT AT ALL RAISE WAGES in the rigid economic law dogmatically laid down in the "Economist" of the "Volkszeitung"; to claim that a rise in the cost of the necessities DOES raise wages the gentleman repudiates with "NEVER"; he declares that such a claim savors of the "long ago buried 'iron law' of wages," and, in haughty disgust at the inferiority of the races who will need enlightenment on this subject, he glories in the thought that the "German Socialists" have "long ago made the correct theory part and parcel of their flesh and bone."—How un-German; how given to dead and buried past errors; in short, what a damned fool Engels was to say that the indirect taxation on food in Protection England DID RAISE THE PRICE OF LABOR, i. e., the wages, and as a matter of course, at that!

The obverse of a theory that Marx elucidated as far back as 1847, Engels tersely gives, as late as 1888, the reverse of. Indeed every student and observer knows that the question of taxes is a question between capitalists; this fact transpires clearly from the above quotations throughout the magnificent discourse of Marx and the clever preface to it by Engels. But they were no pedants, giddy-headedly coughing up chunks of undigested learning.

There may be those, who, of vulgar turn of mind, may gloat at this controversy as they cruelly would at a dog-fight; or others, who, sufficiently informed, may think the controversy idle. But it is neither a dog-fight nor an idle affair. The surprise has thus and again been expressed beyond the boundaries of this city at the relatively slow progress of the party here. To point out the reason is to help to remove the evil. On the one hand, the German workman in this city can not be taught false economics, he can not be left exposed to the lures of false economics, without the poison, injected into him by a daily paper in his own language, being carried over to and contaminating his fellow wage slaves of other extractions in his shop;—and if that poison comes from a paper that is considered Socialist, the poison will be only of all the surer effect. On the other hand, the German workman here can not be blown up with racial conceit, a notion of vain-glorious superiority over his fellow wage slaves of other nationalities, American especially, can not be breathed into him by a paper in his own language, without the day is postponed when his other fellow wage slaves and he can fraternize,—and if that mischievous conceit proceeds from a paper that is considered Socialist, the mischief is bound to be all the worse; men repelled by the racial conceit of others are more likely to feel repulsion against than attraction for the principles of such people. Among the brightest intellects, among the foremost, hardest, most industrious workers everywhere in the party are German comrades to be found; they are second to none and abreast of the best, all along the line; but for THESE the party would not be even where it is to-day. But they, and, for the same reason that they, our non-German comrades here are, so to speak, swimming with leaden boots. The situation can not be better described than in the closing words of the first article we wrote when, on last December 25, we felt constrained to open fire on the "Volkszeitung":

Passages, such as the one here submitted to the scalpel, can not find their way into the party's German organ, the "Vorwaerts"; it is in charge of too clear-headed and conscientious a man for that. But the "Vorwaerts" is read mainly outside of this city; and here, indeed, we find the German element moving with steady pace; in this city, however, the "Vorwaerts" is little read; the "Volkszeitung" is considered its daily edition. In view of the appearance of such and similar wrong-headed and misleading articles in a German Socialist daily paper in this city, it is at all surprising that progress from the quarter of the German element is not here what it might be?

A third 5,000 edition of the pamphlet "What Means this Strike?" is now out. Its large sale is a gratifying sign of the times, and it is an evidence of the class of literature that is most useful and, consequently, best called for.



Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan

Brother Jonathan—I wonder why it is the Socialists must season so benign a principle as theirs with the sauce of hatred.

Uncle Sam—Do they? B. J.—Why, certainly they do. Don't you know that they preach class hatred?

U. S.—No, I don't; and what's more I know they don't. We are organized in our union, aren't we?

B. J.—Yes. U. S.—Why do we do so? B. J.—Because, if we didn't, the employer would skin us worse than he does now.

U. S.—So then you admit there is a class conflict between us, workmen, and the employer.

B. J.—Yes. U. S.—And is the fact that we recognize the fact a seasoning of our organization with the sauce of hatred?

B. J.—No; but— U. S.—So then you admit there is a class conflict between us, workmen, and the employer.

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SECTION VANCOUVER'S, B. C.,

Answer to a Local "Critic" but Actual Slanderer.

Hamlet said to Ophelia: "Be thou as snow and chaste as ice, thou shalt not escape calumny."

The latest attack on the S. L. P. of Canada is made by "Citizen and Country," a journal of "Social, Moral and Economic Reform," published by the "Social Progress" Company, Toronto.

Our propaganda to win the Churches as co-workers in our study of social and economic reforms has not estranged any section of the people other than the Socialist Labor Party, whose numbers in Canada are small.

In regard to the above he would call attention to the following: The Socialist Labor party knows better than to attempt to enlist any one religion for Socialist teachings.

What would our critic suggest instead of the S. L. P.? Come out with it, "Christian Comrade"! Is it the Direct Legislation League of which your "journal" is the organ?

P. had candidates for offices in four Ontario cities (Toronto, Hamilton, London and Brantford), polling close on 2,000 votes.

The pioneer candidate for the Legislature, who in March polled only 127 votes, ten months afterwards polled 922 votes in the same city for Water Commissioner.

But more than all, we have right and truth and justice on our side, and the principles we are advocating fight for us better than ten times our number in numbers only.

Our critic further says we are a non-union body. This statement is abundant proof that this "Social Reform" Editor has failed to note the signs of the times.

If we are a non-union body—of what use is our motto: "Workmen of the world, unite!" or that other: "He who would be free, himself must strike the blow!"

The S. L. P. tells the workers that they, and they alone, can emancipate themselves from wage slavery. It shows them how the capitalist class is tied hand and foot to the system of private ownership and exploitation.

Could any political party talk straighter? Its message to the middle class is to warn them of the fate that awaits them, that of inevitable absorption into the ranks of the proletariat.

This is straight talk, and the times demand it. But it is just this straight talk that we suspect bothers our critic, for in his issue of December 15, he condemns the American Socialist press for straight talk.

Let us speak plain. There is more force in names than most men dream of and a lie may keep its throne a whole era longer if it skulk behind the shield of some fair seeming name.

the privileged few and the disinherited masses, which is the inevitable and irremediable outcome of the wage system, has reached a point where the old forms, methods and spirit of labor organization are absolutely impotent to resist the aggressions of concentrated capital.

WHEREAS, The economic power of the capitalist class, used by that class for the oppression of labor, rests upon institutions essentially political, which in the nature of things cannot be radically changed, or even slightly amended for the benefit of the working people, except through the direct action of the working people themselves, economically and politically united as a class.

WHEREFORE, It is as a class, conscious of its strength, aware of its rights, determined to resist wrong at every step and sworn to achieve its own emancipation, that the wage workers are hereby called upon to unite in a solid body, held together by an unbreakable spirit of solidarity.

Who are Socialists?—Our critic's unique definition of those who are the only real Socialists is so utterly devoid of any foundation in fact as to arouse suspicion that it is a printer's joke.

However, it is written in the Editor's best style and with all the accessories of punctuation, etc., that we can only suppose he was meaning what he said.

There are many who would rather loaf—of course, among the exploited wage earners there is nothing wrong with the loafing, for, in the right kind of loafing, the "brain worker" working his brain to devise some scheme to rob the worker of his production.

To be a Socialist one must combine three essential points: 1. He must hold that the Co-operative Commonwealth or Socialist Republic is a desirable, a necessary and an inevitable thing.

Our critics are requested not to send us checks drawn on banks outside of New York, as a special fee is now charged for the collection. Please send money orders instead.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Price. Includes items like 'The Communist Manifesto', 'Luce's Socialism', 'Territorial Expansion', etc.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Things in Spokane, Wash., To THE PEOPLE.—We are gaining ground here. Have secured a hall for our monthly propaganda meetings and expect to give our capitalist friends some help in opening the eyes of the American sovereign.

Wise Hamilton, Canada, Capitalist Editor. To THE PEOPLE.—The following letter was refused publication by the capitalist press of this city: "Dear Sir:—While perusing your widely circulated family journal of a recent issue, I noticed two articles having a great bearing on the subject of the 'iron law of wages'."

The Lay of the Land in Indiana. To THE PEOPLE.—In the midst of a severe winter, hard times, etc., we can report progress. Although this is the great Hoosier State that has furnished more than enough of Presidents, nevertheless, as the President man has been elected, we have decided to be held in the fall for the purpose of raising campaign funds.

Allegheny Str ke Fund. Previously acknowledged \$69.50 A. V. Hill, Geneva, Ohio. 1.52 Collected by A. Orange, N. Y. City. 1.45 Total \$72.47 HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

LETTER BOX.

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

J. S. B. PITTSBURGH, PA.—Is it so very hard to remember the oft-repeated warning that business communications should not be sent to the Editor but to the Business Manager, and editorial matter should not be sent to the Editor but to the Business Manager?

G. K. L. PEABODY, MASS.—If you could only get outside of yourself and "contemplate" yourself, then, if you had eyes to see, you would see a picture of a man of justice and contradiction.

J. F. NEW YORK.—You may call after 6 p. m., especially on Mondays, Tuesdays or Wednesdays.

Regular Meeting Section Philadelphia, Sunday, April 9th, at 8 P. M., LABOR LYCEUM, 6th & Brown Sts., Carl Klingelhoeffer, Graduate of the University of Berlin, ANGEL PHARMACY, Established 1890, 74 Ave. A, Corner 5th St., Telephone Call, 1345 Spring, NEW YORK.

the amount of froth on the pint or quart of beer, now he is particular and sees that the measure is just full but not running over. Therefore about the only way in which the working class, as a class, pays the war tax even on beer is in this way that it gets more froth or "collar" on its beer than formerly.

What a revelation would not a Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance Local be to those men? But no, they desire to be made the subject of plunder and the victims of the fakers, and THAT they call UNION, of which the barbers have set a shining example, as follows:

What a revelation would like all those who are members of the party and living in Wards unorganized to communicate with him as a Socialist and advise him of the Wards Clubs in those particular Wards. Let us get in our work in Philadelphia so we can place this State at the next election where she should be.

Section Indianapolis has made great progress. Subscribers to our press have at least doubled; our membership increased one-third; our membership increased one-third; our membership increased one-third; our membership increased one-third.

W. E. W. NEW HAVEN, CONN.—The point has been covered in all manner of ways. Epithets or names are good or bad, their use is wise or unwise, they are "ill-natured personalities" or not, according to the connection in which they appear.

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H. B. SALISBURY, Counselor at Law, 220 SO UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY. Office: Workingmen's Group, Inaug. Association. Hours: 9 to 5, except Saturdays.

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

Jacob Herpich & Bro., Undertakers and Embalmers, 506 6th St., near Avenue A, Telephone Call: 1175 Spring. BRANCH: 327 E. 99th St.

storm the outpost of capitalism and keep on until we have captured the Citadel. G. REMPLER. Indianapolis, March 28.

Things in Birmingham, Ala. To THE PEOPLE.—The members of the Clearwaters' Union of Birmingham, who so seriously objected to the stand taken by the New York Socialists in the matter known as the "Seldenberg Spectre," in which the Socialists were since three vindicated, have written to the anti-Socialist Geo. E. Whiting, who absconded with the full amount of their treasury, \$84.00, which amount was wrong from the underpaid cigarmakers in the form of high dues.

What a revelation would not a Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance Local be to those men? But no, they desire to be made the subject of plunder and the victims of the fakers, and THAT they call UNION, of which the barbers have set a shining example, as follows:

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

"The People," 184 William St., N. Y. City.

WHAT NEXT?

An Open Letter to Prohibitionists, by J. C. Pierce, Pleasantville, N. Y.

In our effort to get at an answer to the question "What Next?" let us first review what we, Prohibitionists, started out to accomplish...

The only remedy is to abolish all private ownership in the means and machinery of production and distribution, including land, and turn it over to the State, the people collectively...

Here is my answer:—The struggle for existence with the great majority of people is becoming so absorbing, that even professing Christians cannot consider anything else...

But you say you cannot dismise the great moral issue of the temperance question. I understand that feeling fully...

I propose to prove that under the Co-operative Commonwealth, the temperance question will SETTLE ITSELF AND STAY SETTLED...

Why does the liquor traffic exist? Not primarily because some people want to get drunk...

It is the purpose, then, of the Co-operative Commonwealth to furnish this absolutely secure economic foundation which it is necessary for society to have...

Now the fact is you can't cultivate these higher instincts successfully without a secure economic foundation. INDIVIDUALS may sometimes do it...

You say it is utopian to talk about removing the struggle for existence! But have you investigated the question? Pray, tell me, why should there be any struggle for existence in this country...

Why, then, is there any struggle for existence? Why, then, with this beneficent state of things just at hand, and really within our reach...

This is why:—Because the expensive and extensive and necessary machinery of production and distribution is owned and operated by private concerns for private profit...

At the meeting of the strikers, held on the same evening, great enthusiasm prevailed. From 4,000 to 5,000 men were packed in and around the hall and the adjoining streets...

himself all the benefit there was in it. Now it is so different, and entirely a question of machinery. Now it requires immense accumulations of capital to operate railroads, mines, and factories...

Experience has proven that it is impossible to regulate Trusts, for they regulate legislation to suit themselves. And as our own A. A. Hopkins says so tersely: "You can't regulate a business that regulates your methods of regulation."

Dear Prohibition Friends, we are confronted by conditions capable of yielding untold blessings to the race. It behooves us in an especial manner, as a party who profess to listen to the voice of the Great Father...

"New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth; They must upward still, and onward, Who would keep abreast of truth."

Give this matter your careful consideration, and see if the time is not at hand, when you go to the polls, to put your cross in the circle under the "Arm and Hammer," the emblem of the Socialist Labor party...

REPORT.

(Continued from page 1.)

that Superintendent M'Cool and the Mayor of Allegheny were downstairs. An invitation was at once extended to them to come up to the meeting and hear what we had to say...

In the afternoon, I was informed that a meeting of "good citizens" would be held in Schwed's Hall to denounce the socialists and to endeavor to influence the men to return to work...

At the meeting of the Executive Committee, which took place after the adjournment of the morning session, the reports were made by men in charge of the various departments that organizers of the Knights of Labor, the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers were circulating reports to the effect that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance had no money...

At this meeting of the Executive Committee, George Gallagher, a prominent member of the committee, failed to respond to his name. Inquiries were made about him; but neither at his home, nor at the Central Police Station, nor anywhere else could anything be learned of him...

At half-past two in the afternoon, the second meeting was called by Chairman Stamper, and the Executive Committee was about to submit their report, when John P. Neilson, a street car conductor, took the floor and began to denounce the socialists and said that there were local leaders who were able to conduct this strike in Allegheny, without importing foreigners from New York and other States...

New Trades Unionism was thoroughly explained by the speakers, and also the reason why the politicians, the business men, the fakirs, and others had arrayed themselves on the side of the firm. At the conclusion of the meeting it was clearly manifest that what the firm and their friends had driven to accomplish had failed, and had acted as a boomerang instead.

On Friday morning, our meeting was called at the usual hour and our speakers carefully dissected the speeches made at the "citizens" meeting, which more than pleased the strikers. One incident I wish to report in relation to the speeches made at this (Friday morning) meeting, and that is in reference to Comrade Geo. Gallagher's speech, in which he called the attention of the strikers to the attitude which Father Ward had taken towards them at the "citizens" meeting...

On Saturday morning, the usual meeting was held, and in the audience was the Night Superintendent, John Meade. While Chairman Stamper was reporting the number of mistakes in the pay-roll, Meade interrupted and said this was not so. Several others, who belong to a LOCAL OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, AND WHO, BY THE WAY, HAD BEEN ON STRIKE PRIOR TO THIS TROUBLE, AND WHO HAD BEEN DEFEATED, COINCIDED WITH THIS MAN, MEADE. Thereupon, men from different parts of the hall arose and stated that there had been mistakes in their pay of from one to five dollars. This little excitement was quieted, but it was quite noticeable during the meeting that Meade and these other two men endeavored to cause confusion. During the latter part of the session, one of the strikers came to me and stated that what Meade and the other two were doing was part of a pre-arranged plan to disturb the meeting, and if possible create a fight so that the police could arrest all hands. I immediately took the floor and called the attention of the men to what had just been reported to me, and requested them not to do anything which would tend to assist those who had entered the hall for the purpose of creating trouble. I then called Meade's attention to the fact that he was disturbing the meeting, and requested him to disperse with the meeting that he was endeavoring to hold in the lower end of the hall until after we had finished ours. If he took exception to anything that the speakers might say, he could have the privilege of the platform to reply. At first, Meade tried to misconstrue what I had said, but upon my second explanation and the meeting continued in an orderly manner to the close.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee, which took place after the adjournment of the morning session, the reports were made by men in charge of the various departments that organizers of the Knights of Labor, the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers were circulating reports to the effect that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance had no money, and therefore would be unable to assist them financially if the struggle lasted much longer; but they represented organizations which had large treasuries, and if they would organize into their bodies they would receive not only the moral assistance but the financial assistance as well. Among these, there was a man Thomas, National President of the Pattern Makers' Union, who, all during the strike, worked at Schoen's mill, THIS ACTING AS A SCAB THROUGHOUT. This, the committee said, was causing some confusion among the men, and wanted to know whether we would allow speakers from these organizations to address the men. We replied to them saying that we did not think that it was good policy at this stage of the battle to allow men to address the strikers who had refused to give the strikers any consideration when they appealed to them at first. One of the committee-men asked who were the people who wanted to address the strikers and were informed that they were Mr. Dolan and Mr. Warner, of the United Mine Workers. The Executive Committee adjourned without taking any definite action.

At this meeting of the Executive Committee, George Gallagher, a prominent member of the committee, failed to respond to his name. Inquiries were made about him; but neither at his home, nor at the Central Police Station, nor anywhere else could anything be learned of him. The newspapers began to publish articles about his "mysterious disappearance," insinuating that Gallagher had deserted the strikers. After the strike was over Gallagher re-appeared. He had been locked up by the police and no one allowed to see him. Such a barbarous conduct has been put in the hands of a lawyer for prosecution.

At half-past two in the afternoon, the second meeting was called by Chairman Stamper, and the Executive Committee was about to submit their report, when John P. Neilson, a street car conductor, took the floor and began to denounce the socialists and said that there were local leaders who were able to conduct this strike in Allegheny, without importing foreigners from New York and other States. This caused confusion and yells of "put him out." Chairman Stamper quieted the men and stated that inasmuch as Comrades Schulberg and Brower had not arrived yet, the meeting would stand, adjourned until 4 o'clock.

Meade and his followers, being again outflanked, immediately started in to kick up a row, which gave Captain Thornton the opportunity he seemed to have been waiting for to blow his whistle and call the rest of the police to his assistance, and they arrested all

in the room. But a number had already escaped through the windows. About a quarter to three o'clock Comrade Schulberg and myself arrived on the scene and were informed by members of the Executive Committee of what had taken place, and we were requested to go to the headquarters of the party in Pittsburgh and await further information. The news of the arrests spread like wildfire through Allegheny, and as the men were being taken out of the hall and placed in the patrol wagon their wives and families lined the streets through which they passed and cheered the strikers as they were on their way to the prison. The action of Mr. Morris in denouncing the socialists who had led the strikers, caused a great number of his customers to say some very unkind things about him, and in order to get back into their good graces again, he rushed to the central station and put down forfeits for as many men as would accept the same. Politicians also came to the rescue and endeavored to show the strikers that they were their friends, and that the "windy speakers from other cities ran away when the trouble was on."

The most of the men to gain their liberty, which they were deprived of by the schemes of these same individuals who now offered them forfeits, accepted the same. On returning to the party headquarters, we at once sent committees to Lawyer Marshall and retained him to defend the men in the morning. On Sunday morning, I attended the hearing, and Counsellors Marshall and Thompson were on hand to defend the men. The police officers being unable to identify any man who "struck a blow," they were all discharged. The mass meeting which we were to have held on Sunday to protest against the action of the police, was postponed upon the advice of Counsellor Marshall. On Monday morning, the Executive Committee met, and I suggested that we recommend to the strikers that the various departments be called in separate sessions and they take a vote whether they wish the socialists to continue to assist them in this strike or not. This was agreed to and the regular meeting was called to order. The Executive Committee reported the proposition, which caused quite a discussion where it was shown that only these few discontented individuals who belonged to the American Federation of Labor were the only ones who were not satisfied. The Executive Committee insisted upon the suggestion being carried out, and the meeting adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock in the evening to hear the reports of the different departments. In the evening session of the Executive Committee the men reported that while they were discussing the proposition that was submitted to them, word came that the firm would like to see a committee. Thereupon a committee was appointed who called on Mr. M'Cool. He promised that he would concede the three demands made: "In fact," claimed he, "the firm was just about to change these conditions when the men went out." He was then asked what about the increase in wages and he replied that the firm had agreed to give them 15 cents per day advance, all around. The concessions made by the firm being almost what was asked by the men, each one of the Executive Committee was asked if they did not think that from the concessions already won from the firm, and from the conditions existing, it would be better to return to work and perfect their organization. Each man speaking individually agreed to this and the strike was formally declared off.

This being the first battle fought by the S. T. & L. A., the reason for its founding and the tactics it pursues, have been all tested and proved correct. It should serve as an encouragement to persevere with renewed vigor. The propaganda it served to make for Socialism has been so well plowed, the ground having been so well plowed, it would be a pity if the Pittsburgh comrades should find their work now hampered by lack of funds. It is to be hoped that the comrades everywhere will realize that this fight and this opportunity is their fight and their opportunity; that the Pittsburgh D. A. of the S. T. & L. A., and, along with it, the party there are standing on the breach, and are therefore entitled to all the support the comrades everywhere can send in.

WM. L. BROWER, National Secretary, S. T. & L. A.

LECTURES. CHAS. HARTZHEIM, "The Social Problem," Sunday the 9th, 8:30 p. m., Harlem Socialist Club, 118 E. 110th street, N. Y.

LUCIEN SANIAL, "Imperialism," Sunday the 9th, 8:30 and 10:30 p. m., at Warner's Hall, 315 Washington street, Brooklyn. All members in good standing will be admitted.

DISCUSSION MEETING, "The Present Situation in Section New York, Monday the 10th, West Side Educational Club, 340 W. 53d street, N. Y.

Press Fund for the Workers' Republic, Dublin, Ireland. Previously acknowledged \$58.50. Section New Bedford, Mass., list \$6. 1.25. Section Birmingham, Ala., list \$5. .75. Section Waterbury, Conn., list \$9. .20.

General Agitation Fund. Previously acknowledged \$994.24. Section Marion, Ind., per T. A. Hickey 5.00. M. W. Pringle, Clad, Okla. 45. Arthur Keep, N. Y. City 2.72.

Total \$1,002.51. N. B.—With this amount, having been reached since the campaign of 1898, we close the first thousand dollars and now begin anew.

Previously acknowledged \$2,338.12. 19th A. D. New York 1.00. E. J. Hardney, Vineyard Haven, Mass. .50. Total \$2,339.62.

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Socialist Labor Party, Section New York. Social Gathering and Dance, to Celebrate International Labor Day, at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St. betw. 3d & 4th Aves. Monday, May 1st, 1899, COMMENCING AT 9 P. M. TICKET, 10 CENTS.

OFFICIAL.

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

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

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

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

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

National Executive Committee. Meeting of April 4, with Arthur Keep in the chair. Absent Sanial and Matchett. The former excused. The financial report for the week ending April showed receipts, \$112.20; expenditures, \$52.44.

Section Cincinnati, O., reported the expulsion of E. Schuler a week ago. Communication from Branch 2, Section Cincinnati, asking for a separate charter, because of the troubles in the Section, was read and the Secretary instructed to reply to Sam and the first Assembly District, N. Y., presented a complaint against the Editor of THE PEOPLE for not publishing an article of his against Uncle Sam and the Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m.

Resolved, to call upon the Sections of the party, urging them to push with all their might the agitation of the May Day PEOPLE and to transmit orders for same in due time. Chapters were granted to new Sections in: Homestead, Pa.; Joliet, Ill.; New Waterford, Ohio.

JOHN KINNEALLY, Rec. Secretary.

Connecticut. HARTFORD.—We mourn the loss of one of our oldest comrades, Wm. Werner, who departed this life on Friday, March 31, Comrade Wm. Werner was one of the pioneers in this city and a conscientious worker in all propaganda. He was a charter member of this Section.

Massachusetts. BOSTON.—A large number of comrades from Boston and suburbs organized permanently on the 10th cent. a week ago on Sunday, April 2. The organization starts in with over 100 members and every prospect of nearly 300 within a short time. Comrades throughout the State should also start the agitation at once. The following permanent officers were elected by the Greater Boston Society: Financial Secretary, Treasurer, H. W. A. Ransoh; Secretary, Wm. J. Corcoran, Jr.; Executive Board, James J. Stevens of Boston; Godfred Beck of Boston, H. W. A. Ransoh of Boston, Ernest Jones of Everett, John Flanagan of Everett, Frank Macdonald of Stoneham, Wm. J. Corcoran, Jr., of Stoneham.

WM. J. CORCORAN, JR., Secretary. CAMBRIDGE.—On Sunday, April 9, 2 p. m. at 261 Massachusetts avenue, Temple Honor Hall, Cambridgeport, our Section will hold a public meeting. The speaker will be David Goldstein, of Boston. Subject: "Law of Surplus Value." R. E. McINNIS, Sec'y.

Kansas. Those who voted the Socialist Labor party ticket last election, or who have become interested in forwarding Socialism—THAT IS, SOCIALISM—are requested to send their address to the Editor, James J. Corcoran, of the State Committee in furthering the agitation. Sleep no longer, but address me at once. Fraternally, J. KANSAS COMMITTEE, S. L. P., 201 East 4th street, Pittsburg, Kansas.

New York. To the subdivisions of Section New York, S. L. P., in the Borough of Brooklyn. Comrades.—The undersigned has received a communication signed by five subdivisions of the Section in the Borough of Brooklyn, calling upon the Organizer, in accordance with Art. 4, Sec. 6, of the by-laws, to call a Borough meeting, for the purpose of taking a stand against the Organizer and the General Committee for their action in not submitting to a general vote a plan of re-organization decided on at a Borough meeting held some time ago. In view of this notice, a Borough Meeting of the members of Section New York, S. L. P., residing in Brooklyn is hereby called to take place on Friday, April 21, 8 p. m., at Warner's Hall, 315 Washington street, Brooklyn. All members in good standing will be admitted.

A. NIELSON, Organizer, Section New York, S. L. P. YONKERS.—Section Yonkers, having decided to draw a set of by-laws, requests all members of the Section to send in their possession of such laws, to kindly send copies of same to the undersigned. M. KOWARSKI, Organizer, 230 Ashburton ave. Yonkers, N. Y.

EDUCATIONAL CLUB PROGRESS, a club which has been organized for the purpose of promulgating the interests of Socialism among the young generation in particular, and for aiding the party in general, has adopted the following resolution: "WHEREAS, The last campaign has shown and proved the inexorable necessity for a DAILY PEOPLE; "WHEREAS, We know that this can only be realized by increasing the circulation of the now existing weekly PEOPLE; "WHEREAS, We believe that by increasing the circulation of the weekly PEOPLE, and by acting for the same, it will at least be able to issue the same twice a week, etc., till we have a daily PEOPLE; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we, in order to enlighten the masses upon their vital material interests, authorize the Co-operative Publishing Association, in whose charge the paper is, to send a copy of THE PEOPLE to the members of this club."

New Jersey. The municipal campaign in the city of Paterson is being carried on in a vigorous manner. During this week meetings have been held in the 1st, 2d and 6th Wards. At a large meeting held on Wednesday, April 6th, at the City Hall, addresses were made by Comrades Hanford, of Brooklyn, Wm. Walker, of Newark, and Matthew Maguire, our party candidate for Mayor. In Haledon, a suburb of Paterson, we have also put up a ticket for the first time, and expect to poll a large vote. All the comrades in Passaic County are expected to turn out at the polls on election day, Tuesday, April 11th, and help bring over all the workers they can to the side of our party, the Socialist Labor Party.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe. DAILY PEOPLE Minor Fund. Previously acknowledged \$2,338.12. 19th A. D. New York 1.00. E. J. Hardney, Vineyard Haven, Mass. .50. Total \$2,339.62.

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Trades' and Societies' Calendar. Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of \$3.00 per annum. Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings. GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE, 23 Duane street, Room 96, New York City. General Secretary, William L. Brower. Financial Secretary, Murphy. Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3d and 5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secretary Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 107 Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa. SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the Section meets every Tuesday, 10 a. m., in the hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION). Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Fred. CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 39. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street. District I (Bohemian), 351 East 7th street, every Saturday at 5 p. m. District II (German), at 10 Stanton street, every Saturday at 8 p. m. District III meets at the Clubhouse, 308 11th street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m. District IV meets at 342 West 42d street, every Saturday at 8 p. m. The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m. EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: PETER STAPL. 273 MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO. 1028, L. A. 49, S. T. & L. A. Headquarters 79 East 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres. Aug. Lasta, Com. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th street. SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P., 24th 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d ave. and 149th street. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday. SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets every 1st and 4th Wednesday of every month at 10:30 o'clock a. m. at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 158-160 3d avenue, New York City. Subscription orders taken at the Scand. Socialist Weekly, Scand. Am. Arboretum. PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS' and TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A. Headquarters, 64 East 4th street, Labor Lyceum. Regular meeting every Thursday evening at 8 p. m. THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY OF YORKVILLE meets every Monday evening at 4th Ward Club. This Society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of Socialism by means of discussions and debates. Com. and Jolt. WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office: 257 E. Houston street, evening call: 3221 Spring. Meets every Thursday 3 p. m. WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meeting every Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Clubhouse, 528 East 11th street. English lectures every Sunday evening. Reading table and billiard room open every evening. Visitors welcome. 379 Arbeiter- Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S SICK and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 155 local branches with more than 15,000 members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of a deposit of \$4.00 for the first class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$5.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.00 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances a sick benefit of \$3.00 and \$2.00 respectively. 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