how long they are to run.

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Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

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NEW YORK, APRIL 9, 1899.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

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 m the Schoen Steel Car Mill's strike, Allegheny, Pa., whither I was sent to ake 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, the many obstacles that were wn in our way by the allies of the pi alist 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 rem-

the following grievances: To close their mills on the Sab-

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

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 hatal, the mill was called a "slaughter house," and for anyone to acquaint his friends with the fact that he was work-ing 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 run-ning 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 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 cursed wage system, to continue to druge or lose their miserable chance of earning a livelihood.

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 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

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 Amalga-mated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, respectively, requesting them send speakers and organizers to help them to conduct the strike. The como-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

On the committee's reporting this anback to the strikers, three comrades of the S. L. P. who were among the strikers, rose and informed the men that they would get apealers who would be willing to address and advise them, and assist them all they possibly could while the trouble lasted. This statument 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 quite a young man, having but just I versed in Socialism, saw the and opportunity before him to pro-rate our principles among those of se who were unacquainted with chings, delivered a most stirring

reachings, delivered a most etirring desse and poured into his audience intaciples of New Trade Unionism; was listened to very attentively, and a conclusion of his remarks he had fivated his audience.

Control of the second model of the necessity of a class-conscious animation of workingmen, with the nit that some seventy odd men sent their names for membership in animation of the second meeting, which Company and Myatt, Principles, and Eberle attended, animals of the second meeting, which Company are sevening, March 4, two or states named Gunty and Wyatt, Principles, Pa., who had been intended of the great secons the Social-led met with, attended for the confidence of the state meeting to the second metals of the second metals.

Labor Alliance. They were permitted to address the strikers and after they had finished Comrade Schulberg re-plied, and exposed their conduct and treachery to the working class so thor-oughly 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 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 courade made no attempt to re-taliate, 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, an-other 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

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 berg 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 mays from the officer, but he an assault was being made on a pas berg 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 The next morning comrades of the party were in Court and endeavor-ed to find out what the charge was ed 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 "disordely conduct." The Police Officer testifying that in the morning he saw Schulberg come out 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 slxty 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 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 Clair-mont, 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 representa-tives were in the habit of talking to the employers in private. Schoen find-ing it impossible to make any impres-sion on our comrade, he retired and to the workhouse, where his hair was shorn and the stripes put on him in-side 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 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 head-country of the strikers. The actions

quarters 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 Com-mittee. I visited the firm and saw Superintendent M'Cool and two others. Chairman Stamper presented the bill of wages and demands. The Superin-tendent received the same and inquired whether there was a representative present from the different depart present from the different departments, and he was answered in the affirmative. Mr. M'Cool 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 inthat 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

ments.)
On Thursday morning, the hall where the strikers met and the streets leading to it were growded 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

(Continued on page 4)

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 Cuided.

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 com-batants 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

"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 these who say "This is the answer to these 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 proletarial 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:

ed, 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 hattle, but powhere before did hour of battle, but nowhere before did the proletariat place itself at the head

of power.

"We can perceive among the peoples "We can perceive among the peoples only an emulation of revolutionary So-claism. At the very hour when those workingmen of Paris were locked up within a wall of iron and fire, at that very hour did they make the announce ment that they worked for the proleta-rians of all countries, knowing that that international appeal would be

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

able 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 patrimony that the dominant classes are in-capable of defending. It says: 'I must save the Republic.'

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

forth 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

socializing productive property, and of

'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 in-carnation of war yourselves; capital-ism 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 workingmen expable of bestowing peace upon the broad common fatherland of eman-cipated labor!"
"All this the Commune had affirmed.

Since then we have traveled a long ways. But we indulge in no illusions. The capitalist world is still strong. Let all Secialists be gathered in their trades unions and their political committees. This is the twin work to which we must consecrate ourselves.

'And yet an other measure. "And yet an other measure. The Army is to-day being incited against the preletariat. 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 eld military servitude must zens. The eld military servitude must be wiped out; this army must be made

be wised out; this army must be made to palpitate responsive to the ardent breath of the Revolution.

"Thus must we perpetually as nounce to the soldier: 'You are marching be-hind Imposition, Calmmny, Crime and the Coup d'Etat; return to thy people, return to thyself—to the Proletariat, to the Republic, to the Revelution!"

"The Five States Milk Producers' League.

Its Plane, Purposes, Methods and Aspirations-The Inward Consclousness of the Sort of Social-Ism there is at the Bottom of Property – Holders' "National Owserships" 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 flotson and jetsom, to show how "so-cialistically 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 or-gans in close juxtaposition to the earth, you can readily hear swelling up

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 proletarist 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 begon of his tronsers, even the ord the bosom of his trousers, even though he may have no pants.

he may have no pants.

Listen, therefore, ye unterrified 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 formes 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 fol-

The officers of the league go around and get from each farmer producing sufficient milk to sell a "power of at-torney" 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 rail-

rotd 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 2½ cents per quart at the railroad stations.

During a conversation with a promi-nent member of the "Five State League." I gleaned the following alle-gations: That said league would have control absolutely, after September 1, of over two-thirds of the milk supply of New York, Buffalo, Boston, Roches. of New York, Bunaio, Boston, Roches-ter, 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 indi vidual 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."

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

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 gentle-

"That's it," said the farmer gentle-man, "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 pri-vate ownership of the wealth pro-ducing and distributing agencies? Why not rid the country of capitalism and capitalists by making the impleand capitalists by making the implements of production and distribution

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

"Then you could sell mik for less than it is new sold," said I, "and there-by benedit the workingman in the city, ch?"

No, you see with milk selling at the station for 21/2 cents a quart a man 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 in-

vested."
"But," said I. "if you get but 1½
cents a quart for milk now and you
raise the price to 2½ cents, wont the
retailer in the city raise the retail
price?"

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 2½ 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 com-bine with the working class and jointly secure the collective ownership of all land, tools, factories, railroads, ma-chines, mines, etc., etc.; then when you produced you would be certain of get ting equal value in some other man's product, and it would not be necessary to corner the market and thus cause

orner 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 ...hat I've got, and I'm not going to turn it over to a lot of lazy, good-for-nothing tramps from the

ties, oh no!"
"But, you said you favored the gov ernment ownership of railways, didn't

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, ac-cording to Debs, second-cousin-to-auntcording to Dobs, 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 outen 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 assassions a la Miles; that great and only one-cent-latter-day sliver-bug-forty- square miles-of-nastness and - combin-1-electric-shoker yeelpt, the "New York Lournal". Journal."

It was a wise man who said: "There are fools and fools,—but, don't forget the farmer." and especially the two-by 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.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time, H will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facililate work at the effice.

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 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, includand women in an department of 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 machines, and prepare the material for every order that comes in. The com-bine 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 ed of frequent cleaning of machines and no waste in material, hence labor will be done away with and lots of material saved. The mills being run by a central office, much super-vision, clerking and office work will become superfluous, and, of course, will be dispensed with. Instead of seven-teen offices with a full set of officials for each there will be only one office; consequently, many will lose their jobs who sneered at the Socialists and who sneered at the Socialists and thought them crazzy because they fore-told that things would turn out just so. And those who retain their jobs will have to work harder than ever because the machines will be kept running full speed all the time with little interruption except when enough goods have been produced; and then there will come shorter hours (as is now the case with the envelope trust) and, of course, with the envelope trust) and, of course, shorter pay.

shorter pay."
Your correspondent asking. What is
to be done about it? was told: "Get
hold of the law-making bodies, and
make laws to suit the new conditions."
The by-standers assented, saying: "By
God, you are fight."

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 Leader ship Finds a Once Powerful Organization at a Criticel 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 direular 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 chine 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 1,059, 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

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. Mon-treal is producing one dozen No. 1 bulb crimped top chimneys at 40.111/s, to which it is necessary to add the cost of cutting off and glazing the heel. If we assume that such labor will cost 50.01½, which is liberal enough for all comparisons, the result at Montreal comparisons, the result at Montreal may be said to be dozen No. 1 bulb crimped top chimneys at \$0.12²/_{*}.

"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 to the chimney trade. The shop cost at Toledo is \$8.35 as against \$10.05 at Montreal; for cutting off and crinping at Toledo and finishing ready for the market is three-fourths of one cent per dozen against a cost of \$0.01\(\frac{1}{2}\) at Montreal. As for the production, the numbers at Toledo are far in excess of those at Montreal.

"The results already attained by the

"The results already attained by the machine threaten to demoralize the entire chinney 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 combi-nation in the trade upon which they can rely to place the burden of the ma-chine 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

"In face of the situation now of fronting the workers, brought about by the presence of the machine, we feel that an advisory meeting of the chim-ney 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 stuation."

It will be noticed that the national officers call for an advisory meeting. 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 effects don't seem to know what is hitting us any more than if they were Choctaw Indians. Their surprise at the calm-ness of the employers at this functure their wonderment at the threatened reductions; their child-like astonish-ment "at the situation now confronting us";—all that preseges 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, demoralisation will ensue in our trade, and the individual workers will be seen scampering for safety, like naked Filipinos, armed with bows and the more way of the modern gues of the arrows, before the modern guns of the

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

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

1888 (Presidential) . In 1898 82,204

Well, you folks kin keep on shoutin' wif yo' gold er silvah cry. But I tell you people hams is sceerce an' fowls

is roostin' high; It ain't de so't o' money dat is pesterin'

estion I want answehed 's how 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. Only from few places have the returns reached this office; but those that have come in are cheering.

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

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. Burhams, 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 battic 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 do. 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 i fe in the municipality or in the commonwealth, until the whole communal life places all its resources/natanity 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 not in other words, this industrial civilization, the blessings of which some of our preachers weeld carry into the new-enoght its ands of the sea, threatens with destruction every child from the very first dawn of its self-consciousness.

"What to-day is industry organized for?

and from the consciousness. It is industry organized for?

"What to-day is industry organized for? To what is the modern commercial genius given itself? It is giving itself to deviain laws, ways and means to keep the people the earth from using the resources that

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 seconomic destruction—with no opportunity to live a positive life, a life that a self-arpressive. 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 im-

These sentiments are well expressed, and the facts and reason cogent; so far so good. But how is this all to be ded? Is it avoidable? The passage gives no cue. In days, like these, a social misery is so keenly felt, emething more is needed, something more is called for, than to lay the finon every gash that the existing so-

dal system hath given to the people. Is Pres Silver the solution, is Gold the solution, is Free Trade the solusmashing the solution? What is solution?

The Socialist Labor party says: "Som, via the conquest of the public powers upon a programme that des the unconditional surrrender of italist Class!"

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

MARLBORO A TYPE

it is new approaching on ten years that the condict started between the Socialist Laber party and the Labor Pakir brigade. The policy of endeato propiciate these gentlemen, and of directing the party's course ac-Mag to their suggestions was d. A new policy was started. he pelicy of seeing in the "Labor Lead-re" just what they were, and not ng being humbugged by them. By rea up its colers to the mast-

head, and nailed them there; took and kept the political field; and, keeping !:s 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 worthles 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, toen, at the late Kansas City socalled 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-teen 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 bostility 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 ignoramuses 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 uunion 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 eise is its bereditary foe; it does the work for him, and -gets it in the

The boast of Gompers:

We elected the Mayor and ten out of four-teen 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 al! 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 Bunday 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 sidewaik.

Officer Whittle, who participated in the arrest, took the stand and told of the al-legted lawlessness of the defendant. As

arrest, took the stand and told of the alleged lawlessness of the defendant. Acfendant expounded learnedly on the banking boiley of the Seuderal Government on Sunday.

Omeer 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 roon 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.

McGrath worked uneanly in his chair and refused to reply. By prodding him with questions O'Brien drew from the guardian of the peace the startling testimony that, in his opinion, a crank was a man who disagreed with him.

Judge Graham took a hand in the discussion with a remark to McGrath. "You are in a court of justice." remarked his Honor. "and must not imagine that you are on the water front berding sailors or adversing piles of lumber. The arrest was illegal, and the defendant is accordingly dismissed." missed."

The orator then retired from the tribunal of justice, followed by a troop of his disciples.

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

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 sys-tem as the Single-Tax, may be gathered from an able article in the March number of the "Atlantic Monthly Ma-gazine," "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 peo-"who are living to all intents and purposes in the conditions of the colo-nial times."

All through the Appalachian system

-a mountain territory much larger than all New England-live "these 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 Ohlo, but a vast mountain region lay in their pathway, they stepped aside from the then great avenues of commerce—the waterways

avenues of commerce—the waterways—and practicilly 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 cation as a means of progress. The highways of this section "are the beds of streams; commerce and intercourse

conditioned by horseflesh and

saddle-bags."
In external survivals are the logcabin, 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 crespore." The ing of the old English crossbow!" The "wheel" of the mountain maid is the spinning wheel, which she uses to-day 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

volution they have no knowledge, these things have not affected them. The very songs they sing are the old Eng-lish ballads of the original settlers. Their religion is accepted with a literalness that would distract "modern criticism."

eriticism."

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 Here in prosaic America a Scott might find material for a new Waverly. The industrial development is on a

are 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 little excess of production there is falls into exchange through barter at the store. Ownership of small land holdings is he 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 humber, coal and mineral wealth of the mountains is to be possessed. 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 trans-formed into dens of slave-pens like those of Pennsylvania with which capitalism has made us familiar, with all the woe the words imply, unless—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 per-plexed at the cause of their sufferings. Mr. Frost warns us not to confound

these people with what is termed the "poor whites," the mountainers had little or no contract 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 Vir-ginia loyal to the Union. The writer bears testimony to the fact that while the people are what is termed "illite rate" many of them from experience and reflection upon the problems of tife have gained the polse and power of true philosophers. We are reminded that it was this region that produced

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.

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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 viliage. 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

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 Solominian utterances of the "Volkszeitung," on the one side, and the zeitung." on the one side, and the statements of the founders of modern Socialism, on the other:

Volkszeitung, March 29 | Marx, "Discourse of The workingman | Free Trade", 1847. Volkszeitung, March 29
The workingman
pays the indirect
taxes of his country
(in so far was these
fall upon the necessaries of life) as consumer, out of his
earnings. If, due to
new or higher-taxes
upon the necessaries
of life, the prices of
these rise, the wages
or the earnings of
the workingman, DO
NOT—on that ground/
—AT ALL RISE.

(The underscring
is the "Volkszeitung's" own.) (The unders is the "Vo

Free Trade", 1847.

Doubtless, if the price of all commodities falls,—and this is he necessary consequence of Free Trade,—I can buy far more for a franc than before. And the workingman's franc is as good as any other man's. Therefore, Free Trade must be advantageous to the workingman. There is only one utite difficulty in this, namely that the workingman, before he exchanges his franc for other commodities, has first exchanged his labor for the money of the capitalist. If in this exchange he always received the said franc while the price of all other commodities fell, he would always be the gainer by such a bargain. The difficulty does always be the gainer by such a bargain. The difficulty does not lie in proving that, the price of all commodities failing.

Economists always take the price of into the commodities, and altogether ignore the moment at which labor accomplishes its own exchange with 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 cost less. If all commodities are cheaper, labor, which is a commodity too, will also fall in price, and we shall see later that this commodity, labor, will also call the commodity in the commodities. If the workingman still pins his faith to the arguments of the economists, he will find, one the morning, that the franchas dwindied 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 of rent, the landed aristocracy. And dristocracy. And this kind of protection was hurtful to the manufacturers. By taxing raw materials it raised the price of articles manufactured from them: BY TANING FOOD, IT RAISED THE PRICE OF LABUR: in both ways, it placed the British manufacturer at a disadvantage as compared with his foreign competitor. Yet to take hold of

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 the theory burden. "every man, woman and child" of the working class is therein 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. tion, and will in due time be published tion, 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 area area. ing, particularly with an eye on indi-rect taxation upon which it continues

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

To say that the workingman pays

him as "a reliever of the burden of taxation from the shoulders of the workingmen." The statement means that, the tax being removed, the work-ingman's franc, to use Marx' words, will be able to buy more than before. The above passage from Marx bril-liantly nails the insinuated economic Ine above passage from Marx oriliantly 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 snying 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 workingman DOES pay the taxes, can have no effect other pay the taxes, can have no effect other than to drive the workingman into the "Tax-Reformers" shambles. It is not the American workingman alone who is particularly given "to jumping sideways" as the "Vlokszeitung" insultingly and with its usual tactlessness puts it, but all workingmen 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, 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 slave. Silence on such a point, whether out of ignorance or otherwise, brands a writer unfit, and marks the working man's paper that tolerates him an ignis fatuus to its workingmen readers—however much he and it may thereby carn 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 remo-

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 necessaries of life does NOT AT ALL RAISE WAGES does NOT AT ALL RAISE WAGES is the rigid economic law dogmatically laid down by the "Economist" of the "Volkszeitung"; to claim that a rise in the cost of the necessaries 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 corin the thought that the "German So-cialists" have "long ago made the cor-rect theory part and parcel of their flesh and bone."—How un-German; how given to dead and buried past er-crors; in short, what a damned fool Engels was to say that the indirect taxation on food in Protection England DID RAISE THE PRICE OF LA-BOR, 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 the reverse o 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, guiddy headedly coughing up chunks of undigested

There may be those, who, of vulgar turn of mind, may gloat at this conturn 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 time 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 workingman in this city can move the evil. On the one hand, the German workingman 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 that poison comes from a paper that is considered Socialist, the poison will be only of all the surer effect. On the other ha d, the German workingman here can not be blown up with racial conceit, a notion of vainglorious su-periority over his fellow wage slaves of other nationalities, American espe-cially, 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 frater-nize:—and if that mischlevous concelt proceeds from a paper that is con-sidered 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; 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. 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":

on the "Volkezeltung":

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

A third 5.000 edition of the pamphlet the indirect taxes, thereby reducing his share of the wearth he produces, is the favorite trick by which the free trader and "tax reformer" generally seeks to cheat the workingmen into supporting and, consequently, best called for. "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



Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan

Brother Jonathan-I wonder why it is the Socialists must senson so benign a principle as theirs with the sauce of

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

U. S .- So then you admit there is a class conflict between us, workingmen,

class conflict between us, workingmen, 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.—No "buts." The Socialists do not season their benign principles with the sauce of hatred, but only with the sauce of common sense.

B. J.—Will you deny that the Socialists are always saying that they aim

ists are always saying that they aim at the conquest of power by the working class? U. S.—No; I won't deny that; on the contrary, I admit it and approve of it.

B. J.—Very well; and what, pray, do you call that if not seasoning a good principle with hatred, class hatred.

How can one class win without an other losing?
U. S.-It simply can't be done; right

you are in that!

B. J.—Now, how can you deny that that sort of thing is a seasoning of hatred. Classes are bad things; where they exist rows, conflict, hatred must be. What would be the use of wiping out one class by setting up an other?

out one class by setting up an other?
U. S.—Now you begin to talk sense.
B. J.—There, then, you agree, don't you? that this setting up one class and setting down of an other keeps up class rows and hatreds.

U. S.—I fully agree that to set up one class and set down an other, and keep-ing up class distinctions don't set us further on the road towards a humane existence.

B. J.—Well, I'm glad to hear you say

B. J.—Well, I'm glad to hear you say so. That's all I meant.
U. S.—No: that's not all you meant.
B. J.—What else could I mean?
U. S.—What you said was that the Socialist aim of bringing the working class into power was a seasoning of hatred because class conflicts are bound to continue if the thing is merely the bouncing of one class and the enthroning of another.
B. J.—That's just what I said.
U. S.—And, if that means anything, it means that the victory of the working class would be similar to the victories of all other classes: a change of

tories of all other classes: a change of

B. J.—That's it!

B. J.—That's II:
U. S.—And that is wrong.
B. J.—How so?
U. S.—If you drop a lighted parlor match into a box of gun-powder, it will

explode, eh?
B. J.—Yes.
U. S.—And if you drop a lighted common sulphur match into that box—

B. J.—It will explode likewise.
U. S.—Does it follow from that that, whatever you drop into that box, an explosion will follow?

B. J. ponders.
U. S.—If you drop a tumbler-full of vater into it—

U. S .- And the gun-powder's explo-

B. J.—Will be at an end thereafter.
U. S.—Just so in this gun-powder so-

system that our race has l ing in. The successive victories of the several classes were so many lighted matches of different composition matches of different composition dropped into it; "explosions" had to r; that is, class distinctions, with all the conflicts and hatreds thereby implied, had to continue. Why? Be-cause the programme that each of these previous classes brought along with it. and had to bring along with it obelient to the law of its own existence, was a class war programme; it was so be-cause they all were based upon a prin-ciple that necessitates class war; that principle was the PRIVATE OWNER-SHIP OF THE THINGS NEEDED TO EARN A LIVING BY. With the working class it is otherwise: the proworking class it is otherwise: the programme that it is bound to bring along with it is the PUBLIC OWNERSHIP THE THINGS NEEDED TO EARN A LIVING BY. Thus the vic-tory of the working class necessarily means the abolition of class disstinc-tions, the wiping out of class wars, the doing away with class harreds, the laying of the only foundation possible for "Peace on earth, good will among men." Catch on?

men." Caten on:

B. J.—Somewhat,
U. S.—Thus the Socialist's principles alone are the principles that are not seasoned with hatred but are seasoned with love; all other political and econ-omic movements, on the contrary, omic movements, on the contrary, whatever their name, whatever their pretences, are the ones that are seasoned in hatred: each and all of them cling to the PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF THE THINGS NEEDED TO EARN A LIVING. BY, consequently, all start from, are built upon, the source of all class hatred. Think this over.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renow in tiest. If will prevent interruption in the smiling of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

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

SECTION VANCOUVER'S, B. C.,

Answer to a Local "Critic" but Actual Slanderer.

Hamlet said to Ophelia: "Be thou use as snow and chaste as ice, thou half not escape calumny."
The latest attack on the S L. P. of Caste is made by "Citizen and County," a journal of "Social, Moral and Ecomic Reform," published by the escal Progress" Company, Toronto, Ost. and edited by George Wrigley, are Editor of the Hamilton, Ont., Templar" (Prohibition) and of the Farmer's Sun." organ of the Patrons of Industry. It is fitting that an anser be made to the insinuations and party false accusations made against ty false accusations made against party by this "Christian" brother, the his criticism is so manifestly s, still it may influence some of who take the vaporings of this "Social Reformers" at their

doubt defeat its purpose, yet it is table as showing the type of "ob-ors" to the straightest, purest poliesl party in Canada to-day.

article headed "To Our Christian Com-ndes," in the March 3 issue, and is a appeal to Christian ministers for ptions and sympathy. It con-

Our propagands to win the Churches as workers in our study of social and economic reforms has not estranged any section the people other than the Socialist Labor of, whose numbers in Canada are small of whom it is necessary to say a word at the say of the say a word as the say and the say and the say a word as the say a word as the say are say as word as the say as word as well as the say as word as the say as word as the say as well as well as the say as well as the say as well as the say as well as well

body, whose numbers in Canada are small, and of whom it is necessary to say a word or two.

The Socialist Labor party in Europe and Amrica is the body advocating material property that takes the exterme view in a specific that takes the caterine view in a specific that takes the caterine view in a specific to the Church. Their press in Europe and the United States is bitterly bottle, and very many members of that soly are pronounced atheists. It is not desirable, we have believed to have such an erganization gain a permanent foothold in Canada. The reform principles it advocates are championed by tens of thousands in Canada outside of that body. It has no press but that of the United States, which suffit to occupy a place in the homes of the people. But while in Canada the Socialist Labor people are small in numbers and wield an influence that is imperceptible, they have an existence in a few urban existers. Their right, however, to use the same of "Labor" is disputed, for the reason that it is a non-union body; and it has been deemed equally undesirable that those who have become its members should be regarded as the champions of "Socialism." Those who believe (i) That Christ was the first Socialist on earth; (2) That Christ founded the Church; and (3) That the doctrines taught by Him are those the Church such ever to expouse in their entirety, are the only real Socialists; but to distinguish them from others who are now known as accisits, and with whom the anarchists are often confounded, a more comprehens we estimate to the following:

In regard to the above he would call state to the the following:

In regard to the above he would call

attention to the following: The Socialist Labor party knows better than to attempt to callst any one religion for Socialist teachings. It re-gards the scientific principles of So-cialism as too broad to be narrowed by calism as too broad to be narrowed by any creed. Christians, Jews, Moham-medans, Hindus, Brahmins, Con-facians, Theosophists, are ALL wel-come to the pure white light of Social-lst science. The S. L. P. stands on a solid foundation of facts. It promises noting impossible and knows that the teachings of Socialism are promoters of morality and righteousness in the cial relations of mankind. Not only social relations of mankind. Not only is the S. L. P. NOT hostile to the Christian Chruch, whether Protestant or Catholic, but it is absolutely non-committal. It is, however, emphatically hostile to the teachings, from whatever source, which cloud the minds of the people on the social question, and delay the education of the masses as to their rights and duties. Mr. Wrigley is limiting his work for the "reform movement." in thus addressing Christian ministers, to ONE sect; blind to the fact that the Socialist movement of the working class the world over cannot be limited by sex, or creed. In this Section alone. and agnostics, all working shoulder to shoulder in the cause of the oppressed.

How, then, can we be bitterly hostile to the Church? What Church? Our critic further says: "It is not desirable that the S. L. P. gain a permanent foothold in Canada"; and why? Because it cannot be swerved from its purpose, and because of the devoted-ness of its members to their principles; also because it cannot be used as a stalking horse for "Social Reform"

What would our critic suggest in-stead of the S. L. P.? Come out with it, "Christian Comrade"! Is it the Di-rect Legislation League of which your "journal" is the organ? And will you tell us how the working class are to be dipated from wage slavery—if not by a political party of their own class? Bred the call for the International Sost Congress issued by our French rades and see if your Direct Le-tion League can gain admittance, ristian Comrade." There is no Christian Comrade." There is no such thing as the S. L. P. not gaining a footbold in Canada. It already has hostoid in Canada. It already use that foothold and 's here to stay. It rected too deeply in the heart of its bembers and has proved too good to be cast aside at the dictation of such

As for the objection that our press that of the United States. Socialism that of the United States. Socialism that of the United States. Socialism that is not social to the United States of the The Class Struggle," of San Francisco, decumental of the United Struggle, of San Francisco, decumental of the United States of t lass Struggle," of San Francisco, de-war OUR message to the warkers un-the get a press of our own, they are ported by us. We have no apology offer for so doing, and we ask the ditor of "Citizen and Country" to w is why we should use HIS paper reference to the S. L. P. press of United States—least of all could be induced to use "Citizen and atry" for propaganda purposes.

active for propaganda purposes.

aother objection of our critic is that
are small in numbers. Well, what
are small in numbers is not to be sence of a movement is not to be sed only by the numbers of its adstes:—and "we have only a footstes:—and "we have only a footil is a few urban centers." To one
build is a few urban centers.

where the structure of the structure of the uninitiated the S. L. P.

its first candidte for Legislative
build in London, Ont., last March
build in London, Ont., last Mar

Hamlet said to Ophelia: "Be thou | P. had candidates for offices in four Ontario cities (Toronto, Hamilton, London and Brantford), polling close on 2.000 votes.

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

Is that imperceptible influence? We leave the reader to judge!

Sections of our party are also organ-ized in Montreal, Ottowa, and Van-couver, B. C., several of them have over 50 members, and one has over 100 members. This Section, since its organization last December with 22 members, has more than doubled its membership. 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. The S. L. P. Is the wage workers political party. They cannot long remain blind to its merits. It is absolutely just and fearless, and pursues its course undeterred by threats or abuse, confident that in the long run its firm stand and uncompromising honesty will inspire those whom it aims to lead to the promised

land of peace and plenty.

Our critic further says we are a nonunion body. This statement is abundant proof that this "Social Reform" Editor has failed to note the signs of the times, viz., that the old forms and spirit of labor unions are almost impotent to resist the aggressions of con-centrated capital. But the S. L. P. IS a union body. It is in fact the only body in Canada advocating the indis-soluble union of all the labor forces, NOT ONLY IN THE SHOP, BUT AT THE BALLOT BOY AS WELL OF THE BALLOT BOX AS WELL. Our party advocates the complete union, both economic and political, of all the working people for the protection and enforcement of their right. The Council Board of Labor is incomplete while man it is suicide for him to fight his employer 364 days in the year and the 365th to vote him or his representatives

into political power.

If we are a non-union body—of what use is our motto: "Workingmen of the world unite!" or that other: "He who would be free, himself must strike the blow!"? The pamphlets and press of our party fairly teem with the call to Educate! Agitate! Organize!

The S. L. P. tells the workers that they said they alone can energiate.

they, and they alone, can emancipate themselves from wage slavery. It shows them how the capitalist class is and that nothing can be expected from it, as a class. It also shows the work-ers how the middle class of small capitallsts (farmers, shopkeepers, etc.) seek to use the workers' vote in its fight against its big competitor.

It tells the workers to examine care-

fully all "Social Reforms" proposed to them that to allow their votes to be

them that to allow their votes to be used for the furtherance of middle class interests is only to delay the day of their own emancipation.

In a word, it stands firmly on the everpresent fact of the class struggle, and for the complete union of the proletarian forces for the conquest of the political powers, and the Socialist reconstruction of society.

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 absorp-

awaits them, that of inevitable absorption into the ranks of the proletariat, through the relentless pressure of capitallsm. a process going on before their very eyes. The only hope it holds out to the middle class is, not that of assistance in its fleecings of labor, but the hope of the world, THE HOPE OF WORKING CLASS EMANCIPA-

To those of the capitalist class who honestly desire to have justice done to the workers, it holds out a welcoming the workers, it holds out a welcoming hand, but to the wage working class, first of all, is our message addressed. To that kindly, guileless, long suffering class, which has been the silent spectator of previous class struggles—but which now, by the logic of events, is so placed that it-must for the good of all abelies the present war of of all abolish the present war of o down to pauperism.

slavery and wholesale destruction.

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, and says: "What is said is often the truth, but it is not always wise to tell all the truth"; reminding us of Herbert Spencer's skit on those people having a hatred of exact conclusions—"According to such." says Spencer, "the right is never in either extreme but always half way between the extremes. They are continually trying to reconcile Yes and No. If and Buts and Excepts are their delight. • • Were you to enquire of them whether the earth turns on its axis from East to West or from West to East you might almost expect them to reply: 'A little of both'—or—'Not to reply: 'A little of both or exactly either.' They have a passion for compromises. To meet their taste, little Error.'

And also of a passage from Lowell:
"Let us speak plain. There is more
force in names than most men dream
of and a lie may keep its throne a
whole age longer if it skulk behind the whole age longer if it skulk behind the shield of some fair seeming name. Let us call tyrants, tyrants, and maintain that only freedom comes by grace of God and all that comes not by his grace must fall. For men in earnest have no time to waste in patching fig-leaves for the naked truth."

But to get back to our subject let

But, to get back to our subject, let but, to get back to our subject, let the reader get the pamphlet. "Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party Towards Trade Unions"—and JUDGE FOR HIMSELF where the S. L. P. stands with regard to organized labor.. Sub-joined is the Declaration of Principles of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alli of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alli-ance of the Uunited States and Cananda— headquarters, 23 Duane street, New York—, an international organi-zation for the propagation of New Trade Unionism among the workers.: WHEREAS, In the natural development of capitalism, the class struggle between

the privileged few and the disinherited masses, which is the inevitable and irrepressible 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, sustained by all the agencies of government, and to effect any permanent improvement in the condition of the wage earners, or even to arrest for any length of time their steady and general degradation; and WHEKEAS. 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:

action of the working people themselves, economically and politically united 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 unconquerable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle. As members of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada, we shall constantly keep in view its great object, namely: The summary ending of that barbarous struggle at the earliest possible time by the abolition of classes, the resteration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, in dustrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full beneft of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

"Who are Socialists?"—Our critic's

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

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.

If, then, the only real Socialists are those who believe:

1. That Christ was the first Socialist

2. That Christ founded the Church.
3. That the doctrines taught by him are those the Church ought ever to

espouse in their entirety.

What becomes of the millions of votes cast throughout the world by Socialists in favor of "the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution"? Perhaps that is what is taught by

the Anarchists, with whom our critic says, "the Socialists are often consays, "th founded." As we have previously stated, Socialists are those who aim to substitute COLLECTIVE for PRI-VATE ownership of the machinery of production and distribution, and they are of all religious beliefs. The belief or non-belief that Christ founded the Church, and that he was the first So-cialist, cannot possibly make a Social-ist, any more than a belief that Glad-stone was an Englishman would make the person believing it an Englishman. By making such assertions our critic exposes his ignorance of and his utter inability to comprehend the social

question.

To be a Socialist one must combine

To be a Socialist one must three essential points:

1. He must hold that the Co-operative Commonwealth or Socialist Republic is a desirable, is a necessary and is an inevitable thing.

2. He must understand WHY the So-

cialist Republic is desirable, necessary and inevitable. Understanding this, he will understand the theory of the class struggle and thus the tactics necessary to reach the goal.

3. He must act up to that knowl-

The attack of Mr. Wrigley, by what ever motive inspired, is only valuable as showing the great need in the "So-cial Reform" movement of a clear understanding of the Social Question in all its phases. Nothing more need be said other than that the Socialist Labor party pursues its course, fearless and confident of success, undismayed by attacks from front or rear, knowing that its steadfast adherence to principle will inspire the confidence of those whom it aims to weld into a class-conscious party of Labor, united for the conquest of the political powers and for the Socialist reconstruction of society.
Speed the day!
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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. other will be recognized.]

Things in Spokane, Wash,

Things in Spokane, Wash,

To THE PEOPLE.—We are gaining ground here. Have secured a hall for somimonthly propaganda meetings and expect to give our capitalist friends some help in opening the eyes of the American sovereign. The economic conditions here are perfect, for the banking corporation that owns all the property. The employer has a snap, also. He has invented a method of hiring and paying without money. He allows the slave to work just enough to pay his board and tobacco bill and the "captain of industry" always sees that the profit on these is good. Between the employment agent and the contractor a little game is played that would make Marx himself revise some of his conclusions. Just as Nordau discovered that the "fron law of wages" did not express the whole horrible truth: that the workers were actually dying of slow starvation, just so would Engels and Marx be forced to admit that the Yankee exploiter had gone a step further than even the factory bosses in England. The slave is not only robbed of his wages for the time he works, but he is bunceed out of the few dollars he may have saved the even knows how) before he can get the "job." What we have tried to explain to him that the longer ond harder he works the worse off he is, may not look so mysterious to him after he builds a few raliroads on this last scientific plan.

W. S. DALTON. Spokane, Wash., March 17.

Wise Hamilton, Canada, Capitalist Editor-

To THE PEOPLE.—The following letter was refused publication by the capitalist press of this city:

To the Editor "Hamilton Spectator."

Dear Sir.—While perusing your widely circulated family journal of a recent issue, I noticed two articles having a great learing one on the other. One is the report of the sermon by the Rev. T. Albert Moore, delivered recently in the opera house on the subject "Work and Wages," and the other the report of the explanation by the local coal baron as to the scarcity of nut coal.

Taking the Reverend gentleman's remarks first, he quotes the scripture "By the sweat of thy brow shall thou eat thy bread": "If we see a man loaning about the street it is a sure sign of sin": "All work is honorable, all men should work." So far so good. Now, Sir, the question is whose is the sin? The man out of work or the man who forces him to idleness? or shall we shift the blame onto the rotten social system that allows one man fo exploit another and drive him into the sin of idleness.

"There are many who would rather loaf"

"There are many who would rather loaf"

of course, among the exploited wage
earners there is nothing wrong with the
capitalist loafer, it is his right to loaf; he
is the "brain worker" working his brain
to devise some scheme to rob the worker
of his production.
"Too many men are standing in the bridge
of sighs not satisfied with their lot."—
What a shame that a man should be discontented with his lot. I wonder if the
Rev. gentleman would be content with his
lot should be be compelled to plead with
another for an opportunity to exercise hist
labor power (all he has left) and be refused,
or if granted, it would not put a price on
his labor, but would have to take just what
fraction of his production his employer saw
it to give him.

his labor, but would have to take just what fraction of his production his employer saw fit to give him.

Then he coes off at another tangent, i. e., the eight-hour system. He says: "It is the principle that should be ndopted." and again, "the employer who works his men eight hours will get as much done as his neighbor who works his ten."—If a man or will do a much in eight hours as it is not considered to the eight hours as the steet. How much better off would the exploited class be under such a system? He has knocked the efficacy of the eight-hour system by such an argument higher than a kite. "Employers should give an honest day's ware for an honest day's work. He cannot, the only way to giv an honest day's ware for an honest day's ware for an honest day's ware. "The wage question is another; it would be foolish to expect an honest day's wage. "The wage question is another thing, it is impossible to equalize wages." Now his nothing is easier, to quote the rentition of the provider of the world ways halt thou eat thy bread": he that will not work, shall not eat."—No man other's brow: that equalizes wages to another's brow:

must cat his bread by the sweat of another's brow: that equalizes wages to a nicety.

"Bargain hunting belps keep down wages."—Rather low wages force bargain hunting. A man on one dollar or one-andaquarter a day with a family to support and rent to pay has certainly got to hunt for bargains.

Now for the "local coal baron." He says that the scarcity of nut coal is owing to the mine owners, finding themselves with a large stock on hand last spring, owing to the mildness of the winter, determined that they would not be caught this spring so limited the supply by laying the miners of three days a week. Now, in other words, it means this:

The mines, being in the bands of private individuals, these can at any time they see it close down the mines, and freeze us to death. Now, Sir, why was there such a large surplus at the mines last spring when thousands had not enough to keep them warm. I wonder if the miners working three days a week will not have to seek bargains, but Ithink I had better close my letter or someone may see the cat.

Hamilton, Can., March 30.

Straight Stuff, or Nothing.

To THE PEOPLE.—There is no use trying to keep up with current Socialism without THE PEOPLE. The woods is so full of the shell game species of newspapers-reform, socialistically inclined. Social Democracy of America (save us from this soft water flood) and what not, that nothing can save us from being swamped in the slough of skin deep Tomfoolery, but the New York PEOPLE. Now that there are but two parties, with any sign of virile respectability:

1. The Republican party, avowedly and practically capitalistic, and
2. The Socialist Labor party, purely avowedly, practically and scientifically Socialistic.
We need a paper that strikes down, and in

We need a paper that strikes down, and in time (not wait until somebody has taken the lead /when, as a rule, it is too late the myrisds of frauds living now in the so-called old Democratic camp, in the Reformanks, hore unions (pure and simple), etc. THE PEOPLE has done this in the past, and we feel sure it will do so in the future. No compromise, no tolerance for paipable frauds.

frauds.
Let us have the strnight stuff, or nothing.
LUKE D. BECHTEL.
Los Angeles, March 29.

A War-Tax-Paying "Workingman." To THE PEOPLE.—Apropos of the discussion now going on regarding who pays taxes, brought on by the "Volkszeltung's" claim the workingman pays the war taxes, the following will show the falseness of the statement that the working class pays taxes, and the correctness of the statement that "tax reform" is a middle class lattic cry—only use. in the interests of that class.

taxes, and the correctness of the statement that "tax refor m" is a middle class battle cry—only use. in the interests of that class.

At a meeting held in New York City, about two months ago, I was speaking on Millitaries. After the lecture, I was speaking on Millitaries. After the lecture, I was speak of it was not a fact that the working class paid the war taxes? In answer I pointed out that the so-called war taxes were levied mainly upon exchanges of real estate, telecrans. Pullman car tickets, steamship tickets, etc., etc., all luxuries not enjoyed by the working class; therefore, as the working class did not exchange real estate, ride in Pullmans, go on trips to Europe, send telegrams or indulge in the buying of billiard tables they certainly did not pay the taxes on those things. Meation was also made of the fact that taxes were necessary on bank checks; as so very many workingmen have a running amount at a hank. of course, that tax is paid by the working class—Aber nit!

About the only thing taxed to any extent used by the working class is beer; even here the workingman does not pay the tax. A gless of beer to-day is as large as it was a year ago, and costs—cents, the same as it did a year ago. Those who chase the feative growler may find that where in the past the presiding genius of the beer-selling establishment may have been careless as to

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.

After the meeting, I was met by a man, wearing the party button, who said: "Comrade Keep, you are wrong, the working class pays the tax on beer. I am a workingman and work hard every day, and I pay at more tax a harrel on beer than I did a year ago."—"Why," said I, "do you buy your beer by the BARREL?"—"Yes," said he, "I keep a saloon."—Oho!!

Could there be anything better to show how men's material interests blind them to facts. This saloonkeeper DOES pay the tax, but is he a proletarian? Hoes he does not a proletarian? He reads the "Volkszeltung," which tells him the working class pays fuxes: he is a reader of the "Volkszeltung," therefore, and, of course, because he does read it, a workingman; therefore workingmen pay taxes. Great logic!

Reading the article headed "Sign-Posts" in THE PEOPLE, I see that the lager bler Anarchist Justus Schwab has become a violent supporter of the Editor of the "Volkszeltung." Is it because Justus, and such others, being saioonkeepers, pay an extra tax of one dollar a barret that the workingman pays the taxes!

Such misicading and confusing articles as have appeared in the "Volkszeltung" on the subject of who pays the taxes, is a burring, serious at that, of well marked class distinctions.

APTHUR KEEP.

New York, March 31, ARTHUR KEEP.

Who Can Answer?

Who Can Answer?

To THE PEOPLE.—If you have the space to spare, please publish the following request for information: Will Mr. E. J. Lynch. or J. J. Kinney, please explain who is to blame for the omission of commutications in the "Metal Pollshers" Journal"? Has a press censorship been established, and why are the acticles not returned with the reasons given for rejection? This is the duty of the Editor of "The Journal" as he will see, if he looks up Article1, Section 9 of the constitution. If Mr. Lynch is not willing to publish answers to articles, he should at least return the manuscripts, so that the writers can show up Mr. Lynch or the ones who take his place during as absence.

absence.

It seems Mr. Lynch tries to suppress information on the class struggle. The fields latte fizzle is more suitable to the interests of our bosses, isn't it, Mr. Lynch?

M. MEYER.

361 Hendricks street.

Detroit, Mich., March 25.

The Lay of the Land in Indians.

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-market is full to overflowing, our home talent must seek other fields of action. One of these aspirants is E. V. Debs, Beaten down in every effort to "represent labor.", the latest attempt to create a prestige, through the so-called Social Democracy, has joined the rest, it fell flat. Even here, the home of their spiritual leader, there is no trace of anything like something. Here in Indians, the so-capiled Debsist Branch of this Debs-Democracy, made up of brewery workers, is nothing else but an advertising agency for their respective brand of beer, i. e., for their respective bosses. This is a fair example, typical of all the rest. You can't heat anything of them: everything is done on the quiet. But just as soon the S. L. P. comes upon the scene their time is up. Cheered by the last election returns, we have gone to work. New Sections are springing up, old ones revived. The tour of Hickey has done a lot of good. We hope to have almost every county organized when the campaign of 1900 rolls around. One essential point we laid great stress upon, the spreading of our official press.

to work. New Sections are springing upold ones revived. The tour of Hickey has
done a lot of good. We hope to have almost every county organized when the campaign of 1900 rolls around. One essential
point we laid great stress upon, the sprinding of our official press.
Section Indianapolis has made great
progress. Subscribers to our press have at
least doubled; our membership increased
one-third; we have now our own permanent
headquarters, and reading room combities
Hall, room 19, third floor. There
you can always find some one of us in attendance. On March 19 we had our Commune Celebration, it was a great success;
a neat sum was realized, to be turned over
to the State Committee for the camprign
fund. Indianapolis has election of city officers in the fall. We are going to place the
Arm and Hammer over a full Socielist
ticket. With the principle of justice and
the feeling of victory in hearts, we shali



MAY-DAY-ISSUE,

to be published Sunday, April 30, will be

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

familiar with, and prominent in the local movement. Also articles bearing upon the internationality of Socialism, and all the regular and striking features of THE PEOPLE.

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

The size of this issue will be

Eight Pages. It will be an excellent issue for agitation.

Sections and comrades should hasten to make use of this rare opportunity to spread our ideas by acquainting friends and co-workers with THE PEOPLE. We exspect to receive sufficient orders to be

able to arint not less than 75,000 copies. Orders will be taken till Tuesday, April

25th, inclusive. But the earlier the better. In order to encourage an extensive

disribution the price will be, the papers sent in bulk: for orders of 100 copies or less. I CENT a copy; for orders from 100 to 500 copies, 3-4 CENT a copy, and for orders of 500 or more copies. I-2 CENT a copy; all cash in advance. Spread the May-Day People

from ocean to ocean! A good Harvest is bound to follow.

"The People",

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

G. REMPLER.

Thinge in Birmingham, Ala.

To THE PEOPLE.—The members of the Cigarmakers' Union of Birmingham, who so seriously objected to the stand taken by the New York Socialists in the matter known as the "Seidenberg Spectre," it which the Socialists were since thrice vindicated, have been victimized by the anti-specialist Geo. E. Whiting, who abscounded with the full amount of their treasury, S84.00, which amount was wrung from the underpaid eigarmakers in the form of high dues.

dues.
Whiting was influential in herding the

What a revalation would not a strong trade & Labor Alliance Local be to those men! But no, they desire to be made the subject of plunder and the victims of the fakirs, and THAT they call UNION, of which the barbers have set a shining example, as follows:

Birmingham barbers are to-day without a union, delivered body and coul to the capitalist "bid shops," corrupted and rent to pieces by the fakirs, shue of wnom are to pieces by the fakirs, shue of wnom are

capitalist "bid shops," corrupted and rent to pieces by the fakirs, some of woom are now corrailed into a quasi-labor organization known as the Birmingham Barhera' Association, with the ambidexterous Rev. M. Sharitz, ex-Bible peddler, detective and diquer agent, as president, and Mr. W. T. Newberry, who runs an eight-chair scale shop, former owner and propertor of the barbers now raise their hats and cringe like barbers now raise their hats and cringe like whipped curs at the bidding of their masters.

HARRY R. ENGEL.

Birmingham, Aia., March 29.

At Work in Philadelphia.

At Work in Philadelphia.

To THE PEOPLE—We in Philadelphia would like to let the comrades at large know how we are getting along in this city of other people's homes, I mean for the wage state. We are now forming ourselves into Ward Clubs, of which we have formed up to date six, and things look at preent very promising for the party. The 33rd Ward and the 19th Ward Clubs are carrying on agitation meetings in the Kensington district. This is one of the best districts for our work as all are now enjoying the full blessings of McKiuley prosperity, and are beginning to study political economy at lefsure.

The writer would like all those who are members of the party and living in Wards unorganized to communicate with him as to the advisability of organizing Ward Clubs in those particular Wards. Let us get in our work in Philadelphia so we can place this State at the aext election where she blongs.

Our next Section meeting, Sunday, April

our literature before the property of the labors may be a lasting work, SAMUEL CLARK, Organizer, 2375 Letterly street, Sta. K. Philadelphia, April 2.

Allegheny Str ke Fund.

Previously acknowledged \$09.50 A. Vicht, Geneva, Oblo. 52 Collected by A. Orange, N. Y. City. 1.45

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspon-

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

J. S. B., PITTSBURG, 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 coupled with business matter, it delays are to be avoided? If the purpose of your telegram falled it is due to the neglect of observing the above precaution.

telegram failed it is due to the neglect of observing the above precaution.

G. K. L. PEABODY, MASS.—If you could only get outside of yourself and "contempulate" yourself, then, if you had eyes to see, you would behold a wondrous picture of injustice and contradiction. Though you have frequently, in your otherwise esteemed communications, expressed your dimiration for idol, we have noticed you for your better views only and in all, our answers not bothered at all about your peculiar infatuation, we certainly left you free to think upon that as you chose. Yoa, however, with the word freedom of the ught on your lips, insist that we give up our opinion of your patron saint and accept yours, notwithstanding you can't deny and don't attempt even to deay any of the facts upon which our opinion is founded. Truly, the pictures that Superstition will throw its victims into are wondrous to behold.

W. E. W., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—The point has been covered in all manner of ways. Epithets or "names" are good or had, their use is wise or unwise, they are "ill-natured personalities" or not, according to the connection in which they appear. Let us repeat ar oft-quoted illustration. Cailing a man a cripple would be a "personality" if a poem of his would be rejected on the ground that "the author is a cripple" his physical deformity need not be an impediment to poetic ability; if, however, such a man applied as a model for a statute of Apollo, his rejection on the ground of his being a cripple would not be a personality; his deformity is an impediment to postire ability; if a poem of his would be a personality; his deformity is an impediment to postire ability; is an i

for a statute of Apollo, his rejection on the ground of his being a cripple would not be a personality: his deformity is an impediment to posing for a statute intended to personate manly beauty of lines. So in the case you mention; and much more so in that case. To refer to the Kurzenkashe crew as "men whose brains are berudded with alcoholic funes." is correct. People soliden in alcohol are not reliable men, especially not for leadership, and proverbially not for truthfulness. The only question that could arise is this: "is the charge true?" If it is, the information is valuable. No one who knows that crew will dispute the truthfulness of the charge.

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.,

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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, what has actually been done, and why we are

still so far from success.

The founders of the Probibition party expected,—and every earnest Prohibition voter down through these 28 or 30 years, has expected—that sinally a majority of the people would join together for the purpose of MAKING AND ENFORCING a law for the suppression of the manufacture and sale of intoxicants for beverage pur-

Now as to results:—Only about 3.0,000 voters have subscribed to that doctrine, which seemed to be so emi-nently practical, reasonable and christian; and the prospect for a ma-jority along that line seems further off now than ever. What is the cause of this terrible apathy? Why is it that even the Christian church can do noth-ing more than pass resolutions in favor of temperance, while its voting mempership are almost a unit on the other

Here is my answer:-The struggle of people is becoming so absorbing, that even professing Christians cannot consider anything else. The saloon is in business to make money; and this is time when money rules, as is proven by the successful defiance of the laws by numerous corporations, trusts and combines. And therefore it has now ecome my firm belief that under the become my firm belief that under the demoralizing influence of the increas-ing struggle for existence, there is not, and never will be, a majority of the people of this land, sufficiently disinter-ested and heroic, to ENFORCE PRO-

ested and heroic, to ENFORCE PRO-HIBITION. What next, then? The Co-operative Commonwealth! But you say you cannot dismiss the great moral issue of the temperance question. I understand that feeling fully, as I have been through it; and because I have had that experience I believe I can speak with greater

I propose to prove that under the Co-operative Commonwealth, the tem-perance question will SETTLE IT-SELF AND STAY SETTLED, more effectually than it can be settled by a

Prohibition party.

Why does the liquor traffic exist?

Not primarily because some people want to get drunk, but because others want to make a living. The liquor dealer, like every other man, is in busi-ness to make money, and not "for his health." Here we are again face to face with the question of the struggle for existence. And is it not evident that a victorious Prohibition party would have a continual and gigantic fight on its hands to enforce the law? Is there any reason to believe it would be any more successful than the vic-torious Republican party has been in enforcing the 15th Amendment? Why should it be more successful? There is not enough available moral force in the country to make it possible. In evidence I would mention the failure of the people of Prohibition States to enforce their own Prohibitory Amendants or Status, and in overs case ments or Statutes. And in every case it is the increasing struggle for existence that leads the people to DEFEAT THEIR OWN HIGHER INSTINCTS.

the fact is you can't cultivate higher instincts successfully without a secure economic founda-tion. INDIVIDUALS may sometimes do it; but such exceptions simply prove the rule that the masses can not. You might as well try to build a house without a foundation. The Bible warns us against such folly, and the warning is just as well worth heeding

or it is the purpose, then, of the Co-operative commonwealth to furnish this absolutely secure economic foun-dation which it is necessary for society to have, in order that it may live ar It proposes to memove the struggle for existence by providing work for every person, and by securing to every per-son the full value of his labor. Under son the full value of his labor. Under these conditions, with the comforts of life within reach of all, there will be no need to keep, or to patronize, a saloon, and the question will simply

You say it is utopian to talk about But have you investigated the ques-tion? Pray, tell me, why should there be any struggle for existence in this country, with all its marvelous natural resources, and all the wonderful laborresources, and an the wonderful labor-saving machinery which has come into successful operation during the past few years? It is proven beyond the shadow of a doubt that less than 5 snadow of a doubt that less than 5 hours work per day by each person, properly planned, as it could be under co-operation by the Commonwealth, would produce all of this world's goods for every person that could be used: and every person would be secured forever from want, or the fear of want.

want. Why, then, is there any struggle for why, then, is there any struggle for existence? Why, then, with this bene-ficent state of things just at hand, and really within our reach, do we continue to have an increasing amount of poverty, suffering and want on the one hand, and on the other increasing ac-cumulations of wealth?

hand, and on the other increasing ac-cumulations of wealth? This is why:—Because the expensive and extensive and necessary machin-ery of production and distribution is owned and operated by private con-cerns for private profit. Under private owned and operated by private concerns for private profit. Under private management, labor-saving machinery becomes labor-DISPLACING machinery; and the number of enforced idlers in the country to-day, as the result of this displacement, is nearly 5,000,000. Because of the expensiveness and extensiveness of machinery necessary for production, manufacturing and transportation companies can unite together in great trusts and pools, and regulate prices arbitrarily, without regard to supply or demand. The competition of these 5,000,000 unemployed makes it possible for the trust to secure labor at starvation wages. And, again, the trust having no competition in selling, can name its own price,—thus it robs the community at both ands of the line. This was impossible in the days of our fathers when the simplicity and cheapness of tools made it comparatively easy for anyone to engage in almost any occupation, and to have for

bimself all the benefit there was in it. Now it is so different, and entirely a question of machinery. Now it re-quires immense accumulations of capi-tal to operate railroads, mines, and factories. We cannot go back to the old days,—we would not if we could. Bu it behooves us to learn to operate these new machines so they will become the servants of the people, and not con-tinue longer to enslave the people, as

The ouly 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, to be operated co-operatively by all, for the benefit of all.

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 busi ness that regulates your methods of

Dear Prohibition Friends, we are fronted by conditions capable of yield-ing 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, that we do not turn away from His revelations of to-day, in our zeal for His revelation

for many years we have known what it was to struggle against "The conspiracy of silence and the enginery of contempt." Then let it not be laid to our door that we are inhospitable to this newer subject, which includes our own; and which is in fact the practical application of Christianity to the tem

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

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, which stands for the Co-operative Commonwealth; and thereby give your assistance to the oppressed who are trying so legitimately to help themselves. so legitimately to help themselves.

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, and that if they wished to reply they could do so. Mr. M'Cool accepted the invitation, and on taking the floor stated, "that he had always been a friend of the men, and had they given him the proper time to consider their grievances, there would never have been any trouble. That the firm would never settle the trouble while the men belonged to a Socialist organization; that the report that he was nervous when the com mittee called on him yesterday was untrue; that they (the men) always knew him to be a very cool and calm man; that he would give them until to-morrow afternoon to return to work; if they did not do so they could call for their money and they could consi-der themselves discharged." Comrade Schulberg and myself replied to him, and at the close of the meeting the men

were as firm as ever.

In the afternoon, I was informed that a meeting of "good citizens" would be held in Schwerd's Hall to denounce the socialists and to endeavor to influence the men to return to work. The Executive Committee the strikers decided to also hold meeting that evening in their own hall. At the "citizen's" meeting, which was a frost, speeches were delivered by Father P. F. Ward, who denounced the Socialists and advised taking drastic measures to drive them from the neighborhood. He argued that the men should stand by the firm who had done so much good for the city and had distributed so much money in wages to their employés. The next speaker was an ex-Police Magistrate, Jere. Doherty, and ex-A. F. of L. Executive Committee man, who virtually seconded the speech made by the Then came John Sheehan, at ex-puddler, but who is now employed in the office of the Allegheny Heating Company; he begged the workingmen not to pay any attention to the Social-ists but to lay their grievances before the managers of the Car Company, and he had no doubt that they would be duly considered. Then came William ness men" of Woods Run. His advise was a speedy and peaceable solution of the difficulty, and he assured the men that if they would go about it properly they would meet with success and at the same time retain the good will of the citizens, which they would forfeit if they persisted in allowing themselves to be led by Socialists. The last speaker was Superintendent M'Cool, who on being introduced was received with hisses, which continued until the chairman requested that the Superintendent be given a hearing Superintendent be given a hearing. M'Cool said that many of the men were out simply because some other fellows had quit, not because they had any real grievances themselves. He promised that if any of the employés went to the officials and made a formal complete the transfer accepts a structure and the second of the second plaint, it would receive attention and would be settled to the satisfaction of

would be selled to the Satisfaction of all parties concerned.

Jere. Doherty and John Sheehan, who took such a dislike to the Socialists, were representatives of the capitalist parties, and had secured these positions while being officers of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers' Association and of the American Fede

ration of Labor.
Other business men after the ad-Other business men after the adjournment of the citinens' meeting (so-called, which, by the way, consisted of about only two hundred people) stated that they were of the optulon that the Socialistic element which "was forcing itself into the community," was not the class that should lead the strikers; and if they were to be organized, they would prefer to see them go into the Knights/of Labor, the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, or the American Federation of Labor.

At the meeting of the strikers, held

American Federation of Labor.

At the mesting of the strikers, held on the same evening, great enthusiasm prevailed. From 4,000 to 5,000 men were packed 'n and around the hall and the adjoining streets. Perfect order was observed, and they were, addressed by Comrades Schulberg, Strimper, Eberle, Gallagher, Miller, and myself. The difference between Old and

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 speak ers 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 the strikers to the attitude which Father Ward had taken towards them at the "citizens" meeting. He ad-vised them not to say much in relation to it, for the elergyman would be called to account by those higher than himself in authority. The remainder of the speeches were taken up in adorderly when they went to the mills for their money, and to keep away from the saloons and take their money home to their families. This advis was carried out to the letter, and until half-past eleven at night there had been no sign of drunkeness among any of the men, and at that hour the re-porter of the "Pittsburg Times," who had carefully gone over the field informed me at the headquarters of the Socialist Labor party that he had not found one drunken man in all Woods Run, which was something that was never known before on a pay night.

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 LA-AND WHO, BY THE WAY HAD BEEN ON STRIKE PRIOR TO THIS TROUBLE, AND WHO HAI DEFEATED. COINCIDED WITH THIS MAN, MEADE. There upon, men from different parts of the upon, 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 nie and stated that what Meade and the other two were doing was part of a pre-arranged plan to dis turb 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 any thing which would tend to assist those who had entered the hall for the pur pose of creating trouble. I then called Mende's attention to the fact that he was disturbing the meeting, and requested him to dispense with the meet we had finished ours. It he took ex-ception 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 he was completely disarmed, 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 American Federation of Labor and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers were circulating reports to the effect that the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance had no money, and therefore would be unable to assist them financially if the struggle lasted much longer; but they represented or-ganizations which had large treasuries. and if they would organize into their bodies they would receive not only the moral assistance but the fluancial 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, THUS ACTING AS A SCAB THROUGHOUT. This, the committee said, was causing some confusion among the men, and wanted to know the company of the co whether we would allow speakers from these organizations to address the men 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 conside ration 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 promi-nent 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 tion, 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.

lawyer for prosecution.
At half-past two in the afternoon, the second meeting was called by Chair-man Stamper, and the Executive Com-mittee was about to submit their re-port, when John P. Nellson, a street mittee was about to submit their report, when John P. Nellson, 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 form 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 mem-bers of the Eccutive Committee of what had taken place, and we were requested to go to the headquarters of the party in Pittsburg 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 throph 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 lead 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 rouble was on. The most of the men to gain their

liberty, which they were deprived of by the schemes of these same indiviwho 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, attended the hearing, and Counsello On Sunday morning, I Marshall and Thompson were on hand to defend the men. The police officers to defend the men. The police officers being unable to identify any man who "struck a blow," they were all dis-charged. The mass meeting which we were to have held on Sunday to test 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 recom-mend 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 satis-Executive Committee sisted upon the suggestion being enrried 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 re-ported 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 in was then asked what about the in-crease 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 al-most 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 de-

clared 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 cor-rect. It should serve as an enrourage-ment to persevere with renewed vigor. ment to persevere with renewed vigor. The propaganda it served to make for Socialism has been so exceptional, and the ground having been so well plowed, it would be a pity if the Pittsburg 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 or portunity is their fight and their opportunity; that the Pittsburg D. A. the S. T. & L. A., and, along with the party there are standing on the breach, and are therefore entitled to all the support the comrades every where can send in.

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

LECTURES.

CHAS. HARTZHEIM, "The Social Problem," Sunday the 9th. 8:3) p. m., Harlen Socialist Club, 118 E. 110th street, N. Y. LUCIEN SANIAL. "Imperialism," S. and ay the 9th, 34th and 35th A. D.'s head-quarters, 149th street and Third avenue. N. Y.

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

Press Fund for the Workers' Republic, Dublin, Ireland-

General Agitation Fund.

Terr. Arthur Keep, N. Y. City...... 2.73

OFFICIAL.

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

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

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

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

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

National Executive Committee.

Mational 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 Aprill showed receipts, \$112.20; expenditures, \$52.44.

Section Cinclinant, O., reported the expulsion of E. Schultz. A communication from Branch 2, Section Cinclinant, asking for a separate charter, because of the troubles in the Section, was read and the Secretary instructed to reply. N. I. Stone of the first Assembly District, N. Y., presented a complaint against the Editor of THE PEOPLE for not publishing an article of his against the "Incle Sam & Brother Jonathan" dialogue on the question of taxation in THE PEOPLE of March 5, and for the answer given him Stone in a Letter-Box notice in THE PEOPLE of April 2. After a lengthy discussion, the action of the Editor was sustained.

Resolved, to call upon the Sections of the harty, urging them to push with all their might the saie of the May Day PEOPLE and to transmit orders for same in due time.

Charters were granted to new Sections in:

and to transmit orders for same in due time.

Charters were granted to new Sections in: Homestead, Pa.: Jollet, Ill.; New Water-ford, 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.

ROSTON.—A large number of comrades from Moston and suburls organized permanently on the "10 cents a week" plan. on Sunday. April 2. The organization starts in with over 109 members and every prospect of nearly 300 within a short time. Comrades throughout the tSate should also start the ball rolling. The following permanent officers were elected by the Greater Boston Society: Financial Secretary. Win. J. Corcogna, Jr.; Executive Board, James J. Stevens of Boston, Godfred Beck of Boston. H. W. A. Ransch of Boston. Ernest Jones of Everett, John Finnegan of Everett, Frank MacDonald of Stoneham, Win. J. CORCORAN, JR. CAMPRIMICE.—On Sunday, April 9, 2, p.

CAMBRIDGE.—On Sunday, April 9, 2 p. m., at 561 Massachusetts avenue, Temple Honor Hall, Cambridgeport, our Section will hold a puble meeting. The Speaker will be David Goldstein, of Boston, Subject: "Law of Surplus Value."

R. E. McINNIS.

Kansas.

Those who voted the Socialist Labor party ticket last election, or who have become interested in for warding Socialism THAT 18, SOCIALISM—are requested to send their address, not for publication, but for use of the State Committee in furthering the agitation. Sleep no longer, but address me at once. Fraternally.

J. F. ELKNER, Secretary,
Kansas State Committee, S. L. P.,
201 East 4th street, Pittsburgh, Kansas,

New York.

New York.

To the subdivisions of Section New York,

S. L. P., in the Borough of Brrooklyn.
Comrades:—The undersigned has received
a communication signed by five subdivisions
of the above Section in the Borough of
Brooklyn, calling upon the Organizer, in
accordance with Art. 4, Sec. 8, of the bylaws, 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 pian of re-organization decided on
at a Borough meeting heid 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
Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington street,
Brooklyn. Only members in good standing
will be admitted.

L. ABELSON, Organizer,
Section New York, S. L. P.

L. ABELSON, Organizer, Section New York, S. L. P.

YONKERS.—Section Yonkers, having decided to draw a set of by-laws, requests all Sections throughout the country, being in possession of such laws, to kindly send copies of same to the undersigned.

M. KOWARSAG, Organizer,

230 Ashburton ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

EDUCATIONAL CLUB PROGRESS. a EDUCATIONAL CLUB PROGRESS, aclub which has been organized for the purpose of promuigating the interests of Socialism among the young generation in particular, and for adding 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.

"WHEREAS. We believe that by increasing the circulation of the weekly PEOPLE and by agitating for the same, it will at least be able to issue the same twice a week, etc., till we have agadally 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

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 lst, 2d and 6th Wards, At a large ratification meeting, held in Turn Hail, addresses were made by Comrades Hanford, of Brooklyn. Wm. Walker, of Newark, and Matthew Maguire, our party candidate for Mayor. In Haledon, a subort of Paterson, we have also put up a ticket for the first time, and expect to poil a large vote. All the comrades in Passaic County are expected to turn out at the polls on election day, Tuesday, April 11, 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. Previoualy acknowledged \$2,336.12 19th A. D., New York 1.00 B. J. Hardney, Vineyard Haven 50

Total\$2,387.62

Socialist Party, Labor



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. Music by the Musical Protective Alliance, L. A. 1028, S. T. & L. A. TICKET, 10 Cents.

Trades' and Societies' Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies that exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading bereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annum. Organizations should not lose such an opertunity of advertising their places of neetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duame street. Room 96, New York City. Gen-eral Secretary: William L. Brower. Financial Secretary Murphy. General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3d and 5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secre-tary Board of Appeais: Max Keller, 10ie Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa. 33

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the Sec-tion meets every Sumay, 10 a. m., in the hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springdeld avenue, Newark, N. J. 198

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS UNION). Micetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum, Business Secretary; Frei

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 99. Office and
Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.
-District I (Bohemian), 331 East Tast
street, every Saturday at 5 p. m.—District II (German), at 10 Stanton street,
meets every Saturday at 5 p. m.—District
III meets at the Chabhouse, 206 East Sura
street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—
-District IV meets at 342 West 421
Street, every Saturday at 5 p. m.—The
Board of Supervisors meets every Toesday at Faulhaber's Hail, 1531 2nd avenue,
at 8 p. m.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday even-ing at the Labor Lycenn, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: PETER STAPL

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Head-quarters 70 East 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.: Aug. Lants, Corr. Sec'y, 70 E. 4th street.

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

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets second and fourth Sunday of every month at 10:30 o'clock-a. m., at Tentonia Assembly Rooms, 158-169 3d avenue. New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS & TRIMMERS UNION, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A. Headquarters, 64 East 4th street, Labor Lycenim. Regular meeting every Thursday evening at 8 p. m. 303

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL SO-CIETY OF YORKVILLE meets every. Monday evening at 206 E 86th st. This Society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of Socialism by reans of discussions and debates. Com-and join.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office: 257 E. Houston street. Telephone Call: 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m.

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meet-ing every Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Clubhouse, 528 East 11th street. English lectures every Sunday evening. Bowling alley and billiard room open ev-ery evening. Visitors welcome.

Arheiter- Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of

the United States of America.

the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of sociarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 155 local branches with more than 16,000 male 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 mebership in any of the branches upon payment of a deposit of \$4.00 for the first class and \$5.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$9.0 for 40 weeks and of \$4.59 for another 4) weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$5.00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unsarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit of \$1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditures. It cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 25 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.

Address all communications to HENRY

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

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
REINHARD LACHNER, 13 Bible House.
Room 42. Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

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