to Individual subscribers.



NEW YORK, MAY 21, 1899.

People.

how long they are to run.

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PRICE 2 CENTS.

Engineers, Firemen and Railroaders in General!

ABOUT TO BE DISPLACED.

The Change of Motive Power and the Consolidation of Elevated and Surface Roads Imply a Wholesale Reduction of Wages-On to the Ballot Box with the S. L. P. Ballot!

Fellow Wage Slaves, especially those who are employed on the railroads of Greater New York:-

What means the change of motive power from steam to electricity on the Elevated roads and the consolidation of the elevated and surface roads of Greater New York to the working class, employed thereon, but who own them not, and the capitalist class who do own them but work not-unless "working the workers," creating sur-

phis wealth, can be called "work." I shall take up the Brooklyn "L" Railroad Co. first, because it is the first railroad in Greater New York that is to adopt the 3d-rail system of traction, which we find in a notice to its employés posted during the first week of last April, and reads as follows:

On and after the 1st of July, 1800, the Company will operate its cars with elec-tricity; locomotive engineers and firemen may file applications, as soon as possible, as motormen at \$2.25 per day, having first choice.

Just think of it, first choice for a reduction in wages! The engineers are now receiving \$3.50 per day for 10 hours' labor; and as to the firemen. They have first choice of bucking the "extra list," because the motor can be operated by one man where an engine

operated by one man, where an engine requires two.

The law may call for two men on a motor, but this is nothing to the "autocrat capitalist" who carries a Judge in his pocket.

The time trains traval at a higher

Traction trains travel at a higher rate of speed than steam trains. This enables the company to get more sur-

plas value—more trips out of the em-ployés than now—in the same time. At the same time, the motorman, formerly engineer, will do the work of the guards, by using a lever, in cab, with which he opens and closes all car doors and cutes man given formerly for doors and gates upon signal from conductor-one man on rear car-, which at present requires one man at every

Automatic station announcers, with Automatic station announcers, with bells attached, will occupy a con-spicuous position inside of the cars, thus enabling passengers to read the stations and dispensing with the melodious voice of the guards—a voice, however, that I expect will be heard at the polls part election.

at the polls next election.

These two automatic features are now in vogue on the "L" in Chicago; they will be introduced where traffic is light, the same as turn-stiles, and until the passengers become accustomed to these labor-esplacers, whereupon they will be used where traffic is heavy.

We have seen that traction trains travel faster than steam trains. Under consolidation of "L" and surface roads these trains will travel still faster, because consolidation enables the com-panies to run all "L" trains as ex-presses, while the surface trolley lines will take all of the local traffic. This means more trips for labor in the same dine than now, and more surplus value—capitalist wealth for the comvalue—capitalist wealth for the company. This will suit the single taxers. who want more work. No wonder Tom Johnston is a single taxer, and loved Henry George for leading labor into shambles through teaching false poli-tical economy.

theal economy.

The result of traction and consolida tion on the Brookiyn roads, in the near future, will be increased dividends. Dividends have also been increasing in the past, as witness the following statement, lately made in the Brooklyn "Eagle," a capitalist mouthpiece which is regarded as an authority or oklyn rapid transit matters. earnings being \$759,541 for March, an increase of \$67,083 over March of last year; and of \$7,415,245 from July 1, an crease of \$823,340, that paper This shows an increase at the rate of 121/2 per cent. Clearly the promised prosperity has come"—for the capital

Ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower. mocrat capitalist, was a very large Democrat capitalist, was a very large share-holder in this company; when he was Governor of New York State, about 4 years ago, he broke the Buffalo railroad strike, by using the State troops to aid the railroad companies in violating the law which its employés were trying to enforce.

Levi P. Morton. Republican capital-It, when he was Governor of New York State, did the very same thing during the Brooklyn railroad strike— the very railroads that R. P. Flower controlled, and that the Single Taxer Tem Johnston had an interest in. Her we find that these three capitalists, al-though of different political creeds, have one policy in common—fleecing labor. If it is right to use the militia in projecting these a protecting the property of the capi-alist class, it surely is right to use the alist class, it surely is right to use the alist class, it surely is right to use the alistia in protecting the property of the working class—its labor power—or the body that that is stored in. The Manhattan "I." will also adopt the same system on the Breaklyn

e same system as the Brooklyn ads, in conjunction with the Third yeane Cable road, which is now being transformed into a traction road

by labor, NOT CAPITAL, because capital is the wealth that enables the capitalists to live without working, the wealth he takes away from labor. Capitalists don't labor.

The Manhattan "L" has issued bonds to the tune of 18 million dollars for traction. And still many of Arthur's (Chief of the Locomotive Engineers' Union) dupes imagine that electricity wont come in their time. This illusion is due to old trade union ideas, and must be driven out with the progressive ideas, with the facts of new trade unionism, the Socialist Trade & Labor Allfance, which uses the political wing Alliance, which uses the political wing of organized labor, the Socialist Labor Party, as an auxiliary. Can a bird fly straight with only one wing? No! Neither can a union, or labor, rise out of its present condition without using its political and economic wings as a

The new Vice-President, Alfred Skitt, Vanderbilt's man, has been quoted as saying that he would save a million dollars a year for the com-pany. This was no idle boast, for he has even reduced the salaries of the smaller officials, which was a surprise, in addition to discharging many trackmen and economizing on train dis-patchers, clerks and stations-with the Utica disaster as an immediate result. W. E. Baker, General Superintendent, formerly of the Chicago "L" traction road, is to aid in saving that million, by pressing the button so that labor will receive the full snock.

Last year the gatemen on the "L" roads were shocked with turn-stiles. On the Third Aevenue cable road's new power house, near the capitalists' new speedway, where the workingmen must keep off, Labor will receive another shock: 40 steel stokers will do the work of 120 hand stokers.

All of these railroads have two more great features in common. One is: that passengers are compelled to hang that passengers are compelled to hang to straps and stand up in lieu of a seat, as all should have; the other is: that conductors a d guards are compelled to drive the passengers into the already over-crowded cars, or lose their jobs. This is done to increase surplus wealth with which the capitalists may have some more yillas, yachts and concubines

In the face of all these facts it can-In the face of all these facts if cannot be defied that all railroads, in Greater New York at least, are owned by Democratic, Republican, Single Tax and Prohibition capitalists; that they are operated for dividends; and that those dividends must be increased at all hazards and at the expense of that those dividends must be increased at all hazards, and at the expense of the working class, especially out of the employés. We even find that these capitalists are trying to out-do one arrother in grabbing the valuable tunnel franchise, with the sid of Teddy Roosevelt, who sanctions a perpetual leasehold through 50 and 25 years extensions on the ground that there is too much corruption in raunicipal owner. much corruption in municipal owner-ship. Thus Roosevelt unconsciously betrays the rottenness of his own class

-the capitalist class, and shows the need of a political revolution.

All of these facts point in one direction: that the source of all evils of our present form of society is the private ownership of the instruments of production. Private ownership of railroads, mills, mines and factories, etc., gives the power to the capitalist class to bribe, to live in idle luxury, and to make labor power work longer than is necessary for its reproduction; it com-pels our class, the working class, to sell its product before it is produced. Herein lies the power of the capitalists. Take it away from them, it is only a 'vested" right. Our inherent (natural) "vested" right. Our inherent (natural) right to life, and the right to equal opportunity, comes before "vested" rights, "Vested" right is simply a privilege that has been extended through the ballot box and may be recalled through the same method; all other ways are foolish ways. But it would not be foolish to use the militia to support our verdict at the ballot box, became necessary, after we had

voted capitalism down.

The remedy lies in public ownership of the instruments of production, and can only be brought about through the working class at the ballot box by using the intelligent ballot of the Socialist Labor Party, the only honest labor party in existence to-day; the only party that stands for the over-throw of capitalism (the present form of society) and the establishment of the Socialist Republic, a republic where the hours of labor will be reduced according to progress; a republic where the working class will receive the entire benefit of improved machinery, and the full benefit of the product its labor power, a republic where la-bor will be looked upon as an honor and not as a drudge; where men will be well fed, clothed and shod and educated, and where that manhood de

stroyer, charity—will be unknown.
These are the principles that the Sc cialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance are founded upon. Beware, my fellow working-men, of the "municipal ownership" of railroads, gas plants, etc., as advocated by the Pingrees of Michigan, the Sam Jones of Ohio, the Chases of Massa-chusetts, the Tammanites and Republican Reformers, and the newspaper fakirs of the New York "Journal" stripe, whose owner holds 11,000 shares of Metropolitan Traction stock; beware of such municipal ownerships, for such an ownership has been, and is now, in operation on the Brackley. now, in operation on the Brooklyn Bridge and has been very detrimenta to Labor: for the labor on that beauti ful structure, erected by labor, has had its wages reduced from \$4 per day to 82 per day. Down with capitalist institutions; up

with Socialist institutions

S.-RAILROAD EMPLOYE

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

Reasons Why a Leading Frenchman Comes Out Flatfootedly for Socialism.

Comrade Jean Jaures' Masterly Analysis of the Imperativeness of the Open Advocacy of Socialism on the Part of a Man of Active Mind and Active Conscience-"Dreyfus" and "Expansion".

At the May Day celebration in Paris, France, an incident occurred to which Comrade Jean Jaures, the well known French Socialist, justly attaches great importance. M. de Pressensé, a leadman of letters and science in France, appeared there, and in eloquent language announced his hence-forth adhesion to the cause of the class-conscious Working Class. Writ-ing on the May Day celebration in the "Petite République" Jaures says:

"I can not omit mentioning with joy-ful pride the decisive words of M. de Pressensé. He declared that the bour-geoisie, no longer capable of defending the elemental liberties of the citizen, had gone into positive bankruptey that the proletariat alone had become a guarantee against pretorian violence and clerico-military barbarism; and that it were an iniquitous act to take shelter behind the working class, as be hind a living rampart, without joining it and sharing all its struggles.

"He proceeded solemnly to declare before the representatives of all the organizations of our Party that he adorganizations of our Party that he adhered to revolutionary Socialism. This adhesion will surprise only those unacquainted with both the high claracter of M. de Pressensé and the long labors his mind has gone through. He is not of those 'choice spirits' who think and act by halves. He knows that, in the life of nations and in the conscience of individuals, crises arise that demand a plain showing of colors. He knows that one should always fol-

low the logical sequences of his thoughts, and accept them in full, "Thus, this explicit and formal ad-hesion to Socialism by M. de Pressensé seems to me the natural result of his whole life thought. It is the joining and fusing of two forces that operated within him separately, and that one day were bound to draw near and mingle into one.
"I remember an essay written by

him some time ago, wherein he fore-shadows the substitution on a large scale of social and collective property for individual and capitalist property. But though, as early as then, he an-nounced the economic arrival of the nounced the economic arrival of the proletariat, it was not upon the proletarian movement that he rested his internal life, his high conception of morality and of the dignity of man. Certainly, Protestant individualism, that has incited so many powerful energies, but that accommodates itself rather too readily to the bourgeois rather too readily to the bourgeois privilege of property, had long ceased to satisfy him, even within the order of thought and of moral life. He sought an ample form of unity, capa-ble of containing all mankind without oppressing them, and he studied with a sympathetic curiosity that one mo-ment made room to rather hazardous interpretations, and produced those essays of Anglo-Saxon Catholicism that strove to reconcile the unity of the large human family with the free-

dom of the individual.
"On last May Day he showed with great power how the egoism of the class of ruling bourgeois had found in ation of the pres and Army instruments ready at band for its use; how the ruling bourgeoisie, in the Dreyfus crisis, failed to defend human rights; how it lent itself to the criminal sophistication of the idea of patriotism; how there is no longer any principle of morality with the bour-

"Thus the proletariat, destined to rejuvenate society economically, is the only moral force extant, the only force of sincerity and truth. Economic truths and high moral exigencies, both lead to the same Socialist conclusion. Socialism is the height whither all ascending routes lead to.

"Now, then, when one puts into one idea, into one principle, all the thoughts of his learning and all his conscience as man, must be not become revolutionary? How could he subordinate to selfish considerations and to the hypocritical legality of a congemned class that carries within it both the actual force of the economic movement, and the force of a moved lide?

'It was thus inevitable that a man such as M. de Pressensé was bound to become a revolutionary Socialist."

Not the least interesting of the May Day demonstrations on American territory was that held in San Juan, Puerto Rico. The day was there observed with all its far-reaching revolutionary purport. A magnificent parade, headed by the picture of Karl Marx and the red banner of International Brotherhood, opened in the morning the festivities that closed late at night with dancing and recitations.

Puerto Rico in the stomach of the American capitalist may yet some day illustrate the fable of the frog that swallowed a snake swallowed a snake.

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

Laughing, Workers Led to the Capitalist Political Shambles.

"The Socialists Are Dead Ducks," Say the Labor Skates, But They Do Not See the Hand of Vengeance in Their Joy-A History of the Union-Wrecking Fakirs Masquerading in the Guise of Organized Labor.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 13.-The polls closed an hour earlier than usual in the city election here on May 2. Thirteen thousand registered voters failed to vote. The Socialists polled 361 votes, a gain of 11 since the last municipal election. In consequence, the labor skates are laughing in their dirty sleeves, and say the Socialist Labor Party is dead in Baltimore. However, the skates have only dug their own graves. We distributed 15,000 plat-forms, 1,000 copies of "The Tocsin" and 500 of THE PEOPLE during the campaign. This literature did not fall upon barren soil, though it did not seem to barren son, mough it did not seem to bear fruit at the election just held. When the truth is once clummed into the hard heads of the working class they do not soon forget. In the fifteen thousand platforms distributed there was a prophecy of the coming of the labor skate in this campaign. His shadow was cast on the horizon long before a candidate was nominated. Guided by the experience of the past, we knew his dirty tactics, and we pointed them out to the people. Guided

pointed them out to the people, Guided by the same experience, we know the object of his skatings, and we intend to point THAT out to the people. Hayes has been elected. As before stated, Hayes is a capitalist lawyer. With him we have nothing to do. We know that every act of his, where the material interests of the capitalist class and the working class are inclass and the working class are in-volved, will be to the advantage of the capitalist class. It is with the labor skate we have to deal, in his rôle of chief booster before election and abject apologist after election. Hayes has issued the usual capitalist address about "reduction of the burdens of taxation"; but not one word about the working class, not a syllable which could be construed as in any measure

bearing on the question of labor. Elec-tion day is past; labor is shelved. Exuent onnes—"Git off the earth."
"President" Hirsh, of the Working-men's (?) Association, interview him-self the day following election, and pro-claimed, "that labor turned the tibe." claimed "that labor turned the tide." We will watch that tide—it carries on its filthy crest the hope of emolument from the manifestation of the sad-faced, broken-down, unclass-conscious working class, the men who laughed as they were led to the political shambles. They never gave the thought of decep-tion a consideration; never for a mo-ment suspected they were the dummies in a sham exhibition. They heard the trumpets, they saw the glare, and they passed on—satisfied.

But this Workingmen's Association? By what means was it maintained? A recent issue of THE PEOPLE chronicled the fight that took place just previous to election over the question of endorsing the Democratic or the Re-publican "friend of labor"; how the first endorsement proposed precipitat-ed riot, lights were turned out, police called in. etc.; how, on the following meeting night, the field being clear, the Democratic "friend of labor" was endorsed. All this at that time seemed inexplicable. However, it is very evident now that the Democrat HAD to be endersed or the Workingmen's Asset of the Workingmen's Asset of the Power of the Workingmen's Asset of be endorsed or the Workingmen's As-sociation, skates and all, would have been cast out upon a troubled sea of financial difficulties. The entire expenses of the Workingmen's Association since its organization were paid too since its organization were paid out of funds supplied by the Democra-tic City Committee. But the real workingmen never questioned the right of these labor guerillas to drag their name through the mire of capi talist political seduction. Being sin-cere themselves, they never dreamed that every word these seducers of the working class uttered in the name of organized labor had its "exchange value," if not in money, at least in the spoils of a promised job. And this City Committee, which defrayed the expenses of the Workingmen's (?) Association from its very inception,—of whom was it constituted? One of its "Advisory Board" was ex-Governor Brown, the man who used the militia of Maryland to break up the miners strike of 1894, when the miners were as peaceful as a congregation of Quakers. The Workingmen's Associa-Quakers. The Workingmen's Associa-tion would have none of Governor Brown himself! Oh! no; he was a naughty-naughty Governor to the working class. But Governor Brown was a supporter of Hayes, and the Workingmen's Association endorsed Hayes! Governor Brown helped de-feave the expenses of the Working-Hayes! Governor Brown helped de-fray the expenses of the Working-men's Association, and the Working-

men's Association was opposed to "the Brown movement." Was ever fake more palpable?

The success of this movement of de-The success of this movement of de-ceir is apparent to the capitalists, and they are planning another decoy for the fall elections. The "WAGE EARNERS" are to be recognized in the legislative slate. "Prominent LABOR men" will be candidates for the Legis-lature on the Democratic ticket. These "prominent labor men" are those who can be trusted to sacrifice their fellows

can be trusted to sacrifice their fellows

at the capitalist altar; they are to be the means by which the Democratic wing of capitalism will secure a seat

in the United States Senate, and the sacred name of Labor will be the rally-ing cry of these polluted political prostitutes.

The patronage resulting from the Democratic victory will not be distri-buted until the Mayor-elect takes hold buted until the Mayor-elect takes hold of the reins of the capitalist horses and rides in the chariot of "Good Govern-ment"-reduced taxes. By that time the stench of the Workingmen's Asso-ciation will cling only to the dung hill of skatedom. But will the worked workers have forgotten that "labor" is to be rewarded, and be again ready to look up smilling beneath the fakirs' look up smiling beneath the fakirs'

From us they shall learn the TRUTH, for THE SOCIALISTS NEVER FORGET!

ARMAND HAMMER.

Far-reaching, aye ubiquitous is the ivenging hand of the class-conscious uprising of Labor. Mr. James Sovereign, the slimy Labor Fakir, who has been kicked around, from the East to the South, and, from the South, West-ward, has just got a deserved kick there to. He landed some little time ago in Idaho, where his wiles secured for him credentials from a local miners organization at Wallace, Idaho, to the convention of the Western La-bor Union that met in Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 10th instant, but, upon recommendation of the Committee on Credentials, backed by ample dood-ments, the convention threw out his credentials and him along with them, on the ground of his being a "suspi-cious character, whose record showed that he was untrue to the interests of

Mr. Sovereign had now better prove on to the Island of Luzon and try to fakir it among the Tagalos.

the workingmen.'

Prof. John D. Quackenbos, of Columbia University, has been saying things, In sight of the fact that Miss Helen Gould has been distributing loaves of

bread free, gratis and for nothing among the policemen, whom she thus tries to make "willing," to, whenever occasion should offer, club open the heads of the Manhattan Elevated and Western Union workingmen, on the sweat of whose brow she lives;—in sight of this fact, the Professor is of the opinion that this lady is putting a bright example of "judicious deeds of

charity."

It might have belped to make the point clear if Prof. John D. Qui ckenbos had confided to his audient at the extent at which he may have come within the radius of Miss Gould's "judicious distributions."

There are few things that so label.

There are few things that so lubricate a capitalist professor's tongue as "judicious distributions." Under such circumstances we have known them to become positively eloquent, thrillingly

Barondess' pure and simple Cloakmakers' Union is making an expe rience. Its walking delegates, having reached the end of their tether of false promises, were considered unfit, and turned down; whereupon these gentle-men refused to be turned down, claim to have a vested right in their jobs, and, threaten to appeal to the Courts for "justice and their rights."

It is not at all surprising that these

It is not at an surprising that these Labor Fakirs should fall back for help upon the politicians against their dupes of the rank and file; but pittable is the plight of that duped rank and file, that having allowed these fakirs to ride on their backs, and having thus advertised them to and given them prestige in the eyes of the politicians, now find that they themselves put into the hands of the fakirs the club with

which they are threatened.

This is an excellent opportunity for the rank and tile of the cloak makers to square themselves with the Labor Movement and get even with their mis-Let them leave in the hands of the fakirs the hollow jobs; let them pull out, organize a bona fide, becaus intelligent, union of their trade; and

let them place themselves under the shield of the S. T. & L. A. The S. T. & L. A. is a "rough on fakirs," and as deadly to them as ar-senic is "rough on rats."

The employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company are receiving some telling lessons on the beauties of being "practical." Socialism, being a "whole loaf," is too much to expect all at once the practical course is to be satisfied with "half a loaf." The "half a loaf" of goodles that have fallen to the lot of these erring brothers consists of the

following items:

1. They have had to buy new badges.

and pay \$3 a piece for them, getting nothing for the old ones; 2. They have had to buy new uni-forms at \$13. Formerly they could uniform by instalments; now

they had to pay cash.

Incidentally it may be noted that there being an army of 11,000 of these employes, the sum of \$176,000 is, accordingly, squeezed out of them in advance of all wages, and the bulk of that grand total, at least a good chunk of it goes as clean profits into the pockets of a few of the company's favorites.

Query: There being at the most 500 gentlemen into whose pockets such wholesale theft flows, to say nothing of the running thievings during en ployment, how long is the 10,500 mg ployment, how long is the 10,500 majority to continue on these "practical" lines? how much longer will it be before they get weary of this sort of thing, and, calling upon their fellow fleeces in other departments of fleecedom to join them, become "unpractical," "whole-lonf-demanding" Socialists. ists, and turn the fleecers and their system down for once and all?

Millionaire Rosewell P. Flower's Biography Inspected. HIS "GENIUS."

Like the Biographies of Most of Our Creat Cumulators of "Original Accumulation", the Flower Biography is Mum on the Period During Which the "Accumulating" was Done-Various Points.

Again a "self-made man," who started poor, and, by dint of "genius," "enterprise" and "thrift" rose to millionairdom, has died. His death has brought up his life; and the latter already begins to be pointed to as a thing fit for emulation, as a complete refuta-tion of "Socialistic teachings, together with their immoral tendencies of family relations." Let's now inspect this biography.

In the first place, one is not a little surprised to learn that Mr. Flower's father was named "Nathan Monroe," and that his mother it is who was called "Flower." At the very least, this does not suggest an orthodox state

of family relations.

Passing from that, one plunges into Passing from that, one plunges into the career proper of the departed genius. Born in 1835, he struggles along unto September, 1853, when he lands into a Deputy Postmaster's berth with \$50 a month, keeps the place 6 years, and then retires with \$1,000 saved. Thus, in 1859, Mr. Flower, with a capital of \$1,000 "starts in." At this stage the pography becomes nelulous a capital of \$1,000 "starts in." At this stage the o.ography becomes nebulous, Quite accurate and in detail until then, a sudden leap of 10 years is now made. The intervening space is slurred over. One is simply informed that he "bought a jewelry store." After these 10 years the "genius" turns up as a railroad magnate, and from there his course is ever higher into the millions. course is ever higher into the millions.

Now, just such episodes of darkness one is apt to encounter in the biographies of every large capitalist. It is the period when the "genius" makes his real "original accumulation." There ins real "original accumulation." There is something odd about the gelesis of this "original accumulation." It seems to partake of the quality of seed. It shuns the light. It can grow, east roots and spread only below ground. It must burrow under ground. Only there where the rays of sun light easy. there where the rays of sun light can't touch it does it thrive. So with this "original accumulation." Curious genius that can thrive only in the

After Mr. Flower reappeared above the surface a rich, very rich man, his blography again becomes continuous, but not until then. And yet, while from that moment on there are no more skips and jumps in point of dates, the skips and jumps in point of facts become more numerous. Two of these skips and jumps deserve mention.

The Flower biographist presents his object in the light of an all-round genius. Not only was he a Napoleon of Finance, he was also a Napoleon of Politics, and to illustrate this latter point the "surprising majority with which Mr. Flower defeated W. Wal-dorf Astor" in the Elenventh New York Congressional District, in 1881, is ex-tensively dilated on. The incident is well worth notice: it throws not a little fight on the capitalist's activity, whether that activity be in politics or elsewhere: it brings out well the sponge and idle feature of the "genius" capitalist.

He who reads that passage of the Flower biography would imagine that the gentleman planned and conducted his campaign; that he addressed many meetings; that he addressed many meetings; that he power of his oratory and the superior intellect that he showed himself possessed of was what won the day. Not at all. There was not in New York City an idler man during that campaign, a bye-election, by the way, than our Napoleon Flower. He simply did nothing—except to hire and keep in funds one of the astutest politicians of the day, Solon B. Smith, While Flower lay lolling on lounges, unable to utter a political speech, or give the boundaries of the District he was running in, Smith did the campaigning. The glory, if there be any in it, at any rate the "cleverness" of having turned a Republican majority of 3,000 into an equal Democratic ma-jority, and electing our Napoleon, be-longed to Solon B. Smith; but his work, like the work of all capitalists' em-ployés falls exclusively to the ex-ploiter: the capitalist sponges up both the profits and the glory.

The second point worth mentioning in this "biography" is the praises bestowed on our "genius" on the score of his honor, patriotism and law-abiding qualities, particularly during his Gubernatorial term. The Buffalo switchmen's strike stands as a monument to give the lie to such claims. Governors there have been and will continue to be, so long as capitalist Governors are elected, who will violate the law tney swear to uphold every-time that such violation is needed by the capitalist class; but to the lawabiding Flower was reserved the dis-tinction of himself violating the very law that he had just signed. The perjury, the law-breaking characteristic of Flower is immortalized by his conduct in that strike.

Next to, just now, even more so than the Lives of Plutarch, the lives of the capitalists furnish greatest instruction.

THE PEOPLE.

at 184 William Street, New - EVERY SUNDAY. --

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES. în 1888 (Presidential) . 1892 (Presidential) 21.157 In 1898 82,204

The Spirit-World is not shut off, -Thy sense is locked; thy soul is numb; Up, up, Young Man, and boldly bathe Thy earthy breast in the Red of the Morning Dawn! GOETHE.

THE VOICE OF MICHIGAN'S STATE COMMITTEE.

DETROIA, May 14, 1899 .- At a meeting of the State Committee, held on May 11, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, to be sent to the National Executive Committee, with the request that they be published in the Party organs, THE PEOPLE and "Vorwaerts":

RESOLVED. That the Michigan State Committee fully endorse the tactics pursued by the National Executive Committee towards the pure and simple trade unions;

RESOLVED, That the Michigan State Committee recognize the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance as the only true upholder and defender of the rights of the wage working class in its economic struggles with the capitalist class, by combining the political with the economic struggle. Pure and simple unions are at present nothing but tools used by the capitalist class to keep the wage working class in subjection; they are officered and dis ciplined from above by the capitalist class or, at best, have dwindled down to mere sick and death benefit societies, being unable to cope with concentrated capital on the economic field alone; the overwhelming majority of the working class find themselves excluded from the pure and simple trades union on account of high dues charged

RESOLVED, That we fully endors the fearless position taken by the Editors of THE PEOPLE and the "Vorwaerts" in showing up the false econ omics published by the "Volkszeitung" on the tax question, and we condemn the suppression by its Editor of valuable information in reply to the same;

RESOLVED, That we denounce as an unwarranted, arbitrary and treacherous action the apparent use of the mailing list of THE PEOPLE by the "New Yorker Volkszeltung" to send out a paper attacking the principles of the S. L. P .:

RESOLVED. That we do not consider the "Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association" a fit body to govern or publish a Socialist paper while such body tolerates within its ranks men who are hostile to the Party or its

M. MEYER. Secretary State Committee.

"THE BIRD IN HAND."

It is not the high-handedness of the proceedings of the Federal military authorities in Idaho that deserves main attention; nor yet is it the thuggish instinct of "Property" in that region, now declaring brazenly that what is wanted is "the dull thud of the gallows";-neither of these evidences of Capitalist Class brutality is the real point that deserves attention: that which recent events at Cœur d'Alene emphatically point the finger to is a fact of deep import, to wit, the fact of the radically false tactics Labor has pursued in that region.

The thought of independent Labor politics sprang up around the Idaho mines many a year ago. The capitalist massacres and crimes of 1892 stimulated the thought, yet, strange to observe, simultaneously caused its virtual abandonment. The miners understood the power that lay behind Government; they knew that power was within their reach; and they moved towards putting it into their hands. No sconer, though, were they in motion in that direction, when they succumbed to a fatal illusion.

Rather a bird in hand than twenty in the bush" is one of those wise preverbs whose fate is to be very gen erally wrongly applied. A bird in hand is a bird: it is something tangible, and, above all, worth having; rather that, than twenty birds not in hand, is sensible enough. But the proverb is rendered ridiculous when based upon it, instead of a real bird, a bogus bird in hand is given the preference over twenty real ones in the bush: he who is satisfied therewith will never have even the "one bird" in his posses- | the influence of opium?-;

sion. It is the wrong application of the proverb that the Idaho men fell victims to. The Government of the State, of the Nation, seemed to them "birds in the bush"; to reach out for these, they took to be impractical, especially seeing that they might secure "a bird in hand," which otherwise they might forfeit. The "bird in hand" with which the men of Shoshone County contented themselves was the Sheriff of the county, In 1892 the Sheriff had been hostile; henceforth the Sheriff was to be their political creature. To make sure of that post, no doubt an important post, they abandoned all thought of well rounded Labor political action. The result was that the Capitalist Class captured the "twenty birds in the bush," and with them in its hands, rendered the "bird in hand" of the Shoshone County miners an idle toy: The Sheriff, James D. Young, was summarily arrested and imprisoned; true though he was to his constituents, he became helpless; the "twenty birds in the bush," assuming the shape of State and National forces, overwhelmed him, and the miners of Idaho stand, to-day, as helplessiv exposed as they were before they had their "bird in hand."

The basis of the Labor Movement is co-extensive with the national domain; it must be conducted upon national lines; no Labor Movement, be it political or otherwise, but especially if political, is worth the trouble if it creeps into the narrow shell of local exigencles. The Working Class, standing creet, must deploy its lines with nothing short, of the Federal capital as its objective point,-and with all other offices-State and municipal-, like so many strategic points, only as means, temporary means at that, to reach the main point, without which all others will be found of as little profit as the loyal Sheriff of Shoshone County is now found to be to the men who expended all their energies in electing him.

Capitalism can not be checked, let alone throttled, locally. On to Washington!

Owing to the length of the article "Different Tactics," published in this issue, the "May Day Overflow" is interrupted for this week.

The returns of the municipal elec tions in St. Louis record large gains for the Socialist Labor Party. Last year, the highest poll of any S. L. P. candidate was 312; this spring the highest poll reached 809. This is a fit reward for the aggressiveness with which the campaign was conducted.

It is to be hoped that the rôle played by the officers of the Longshoremen International Association during the Buffalo shovellers' strike has not gone by unperceived. One of these officers, Henry C. Bar-

ter, the Secretary of the Association, sided decidedly with the contractors, who were the real grievance, and al-

most precipitated a fight.

Another, Keef, "President" of the
Association, beat down the demands of the men—in capitalist and Labor Fakir parlance, he "made the demands more reasonable—, and then took the train Pana, Ill., where, as a MEMBER THE ILLINOIS BOARD OF ME-

DIATION, he is to "represent the Governor Tanner"!!
The "Labor Fakir" is a "Labor Worker."

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

We hasten to convey good news to the toiling masses of the nation. They may now begin to breathe. After having fabricated a \$100 a year physical burden of taxation, and strapped that on the back of the toilers of the land, New Yorker Volkszeitung" has come down to a simply "theoretical burden." That's not so bad. Let metaphysicians sweat and grunt over that; we common mortals can now breathe, for which we may be devoutly glad.

Who would, after reading the below from the Reading, Pa., "Eagle" be stiffnecked enough still to maintain that wages don't go up, and that civilization and the dignity of woman are not promoted under the capitalist system? Surely none; just listen:

Surely none; just listen:

Several days ago an advertisement appeared in the "Eagle" want columns for a number of girls to work at drilling at the Chantrell Tool Works. In conversation with one of the members of the firm, the "Eagle" was told:

"We are very busy at present making hardware specialities and desire to employ young women. We have tried boys rangling in age from 14 to 19 in doing the same kind of work, but they are not as systis factory. They as a general rule become reckless and have their eyes constantly fixed on the hands of the clock, waiting for the whistle to blow at 12 and 6 p. m. After some deliberation we decided to employ girls and secured quite a number. We were surprised to see how well they were able to do the work, which is not very hard. They mostly drill holes in locks, casings, etc., and are paid well. At present we employ 40 and can use more.

While at work the girls wear blue jackets or aprons. A special toilet is provided for them to wash and comb, together with other conveniences. They receive from \$3 to \$5 per week. Those employed live in Reading, Millmont, Oakland and other piaces. A number of others work in other departments, such as packing goods. Other large factories employ women in the drilling and other rooms. The Reading Hardware Works and the Mt. Penn Hardware Works and the Mt. Penn Hardware Works have over 75 each. Most of them work in the lacquer room, scrubbling hardware, plating it, etc. About 40 are employed at the Reading Nickel Plating Works making bleycle saddles by machinery and are very efficient.

The below, taken from the "United Mine Workers' Journal," suggests the question, Was the writer thereof under

One of the greatest labor demonstrations ever witnessed in America was the eighthour neeting in New York City last Saturday evening.

Nearly 20,000 men who live by the sweat of their brows marched the streets, with music, banners, fireworks and bubbling enthusiasm, in earnest antagonism to slavery. This was a demonstration by the Central Federated Union, one of the strongest labor overspirations in the world.

rederated Union, one of the strongest labor organizations in the world.

Ordinarily the number in parade does not represent more than one-fourth the membership and upon this basis that gathering was representative of seventy-five or eighty thousand men. The parade, great as it was in numbers, was only preliminary to the real business of the night.

They headed for Union Square, where a giant crowd awaited them and the tremendous gathering was addressed by the foremost citizens of New York. Whole families participated in this meeting, and the city was literally turned up side down. There was the best of order, every one seeming in a folly mood and laughter and merriment resounded upon all sides, and the affair took on the appearance of a grand celebration indeed.

Numerous bands played national airs and

celebration indeed.

Numerous bands played national airs and orators of note preached the doctrine of eight-hours, organization and justice to the applauding throngs. It must have been an inspiring scene as the immense procession moved along, with an occasional calcium light, mounted upon a wagon, throwing a living stream of radiance upon the workers marching two abreast, while the mingling rays of red lights, sky rockets and other frieworks added to the splender of the scene and the throughfares literally packed with enthused humanity, sending up cheer after cheer that shook the very foundations of the city.

The fact is that the "idopoportration".

The fact is that the "demonstration" there described was a flat failure, the flattest failure ever witnessed in New York As readers of THE PEOPLE will have learned from the article "That Time Was, That Time is No More," in the issue of the 7th instant. the "demonstration" of the Central Federated Union (the new shroud in which the old and malodorous corpse of the Central Labor Union is now tricked out in) was intended to be a damper on the May Day demonstration of the Socialist Labor Party; when the day approached and the fakirs discovered that they were going to fall into the pit that they dug for the S. L. P., they tried "fusion"; but, as reported in the said article, their proposals were rejected with scorn, one member of the May Day Conference clinching the point by telling the Committee that proposed fusion: "You know you have no following, when you come to us, your plan is to march us by Tammany Hall and show that you have the goods

And that virtually ended the C. F. U.'s demonstration; the affair looked like a drowned hen. Nor will the influence of Mark Hanna over the columns of the "United Mine Workers' Journal" be able either to snuff out the significant Socialist demonstration in New York on May 1, nor to snuff into importance the fiasco of the New York

to deliver; no, thank you!"

Who says Labor does not pay the taxes? If any there be let him put on his thinking cap while reading this passage from the Hardy, Ark., "Mergan's Buzz-Saw":

gan's Buzz-Saw":

There was a time in the history of this State of Arkansas, when the Legislature so far forgot itself and its duty to its constituents as to pass a law to tax dogs. Old citizens know sometfling of the dimensions of the howl of protest that went up against that law and the Legislature that passed it. Statesmens whose star up to the time of voting for that tax, shone brightly in the political horizon, were buried in oblivion under tile mightly wave of public indignation that swept like a cyclone over the State. At the next election the dog tax became the paramount issue. It assumed an importance and magnitude, in comparison with which, the free silver issue paled with insignificance.

As it is the poor, proverhially who

As it is the poor, proverbially, who keep dogs, it is evident that Labor had to pay that tax, and that, rather than be crushed thereby, the intelligent Arkansas working class rose as a man and threw off the burden, and felt

The below, taken from Pop Allen's Lincoln, Neb., "Independent," is well worth insertion in the columns of a funny journal. It runs thus:

There are two political parties in this country which are antagonistic. One is the People's party and the other is the Socialist Labor party, the members of which call themselves Socialists. Notwithstanding this state of affairs, the Saunders standing this state of affairs, the Saunders County 'Journai' says: "The Saunders County 'Journai' calls itself and is a 'Populist newspaper, and yet it is an advocate of Socialism." Then it adds: "Brother Tibbles simply tries to Juggle with terms. If the government ownership of public utilities is not Socialism—also Populism—then we don't know the meaning and intent of the terms."

and intent of the terms. The meaning and intent of the terms. The government ownership of public utilities, where the employees are paid salaries, which become private property, is not Socialism, that is if Karl Marx or Proudhon knew what Socialism was. In the Socialistic colonies of Ruskin and Equality, the workers have a common interest in all the property, but no salaries are paid, which the workers can use for their own personal benefit. If the Editor can straddle as wide mart as from bole to pole, he may be a Socialist and a Populist at one and the same time, otherwise not. Be one thing or the other, brother. You can't be both.

This "discussion" on Socialism and Marx between the "Independent" and the Saunders County "Journal" forcibly recalls the discussion on the Lord's Prayer between two soldiers in the trenches.

Jim-"Go to sleep; say your pray ers."

Tom-"I can say my prayers all right; but you can't. You don't know the Lord's Prayer."

Jim-"Bet you, I do." Tom-"Bet you a dollar, you don't." Jim-"I take you up. Here's my dol-

Tom-Here's mine. Now let's hear Jim-

"Now I lay me down to sleep. I pray the Lord my soul to keep; If I die before I wake.

I pray the Lord my soul to take.' Tom-"You won; here's, the dollar; but, Jim, I never thought you did know the Lord's Prayer."

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

KNOCKED OUT.

[The below is No. IV. and last of the series entitled "Demagogic Taxation Politics." It appeared in the "Vorwaerts" issue of 13th instant, and, with the regularity of clockwork was also SUPPRESSED from the daily editions of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung." More than once, during the last six months, have we had occasion to call attention to the fact that the Party's German organ, the "Vorwaerts." being considered the weekly edition of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung, was read mainly outside of, and crrespondingly little in this city: that cacordingly, the German element located beyond reach of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung's" influence, was seen to advance with steady pace on the road of Socialism, being educated by the "Vorwaerts." not in the merest abstract principles of Socialism only, but also especially in the practical application of those principles of Socialism only, but also especially in the practical application of those principles in America: and that, on the contrary, the German proletariat, located in this vicinity, being under the baneful influence of the ignorantly and wrong-headedly managed "New Yorker Volkszeitung," made little progress and was left eternally exposed to the wiles of the demagogic politicians and fakirs. The present attitude of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," on the matter of taxation, contrasted with that of the "Vorwaerts," furnishes striking proof of our statements. Not only does the "Volkszeitung" hold upon this subject a "inguage that seems copied and is even an aggravated presentation of the false arguments of the German boss brewers and their bourgeois attachment, the lazer beer saloon keepers, and thereby aids the German capitalists in humburging the German capitalists in humburging the German expension the Party's voice. Rehind the mask of "free speech," it rends its own constitution to pieces, that bids it uphold the Party's principles and tacties, and then turns around and stops, as far as in it lies, the Party's voice could be effectively stopped by private interests or ig

During ten months there have n been extra taxes levied under the War Tax law. The sums realized during these ten months enable an accurate estimate being made for the whole year 1898-1899.

During the first ten months that the War Tax law was in force, there were collected duties to the amount of 169 million dollars, and internal revenue taxes to the amount of 223 million dol-lars. Accordingly, the total taxation amounted to 392 million dollars. Computing for the months of May and June a rate of taxes equal to that collected during the previous ten months, we obtain, as the total of the "burden of taxation" for the current year the sum of 472 million dollars.

Inded, this is a larger amount of

taxes than that collected during any of the previous 30 years. Nevertheless, the high figures of this year's taxes do by no means prove that, in comparison with previous years, an unusual bur-den was laid upon the people. How little the swollen figures of the War Tax signify in reality is brought out by the following comparisons:

Total Taxation.

Even if, as consumers, the working men had been "burdened" by the total taxes at the same rate as the other classes of the population, their condi-

tion could not have been perceptibly affected by the changes in taxes. The taxes of the first War Tax year are by 152 million dollars higher than those of 1897-98. But this increase is by no means a result exclusively the War Tax. The taxes on imports increased by 54 million dollars, where-of only 8 million dollars of duties on tea are creditable to the War Tax. The other duties were raised under the Dingley bill. That these duties can not raise the price of the arfieles of consumption on which they are levied has already been proved.

The War Taxes of the current year do not amount to more than 160 miltion dollars; and they are made up of the duty on ten and of the increased internal revenue. Let us look closer at the sources of the War Taxes, and we shall find how little the working-men are interested in them:

Tax on tea

Total War Taxes.....\$106,000,000 The first four items of taxation herein mentioned, amounting in the aggregate to 93 million dollars, are borne exclusively by the capitalists and middlemen. The tax on tea is borne one-half by the foreign dealers. Only the tax on smoking tobacco and onehalf of the tax on tea have been shifted over to the consumer,—altogether a burden of taxation" of 9 million dollars; and that means an average tax of 12 CENTS per head of population, and of 60 CENTS per family.

Accordingly, of the whole amount of taxes of the first War Tax year, of the seemingly high figure of 472 million dollars, the average workingman's family is struck only by the share it must contribute towards the tea and tobacce taxes. IT IS STRUCKE BY tobacco taxes; IT IS STRUCK THE TRIFLING AVERAGE OF 60 CENTS A YEAR!

CENTS A YEAR!

The condition of the workingmen is not in the slightest affected by the "burden of taxation." The question of taxation does not at all concern the workingmen; it is a question to be left to the capitalists and middlemen; they have to pay the taxes.

On this question it is of particular importance to spread clearness among the German workingmen: it is among THEM that the demagogic taxation politicians operate with particular zeal, and, alas! with success.

In the campaign of the previous year the "burden" of the War Tax was ef-fectively utilized among the German workingmen as a means to catch votes with. The brewery bosses and lager beer saloon-keepers exerted their full influence to make clear to the German workingmen the heaviness of this "burden." Aye; they raised large campaign funds, hundreds of thousands of dollars, in order to give effective support to the Democratic party, which promised a reduction of the taxes. Many thousands of German workingmen allowed themselves to be deceived with the belief that the

the campaign of this year and of years to come among the German workingmen. For this reason the German comrades should turn with special emphasis against this demagogic taxation politics, and spread among their fellow workingmen the understanding of the fact that the workingmen, who are the fact that the workingmen, who are robbed of three-fourths of the product of their labor, have no interest in the question whether a small or a large share of this plunder is spent in the up-

holding of the Capitalist State.

In sight of the importance of a correct understanding of the question of taxation, especially to the German agitation, the conduct of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" is scandalous. The "Volkszeitung" plays into the hands of the demagogic taxation politicians in that it not only confirms what these say about the extra exploitation of the workingmen by the screw-of taxation but that it exaggerates the pressure of the "burden of taxation" upon the workingmen even more than those politicians do. A few weeks ago, the "Volkszeitung" maintained that, as a result of the war, the workingmen had to bear in the current year a burden of taxation of \$100 per family. As, facts in hand, we have shown to our readers, the real share of the working-men in this year's taxes amounts to the negligeable trifle of 60 cents per family. During the last few weeks, the 'amily. During the last few weeks, the 'Volkszeltung' has sought to sustain its mistaken contention, that the work-ingmen suffer an extra exploitation through the taxes, with a swarm of quotations and explanations of quotations. Yet it adduced not a single quotation bearing upon the facts of Capitalist America; it framed not one argument that betrayed a knowledge of these facts. The "Volkszeltung" proves itself scandalously ignorant of the tendencies of American Capital-

But above all is the conduct of the 'Volkszeitung" scandalous by reason of the presumtuousness with which it snaps off judgment upon the attitude taken by the Socialist Labor Party on the question of taxation. That paper impudently dares charge our Party with taking, upon the question of taxa-tion, merely for tactical purposes, a stand that the Party itself knows to be wrong. And how comes that paper to make such an unheard-of charge of dishonesty? Only by reason of its own ignorance. Because the "Volkszei-tung" itself does not know the American facts, upon which our Party's stand is grounded, for that reason it presupposes that the Party has no foundation for the stand it takes, and knowingly upholds an unsupported position.

How well-founded the position of the Party is, and how palpable this founda tion is, our readers have seen from our explanations on this head. The Party holds firmly to this position, not because it is tactfully convenient, but be cause it is in conformity with the facts. And only because it is in conformity with the facts is the Party's position an important and effect ve ground-work of our agitation.

The English translation of Karl Marx' "Eigteenth Brumnire." that some time ago ran through THE PEO-PLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist. can afford to be without it. Apply Labor News Co., 147 E. 23d street, N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents.

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

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

What We Want.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by Paul Newman, Vancouver, B. C.]

Labor we want, and we wan: bread!
Nor preachers do or lawyers heed
Who with their bygone issues dead
The hungry belly try to feed.
We hate the politician breed
Who still will sow dividing seed
While with their parasitic clirg
They take our marrow, bone and skin.

Justice we want, not charity!
Then quit your mandlin, sing song, wh
Quit handing round your water; tea
Brazeniy calling it divine.
This world is yours as well as mine,
We too will share with the ecmbine
Whether or no of earth and air
We, all of us, must have a share.

"Religion," Order, Law and Prace Those are your worn-out battle cries Behind whose rampart, safe at ease Crouching, the selfish monster lies. What care you if the millions sigh, What care you if the aungry die? Grab each, grab all, the best you can The devil take the hindmost man.

Parson, preacher, lawyer, judge and scribe Together form the sacred ring. Stock-jobbers join the merry iribe, Monopolist and Rallroad King. The boodler too must have his fling. Who steals the most, will be the King. The million-thief they praise and hall, The hungry bread-thief goes to jath.

Justice is blind and needs a guide, Law has become a mockery. The scale bears on the rich man's side However just the poor man's riea; He cannot pay the lawyers fet Then let him rot in misery, Behind the bars he will be safe And after that a felon's grave.

And must we toll unto the end?
And must we labor, must we sweat?
And must we till the rich mar's land
And wife and children want for bread?
Is there no room for us to trend,
No place to lay the weary head:
For him who builds palace and dome
In this wide world is there no home?

Take heed you scoffers, each and all You have but little time to rue. For lo! behold! on yonder wall The finger writes that Daniel linew. Take heed the whole condemned crew. God to his promise will be true! He still as in the times of old is master of the thunderbolt.

deceived with the belief that the burden, for the reduction of which the beer interests were so zealously and "self-sacrificingly" active, was a burden, not upon those interests, but a burden upon them, the workingmen.

This "burden of taxation" demandary will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.



Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan

Brother Jonathan (confidentially)-I think you have some influence in the Socialist Labor Party-?

Uncle Sam-Say I have.

B. J. (more confidentially)-I thought so. Now, could you not use your good offices with the Party to induce it to modify its tactics-

U. S .- Hey!!

B. J.-I mean modify them for ITS own benefit. Now, don't misunderstand me. (With much unction.) I am not of those who denounce the S. L. P. No. I have a great admiration for it. It is simply superb. It stands upon the only sensible platform. It aims at the only solution that is a solution. And, as to its organization, it is a model of freedom coupled with the proper measure of discipline. (With increased unction). And I admire the increased unction.) And I admire the enthusiasm of its members; the zeal with which they agitate. No; don't

put me down as an enemy, I am an admirer of the S. L. P.
U. S.—It being all that, why would

you have us change it?

B. J.—I wouldn't have you change all that; all I suggest (scraping and bowing) is a slight modification of its tac-

ties.
U. S.—Now, you have been beating around the bush long enough; what have you on your heart?
B. J.—You see (hemming and hawing) grand and superb though the S. L. P. is it has a little defect—

is, it has a little defect-

U. S.-Which? B. J.-Isn't it better to take half a loaf if you can't get the whole, and— U. S.—You don't need to go any fur-ther. I have heard that tune before,

It is cracked; it is doubly stale-

B. J.—But half a loaf—
U. S.—Your "half a loaf" theory is doubly stale, I said.
In the first place it is stale, as stale as the spilt lager beer on which pay taxes, because it is but a repetition of an objection that takes no notice of our answer. To the objection that we don't take half a loaf, if we can't get a whole, we answer: "Not true: we would gladly take, not half a loaf, but

would ghady take, not hair a loat, but a quarter, an eighth of a loaf, if we can't get the whole loaf; but what we do refuse to do is to accept even the whole thing, called a "loaf," but in fact nothing but a stone." In other words, we refuse to be cheated: all things presented to us as "half es." are not loaves at all but hard, indigestible stones.

B. J.—Well—
U. S.—No "wells" here! Would you, if you can't get \$100, be satisfied with a \$50 counterfeit bill?

B. J. (staggering back)-No!

U. S.—Neither do we, and for the identical reason, accept your "half lonves": they are counterfeits.

loaves": they are counterfelts.

B. J.—Counterfelts?

U. S.—Yes; your "eight-hour bills";
your Glasgow municipalizations; your
factory inspection bills; your charity
bills; your free baths and lavator
bills; your reduced taxation bills; your
free coinage bills; your anti-inmigration bills; your Good Government
bills; your.... well, I won't go through tion bills; your Good Government bills; your... well, I won't go through the long and tedlous list, the whole string of your "half loaves" consists of nothing but counterfelts. This we have claimed and proved. It is therefore stale for you to come back with the same "half a loaf" chestnut.

B. J.-Yes, but-U. S.—In the second place, your "half a loaf" theory is stale because, after your having been at it for a generation, what have you to show for it? Nothing! Only failures upon failures.

U. S.-Yes and no.-YES, considering the workingmen in whose benefit you advance your stale theory; they have been getting it IN THE NECK-the whole loaf of capitalist tyranny, that's

whole loaf of capitalist tyranny, that's all they have got, and nothing else.
But, in an other sense, your "half loaves" have, indeed, been no failures. The "half loaves" have been no failures TO THE POLITICAL AND LABOR FAKIRS WHO HAD THEM IN CHARGE. To these gentlemen the "half a loaf" theory always did bring little loaves: they, in the measure in little loaves; they, in the measure in which they succeeded in roping people in with them. manage? to get the politicians to believe they had a fol-lowing, and got jobs for their zeal.

owing, and got jobs for their zeal.

B. J. begins to look decidedly uncomfortable and embarrassed.

U. S.—Now, Master Jonathan, look me in the eye (B. J.'s eyes wander to the left); look me in the eye, I say (B. J.'s eyes wander to the left); don't you hear? I am neither to the right nor to the left of the left of the left. hear? I am neither to the right nor to the left of you, but in front; look me in the eye, I say (B. J. timorously faces U. S.); so. Now tell me, what job have U. S.); so. Now tell me, what job have you in mind for yourself in coming to me with this stale "half a loaf" theory? Which is the "half a loaf" that YOU

want to bite into? B. J. sneaks off scratching his head and muttering to himself: "Confound these Socialists; they haven't eyes; what they do have in their heads is a Lick telescope, 400-horse power micro-scope and X-ray light combination that looks straight through and through one. Holy Smokes, how he did see

LECTURES.

MORITZ RUTHER, of Holyoke, "My Experiences as a Socialist Alderman," at the first anniversary of the Jewish monthly "Neue Zeit," Saturday, May 20, Grand Cestral Palace, N. Y. There will be a concert and dance, also a tableau: "The Last Hour of Capitalism."

J. B. ALLEN, "The Necessity of Political Action." Tuesday, May 23, Berry's Hall-southeast corner 41st atreet and Haverford avenue, Philadelphia.

"DIFFERENT TACTICS."

Read Before and Approved by Branch 2, Section Manchester, N. H., Socialist Labor Party; and Ordered Printed by National Executive Committee S. L. P.

upon them. I tried to reason it over with him but he wouldn't be consoled; finally I got out of patience with him and I said. 'Now look here, Bailey, did

I ever promise you anything yet that you didn't get?' 'No,' said Bailey. 'Very well, then,' said I, 'if these men

have promised you anything you shall get your money.' 'Two' being an elec-

get your money.' "Two' being an elec-tion official, having an opportunity to inspect the ballots, found that 'One' and 'Two' had not got the votes bar-gained for, and the result of it was they wouldn't pay him."

CANDIDATE "THREE" INTER-

VIEWED.

Interrogated by "S. L. P.," Mr. "Three" stated that Bailey called upon him representing the Social Democrats as controlling 40 Ward 6 votes; subsequently, said Mr. "Three," F. G. R. Gordon paid him a like visit, and put the figures of the vote at, from 45 to 80. To the question, "Did either Bailey or Gordon yet any money of vou?"

ley or Gordon get any money of you?" Mr. "Three" answered: "Yes, they got \$5.00 between them."

CANDIDATE "FOUR" INTER-

VIEWED.

"S. L. P." introduced themselves to Mr. "Four" as representatives of the Socialist Labor Party, who had been informed that a so-called Socialist party had, through its agents during the recent campaign, solicited and obtained money from numerous candi-

tained money from numerous candi-

Read from

(While Movements are above men, there is no Movement that needs not men to up-hold and carry it through. The character of the men active in a Movement is a mat-ter of no slight importance; and this is for the most sight Importance; and this is particularly so when such men stand out as "Charter Members". At the present age of the Movement in America, the wives in sheeps skin are bound to crop up generously. Just as the popular sentiment ginst Trusts is now being very generally sed by Menopolists masquerading as Trast-smashers, so now, when, thanks to the Indomitable rectifude of the Socialist labor Party, the word "Socialism" has become one to conjure by, the woods are beginning to swarm with carrion-crows, observe birds, who, decking themselves with the feathers of Socialism, flutter about a second one to conjure by, the woods are beginning to swarm with carrion-crows, observe birds, who, decking themselves with the feathers of Socialism, flutter about a second second of the second will be in Haverbill, Mass.

The story of Chapter I. is given in the study of the Movement in America. It consists of two chapters, each a complete story in itself. The seene of the first is in Manchester, N. H., the second of the second will be in Haverbill, Mass.

The story of Chapter I. is given in the shape of a series of interviews, held, since last election, by "S. L. P." in Manchester, N. H., with several Old Party politicars, stage, to divulge. The marration is accompanied with the photographs of several documents, that, by reason of their contents and, above nit, of their well known handwriting, will add zest to the rectial.] rticularly so when such men stand out

CANDIDATE "ONE" INTER-VIEWED.

Mr. "One" stated that a Mr. Baily after repeated calls at his ("One's") house, finally succeeded in meeting him, introducing himself as Mr. Baily who had been elected as a committee by the Socialist organization of which he was a member, to visit the candi-cates for such offices, as his organiza-tion had not made nominations for, and to inform such candidates that his organization of Socialists had but two candidates in the field,—for Governor and for Congressman—; that his or-ganization was desirous of procuring

and for Congressman—; that his organization was desirous of procuring funds for their party propaganda, and that could be give them anything towards it, would be appreciated.

Mr. "One" replied by saying, his sympathies were always with the working people, and while not financially able to buy his election, he would do whatever he could, if it was for "Committee" Baily again about the matter, which soon after he did, and did again. In the course of the repeated meetings "Committee" Baily laid great stress upon the rare ability of one F. G. R. Gordon in the art of political dickering, who, in conjunction with himself, could do most effective work for Mr. "One," which would of necessity occasion some loss of time from the shoe shop, which they could ill afford to lose; whereupon Mr. "One" told the "Committee" that whatever time they necessarily lost, he was willing to pay them for.

Soon after this Mr. "One" said he

time they necessarily lost, he was willing to pay them for.

Soon after this Mr. "One" said he learned that they did not have the following as represented; and, fortified by this information, he made a specific agreement with "Committee" Bailey at a subsequent meeting, to the effect, that should it prove that his Socialist organization gave to him 33 yotes, he organization gave to him 33 votes, he would give them \$15.00.

"S. L. P." asked Mr. "One" by what

means he could reliably know whether or not he obtained the bargained 33 votes. Mr. "One" replied that Candidate "Two," whom he was intimate with, was one of the election officials,

with, was one of the election officials, who having an opportunity to inspect the beliots, had promised to find out.

Mr. "One" said an examination of the ballots proved them to be "political green goods men, with no goods to deliver," he having received but little more than one-fourth the Social Democratic rotes agreed upon: so "his Social cotes agreed upon: so "his Social cotes agreed upon: so "his Social cotes. cratic rotes agreed upon; so "his So-clalist organization" got "One's" L. P." told Mr. "One" that the

Socialist Labor Party was not upon the political auction block, and realizing that the behavior of the so-called Social Democratic party, would most likely make them so appear in the superficial public mind, it was the intention of the Socialist Labor Party to make the superficial public mind, it was the intention of the Socialist Labor Party to publish such information as gathered

profish such information as gathered from all candidates interviewed, exposing their odious connivery.

"You can publish anything I have said so far as I am concerned." said Mr. "One," "but I wouldn't want you to say anything about looking the ballots over, for that's against the law."

Asked as to whether he knew any other candidates whom they "worked."

other candidates whom they "worked," Mr. "One" said, "Yes, Candidate Tour gave them, I think, \$20.00, and Candidate 'Five' ("Four's" opponent) gave them \$25.00."

"Now Mr. 'One,'" said "S. L. P.."
"sould you have any objection to us
long to Candidates 'Four' and 'Five'

ming to Candidates 'Four' and 'Five for further information, saying to them that you had told us these things?"
"No," replied Mr. "One," "but I wouldn't want you to say I told you how much Mr. 'Four' gave them. I know 'Five' gave them \$25.00, and I think 'Four' gave them \$20.00."

MR. "X." INTERVIEWED.

"S. L. P." called upon Mr, "X.", and introducing themselves, told him that we had ascertained from candidates in the recent the recent election that parties, posing as Socialists, had visited, solicited, and obtained money from them, and that goasp thinks that he too was caught, and if true, we would like to learn the facts for publication in Socialist Labor Party official overses.

tacts for publication in Socialist Labor Party official organs.
"Well." said Mr. X.". I suppose I know whom you have reference to; you have reference to parties in Ward 6?"
"Yes," replied "S. L. P."
"Yes," continued Mr. "X.", "Bailey came whining around to me on election day, saying that 'One' and 'Two' had promised him some money and that they wouldn't pay it when he called

dates on both Republican and Demo-cratic tickets, including himself, and were desirous of knowing whether or not it was the truth. "Yes," said Mr. "Four," "I gave them something; Gor-"Four," "I gave them something; Gor-don called to see me several times, and told me their party needed money for their campaign; that they would of course vote for their only two candidates, and beyond that they had made

dates, and beyond that they had made no promises."

"What party," inquired "S. L. P.",

"did Gordon represent?"

"The Socialist Democratic party,"
answered Mr. "Four."

"Did Gordon tell you how many votes the S. D. party controlled in his Ward?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Four," "40 or 60, something like that, I don't just re-

60, something like that, I don't just re-member now." "We would like to know, Mr. 'Four,' how much money Gordon obtained of

you?" *"Well," answered Mr. "Four," "Goron didn't get the money for himself, I gave it to all of them, not to buy votes, but to make good feeling."
"To buy all of 'em the cigars?" ventured "S. L. P."

"Yes, I gave enough to buy all of them the cigars and something be-sides," replied Mr. 'Four' with em-phasis; continuing, Mr. "Four' said, that were it not for "a fellow" who called thereafter to see him, saying they were "all right," and advising him to give them what they wanted, he would have given them nothing.

him to give them what they wanted, he would have given them nothing.
"Now, I would like to know," again inquired "S. L. P.", "did a man by the name of Bailey ever call to see you about this matter?"
"Yes," 'replied Mr. "Four," "he was here once, only once; he was with Gordon the last time he came, but Bailey didn't have much to say, Gordon did was a second on the last time he came, but Bailey aldn't have much to say, Gordon did

didn't have much to say, Gordon did all the talking."

CANDIDATE "FIVE" INTER-VIEWED.

"S. L. P." told Mr. "Five," intro-ducing themselves, that information had reached the Socialist Labor Party to the effect that parties posing as So-cialists had, during the last campaign,

EXHIBIT A.

Manchesto M. H. Nov. 11 1898.

(RECEIPT.)

aid of the read Six Low Fellower

EXHIBIT B.

nov.11. 1898

(LETTER WITH RESOLUTION AND CONGRATULATION.)

Marchesta 100

On motion of Brother Lang the

following Resolution Hoe

passed by a unaumous vote

Six Cabor Olliance lin ne

Extend to

you in the

meeting assembled that

Be It Revolved by the mord

our warment Thanks for The substancial way in which he has contributed to dury fine,

net victing which he

and be it furthe resolves that

Us 4 bied to him our longiste

Byth committee Willain Phoades.

Nicholas Kanfor

Ligned Epitlian En Barley Fin. Lecy

solicited and obtained money from numerous candidates on both Republican and Democratic tickets, including his opponent, Mr. "Four," giving them assurances of "the Socialist vote," and that he too was said to have been among the victims of the swindle; that, if true, the particulars were desired so far as he was willing to give them.

far as he was willing to give them.
"The manager, Gordon," began Mr.
"Five," "of the Socialist Democratic
party, called to see me and said they
were all going to vote for me, and said

they needed money for their cam-paign."
"He promised you their votes, then?"
said "S. L. P."

"Oh, yes," replied Mr. "Five," "he said they'd all vote for ME. I knew at the time they wouldn't; I gave him a cheque for \$25.00 and told him so when I gave it to him. I didn't give when I gave it to him. I didn't give him the money until after election; I didn't give it to buy votes; I was al-ready elected when I gave them the money. Gordon said they needed the money for their party expenses, and I

money for their party expenses, and I gave it to go into their party treasury."
"Did Gordon ask of you \$25.00?" inquired "S. L. P."
"No," replied Mr. "Five," "he asked me for \$50.00 and I wouldn't give it; I told him I would be willing to give them \$25.00 if that would do them any good, and Gordon said all right, they would accept that."
"Are you sure it was Gordon?" asked "S. L. P."

"Yes, it was Gordon."
"What kind of a looking man was he?" again asked "S. L. P.", anxious to establish the identity beyond doubt. "He's not a big man; well, he used

to be Secretary of the Democratic City Committee. Oh, I know him," an-swered Mr. "Five."

"That was Gordon all right," said
"S. L. P."
"Did you know, Mr. 'Five'," inquired "S. L. P.", "that the Socialist
Labor Party is entirely separate and
distinct—?"

distinct—?"
"Yes," Mr. "Five" interposed, "Gordon explained that to me, there are two parties, all working for the same thing, but have different tactics."

"Did Gordon represent that the so-called Social Democrats had any con-trol over the Socialist Labor Party?"
"Yes," replied Mr. "Five", "he said they controlled 60 Social Democrat votes, I think, and also largely con-trolled the votes of the Socialist Labor Party, part by supposity, but through Party, not by authority, but through influence."

"Mr. 'Five," said "S. L. P.", "you have been swindled in the most despicable manner of any candidate we have interviewed, not that they we have interviewed, not that they caught you for the largest amount of money, but by reason of the contemptible deception employed, and NOW I AM GOING TO PROVE IT; so far as we have ascertained, the entire membership of the so-called Social Democratic party in Gordon's Ward on last election day, consisted of just five.

last election day, consisted of just five men and one woman."

"I'll sue him next week!" ejaculated Mr. "Five" with a mixture of chagrin

Mr. "Five" with a mixture of chagrin and rightful indignation.
"Well, now," resumed "S. L. P.", "I said I would prove that you got your leg pulled in the most ignominious manner of any candidate; here is the proof; this is a copy of the minor party vote as prepared and signed by the Ward Clerk of Ward 6. Observe here," said "S. L. P.", pointing to the tabulated report. tabulated report.

[The proof, if submitted here, would disclose the identity of Mr. "Five", and is therefore still withheld.]
Continuing, "S. L. P." said, "And mind you, the Socialist Labor Party had but two members residing in Ward 6; this not only proves that the Social Democrats have no control over the Socialist Labor Party through influence," but shows also that after tak-ing your money, they voted against

"I can see! Oh, I knew! I told Gor-don when I gave him the money they

didn't vote for me."
"Did Gordon say they did?" quizzed

"He said he couldn't with certainty say what anybody excepting himself did with their vote. He assured me he voted for me.—Oh, I will get that money back, I'll tend to it right away, that money was obtained under false pretensions," said Mr. "Five." "A fellow." continued Mr. "Five," "called to see me and told me they

were all right, to give them the mo-

ney."
"Suppose, Mr. 'Five'," said "S. L. P.",
"they deny having received the money?"
"How can they deny it," replied Mr.
"Five", "I have a letter and receipt "Five", "I have a letter and receipt they sent to me acknowledging having received the money, and thanked me for it; I have also got the bank cheque, made out to Gordon, indorsed by Gordon, the money collected against my account and the cheque returned by the bank; a bank cheque is the very best evidence; HOW CAN they deny

"You say," inquired "S. L. P., "you have a receipt and letter they sent you?"
"I have them."

"I would like to have a look at them, if they are in Gordon's hand writing I would recognize it."

"You can look at them. I don't know just where they are, but I will get them. I'm sure I've got them some-where. You call again Saturday:"

INTERVIEW No. 2, MR. "FIVE."

"That letter," began Mr. "Five," "I couldn't fine. I spent most of the whole afternoon looking for it, but I'll

find it. I must have it somewhere."
"It has been so long ago," said "S. I.,
P.", "that it may be lost or destroyed." "Oh no," replied Mr. "Five", "I've got it some place. I always take good care to keep anything like that. I know I've got it somewhere. I will get it. It is probably in my overcoat that I was wearing at that time."
"Well, how about the cheque, did you find that?"
"I haven't looked the cheques over

"I haven't looked the cheques over yet, but I will. You come in again." INTERVIEW No. 3, MR. "FIVE."

"How about the cheque?" began "S.

"I haven't found the cheque yet," answered Mr. "Five", "but I've got the letter."

"You found it?"

Exhibits A and B.]

"'Ward Six Labor Alliance'";
what's that; what is the 'Ward Six
Labor Alliance'?" inquired "S. L. P."

Mr. "Five" made no reply.

"Ward Six Labor Alliance," again
repeated "S. L. P."

"Did you give \$25.00 to a 'Ward Six Labor Alliance'?" inquired "S. L. P."
"I gave it to go into the treasury of

the Social Democratic party, and if they didn't get it I can't help it, that was the understanding when I gave replied Mr. "Five

"Was this receipt and letter delivered to you through the mail?" asked "S. L. P."

"No," replied Mr. "Five", "it was handed to me, Balley brought it to "Bailey was here to see you also?" said "S. L. P." interrogatively.
"Yes," said Mr. "Five", he was here

and wanted me to hire him a week to get out and work for me, and I told him I didn't need any more to work for ne; then he came down to less than a week, and finally he came down to one day."
"Mr. 'Five'," said "S. L. P.", holding

up the receipt and congratulatory let-ter, "this 'Ward Six Alliance' is but a own signatures shows that the money you gave for the Social Democratic party went to a 'Ward Six Labor Al-liance'."

"I noticed that when he gave it to me, and called Bailey's attention to it. 'Well,' he said, 'it is all the same thing'."

At this blundering acknowledgement "S. L. P." burst into laughter, to the "S. L. P." burst into laughter, to the chagrin of Mr. "Five."

Straightening his face, "S. L. P." said, "I guess Balley has told you some truth if Gordon didn't." "What's the fellow's name who runs
"The Budget'? Ob—, what is his
name, Davison, Davison, that's the
fellow. Davison called to see me and

CORRESPONDENCE

print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be presented to the communication of the comm other will be recognized.]

Hickey In St. Louis, Mo-

S. L. P., will lead the worker to read over the prostrate forms of the labor fakirs.

The labor fakir has seen his best days. As ever new and better machinery is displacing the workers, so will the S. T. & L. A. displace the labor fakir, who will be obliged to join the Knights of the Road in company with Dusty Rhodes and Weary Willies, sleep in a hay stack for a bed, occasionally enjoy a smoke out of an old pipe, drink the water running in the brook by the wayside, organize a quartetts, and sing that beautiful song: "We have seen better days."

St. Louis, Mo., May 14.

One Out of a Big Bunch.

To THE PEOPLE.—That new English edition of the "Volksseltung" is a dalsy; funny how they can reply in April to something published in May. They should have dated it May, but that would blunt the point, for May is not the fool's month; April is, or is supposed to be.

JER. OFIHELLY,
Abington, Mass., May 13.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

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

H. W., DENVER, COLO.—Whether "the tax-payers" in New York City really know what is going on around in the country?—Well, we hardly think they do; they don't even know what is going on under their very noses right here.

"You found it?"

"Yes."

"Yes."

"Well," said "S. L. P.", "I am anxious to see the writing."

"Oh. I knew I had it somewhere," said Mr. "Five."

Mr. "Five." handed "S. L. P." a red envelope with "The Philadelphia Publishing Co." printed thereon.

"Gordon's handwriting," ejaculated "S. L. P." upon seeing them. [See Exhibits A and B.]

Exhibits A and B.]

what is going on around they don't Well, we hardly think they do; they don't Well, we hardly think they do; they don't well kname there.

JOHN E. ELLIAM. THE COTTAGE, INGOLDWELLS; BURGH, LINCOLNSHIRE, ENGLAND,—Your letter arrived just 2 installed in the issue of last March 5. More than one letter of that nature in these columns seems superfluous cumulative proof of the justice of Keep's criticisms.

J. S. R., AKRON, O.-Not quite: indi-viduality is one thing, excentricity is an other.

viduality is one thing, excentricity is an other.

A. S. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—You should have charity for the gentiemen of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung." We must admit you are right when you disagree with them for imputing rudeness to THE PEO-PLE, but they must not be taken too serious; then also, you must make allowance for folks' lacerated feelings. Do you must make allowance for folks' lacerated feelings. Do you must make allowance for folks' lacerated feelings. Do you must make allowance for folks' lacerated feelings. Do you magine that Admiral for sweat mildness? Hardly, Montojo was holding an unholdable position with unholdable means, a lot of wash-tubs: Dewey bombarded his washtubs to pieces, and Montojo of course, he would not be human if he ddn't, feels sore and considers Dewey a brute. So with the "Admirals" on the "Volkszeitung." The wash-tubs with which they were defending an undefensible position being knocked all to pieces by THE PEOPLE'S cannonade, they can't feel very good; any ill-natured sputtering they may indulge in is excusable.

cusable.

J. C. C., ST. LOUIS, MO.—We don't know for certain, but are credibly informed that the Social Democratic Federation of Eagland has Whig and Tory members, and that a motion once made to the effect that none should be members who are affiliated with any other political party was defeated on the express ground that those Whig and Tory members would then have to leave. No doubt, that is a queer condition of things for a Socialist political organization. Perhaps some English friend, under whose eyes those lines may happen to come, will furnish more accurate information.

The first of the supplements to the So-cialist Almanac-No. 2. Vol. I., "People Library"— is now out and ready for ship-

Library"— is now out and ready for shipment.

It is a handsome, 24-page pamphlet, the contents of which are:

I. Territorial Expansion, by L. Sanial.

II. Growth of Socialism in America (S. L. P. election returns).

Number I. is a subject now foremost in the minds of the people and will receive attention if Sections see to it that the book is brought prominently before the public; aumber II. is of great interest to all who take an interest in the development of the Socialism movement in this country.

The retail price of this number is only cents, which makes possible a very extensive sale.

Address orders to the N. Y. Labor News Company, 147 East 23rd street, New York, or to the National Secretary:

HENRY KUHN.

184 William street, N. L.

(Continued on page 4.)

To THE PEOPLE.—The election in St. Louis is over, and as a result of an aggressive campaign, we doubled our vote. The highest vote was 809. The Armory brigade had a ticket in the field, such as it was. In the 1st Ward they nominated for Aidermann the Spiritualist Henry Gerhold, who was expelled from Section St. Louis for defrauding the Section out of money. The rest of the ticket consisted of Sentimentalists, Bellamyites, Direct Legislative cranks, expelled members of the St. L. P. and Labor crooks, including the notorious local Labor Skate Gebellein. We have organized a Karl Marx Class, which meets every Thursday night, at 410½ Market street. The Missourl State Committee is about to publish the "Tracic Pages," by Comrade Hickey, in book form.

Comrade Hickey spoke here on the 23th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th of April. The last night was set aside for the Alliance. On that night Comrade Hickey was a very much disappointed man. He expected to meet the labor fakirs of the Mound City, which he had heard so much about. But they did not show up. Where were they? Where was Mr. Riackmore, chief labor fakir of the Central Trades and Labor fakir of the Central Trades and Labor fakir of the Democratic party hold a cancus that he had to attend? Where was Mr. Stienbiss, chief labor fakir of the Ruilding Trades Council? Was he busy inducing the workers to buy stock in the World's Fair; or did he attend a banquet given by the victorious candidates of the last election, whom he boomed in his labor (?) paper called the "Compendium"? Where was Mr. Fisher of the Tobacco Workers? Was his time taken up in persuading his dupes to hoycott the Tobacco Trust? Where was Mr. Kreyling of the Cigar Makers' Union? Was he laying wires to be elected Label Agent of the Union at a salary of \$5 per day? Where was Mr. Gebellein? Was he busy worting down Socialist resolutions at a meeting of the Cigar Makers' Union, who is continually shooting of his month against the S. T. & L. A. and who made the motion at a meeting of the Cigar Makers' Union. W

LETTER BOX.

E. B., TORONTO, CANADA.—Wages en-ter into the price of commodities.

cusable.

To the Sections of the S. L. P.

DIFFERENT TACTICS.

(Continued from page 3.)

told me they were all right, to give them the money."
"Did Davison," inquired "S. L. P."

'tell you how many members they had in their so-called party?"
"He said they had 60, that he was not a member himself, but they were

and right."
"Mr. 'Five'," said "S. L. P.". "I told you that the Social Democratic party of America in Ward 6 consisted of just have men and one woman, didn't I? Well now, I want to acknowledge that

I have made a false statement. I have since been informed that that was incorrect, that their membership con sisted of five men and four women, three of the men's wives belonging, and one other woman." "Why did Davison lie to me so?" said Mr. "Five."

said Mr. "Five."

After some moments' silence "S. L. P." said, "Now, what I want to know, Mr. 'Five', is, did you send for Davison for a consultation upon the matter?"

"No," replied Mr. "Five", "he came to see me about it."

"He came for that purpose?" said "S. L. P." interrogatively.

"This revelation, Mr. 'Five." said

"This revelation, Mr. 'Five'," said
"S. L. P.", "makes clear to my mind
now the meaning of the 'plums' that
were frequently thrown to Gordon and
the 'Social Damograph'." 'Social Democrats

"What do you mean?"
"Well, I mean," replied "S. L. P.",
"the puffs Gordon got through The
Budget during the campaign."
"Did it do that?"
"Well," appears

answered "S. L. P.", "the file of "The Budget' will answer you; go look at it and see for yourself." "Look here at this writing," said "S.

1. P.", holding the receipt before Mr. Five's" eyes, signed by Bailey, "do you suppose Bailey wrote that receipt?"
"No, not if the signature is his writ-

"No, not it the signal ing."

"Well, I don't know Bailey's writing very well," said "S. L. P.", "but I think it quite likely that that is Bailey's own signature." Then holding the receipt in one hand and the congratulatory letter in the other, "S. L. P." said, "Now look at that, then look at this, and tell who wrote them."

"Well," said Mr. "Five", "the same person wrote both, whoever it was."

person wrote both, whoever it was."
"Now, see here," again hilding the letter before Mr. "Five", "William Rhodes'; who do you suppose signed that name?"

"Well," answered Mr. "Five", "the one who wrote the letter, wrote the signature, and wrote it back-hand."

"See the attempted deception," said "S. L. P." "Anyone familiar with Gor-don's writing would recognize this letter and receipt as his writing, as also they would recognize the signature 'William Rhodes' to be; neither do I believe William Rhodes,—if there is such a person—, ever gave Gordon per mission to sign for him his name; i Gordon had permission to do so, why did he deviate from his customary, hand-writing in signing the name? Mr. 'Five', it is very plain to ME that is a FORGERY; and now I am going to bring to you a specimen of Gordon's writing over his own signature, that you may compare them and see for yourself, and the letter and receipt, I would like to obtain possession of when you get through with them. There are members of the Socialist Labor Party who would readily recogwish to send into the National Execu tive Committee in New York, showing up what the so-called Social Demo-cratic party and their 'different tactics'

You can have them, and the bank

"You can have them, and the bank cheque, too, when I get everything straightened up with them." said Mr. "Five", "but don't report anything about it until I get through."

"The bank cheque," said "S. L. P.".
"Showing that it was written for Gordon, indersed by Gordon, and cashed to Gordon, would be worth more to us than anything else we could show against them."

Mr. "Five" reached for his returned cheques, cheque book and bank account book; "the Gordon cheque" was not found.

'Here's one to Davison for \$25,00."

"Here's one to Davison for \$25.00," said Mr. "Five", "that isn't it,"
"It would be quite like Gordon," said "S. L. P.", "to get Davison to draw the money, that the Social Democrats' 'tactics' might not be jeoparidzed."
"Oh, well," responded Mr. "Five", "I know what THAT was for; that isn't it. I didn't give the money to anybody else, I know I gave it to Gornapshody else, I know I gave it to Gornapshody else.

anybody else, I know I gave it to Gordon, I KNOW I gave it to Gordon." "I am sorry we can't find the cheque," said "S. L. P."

"Oh, I'll get it. My account, you see," said Mr. "Five", showing his bank book, "has not been balanced since December 8th, and they probably had not up to that time cashed the

had not up to that time cashed the cheque."
"No." said "S. L. P.", "I don't believe they carried; that cheque about without getting it cashed so long as that, they were too hot after money for that; I dare say that cheque was cashed by someone inside of 48 hours after it was written, and think you'll find it endorsed by other parties."

after it was written, and think you'll find it endorsed by other parties."

"Well." replied Mr. "Five", "that might be, but it wasn't paid by the bank before December 8th, or I'd have it here, its at the bank. I am going to have my account balanced April 4th. You call again after that. Oh, I am going to get that money back if I find it didn't go for what I gave it. I gave it to go into the treasury of the Social Democratic party. I promised it to them and gave it for that purpose, and if it is shown that they got it, then I am satisfied, that is all I want."

"Then," said "S. L. P.", you will have no further use for the documents, and we can have them?"

"Then you can have them all," re-

"Then you can have them all," re-plied Mr. "Five."
"But I don't see what made Davi-

"But I don't see what made Davison lie so about it," ejaculated Mr. "Five." "Davison has got to make that right," said Mr. "Five" as he rearranged his cheques, books, etc. Incidentally we must remark at this juncture that information reached the Socialist Labor Party to the effect that the "five men and four women" had a recent conference, at which the So.

the "five men and four women" had a recent conference, at which the Social Democratic "tactics" in the last campaign were considered; having learned that the alert members of the Socialist Labor Party were on their trail in hot pursuit, and exposure immanded Mr. "Five."

minent, sought refuge in an under standing with Bailey to retire.

INTERVIEW No. 4, MR. "FIVE."

"Step here," began Mr. "Five", as he reached for his new lot of cheques he had brought from the bank, "look over them," said he, "I can't find it here see if you can."

see if you can."
Neither could "S. L. P."
"How do you account for its absence?" inquired "S. L. P."

sence?" inquired "S. L. P."

"Well, it has never been presented for payment," replied Mr. "Five."

"Let's see," said "S. L. P.", "that has been, November, December, January, February, March, that is five months, Now, Mr. 'Five', does it look reasonable that persons who were obtaining money in the manner they did would wait five months to cash such a cheque

wait five months to cash such a cheque in their possession?"
"Well," replied Mr. "Five", "they probably got somebody else to cash

"Allowing it to be that way, then would not the person so cashing it, himself realize upon it in less than five

"Well, perhaps, knowing you fellows are after them, they got afraid, and thought they would wait, a cheque you know is good forever until used," re-plied Mr. "Five."

"I have had some fear," said "S. L. "I have had some fear," said "S. L. P.", "that they would try to retrace their steps by returning the \$25.00 and regaining the documents."

"Bailey was here and wanted the receipt and I wouldn't give it to him."

"When was that?' asked "S. L. P."

"Oh, that was about three or four weeks after the election."

"Yes, yes that was soon after we began stirring things up. They know we're on their trail," said "S. L. P."; "Yes, they know you are after

them."

"What is the matter, Mr. 'Five',"
said "S. L. P.", "with us now going ahead with our report. Lou say they haven't drawn on the cheque, and all you now have to do to make your end of the affair all right, is to go to the lank and order payment stonged."

bank and order payment stopped."
"No. don't say anything about it yet,
wait a while. I'll go to the bank at
once and order payment stopped."
"S. L. P.'s" patience had been meas-

Cheque not cashed in five months. Bailey had asked for the return of

the receipt, which was refused.
Socialist Labor Party destitute of a single document to substantiate their indictment.

Bailey assenting to the brand of dis honor, for the protection of his col-

leagues.
And "wait a while."
Why was not Balley's request for the return of the receipt accompanied with the unused cheque, if the cheque had not been cashed?

With all our vigilance, this band of mercenaries will yet elude us if we are not careful, there is unmistakable indications that Gordon has by some means tried to square himself with Mr. "Five." I shall move NOW. I shall NOT "wait a while." I shall en-deavor to borrow the receipt and let-ter and exhibit it before the members of the Sciedlist Labor Pears, the of the Socialist Labor Party that they can testify to at least having seen such documents in Gordon's handwriting. Thus must "S_ L. P."

INTERVIEW No. 5, MR. "FIVE."

"See here," began "S. L. P.", pulling a specimen of Gordon's handwriting a specimen of Gordon's nandwriting from his pocket and spreading it be-fore the gaze of Mr. "Five", "now go and get your letter and receipt." "Now," said "S. L. P.", when the three documents were spread out,

look them over and tell me who wrote

"They are all the same handwriting."

said Mr. "Five."

Turning the specimen over. "S. L. P." said. "Now look at that side."

"Yes," said Mr. "Five", "it is all the same."

"Now, there," said "S. L. P.", pointing to the signature at the bottom, "read that."

"F. G. R. Gordon, yes," said Mr. "Flve."

"Now, Mr. 'Five'," said "S. L. P.",
"you are not going to use the receipt
and letter for a day or so anyhow, and
I'd just like to take them before one
of our members. I know he would
recognize them instantly as Gordon's
writing."

"I don't want.

"I don't want to lose them," replied Mr. "Five", with an air of reluctance.
"Well, now here," said "S. L. P.",
"I'll leave with you \$25.00 as security,
I will take them and get an exact copy
made from them and if I don't return them by noon to-morrow you can keep the \$25.00."
"Oh, it's not the \$25.00 I care about.

I gave the money to the Social Demo-cratic party to go into their treasury and it's got to be made right. Davison was here last week, Gordon sent him, and I told him he had to make that right. He asked that it be not made public."

"Gordon sent him, ch?"
"Yes, Gordon sent him; oh, they know you are after them," replied Mr.

"I shall return the letter and receipt by noon to-morrow."

"Well, just give me a receipt for them to make everything right," said Mr. "Five."

Mr. "Five." The receipt was given by "S. L. P."

INTERVIEW No. 6, MR. "FIVE."

"I want to return to you your property," said "S. L. P.", handing the letter and receipt back to Mr. "Five."
"Did your man see it?" asked Mr. "Five."

"No, I will not see him until to-night,

"No. I will not see him until to-night, but I have a photographic copy of both, which will serve exactly as well."
"Now," continuing "S. L. P.", "You say, Mr. 'Five', that the cheque has not been cashed, and that you will order its payment stopped, now that makes you all whole. Now we have been waiting from week to week and have been to considerable trouble and or been to considerable trouble and ex-pense, and now we intend to go ahead and make out our report and send it in to New York for publication. This letter and receipt can now be of no further use to you, why can't we now

have it?"
"You say," responded Mr. "Five",

"You say," responded Mr. "Five",
"you have got a photographic copy of
them, why won't that do?"
"It will do," replied "S. L. P.", "I
intend to publish what has passed between us, as nearly as I can write it,
neither adding to, nor taking away."
"Well, don't mention my name," de-

"I promise, your name shall not be mentioned."

mention my name. CANDIDATE "SIX" INTERVIEWED

"Well, say what you please but don't

"S. L. P." told Mr. "Six" the purposes of his visit, and in conclusion said, "I don't want to take advantage, let it be understood whatever you may

be willing to say, I intend to send to New York for publication." Compilmenting "S. L. P." upon the advantage accorded him in knowing advantage accorded him in knowing his purposes, Mr. "Six" said, "I sup-pose I know the parties you refer to." "Well," said "S. L. P.", "I refer to the Social Democrats." Mr. "Six" said, "Hardly had the

all. Six said, "Hardly had the echoes of my nomination subsided, when they were after me."

"S. L. P." pointed out that the "tactics" of the Social Democrats not only reflected upon the Socialist Labor Party but was a menace to the candidates upon both the Republican and Demo

Mr. "Six" said. "I'd just as soon tell you how much they got of me; I gave them \$55.00, of which \$5.00 was to go

them \$55.00, of which \$5.00 was to go to Gordon and Bailey for something understood between themselves."

Upon request, "S. L. P." promised the name of Mr. "Six" should not be mentioned, as a copy of the report would prove; promising further a copy to Mr. "Six."

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Henry Hubn, 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.

National Executive Committee.

Session of May 15, with Arthur Keep in the chair. Absent Matchett and Stabl, the latter excused. The financial report for the week ending May 13 showed: receipts, \$71.35; expenditures, \$231.67.

Section Ulinton, Mass., reported the expulsion of Fred. Ordaning, he having admitted that he did not vote the full S. L. Picket. Section Long Island City, N. Y. sent a protest against so much space being used in the "Volkszeitung" and THE PEO-PLE in the controversy now going on, which protest was placed on file. The Colorado State Committee asked for an extension of the time allotted for the Hickeytour; resolved, to instruct the Secretary to do the best he can with due regard to other States.

to the order of Appeals sent the following communication:

The Board of Appeals sent the following communication:

"The following matters were transacted at the meeting of Thessday, May 9, 1849; Appeal by Helen Sawleka, in behalf of Branch 2, Section Buffalo, complaining that Central Committee refuses to recognize delegates from said Branch. Motion, that the Secretary write to the National Executive Committee and ask to demand of Section Buffalo, that the Central Committee recognize delegates from Branch 2, or give reasons for such refusal; failing to comply with this, the Central Committee is to be suspended and a new Committee letted, "Statement from 'Academy of Social Science, 'Milwankee, Wis, was read, requesting the Board to recommend that a charter be issued to it as an English Section, giving reasons for such denand. Motion, that the communication be forwarded to the National Executive Committee, with request that a comrade be sent to Milwankee to investigate the matter and if statements be found verified, to issue a charter for an English Section."

The Secretary was instructed to communicate with Socions Buffalo and Missay Buffa

The Secretary was instructed to cocate with Sections Buffalo and Milcate with Sections Buffalo and Milwaukee, and in regard to the latter also with the Board of Appeals, the matter of issuing charters being considered exclusively a pre-rogative of the National Executive Com-

charters being remained the National Executive Committee.

The National Secretary reported having written, as instructed, to the Board of Directors of the "Volkszeitung" Publishing Association demanding an explanation about THE PEOPLE'S mailing list having been used to send out the so-called English edition of the "Volkszeitung."

Charters were granted to new Sections at: Fafrhaven, Wash, North Smithneld, R. L. and Montrose, Colo. "A copy of the new charter was also granted to Section Providence, R. I.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY,

Passording Secretary,

JOHN J. KINNEALLY. Recording Secretary.

Massachusetts.

To Massachusetts Comrades:—
The general vote on State Organizer resulted as follows:
J. F. Malloney, 277.
Louis Wolfson, 41.
L. D. USHER, Secretary 8, C. C.

Michigan.

DETROIT.—Section Detroit is getting down to business. We organized a Jewish Branch in this city through the efforts of Comrade Juli Becher, of New York, Having two Branches, with another soon to follow, we found it necessary to organize a Central Committee. We request all Sections or Central Committees that have printed by Jaws to send a copy to Section Detroit, as it will save us a good deal of trouble in trying to get into good working order. We opened our open air agitation last Saturday night down at the "Monument." The comrades just poured hot shot into the crowd for an hour and a half.

New Jersey.

JERSEY CITY.

JERSEY CITY.

WHEREAS, It is an axiom of Socialist political economy that the wage working class is despoiled of the wealth which it creates, by the capitalist—all but enough to afford a bare subsistence—therefore the wage earning class can have no interest in "tax reform" which is an issue between factions of that class which plunders the working class, and WHEREAS, The "Volkszeltung," a Socialist daily paper, having promulgated the un-Socialistic and tactically injurious doctrine that the wage working class is the tax paying class, and despite the fact that its position having been proved untenable, it still persists in pursuing such course to the detriment of the partry therefore he it.

RESOLVED, That the 7th Ward Branch, S. L. P. Jersey City, N. J. emphatically protests against such action on the part of the editorial management of the "Volkszeltung," as being calculated to confuse and mislead the working class of THIS country. Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the "Volkszeltung," "Vorwaerts" and THE PEOPLE.

New York.

SECTION GREATER NEW YORK.

SECTION GREATER NEW YORK.

Proceedings of the General Committee,
May 13, 1839. Meeting at 64 East 4th street.
Committee on Credentials reports favorably
on the following delegates: New York—12th
A. D. H. Liehtenberg and Franklin in place
of Reich and Karz; 16th A. D. H. Friedman in place of R. Brandstetter; 28th A.
D. M. Rosenberg in place of Michauer,
Rrooklyn—7th A. D., Br. 2, Peter Fieldiger;
8th Ward Br. 1, Andrew Edhissen in place
of Ray; 24th and 25th Ward, Louis Slothern
in place of Guttenberger; 28th Ward Br. 2,
J. Seidel: Danish Br., L. Rasmussen in place
of C. Hausen,
28 new members admitted,
Charges against M. Schoenborn preferred
by 7th A. D., and against J. Heinrich by L.

Abelson, referred to Grievance Committee.

The first point in the report of the Executive Committee was the report on the investigation in the late proceedings of the 'Voikszeitung' Publishing Association. The Committee recommends the adoption of the following resolutions:

"The General Committee of Section New York calls upon the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association to declare unequivocally its subordination at all times to the Party, as we cannot regard the Association in any other light than as a Committee of the Party for the performance of a Party function, though it is endowed with a legal existence owing to the exigences of the law of this State.

"The editorial management of the Volkszeitung is to be entirely in accord with the

"The editorial management of the Volkszeitung' is to be entirely in accord with the decisions of the Party, local, State and national."

This report, together with the resolutions embodying our demands, are to be transmitted to the "Volkszeitung" Publishing Association.

It was moved to accept the report and concur in the recommendations. The debate was protracted till 1 a. m., when the meeting adjourned. Debate will be resumed at the next meeting.

H. SIMPSON, Secretary.

[The protocol or findings of the City Executive Committee, which confirm the statements in the Article "Sign-Posts" and in the subsequent state-ment by the National Executive Committee, will be published in full in the next issue, space preventing the doing so in this.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA.—A special meeting of Section Philadelphia will be held on Sunday evening. May 21, at 8 o'clock, in the Labor Lyceum, 6th and Brown streets. As there is considerable business at hand, it is urged that the members be punctual in attendance. As we are undergoing somewhat of a change in the method of organization in this city in forming into Ward Cubs, it has been considered advantageous to adopt a uniform code of procedure throughout the various Cubs as well as an effective constitution and by-laws to govern the same. The Committee has been working on these for some time and will make its report at this meeting. There will also be under discussion a resolution from Section Pittsburg which merits carnest consideration. All members should make it a point to be present at this meeting.

FRANK STREIT, Secretary.

FRANK STREIT, Secretary.

Rhode Island.

"Daily People" Conference-

"Daily People" Conference
Meeting of "Daily People" Conference held oh May S, with Comrade A. Gillhauss and Laffey in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read. Delegates from the 16th, 18th and 20th N. Y. A. D. 's. 24th and 25th Ward, Brooklyn, and Danish Branch, Kings Co., were seated. The 1st and 3d A. D. donated 40 cents towards defraving the expenses of the Conference; the 18th A. D., 81. "Daily People" Clubs have been organized in the 20th and 34th A. D. 's; others will be organized in the near future. The Executive Committee reported that it heard and endorsed the plan presented by Comrade Berger to create a demand for a daily organ of the S. L. P. by increasing the circulation of the weekly PEOPLE.

In order to accomplish this, every member of the Party and of the "Daily People" Clubs shall be provided with subscription lists and card authorizing him to collect subscriptions and funds for the weekly PEOPLE. Report was accepted.

The E. C. was instructed to confer with the managers of THE PEOPLE to ascertain whether any inducement could be offered to members engaged in that work.

The E. C. furthermore reported that it decided to issue a manifesto to all members and calling upon them for aid in its work. Comrede to the conference by holding a mass meeting within the next three weeks, and sympathizers of the Party all over the country, setting forth the object of the Conference by holding a mass meeting within the next three weeks.

The Conference authorized the E. C. to make all arrangements for the meetings as well as to attend to the printing and purchasing of all necessary things.

Delegates were instructed to see that all members of their respective organizations at 10 p. m. at every meeting and publish the result in the reports. Delegates from the following organizations responded:

New York—1st. 3d, 5th, 4th, 10th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 29th, 29th, 29th, 30th Br. 2, 32d, 3d, 3th, 10th, 20th, 29th, 20th, 20th, 19th, 3th, 10th, 20th, 28th, 30th Br. 2, 32d, 3d, 3th, 10th, 20th, 20th, 20th,

S. KLEIN, Secretary.

LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

147 East 23rd Street, N. Y. (Store open from S a. m. to 9 p. m.)

Marx and Engels:	
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Karl Marx:	
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Edward Bernstein:	
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former	1.00
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cloth	.40
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Erin's Hope	.05
Wm. S. McClure:	
Socialism	.10
Daniel De Leon:	
Reform or Revolution	.03
What Means This Strike?	.05

DANCING.

Children.

GRAND PIC-NIC

West Side Ass.-Districts, S. L. P.,

Pfingst Sunday, May 21, Prize Bowling, Price Shooting and Ball Game for Gentlemen.

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A LADY COMRADE, widow with a child, a first-class dressmaker, who is fighting a very hard struggle for existence in New York City, would be thankful for information as to any out of town place, that could bid her a fair chance of building up an existence—giving dressmaking business. Address, A. T., c. o. THE PEOPLE.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE Next meeting will take place

MONDAY EVE., MAY 22, 1899. AT NO. 98 AVENUE C.

Delegates should not fail to attend, important business will come up; also organizations not yet represented should elect delegates.

420

First Anniversary of the Scientific Monthly "NEUE ZEIT."

(Published by the Jewish speaking S. L. P. Organizations.) Saturday Eve., May 20, '99, GRAND CENTRAL PALACE,

CRAND CONCERT & BALL "THE LAST HOUR OF CAPITALISM." Comrade MORITZ RUTHER, S. L. P. member of the Holyoke, Mass., Board of Aldermen, will deliver an address and re-late his experiences as a Socialist Alderman. TICKETS, 15 CENTS.

To be had at the office of the "Abend-blatt," 9 Rutgers street, and "Volkszeitung."
The privilege of the Roof Garden has been secured in case of warm weather.

421



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Also for sale by THE PEOPLE. DISCUSSION MEETING

KIHN & HALL.

Yorkville Agitation Committee, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1899,

(8 p. m.) No. 206 EAST 86th Sreet

Order of business is as follows: 1. Controversy between the "Volkszel-tung" and THE PEOPLE. 2. General action of General Committee of Section Greater New York.

Representatives of the editorial staffs of both papers are invited. Only members in good standing are ad-mitted upon presenting their card of mem-bership. SOMERVILLE, MASS. THE PEOPLE is for sale at P. R. Valen-tine's store, 27 Webster avenue

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So UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY. Office Workingmens coop. Insur. Association. Hours: 9 to 5, except Saturdays. 1. Goldmann's Printing Office,

eer. New Chambers and William Sig. Type Setting Machiner German and

MORRIS HILLQUIT. Attorney at Law,

Trades' and Societies' Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unless and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this headlas hereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annum. Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE. SOCIALIST TRADE
AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Dane
street, Room 96, New York City. Gereral Secretary: William L. Brower.
Financial Secretary Murphy. GeoemiFixecutive Board Meetings: 1st, 3d and
5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secretary Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 1ma
Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa. 453

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., is the half of Essex County Socialist Clarker of the County Socialist Clarker of Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 19

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANT UNION). Meetings every Tuesday at 16 a. m., at 44 East 4th street. New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Fra CIGARMAKER: PROGRESSIVE INTERNAFIONAL UNION No. D. Office and
Lamployment Burnau: 61 East 4th street.

District I Johennam, 331 East The
street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 10 Stanton street,
meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District
III meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 80th
street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.

-District IV meets at 342 West 43

-District IV meets at 342 West 43

-Found of Supervisors meets every Tueday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1651 2nd avenue,
at 8 p. m.

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

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 32d and 33d A. D.'s. S. L. P., 118 E. 110th street, N. Y. Bushness meetings every Thursday. Free reading room open from 7:30 p. m. to 10:30 p. m. every evening. Subscriptions for this paper received here.

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P.
34th 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d ave
and 149th street. Open every evening.
Regular business meeting every Fridat. SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets second and fourth Sunday of every month at 10:30 o'clock a. m., as Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 158-160 36 avenue, New York City. Subscription of ders 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 4h street, Labor Byceum. Hegular meeting 1st and 3d Thursdays, at 8 p. m.

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

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

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 solidarity and socialist thought its numerical strength (at present cosposed 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 54.00 for the first class and 450 for age may be admitted to medership in any of the branches upon payment of a deposit of \$4.00 for the first class and \$3.00 fee the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$1.0 for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 fee another 4) weeks, whether continuous of with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$5.00 and \$3.50 respectively. A burial benefit of \$5.00 to \$2.50.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried 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 expenditured. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 25 workingiaen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to so.

Address sil communications to HENRY STAHL, Funancial 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 Piace, N. Y. City, N. Y.

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

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

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meet-ing every Thursday 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.