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NEW YORK, JUNE 25, 1899.

LIFE BE -

Brazen Utterances by D. A. Ray, a Capitalist Lockey.

profits Can not be Made in Hono'ulu Without Cheap Labor-Rather than Fall to Make Profits Let the Islands Become a Monumental Hecatomb to the God

A higher social order bears the mark of a higher morality; it is the mark of social order, which is condemned by social evolution, that morality becomes a bye-word with it, that it baldly, braenly drops even the pretence of morality and steps forth in all its naked hideousness. Such a social order Capitalism has become.

Just before leaving Chicago for Honolulu, D. A. Ray, clerk of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate, who was executive officer of the Hawaiian Commission, let out of the bag an ugly cat. Said he:

the bag an ugly cat. Said he:

"The mission upon which I am engaged to fa two-fold nature. The labor problem of the Islands is in a complicated condition, which will require the greatest patience and the most careful investigation to unravel. We understand that no Chinese have been imported into the islands since the flag was raised last July, but we do know that a great many Japaneze have been landed. THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE AMBING OF SUGARCANE. COFFIEL AND RICE MYST BE CARRIED ON FOR A FAIR PROFIT ARE SUCH THAT CHEAP LABOR MUST BE OUTAINED FROM SOME QUARTER OF THE WORLD, and if our contract-labor law is made applicable to the islands in the territorial or colonial form of government, or by Congress, a great hardship, amounting to a practical killing of great industries, will result. My instructions are to investigate more fully this question, and present a report to the committee before Congress meets next December.

"It is my opinion that the results of my inquiry and the facts gained by the meu-

"It is my opinion that the results of my inquiry and the facts gained by the members of the committee by personal observation will cause the medification of the immigration laws as applied to the islands, to the extent of allowing the importation of Japanese and foreigners, other than Chinese, under contract, with the restriction that they are not to be brought from the islands to any other part of the United States."

"Either great industries must be killed, or much human life must be killed. Rather than the former, we shall have the latter."!!!

A century ago or so, Capital would at least have had some sense of de-corum; it would have stated its case in somewhat milder form, and, at least, that skulls and cross-bones are the effective states of "great industries." All that is gone by. To-day Capital recks not the moral sense of man. The greatest of industries can to-day fourish, a blessing to the race under co-operative labor; but then "profit" would be impossible. In order that profits be made, capitalism must confune; and that means, as clearly stated by Mr. Ray, human life must be saved humanity the shock of realizing by Mr. Ray, human life must be crushed by cheapness of labor. In other words, again in order that profitgrinding idlers shall live, profit-pro-ducing life shall be crushed!

When the Islands were first an nexed, the cry went out from the capimaked, the cry went out from the cap-training that the Islands were a "paradise for Labor," and every effort was made to cause to the American workingman to emigrate thither. It seems the plan failed; and now, by a twisting of the law, Labor—patient, dumb and julcy—is to be introduced into what has become American territory to inflate with the pulsations of the heart the already inflated coffers of the New Johnson of the Exploiter!

ominous still. They imply a first step, or a direct step to outflank the Labor of America's old territory. By intro-ducing into the colonies that which as yet can't be introduced here, the endency of wages to equalize downward in the international Labor Martet will be hastened. What with im-proved machinery and such aids as Mr. Ray has up his sleeves, dark days, dark beyond imagination are just below the borizon for the workingman here.

During the war in Cuba when the starved and disease smitten soldiers were sent to Montauk Point to recuperate, one Col. Goddard was at the head of a committee that chartered a Steamer, went to Montauk Point and begged for a hundred sick soldiers to eare for. His request was granted. the soldiers were transferred and afterwards distributed among the hospitals in Providence.

At a recent meeting of the said relief ommittee, Col. Goddard spoke as fol-

"And that I thank God that the most consuptible insinuation that the money peo-are against the working class has been related. We have seen this afterneon what the moneyed people of the State have done for the soldiers."

Now, it is only justice to remark that this Col. Goddard is one of the biggest skinners of labor in the State, through being the owner of half a dozen of the barrest control of the barrest control. valley. In a boiler explosion at the big Lonsdale mill, some three years ago, two firemen were killed, yet it has not been heard that the Colonel voluntered any vallet for the families of the victims. The Colonel must be an infant in intelligence if he thunks that the just claims of the producers of all wealth are satisfied with a sop in the form of Charity.

SEEN WITHOUT GLASSES.

Many good people really imagine that the purpose of an army, militia and police force is to "maintain order," "enforce the law," etc. That is all right for the poor innocents. But the capitalist does not deceive himself. Witness the following headlines, taken from the New York Morning "Sun" of May 5, 1809, referring to the strike of 1,200 Italian laborers employed by Contractor McDonald at the Jerome Park reservoir. Said the capitalist "Sun," in its largest type:

"Clubs Ending the Strike." "Police Activity Represses Italians at Jerome Park."

This did not take place at Pullman, nor far off Idaho, but right here in Greater New York. Nor did it require the Federal Army, nor even the Militia. .he finest" police in the world were ood enough. The capitalist knows what he is about.

To be sure, the strikers were only Italians.

Had they been "sovereign American citizens" they would have been clubbed just the same-or harder.

For I fear their skulls are thicker. And the American workingmen must get some knowledge and sense into those same thick skulls, whether with a club or by a surgical operation.

That "honorable and distinguished

gentleman," John J. Ingalls, ex-United States Senator and ex-President of the United States Senate, has spoken again, this time about the trusts, and Socialism. He says they are both bad. Speaking of the latter: "Socialism and Communism are the prescriptions of those who have failed. They are the hallucinations of despair." I think the "distinguished gentleman" has another the state of the stat other guess. One must look to Princeother guess. One must look to Frince-ton or to Wolfort's Roast to find a once-prominent public man who has more ignominiously failed than John J. Ingalls. Were Socialism the "pre-scription of those who have failed."

scription of those who have failed,"
it would be the regular and unvaried
diet of the Hon. John J.

But what a logician is he. I mistrust him for a worker of miracles,
Says he of the trusts: "All the agencies of civilization are being drawn
within the influence of a centripetal
force, as the planets and their satellites
might fall into the sun." After stating

force, as the planets and their satellites might fall into the sun." After stating the case of the trusts thus strongly and correctly, he tells us that they are to be destroyed. He's a trust-buster.

I shall watch his future course with renewed interest. If he has the power to prevent the "planets and their satellites from falling into the sun" when their time comes, he may prevent the consummation of the trusts. If the consummation of the trusts. If the miracle comes off, I want to see it.

Further, I suspect Mr. Ingalls even now has "the hallucinations of despair." He concludes his screed against the trusts with this ominous how!: "By and by the lamp post and the teach." the torch!

I should advise the "distinguished gentleman" not to direct people's thoughts too keenly to the decoration of lamp posts. If they should ever reason from effects back to causes, it

might strike them that a certain man of bitter name was one of the latter. Mr. Ingalls' long experience as the presiding officer of that august body, the United States Senate, will enable him to understand that "honorable and distinguished gentleman" is often a purely parliamentary term denoting a d—d fool or infernal scoundrel.

This is the same Ingalls who, a year

and a half ago, advised us to annex Hawaii and seek the markets of the Far East, because "If we do not prey upon others we may prey upon our-

Said Mary Elizabeth Lease, speaking of Eugene Debs, in the "Social Democratic Herald" of April 29, 1899: "With clear vision and inspired language he portrays the greater glories that are to come to the race when the Demon of Selfishness Has Been Sub-dued. A teacher of future thought, his heart is fired with love for his fellow men. His very word and look, his whole life, bears the intensity of pur-

pose of a master builder."
Said Eugene Debs, speaking of Mary
Elizabeth Lease, in the "Social Demo-cratic Herald" of June 10, 1899:
"Mary E. Lease is the greatest woman on the American platform or any other. She puts all the power of her great soul into her speech, and speaks like one inspired. With her marvelous oratorical powers she sways an audience to her will, and it is not strange that where she has once spoken 'the town is hers'."

Comment unnecessary.

Democrat President Grover Cleveland sent the Federal Army to subdue the strikers at Pullman; Republican President William McKinley sent the Federal Army to subdue the strikers in Idaho: and Social Democrat Carey votes funds for an Armory in Haverhill.

B. H.

New York.

Cloakmakers are warned not to allow themselves to be seduced into going to Toronto, Canada. See report of General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A., on fourth page. Party papers please copy.

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?

SOCIAL CONTRASTS.

Which We Are Striving to Wipe Out.

Look a this Picture, **Bulletin of Luxury!**

#193,750 FOR A BEDROOM.

Probably Mr. S. S. Murchand, the American millionaire, possesses the most expensive bed-chamber in the world. No money has been spared for the decorating of the interior, for the bed, which is of massive ebony, with elaborate solid ivory carvings, took over two years to construct, and cost the huge sum of £38,000. A broad band of ivory runs round the frame, and is cut in such intricate patterns that this alone took four men eighteen months. The head of the bedstead is of so heavy and large a pattern, that seven months elapsed before a tusk of the requisite size could be obtained. A special jour-ney was made to Africa to secure this tusk, the cost of which was about

The walls are panelled in Louis XV. style, with most elaborate carvings These carvings and mouldings are heavily gilded on a background of white enamel. The execution of this work and the labor entailed cost £12,000, the area of the room being 76 by 22 feet. The panels are hung with a purple and gold Genoese velvet, manufactured by a well known Lyons firm at a cost of nearly £8 per yard. Parisian artists were intrusted with Parisian artists were intrusted with the task of decorating and painting the ceiling, which consumed the sum of £3,870. The window curtains were of the same material as that hung in the panels, and together with under-curtains, the latter being hand woven with silk, cost another £3,200, including the curtain rings and the fastenings of gold.

Patterns were specially drawn for the bedstead hangings, which were of a purp's damask, and cost nearly £5 per yard; £53,000 of the expenditure went in providing a wardrobe, washstand, dressing-table, and several other things necessary for a bedroom. Nearly £8,000 was paid for a chair, constructed of solid carved ivory, inlaid with gold and ebony, and the four double doors of the room with their fittings were provided at an outlay of

"Five thousand dollars for a dog" is a proposition that makes the ordinary biped feel marked down to an after-Christmas price. This is the value. however, of the famous Ruby spaniel Fantine, which the Duchess of Marlborough, Consuelo Vanderbilt, has presented to Mrs. George Vanderbilt. One of the most popular acts of the Duchess, upon her taking up her residence in England, was the restoration of the world-renowned Blenheim kennels, which took their name from the county seat of the Duke of Marlbor-ough, and in which the beautiful little Blenheim spaniels were bred and brought to perfection.

When weighed by the historic silver scales at the royal kennels at Blen-heim Fantine registered exactly five

Yet one thousand dollars a pound does not alone represent the golden value of this costly creature which Mrs. George Vanderbilt now counts among her most cherished possessions.

The dog was sent as a "bon voyage"

trifle to the steamer when the George Vanderbilts sailed from Liverpool for New York after their honeymoon visit at Marlborough House.

When they returned to the other side on the "Teutonic" a week ago there was no more important membe their party than the Duchess of Marl-

borough's royal gift.

Around the slender neck of Fantine, catching a thousand lights with every movement of her tiny body, there gleamed a collar made of rare and perfectly matched topazes, set in Bur-mese gold. The collar was designed by the Duchess of Marlborough her-

LADY CURZON AND HER GOWNS.

Lady Curzon of Kedleston, who was Miss Leiter of Chicago and then Mrs. Curzon, has clothes to burn, and clothes that will be a revelation to the Anglo-Indian women. Lady Curzon is one of the good Americans who go to Paris before they die, and she has out-Americaned the Americans. Paris stands agape. The Rue de la Paix is crowded with people who want a glimpse of the "creations." The estab-lishments of the late M. Worth, of the late M. Doucet, and of the ever-present Jollivard are incumbered by sight-As far as clothes go, the rest is as-

sured, America is to be well repre-sented. No Russian Princess has ever placed such orders in Paris as Lady Curzon has. The list of her gowns fills the minds of French women with envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitable-ness. There are to be forty dresses, and some of them are to cost \$2,500 apiece.
The whole bill for clothes, excluding

frou frouing fluffiness and jewels, will amount to \$50,000—and it was a bad year on the Chicago Produce Exchange

And then at This.

Bulletin of Misery! STARVING WOMAN'S DESPERATE

Shoppers in the down-town districts were startled about six o'clock last evening by a hunger crazed woman, who shricked of her murdered children and finally hurled cobble-stones through a plate glass window. Then she was arrested.

She was Mrs. Sabel Weinstein, thirty-seven years old, of No. 204 Sixth street. Just as Ninth street was filled with shoppers Mrs. Weinstein gathered up four cobble-stones, which she held in her apron while she shouted her story of hunger. Several times the woman reached out to detain a passing shopper, but each time her grasp was evaded. Then she took the stones, one by one, and hurled them through a big plate glass window in Wanamaker's store. The glass was worth \$150.

At the Mercer street station the woman said that she lived at No. 204 Sixth street, where a search would reveal the dead bodies of her three daugnters—Fannie, Minnie and Birdie
—whom she had murdered. A prompt investigation disproved this story, but the children were found in a starving

Captain Chapman sent out for a square meal, which the woman ate ravenously. As she continued to rave, Mrs. Weinstein was sent to Bellevue. where her condition was pronounced serious. Her husband is now dying in a home for consumptives in Harlem.

THEY TALK DYING THROUGH A WALL.

It is a very thin partition that divides Ward 27 from Ward 28 in Bellevue i pspital. By placing an ear against it one could almost hear the breathing of a person on the other side. Catherine. Patton was not strong enough to do that; but at intervals last night she turned her head on the pillow, tapped with her knuckles, and called out:

"Are you there, William?" And every time this happened there

quavered back through the partition, in a voice even more feeble than the old woman's: 'Yes, Catherine; I'm here."

There would come an hour, the doctors thought, when there would be no voice on the other side of the partition to respond to Catherine Patton's "Are you there, William?" They had starved equally and been cold equally, but her strength had been just a little greater than his. Hence the indications were that a patient from Ward 28 would reach the little brick building at the foot of the lawn in advance of a pa-

But Catherine was expected to over-take William in time for the next boat to Potter's Field.

Her greetings waned perceptibly as

the night wore on. So did his re-sponses. Greetings and responses through the friendly partition were a more important factor in prolonging their flickering lives than the stimulant and nourishment administered to them in small doses by the nurses. The old woman-she is seventy and he seventyfive-even found strength to tell some

part of their story.

William Patton was once a manufacturer of school blackboards, but he and his wife have been growing poorer and poorer for a great many years. When they were quite destitute and unable to work the Society of St. Vincent de Paul found them out and furnished them with weekly tickets, giving them a title to the necessaries of life. From their rooms near the roof of No. 228 West 18th street old William would crawl to Mallen's grocery, in West 19th street, and exchange these tickets for milk, coal, vegetables and

The only trouble was that William grew so weak that at last he could not go out, and by that time Catherine was too weak to make a fire. For several days they lived on some raw carrots. Yesterday it occurred to a neighbor tha they had not been seen for a week, and the police were called in. To attempt a description of the condition of the old couple would be painful; it is enough that they were dying.

They were contended enough lying side by side in the bottom of the ambulance; but when Catherine was slid on to a hand-cart for removal inside the hospital, and William's stretcher was lifted out by bearers, they both showed signs of agitation.

"Don't you separate me from William!" protested the old woman.
"Oh. Catherine! Oh. Catherine! Where are we going?" piped the old man, trying vainly to lift his head.

They could not be put in the same Ward, because of the hospital rules, but somebody thought of Wards 27 and 28, and the thin partition between. It was not much trouble to manage it that way, and it was only for a little time.

SOME GREAT TRUSTS.

It would take too much space to en ter into details concerning the many corporations lately formed, or now forming, having each in view the monopoly of a special branch of production. But the following statement speaks for itself. In the list of the Socialist Almanae figured some very large trusts which again figure in this. our purpose being to afford as compre-hensive a view as possible of the general movement. American Brass Co. \$20,000,000
American Cotton Oil Co. 34,790,400
American Ice Co. 90,000,010

American Linseed Oil Co	28,500,000
American Radiator Co	10,000,000
American Sewer Pipe Co	25,000,000
American Silk Mfg. Co	12,500,000
Am. Smelting & Refining Co	65,000,000
American Straw Board Co	6, 100,000
Am. Type Founders' Co	4,000,000
Borax, Consolidated	12,000,000
Cattle and Meat Combines, esti-	
mated	50,000,000
Cen. Union Gas (natural gas)	24, 100,000
Consolidated Ice Co	6,500,000
Copper Syndicate	100,000,000
Diamond Match Co	11,000,000
Electric Boat Co	10,000,000
Electric Vehicle Transportation	
Co	25,000.000
General Chemical Co	25,000,000
International Air Power Co	25,000.000
International Silver Co. (Sil-	
'erware)	20,000,000
Jewelry Trust	25,000,000
Lake Superior Consolidated Iron	
Mines	28,451,940
National Carbon Co	10,000,000
National Lead Co	29,809,000
National Salt Co	10,000,000
National Starch Co	10,000,000
New England Dairy Co. (Milk)	30,000,000
N. American Co. (Timber)	40,000,000
Pacific American Fisheries Co.	
(Salmon)	5,000,000
Paper Bag Mfg. Co	27,000,000
Penokee and Gogebic Consoli-	
dated Mines	10,000,000
Pittsburg Plate Glass Co	10,000,000
Standard Oll Co	97,500,000
Standard Rope & wine Co	12,000,000
Union Typewriter Co	18,015,000
United Lighting and Heating Co.	
(Oil Lighting)	12,000,000
United Fruit Co	20,000,000
United States Leather Co	127,483,600
United States Varnish Co	36,000,000
United States Shoe Machinery	00 000 000
Co. Virginia Carolina Chemical Co.	20,000,000
Virginia Carolina Chemical Co.	10 000 000
(Fertilizers)	10,000,000
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co	7,500,000

merated in this article represent in the aggregate a capital of \$1.167,458,940. It will be observed that with a few grain combines, which have an exclusively commercial character), they are of the kind known in Wall Street jargon as "Industrials." In the census they would be classified under the head of Manufacturing and Mining Establishments, together with a number of concerns of smaller size, most of which are incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. These smaller bodies represent in the aggregate a capital of about 600 millions and constitute in their respective fields the elements of the prospective trusts into which they will some day be merged. Again, in order to fully realize the extend of capitalistic concentration in manufac-ture and mining, we should take into account all the construction shops, account all the construction snops, locomotive works, coal mines, etc., owned by railroad companies; also, a number of gigantic concerns in the ship-building, machinery, textile and other industries. Having duly considered all the available data, we are already able to state that fully twoalready able to state that fully twothirds of the capital engaged in manu-facture is now in the hands of only 3.000 great concerns (trusts, corpora-tions and firms). In 1890 the amount of capital so engaged was 6.500 mil-lions, and the number of establish-ments was 355.400.

The 43 trusts which we have enu-

But, dazzling as these figures may be, they pale before those which represent the inovement of amalgamation in the railroad business and in the public services of a municipal character, such as trolley traffic, gas and electric light-ing, etc.—Lucien Sanial, in "Socialist Almanac" for April.

Kerr & Company, of Chicago, have just issued in a neat 5-cent pamphlet the admirable article of Comrade A. M. Simons, entitled "Packingtown," that appeared in these columns about a year ago. The pamphlet is replete with valuable information upon the workings of Capital, its effect upon Unionism, and the stage of economic legerdemain that the Socialist Movement has to grapple with.

The capitalist Government of America has evidently stepped into the shoes of Spain in the Philippines in more ways than one. Apart from turning the Islands into a charnel house, on the Spanish plan, the Government has acquired the Spanish knack of "winning battles" and "losing campaigns," or of publishing fraudulent war despatches.

One day we hear: "The rebels have had all the fighting starch taken from them," and the next it is ascertained that the "Perfidious Rebels are Ambushing our Soldiers"; one day it is: "Aguinaldo Whipped and Pocketed," the next it is: "Hot Times Near San Isidro"; one day it is: "Peace in Sight," and the next: "Serious Perils Surrounding our Troops";-all in the approved style of Spain.

The question suggests itself in sight of all this. Who was conquered, Spain

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

EXEMPLIFICATION.

The McKinley Demonstration in Holyoke, Mass.

While the Capitalists are Parading Prosperity Bill, Workingmen are Locked out for Demanding Living Wages-Class - Unconscious Labor Cets a Snubbing and Exposes its impotence.

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 18.-McKinley was in town on his long promised visit, and the capitalist class boomed him for all they are worth, and more too. It proves again and again how the capitalist class sees to it that, however supreme their economic power is, their political power shall never be allowed to become rusty.

A part of the wage slaves were pressed into service to march around the town and show allegiance to God Capital and its High Priest.

And yet, strange things do happen, when they are not wanted: At that very season, 1,300 employes of the Lyman Cotton Mill were locked out because a number of men and boys asked to have their wages raised from 90 cents to one dellar a day for the mer cents to one dollar a day for the men.

These same people drilled with wooden These same people drilled with wooden guns and swords three years ago to help elect McKinley and Prosperity. They got McKinley, but not Prosperity; and when they heard that Prosperity Bill was coming in person, they wanted to see a bit of the prosperity too;—but were locked out as a punishment for their impudence.

Another thing happened that is worth mentioning. When the class-conscious workmen representative, Alderman Ruther, declined to be used as a stool-pigeon by and for the capitalist class, the class-unconscious Centalist class, the class-unconscious Centalist class, the class-unconscious Centalist class.

talist class, the class-unconscious Central Labor Union declared they would "make up for this insult," and promised to turn out "a thousand strong." They were promptly assigned to where?—to the tail end of the parade and given a whole division all to them-selves. They turned out two unions with a grand total of less than one hundred in the parade.
WATCHMAN.

ALLEGHENY CONVENTION.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 17.—The Allegheny County Convention was called to order by the Secretary of Section Pittsburg, Wm. J. Eberle. John R. Root was elected temporary Chair-

The following Committee on Credentials was elected: Wm. M. Kerr, Geo. A. Brown, R. W. Evans, Wm. J. Eberle and F. E. Blunck. After a recess of 15 minutes, the Committee reported favorably on 89

delegates from the following places: Pittsburg, Allegheny, Braddock, East Pittsburg, Wilmerding, McKeesport, Homestead, Buena Vista, and Green-ock, and they were then seated by the

convention.

John R. Root was elected permanent Chairman, and Val Remmel and Wm.. J. Eberle permanent Secretaries. The following County ticket was

then nominated: Judge of Common Pleas Court No. 1: WM. ADAMS, of Wilmerding.

For Sheriff: WM. COWEN, of Pittsburg.

For County Controller: WM. J. EBERLE, of Allegheny. For County Register:

WM. M. KERR, of McKeesport. For County Recorder: WM. PEAK.

of Pittsburg. For Clerk of Courts: AUGUST CLEVER, of Braddock.

For Treasurer: JOHN R. ROOT, of Pittsburg. For Commissioners:

HARRY SCHADE, F. E. BLUNK, of Pittsburg.

For Director of Poor: LORENZ HELFRICH, of Allegheny. The convention then endorsed the

constitution and platform of the Party as adopted by the National Convention The convention then endorsed the stand of THE PEOPLE and the "Vorwaerts" in their controversy with the

New Yorker Volkszeitung" by a vote of 52 to 3. A collection for the benefit of the

Slatersville strikers was taken and the

sum of \$7 was collected.

After a stirring speech by the Chairman, the best attended and most enthusiastic convention ever held in this end of the State adjourned with three rousing cheers for the International Socialist Labor Party.

After the above convention had adjourned, the special meeting of Section Pittsburg was called to order and went into the election of State Secretary and State Committee, with the following result: Val Remmel, State Secretary; Edward Messer, Wm. J. Eberle, . E. Blunk, John R. Root, Wm. Cowen, G. A. Brown and Frank Limbach, State

Committee. WM. J. EBERLE, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE.

- EVERY SUNDAY. --

TELMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in advance:

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

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



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED

		(A)(SE)		
In	1888 (Presidential)			2.068
In	1890			13 331
	1892 (Presidential)			91 157
ID	1892 (Fresidential)			20 100
In	1894			33 133
In	1896 (Presidential		•	36 564
1-	1000			99 204
111	1898	•	•	02,204

The eagle when he moults is sickly, and to obtain his new beak must violently dash the old one against the rock. CARLYLE.

THE VOICE OF TEXAS' STATE COMMITTEE.

We, the Texas State Committee of the S. L. P., at a special meeting, held this day, after careful consideration of the arguments in regard to the S. T. & L. A. and the tax question:

RESOLVED, To endorse the attitude of the National Executive Committee and our official Party organs, THE PEOPLE and the "Vorwaerts," in their controversy with the "New Yorker Volkszeitung"; and further

RESOLVED, To protest against the flooding of this State with the special issues of the "Volkszeitung," published by the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, creating the belief that it is a personal fight between the Editors of said papers instead of a question of principles.

A. T. MILLS. HUGO LIECK, A. LEITNER, CHAS. MIEROW, EDWIN T. AYVER, B. T. HARRIS.

Texas State Committee, S. L. P. San Antonio, Tex., June 11, 1899.

THE CHICK OF THE FABLE.

Missouri born, New York raised, newspaper trained, I fraukly admit that the heart, history and future of this Republic depend on questions that are going to be settled by the great West. The West is going to teach the rest of the country how to solve the problem of squaring political economy with the rights of humanity. The East sees little but hard and fast doctrines. The West mixes sentiment with them. The result is an efferyescence in both parties. But moneyhood and manhood will soon find they must agree, and that manhood must come to the top.

The above expression by St. Clair McKelway, Editor of the "Brooklyn Eagle," is turning up everywhere in the "reform" press of the West. It seems to have been uttered as a condensed bit of the philosophy of history, and to be accepted as such. Yet, the fact is, that the utterance is but a repetition of the chick, the fable tells us of, that started the history of the world by looking into the shell it had just broken through. The blunderous notion of Mr. McKelway may, however, serve the purpose of calling attention to a rather important sociobiologic fact.

As well say, with the sun at the zenith at the Meridian of New York, while beyond the Rockies the twilight of dawn still prevails, that the condition of the East is one scorched by blazing heat, while that of the West is tempered with shade;-as well say that as to claim that the economicpolitical condition of the West is inherently different from that of the

There is nothing peculiar to the twilight stage of the West when noontide heat reigns here. The same twilight stage was gone through here; and the identical noon-day sun will prevail there. So with the economic-political stage of the two sections.

Capitalism, first started on our East ern coast, reaches here its noontide sooner; started later westward, matures there later. The very twilight dawn of capitalism, noticed in the West, is a sign of the eventual noontide of capitalism there. As thither are sent the machines that have become obsolete here, so thence will such twilight machinery eventually be driven off and supplanted with the noontide machine of Capital, higher developed.

No unimportant fact this is. To appreciate it is essential to the wiping out of illusions, and the urging on of the era of practical work.

As man's conceptions are a reflex of the system of production, so are the views of the East and the West but a reflex of their respective stages of development. There is in neither any inherent "sentiment." The same "sentiments" now found floating in the West, once floated along the Atlantic. With the vanishing of the twilight and the approaching of the noontide of capitalism here, these "sentiments," veritable utopian dreams, vanished,-and, in the foe-PRIVATE PROPERTY.

same measure, sprang up westward, to vanish there too, like the receding twilight before the nearing sun.

If the McKelways will raise themselves above the intellectual level of the chick in the fable; if they will realize that the history of the East did not start yesterday, ready made; if, in short, they will post themselves upon the history of the land, then will they apprehend a truth that will greatly stead them and all our children: the truth that the "history of the future" will not be settled either by the West or by the East, nor by any "sentiments" peculiar to any one region; that the "history of the future" will be settled by the WHOLE country just as soon as the WHOLE country is ripe for settlement, and that the requisite ripeness for settlement depends upon the wholly unsentimental, the hard, fact of developed Capital well understood.

Not until then will the Nation's manhood, referred to by Mr. McKelway be a manhood worth speaking of.

No "manhood" deserves the name that is not intellectually equipped to perform man's work.

HUNTING TRAMPS.

The way tramps are beginning to be looked upon by our "authorities" is something much more bulky than the proverbial straw that gives the direction of the stream. Time was when the tramp was looked upon, and well nigh treated, as locusts. His appearance was considered a forerunner of trouble; he was chased away with dogs and guns; anything possible was done to drive the tramp away. All that is now passing away. The tramp is now looked for in several localities. And as he is grown skittish, companies are organized to hunt and capture him, and take him to the places whence once he was driven out as a pest.

How comes this change about? Has a new heart got into our "authorities"? Is it an impulse towards atonement, a wave of Christian, Messianic philanthropy that is passing over the land?

Bless your heart, no. The secret is that the tramp has acquired a value.

Capitalist government, always the government of Capitalists, undergoes certain developments, and has several manifestations. One time, and in spots, it is abstractly the government of Capitalists,-in the interest of none in particular and of all in general. At other times, and in other spots, it is pre-eminently the government of certain capitalists, and only secondarily the government of all. At such times and spots, the individual Capitalists, who were successful in the scramble for office, turn the office directly to their own profit. And these are now trying to exploit the tramp.

Labor, cheap though it is and can be made, is not as cheap as many a Capitalist needs it. However low wages may be, no wages at all is still lower. The tramp can be got for nothing. That is to say, his labor can be had without pay-and the cost of keeping him can be thrown upon other capitalists in the shape of town taxes. This explains the secret of the "change of heart"; this is the "milk in the cocoanut" of the hunting parties, one hears of nowadays, going out in search of

In spots, town Mayoralties, Judgeships, etc., etc., are only vantage places from which and through which to secure Labor for nothing by shanghaing "tramps" and making them work in the shops of successful politicians.

As we go to press an Italian comrade sends word that S. Turati and all the other Italian journalists involved in the recent bread riots of May 9 have been set free. Beside that, Turati was re-elected by the voters of Milan with 4.000 votes; furthermore, as a result of the state of slege and as a demonstration of solidarity with the victims of the capitalist class, the voters of Milan did what was not even expected by the most enthusiastic Socialists: At the municipal election of June 11, two days after the granted freedom of their leader, the entire Socialist ticket was elected with a majority of over 10,000 votes. When the result was known it is said that it was necessary to keep down the enthusiastic demonstrations of the people by calling out the army

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the announcement of the mass meeting for the DAILY PEOPLE, to be held in Teutonia Hall, Third avenue and 15th street, this Friday evening.

The DAILY PEOPLE has become an urgent necessity. Every step taken in that direction is of prime importance to the Movement in America. Throughout the country the ranks are closing of the intrepid, straightforward element, that, having abiding faith in the mission of the S. L. P., and with the Revolution for their loadstar, have girded up their loins for a combat without quarters against anything and everything, every man and every combination of men, standing in the way. A DAILY PEOPLE is the cleaver and falchion that must now be forged in the Party's arsenal. Let it soon be in working order:-a daily broadside into the mongrel ranks of the variegated

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

Even if we did not know it to be a fact, there is internal evidence from the columns of the New York "Journal" that it has been buying "Appeal to Reason" gold bricks. Where else can this wonderful bit of economics come from?

The middleman is a necessity only where the social organization is incomplete?

It is unnecessary to conjecture what kind of social system that must be where there will be no machinery of exchange and distribution (the middle man), or what kind of "completeness" that social system must enjoy. It is not unlikely that the "gold brick" who perpetrated the above passage was not thinking on these lines at all. What he was thinking about is the "middle class," and having heard without understanding the term, and, meaning to display knowledge, he fell into the blunder; nor is it likely that his paymaster, the "yellow" Hearst, would know better.

At any rate, the middle man is one thing, the middle class in another. The latter is an evidence of society in a state of transition, and will eventually vanish; the former fills a function that co-operative labor demands.

It is with sorrow we record the suspension of the Minneapolis, Minn., Tocsin." In its short career it gave promise of much good. But it seems the local field was not yet ripe for such an undertaking. The "Tocsin" consolldated with the Chicago, Ill., "Worker's

There is something supremely naïve, and yet supremely instructive in the following observations of the London. England, "Justice":

England, "Justice":

We are still some months away from the Trade Union Congress, but it is none too soon to remind Socialists of the imperative necessity for seeing to it that the delegates of the various organizations shall be men who will confirm and enforce the strong Socialist resolution carried by 700,000 to 400,000 at the Congress of last year. Our deas are rapidly making way, but, unfortunately, owing to want of previous conference and thorough discipline, the resolutions in favor of Socialist measures are frittered away. A WHOLE (ANG ON THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ELECTED BY THE VOTES OF THE VERY SAME MEN WHO HAVE JUST ENTHUSIASTICALLY PASSED THE SOCIALIST RESOLUTIONS. This is a very serious matter. With scarcely an exception the old trade union leaders are either the mere tools of the Liberal wirepullers, who pay them, create them magistrates, and in general brile them in one way or another to do the dirty work of the capitalist-ladical party AGAINST the interests of the working lasts, who, disgusted at Liberal and Radical hypocrisy and despairing of the apathy of the workers, deliberately join the reactionary faction as the less dishonest, if, in some respects, the more brutal of two cliques of depredators.

It does sound supremely naïve to hear, at this late hour, on English soil, on the classic ground of capital, where the Pure and Simple trade union was first born and developed, expressions of surprise at the worthlessness of resolutions passed by bodies ruled by Labor Fakirs. We have here long learned that such resolutions are an indication of wrong, rather than indicative of good intentions; we have here learned that such "Socialist" resolutions are intended as sops for the gullible, and that where passed they are a sure sign that the Socialist Movement is still weak and cheatable. All this has been learned here long ago. and when mentioned, is mentioned in the tone not of wonderment but of WAT.

Instructive it is as a justification of the American tactics to fight the Labor Fakir by smashing his pedestal.

Says the San Francisco, Cal., "Class Struggle":

The Prince of Wales and Tod Sloan, the prince of jockles, met the other day and exchanged the compliments of the season. The difference between Tod and the Prince is that the former, perched ou the backs of horses, spurs them on to victory, while the horses, spurs them on to victory, while the latter, perched from his birth on the backs of humans, spurs them on to disaster. The world could get along finely without horse jockies and princes, but the harm done humankind by the latter proportioned to the former is as mountains to mole hills.

The below item of news, taken from the San Francisco, Cal., "Call", was certainly overlooked by labor-lover W. R. Hearst, and was left out of his two papers, the New York "Journal" and the San Francisco "Examiner": INCENDIARY FIRES

FOLLOW A STRIKE.

Three Attempts to Destroy a Building on the Hearst Ranch Near San Simeon,

the Hearst Ranch Near San Simeon.
Cayncos, June 10.—Three incendiary fires were started yesterday in Superintendent Taylor's residence on the Hearst ranch, owned by Mrs. Phebe Hearst and W. R. Hearst, near San Simeon, 30 miles from here. They were discovered before much damage was done. A Chinese cook was arrested on suspicion and held for trist. Thirty laborers arruck for higher wages, shorter hours and better food a week ago. Their demands were not allowed, and all left the ranch. It is supposed the Chinaman fired the residence through sympathy for the striking laborers.

The attention of the Leechburg, Pa. 'Yankee Socialist" is also called to the item. It may furnish aim material for another glowing article on the laborskinner whom it so much admires.

The English translation of Karl Marx' "Eigteenth Brumaire," 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.

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

A TRUE STORY.

Being a Citation of Authorities on the Proposition that the Workers Pay the Taxes.

Herr Tossofastein, the leader of the progressive, purely American move-ment, announced that his heart was too full for utterance—in English—so he would stick to his element. As his element was not yet on draught he contented himself with watching his good comrade, Mrs. Dunover, as she drove her fork into a Frankfurter. The sausage turned on her with a savage yelp, but her husband knocked the head and allowed her to tinue her meal, while he dilated at length on the excellence of such a bill of fare. It was food for mind, food for body, and taken it all in all, a very good substitute for something to eat. Collateral Hawkins, also of the American Movement, leaned over to Tosso-fastein and whispered:

Why does Comrade Dunover say so tch: 'Lof me, lof my dog'?"
O, that is the way with him always, much:

talking shop, talking shop. You know he is an extensive sausage manufacturer.

"Does he know anything about Socialism?

"You surprise me. Of course he doesn't. Is there anything more to learn about it?"
"Then, why," said Hawkins triumphantly, "isn't he Editor of the Yolkszeitung?" You are trying to deceive me."

eive me."
Mr. Collateral Hawkins, who had the mean harsh look of a man who is pro-fessionally charitable for a living, now

drew from his pocket a letter from John Tobin in which it was announced that the 225,000 shoemakers, including the 100,000 who receive less than \$300 a year, had paid their \$20,000,000 and more extra taxes due from themselves and family.

It filled Tossofastein with joy, and

it added to the rosy picture he had in mind of the thousands of working women, possessors of from one to children who as yet earned neither their salt nor their tax. How those mothers would rejoice at the thought that they paid more out in taxes than they had earned, and yet they had enough left to exist in as much misery as formerly. As they sat in their boudoirs of nights, idly thrumming the lute, and doing into choice and elegant English the poems of Rousard for the delectation of their children, they could teach them between whiles to walk manfully up and pay their taxes, and trust their middle class exploiters to help them lower the rate. Of course capital and labor are friends and can make a common issue of this matter which oppresses both of them. Lucky shoemakers, lucky widowed mothers

"If it hadn't been for us." said Mr. Collateral Hawkins, "the working class would never know how much they paid. The S. L. P.—pooh; it makes my heart bleed to think they cannot

see the things we see. Ain't it?"
"Yes," replied Tossofastein, "that is
why we must support the S. D. P. Now the great difference between the S. D. P. and the S. L. P. is that the S. D. P. believes in principles but not in tactics, while the S. L. P. believes in tactics but not in principles. Thus we must go one step at a time, and I have every reason to hope that I shall

be the next step. I trust Debs. Debs is every inch a man."
"Now, now, that is too narrow and dogmatic," said the Rev. Spoonment McPinnipiper. a recent acquisition.
"What you have said hithertofore is reasonable and legical but that lest reasonable and logical, but that last assertion might drive away many people who were in sympathy with us. Let us substitute for 'every inch,' say every two inches, or two inches and a half. Thus we can retain everyone as

"Ah," said Mr. Tossofastein, "if we knew that before, it would be easy for our Anarchist comrades to come to us for five or ten minutes as they do now. We shall put it in place of the farmers' demand. That demand has already broken us up into the Plankists and the anti-Plankists, but you, a Socialist of two days and number twelve standing, have solved the difficulty. as the time is passing, we shall call upon our brother, elected as he is to be our S. D. P. organizer, because we could find no one else who knew less about Socialism than he, to offer up few remarks for the good of himself."

The Rev. McPinnipiper arose and said: "The middle class, that great founder of civilization, is now in danger from the inroads which progress is making upon it. We are plunged into Egyptian night, and there is the sound of tempests which bodes no good to the monsters who would destroy the fair and stately pile. We must stand together and in the name of that first great Socialist learn that we cannot expect to do anything of ourselves, but that those better than we must do It for us. The better class alone can lift the burden of taxes which now bears down the working class. They want to do something for you men, and they have always wanted to assist you, but you have been unruly and mistrusting. Learn that it does not do for us to jump on a man when he is on our neck. Learn that the time is coming when be one united brotherhood. each equal to the other, all greater than the others. When that day comes we shall see the moon rise in all its glory." Stoneham, Mass.

LECTURES.

The City Executive Committee of Section New York, S. L. P., has arranged for open air meetings at Fort George, 194th street and Amsterdam avenue. New York, every Sunday afternoon, beginning to-day, 2 p. m. Comrade Schulberg and others will be the speakers.

ARTHUR KEEP, of New York, will de-liver an address under the auspices of Sec-tion Boston, S. L. P., Sundav evening, June 25, at 8 p. m., at Puritan Hall, 995 Wash-ington street. Subject: "S. T. & L. A. vs. Old Trades Unionism." Admission, to de-frage armenses 10, cents. fray expenses, 10 cents.

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

A COMING STORM.

A Word on the Part the Shoe Workers Are to Play in the New Economic Phase.

The shoemaker, one of the last craftsmen to be robbed of his skill, has had a long and honorable record as a fighter against injustice. The changes in the conditions under which he worked came so rapidly that he was forced time and again to do buttle against odds, and odds which to-day are so great that any resistance seems suicidal. Even those persons not over thirty years of age to whom the business is familiar, still remember the small shop, the individual bench, the individual tools, the single worker, or the small shop with a few well-paid men. The shoe worker, by virtue of men. The snoe worker, by virtue of the position he occupied, coped, often successfully, with the employer, and the methods which were used suited the conditions admirably. Forced from his advantageous position, driven from the small shop, deprived of his indivi-dual tools, robbed of his skill, herded with his fellows in the large shop, speeded up to compete with a man-killing machine, under a wholly new state of affairs, the shoemaker still tries to use old weapons, believes that he can win with the pure and simple union, the ghost of its former self, the shadow of an ever really good organization. What vigor it had is long slace past, but it still retains its power to cause suffering, and to plunge his victims into gloom and hatred.

Fellow craftsmen, I would address a few words to you at this time when we are face to face with the greatest fight in our history, when we are fated to undergo a change, far-reaching in its effects, revolutionizing in its results. There is no need to blacken the picture of the conditions under which we work. They are bad enough, but, truth told, they will be worse.

Every act of capitalist society should teach the wage workers that their in-terests are opposed to the interests of all other classes, and that they should be a unit in demanding and working for those interests. When the sole-leather combine was effected, the small dealers in cut stock, etc., were forced out. Then, while the mortality of the "buck-eye" shoe manufacturers had been great, it now became still greater. They were swept aside like weaklings in, a pestilence, while the larger and better equipped shops came through it with their power of resistance greatly strengthened. The increased size of the plant threw a number of men on the labor market, and has caused a surplus of labor-power which no output the manufacturers would risk is capable of utilizing. That was the first move of a series, but it shows plainly on what ground the proletariat of this country meets its enemy. Recently the initial work of combining the upper leather tanneries was carried through, and to form the under-stone of the mill that grinds us out we have the shoe machinery trust. All these are recent, all focused upon one industry, all accessaries to the greatest of all truststhat which controls the shoe, the leather, the machine, the bark, the green hide, and from the hide, knowing who controls it to-day, we can plainly see the great firms which have in their hands the animal food prod-ucts of this country.

The introduction of the machine, the McKay sewer, the Goodyear system, the various metallic fasteners, the trimmers and edgesetters, and the stitching machines has been not only an ever present factor, but this factor has been constantly raised to a higher power. The idea in a machine once given, no one can indicate the point at which its progress toward perfection will end. Machine making is now upon a scientific basis, and the organization of industry, despite the howls of those caught in the mill, is also working to a scientific basis, in the trust. When the machines first came, the re-adjustment of the laborers, the sifting out of the slow men, gave those in the craft a knock-out blow. Prices, however, for those who could hold a job, remained good, and for some time the shoemaker earned pay which seems to us almost fabulous. Many of the shoemakers, because they received twice their former wages, believed that all would continue well with them. They did not consider the fact that the amount of work done by them was from three to six times their former sifting out of the slow men, gave those from three to six times their former out-put. To-day the American manu-facturer can undersell the manufacin England. The turer workingman receives more money, but he does not receive anywhere near the proportion of the product of his labor that his foreign brother receives.

On the first machine, the operator was the posessor of some skill that time the aim of the inventor has been to reduce the skill required to as small an amount as possible. While this simplification has gone on there is no instance of the physical burden having been lightened. On the contrary, we see as a result of the pace necessary to hold a job, on account of the terrible bodily strain to which the operators are subjected, that the men are warped in body and stunted in mind. For ten hours a day every nerve and those few muscles used in working are held taut by the man-controlling, life-sapping shoe machine Take the edgesetter, or any one one of half a dozen machines in the bottoming room. The average man holds the shoe on the pit of the stomach, or else he is forced to strain against the machine. Is it any wonder that so many are ruptured as a result of the way they must work? In the middle ages society had humanity enough to be-head a man before it drew him, or ran a stake through his middle, but capi-talism chains us to the instrument of our torture and tears us as it pleases. Truly we are rapidly becoming the disembowled class. In the sole-leather room the hands and fingers are cut off and crushed, and while this is not a startling injury, it is enough to throw the lujured man among the thousands who cannot find the opportunity to work, because capitalism has already left its mark on them and now looks for newer and more perfect material. In the finishing room, the sand paper dust and the whirling brushes soon send the less robust workers into con-



Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan

Brother Jonathan docking very sad. What's the use of it all? What's the use of it all! In that way you people will never be able to make converts.
Uncle Sam-What way? What peo-

B. J .-- What people?-- You Socialists. What way?-By abusing and attacking folks.

U. S.-Hem! Something must have been hitting you. Somebody must have been stepping on your corns, chi B. J. (sulkishly)—I know this much: It is easier far to catch fles with

It is easier far to catch files with molasses than with vinegar.

U. S.—True, thou sublime wiseacre, true! By the way, and by way of illustration, What were you doing in the woods yesterday with that double barreled shot-gun of yours?

B. J.—I was out hunting snipe.

U. S. (mimicking B. J.'s voice and manner at the start of the conversation)—What's the use of it all? What's the use! In that way you never will

the use! In that way you never will be able to get anything! B. J.—What way? U. S. (still minicking B. J.)—I know this much: It is easier far to catch sardines with a net than with buck-

B. J. (amazed)—Of course!
U. S.—And why don't you, then?
B. J.—Why, for the simple reason
that I was not out on the hunt for

that I was not out on the hunt for suipe.

U.S.—Just so, thou "Professor of the Art to Convert People." When you want to catch sardines you take a net and not a double-barreled shot-gun; but when you want to catch suipe you would be an elaborately equipped ass to use a net, eh?
B. J.—Of course!
U. S.—So with us Socialists. If what

we are after were flies, then, indeed, would you be right to say we should use molasses. But we are not out for for files; we don't want them. What we are after is MEN. Do you catch

B. J.-Hey?! B. J.—Hey?!
U. S.—MEN, you block-head, MEN is what we are after! You reason like all the addle-pated. When you say that molasses catches more files than vinegar, you turn reasoning upside down; you imply that it is a settled question that what the Socialist want is "files." If your premises were right your conclusion would be obvious. But your premises are wrong. We DON'? your premises are wrong. We DON'T want flies; we DON'T look for that; on the contrary, one of our mottoes is: "Shoe-fly don't bother us!"—We are in for serious, MAN'S work; accordingly, that which catches flies is not our wea-pon. Our weapon is and must be the hard, sound reasoning that enlists the co-operation of the strong. Flies can't do the work for which we have to enlist men. Such files, such caponed-cushioned wonderfulnesses as yourself are not what we are after; indeed our actics are directed to keep out all

The "still born child"-the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance-, has set out half a dozen new sprouts this week, the most significant of all being a Local in Seattle, Wash.

This "still born child" is yet bound to dance a fandango on the grave of that outpost of Capitalism-Pure and Simpledom and its modern appendage, the shyster lawyer; and to judge by the blood-shot eyes and foaming mouths of those who claim the Alliance is a "still born child," the fandago will be danced on the grave epileptics.

A Vagrant's Song.

Written for THE PEOPLE by Paul Beishard, Wilmerding, Pa.]

Vagrant, yes, you may be calling Me as you watch me passing by— While on those soft, but stolen cushions There in your parlors you do lie.

Hs. rogues, 'tis you who make us vagrants; you make of honest tellers tramps; You rob us of our honest enrings—Then kick us out, "us dirty tramps."

You are the cause that noble mothers So many, many tears do shed; When crying are their own dear childres Of hunger, you deny them bread.

Yea, millions noble human beings In poverty and want you hold. That you may satisfy your eager Lust and benstly greed untold.

And yet you say you are no Pagans; And to your God I hear you pray That he may aid you ever "working" And graceful with you ever be.

No, you're not Pagans, Jews nor Christian If circumstances don't demand: And you ARE "Christians," "Jews" ass "Pagans" If you thereby can make "a hand."

The God who to such saints does listes, As deeds of yours do prove of ye, He must, in mildest accusations, A friend of tyrants surely be!

But hirs us, as you're wont of hissing.
As you have done it heretofore,
Us "vagrants, tramps, and lasy scoundrels,"
When we are passing by your door.

Tes, rob us, as you're wont of robbing, As you have done it heretofore; Pray to your God; whip to submission Us harder than you've done of yore;

Tet all your hisning, all your lashing, gnorant and blindfold fools, Will never save you, rogues and rascols, When Justice once applies her tools!

And there's a day of Justice coming. As true as day doth follow night: Then woe to all who dare to trample Upon a single human's right!

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

(Continued on page 3.)

A COMING STORM. (Continued from page 1.)

myopic from gazing on the leather, and our women are twisted and pulled out of shape by constantly bending over their machines. The average person, let him work for a few years, will find that the strain makes him a poor dys-peptic broken in health and crushed in

a man of thirty-five as being in his prime. To-day he is an old man at thirty, and the increased speed at which as must work is constantly mak-ing him older. Years count against him, and at the bench in a very short nime he crowds in a life that should extend over many years of usefulness. We must rise for our self-preservation. because the dance has only just com-penced, and as we have been forced to work faster, so should we learn to think and act faster. The shoe machinery trust controls,

in one department or another, some machine which the manufacturer must machine which the manufacturer must have. The Goodyear Company, the McKay and the Insting machine, taken togetner, cover the field effectively. We have tried for years, in the lasting department, to hold off the machine, and we found that we were running our heads against a stone wall. When the tacker came we rushed at it, showed ourselves possessed of little more power of reasoning than the animal which bites the stone or the stick that hits it, and never gives thought that hits it, and never gives thought to the hand that throws or strikes. Flagg, of the Tacker Company, saw that his chance had come, so he manipulated strike after strike and at last succeeded in unloading his stock on the Nigger Head Company. In this work he was aided by the unionists, corrupt or ignorant, it makes no differ-ence which, both were effective, and the lasters, the only department which retained much skill, were placed with the rest of the workers. The Nigger Head does no more work, but it subdivides the work and makes a man's skill as a laster stand in his own way. A green boy can pull over more shoes than can a man who knows how one should be lasted.

ing and beeling machines, the Reece button hole machine and the lasting machines, having cleared away the last obstacles, join forces, and have now prepared for a new and more denow prepared for a new and more de-cisive move. The majority of the ma-chines are not sold but are leased, and the companies charge what royalty they choose. Thus the manufacturer, large or small, are at the mercy of the machine, and when the word comes for the trust to take the shoemaking business into its hands, there is nothing to prevent it.

Thus we see that the machine trust

Thus we see that the machine trust leads to the shoe trust. We see that the small man lives for the time being on sufferance. The large man stays while the trust finds it unprofitable to move against him. The large and the small have a common cause against the trust, but when they ask the help of the workers, let the workers go over the history of the last few years read aright its lesson. We ha cause against capitalism. The mpidity with which the trust develop-ment goes on proves that the direct fight, the lining up for the final battle

The shoe machinery is only one side of the affair. On the other we have the combination of the upper-leather manufacturers. New England has jost her former prestige in this as in other ner former prestige in this as in other industries, and whether she will retain the tanneries she now has depends upon the willingness of the people to work as cheaply as will the people elsewhere. The place where the industry settles is of little consequence. The thing of moment is that it forms part thing of moment is that it forms part of a great combine, and it will serve to drive the curriers deeper into the

One thing stood in the way of this trust for years. The packing houses, the Armours, Swifts, etc., hold a heavy hand on the hide market, and it was impossible to move without letting them into the game. The shoe manufacturer took comfort from this, and with the usual middle class blindness believed that he was safe. He thought the trust would never come, but to-day he faces it, and the preliminary weeding-out has already commenced.

With all the shoe materials in the trust we may say that the trust is formed. In the Presidential campaign we shall doubtlessly have many we said doubtessiy have many "ex-es" to tell us the story of their wrongs and ask us to come with them and fight against the "octopus."

While the art of manufacturing shoes has been brought to a high point, the condition of the workers has been going downward. The direct cut-down, the indirect cut-down, and the better organization of the craft have given the men scarcely time to breath. There is apparently no limit to the speed which can be developed, but while may speed a man up, you also break him the sooner. Thus hundreds are cally thrown aside and forced into the wandering tribes. Half the craft belongs almost wholly to the tramps. The family is broken, home ties are severed and the conditions and strain to which is forced to submit have rendered physical impotents, moral im-les. Every spark of courage and very grain of manhood have long ago been absorbed by the leather. The howledge that half the shoemakers at a given time are idle has forced us bold on to the wheel until we broke on it, or until we were replaced by unger and stronger men.

We have seen our wives, our daughters, our sisters, yes and our mothers forced into the factory. We have seen them forced out again, driven into the street. We have what conditions in street. We know what conditions in the factory bring, yet we have shut our eyes to it all and submitted. In the average shoe town a man and a weaman, unmarried, live together. While both are employed, all is harmony. When the man is thrown out the woman supports him. When the woman loses her job the man—deserts her. So goes the race, and the strong, the weak, the pure and the impure are all threwn together until it seems a mass of confused and unintangiable mesh of error, of crime and of fate.

A boy of sixteen has more chance than a man of thirty. A boy's muscles are pliant and he learns easily to pertreet. We know what conditions in

form the work assigned him. So while it is possible to extract more surplus value from the boy, girl and woman they will be used. The only alterna-tive of uncomplaining, nathinking, life

tive of uncomplaining, unthinking, life destroying servitude is the ownership by the people of all the means of production and to fight as the S. L. P. has fought during the past few years.

The scah—and who is the scab in the shoe industry? The man who risks his life by going into the shop while the strike is on? The man who stands, hat in hand, and begs for a job when the strike is broken? The man who, when the strike is declared off, wanders broken-hearted to some neighborders broken-hearted to some neighborders. ders broken-hearted to some neighbor-ing town and takes the place of some man as needy as himself but not as fast? Is the scab the man who refuses fast? Is the scab the man who refuses to Join the union? They may each have good cause for such actions. They may have wives and children who demand bread. They may themselves know the pangs of hunger. Above all, they may have learned from bitter experience what the result of such a strike will be. Yet they are scabs, they are traitors to their class, but they have with them a goodly company of nuch applauded men. The unionist who uses his union position to step to a Government job: the heeler for capitalist parties, the men like Daley of Lynn. Marden of Stoneham, Skeffington, McSweeney, Murray of Marlborothese who sponge up and grow fat on these who sponge up and grow fat on the blood of the wage workers are also scabs, and are more dangerous than poor wretch who goes into the

We have got every ounce of good which was in the old union out of it, and to-day instead of being a weapon for us, it is one against us. Our class enemies know perfectly well the force of combination on the political field. They know it so well that they use us to make that combination good. They of us, yet we in our turn humbly bow to them at the ballot, giving into their hands the powers of Government to crush us still further. See what a shoemaker is. Every

See what a shoemaker is. Every time there is a strike, a shop full of men who'know about the business is thrown together. They are, with a little pushing and driving, whacked into shape, and become very good tenders of machines. In Plant's and in Little's factories where shoes of apparently excellent workmanship are made, the forcing is so hard that even shoemakers cannot stand it, and as a result, the crew is changed almost entirely every month. Yet there is never result, the crew is changed almost entirely every month. Yet there is never any stoppage in the out-put. If the crew left every week they could still fill the shop up and make shoes,

Shoemakers cannot go into a new trade: they cannot all cobble shoes; they cannot find places triuming lawns; it takes political influence to expense streets: they cannot "return to

sweep streets; they cannot "return to the soil." All the avenues which would lead backward have been blocked. Society has burned its boats and we must press forward or be crushed. We have press forward or be crushed. We have learned some bitter lessons during the past few years, and the existence of a clean-cut Socialist Party augurs well for the future. As we stand now facing the revolution, we, who cannot avoid the battle, should remember that our class, and our class alone, is morally capable of carrying it to a successful issue. No other class than the working class, no other party than the S. L. P. has the intelligence or the knowledge necessary for the task. Other parties and other classes are reactionary, and reaction spells blood. Shoemakers are the same as other Shoemakers are the same as other workers. I have instanced them because I know their condition. I know furthermore that before the year is out the S. T. & L. A. will have made itself felt, and that the men who have fought so long against themselves are turning anew to do battle for themselves and for their class.

S. S.

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147 East 23rd Street, N. Y. (Store open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.)

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Pounding Hard in Slatersville.

To THE PEOPLE—Section North Smithfield had its first battle with the old parties on the 5th instant. We had four candidates in the field for Assessors and Town Sergeant. We poiled from 5s to 60 and 31 straight Socialist votes. The local papers took note of our being the first to vote and of our 31 straight votes. The foral papers took note of our being the first to vote and of our 31 straight votes. The fun began right away with the boodlers. We got right down to business and caught the Democratic heeler giving out checks three times inside of 20 minutes. We had a clash at once, This Democratic heeler walked right over to the Republican heeler and told him all about our being after them. The fin was at its height by this time. Everybody was excited. We called on the Town Sergeant to stop the check lusiness; but he refused to do it; he tried to give us a bigibilit about "minding our own business and he would mind his. We teld him he was a public officer and we wanted him to do his duty; but he was up for re-dection and he could not get elected by an honest vote. This Democratic heeler was running against him. It is believed by a great many people here that we were counted out of Pounding Hard in Slatersville.

Slatersville, R. L. June 11.

A Significant Incident. In Hudson County, N. J.

County, N. J.

To THE PEOPLE. At a meeting of Section Hudson County, New Jersey, S. L. P., held at Blechschudit's Hall, 600 Parterson avenue, West Holoiken, Sunday, June 9, friends of the "pure and simplers" received a set-back that ought to teach them that the Party will not tolerate any connection with originizations that resort to the corript tactics and usages of capitalist parties. It is enstomary to hold a semi-anuar meeting of the Section in January and July, but this year the meeting was called a little before the usual time in order to settle a question that has caused much discussion in the Party.

'At the last syring election, an organization known as the Bortenders' Association, affiliated with the Central Labor Federation of Hudson County, which is supposed to be composed mainly of Socialists; and organized on Socialist principles, accepted montes from the Democratic candidate for Mayor in Holoacon and openly worked his tickets at the polis on election day, Charges were preferred against this organization by the Socialist Labor Party and proven, but the Association still retains its membership in the Central Labor Federation, who declare they have not the power to expelition.

clare they have not the power to expetition.

Under these circumstances the County Committee passed a resolution withdrawing its support and refusing to aid or co-operate with the Federation in the future.

Efforts to reverse this decision having failed in the County Committee, the matter was referred by that body to the semi-annual Section meeting.

The hour named for the tweeting was 2 c'clock, but it was after three before the Section was called to order. From the first the friends of the labor fakirs were active and were apparently sangulae of success. After the election of officers for the ensuing six months, the Important business of the day commenced. A motion was made to-reconsider the resolution passed by the County Committee, severing all connection between the S. L. P. and the Federation. The supporters of the labor fakirs showed their ignorance of parliamentary usage by selecting, as the mover of the reconsiders.

two to one, 18 in the affirmative to 38 against.

An exciting incident occurred, at the close of the meeting, that will probably cause the expulsion of one or more members from the Party. One of those who supported the corrupt labor organization, after three cheers had been given for the S. L. P., called for "three cheers for Tammany Hall." He was quickly surrounded and would have been expelled from the Party there and then if the body had the power to do so. His case will come up before the County Committee at its next meeting and he will, no doubt, be expelled.

Jersey City, June 15,

Used as a Railroad Advertising Medium.

Medium.

To THE PEOPLE.—I take this opportunity to Inform you what is going on here. Eugene Debs has been making a speech in Nelsonville yesterday. He was largely ndvertised in big posters with his picture. Subject: "Labor and Liberty." I went to Nelsonville: but when I came to the door of the hall, I was asked 15 cents or 25 cents admission, and I at once returned. I can't say what success he had.

The Hocking Valley IR. R. ran several extra conches, selling tickets one fare round trip. I don't know for what party he is speaking. I only know that the railroad advertisements all contained in big type the following announcement:

EUGENE DEBS Will Deliver an Address on

MODERN SOCIALISM

For Further Information Consult Ticket Agent Hocking Valley R. R.

I suppose ther are people who, when they see the malodorous "Hocking Valley R. R." in such close connection with "Eugene Debs" will say "the railways are coming our way." But down this way people look at it differently, and smile knowingly about the connection, and use profane language about the "Socialism" that the Hocking Valley R. R. induces people to go and hear at reduced rates. I send you enclosed the railway advertisement.

NICK GABEL.

Buchtel, Athens Co., O., June 17.

The railroad poster above referred to is in this office for inspection. It is a gem worth reading from top to bottom. Were it not so large it would have been photographed in these columns.—Ed. THE PEOPLE.]

Locally Pictorial.

Locally Pictorial.

To THE PEOPLE.—Since THE PEOPLE did not send a representative (while the "Volkszeitung" did) to the meeting "arranged by the 4th Assembly District." to discuss "the contrision in the Party" (among some of the German and Jewish-speaking comrades only) I take the liberty to convey to the readers of THE PEOPLE some information in regard to the same.

As a member of the 4th Assembly District. I like to inform them, first of all, how the idea of having such confusion, pardon me, I mean such a meeting, to discuss the confusion originated. As soon as the business of the District was disposed of (11:50 p. m.) and most of our comrades were gone. Comrade J. Halpen arose and spoke about as follows: "Comrades, it is high time that the Jewish-speaking comrades throughout the country (Suffolk, Hester, Cherry and East Broadway country?!) have their say in the present troubles in the Party and since we are barred from discussing Party

matters in the papers, in the Districts and

Unfortunately my occupation does not permit me to come to meetings before 19:30 p. m. Oh, how I was in favor of rapid transit then! When I arrived at 149 East Broadway, the hall was crowded to the door. "Comrades" had come from all over the country: Newark, Jersey City, Rrocklyn, Bronwsylle, and other places. NO CARDS WERE ASKED FOR AT THE DOOR, and everybody could walk in without let or hindrance. At a meeting to discuss freedom of the press and free speech a show of red cards could not very well basisted upon, and to my mind, it would be too utterly inconsistent. As I opened the door, I noticed something dying around in the air, in front of the platform, Being very anuch interested, I began to approach the object, when to my astonishment and disappointment. I discovered it was Comrade Feigenbaum. He looked very agitated, but at the same time there was a radiant luminosity on his face which indicated victory. What he said, I could not tell-you, for he only had five minutes time, and considering all he had to-say, that wee bit of time was not enough for him to be intelligible in. Well, to cut a long story short, he was forced to save time and speak with greater "fuency" than ever everyone who ever heard Feigenbaum knows what that means. When Feigenbaum is telling userly have yielded my time to him. But this world is not devoid of good hearted more time; he always does; and I felt very sorry I was not on the list, for I would surely have yielded my time to him. But this world is not devoid of good-hearted people, and one comrade arose and said. "Since Comrade Feigenbaum is telling us very interesting things, I wish to yield my time to him." The chairman, who had tried to be very impartial, would not allow such freedom of speech and said, he could not assent to this unless the house so decided. The motion was put and the house, anxious to know what interesting things, I wish to yield my time to him." The chairman, who had tried to be very impartial, would not allow such freedom the poor man. Juring his speech, so

a minority of sl per cent." and I am sire, comrades well become will become will be opposed to the well be offer. But of the "Volkszeitung" to elect a representative of the "Volkszeitung" and Conrade Schold from the offer. Ind Conrade Schold from might not have been taken in this way, hat as it was, he acted as representative only when might not have been taken in this way, but as it was, he acted as representative only when the conference of the personal stone. Schol he: "Comrades I — — — and the first personal stone of the bear of the personal stone. Schol he: "Comrades I — — — and the first personal stone of the bear of the distribution of the stone of the schold stone of th

resolution in their inside pockets. The resolution and report of the meeting was so long that it was necessary to print it in two successive issues of the "Volkszeitung" it is well worth adding that the Jewish "Vorwaerts," the official organ of the "American" Delis" Democracy, fully endorses the resolution against the Party.

Member of 4th A. D., S. L. P.

Schulberg at Work in New York.

Schulberg at Work in New York.

To THE PEOPLE—The mass meeting held under the auspices of the 18th Ward Branch, S. L. F. Bast Saturday alght at St Bartlett Steet. Brooklyn, was a success. Our comrades, led by the speaker. Selig Schulberg of Pittsburg, Pa., organized a Local with 10 charter members to be known as the Eastern District, Brooklyn, Mixed Alliance, S. T. & L. A. A reporter of the "Volkszeitung" was present and sought to counteract the effect of Schulberg's dennuciation of the fakirs, but was himself called down by the meeting in short order. An open air meeting was arranged for Saturday, June 24, Sp. m., at the junction of Finshing and Marcy avenues. Comrade Schulberg will address the meeting, and all Socialists and sympathizers are urgently requested not to miss this chance to hear him. His heart is in the work, and hearing wage saves must catch some of his enthusiasm. \$3.25 was collected for the Slaterville strikers at this meeting. one of the charter members.

To THE PEOPLE.—Seeing in this week's PEOPLE resolutions have been adopted by the 25d Ward Branch of Brooklyn, demanding satisfaction from me for placing THE PEOPLE'S Editor in a faise light, well, of course, it was not very light with me, otherwise I would have seen that you DID put in the nettee of a call for organizing the 25d Ward, and therefore I hope you will excuse me, as it was very hot at the when I sent the notice to the "Volkszeitung."

JOHN WINNIGER.

Bankers in Disguise-

Bankers in Disguise.

To THE PEOPLE—It takes the reform papers chapers like the "Volkszeltung," the "Appeal to Reason," and the "Coming Nation" to spread light on the woes that affilet us. The "Volkszeltung" has alscovered that the average family of five has to pay taxes to the amount of \$100 per annum, and now the "Coming Nation" in an editorial on trusts natively observes that "a family of five persons pays the trusts an average of \$275 per year." The exchanation mark is the "Coming Nation".

In the city of Washington the ordinary wage carner receives one dollar a day. It is certainly just to say that he labors not more than three hundred days in the yearmaking a total for wages of three hundred dollars. I have thought of this query. If a man with a family to support receives in wages three hundred dollars a year, and pays over to the strusts two hundred and seventy-five dollars, and to the tax collector one hundred dottal, \$475, does it not follow that he is a banker in disguise, a Napoleon of finance, capable of getting \$450 out of \$200?

Washington, D. C., June 18.

No Compromise!

To THE PEOPLE.—Enclosed please find 50 cents to pay for my subscription to THE PEOPLE for one year. At the same time I desire to express not only my appreciation of the general excellence of the paper, but my admiration as well for the bold and aggressive tactics of which it is the champion. Especially at this time when audist the unremitted general effort and steadily increasing influence of the S. L. P. against Capitalism and its ally, Fakirism, a venomous and self opinionated organization—the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association—, has in the thick of the fight struck a hostile blow at the Party leading it. The weapon used—a Socialist daily paper—makes it a blow in the back. Under the circumstances it behowes the comrades everywhere to stand by THE PEOPLE which exposed the treachery, and raily to the support of the National Executive Committee by voting the Party organs absolutely under Party control and thus render it forever impossible for anyone to turn upon

Jersey City, June 19.

A Good SuggestionTo THE PEOPLE. The recent developments at Wardner, Idaho, and elsewhere, news of which we have only received through capitalist sources, shows the necessity for our comrades everywhere constituting themselves Labor News Correspondents for our Party papers.
Thus, if we can get the actual facts from sympathizers and members of the Party in whatever place important developments of the class struggle take place, our Party press will be in a position to nail the capitalist lies which are frequently sent broadcast in the daily capitalist press all over the land.

There is no need to give instances where

L. H., BUFFALO, N. Y.—While you mean it well, the way you word your prake is almost an insult. THE PEOPLE is an outpest and a sentiled on a tower. It is the bounden duty of such to give notice of the county's approach, and forthwith open fire. Had THE PEOPLE done otherwise than it did it would have betraved the grave trust imposed upon it. THE PEOPLE is not here for "business" purposes; nor yet is it an asylum for invalids. It is a weapon for battle. If it can't or won't fight, it has no reason to exist. Its existence and increasing prosperity, i. e., circulation, is the evidence of its effectiveness;—and that is all the "reward" it seeks.

M. L. F., NEW YORK.-By May of this year the S. L. P. had elected 13 members to public office, and the Debs Democracy elected 5.

to public office, and the Debs Democracy elected 9.

The S. L. P. elected men are: 1 Alderman in Holyoke, Mass.; 1 Alderman and 4 Come limen in New Britain, Conn.; 1 Connellman, 1 School Director, 1 Judge of Election and 1 Inspector of Election in Stoneboro, Pa.; 1 Election Inspector in Elizabeth, Pa.; 1 Election Inspector for the North Hontzdale Precinct of Brislin, Pa.; and 1 School Inspector in Beleville, III.;—altogether 13 men.

The Debs Democracy men elected are; 2 members of the Massachusetts Lower House; 1 Mayor, 3 Alderman and 2 Councilmen in Haverhill; and 1 Selectman in Amesbury;—altogether 9 men.

chinen in Haverhill; and I Selectman in Amesbury; altogether 9 men.

J. L. W., ST. PAUL, MINN,—Marx scathingly denounced the "economies" of Lassille, and the state of the sta

is anylooly else.

It is this mental aberration that brings of the surface so much personal malice and enom, and enviousness.

Turn this telescope on your neighbor.

Turn this telescope on your neighbor.

J. C. C., SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The present Board of Directors of the "Volkszeltung," which has the impudence to claim absolute proprietory rights in the Farty's organs is by no means the same Board of Directors that censured the Ediltor of the "Volkszeltung" hast December for violating the constitution of the Publishing Association by assailing the Farty's principles and tactics. That Board consisted of the following members: Vogt, Fiebiger, Haider, Glaser, Jacobson, Nagel, Loewenthal, Hart and Flaeschel. Since then the Board changed considerably.

That Board consisted of the following members: Vogt. Flebiger, Halder, Glaser, Jacobson, Nagel, Loewenthal, Hart and Flaeschel. Since then the Board changed considerably.

When the Association, as described in the article "Sign Posts" of last April 2, put itself on the side of its Editor and against the Party, five of the above named members—Vogt. Flebiger, Halder, Glaser and Jacabson-resigned, decilining to act as executive officers for a rebellious body. The vacancies created by these resignations, were subsequently filled. The present Board, which signed the letter to the National Executive Committee, upon which the N. E. C. issued the call for a general vote, published in the Issue of the Ith Instant, is: Hilquit (Hilkowitz), Schneppe, Loewenthal, Nagel, Flaeschel, Groelinger, Behnke, Seubert and Koenig.

W. L. B., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—That man

S. C.—The Social Revolution can not be steered along the line of the tax on Egyp-tian onlons or Bermuda potatoes.

To the Sections of the S. L. P.

The second of the supplements to the So-lalist Almanac-No. 3, Vol. I., "People abrary"— is now out and ready for shipment.
It is a handsome, 24-page pamphlet, the contents of which are:
I. The New Trusts.
II. The middle Class; its Origin; its Rise; its Decline.

its Decline.
III. The Foreign Trade in the U. S. in
1880 and 1898.
IV. German Trade Unionism.
V. S. L. P. of Canada—Socialist Vote of

V. S. L. P. of Canada—Socialist vote of California.
All of these subjects are of great interest and if properly pushed, the book can readily be disposed of.
The retail price of this number is only 5 cents, which makes possible a very extensive sale.
Address orders to the N. Y. Labor News Company, 147 East 23rd street, New York, or to the National Secretary:

HENRY KUHN.
184 William street, N. Y.

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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.

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.

TO ALL SECTIONS AND PARTY MEMBERS OF THE S. L. P.

COMRADES:-

Section Pittsburg, Pa., has submitted, for a general vote, the below resolution after having secured the support of the following Party Sections in accordance with Art. IV., Sec. 4a. of the National Constitution: Buena Vista, West Newton, Dubois, Wilmerding and Philadelphia, Pa.; Canton, O.; New Britain, Conn.; and Providence, R. I.:

RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS, The conduct of H. Stahl, a inember of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, as censured by the N. E. C. at its session of November 15, 1898, as commented on in the General Commit-tee of Section New York at its session of last February 25, and as appeared from his conduct in the "Volkszeitung" Association, is in opposition to the Party's well-established tactics and inter

WHEREAS. The N. E. C. is not a legislative body, where all shades of opinion may be represented, but is an executive body to execute the will of the Party; therefore be it RESOLVED, That Section Pittsburg.

Pa., at a meeting held April 30, 1890, do hereby move to the N. E. C. that a general vote of the Party membership be forthwith taken upon the fol-lowing motion; RESOLVED, That the seat of H.

Stahl be declared vacant, and the N. E. C. be instructed to call for another election to fill the vacancy created by his removal; and RESOLVED, That the name of no

candidate nominated for member of the N. E. C. shall be submitted for election, nor the vote cast for any such be counted unless, before his name is submitted to a vote, he shall have filed with the National Secretary a pledge that he stands where the Party stands in Tactics as well as in Principles, and will loyally represent the Party in both; and that this clause be made a part of the National Constitution of the S. L. P. By order of Section Pittsburg of

Pennsylvania. W. J. EBERLE, Secretary.

Since the third of the foregoing resolutions involves an amendment of our constitution, it must, under Section 1 of "Miscellaneous Regulations," be held open for amendments for the space of five weeks from the date of

this issue.

Within this time, that is to say until SUNDAY, JULY 30, amendments may be proposed and must be sent to the undersigned. The whole matter will then be submitted, for a general vote. together with such amendments as may have been sent in.

By Order of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

HENRY KUHN, Secretary, 184 William street, New York City.

Sections' Resolutions on Dissensions Raised by the "New Yorker Volkszeltung" on the Subject

of the Party's Principles and Tactics.

SECTION NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

SECTION NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

At a regular meeting of Section Newport
News, held June 18, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, We regard the retrograde
policy and anti-Socialist tactics of the
"New Yorker Volkszeitung" as detrimental
to our Party interests and advancement;
therefore be it

RESCIAVED, That we denounce the stand
takes by sald "Volkszeitung" as false and
treasonable; and that we fully endorse the
action of our State Co. mittee and of Section Richmond on this burning question; and
heartily approve the attitude of the National Executive Committee and the Editors
of THE PEOPLE and the "Vorwaerts" in
their uncompromising faithfulness to the
Socialist Labor Party principles.

FRANK MILLER, Organizer,
HUGH O'CONNOR, Secretary.

SECTION BOSTON, MASS.

At the last regular meeting held by the City Committee of Section Boston, on June 15, 1838, the following resolutions were manimously adopted:

WHEHEAS, In the reply of the Beard of Directors of the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association to the communication of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P. we have before us information sufficient to convict the Board of Directors of flagrantly usurplug the claim of ownership to that which they hold only in moral trust for the S. L. P. be it therefore.

RESOLVED, That we, Section Boston, demand the unconditional surrender of our Party property, the effects belonging to the official organs, namely, THE PEOPLE and "Vorwecets," to the National Executive Committee of the S. L. P.

EDW. L. ROSEMANN, Organizer Section Boston, S. L. P.

California.

JOSE.—On Friday, June 2, at a election in Gardner District, a p of this place, the S. L. P. candidate more than 40 per cent, of the total

SAN JOSE.—On Friday, June 2, at a school election in Gardner District, a suburb of this place, the S. L. P. candidate polled more than 40 per cent, of the total vote.

On the evening of June 7, at Turnverein Hail, we held a successful mass meeting to Trotest Against the War in the Philippines." The speakers were Comrades Fred C. Maitimes, Harry Ryan, E. B. Mercadler and E. T. Klingsley. There was much enthusiastic applause, breaking into cheers at times, close attention and no opposition. The initiative in this matter was taken by Section San Francisco, and we believe it the best possible method of showing our policy to the public. A collection was taken up to defray hall expenses.

Last Sunday, at our regular monthly so-

cial the hall was packed. A splendid programme was had and a general good time was indulged in. These entertainments are very popular in San Jose.

Among the able speakers who have recently addressed our propagada meetings are Comrades Jane A. Roulston, Thos. Beresford. Who. Edilin, E. T. Kingsley and A. R. Andre: Much additional interest is being taken in our street meetings, and the boys are doing work that counts.

June 21, we give another entertainment and dance for the benefit of the reading room and headquarters. At the last of these entertainments a thousand people were present.

OSCAR M. GIBBS.

OSCAR M. GIBBS.

Connecticut. BRIDGEFORT.—There will be a Section meeting at Headquarters in Sailor Building, Main street, Wednesday, June 28, at 8 p. m. sharp. Important business will be transacted. All members of the District Committee will please report.

The Section will hold its plenic at Stadtler's Fark. North Bridgeport, Sunday, July 16; tickes, 10 cents. Comrades will prove their loyalty by working for the success of this picnic.

Will those who are in sympathy with, or willing to join a Local of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance kindly communicate with the undersigned or attentd meeting on Wednesday, June 28?

C. J. MERCER, Organizer.

Kansas.

STATEMENT OF KANSAS STATE COM-MITTEE OF FUNDS RECEIVED ON GENERAL AGITATION FUND FOR MONTH OF MAY.

8	A. B. Harrison, Topeka	.8	1.00
Н	A. A. Carnahan, Concordia		2.00
ŝ	Thos. Lama, ditto		2.00
8	Thos. Haines, ditto		.00
ŝ	M. V. B. Price, ditto		
a	C. M. Ball, ditto	•	
8	Steve Welsh, Pittsburg		00
H	Jos. Roberts, ditto		1. 10
ŝ	J. F. Elkner, ditto		1.00
8	Lewis Lewis, ditto		1.14
8	I. N. Thompson, Lawrence	•	2.00
	Total	\$1	1.50

J. F. ELKNER, State Secretary.

Maryland.

R. T. Maycumber, the Secretary of the Maryland State Committee, reports change of address to: 2644 Wilkins avenue, Balti-more, Md.

Massachusetts.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE.

The State Committee at its last meeting voted to put the State Organizer, Comrade Malloney, into the field right away. It will probably be some two weeks before he will be at work. Several centers have been selected as points to work from, he fact coming to Worcester, working Grafton, Westboro, Mariboro, Hudson, Webster, and Speneer. From Abington center he will work Brockton, Waymouth, and Whitman; other centers will be announced later.

To keep the Organizer in the field it will require an income of about \$100 cach month ance of good literature is necessary, including our Party organ THE PEOPLE.

The State has voted to form the Auxilary, a sorlety organized to pay 10 cents per week, and it will require a membership of about \$20 to provide the necessary funds.

Two communications have been received in this office asking the S. C. C. to consider the question of holding the next State-convention earlier than the last week in September. Two articles have also appeared in the "Protetarian" concerning it, and the Committee views it that as the capitalists have a strong party organization, we too must have a stronger one, and the voters of Massachusetts at our last State election put the S. L. P. in position to do just such a thing. But on account of our Party organization at that time being constructed so yery differently from what the law presupposes that we were required to almost completely recognize. Then, again, the Socialist vote in this State needs organization at the tast week organization the steed or a recognized political party. To meet this extended political party. To neet this extended p

time for the Party to file its nominations thereafter.

Sec. 84 of the Chap. 548 says, that committee of any party existing at the time they first poll 3 per cent, of the total vote are deemed organized, and the S. C. C. organized at that time was none other than the committee duly and constitutionally organized in Worcester, so you see that it is by fate and not by choice that this committee holds over until the next January; and by Sec. 81 it can be seen that the convention does not elect the next S. C.C. or its seat.

vention does not eject the topy of the elec-tis seat.

Comrades should get a copy of the elec-tion acts of 1898. Write to Wm. Olin, Sec-retary of the Commonwealth of Massachu-setts, in it you will find full information regarding caucuses.

Comrade Malloney writes me he will leave his job for the Party work on July 8.

L. D. USHER, Secretary.

New York.

The Scandinavian comrades are going to have an excursion to-day, June 25, to Roton Point, Conn., for the benefit of the Scandinavian Party organs. Boat will leave Pier No. 1 (new N. R. (Battery) at S:30a. m., and East 31st street at 9:30 a, m. Comrades wishing a pleasant day should not forget to come along.

The 20th Assembly District has removed its headquarters to 328 East 28th street, where we will meet on the 2d and 4th Thursdays of every month. Send all com-munications to John Slevin, 349 East 31st street.

Pennsylvania.

SECTION ERIE wishes to invite all the readers of THE PEOPLE in Erie to their meetings every Friday evening in Keller's Hall, 2514 Peach street.

Rhode Island.

The regular annual State Convention of the S. L. P. of Rhode Island will be held Sunday, July 9, 1899, at 3 p. m., in Textile Hall, 1935 Westminster street, Olneyville square, Providence, Order of business: Reports of officers; selection of seat of State Committee; act relating to political parties (new caucus act so-called); and general Party business. Out of town comrades are urged to be present at this convention.

R. I. STATE COMMITTIEE,

T. CURRAN, Secretary.

R. I. STATE COMMITTIE,
T. CURRAN, Secretary.

The Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island holds its annual excursion on Sanday, July 2, 1820. The steamer "Bay Queen" will leave Fall River Wharf, South Water Street, foot of Power street, Providence, at 9:45 a. m., an sail direct to Newport. Two hours will be allowed at Newport, giving sufficient time to visit the Beach. The rest of the day will be spent in sailing around Mt. Hope and Narragansett Bays, returning to Providence between 6 and 7 o'clock. Tickets for adults are 35 cents, and for children under 12 years 20 cents. Tickets should be pocured of the members in advance as it may be necessary to charge extra on all tickets soid at the wharf on account of the rigid contract required by the Steamboat Company. This is as cheap an excursion as will be run by any organization, and the hour of starting and return is fixed to meet the convenience of comrades outside of Providence. 'It is hoped they will be present in good numbers, and assist in making the excursion a financial success. The treasury is empty and a season of expensive propaganda is abead of us, R. I. STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P.
T. CURRAN, Secretary.

Wisconsin-

WisconsinMILWAUKEE. — Wisconsin Permanent
Agitation Fund.—The Wisconsin State Committee has established a fund to be used in
carrying on the Socialist agitation throughout the State. All contributions to this
fund should be sent to the State Secretary,
Frank K. Wilke. 1984 Tenth street. Milwaukee. Wis. All receipts will be published
in the Party organs.
Previously acknowledged. \$3.00
Gistave Rother. Butternut. 5.00
Miss Anna Wilke, Milwaukee. 50
Emil Findelsen, ditto. 25
Total. \$8.75

FRANK R. WILKE, Secretary.

General Executive Board S.T. & L. A The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on June 15. Members present: Vogt, Luck, Hoffman, Boudin, Murphy and Brower. Hoffman, chairman

cutive Board was held on June 15. Members present: Vogt, Luck, Hoffman, Boudin, Murphy and Brower. Hoffman, chairman.

Communications:—One from F. J. Darch, Organizer of Section London, Ont., forwarding an application for a Cigarmakers Local and stating that the organizations which had been organized in that city are increasing at each meeting. Secretary was instructed to notify Comrade Darch, that as there were now a sufficient number of Locals in London to form a District, to at once issue a call to organize the same.

One from L. A. 244, of Toronto, Can., Cloakmakers Union, stating that T. Eaton & Co., cloak mannfacturers, are importing men from New York on the promise of plenty of work and good pay, About 20 men had gone there, and found the prices lower than they are in New York, and they would willingly return had they the funds to do so. L. A. 244 had applied to the local office in charge of the Allen Labor Law, and he informed them that it was practically suspended in Canada now as a political dodge, so no presecution followed, but the firm were told not to import any more at present. The firm is now getting their employés to write to their friends in other cities and try and induce them to go there. L. A. 244 also requests the Party papers throughout the country to publish this.

One from Washington, D. C., requesting that an Organizate be sent there for the month of August, as they wish to perfect their organization and demand better conditions next trade Referred to the Secretary, which is servering organizing material as the committee of Texas requesting organizing material as the committee. Attended to by the Secretary.

One from Comrade R. F. Kelnard, requesting organizing material and other matter in relation to the Alliance. Attended to by the Secretary.

One from Comrade R. F. Kelnard, requesting organizing material and other matter in relation to the Alliance. Attended to by the Secretary.

One from A. H. Spencer, of Vancchyer, B. C., forwarding application for a charter

in the State of Vermont. Attended to by the Secretary.
One from A. H. Spencer, of Vaneouver, B. C., forwarding application for a charter from the Laboters' I rilon, and asking gen-eral information. Attended to by the Secre-

eral information. Attended to by the Secretary,
One from Conarade Fry. Secretary of
State Committee of Missouri, stating that
"Tragic Pages" were now printed and r ady
for sale, and Locals, Districts or Sections
can have the same at a very reasonable
figure.

can have the same at a very reasonance figure.
Communications were also received from Seranton, Pa.; Attleboro, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Canton, O.; Pittsburg, Pn.; Hontzdale, Pa.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Shenandonh, Pa.; Pascong, R. I.; Providence, R. I.; New London, Conn.; Morrisdale, Pa.; Albany, N. Y.; State Committee of Connecticut; Newburg, N. Y.; Hawk Run, Pa.; East Orange, N. J.; Fitchburg, Mass.; Lima, O.; Rockylle, Conn.; Waterviller, N. Y.; Yonkers, N. Y.; New Britain, Conn.; Centreville, R. I.; and Manchester, Va., asking general information, etc. tion, etc. Charters were issued to: Shenandoah Mine Workers, Shenandoah,

Pa. Artificial Stone Workers, N. Y. City, Charmakers, London Ont, General Laborers, Varcouver, B. C. On recommendation of the General Secretary, Conrade Selfg Schulberg was appointed General Organizer.

W. I. BROWER, Secretary.

DAILY PEOPLE Conference-

A regular business meeting of the DAILY PEOPLE Conference was held June 12, at 18 Avenue C, with Comrade Kinneally and Pomeranz in the chair.

Following donations were received toward the expenses of the Conference: D. P. Club 16th A. D., \$1; 21st A. D., \$1; 2d A. D., \$1; 32d and 33d A. D., \$, 56c; 20th A. D., Rrosklyn, Br. 3, 56c.

Seven new delegates were seated, D. P. Clubs have been organized in the 16th A. D., 20th A. D. Br., 2, 32d and 33d A. D. Br., 2, 32d and 33d A. D. S. Courade Krulk's offer to play at the mass meeting free of charge was accepted with thanks.

Committee reported that the mass meeting

thanks.
Committee reported that the mass meeting will be held on Friday evening, June 23, at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 3d avenue, bet. 15th and 16th streets,
It has been decided to have the manifesto issued by the Conference printed on circulars.

issued by the Conference productions.

The Executive Committee has been instructed to inquire from the Connecticut State Committee whether they have any plan as to how the proposed fair shall be arranged.

Location of S. Klein, Recording

plan as to how the proposed fair shall be arranged.

The resignation of S, Klein, Recording Secretary, was accepted, and Comrade Julius Hammer elected by acclamation to fill the vacancy.

Following organizations responded to the roll call 2, 12, 13, 14, 18, 21, 26 Br. 2, 28, 30 Br. 2, 32 K 33, D. P. Club No. 1, D. P. Club 16th A. D., D. P. Club 22d & 33d A. D. Am. Br. 1, Brooklyn, 16th & 18th A. D. Brooklyn, and the N. F. C., S. L. P.

All communications should be addressed to Julius Hammer, 98 Avenue C, c. o. Daily People Cenference.

SAMUEL KLEIN, Secretary.

Slatersville Strike Fund.

	Barrier Str.
Previously acknowledged	204 52
H. O. Luderer, N. Y	1.00
A. Morse, Riverside, Cal	1.00
Carl Richter, Pullman, Ill	200
I Newbort Waterland Conn	.50
J. Neubert, Waterbury, Conn E. Favresse, Roxbury, Mass	1.00
F. Favresse, Roxbury, Mass	1.10
Dr. M. V. Ball, Warren Pa	2.00
J. Langshaw, Vancouver, B. C	-50
W. Glipin, ditto	.50
J. W. Currell, ditto	.50
G. Love, ditto	.25
G. Brooks, ditto	.10
J. Fels. Philadelphia, Pa	25,00
J. Buckley, Burlington, Vt	.50
G. Jones, South Bend, Ind	1.00
C. J. Weaver, Granite Falls, Minn	1.00
C. E. Peterson, ditto	1.00
"Another Good Fellow," ditto	1.00
N. Mueller, A. Schnur, K. Moosbin-	
ger. K. Meier. E. Schimens, Ben-	100
nington. Vt	2,50
nington, Vt	50
Sect. Clinton Mass	1.00
Sect. New Bedford, Mass., Br. 1	5.00
Sect. Malden, Mass	4.00
Sect. Pittsfield, Mass	2.10
Sect. Adams. Mass	3.00
Sect. Everett, Mass	3.00
Sect. Everett, Mass	
Common June 4	8.43
Sect Worcester Mass	12.55
Sect. Worcester, Mass Essex County, N. J., Br. S Essex County, N. J., Socialist Club.	2.00
Pesor County N I Socialist Chb	5.25
Sect. Hartford, Conn	5.00
Sect. Hartford, Conn	0.00
. Ellern	2.60
Sect. New Haven, Conn	5.75
Sect. New London, Conn	2.50
Sect. Woonsocket, R. L	5.00
Sect. Woonsocket, R. L Sect. Providence, R. I., Br. 5	10.00
Sect. Bevier, Mo	2.60
Sect. Bevier, Mo	
Sect. San Antonio, Tex Sect. Los Angeles, Cal	6.00
Sect. Los Angeles, Cal	12.55
Sect. Cincinnati, O., Br. 1, by M.	
Strauss	1.15
Sect. Cincinnati, O., Brach 1	5.00
16th A. D., N. Y	10.00
Sect. Cincinnatt, O., Br. 1, by M. Strauss Sect. Cincinnatt, O., Brach 1 16th A. D., N. Y. Sect. McKeesport, Pa Sect. Rarre, Vt., per B. F. Keinard.	2.63
Sect. Barre, Vt., per B. F. Keinard.	4.23
Sect. Woodnaven, N. L	5.00
Sect. London, Ont., members	3.60
Alabama State Committee, S. L. P	5.00
Sect. Schenectady, N. Y., Branch	
monnors by Fyn I. Inko	2 45

members by Eva L. Lake.
Prog. Lithographers, N. Y., L. A. 170,
S. T. & L. A.
Waiters' Alliance "Liberty," N. Y.,
L. A. 10
International Bakers' and Confectioners, N. Y., L. A. 84, S. T. & 5.00 3.0)

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Tallors' Progressive Union, S. Philadelphis, L. A. 104, S. T. & L. A.
D. A. 12. S. T. & L. A. Philadelphis, L. A. 104, S. T. & L. A.
D. A. 12. S. T. & L. A. Philadelphia Boston Machinists' L. A. 185, S. T. & L. A.
Bakers' and Confectioners' Alliance of America, L. A. 33, S. T. & L.
A. New York,
Machinists' L. A. 190, S. T. & L. A., Pittsburg, Pa.
Fitchburg, Mass., L. A. 225, S. T. & L. A.

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on the 2nd, 3d & 4th July at New York.

JULY 2-Reception of the Outside Singing Societies. Evening at 6 o'clock: Banquet at Grand Central Palace. JULY 3-9 a. m.: Convention; 2 p. m.: General Reception, same place;

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PART I. (Historical)--Socialism in Germany, Italy, Spain, Belgium, America and Poland.

PART II. (Statistical)—Development of Capitalism and Distribution of Wealth in the United States. The Classes and the Class Struggle. The Trusts. Progress of Bankruptcy. Agriculture. Manufactures. Mining. Railroads. Finance. Strikes and Boycotts. Wages and Profits. Election Statistics of the S. L. P., etc., etc.

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8304.52 published in the term.

The Post Office address of L. Bauer, Brooklyn, N. Y., is desired in order to mail receipt for the \$5.00 contributed by Progressive Lithographers, N. Y., L. A. 170, S. T. & L. A.

Total\$138.57

Press Fund for the Workers' Re-

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Keep an eye on your wrapper. See wher

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CONFERENCE

calls upon all militant Socialists of Greate: New York and Vicinity to attend the MASSMEETING

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 23rd 99, 8 P.M.,

Teutonia :: Assembly :: Rooms,

3rd ave., bet 15th & 16th sts. Comrades Lucien Sanial, Daniel De Leon, Benj. Hanford and others will address the meeting.

The Fourth Annual

Grand Excursion

-of the-Scand, Workingmen's Societies

SUNDAY, JUNE 25, 1899

Boat will leave Pier 1 (new) N. R. (Battery) at 8:30 and East 31st street at 9:30 a. m.

TICKETS. 50 CENTS.

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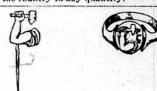
HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

T. CURRAN, Treasurer, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

Ditto
S. Schulberg and others, Pittsburg,
Pa.
P. Jesse, Providence, R. 1.
A. P. McMahon and others, Ash-ECKSTEIN BROS., P. Jesse, Providence, R. 1
A. P. McMahon and others, Ashton, R. 1
M. Clabby, Providence, R. 1
A. Gulbrandsen, ditto.
J. J. Gannon ditto
M. J. Ke'ly, ditto
C. Kroll, ditto
T. Z. Carpenter, ditto,
Wm. Mahler, 306 E. 86th street.
C. Vollmers, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Branch 152, Workmen's S. & D.
B. Society, N. Y.
At joint meesing Jewish conrades, 165 E. Fway, N. Y.
M. Atkinson, Dodgeville, Mass., from S. T. & L. A. members, Joseph Peschek, Dillowalle, O., from comrades
Peter Schwindling and Moritz
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J. Duncan, J. Smith and Comrade,
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Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading interester at the rate of \$5.00 per annum. Organizations should not lose such an eportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duane street, Room 96, New York City. Gen-eral Secretary, William L. Brower. Financial Secretary Murphy. General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3d and 5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secre-tary Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 1018 Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa. 333

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the Sec-tion meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the hall of Essex County Socialist Clab, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 189

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 32d and 33d A. D.'s. S. L. P., 118 E. 110th street, N. Y. Business meetings every thursday. Free reading room open from 7.39 p. m. to 10.30 p. m. every evening. Subscriptions for this paper received here.

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Head-quarters 79 East 4th street. Meeting every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Aug. Lants, Core. Sec'y, 70 E. 4th street. 341

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P., 34th & 55th A. D.'s. 547 E. 157th street, Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets second and fourth Sunday of every month at 10:30 o'clock a. m. at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 152-160 at arenue, New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS & TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A. Headquarters, 64 East 4th street, Labor Lyceum. Regular meeting 1st and 31 Thursdays, at 8 p. m. 303

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL 80. CIETY OF YORKVILLE meets every Wednesday evening at 206 E. 86th st. Tals Society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of Socialism by neans of discussions and debates. Come and Join. 341

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Clubhouse, 528 East 11th street, English lectures every Sunday evening. Bowling alley and billierd room open every evening. Visitors welcome.

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MATIONAL UNION No. 99. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street, e-District 1 (3) ohemian), 331 East Tigs street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—Datrict II (6) erean), at 10 Stanton street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III meets at the Cubbouse, 206 East 50th street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. H.—District IV meets at 342 West 5th street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hail, 1501 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday even-ing at the Labor Lyccum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: AUG, WALDINGER 273

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