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The People.

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LIFE BE

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

Profits Can not be Made in Honolulu Without Cheap Labor—Rather than Fall to Make Profits Let the Islands Become a Monumental Hecatomb to the God Capital.

A higher social order bears the mark of a higher morality; it is the mark of a social order, which is condemned by social evolution, that morality becomes a bye-word with it, that it baldly, brazenly 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 mission upon which I am engaged is of a 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 in July, but we do know that a great many Japanese have been landed. THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE RAISING OF THE FLAG WAS EFFECTED AND THE MANNER IN WHICH IT WAS CARRIED OUT FOR A FAIR PROFIT ARE SUCH THAT CHEAP LABOR MUST BE OBTAINED 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 the 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 members of the committee by personal observation will cause the modification 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."

In other words: "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 decorum; it would have stated its case in somewhat milder form, and, at least, saved humanity the shock of realizing that skulls and cross-bones are the corner-stones of "great industries." All that is gone by. To-day Capital reckons not the moral sense of man. The greatest of industries can to-day flourish, a blessing to the race under co-operative labor; but then "profit" would be impossible. In order that profits be made, capitalism must continue; and that means, as clearly stated by Mr. Ray, human life must be crushed by cheapness of labor. In other words, again in order that profit-producing life shall be crushed!

When the Islands were first annexed, the cry went out from the capitalist camp that the Islands were a "paradise for labor," and every effort was made to cause the American workingman to emigrate thither. It seems the plan failed; and now, by a twisting of the law, labor-patient, dumb and jinky—is to be introduced into what has become American territory to infatuate with the pulsations of its heart the already inflated coffers of the Exploiter!

But Mr. Ray's words are more ominous still. They imply a first step, or a direct step to outflank the Labor of America's old territory. By introducing into the colonies that which as yet can't be introduced here, the tendency of wages to equalize downward in the International Labor Market will be hastened. What with improved machinery and such aids as Mr. Ray has up his sleeves, dark days, dark beyond imagination are just below the horizon 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 care 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 committee, Col. Goddard spoke as follows:

"And that I thank God that the most conceivable indignation that the money people are against the working class has been relieved. We have seen this afternoon 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 largest cotton mills of the Blackstone 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 volunteered any relief for the families of the victims. The Colonel must be an infant in intelligence if he thinks 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, 1899, 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, "the finest" police in the world were good 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 guess. One must look to Princeton or to Wolfroth's Roast to find a once-prominent public man who has more indignantly failed than John J. Ingalls. Were Socialism the "prescription 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 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 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 howl: "By and by the lamp post and 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 ourselves."

Said Mary Elizabeth Lease, speaking of Eugene Debs, in the "Social Democratic Herald" of April 20, 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 Subdued. 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 purpose of a master builder."

Said Eugene Debs, speaking of Mary Elizabeth Lease, in the "Social Democratic 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 Army in Caverhill. B. H.

SOCIAL CONTRASTS.

Which We Are Striving to Wipe Out.

Look at this Picture,
Bulletin of Luxury!
\$103,750 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 journey was made to Africa to secure this tusk, the cost of which was about \$4,000.

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 Genoise velvet, manufactured by a well known Lyons firm at a cost of nearly \$8 per yard. 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 purplé damask, and cost nearly \$5 per yard; \$33,000 of the expenditure went in providing a wardrobe, wash-stand, 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 \$3,000.

"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 Ituby 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 Marlborough, 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 Blenheim Fantine registered exactly five pounds.

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 member of their party than the Duchess of Marlborough'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 Burmese gold. The collar was designed by the Duchess of Marlborough herself.

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 establishments of the late M. Worth, of the late M. Doucet, and of the ever-present Jollivard are incumbered by sight-seers.

As far as clothes go, the rest is assured, America is to be well represented. 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 uncharitableness. 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 Jew's, will amount to \$50,000—and it was a bad year on the Chicago Produce Exchange at that.

And then at This.
Bulletin of Misery!
STARVING WOMAN'S DESPERATE ACT.

Shoppers in the down-town districts were startled about six o'clock last evening by a hunger crazed woman, who shrieked 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 daughters—Fannie, Minnie and Birdie—who she had murdered. A prompt investigation disproved this story, but the children were found in a starving condition.

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 Hospital. 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 patient from Ward 27.

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

Her greetings waned perceptibly as the night wore on. So did his responses. 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 be seventy-five—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 necessities of life. From their rooms near the roof of No. 228 West 18th street old William would crawl to Mullen's grocery, in West 19th street, and exchange these tickets for milk, coal, vegetables and the like.

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 that 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 enter 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 Almanac figured some very large trusts which again figure in this, our purpose being to afford as comprehensive a view as possible of the general movement.

American Brass Co.	\$20,000,000
American Cotton Oil Co.	24,790,400
American Ice Co.	30,000,000
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.	6,000,000
Am. Type Foundry Co.	4,000,000
Porax, Consolidated.	12,000,000
Cattle and Meat Companies, estimated.	50,000,000
Gen. Union Gas (natural gas).	24,000,000
Consolidated Ice Co.	6,500,000
Copper Syndicate.	100,000,000
Diamond Match Co.	11,000,000
Electric Boat Co.	1,000,000
Electric Vehicle Transportation Co.	25,000,000
General Chemical Co.	10,000,000
International Air Power Co.	25,000,000
International Silver Co. (SILVERWARE).	20,000,000
Jewelry Trust.	25,000,000
Large Superior Consolidated Iron Mines.	28,451,940
National Carbon Co.	10,000,000
National Lead Co.	23,800,000
National Light & Heat Co.	1,000,000
National Starch Co.	10,000,000
New England Dairy Co. (MILK).	20,000,000
N. American Co. (Timber).	40,000,000
Pacific American Fisheries Co. (Salmon).	5,000,000
Paper Bag Mfg. Co.	27,000,000
Penokee and Gogebie Consolidated Mines.	10,000,000
Pittsburg Plate Glass Co.	10,000,000
Standard Oil Co.	97,500,000
Standard Rope & Wire Co.	12,000,000
Union Typewriter Co.	18,015,000
United Lighting and Heating (Oil Lighting).	12,000,000
United Fruit Co.	20,000,000
United States Leather Co.	12,485,000
United States Lumber Co.	36,000,000
United States Shoe Machinery Co.	20,000,000
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. (Fertilizers).	10,000,000
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.	7,500,000

The 43 trusts which we have enumerated in this article represent in the aggregate a capital of \$1,167,458,940. It will be observed that with a few exceptions (such, for instance, as the 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 extent of capitalistic concentration in manufacture and mining, we should take into account all the construction shops, 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 two-thirds of the capital engaged in manufacture is now in the hands of only 3,000 great concerns (trusts, corporations and firms). In 1890 the amount of capital so engaged was 6,500 millions, and the number of establishments was 355,400.

But, dazzling as these figures may be, they pale before those which represent the movement of amalgamation in the railroad business and in the public services of a municipal character, such as trolley traffic, gas and electric lighting, 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 or we?

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.

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 Cots 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 dollar a day for the men. 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 Rutherford, declined to be used as a stool-pigeon by and for the capitalist 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 themselves. 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 Chairman.

The following Committee on Credentials was elected: Wm. M. Kerr, Geo. A. Brown, R. W. Evans, Wm. J. Eberle and F. E. Blunk.

After a recess of 15 minutes, the Committee reported favorably on 80 delegates from the following places: Pittsburg, Allegheny, Braddock, East Pittsburg, Wilmerding, McKeesport, Homestead, Buena Vista, and Greencock, 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 of 1896.

The convention then endorsed the stand of THE PEOPLE and the "Vorwarts" 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.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Table showing Socialist vote in the United States from 1888 to 1898, with a total of 82,204 in 1898.

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. W. 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 frankly admit that the heart, history and future of this Republic depend on questions that are going to be settled by the 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 effervescence 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.

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 a blazing heat, while that of the West is tempered with shade;—as well say that as to claim that the economic-political condition of the West is inherently different from that of the East.

There is nothing peculiar to the twilight stage of the West when noon-tide 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 Eastern coast, reaches here its noon-tide sooner; started later westward, matures there later. The very twilight dawn of capitalism, noticed in the West, is a sign of the eventual noon-tide of capitalism there.

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 noon-tide of capitalism here, these "sentiments," veritable utopian dreams, vanished,—and, in the

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.

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., "Tootin." 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 "Tootin" consolidated with the Chicago, Ill., "Worker's Call."

There is something supremely naive, and yet supremely instructive in the following observations of the London, 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 70,000 to 400,000 at the Congress of last year. Our ideas 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 GANG OF REACTIONARIES ARE RETURNED ON THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ELECTED BY THE VOTES OF THE VERY SAME MEN WHO HAVE JUST ENTHUSIASTICALLY PASSED THE SOCIALIST RESOLUTIONS.

It does sound supremely naive 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.

In spots, town Mayoralties, Judge-ships, etc., etc., are only vantage places from which and through which to secure Labor for nothing by shafting "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 siege 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.

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.

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 labor-skinner whom it so much admires.

The English translation of Karl Marx' "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEOPLE, 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 Tossostafstein, the leader of the progressive, purely American movement, 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 it on the head and allowed her to continue 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.

"Why does Comrade Dunover say so much: 'Loaf me, loaf my dog?'" "O, that is the way with him always, 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 'Volkszeitung'? You are trying to deceive me."

Mr. Collateral Hawkins, who had the mean harsh look of a man who is professionally 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 Tossostafstein with joy, and it added to the rosy picture he had in mind of the thousands of working women, possessors of from one to five children who as yet earned neither their salt nor their tax.

"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 Tossostafstein, "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. Spoonmott McPinnippler, a recent acquisition. "What you have said hitherto is 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 a friend."

"Ah," said Mr. Tossostafstein, "if we knew that before, it would be easy for our Anarchist comrades to come to us direct instead of going into the S. L. P. 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. Now 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 a few remarks for the good of himself."

The Rev. McPinnippler 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 ungrateful 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 we shall 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." F. M. Stoneham, Mass.

FOLLOW A STRIKE.

Three Attempts to Destroy a Building on the Hearst Ranch. Near San Simeon. Cayucos, June 10.—Three incendiary fires were started yesterday in the Hearst ranch, owned by Mrs. Phebe Hearst and W. R. Hearst, near San Simeon, 50 miles from here. They were discovered before much damage was done. A Chinese cook was arrested on suspicion and held for trial. Thirty laborers struck 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 Chinese fired the residence through sympathy for the striking laborers.

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 deliver an address under the auspices of Section Boston, S. L. P., Sunday evening, June 25, at 8 p. m., at Puritan Hall, 965 Washington street. Subject: "S. T. & L. A. vs. Old Trades Unionism." Admission, to defray expenses, 10 cents.

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 battle 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 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 individual 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 since 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 interests 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 of 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 accessories to the greatest of all trusts—that 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 products of this country.

The introduction of the machine, the McKay sewer, the Goodyear system, the various metallic fasteners, the trimmers and edgeseeters, 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 output. To-day the American manufacturer can undersell the manufacturer in England. The American workman 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 possessor of some skill. Since 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 edgeseeter, or any one of a half a dozen machines in the bottling 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 behead a man before it drew him, or ran a stake through his middle, but capitalism chains us to the instrument of our torture and tears us as it pleases. Truly we are rapidly becoming the disembodied 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 injured 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-

A VAGRANT'S SONG.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by Paul Retzhard, 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. He, rogues, 'tis you who make us vagrants; you make of honest toilers' tramps; You rob us of our honest earnings— They kick us out, 'us dirty tramps. You are the cause that noble mothers So many, many tears do shed; When crying at their own dear children's 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 beastly 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 grateful with you ever be. No, you're not Pagans, Jews nor Christians; If circumstances don't demand; And you ARE "Christians," "Jews" and "Pagans." If you thereby can make "a band." The God who to such saints doth listen, As deeds of yours do prove of ye, He must, in mildest accusations, A friend of tyrants surely be! But hies us, as you're wont of blessing, As you have done it heretofore; Pray to your God with submission 'Tis harder than you've done of yore; Yet all your hissing, all your lashing, Inerant and blindfolded fools, Will never save you, rogues and rascals; 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 what your subscription expires. Renew in time, it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.



Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan

Brother Jonathan (looking 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 people? 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, eh? B. J. (sulkily)—I know this much: It is easier far to catch flies with molasses than with vinegar.

U. S.—True, thou sublime wisacre, 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 be able to get anything!

B. J.—What way? U. S. (still mimicking B. J.)—I know this much: It is easier far to catch sardines with a net than with buck-shot.

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 sardines but on the hunt for snipe.

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 snipe 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 flies; on the contrary, we care nothing for flies; we don't want them. What we are after is MEN. Do you catch on?

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 flies than vinegar, you turn reasoning upside down; you imply that it is a settled question that what the Socialist wants is "flies." If your premises were right, your conclusion would be obvious. But 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 weapon. 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 flies, such caponed-cushioned wonderfulnesses as yourself are not what we are after; indeed our tactics are directed to keep out all flies.

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 slyster lawyer; and to judge by the blood-shot eyes and foaming mouths of those who claim the Alliance is a "still born child," the fandango will be danced on the grave epileptics.

[Continued on page 3.]

A COMING STORM.

(Continued from page 1.)

sumptive graves. The cutters are 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 dyspeptic, broken in health and crushed in spirit.

Not many years ago we looked upon 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 he must work is constantly making him older. Years count against him, and at the bench in a very short time 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 commenced, 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 have. The Goodyear Company, the McKay and the lasting machine, taken together, 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 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 difference 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.

The McKay Company wits its fastening and heeling 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 decisive move. The majority of the machines 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 work 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 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 and read aright its lesson. We have a cause against capitalism. The very rapidity with which the trust development goes on proves that the direct fight, the lining up for the final battle are almost at hand.

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 lost her 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 of a great combine, and it will serve to drive the carriers deeper into the mud.

One thing stood in the way of this trust for years. The packing houses, the Armour, 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 doubtless have many "uses" 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 breathe. There is apparently no limit to the speed which can be developed, but while you may speed a man up, you also break him the sooner. Thus hundreds are daily 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 he is forced to submit have rendered many of our fellow workers mental and physical imbeciles, moral imbeciles. Every spark of courage and every grain of manhood have long ago been absorbed by the leather. The knowledge that half the shoemakers at a given time are idle has forced us to hold on to the wheel until we broke on it, or until we were replaced by younger and stronger men.

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 alternative of uncomplaining, withholding, 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 scab 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 neighboring town and takes the place of some man as needy as himself but not as 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 much 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, Skiffington, McKeown, Murray of Marlborough, those who sponge up and grow fat on the blood of the wage workers are also scabs, and are more dangerous than any poor wretch who goes into the factory.

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 rob us in the shop, and they make social outcasts and degraded starlings 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 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 a 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 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 tripping lawns; it takes political influence 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 learned some bitter lessons during the last 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 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. Boston, Mass.

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 alternative of uncomplaining, withholding, 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.

LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

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

Table listing various books and their prices, including 'The Communist Manifesto', 'The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon', 'The Civil War in France', etc.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Pounding Hard in Slatersville.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Section North Slatersville had its first battle with the old parties on the 5th instant. We had four candidates in the field for Assessors and Town Officers. The Republican heeler, the straight Socialist votes. The local papers took note of our being the first to vote and of our 31 straight votes. The fun began right away when the heeler, who got down to business and caught the Democratic heeler giving out checks three times inside of 20 minutes. We had a clash at the polls, the Democratic heeler walked right over to the Republican heeler and told him all about our being after them. The fun was at its height by this time. Everybody was excited. We called on the Town Sergeant to stop the check business, but he refused to do it; he tried to give us a big bluff about "minding our own business and he would mind his. We told him he was a public officer and central to him, 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 he was a Republican of some of our vote; but it is pretty good for the first blow.

WM. F. TAYLOR, Slatersville, R. L. June 11.

A Significant Incident in Hudson County, N. J.

TO THE PEOPLE.—At a meeting of Section Hudson County, New Jersey, S. L. P. held at Hochschmidt's Hall, 969 Paterson Avenue, West Hoboken, Sunday, June 5, 1899, the members of the party received a setback that ought to teach them that the party will not tolerate any connection with organizations that resort to the corrupt tactics of unscrupulous capitalists. The meeting was held in a hall, and a meeting of the Section in January and July, but this year the meeting was called a little before the usual time in order to discuss the matter which has caused much discussion in the party.

At the last spring election, an organization known as the "Tentative Association," organized on Socialist principles, accepted tickets in Hudson County, and openly worked his tickets at the polls on election day. Charges were preferred against this organization by the Socialist Labor Party and proved to be true. The "Tentative Association" declared they have not the power to expel them.

Under these circumstances the County Committee passed a resolution withdrawing its support and refusing to aid or cooperate with the Federation in the future. This resolution was adopted by a vote of 18 to 1. The matter was referred by that body to the semi-annual meeting of the party.

The hour named for the meeting was 2 o'clock, but it was not until 3 o'clock that the Section was called to order. From the first the friends of the labor fakirs were active and were apparently sanguine of success. The meeting was held in a hall, and a meeting of the Section in January and July, but this year the meeting was called a little before the usual time in order to discuss the matter which has caused much discussion in the party.

After a debate of nearly two hours, participated in by fifteen members, the motion to rescind was lost by a vote of 18 to 2. The affirmative was 38 against.

An exciting incident occurred, at the close of the meeting, which will probably cause the expulsion of one or more of our members from the party. One of those who supported the corrupt labor organization, after three cheers for the N. C. G. was called for by the N. C. G. 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 be taken up by the County Committee at its next meeting, and he will, no doubt, be expelled.

THOMAS JACOB, Jersey City, June 15.

Used as a Railroad Advertising 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 addressing his remarks to the railway men. 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, after that returned, I called on the man who succeeded he had, the Hocking Valley R. R. ran several extra coaches, selling tickets one fare round trip. I don't know for what party he is speaking. His case will be taken up by the County Committee at its next meeting, and he will, no doubt, be expelled.

EUGENE DEBS Will Deliver an Address on MODERN SOCIALISM

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

I suppose there are people who, when they see the malodorous Hocking Valley R. R. train, will say "the railways are coming our way." But down this way people look at it differently, and smile knowingly 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.

matters in the papers, in the Districts and even anywhere else. We have a meeting of our own, where we can have a meeting and quiet discussion. We have our paper, "The People," which is published in the WORLD—where comrades like "Ed" Stone and Stone are permitted to discuss scientific and important questions, like taxation, and so on. But an attempt has already been made to suppress the paper. Mind you, a paper that has been in existence for the last twenty-two years, should have been confronted with such a calamity, and become a martyr, and should be subject to Party control. Who has ever heard of such tyranny and absurdity? I have a move, Mr. Chairman, that we, the 4th Assembly District, arrange a discussion meeting. The motion was put before the house, everybody being on his feet ready to go home and no opportunity to discuss the same. Motion was carried by an overwhelming majority. I must confess, that I abstained from voting, one way or another, for I did not care to be on the "Volkszeitung" and deprive them of the talents of the Party and in approval of the attitude of the "Volkszeitung." I realized the fact that the "Volkszeitung" was filled last week, also week previous to last one, with resolutions from all over the country, condemning the policy pursued by the "Volkszeitung" and the Party, and approving of the tactics of THE PEOPLE, and I thought to myself, I might as well give the "Volkszeitung" a chance to show their long resolution in their favor as to give it to myself.

A committee, consisting of the mover and seconder, was elected to arrange for the meeting. Unfortunately my occupation does not permit me to come to meetings before 6:30 p. m. Oh, how I was in favor of rapid transit then! It was arrived at 6:30 East River. The hall was crowded with our comrades. Comrades had come from all over the country; Newark, Jersey City, Brooklyn, Bronxville, and other places. NO ONE ASKED FOR A TICKET. The door and every entrance was open to let or hindrance. At a meeting to discuss freedom of the press and free speech a show of red cards could not very well be insisted upon, and so a mild and would be too utterly inconsistent. As I opened the door, I noticed something flying around in the air, in front of the platform. Being tired, 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 smile on his face. He said, "I could not tell you, for he only had five minutes' time, and considering all he had to say, that was a bit of time. Well, to cut a long story short, he was forced to save time and speak with greater 'brevity' than ever; everyone who heard him was glad to know what he had to say. When Feigenbaum was done, a man with his five minutes, he wanted more time; he always does; and I felt sure he was not on the list, for I would surely have noticed him if he were. But this world is not devoid of good-hearted people, and one comrade arose and said: 'Since Comrade Feigenbaum is telling us his story, let us equal him in the amount of time to him.' The chairman, who had tried to be very impartial, would not allow such freedom of speech and said, he could not assist in this matter. The motion was put and the house, anxious to know what interesting things Feigenbaum had to tell, carried the motion to extend an additional time to Feigenbaum. But at the expiration of the additional five minutes, Feigenbaum's bitterness against THE PEOPLE, De Leon, Vogt, and the "Socialists" generally, was not yet exhausted; he then rose and said, 'I am not a member of the party, but I am a worker. He looked appealingly at the comrades to yield their five minutes to him, but the house having failed to hear the interesting things he had to say, which seemed to have a depressing effect on the poor man. During his speech, some comrades interjected, saying, 'Oh, well, you should know what side of the fence you are on, and you should not be so seriously playing the role of an impartial umpire, protested vehemently against this remark, shouting, 'Comrades, don't touch the man who is speaking, let him finish. If you want to speak, speak to the point.' The chair was right, for it's quite a dangerous thing to touch Feigenbaum's attitude. He then said, 'I am not a member of the party, but I am a worker. 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SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Executive Committee—Secretary George Moore, 61 Hyde 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: Wilma 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 member 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 Committee of Section New York at its session of last February 25, and as appearing from his conduct in the "Volkszeitung" Association, is in opposition to the Party's well-established tactics and interests; and

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, 1899, do hereby move to the N. E. C. that a general vote of the Party membership be forthwith taken upon the following 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 fact as well as in principle, 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 Volkszeitung" on the Subject of the Party's Principles and Tactics.

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

RESOLVED, That we denounce the stand taken by said "Volkszeitung" as false and unreasonable; and that we fully endorse the action of our State Committee and Section Richmond on this burning question; and heartily approve the attitude of the National Executive Committee and the Editors of "THE PEOPLE" and "THE WORKERS" 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, 1899, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the reply of the Board of Directors of the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association to the communication of the National Executive Committee, L. P. have before us information sufficient to convict the Board of Directors of flagrantly usurping the claim of ownership to that which they hold only in nominal 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 "THE WORKERS," to the National Executive Committee of the S. L. P.

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

California.

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 Hall, we held a successful mass meeting to "Protest Against the War in the Philippines." The speakers were Comrades Fred C. Mattheis, Harry Ryan, E. B. Mercader and E. T. Kingsley. 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 all expenses.

Last Sunday, at our regular monthly so-

cial 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 speakers who have recently addressed our propaganda meetings are Comrades John E. T. Kingsley and A. R. Andre. Much applause 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.

Connecticut.

BRIDGEPORT.—There will be a Section meeting at Headquarters in Sailor Building, Main street, Bridgeport, on Sunday, July 16, tickets, 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 attend meeting on Wednesday, July 26.

C. J. MERCER, Organizer.

Kansas.

STATEMENT OF KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE OF FUNDS RECEIVED ON GENERAL AGITATION FUND FOR MONTH OF MAY.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes A. B. Harrison, Topoka, \$1.00; A. A. Carman, Concordia, \$1.00; etc.

Total \$11.50

J. F. ELKNER, State Secretary.

Maryland.

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

Massachusetts.

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 in the field. Comrades will be selected as points to work from, the first coming to Worcester, working Grafton, Westboro, Marlboro, Hudson, Webster, and Spencer. Waterbury, N. Y., Yonkers, N. Y., New Britain, Conn.; Centerville, R. I.; and Manchester, Va., asking general information, etc.

Communications were also received from Section Pittsburg, Pa.; Canton, O.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Houtzdale, Pa.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Shenandoah, Pa.; Avon, Pa.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Albany, N. Y.; State Committee of Connecticut; Newburg, N. Y.; Hawk Run, Pa.; East Orange, N. J.; Erieburg, Pa.; Erie, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Waterbury, N. Y.; Yonkers, N. Y.; New Britain, Conn.; Centerville, R. I.; and Manchester, Va., asking general information, etc.

Charters were issued to: Shenandoah Mine Workers, Shenandoah, Pa.; Artificial Stone Workers, N. Y. City; Cigar-makers, London, Ont.; General Laborers, Vancouver, B. C.; On recommendation of the General Secretary, Comrade Selig Schulberg was appointed General Organizer.

W. L. BROWER, Secretary.

DAILY PEOPLE Conference.

A regular business meeting of the DAILY PEOPLE Conference was held June 12, at 88 Avenue C, with Comrade Kinnally and Popovanz in the chair.

Following donations were received toward the expenses of the Conference: D. P. Club No. 1, 20th A. D., \$1; 2nd A. D., \$1; 3rd A. D., \$1; 4th A. D., \$1; 5th A. D., \$1; 6th A. D., \$1; 7th A. D., \$1; 8th A. D., \$1; 9th A. D., \$1; 10th A. D., \$1; 11th A. D., \$1; 12th A. D., \$1; 13th A. D., \$1; 14th A. D., \$1; 15th A. D., \$1; 16th A. D., \$1; 17th A. D., \$1; 18th A. D., \$1; 19th A. D., \$1; 20th A. D., \$1; 21st A. D., \$1; 22nd A. D., \$1; 23rd A. D., \$1; 24th A. D., \$1; 25th A. D., \$1; 26th A. D., \$1; 27th A. D., \$1; 28th A. D., \$1; 29th A. D., \$1; 30th A. D., \$1; 31st A. D., \$1; 32nd A. D., \$1; 33rd A. D., \$1; 34th A. D., \$1; 35th A. D., \$1; 36th A. D., \$1; 37th A. D., \$1; 38th A. D., \$1; 39th A. D., \$1; 40th A. D., \$1; 41st A. D., \$1; 42nd A. D., \$1; 43rd A. D., \$1; 44th A. D., \$1; 45th A. D., \$1; 46th A. D., \$1; 47th A. D., \$1; 48th A. D., \$1; 49th A. D., \$1; 50th A. D., \$1; 51st A. D., \$1; 52nd A. D., \$1; 53rd A. D., \$1; 54th A. D., \$1; 55th A. D., \$1; 56th A. D., \$1; 57th A. D., \$1; 58th A. D., \$1; 59th A. D., \$1; 60th A. D., \$1; 61st A. D., \$1; 62nd A. D., \$1; 63rd A. D., \$1; 64th A. D., \$1; 65th A. D., \$1; 66th A. D., \$1; 67th A. D., \$1; 68th A. D., \$1; 69th A. D., \$1; 70th A. D., \$1; 71st A. D., \$1; 72nd A. D., \$1; 73rd A. D., \$1; 74th A. D., \$1; 75th A. D., \$1; 76th A. D., \$1; 77th A. D., \$1; 78th A. D., \$1; 79th A. D., \$1; 80th A. D., \$1; 81st A. D., \$1; 82nd A. D., \$1; 83rd A. D., \$1; 84th A. D., \$1; 85th A. D., \$1; 86th A. D., \$1; 87th A. D., \$1; 88th A. D., \$1; 89th A. D., \$1; 90th A. D., \$1; 91st A. D., \$1; 92nd A. D., \$1; 93rd A. D., \$1; 94th A. D., \$1; 95th A. D., \$1; 96th A. D., \$1; 97th A. D., \$1; 98th A. D., \$1; 99th A. D., \$1; 100th A. D., \$1.

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.

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

Communications responded to the roll call: 2, 13, 14, 18, 21, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, D. P. Club No. 1, D. P. Club 16th A. D., D. P. Club 2nd A. D., D. P. Club 3rd A. D., D. P. Club 4th A. D., D. P. Club 5th A. D., D. P. Club 6th A. D., D. P. Club 7th A. D., D. P. Club 8th A. D., D. P. Club 9th A. D., D. P. Club 10th A. D., D. P. Club 11th A. D., D. P. Club 12th A. D., D. P. Club 13th A. D., D. P. Club 14th A. D., D. P. Club 15th A. D., D. P. Club 16th A. D., D. P. Club 17th A. D., D. P. Club 18th A. D., D. P. Club 19th A. D., D. P. Club 20th A. D., D. P. Club 21st A. D., D. P. Club 22nd A. D., D. P. Club 23rd A. D., D. P. Club 24th A. D., D. P. Club 25th A. D., D. P. Club 26th A. D., D. P. Club 27th A. D., D. P. Club 28th A. D., D. P. Club 29th A. D., D. P. Club 30th A. D., D. P. Club 31st A. D., D. P. Club 32nd A. D., D. P. Club 33rd A. D., D. P. Club 34th A. D., D. P. Club 35th A. D., D. P. Club 36th A. D., D. P. Club 37th A. D., D. P. Club 38th A. D., D. P. Club 39th A. D., D. P. 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