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HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S. L. P.

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Fall River's Labor Misleader, Whitehead is Forced To Appear in Debate. Pinned Against the Wall, He , "Ducks Under."

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 27 .- The 11th day of February 1900 will not soon b forgotten by the "Fraternity of Laor Fakirs" in this town. On that memorable day the mighty hammer of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, ridded by Comrade Charles Kroll, of D. A. 17, S. T. and L. A., Providence, R. L., came down with crushing force on their entiquated citadel of pure and simplenearly transforming it into a vast heap of ruins threatening to bury every fakir in the city under it.

Mr. James Whitehead, secretary of the Weavers' Association and Textile Council, had been compelled to accept Comrade Kroll's challenge to debate in Mulc pinners' Hall on the above-mentioned ite, in order to save his reputation Mr. Whitehead appeared at the appointd time, to the great surprise of many comrades, who suspected that he would again "catch a train." as he had e on a previous occasion, under simihe circumstances. The large hall was owded to its utmost capacity, at least hundred persons being obliged to stand. It was a seldom-equaled oppor-tunity for our comrade to explain the

timity for our comrade to explain the case-consciously sound principles and metics of the Alliance to such an immose audience of union men, and thereby grush the fakirs. To Kroll's credit, be it said, that he proved himself equal to the occasion. The crowd was kept listening with the closest attention for near y two hours. The meeting opened at 3 p. m., with Comrade James P. Ried, of Olneyville, R. I. as, chairman. He read the chair formed the sudience that it would not be forced the between Kroll and White tead. Whitehead was then invited to a stroduce to open.
The S. T. & L. A. Opens.

#### The S. T. & L. A. Open

Kroll opened, saying that he did not t of any undertable the dehete out of any perkonnil sentiments against Whitehead, whom he had seen but once before in his life; nor with the inten-tion to "wreck the labor unions." His purpose was simply to point out the fact that the existing unions were based on fundamentally wrong princi-ples, and that the methods and tactics imployed were not in harmony with the progressiveness of the age, consequently, could not lead to success. He traced the history of the labor movement, and herved that, in spite of giratic organiza-tions, with enormous sums of money at their command, the condition of the work-ing class steadily deteriorated while the productivity of labor has increased mani-fold. After a century of the most mar-relous progress the world had ever seen, the great majority of the people, the pro-ducers of all wealth, found themselves in powrty, want and dependence, actually worke of than were their ancestors a hun-dred years ago. An organization utterly lating in progressive spirt, he argued, was but a stumbling-block in the way of progress, and retarded the emancipation of the working-class. The imbecile assertion that "the inter-sit of employer and employee are identi-cal" was then submitted to scrutiny by Kroll, and he demonstrated that it was were to the interest of the employer to in-rease his profits by reducing the wages of his employes, and vice versa. If the insertion were true, there would be no and of labor organizations : the necessity of their existence gave the lie to the intir, who prated about such "identity of interests." After quoting from the constitution of the Weavers' Union to the diffect that there was a "bond of sympaentiments against Whitehead, whom he

meddling in the politics of the capitalst partes. In the union and out of it, they labor constantly to get the members to vote for them or for some other tool of the capitalist class. The result is, for in-stance, that many Democrats never join the union because the officials use their influence to defeat the Democratic party. (Applause.) If your accounts are exam-ined, you will find that not one single cent has been expended on literature that might have enlightened you on your du-tiles and your rights : instead of that, vast sums have been paid as salaries to so-called leaders, who are going around the country 'catching trains.''' The great applause given the comrade at the conclusion of his speech was a demonstration; it proved that he had not spoken in vain. **Pure and Simple Labor Fakirism on the** 

Pure and Simple Labor Fakirism on the

Pillory. Mr. Whitehead was then introduced. Ominously and significantly enough, he was coolly recived by his former admir-ers. He well knew the futilty of at-tempting to refute Kroll's logical argu-ments; he made no attempt in that direc-tion. What he did attempt was a series of doges, the first being a statement that he had not come with the intention to de-bate Socialism, otherwise he would have been prepared. "I came here," said he, "expecting to hear charges brought against me: he has not preferred any; he cannot convict an innocent man. I have been a candiate for office on the Repub-lican ticket, but there are just as honest men in the Republican party as in the Socialist Labor Party. I am just as good a Socialist as any man in the So-cialist Labor Party or in the Alliance. If any man believes that I have done anything dishonest, let him come out and say so." And he sat down amid univer-sal astonishment at his having proved so "easy." Kroll then again took the floor for a was coolly recived by his former admir-

Kroll then again took the floor for a few minutes; he reiterated the charges he had made; and enlarged upon their

Whitehead a	in	got	on h	is	feet and	
repeated that t	4. 10.4	has	heen	no	charges,	
and again sat (	1.11	471 (				

repeated that t is been no charges, and again sat ( is been no charges, To be charg being a fakir, a decoy duck and is to the working-class, and a tool in the hands of the manufacturers, was, in his opinion, no charges at all. The other labor fakirs in the hall were by this time in an uncontrollable rage. Several of them jumped to their feet shouting that the labor leaders of Fall River had been assailed, and demanding the right to defend themselves. The chair-man rapped for order and said that it was made distinctly clear and understood at the opening of the meeting that no in-terference from either side would be al-lowed. In spite of this, one of the fakirs began to speak; that created an uproar in the audience. A number of men told him to continue, while others protested vehemently. If was a critcal moment, but Chairman Ried was master of the sit-uation. He restored order, ad the meet-ing adjourned in an orderly manner.

#### A Seat Captured.

M'KEESPORT, Feb. 25 .- At the elec tion held here Tuesday, Feb. 20, Comrade Andrew Hunter, for Mayor, received 98 votes. Comrade Allan J. Nelson, for Common Council, Ninth Ward, received 61 votes, electing the latter. This is the first seat in the Council captured by the Socialist Labor Party in the State of Pennsylvania. WM. M. KERR.

#### Cleveland, O.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 20 .- The S. L. P. nomination papers, which were filed on Feb. 16, with 1,700 signatures, put in the field a full municipal ticket, as follows: School Director, Dr. John J. Koller; School Commissioner, S Paul Dinger, Brow-er G. Márgeson and Mrs. Lizzle Christian-sen; Justices of the Peace, James Rugg and Joseph C. Davey; Clerk of Police Court, Frederick Brown; Constables, John Helden-Fich, Andrey Mandel, Frank Byer, George Eilman, Herman Dersch, W. D. Keim; Members of City Council: Second District, Members of City Council: Second District, Fred. Herz; Third District, W. F. Steer; Fourth District, John D. Goerke; Sixth District, M. R. O'Furey; Seventh District, Henry Foerster; Eighth District, Lsidore Kronman; Ninh District, Joseph Reiman; Tenth District, Joseph Reiman; trict, John Kircher. The campaign will now begin in carnest and will be carried on with vigor and on



#### Of Pioneer Alliance, S. T. & L. A., of Haverhill to the Shoeworkers of Haverhill and Vicinity.

FELLOW WAGE-SLAVES :--

Often, and again, have you responded to the frantic, and familar cry sent up by the traitor leaders of pure and simple trade organizations "Organize! Organ-ize!! Organize!!!" As often as you have so "organized," you have been defeated, not because you did not fight hard enough, but because you were organized on false lines, which is the same as saying that you remained actually unorganized.

The history of pure and simple trade organizations among the working class, and the shoeworkers form no exception-is that it has caused the victims who were caught in its meshes, to always fight a losing battle with exploiting capitalism, to travel forever the road which leads to ultimate defeat, in short, to put it ersely, pure and simpledom has led the workingclass through a slaughter-house to the brink of an open grave. This is no idle statement. It is a fact, an undeniable fact, corroborated by evidence culled from the pages of pure and simple history, and substantiated by the figures of statisticians everywhere. Such being the fact, it naturally follows that the only sale thing for the working-class to do is to first find out what has caused the disasters of the past. then as men and women who are conscious of their natural interests and the interests of the class that they belong to and must remain with, to set about and remove the cause.

#### Shoeworkers' History.

forty years of the history of the shoe workers that they have been periodically treated with false promises by their socalled leaders, who for the most part were

#### The Old Instrument of Warfare.

The pure and simple union saw the light, if it ever saw it, in England, after the dissolution of the Guilds, which had existed under the feudal system. The

present or capitalist system was born in the latter part of the Eighteenth Century, Le latter part of the Eighteenth Century, responsive to conditions largely brought about through the inventions which were then new, and were destined to bring about the revolution which the then ris-ing mercantile or capitalist class desired —the inventions of Arkwright, Jenny, Crompton and Watt, all of which hap-pened between 1750 and 1768.



was to some extent held back because of the old ideas and customs which still remained as handed down from the feu-day system. As capitalism began to develop on this side of the Atlantic the working class be-gan to feel its effects and in consequence organized, as they thought, for their own protection. Notwithstanding that in America the working class had the ballot they set up the pure and simple trade upion as did their Britsh ancestors at home, and in so doing marked out for the American working class of that time and for succeeding generations the im-possible task of maintaining safe rela-tions with the capitalist class. However natural, it might be to set up the pure and simple union in England, where the workers were without the ballot, it was unnatural, it was criminal, to set up a pure and simple union in the United States, where the workers tabooed the discussion of politics in the union because they had no voice in the determining of political questions, the American work-ing class tabooed the discussion of poli-tics in the union through the instru-mentality of the labor fakir in a coun-try where the workers had the ballot and were in the majority, and, in conse-quence, could make or unmake all econ-omic conditions which they desire or de-plore.

quence, could make or unmake all econ-omic conditions which they desire or de-plore. . Starting in ignorance, as the British style of trade union did, it logically devel-oped its career in crookedness, and as a result has become-under whatever name it may appear—wholly impotent on the economic field. Ignorant of the nature of the beast that it fights, or pretends to, knowing nothing of the nature of the capitalist system of production or its accommaniment, the present class-strug-gle, the pure and simple abortion stands to day where it stood a century ago in the valleys of Lancashire, still obstruct-ing working-class progress by fighting, or claiming to fight, the present order of concentrated or trustified capitalism, with the same impotent weapon with which it fought the cockrach boss of generations ago. Always striking agninst the codditions which the capitalist class imposes upon the working-class, and at the same time casting their votes for the parties of capitalism which are pledged to uphold the system which makes, and must make, the lot of the workers grow harder and harder as time rolls on.

Procession of False Shoeworkers' Unions

With these facts before us, let us profit thereby and pass on to the examination of the history of the trade unions of the shoeworkers beginning with the Knights of St. Crispin, which was, while not the first shoeworkers' union, the first one of any considerable prominence.

Since the Knights of St. Crispin there have been the Knights of Labor, the Lasters' Protective Union, D. A. 216, K. Lasters' Protective Union, D. A. 216, K. of L.; the International Boot and Shoe-workers' Union, and the Boot and Shoe-workers' Union. All these national bod-les have appeared upon the scene since 1860, together with an endless number of smaller or local bodies, which had no national organization. All of them have gone with the exception of the Boot and Shoeworkers' Union, and, to put it char-itably, the death rattle in the throat of the last named body can be plainly heard. What has caused so much 'organization' and so little result is the question for the shoeworkers to determine. It can be all summed up in a few words—that they were organized on false lines, and led by either ignoramuses or fakirs, who used the union for their own aggrandizement, political or otherwise, instead of making it what it should be—an instrument in the hands of the working-class to shield them from the rébery of capitalism, to instruct them upon the nature of the class-struggle in which the working class are forced to act. Instead of making of the trade union a training school to teach the shoeworkers how to fight the capitalist class successfully, and put an end to its robbery it has been the train-ing school for the enalyment of the toilers in the interest of their exploiters through the manipulation of the mislead-ers of labor—the modern Judas Iscariots —the labor fakirs. It has always been the mission of these working to the the twade the the mission of these worthies to trade the of L.; the International Boot and Shoe toilers in the interest of their exploiters through the manipulation of the mislead-ers of labor-the modern Judas Iscarlots --the labor fakirs. It has always been workers for a political pull that they wight land in a soft political job. Their slogan has always been "No politics in the mission of these worthical job. Their slogan has always been "No politics in the anion," but they always saw to it that capitalist politics were kept in the union and laboror class politics were kept out. Hence it is no accident that among the labor fakins of recent shoeworkers unions, who were cared for, we find an Edward L. Deley getting a position un-der the Cleveland administration as an immigrant inspector, and Edward F. Mc-Sweeny cared for similarly, and a certain malodrous Härry J. Skefington, for his fealty to the Democratic skinners of the shoeworkers rewarded with a fat job by the same Grover Cleveland, who violated his oath of office and sent the Federal troops to smash the Chicago strike in 1894. Lately the successor of all these labor "leaders," John F. Tobin, the So-cial-Democrat, in the Kansas City con-vention of the A. F. of L. congratulates the shoe maufacturers. John O'Connell, whose shop's crew was then on strike against the treatment which this same exploiter of Mariboro's shoeworkers had given them, and which forced them to strike against, while the national presi-dent of the Boot and Shoeworkers' Un-ion was applauding the election of Plun-kett, which was another link in the chain of their slavery.of the English working chass with their capitalist exploiters. At that time the workers of England were without the strongest weapon of it is control to assist them in the bat the wine and simple. Tapitalism was the trade union pure and simple. Tapitalism passes through three stage in its evolution : Competition, transition and concentration. At the time of the birth of the trade union in England capi-talism was passing through the stage of competition. At this period of capitalist, istic evolution the rivalry among capital-ists, the crudeness of the tool. the birth of new enterprises and industries, all contributed to assist the growth of the lack of thowledge concerning he post of the working class organized politically, from the fact that the English working class had not the ballot, caused the ex-istence of the abolition of pure and sim-ple trade union in trige unionism as we in America have known it, is at tempted that we may be able to step show to its victims who have suffered because they were mislead, how uttering thile it took England from 17550 until now to run the gamut of capitalism time. The reasons for this are so obvious that their recital here is unnecessary, other than to remark that here capitalism was unhampered, while in England it of their slavery. Shoeworkers of Haverhill and vicinity: You know only too well the record which has been made at Haverhill, Lynn, Broc-ton and Marlboro. Under the leadership of these traitors, who always have and always will lead you to defeat, you have become poor in body, destitute in purse and ignorant in knowledge, while your betrayers, the fakirs have grown rich in pocket, slick in speech and rotund in form. The only "politics in the union" that you have to fear is the capitalist pol-itics of your misleaders and their follow-ers. Throw overboard the pure and sim-ple union with its poor and simple tac-tor of the pure and simple tac-ple union with its poor and simple tacway to

ed because it is feared by the capitalist class, which is backed, and known to be backed, be the only political party of la-bor-the Socialist Labor Party; an or-ganization which has brought forth com-ments in the Senate of the United States, as in the case of Senator White, the Cal-ifornia silver-bug Senator who caused Cleveland to send the troops to Chicago in 1894, who read the below declaration of priciples of the Socilaist Trade and Labor Alliance during the Senate debate upon the Phillips bill, which propilitated the pure and simple fakirs, by giving them a half-dozen jobs on the Industrial Commission. Senator White argued for the passage of the bill to keep the work-ing-class away from the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and in the drag-net of capitalism-the pure and simple un-ion. In doing so he dramatically read the eloquent declaration of principles of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, concluding his speech by saying "this is how the working-class is beginning to organize."

S. T. & L. A.

The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance came into existence because of the wrong-headedness of old-style unionism and the corruption of its leaders. The New Trade unionist knows well that there is no hope while the workers are organized for their own undoing. The pure and simple union is to-day but a capitalist machine, which keeps the workers in ig-norance, that they may be held up and

daily robbed by their capitalist masters. That robbery can only be stopped when the workers united as a class, politically as well as economically, take possesion of the public powers in the interest of the only class, which is at all necessary in the work from the exploiters of labor as many concessions as is possible to get, and they will get more than the old-style union, because an organization of labor rais to the extent that it is feared. The Socialist Trade and Labor characterize the old-style union. It is feared because it than some of the cringing fawiling, begging ways which characterize the old-style union. It is feared because it stands for the over-throwing of capitalism, while the old pure and simple union does not. It is feared because it intelligently shows the working-class the pathway to freedom. Showerkers! Join the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance : leave the hulk of old unionism to the fakirs; learn the les-son learned by the workers of Carmaux, in France ; unite to win, not, as here-tofore, the illusion of a few evasive cents a day more, not, as heretofore the illu-sion of a shorter workday but tangible pallatives, and these can only be go by steadily aiming at the total overthrow of wage-slavery. Tellow Wage-Slaves! Learn the les-son that wages and politics are insepara-ble questions. Engrave this cardinal truth deep on the tablets of your memory. Once that if is learned you will organize with politics in your unions, but that poli-tics will be the politics of your own class, the politics that will send the representa-tives of class-conscious labor to your city hall, to your State Capitol and to Wash-ington to take possesion of the public powers in the interest of your class, to institute the Socialist commonwealth, a commonwealth in whick you will dreganize with polites that will send the represent-tives of class-conscious labor to your city hall, to your State Capitol and to Wash-ington to take possesion of the public powers in the interest of your class, to institute the S

MUNICIPAL. Socialist Campaign Launched in Hartford. Ct.

The Political and Economic Principles and Tactics of the National Party Declarations Endorsed Genuine, No Bogus Municipalization.

HARTFORD, CONN., Feb. 20 .- The municipal convention of the Socialist Labor Party of this city has just been held, launching forth a full ticket, together with a platform and manifesto to the working class, as follows:

> The Ticket For Mayor, JOSEPH S. POWELL. For City Clerk, FREDERICK FELLERMAN. For Collector, MATHEW LECHNER. For Treasurer. HENRY E. PHELON. For Auditor, FREDERICK GRUNINGER For Marshal, JOHN WITTMANN.

The Platform.

The Socialist Labor Party of Hartford, in convention assembled, reaffirms and indorses the principles and tactics of the Lational Party in politics, as well as in its economic attitude.

We acknowledge the fact that in the present form of society labor properly exercised is the only source of all wealth, but that, in adverse proportion, the wealth thus created by the laboring class is appropriated by the capitalist class, the very few who roll in idleness and luxury, whereas the working class gets barely enough to eke out a miserable existence.

The result of such conditions is an incessant class war, perpetually carried on

The result of such conditions is an in-cessant class war, perpetually carried on between the different classes with the in-witable result that those economically weak will be driven overboard by those economically strong. The reform of any kind can materially as the main causes remain in operation the effects will hand must reappear again. The old polatcal parties, each and all, are bound to uphold the present system, therefore by the very nature of the thing these parties are the direct tools of the capitalist class; the sham fights these parties carry on against each other are only for the purpose of misleading the working class because, the very moment the working class, rises to power these parties will tor-get at once all their former hatred and oppose unitedly the working class, these is much coveted "friends" at elec-tion time of former day. In entering the municipal campaign for the first time we are fully aware that the suffers are too deeply rooted to be pulled out within the limit of any one city; only the nation at large can do it. Neverthe-less certain conditions can be improved, and a further degradation be checked, if that in the site the blow itself in order to become master of its own destiny. In view of this our candidates have been sol-emnly pledged to carry out in letter and spirit the following demands: I

# L. The citizens of Hartford to have a di-rect voice in the making of all laws which shall govern them, upon the petition of ten per cent of the voters. Councils to submit to the voters of our city at large, for their approval or disapproval, any proposed law or amendment, such action to be final and not subject to vete.

#### п.

Every official elected by the Socialist Labor Party shall, within the sphere of his functions, diligently work for the ab-solute and unconditional recovery by the city of t cipal II leges, rights and property that have al-ready been alienated to private corpora-tions, and against any further such grants or alignitized and any further such grants or alienations under any circumstanc upon any conditions whatever.

It is an irrefutable fact that for the last

treated with false promises by their so-callel leaders, who for the most part were an ignorant, stupid and corrupt set of fakirs, who "organized" the workers that the fakirs might have a political pull, that annually they might lead their guile-less followers into the shambles of capital-ism like sheep and sell them to their ex-ploiters in the shop or their agents, the Republican or Democratic party. In eloquent tones the shoewerkers have been told of the good things that were in store for them if they would only "organ-ize" and "organize," they did again and again. To-day, after forty years of that they had not "organized" at all. It is the purpose of this sketch to point out, by cold reason and evidence, to the exploited shoeworkers of Haverhill and vicinity, the cause of their many defeats in the past, and to show them the path, the only path heiling the same topeless battle that they have fought for so long. In de-termining the same topeless battle that they have fought for so long. In de-termining the cause of their trouble one thing must be understood thoroughly by the shoeworkers, that is, the nature of the min the past in their battles with capitalism. Once that the nature of that instrument, or union, is known, then there is a simultaneous exposure of the weak-news, funder and absolute impotency of the old-style pure and simple union. The Old Instrument of Warfars.

wei of labor organizations: the necessity of their existence gave the lie to the first, who prated about such "identity of interest." After quoting from the expectation of the Weavers' Union to the base that there was a "bond of sympathy between employer and employee, Kroll interest of the termination of the Weavers' Union to the seven is a class had never shown any sympathy for the working-class, but had tak proved conclusively that he capitality as a class had never shown any sympathy for the working-class, but had tak proved conclusively that he capitality as a class had never shown any sympathy for the working-class, but had tak proved conclusively that he capitality as a class had never shown any sympathy for the working-class, but had tak proved conclusively that he capitality as of how much suffering and motor of the workers, marking of every opportunity to introduce the Northrop loom, despite introduce the Northrop loom, despite of the that it therew thousands of weaver out of employment and reduced the fact that it threw thousands of weaver out of employment and reduced the fact that it therew thousands of weaver out of employment and reduced the fact that it there thousands of weaver out of employment and reduced the fact of the working class in the fact. "No politics in labor to the fact " so politics in labor to the fact " so politics in labor to the fact the tak the capitalists us at prove the fact the tak the capitalist us at the tak the to be access they share to defae tevery great the tak takes to be proved the scales draw on the fact " the point with the treated by Republican and Demote the fact and the point with the more to the point with the treated by Republican and Demote the fact of the point with the treated by Republican and Demote the fact of the working class. (Lood of the solves of politics and the many to the the point with the treated the point with the there indees draw of the scales the tak the th

clear-cut, uncompromising lines.

The strike of the Rod Mill workers has collapsed. One-third of the Wire Trust's employes are blacklisted, and these aristo-crats of labor have now ample leisure to mediatc on the peculiar workings of the great pure and simple theory of "harmony between Capital and Labor."

The temporary spurt of "prosperity" has here, as elsewhere, caused sonewhat of a revival of trade-unionism. The meet-ings of the Central Labor Union are rather well attended. Our Kangraoos, who thought they had the C. L. U. in their pockets, became very much enthused, and one of them wrote a letter to the weekly edition of the New York "Volks-zeitung" praising the C. L. U. as the most socialistic central lody in the country. But, alas, the Kangaroo enthusiasm turned out to be misplaced. Two weeks after the publication of the aforesaid praise, the C. L. U. slapped its Kangaroo enthicts in the face by defeving their candiate for the presidency of the body and colouring week the weekly "Volks-seitung" contained a furious tirade from the erstwhile admirer. That good man would not fall into such mishaps, if he would follow our advice and confine him-self to writing on such things as Mormon-ism, delitium tremens, firewater, instead of talking about matters of the labor novement in recard to which it is so very risky to talk through one's hat. There will be no lack of freek more-

There will be no lack of freak more-ments in the present campaign. The local Jones boomers have held a conference and decided to circulate nomination papers. The Cleveland Kangaroos have joined with the Debsites and are likewise trying to get signatures for their mult ticket

#### Peekskill, N. Y.

Peekskill, N. Y., Feb. 25.—For the first time the S. L. P. held here a municipal convention and nominated the following

Trustee, First District, Gilbert Mac-Avery, driller: Trustee, Second District, W. H. Depew, stove-molder: Assessor, Charles Zolot, sheet ironworker; Water Commissioners, John Lent, stove-molder; W.. J. Richards, stove-molder; Fred. Varia, inrarance

between 1750 and 1768

How It Worked in America

With the birth of capitalism, the English working class found that the condi-tions under which they had existed in the days of the guilds no longer obtained. Capitalism was relentlessly grinding out the lives of the workers in the interest of profit. No longer could the English working-class believe that the interest of employer and employee were one identical. So the pure and simple trade union was organized to fight the battles of the English working class with their capitalist exploiters.

At that time the workers of England

elves to capture the public powers.

#### "Something Now."

Drop the "something-now" notion that your fakir leaders have filled your heads with about getting "something now," as we have periodically observed the capitalist-class will give up none of its privileges, except through fear or because of your numerical strength and they cannot surely be so stupid as to fear the old-

surely be so stupid as to fear the old-style union, which is so cringing as to beg for what it could, if it would, take. The "something now" that bure and sim-pledom has got for you is the defeats of many battles at Haverhill Lynn, Brocton and Marlboro. Away with it : Shoeworkers of Haverhill ! After read-ing these pages and thinking over the his-tory of the past, you must, it seems, con-clude that to organize successfully you must organize both politically and ecnom-ically. Before it is too late, before you are reduced to the point where you can-not organize, because of the hope that has vanished from your hearts forever, organize once more, organize in the So-cialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Capihas vanished from your hearts forever, organize once more, organize in the So-cialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Capi-talistic greed will force you to organize, so organize on correct lines in a union that is not a duestrap, that is not run by or for fakirs, but to assist the work-ers and cement the bond of solidarily that must bind us together. Such is the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, backed by the Socialist Labor Party. Our doors are open; we bid you wel-come. Investigate our programme : learn the mission of your class and with them march shoulder to shoulder to freedom. PIONEER ALLIANCE, S. T. & L. A. Merrimac Street, Haverhill, Mass.

#### St. Paul. Minn.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 21.-The S. I. P. of this city met in maleicipal convention on the 14th inst. and made the following nominatious:

Mayor, Henry Carling; Aldermen, Sec-ond Ward, Arnold Jensen; Eighth Ward, Andrew W. M. Anderson; Ninth Ward, Jas.

F. Flynn. Further pominations were left in the bands of a committee consisting of An-derson, Charles Davidson and G. F. Spet-tle.

III.

We demand that the city acquire the We demand that the city acquire as street railways, electric light and gas works, and all public utilities requiring a public franchise, same to be operated co-operatively by the citizens or employees under control of the city administration. Said employees to elect their own supe-rior officers; except such as are elected by rior officers, except such as are elected by the direct vote of the people. No em-ployee shall be discharged for political

IV.

IV. A complete system of civil service re-form, believing that all city employees should retain their positions as long as they perform the duties of the same. A system by which employees are subject to removal with every change of adminus-tration cannot fail to produce a danger-ous corruption in city affairs and im-pair the efficiency of city employees.

----V. V. The abolition of the contract system in all city work. The city to do its own building, grading, paying, sewering, and employing its own citizens whenever pos-sible, and paying the regular union wage rates of the different traces. Eight hours to constitute a day's work for all workers employed. The minimum wage shall be \$2 a day. VI.

All city printing to bear the union label, and all material used by the city to be the product of union. labor when such can be procured.

VII.

Taxation to full value of all vacant lots and farm lands within the city limits.

VIII.

Rigid en.orcement of sanitary condi-tions of streets, alleys, lots, lands, facto-ries and workshops within the city limits.

JX The acquirement by the city of vacant lots and lands within the city limits, and the erection thereon of sanitary and com-fortable homes with modern conveniences,

(Continued to page 4.).

# THE PEOPLE.

2

# d by the Socialist Laber Party. Hénry Kuhi tional Secretary, at 61 Beekman street. Room 305, New York. EVERY SUNDAY.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in advance. .. \$0.50 02

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Entered as second class matter at th New York Post Office, on April 6, 1891.

SOCIALIST VOTE	IN THE
In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	18,881
In 1892 (Presidential)	
In 1894	88,188
In 1896 (Presidential)	86,564
In 1898	
In 1899	85,231

Untair as he finds it to spur on the industria capitalists, by depriving their bread of its butter, yet the capitalist thinks it necessary to reduce the laborer's wages to a minimum order "to keep him industrious."---MARX.

#### FIFTH KICK-OUT.

It will be of more than passing interest to the comrades and friends, and to all those who have at heart the forming and progress of a bona fide political party of the working class in the land, to know that the New York combination of tax paying small traders in Bermuda potatoes, lager beer and Egyptian onions, usurious money lenders, labor fakirs, business "Socislists." and European aliases, collectively known as the "Kangaroo party," has made a fifth attempt to steal the name of the Socialist Labor Party-and has just been sgain kicked out of court.

It happened this way : The appellate division of the Supreme

Court, as recently announced in these columns, sat down upon the fourth attempt of these gentlemen, on the ground that, the election having been held, the issues in the controversy were settled. This eminently wise decision was arrived at, no doubt, by the light of that imposing demonstration held last election day in this state when the Party polled a larger vote than ever before: the decision was also. no doubt, aided by the light which fell upon the Kangaroo claimants from thirtyfive of their own affidavits, which, the record revealed, were false, inasmuch as they pretended to verify an affidavit that did not exist.

Thrown out that fourth time, the gen tlemen tried to get a rehearing from that same Court. The attempt was made by another affidavit. This affidavit was a beauty. It set out that the court erred in considering the issues in the controversy settled, because (as a proof that these issues were not settled), from top to bottom, the Socialist Labor Party had two distinct sets of organizations national, state and local. 'The Party's affidavit, that let the wind out of that bag. was simple and next, as simple and next as a good, strong steel needle. It reproduced one of the numerous placards that the kangaroos flooded the city with last campaign, and that their organs reproduced, bearing this heading :

SOCIALISTS, DON'T VOTEL REPUBLATE THE TANMANY - REPUBLICAN

motion for the rehearing. "Morris Hilquit, Esq.," himself is one of that tell-tale Committee of Nine, and had accepted the office. In short, that they were routed, were on the run, and knew it.

As already stated, this fifth attempt to thwart the fiat of the Party's referendum, taken within the Party itself, and to thwart that still more imposing referendum held last election day, both of which spewed out the kangaroos and emphatically ordered the Party's colors to remain in the Party's hands, failed, as it could not choose but fail. The kangaroos got kicked out a fifth time.

#### WE BRING THE JUBILEE.

. This week's report of the General Executve Board of the S. T. and L. A. is particularly intersting; how very interesting may not quite appear from the condensed form in which the report is made.

The breath of Socialism breathed by the Providence, R. I., Alliancemen is rousing from their stupor the rank and file of the textile proletariat of Providence and vicnity as far westward as Fal River, Mass.; it is electrifying them with the sense of their own dignity and power; and, proportionately, it is throwing the labor fakirs into hot water. James Whithead, of Fall River, the timehonored labor misleader among the textilites, was, it will be remebered, thwarted in his designs to bag the workers of the Lorraine Mills, the Alliance taking the men in charge and driving Mr. Whitehead and his pals out of the place.

It will also be remembered that, in his desperate straits, he accepted a challenge to debate the issues between Old and New Trade Unionism in his own home of Fall River, but backed out at the last moment. Comrade Kroll, of D. A. 17, was however, not thrown off the scent. He followed Whitehead into Fall River, a big hall was hired, the textile peratives especially and all other workingmen were invited, Mr. Whitehead unexpectedly appeared, but, made such a showing that he might as well have stayed away. The large workingman's audience that thronged the hall heard the Labor or Social Question presented to them for the first time from the only side that it can touch them, in the only manner that it can raise them, to wit, from the class-conscious econmic side. The points scored by the speaker received such approbation as denoted the first full grasping as a self-evident truth long concealed under hard crusts of well cultivated ignorance. It goes without saying that class-conscious doctrine throwing the light on the capitalist exploiter and simultaneously illuminating the labor fakir. dawned for the first time upon his former dupes, and they received with loud gratitude the clarifying information.

But further and, in a manner, even more tangible proofs are gathered of the positively lasting impression of this Alliance work. That proof is furnished by Mr. Whitehead himself, together with his associates in the national organization of the textile workers. The body had by a general vote decided to hold its national convention this year in Providence. Mr. Whitehead and fellow-fakirs now find Providence too hot a place to meet in; they ignore the general vote, and called the convention to meet in Dover, N. H. The move, so far from easing up their straits, increased them. Protests. never before heard, are now showering upon them for such an act of high-handed usurpation; and indignation has started questions that the recent Alliance work is furnishing the answers to.

Ten to one, the building of the Rapid Transit will give occasion to many a "disagreement" between Brother Capitalist and Brother Labor. Disagreements frequently become acrmonious. When that happens Brother Capital must show a solid front." No sentimentality will do. Coming events cast their shadows before them.

Messrs. Chase and Courtney, the So cialist (?) Mayors of Massachusetts, tried a raid last week upon the city. Mr. Chase tried it before. Together, they fared no better than singly. New York is the last place to try fake politics in, and it is the toughest spot to attempt a breach into the S. L. P.

The reason that Messrs. Strasser and Wood give for having ordered the Boston cigarmakers back to work is that if the Boston strikers had won, simlar strikes would have broken out in all large cities for the "clean table," and they not-being as well organized as Boston, would have lost. In other words, a "perfect organization" does not set the pace for the weaker ones, but the weaker organizations set the pace for the rest. Which. translated into still plainer vernacular, means that the Strasser concern abandons all its fighting features but concentrates all its efforts to raise dues for its officers to be in condition to trade with the employers.

A new plan for a co-operative colony now starts from Maine. It starts with a neat prospectus and the usual countinghouse arithmetic. It starts with the assumption that 100,000 co-operators can e gathered in; that each can fork down \$100 and that thus \$10,000,000 capital can be secured. So far the prospectus bears the usual earmarks of the mooncalf. But one passage in its shows that the schemer, mooncalf though he may be, is not without an eye to the main chance, and without some little sense, enough to cause him to suspect the possibility of failure and to make provision against it. The passage is this:

"Nor need the \$10,000,000 all be paid in before beginning work."

Of course not; some salary is needed to lubricate the wheels even of windmills in empty pates.

The single tax politicians are receiving hard knocks from sad experience. They imagined that, gathered under a supposed ly radical platform, they could hold a arge number of members together and in that way do some poiltcal trading, if possible secure some little political pap. Experience has been knocking large holes into that program. And now comes the pesky, South African war and knocks so big abole into the program that nothing is left of it. Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, better known as "Tearful Tom," quite a single tax luminary, has taken offence at some pro-Boer declarations of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, the gentleman's view being that England is introducing the single tax into Africa !

It is unnecessary to pry into the secret sources of Mr. Shearman's views. Without prying, it goes without saying that Shearman has material interests that Mr. charm him to England's side. The single tax ghost can't turn without stumping its

A new suit has been started against Carnegie by his partner. The cause of action now charged is fraud. This is as usual. So munificent an endower of churches as Andrew could hardly be otherwise than his partners now charge. So has it ever been, so wil it ever be so, long as class rule prevails. The higher the plum-tree, the riper the

The richer the cobbler, the blacker his thumb.

The bigger the brigand, the richer his gifts; the louder his praises by the clergy he endowed, the larger his bounty; the larger his bounty, the huger his crime.

'The New York Legislature is "very busy with a bill to pay teachers' salaries. That teachers should be paid no one will deny. They surely are not paid any too well. But the question comes, why

man" beautifully puts its foot into its own mouth. It furnishes valuable corroborative evidence of the labor-riding labor-dispising qualities of the labor fakir. It does that for the simple reason that, it so happens, that "The People" has all along been set up exclusively by bers in good standing of the I. T U., of "Big Six." In view of this fact, the declaration by the "American Workman" folks that "The People" is "nonunion,' must be, ought to be, quite an eye-opener to the I. T. U. men who set up "The People," and who, under the pretext that they were "union men" have been recently bled of \$1 assessments to enable five-dollar-a-day "Secret Committee men" and others, to make hay while the "Sun" strike shone !

Or can it be that he writer or inspirer of the declaration is one of those who, having vainly intrigued against some fellow-member in "The People's" compos ing rooms, so as to get the job himself. is of the opinion that, he not having been duly "appreciated," those who were are non-union?

Which ever the theory may be, one is bound to agree with the "American Workman" that its statement on this head deserves thorough advertisement; it throws quite a light upon the mechan ism of the labor fekir's motives.

#### The Boston, Mass., "Herald" aims a witty satire at "Socialist" Carey in this

wise : Socialist Carey observes that God did not put Bockefeller in charge of the oll of the earth, but that the devil did it, and he is against the devil on that account. To this extent Mr. Bockefeller may be said to be engaged in successful missionary work.

The spineless Socialism of Mr. James F. Carey, of Haverhill, having been thus pricked, next in order is to have the gen tleman's spineless pretenses of health, on which he has been traveling, likewise pricked. Mr. Carey has traveled as far as he got on alleged consumption and other deadly diseases by the report of which he gathers sympathy for himself.

The Pueblo, Colo., "Courier" is a rapid maturer. About two weeks ago it appeared rigged out with borrowed Socialist feathers. It came out with an article urging a political convention of trade unions for the purpose of independent class-conscious political action at the ap proaching election. Similar calls have often issued from similar crooked sources, notably here in New York. It takes more than a few weeks, however, for them to "mature," I. e., to drop the mask and tell the tale of who bought them by raising their purchaser's political flag. It took the "Courier" only a couple of weeks to mature: it is out for Bryan, and in com ing out it takes the public into its confidence with a frankness worthy of a better cause.

It admits that "it has not been an easy matter for us to arrive at his conclusion" (the trading process had hitches), but "after revolving the pros and cons" (political prices are not always paid in the same article; a careful "revolving" of the relative dollars-and-cents value of different offers is needed) it finally had information enough "to assume mature conclusion." It closes giving us the reason for its flop that it "the masses are yet unthinking and ignorant' (consequently gullible).

The "Courier" is the official organ of the Western Labor Union, the organization of the ill-starred Idaho miners. whom Bryan's man, Governor Steuenberg pronounced bandits and treated as mad dogs.

If this paper is being sent to you without you having ordered it, don't refuse it. It has been paid for by a friend of yours. Read it, and renew when the trial subscription expires. You will find the date on the wrapper.

#### Lectures.

[Notices for this column must be in not inter than Monday morning.] Bringeror, Cons. March 4, Debate between representative Republicans and Democrats on one side, and Socialists on the other. Subject: "Resolved that it is to the best interests of the working class to support the Socialist Labor Party." 657 Main street. New Trade Unionism.

By Ella Reeves Cohen, East Orange, N. J.

The entire rank and file of the membership of the old pure and simple trade unions has become permeated with the spirit of discontent that often develops into open rebellion against the organization that no longer represents the interests of the working class. No longer do the officers, agents and members of the old trade unions work together for a com mon end. The officers strive to keep the men in darkest ignorance as to the workings-of the machine that is still running on the worn out plan of trying to squeeze out favors from the capitalist class; and the workingman must hand out his pennies and even dollars to the officers and agents, only to perpetuate a system that robs him daily.

These facts brought out by class conscious men who have investigated the entire situation, have been embodied in pamphlets like "Tragic Pages," "What Means this Strike" and "The Story of the Bull Pen," men read them, their eyes are opened, and at first, in their terrible revulsion of feeling against these robbers that have been posing as the good Samaritans of the working class, they denounce ALL forms of trades unions, and in the full realization that they have been duped as well as robbed, they take a stand against ALL economic ofganization. Even men who have become class conscious Socialists sometimes fail to understand the importance of the new economic organization - the Socialist Trade and

Labor Alliance. Under the present system there is still a pressing need for economic as well as political organization, but the two must work together: there must be an educational power, with political force back of it.

As long as a man must fight for a living wage, as long as he must struggle to keep his labor power on the market, just so long will it be necessary to organize trade unions.

The new trade unionism, founded Socialistic principles, stands for the total annihilation of all that exists to blind and delude the working class; it demands a spirit of solidarity among the workers that makes no compromise with the capitalist class at the ballot box. Too long have American workingmen been willing to follow the example of the British trade unionists, who have been used as the tail to the kite of the middle class politicians, who, under the rule of "No politics in trade unions," have crushed out all tendency to the expression of a revolutionary spirit, and have succeeded in inducing the members of these unions to continue to vote against their own class. A brighter example, however, has been furnished to all workingmen by the new trade unionism of Germany, of France, of Sweden, and of Belgium. Founded on the principles of Socialism, backed by

gressive economic organization. More concessions have been made, and more power gained to relieve present conditions than could possibly have been ob-

strong political action, they have dem-

onstrated what can be done by an ag-

tained by non-political unions. As one of the French delegates said, with true force, at the International Congress of Socialists in London in 1896: "In working to bring about the great change from capitalism to Socialism, we must not depreciate trades union action. It is most important to reduce the hours of lamost important to reduce the hours of la-bor and to increase the rate of wages. As trade unionism develops you also develop organization among the workers; you de-velop a power not only of organization and administration, but a power to rule the world. I would, however, urge that trade unionism of itself, and by itself, is powerless. Capitalism is strictly politi-cal: capitalists are the political class, and possess political power. The capitalist is master of the government and employs government troops to crush the strikes. government troops to crush the strikes. Political action is used against trade unionism and trade unionism must use political action to take from the privileged

classes the power they possess." At the same Congress, a delegate from Germany said: "We believe trade union organization to be as important as any, but it must have behind it a great politi-cal party opposed to all bourgeois parties alike."

And in these foreign countries we find



#### Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

UNCLE SAM .- You seem to be happy see a flush of joy suffusing y cheeks, otherwise cadaverous, and spark of light brightening up rea otherwise lacklustre orbs.

BROTHER JONATHAN .--- Yes, I do feet somewhat elated; I have just sent in my application for membership in in Socialist Labor Party-

U. S. (visibly surprised) .-- Whatt You? Since when have you become Socialist?

B. J.-I have always been a Socialist : am as good a Socialist as you. U. S .- How familiar a ring them words have!

B. J. (visibly satisfied with himself)es; as good a Socialist as you; but-U. S.-I thought there was a "but !"

B. J .- But I don't agree-U. S .- With Socialist principles, ch? B. J .-- I don't agree with that class

struggle affair, for instance. U. S .- I know you don't.

B. J.-And I think it is harmful to the

progress of Socialism. S .- In other words, you consider it harmful to recognize facts and deal with

them? B. J.-What facts?

U. S .- 'the fact, for instance, that there is going on a class struggle in co-ciety; that each class proceeds from its interests; that "justice" is different to each according to the class and material interests that each has; and that clearness cannot be introduced into the con-flict without clearness is had upon this fact.

B. J .- Hut I deny all that; there is no class struggle-

U. S .- Let it go at that, for the mement. Suppose there is none. How can you join a movement that is based on principles that you reject?

B. J .- !s your movement too narrow for a new idea?

U. S .- Leave that matter of a "New Idea" also aside for a moment. The fact is that you would be joining the movement and not the movement you. It is not asking too much of one who joins a movement that he subscribe to its princi ples

B. J.-But its principles are aboutd. U. S .- In proof of which "absurdity" it is the only growing movement, while

all your movements are like flashes in the pan, and go up the fluke. I shall

the pair, and go your admision. B, J,-Ycu are just like all of them, too narrow to take in a new idea! U.S.-And what is your "new idea! B, J,-That the class struggle should

U. S.--And what is your "new idea?"
B. J.--That the class struggle should be dropped.
U. S.--You call that a new "idea?"
B. J.--I do?
U. S.--Le?: me tell you a story: A Jee was once traveling on a lonely road in the west when suddenly a builet whing one-quarter of an inch by his ear. He turned and saw a cow boy running after him and making ready to fire a second shot. In approved western style, the Jew threw up both his hands, and the the cow boy got within speaking distant this dialogue took place betwen the rei "Hold cu! Don't shoot! What has I done to you?"
"Aren't ycu a Jew?"
"Yee, what of it?"
"Well, you killed my Lord end Savies"
"I hundred and sixty odd years ago."
"What! As long ago as at that? Way, I only heard of it just now !"
Do you see your beautiful outlines in that mirror?
B. J.'s flush leaves his face and his end and and and all such as yon what

#### ON THE BALLOT UNDER THE NAME OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The affidavit showed that such placards and publications had made perfectly clear that the applicants and the Socialist Labor Party were wholly distinct: and that the increased vote polled by the Party under such circumstances disposed of all pretences about there being "from top to bottom two distinct sets of S. L. P. organizations, national, state and local." (The placard above quoted was too grandiose not to rescue from total oblivion. During the campaign, Section New York secured a stack of them. Every delegate to the approaching National Convention will be supplied with two copies, one for Limself, and one for his section, to be kept as mementos. In sight of this fifth kick-out, the document has gathered increased memento qualities.) 'The Party's affidavit then proceeded to show that the official acts of the claimants themselves betrayed the fact that they recognized that the late election figures, following smack upon their placards, had settled the issues in the controversy. This point was clinched by producing the resolutions adopted by the claimants at their recent Rochester pow-wow, whereby a Committee of Nine was appointed with power to change their party's name, yank off its "national coudidates," alter its platform and walk into another, the Debs party. With the Party's proverbial wickedness and love of "billingsgate," it clinched this last point by picking and holding up the fact that the claimant's attorney, who swore the affidavit and made | Kentucky, was central figure

We bring the Jubilee. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance's trumpetblasts have a fibre all their own that enable them to penetrate where no other sound of Labor redemption hitherto could, or ever can. .

#### HAND IN HAND THEY THREAD THE MERRY DANCE.

The contract for the Rapid Transit in New York city has been signed. The occasion of the signing looked solemn, at least those who officiated and the papers who have their finger in that pie have tried to make it so. Closely looked into, the solemnity vanishes and, instead, one sees the truth, a huge capitalist debauch. It was a gathering of big capitalists at which Republicans and Democrats met and shook hands. Their political "animosities" were all sunk; a strong bond held them together. The community of interests, in being masters of a large undertaking in which Labor had to do the main work and be kept under, requires such unity of action by the political power that the "dividing lines" in politics were wiped off. Gold Republicana and gold Democrats, free traders and protectionists, gold mine owners and silver mine owners, Tammany leaders and Goo-goos elbowed each other in perfect harmony, and Mr. August Belmont, Dem ocratic backer of the Republican riots in

ing that they be well paid, and so little attention given to the children of the workng people, to seeing that they be in proper condition to profit by well-naid teachers?

#### POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

Hear ye, hear ye, hear ye!

Mr. Kennedy, of the International Ty-pographical Union and of Idaho Bull Pen celebrity, or, which is the same, the New York "American Workman," local organ of that gentleman's union, has the floor. The "American Workman" desires to give the fullest advertisement to a certain fact, which it embodies in an item of its issue of the 17th of last month, and which, always anxious to accommo date such folks as the "American Workingman.' we hereby give the benefit of "The People's" circulation, adding the hope, backed by the request, that the item be extensively read. It is this:

"The People," a socialistic paper pub-lished by "Frot." DeLeon and a (Beekman street) gang of anarchists, who claim to be Socialists, will, in the near future, so I am told, be issued as a daily. The DeLeon (Beekman street) "People" is a non-union paper, published by men who are enemies of irrades unions. This fact should be thor-oughly adevrised.

Leaving wholly aside the Anarchist hunor, latent in the presumption of "American Workman" to pass an opinion upon what is Socialism and who are true Socialists; leaving for later and spe treatment the interesting question here raised as to what is a "union," together with the kindred and still more interest ing matter of what it is that is biting "American Workman ;"-leaving all that aside, and accepting for the present, the "American Workman's" own theory that a "union paper" is only such a paper as is set up by members of the I. T. U., receiving union wages and working union hours, then the "American Work-

BROOKLYN, N. Y. March 4.—Thomas T. Hickey, "The Mis-sion of the Socialist Labor Party." 315 Washington street.

CLEVELAND, O. March 7.—"Socialism and Utopia," Payne avenue, corner McHenry stret. 1058

DENVER, COL. March 4.--W. Holmes, "The Interna-tional," Labor Lyceum, 1820 Champa tional,

Dermoir, Mics. March 4.-Herman Richter, "Burplus Value." 313 Gratiot avenue. March 11.-R. B. Meyer. "The Socialist Labor Party and Reform Movements. 313 Gratiot avenue.

NEW YORK. March 2.—A. S. Brown, "Struggle for Freedom." Headquarters 28th Assembly District, 242 East 80th street. March 4.—C. Teche, "Beligion f Social-ism," Club Rooms, 199 East 109th street.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. March 4.—Charles Kroll, "The Last Days," Textile Hall, Oineyville square. March 11.—T. P. Muldowney, "Classes., Textile Hall, Oineyville square.

San Francisco, Cal. March 4.--T. M. Anthony, "Progress." 90935 Market street (Pythian Casile). March 11.--J. Robertson, "Socialism." 90936 Market street (Pythian Casile).

#### Nemesis.

(Written for The People, by Wm. Doran, Jersey City, N. J.)

Ignore, deceive, misrepresent, Lie, slander and betray; For all of this, my cunning ones, There comes a reck'ning day.

Conceal the springs of reason-strive To hide what all should know. The dammed-up current of the truth Will rise and overflow.

No flatt'ring fooleries, no guile, Can quiet classes' clash: No power, no deviltry, no prayer, Can stay the coming crash.

When the bour has struck its summor And earth instantiation in the tread of revolution sample that the tread of revolution and the which which on the pissions of the which which it does majority of might. Ridse implacable Nemesis Through the storm and through the To avenue the wrongs of ages. Blood and hunger, bitter tears, To fulfil the hope of eages. Is the faistful, coming years. night

that. a es are few, when one does take place, there are no luxurious "leaders" feeding on the blood and bone of the workers, but the spirit of class solidarity asserts, but the spirit of class soli-in, not to the "treasury," but to the homes of the strikers.

"The strength of the union is in the spirit of the members"

"The strength of the union is in the spirit of the members." The same is true of the new trade unionism of this country—the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Organized with the object of ending the class strug-g'e as soon as possible, they realize that before that end is attained, the exploita-tion of labor must continue under the present system; their economic organiza-tion, backed by political action, must edu-cate its members, must present spectre for

tion of labor must continue under the present system; their economic organiza-tion, backed by political action, must edi-cate its members, must prepare them for the revolution, by developing the spirit of solidarity in all working men and women. The three chief objects, therefore, of this class-conscious trade unionism might be summed up as follows: — Trist, the education of the workers in the principles of the Socialist Labor Party. — Second, to abolish ideas that may exist in different trades and subdivisions of trades as to an aristocracy of labor, and to instil the true spirit of class fellowship. — Third, to express their spirit and their convictions at the ballot box, by voting cally for their own class, refusing always to act as political scabs, and condemning all who do, to the scorn they deserve. — With these objects in view, the Alliance workers of this country are massing their forces solidly against their common interest, the class interest. — Needing no mediators, they have put all habor fakirs in their region to flight, and have shown that the working men who have become enlightened and class conscious are perfectly equipped to do their own fighting, for the capitalist employer fears nothing more than a Socialist organization among his workers. And all along the line sounds this message, formulated in "What Means this Strike?": — "Politics is not separable from wages. For the same reason that the organization also is and for the same reason that it exercises and sub the have been in the sound together in one stat the organization also is and for the same reason that it exercises the scab in the shop, it must ere-

daterousness of old returns. U. S.—You and all such as yon whe come to us with your "New Ideas" are to better than that ignorant cowboy. Is rant as he is, the affair of Calvary was news to him—a new thing. So with you people. If instead of doing like Indias fakirs and contemplating your own have els, and seeking to evolve facts out of your own inner consciousness you informed els, and seeking to evolve facts out of year own inner consciousness, you informat yourself upon Socialist literature and upon the history of the movement, and would find that your "New Idea" is a stale as yesterday's tar-paying spill you would find that it has come up as fore, that it has been tried by setting brains like yourself and notoristy setting like you, and that it bursted wide open (Jamming B. J.'s hat down his been Go to, with your "New Ideas!"



DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM FROM UTOPIA TO SCIENCE." B Frederick Engels.

A New edition of "Development Bocialism from Utopia to Scient will be ready for shipment ab March 15. Chapter bestdings sub-headings to aid the student

5 cents. Usual discount to Sec



" VALUE, PRICE AND PROPIT."

Owing to the large demand for popular-priced edition of this valu-able book, the Labor News Company has decided to publish it in the "People Library." There wil be a short introduction by Lucien Saulal. Besdy for shipment about March 23.



# MACHINERY.

#### What It Is, What It Develops From and What It Implies.

John Stuart Mill says in his "Princi-ples of Political Economy :" "It is ques-ionable it all the mechanical inventions et made have lightened the day's toil of any human being." That is, however, by no means the aim of the capitalistic policition of machinery. Like every ther increase in the productiveness of la-ter, machinery is intended to cheapen comodities, and, by shortening that por-tion of the working day in which the la-bert works for himself, to lengthen the ther portion that he gives, without an event works for himself, to lengthen the stimulent, to the capitalist. In short, it is a means for producing surplus value. In manufacture, the revolution in the meter of roduction begins with the labor power; in modern industry, it begins with the instruments of labor. Our first m-meter on the the difference harmone are the

wiry then, is, How the instruments of la-bor are converted from tools into machines, or what is the difference between a ma-chine'and the implements of handicraft? We are only concerned here with the writing and general characteristics; for epochs in the history of society are no more separated from each other by hard and fast lines of demarcation than are reclogical epochs. Mathematicians and mechanicians—and is this they are followed by a few Eng-

ad fast lines of demarcation than are relogical epochs. Mathematicians and mechanicians—and is this they are followed by a few Eng-the conomists—call a tool a simple ma-dife, and a machine a complex tool. They see no essential difference between hem, and even give the name of machine to the simple mechanical powers, the le-wer, the inclined plane, the screw, the wedge, etc. As a matter of fact, every ma-cine is a combination of those simple powers, no matter how they may be dis-rused. From the economic standpoint this explanation is worth nothing, because the historical element is wanting. An-other explanation of the difference be-tween tool and machine is that, in the case of a tool, man is the motive power, while the motive power of a machine is something different from man—is, for in-starc, an animal, water, wind, and so on. According to this, a plow drawn by oxen, which is a contrivance common to the most different epoche, would be a meet tool. Nay, this very loom, though a tool when worked by a single laborer, weaves 06,000 picks per minute, would, be a meet tool. Nay, this very loom, though a tool when present be a machine. And since the ap-plication of animal power is one of man's scribest by bandy, would, if worked by steam, be a machine. And since the ap-plication of animal power is one of man's scribest out bis spinning machine, and is-res would have preceded production by throught ont bis spinning machine, and is-producting. Weatt brought ont bis spinning machine, and is-production by a singer feel to the ass. He de-scribed it as A Machine "To Spin Without Fingers."

A Machine "To Spin Without Fingers." All fully developed machinery consists of three essentially different parts, the mo-tor mechanism, the transmitting mechan-ism, and finally the tool or working ma-chine. The motor mechanism is that which puts the whole in motion. It either measures is a service parties proven like the chine. The motor mechanism is that which puts the whole in motion. It either generates its own motive power, like the steam engine the caloric engine, the elec-tro-magnetic machine, etc., or it receives its impulse from some already existing natural force, like the water wheel from a bead of water, the wind mill from wind, etc. The transmitting mechanism, com-posed of fly wheels, shafting, toothed wheels, pulleys, strans, ropes, bands, pin-fund a gearing of the most varied kinds, regulates the motion, changes its form where necessary—as, for instance, from linear to circular—and divides and dis-tributes it among the working machines. These two first purits of the whole mech-mism are there solely for putting the working machine is motion, by means of which motion the subject of labor is seized upon and roddified as desired. The tool of wo.king machine is that part of the machinery with which the industrial rav-olution of the eighteenth century started. And to this day it constantly serves as a startist joint, whenever a handictaft or a menufacture is turned into an industry cirried on by machinery. On a closer examination of the work.

startics 1 oint, whenever a handleraft or a menufacture is turned into an industry carried on by machinery. On a closer examination of the work-ing machine proper, we find in it, as a peneral rule, though often, no doubt, un-der very altered forms, the apparatus and tools used by the handleraftsman or man-macturing workman; with this difference, that insteal of trong human implements, they are the implements of a mechanism or mechanical implements. Either the entire machine is only a more or less al-tered rechanical edition of the old handl-craft tool—as, for instance the power loom—or the working parts fitted in the frame of the machine are old acquaint-ances, as spindles are in a mule, needles in a stocking loom, saws in a sawing ma-chine, and knives in a chopping machine. The distinction between these tools and the body proper of the machine exists from their very birth. for they continue for the unst part to be used by handl-craft or by manufacture, and are hing. for the nicst part to be used by handli-craft, or by manufacture, i.m. are after ward fitted into the body of the machine, which is the product of machinery. The machine proper is, therefore, a mechan-ism that, after being set in motion, per-forms with its tools the same operations that were formerly done by the workman with similar tools. Whether the motive power is derived from man, or from some the work source of the workman with similar tools. Whether the motive power is derived from man, or from some other machine, makes no difference in his respect. From the moment that the tool proper is taken from man, and fitted into a mechanism, a machine takes the place of a mere implement. The difference where man himself continues to be the prime mover. The number of implements where man himself continues to be the prime mover. The number of his own nat-ural instruments of production, by the samber of his own and the both feet. This was too difficult, and both feet. This was too difficult is work two spinning wheels; that is, is work situatianeously with both hands and both feet. This was too difficult is treadle spinning wheel with two wades was invented; but adepts in wat, the Jenny, on the other hand, even it is very birth, spun with 12-18 spin-ter, who is stocking loom knits with and the stocking loom knits with and the stocking loom knits with and the stocking loom knits with and play simultaneously is, from the very int hedge in the tools of a handicrafts-

without creating any revolution in the mode of production. It becomes evident, in the period of modern industry, that these inplements, even under their form of manual tools, are already machines. For instance, the pumps with which the Putch, in 1836–317, emptied the Lake of Harlem, were constructed on the princi-ple of ordinary pumps, the only difference being that their pistons were driven by cyclopean steam engines instead of by men. The common and very imperfect bellows of the blacksmith is, in England, occasionally converted into a blowing en-gine by connecting its arm with a steam ongine. The steam engine itself, such as it was at its invention, during the manu-facturing period at the close of the seven-teenth century, and such as it continued to be down to 1780, did not give rise to any industrial revolution. It was, on the contrary, the invention of machines that made a revolution in the form of steam engines necessary. As soon as maa, in-stead of working with an implement on the subject of his labor, becomes merely the motive power of an implement-ma-chine, it is a mere accident that motive power takes the disquise of human mus-cle; and it may equally well take the form of wind, water or steam. Of course, this does not prevent such a change of form from producing great technical alterations in the mechanism that was originally con-structed to be driven by man alone. Now adays, all machines, etc., are, unless from their very nature their use on a small scale is excluded, constructed to be driven by making machines, etc., are, unless from their very nature their use on a small scale is excluded, constructed to be driven by making machines, etc., are, unless from their very nature their use on a small scale is excluded, constructed to be driven by a single motive power, whatever the form of that power may be. Here we have the machine, but only as an element

by a single motive power, whatever the form of that power may be. Here we have the machine, but only as an element-or of production.—Marx' Capital.

# SOCIALIST LEAFLETS FOR THE SPRING **ELECTIONS.** 00

Spring elections are approaching, and every Section and every Socialist should utilize this opportunity to disseminate the scientific facts of Socialism. There is no better way to do this than by using the leaflets published by the National Executive Committee of the So-cialist Labor Party.

cialist Labor Party. The following are especially appro-priate:

#### WHAT IS SOCIALISM ?

This question is continually being asked, and the leaflet. "What is Socialism" has been prepared by the National Executive Committee as an answer to the question. The inside pages contain the platform of the Party, while the outside pages are devoted to instruc-tive comments on the platform.

- CONTENTS. Platform of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States. Demands for Immediate Improvement in the Condition of Labor. 1. "Government Ownership" a la the S.
- 2. "Municipal Ownership" a la the L. P. s 3. The Money Question.

- L. P. 3. The Money Question. 4. Investions. 5. School Education. 6. Child Labor. 7. Imperative Mandate and the Referendum. 8. And fourteen other demands.
- The Class Struggle: The More We Produce, the Less We Get. Why?
- Why? Because the Means of Production are owned by the Capitalist Class. The Democratic-Republican Party. The Socialist Labor Party.
- First Steps to Socialism
  - \$1.50 PER THOUSAND.

#### MIDDLE CLASS MUNICIPALIZATION AND THE MUNICIPAL PROGRAM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

This is a most admirable leaflet to open the eyes of people relative to the difference be-tween the municipalisation desired by the bankrupt middle class and that desired by the Socialist Labor Party.

#### CONTENTS.

- CONTENTS. Two Kinds of Middle Class Municipalizers. I. Bankrupt Middle Class Merchants. 2. Owners of City Real Estate. Why They Want to Municipalize. Bankruptcy Records of 1896. Why Middle Class Municipalization Would Not Benefit the Working Class. I. Relation. of Working Class Rent to Taxes.

- Taxes. 2. Relation of Taxes to Wages. 3. Middle Class Municipalization Means In-orreaded Rent. 4. Treatment of Employees Under Middle Class Municipalization. 5. Election of Foremen by Employees. 2. Minimum Salary. 3. Relief Fund.

- Election of Foremen by Employees. Minimum Relary. Relief Fund. Homes for the People. Taxation.-This paragraph is fine; it shows what a weapon the power of taxation can be when the power to tax is in the hands of the Socialist prole-tariat and the property to be taxed is in the hands of the Capitalists. We won't do a thing to them! Public Schools.
- wop't do a thing to them! 6. Public Schools. 7. Labor Exchanges. 8. Attitude of Municipalities in Conflicts Between Labor and Capital.—Another rood paragraph to shake under the nose

DAILY PEOPLE.

Report of the Conference and General Activity.

DAILY PEOPLE MAJOR FUND.

Previously acknowledged from both Daily People Conference. \$862.45 Received from E. Siff, Secre-tary D. P. Conference...... 125.00

Total ..... \$987.45

#### DAILY PEOPLE MINOR FUND.

Previously acknowledged		
P. Herriger, Allentown, Pa	.50	
Wm. Wasmuth, Brooklyn	1.00	
El Rito Cig. Fac., New York.	2.50	
Nels J. Lynes, Lalone, Minn.	1.00	
Unexpected wages for day's		
worl	1.26	
A. H. Spencer, Vancouver,		
R C	20	

#### DAILY PEOPLE MASS MEETING.

DAILY PEOPLE MASS MEETING. DAILY PEOPLE MASS MEETING. NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The mass-meeting, held on the, above date, at Ex-celsion Literary Society's clubrooms, was highly successful. At 3 o'clock, the time announced for the opening of the meet-ing, the capacious hall was crowded with an audience who impatiently waited for the speakers. On account of important calls out of town or other party work, the speakers. On account of miportant calls out of town or other party work, the speakers. On account of important calls out of town or other party work, the speakers. On account of important calls out of town or other party work, the speakers, as they were called upon, one after another. by Comrade A. C. Akins, who acted as chairman. Comrades Schul-berg, from Philadelphia; Louis Cohen, from New Jersey, and A. Klein, H. Simpson, Moren, L. Abelson and Julius Hammer, from New ork, made short ad-dresses, in which they pointed out the tremendous power for good that the "Daily People" will have in piercing and breaking up the shields of labor fakir, pulpit and press, with which the capital-ist class seeks to protect itself with, and that the comrades of New York and wicinity can and will not only call into sistence the "Daily People." but main-tian and give sustenance to it, through its trying times, which it must necessar-ity reperience in the beginning; that the "Daily People." once established, would mere be allowed to die!" These remarks were received with en-thusiastic applause, with which each-screasing audience, which fairly packed every available standing place in the ball. Tomades and sympathizers who have made pledges were urgently called upon not to wait or delay any longer with the paring-up of their pledges, as other ormades in New York are waiting to some on the ist of July. 1900, and a premament plant will be established. The of "Daily People" stamps were sold bringing \$22,285, the announcement of which was greeted with applause. Com-rade schulbe

#### JULIUS HAMMER, Secretary.

Delegates of "Daily People" Conter-ence will not fail to attend the important meeting to-day, Sunday, March 4, at No. 98 Avenue C, at 2 p. m., bringing with them list of names of partly-paid pledges, meantime calling personally upon every pledger of their respective organizations to make payments without any further delay.

#### WOMEN'S AUXILIARY BRANCH.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY BRANCH. A number of enthusiastic and active women assembled on Tuesday night, Feb. 19, at the hendquarters of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, S. L. P., in re-sponse to a call of the Daily People Con-derence to the women comrates and sym-pathizers to aid the conference in its en-davor to make the concert and ball, which is to be held March 25, at the Grand Cen-tral Palace, for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE Fund, a success. Comrade Abelson explained to those present the necessity and importance of establishing a DAILY PEOPLE, and indi-cated the good work the women could do to further this object. It was decided to organize as the Women's Auxiliary Branch of the DAILY PEOPLE Conference. A regular business meeting was then held, Mrs. S. Moren acting as chairman. Miss T. Zippel was elected scretary. One hun-dred tickts for the concert and ball were received. It was decided to hold a fair and to collect as many presents for the same as possible.

all comrades and sympathizers to con tribute as many presents as possible moreys for the purchase of presnts will also be welcome A-1 presents moneys for the purchase of presnts will also be welcome A-l presents, no matte-how trilling, will be thankfully received for the branch by Mrs. Bartls, No. 1706 First avenue, and L. Abelson, No. 98 Ave-nue C The branch will meet every week. We ask all those in sympathy with us. as well as all comrades, to join us and sid in the tusk we have set before us i. e., to collect as much money for the DAILY PEO-FLE Fund as possible, so as not to disap-point either fors or friends, and make cer-tain of giving both the DAILY PEOFLE. The next meeting of the Women's Aux-iliary Branch will take place Thesday, March 6, at 8 o'clock, at the headtonarters of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, No. 242 Eightieth street. WOMEN'S AU ILLARY.

# IN ST. LOUIS.

# Many Important Points Touched On

and Made Clear.

# ST. LOUIS, Mo', Fen. 20.-Wreo the labor (skit says that the working class faise; he means that they are taxed in the form of dues and assessments to pay his (the labor fakir's) big salary and other expenses. For instance: The ucmbers of the Analgamated Wood Workers it this city pay the sum of fity cents a month for dues, distributed over the fakirs among the various central and national Lodies as follows: To Themas I. Kidd, who don't want to fall out with the capitalist, per member....................... 15c. To the District Council A. A. W. W.

- 00 To the District Council A. A. W. W. : 220 2c. 1c.
- .50

Twenty cents of the twenty-two that is paid to the Wood Workers District Council finds its way into the pockets of the two "organizers," Messrs. Gebelein and Schultz, who receive a salary of \$18 a week, for which they are supposed to organize local unions of the craft, and try to increase the membership of the unions that are already organized. How they have organized that part of the Woodworkers known as the Furni-ture and Hardwood Finishers' Local Union. No. 76? When Gebelein ar-rived here from Baltimore, about three years ago, local union No. 76 had an average of eighty members. Although the finishers paid their pro rata share towards Mr. Gebelein's salary, the union has not yet increased by a single member. And now to cap the climax, the painters refuse to work with the inishers who are doing hardwood Finishing in buildings, the painters claiming that hardwood fin-ishing is their work—and all this despite the fact that the finishers have a Build-ing Trades Council working card. The matter is now in the hands of the Building Trades Council. Judging from present indications the finishers are a local, is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The painters are not. Here is a bance for the Ameri-can Federation o. Labor to show the strength that it blows so much about. Sume of my readers may ask. "Who is that Mr. Gebelein referred to above?" Why he is the same gentleman who said that the Social Democracy was a fak-and then joined it. He is the same gen-tleman who says he is a Socialist, and then promptly voice against every So-cialist resolution that is introduced in the union. Ha is the same gentleman whom Thotans I. Kidd, through the col-umns of his journal, calls the "diplomati-buiness agent of the Woodworkers in St. Louis." Y.t., he is indeed a "diplomat." His diplomacy consists in preventing thing from coming to a show down. He believes in compromising and if you cran not get a whole loof, then take a half loaf, even if the half of a loaf be a stone. As a resuit of the half loaf (the sto

The set a whole loaf, then take a half loaf, even if the half of a loaf be a stone. As a resuit of the half loaf (the stone, that he got for the members of No. 76, the finishers are now suffering from as a resuit of the locure.
 The satistica of dyspepsia that all the med licine prescribed by pure and simpledom will never be able to cure.
 The organizations affiliated with the Puilding Trades Council of this city are preparing to file a mandamus proceedings against the city to compel the employment of union mer. on all inuncicipal work, will never be able to cure.
 City Councillor Schnurmakers, result an attorney has been engaged to fight the case in court, and try to have law enforced. For his services be is to receive the enug sum of the above mentioned ato the single sentence, per usual, they went for a they ment form all the for all induced to the lowest bidder regardless of unions." As a result an attorney has been engaged to fight the case in court, and try to have law enforced. For his services be is to receive the enug sum of the above mentioned ator. S1,500, which means, of course, that the members et to be tied once more to pay that \$1,500.
 Those same men who are now silting in the City Council and giving organization, whose paper existence was a brother of the propit. Therefore he was a simulated of the working class.
 The eigarmakers have organized ward cormittees, who are to canvass the differ.
 The eigarmakers have organized ward cormittees, who are to canvass the differ.
 The eigarmakers have organized ward cormittees, who are to canvass the differ or of those who were seeking ther reacipation of hose paper existence was a poiled of the sories manone to be used to proceed with his work, last-reacipation of the belowing and the propolet.
 Those same men who are to c

# CORRESPONDENCE.

presence. Above all, he knows nothing about Socialism, and, in the long run, has defense will be found of more value to the capitalist class than a hundred attacks. As a minister he knows how to play at the passions and weaknesses of his listen-ers; as aiswyer, he knows how to make the most of a weak case; as a finkir, he under-tands the great art of dodying; and as a Kangaroo, he has developed the faculty of defamation. [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.

#### Don't write on both sides of the sheet. Don't write on tissue paper.

Don't write with pencil. Don't write with a broom stick if a

oothpick is handy, pens preferred. Don't crowd your lines.

Don't begin at the uppermost edge of the sheet.

Don't abbreviate.

Don't forget to give your P. O. address nd date of letter.

Don't forget to give name and date of paper when sending clippings.

Don't write your signature as though

you wished to remain incognito. Don't write proper names so as to in-

sure the chances of their being misspelled. Don't write on sheets of uneven size. Don't take this ill.

#### The Swindle Label in New London, Ct.

ers; as alawyer, he knows how to make the most of a weak case; as a thir, he under-stands the great art of dodging; and as a Kangaroo. he has developed the faculty of defamation. The address in itself was puerile and trite. He made his audience "aff" by tel-ing them how his "ant" died and left so many thousand brains. Shades of the old-en days! Did we not have to "haf" at that ten years ago, when Mamie Lease was us-ling it. Tears before that was it not trot-ted out by the Greenbackers? Has not every great man from out the West med it until even he feared the audience's pa-tence was worn thinner than his own with-cism? It is a little joke, all right but in jokes, as among human beings, the good die young, but hardan-d reprobates like this serve with distinction through many campaigns. But he had another joke. He was on the subject of shoes, and as he pic-tured the introduction of machinery he lowered his voice to the pitch of vibrating, heart-stirring intensity, and said. "And then came the handine, and I tell you men that, like all machines, it-is--A.ASTING MACHINE." For the sub erfait. The socialism which was sandwiched in be-tween biblical discertations, and a speals to his aodience, was made for infant's sum-mer wear. The working class here demande different food, and the experience we have about on any through a moral upheeval. The legical his conception is sen-duer. Harriman's style ineffective. He either does not understand the gen-esis of capital, or else he feared to speak out. The legical his conception is sen-timent was that it arose from protection. Then eabout only through a moral upheeval. There were werried faces among his de-feaders because some of them understood the vicousness of his conception is sen-timet that Harriman, deepite his elequence, is of no use to them. There is no doubt combout from shother moral upheeval. There were werried faces among his de-feaders because some of them understood the vicousness of his conception. The mas beat for height he food the of the shis The Swindle Labei in New London, Cl. To THE FEOPLE—There can be no mistake: that cigarmakers blue label of mistake: that cigarmakers blue label of mistake: that cigarmakers blue label of motion and it is a 'good thing' for the gen-tabel Booming' busibees. I thought for a looding was exceptional. Now, I see that our experience here in New looding was exceptional. Now, I see that our experience here in New looding was exceptional. Now, I see that our experience here in New looding was exceptional. Now, I see that our experience here in New looding was exceptional. Now, I see that we cut our fingers in the effort to make the lear reach. Finding it impossible even so, we thought the best way out was added exploitation, keeping it secret, how-ever. But the boss found it out. And what diche do? One day be waiked into the room and said: "I don't object if appre-tical color that I do." and he waiked out. So now we are buying Sumatra wrappers the line increational officers wont budge the low and inde the protect? Whom dees that label protect? This the Alliance. Let her enter this ad emancipate us from those dirity loafers of make the G. E. B. push the good work cur the G. E. B. push the good work cur the G. E. B. push the spood work cur the G. E. B. push the spood work cur the G. E. B. push the spood work cur the G. E. B. push the spood work cur the G. E. B. push the spood work cur the G. E. B. push the spood work cur the G. E. B. Jush the spood work cur the G. E. B. Jush the spood work cur the G. E. B. Jush the spood work cur the G. E. B. Jush the spood work cur the G. E. B. Jush the spood work cur the G. E. B. Jush the spood work cur the G. E. B. Jush the spood work cur the G. E. B. Jush the spood work cur the G. E. B. Jush the spood work cur the G. E. B. Jush the spood work cur the G. E. B. Jush the spood work cur the G. E. B. Jush the spood work cur the G. E. B. Jush the spood work cur the G. E. B. Jush the spood work cur the G. E. B. Jush the spood work cur th

#### Vancouver Items.

"There was a furry of excitement caused during the meeting by one of those inter-ested carrying alarge rusty milk can onte-the platform. It is son became known that the committee in charge of the Harriman in no more wholesome than chansed mular. The chairman was also a study. He sat there with a preoccupied sit, and every few sec-onds he seemed to anap at some time before I divined that he dreamed he was fash-ing with Deleon and was biling his. The audience, some two hundred in number, was composed meeting every few sec-onds he seemed to anap at some time before I divined that he dreamed he was fash-ing with Deleon and was biling his. The audience, some two hundred in number, was composed meeting soft. For all parts of the Site. The rest were anar-chists, freaks and soreheads, none repre-senting anything but himself." There were several interesting announce-ments, among them being a lecture under the auspices of the "S. L. P. Kangaroo"--a debate held by the Cave of the Winds, a meeting under the auspices of the S. D. P. an etil and the anarchists in the so-called Marx class, etc. There is broadness for you. It is safe to assume that the half-dozen party mebers present out of curiosity, outnumbered all the other VOT-EKS in the hall. The standing of some of the rift raft we have cast of its liu-trated by the following moral tale: "O, yes, orris, he iss yet a socialist, alterty, but he don't believe in revolution no more. He believe in evolution. The always fight-ing in the barty disgust him. Aind it ? He grow passermeestic--and he sell his yots to Lomasney for two dollars, but he is just as good a socialist as you. Yes."" Harriman blew his baseoon for an horr and a half, and then questions were invit-d. Jasked a questions, but he big ind as do a socialist as you. Yes." Harriman bis halso being a Joseph Surfaes, had i known Harriman. I might have in-clude Joseph Sediey. He introduced the al-ourment of the meeting. "There were how and a sing and ace by the chairman; it was impossible to dealy on ta Vancouver liems. TO THE PEOPLE—During the abort stay of Comrade Thomas Lawry, of Pitts-burg, Pa., advantage was taken to have him speak in New Westminater, B. C. With the aid of a few sympathisers, a hall was secured, dodgers were posted in and around the city, announcing a series of lectures to be given by the comrade, under the aus-pices of Section Vancouver. — A better place for propaganda purposes the show mentioned could not be de-sired. The andience consited mostly of local fabermen, who had already or granised themselves on the lines of pure and simple-dom. On that proposition the speaker was consisted in convincing the victimized of the utter impossibility of ever gaining even using of the Socialist Labor Fariy, as the only economic means to help emand-pathet the proletarist, the propertyless wage-working-class, from wage-slavery. — The following subjects while Socialist, tabovement, "Trades Unionism, True and False." "Reform or the Socialist," "Cotal: "Bolowing subjects with Socialist," "Cotal: The audience, aithough at any of the lec-tures not exceeding a hundred, was a very attentive lot. The respearance of many of the same faces gave ample proof

#### Where the Bevolution Sets In.

Ware the Bevolution Sets In. In many manual implements the dis-tinction between man as mere motive power and man as the workman or oper-stor, properly so-called, is brought into the sourcest. For instance, the foot a sarely the prime mover of the spinning that, while the hand working with the phale, and drawing and twisting, per-terns the real operation of spinning. It the last part of the handicraftsman's indication of the handicraftsman's indication of the handicraftsman's indication of the handicraftsman's indication to his new labor of watch-ing the machine with his eyes and correct-tion in addition to he hands, the merely indication of heat of being the moving why the Bocinist Orimon Banner. Why the Bocinist Orimon Banner. Why the Bocinist Orimon Banner. SLOP PER THOUSAND. SLOP PER THOUSAND. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, SLOP PER THOUSAND. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, Why the Bocinist Orimon Banner. SLOP PER THOUSAND. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, Why the Bocinist Orimon Banner. SLOP PER THOUSAND. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 147 East 23d Street, New York. If this paper is being sent to you without you having ordered it, don't refuse it. It has been paid for by a friend of yours Read it, and re-new when the trial subscription expires. You will find the date on the wrapper.

good paragraph to shake under the nose of some of these Capitalist mayors. D. The Unemployed. 10. The Imperative Mandata. 11. Politics and the Class Struggle. A new edition of this leads thas just left the press. It is a hummer.

#### \$1.50 PER THOUSAND.

#### ATTITUDE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY TOWARD TRADES UNIONS.

PARTY TOWARD TRADES UNIONS. Those Slamese twins, the Capitalist news-papers and the labor fakins, are continually braying about the Socialist Labor Party be-ing "opposed to trade unions." Most assur-edly we are opposed to the kind of trade union-that are retailed over the Gompers counter. But fortunately for the Working Class, there is another kind of trade union-a trade union that has in it and is go to bocialist Republic a sever boycott a step to-wards that of the difference between the faktr-ied pure and simple, and the class-conscious socialist. It gives in hele factors of the difference between the faktr-red pure and simple, and the class-conscious socialist. It gives in hele factors of the difference between the faktr-red pure of Capitalism, and is just the thing to clear up misapprehension as to the socialist's position. CONTENTS.

#### CONTENTS.

CONTENTS. The Class Struggle. Origin of the Trade Union. Necessity of the Trade Union. Socialists Have Ever Seen the First to Or-ganize Trade Unions. The Merchandise Labor Power. What Determines the Price of Labor Power. Historic Development of Capitalism: 1. Period of Competition. Condition of Working Class During this Period. 2. Period of Competition. Condition of Working Class During this Period. 3. Period of Competition. Condition of Working Class During this Period. 5. Period of Commission. 5. Period of Commission. 5. Period of Concentration. 5. Origins of Capitalism. Burikes and Boycots-Once Powerful; now Impotent. Socialist Trade Unions of Europe-No Labor Why the "Fure and Simple" Unions of Europe-No Labor Pakir. "Pure and Simple" Trade Unions of England and America-Fakirs' as Flentiful as Dew-drops on a Spring Morning. Why the "Fure and Simple" Union is Dying. Why the Eoclaist Union is Growing. Up With the Crimson Banner.

#### NEWARK DAILY PEOPLE COLLECTIONS.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 26.—Members of Section Essex County, N. J., are ur-gently requested to make every effort to swell the "Daily People" Fund. The "Daily People" Fund Committee meets very Saturday evening at headquarters, No. 78 Springfield avenue. Money pledged can be paid to either of the un-dersigned committee or to the club steward, and receipts given for same at time of payment. The following pledges have en received up to date :

	William Walz	\$5.00
	D. D. Dugan	5.00
	F. W. Wilson	10.00
	William Wolters	1.00
	D. Mewey	20.00
8	G. Miller	1.00
	L. Ericson	5.00
		5.00
	Hy. Rubovity	10.00
ŝ	Hy. Carless	5.00
	M. Hoffman	5.00
	Hy. Smith	
	A. P. Wittel	5.00
	A. B. Ott	5.00
	William Pilcher	
	E. Johnson	8.00
	H. Larson	1.00
	James Kennedy	11.00
	H. W. Rachel	1 10.00
	H. W. Rachel	
6	ball	2.00
22036	Fred Belzner	15.00
	Total	\$134.00
81		

Members of Scandanavian Branch and the Swedish Machinist Alliance have al-rendy pledged over \$100. One of our members has given us twenty boxes of cigars, which, with other prizes, it is proposed to arrange a drawing for benefit of "Daily People" Fund, to take place on Decoration Day. Members are requested to apply to the undersigned for further

(Centinued to page 4.).

ent precincts to "pish the label," and in-cidentally to push dues into the pockets of the fakir, which are to be used to ad-vance the woral (?), material (?), and intellectual (?) welfore of their fake

intellectual (?) welfore of their fake leaders. The above is a brief description of the state of affeirs as they exist amongst purc and simpledicm in the Mound city. An amusing incident occurred here about three weeks ago at a meeting of the so-called Social Democratic party, which was called to elect delegates to their national convention. After the chairman had called the meeting to order, a motion was carried to proceed with the clection of the mentions taked the fol-nowing question:

lowing question: "Mr. Chairman, what is the basis of representation?" The question was a stunner. The chairman was in a pre-dican ent, and, after recovering his power dican ent, and, after recovering his power of speech, he managed to stammer out : "I-I-i cio-do-not-not-know." Then the vrangle, which lasted fully an hour, began, during which time sugges-tions and motions were offered until the atmosphere was thick with them. Some of the readers may say, Why did they not refer to their constitution? Why? They have not got any constitution. Hence the wrangle. Any one not acquainted with the situation would have taken it for a gathering of the "Sued Saint Louis Gesang Verein"-such is what is called the "American wing of the Socialist movement." movement." On Saturday evening, March 17, Sec-

On Saturday evening, March 17, Sec-tion St. Louis will give a lecture on the Paris Commune, which will conclude with a hop, at the Bundeschor Hall, corner of 14th and Howard streets. Tickets, twenty-five cents a person. A handsome cup and savcer will be presented to each lady attending. All friends of the cause are kindly requested to attend. SEARCHLIGHT.

The English translation of Karl Marr's "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through The PROFIL, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marr's picture as frontispiets. No Socialist, even though he be no Sudent and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can af-ford to be without it. Apply at Labor News Company, 147 East 23d street, New York city. Price, 25 cents.

was enabled to proceed with his work last-ing five nights in all. During that time about seventy numbers of "The People" were sold, and a few subscriptions taken for same. Notwithstanding the fact that we were not able to organize a section in New West-mister. the reward will be sconer or later, for sure, for, the working-class, may it ever be right but, right or wrong, the working-class. Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 15.

#### "Bad S. L. P. Tactics."

"Bad S. L. P. Tactics." TO THE PEOPLE—This evening's "Press-Post" has it that "the non-partisans of Columbus, Ohio, will put a full ticket in the field this spring." They will also put up a Councilman in every ward, where there are such candiates running on the old party tickets, who will not stand by the manicipal code." By the way, the promiters of this scheme were once members of Section Columbus, but being schemers they very soon found out that they would have to become non-menbers of Section Columbus, S. L. P. "Bad tactics" ad "boosism" have been heard from ever since. Taki all Socialists of Columbus to put their shou'ders to the wheel from now on to the day of election. There is Bo rea-son why we can't greatly raise our voice of 126 of last spring. This can be done by the proper distribution of literature. OTTO STEINHOFF. Columbus, O.

Columbus, O.

#### Running the Gauntlet of the S. L. P. Buzz-Saw.

TO THE PEOPLE-Zeal of the Land Busy? Yea, I, even I, also, exceedingly, very exceedingly, very exceptionally exceedingly, will particle of the pig. It savors of mality ard worldiness-yet-is it pig."--(Johnson's "Bartholomew Fair," slightly altered.) tered.)

"Johnowis "Bartholomew Fair," slightly altered.) Bostom-where else could it happen? At "Elim" they are driving the devil out of his human tenement with as little computa-tion as they would show a man who could not pay his reat. They do it with much soles and bluster, and the devil receives his order from the ones who eject, and the neighbors are disturbed by the tumult (that is the way "business" is done there.) Now close your eyes and listen. You can hear the full swing of the revival exhorta-tion, the fervor, the extany and the spirit-ual conflicts wayed with much banging of the pulpit. You wait for the "Amen, brudder" "Pray ray. Sinter Litly White" "Praise de Lard !" "You is a poor sinnee." "Halleluiah ! De Lamb am here !" etc., and when they do not come you open your eyes, ad you see Job Harriman fc.ivering a S-clailst address. You much see, beccuss if you merely hear, the inpression will be wrong. He has all 'Do requirements that make a sky-shark successful. He is emo-tional, flugat, and he has a good platform

around that the Kangs will have to run pretty hard to catch in will have to run and "fuse." F. MAC DONALD. Stoneham, Mass., Feb. 22.

#### LETTER BOX.

#### Off-hand Answers to Correspond-

ents.

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

# M. L. F., Dracut, Mass.-Wm. L. Kin-sella, 182 Moody st., Lowell, Mass., wishes to correspond with you.

to correspond with you. J. J., New York-The fellow is not note-sarily disnonest. When he points out to you the statement in the anti-label article to the effect that 320,000 are spent heres in New York, he probably really believes that the passage means that that amount is spent here directly on the label. His se un-derstanding it is simply the result of his poor knowledge of English. That article, and those that preceded it, all so to show that the "Label Committee" is the piom in the Cigaramakers' Union, and that it is the pivot around which all the other faking and officers revolve: that, consequently, the bulk of all the money collected goes not to the rank and file, but goes to the support of the Label humbug. This is well proved. Consequently, the sum of \$5,000 spent for the specific Label purpose shows nothing; \$20,000 is much mearer to the truth.

\$20,000 is much searer to the truth. S. L. J., New York—Firm! Firm! There is to be no more Seidenberg humbug in New York. That scheme was tried once, and succeeded for the moment, but broke its own neck in the spectre that rome with the facta. The Alliance shall not allow a lot of interastional fakirs, who are in the Strike Committee business to dictate the law is oit, or to make raids upon the worknes under the guise of strikes that see but sell-outs as was proven in the Seidenberg case.

J. W., Salem. Mass.—If that club really consists of ward heelers and professional politicians, then an invitation from them to be addressed by an S. L. P. man should be spurned with contempt, unless the meet-ing is to be perfectly public, and the S. L. P. speaker is to be free to appage the wrongfulness and immorality of the club members. r.,

Bembers. L. N. Dedham. Mass.—The policy that the Sick and Death Beselt officers are pur-suing is sudangerng the attempt of getting out a charter in Massachusetts. The Mas-sachusetts iswn on the subject are infinite-

ly' stricter on this subject than the strict New York laws. The Stahl conspira-tors are a lot of Timbuctoers, who. in their stupidity, are going to wreck the S. and D'. B. F., if they are let alone.

and D. B. F., if they are led alone. E. A., Los Angeles, Cal.—Your opinion that "Harriman's nonination job has a good deal in it for him," inasmuch as 'lt secures for him a long job as campaign speaker," must be hased on the false as-sumption that there is a treasury and a movement back of his noninators, and that he will be an actual candidate. Both no-tions are wrong. He may get a few scrapp here and there, and that's all. Much more interesting is that part of his hiography hat you give concerning his "So ciaits activity," as clerk in the Los Ange-les To-operative store, in overdrawing his salary, and other "activities." You should have made that public over a year ago. The man is now buried; once buried it matters not whether one is 6 feet under-ground or 60. Thus the blography may be laid aside just now. Occasion may offer to use it later.

L. B. D., Boston, Mass.—Nobody both-ered about Harriman in this city. He fell fat, and that's the end of it. As to Provi-dence, he simply dropped it as a bot potato.

N. L. Chicago, III.-We here in America need trouble ourselves little about silly anti-N. L. P. articles in papers in Germany. The fate of the Socialist movement in America is to be decided on American soil, not elsewhere.

Anjerica is to be decided on American soil, not elsewhere. Roland, Chicago, III.—That scheme of faxing the members of the S. and D. B. Fund to make the 'Volkszei'ung' the organ of the Fund to the tune of \$12.000 a year, is nothing short of an attempt to ram that paper down the throats of people who now repudiate it. There are in New York and vicinity fully 12,000 members of the S. and D. B. Fund, mostly Germans. What do they think of that paper? Why, its own circulation tells the story. Despite the strong efforts to get readers for it, its daily circulation is barely 6,000. Now, even if each of every one of these 6,000 are members of the S. and D. B. Fund, you would have 6,000 members left, that is fully one-half, who won't take the paper even if given away. But it is sure that 0.00 is the very highest number of S. and D. Fund members who buy the paper. The making of the 'Volkszeitung' the compul-sory organ of the Fund, would, therefore, mean that the paper is to be crammed down here who now repudiate it. The figures for the whole membership give a still worse showing.

J. C. Chicago, Ill.—It may be readily granted that the Party's present basis of representation is not as good as may be wished for if a better one is proposed, the convention will certainly accept it. But the Party looks for working conventions and not for paddings.

A. L. Y., Buffalo, N. I.—Apply to B. Rheinstein, 521 B'way, of your city. Some-time ago he asked for the same informa-tion on the Garment Workers, and got full set of papers. You may also apply to Wm. L. Brower, General Secretary, S. T. and L. A., 23 Duane st., this city.

A., 23 Duane st., this city. A. C. Detroit, Mich.—The long and short on it is that the Socialist Movement is not a thing to toy or triffe with: it is not to be numbed at for pastime; nor yet is it to be treated as a juggler's ball. It is a mighty serious thing, to be seriously ap-proached. He who knows not that and tries his fancies on it is exposed to rude shocks. The "shocks" you experience are hereby diagnosed.

#### Municipal.

#### (Continued from page 1.).

to be let by the city to the working people at a rental calculated on cost of repairs and administrative expenses.

x.

The inmediate establishment of free public bath houses by the city, to be lo-cated as conveniently as possible, espe-cially in the shop districts, to be accessible XI:

The city to establish a free employment buneau where the workers can secure re-liable aid in obtaining employment free of charge. XII.

School education of all children under school culculor of an children under sixteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., when actually found necessary, without inflicting the stigma of pauperism.

XIII. All business of the city council to be transacted in public; the abolition of secret sessions.

#### XIV.

#### All public officers to be subject to re-call by their respective constituencies. XV.

We condemn the present system of va-grancy laws which treat poverty as a crime, and the so-called organized chari-ties which are used to supply labor to un-fair employers.

#### Manifesto

Manifesto. In submitting this platform and de-mands to you, workingmen of Hartfori, we point to the fact that every nomince has signed his own resignation blank date. This enables the Socialist Labor Party to withdraw any of its candidates if elected as soon as they do not live and act accord-ing to the tactics and principles of the So-cialist Labor Party. The continuous war between capital and labor is fiercer every year. We call upon you, workingmen of Hart-ford, to side with the representatives of the class conscious proletariat of America and this city, and elect them to office, for they will work in your interest, what

OFFICIAL.

# NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beekman street, New York.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS-The Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover st Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA-A. B. Barter, Secretary, 860 Rich-mond street, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY-147 East 23d street. (The Party's liter-ary agency.)

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

#### NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Regular meeting, with P. Fiebiger in the chair. Absent, Brown and Keep; both excused, Keep being in Ohio on an agitation tour. The financial report for the week ending Feb. 24 showed, re-creins, 827.90; expenditures, \$23.85. Section Worcester, Mass., reported the expulsion of L. D. Usher, the former sec-retary of the Massachusetts State Com-mittee, located at Worcester, for conspir-acy and treason against the party. The Kentucky State Committee had sent ap-plication for charter from Fulton, Ky. but having received another application from the same town, the committee sent word asking that action be deferred until the matter is cleared. Missouri State Committee sent application for reorgan-ized section at Kansas Oity, Mo. Appli-cation granted. The California State Committee sent popt of its meeting held in relation to the removal of the seat of safe do opinion as to the legality of the so the same town, was elected to what a cal to the sections of the country in the action for raising funds to estab-lian that of the removal of the section what a cal to the sections of the country in the action praction of the section of the daily paper. Menter of raising funds to estab-lian the of raising funds to estab-lian the of raising funds to estab-tion the same of two was elected to what a call to the sections of the country in the action to the removal of the section to the to the sections of the country of the to the sections of the country in the action to the removal of the section to the to the sections of the country in the action to the sections of the country in the action to the sections of the country in the action to the sections of the country in the action to action the sections of the country in the section of the sections of the section to the matter of raising funds to estab-its and the paper.

at next meeting. JOHN J. KINNEALLY, Rec. Sec.

#### GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, S. T. & L. A.

The regular meeting of the General Ex-cutive Board was held on Feb. 23, with

The regular meeting of the General Ex-ecutive Board was held on Feb. 23, with the following members present: Cohen, DeLeon, Vogt, Luck and Brewer. Comrade DeLeon was chosen chairman. Communications: One from D. A. 12, Philadelphia, Pa., requesting that in the futre, when D. A. 12 oppeals for funds for any local alliance under its jurisdiction, all such funds be forwarded direct to the district secretary, so that a pioper record of the receipts for such purpose can be kept and published in the orbical organ. "The People." This resolution was pussed owing to the action of the Philadelphia "Tagetlatt," a Kangaroo paper, having zarbled the report sent them by the secre-tary of L. A. 104 striking textile workers. Action: Secretary instructed to write D. A. 19 and notify them that the request Action: Secretary instructed to write D. A. 12 and notify them that the request was granted; and that her-after, when the appeal of a district alliance for any lecal alliance is indorsed by the General Executive Board, all moneys are to be sent direct to the district alliance making the appeal.

Executive Roard, all moneys are to be sent direct to the district alliance making the appeal. One from D. A. 15, Pittsburg, Pa., do-nating \$5.50 to the Philadelphia rextile workers' strike Received and noney for-warded to D. A. 12, Philadelphia. One from Detroit Mired Alliance stat-ing that when the case of the temporary injunction which the I. T. U. had secured against the S. T. and L. A. printers' label, had been heard in court, the judge decided that the I. T. U. had no case, and threw it out. The I. T. U. has now filed another set of paers, and the case vill come up in a few days, and the Alliance wishes to have some advice from the Board The tewspaper reports that the Alliance was enjoined were false. Action: Secretary instructed to notify the local alliance of Detroit to continue the fight. One frem Section- Yonkers donating \$2.75 to L. A. 104 striking textile workers of Philadelphia, Pa One from L. A. 203, textile workers of Pascoag. R. I., donat-ing \$5 to the Philadelphia textile workers of Diladelphia, Pa One from L. A. 203, textile workers of the National Federa-tion of Textile Operators of Am rice had been faced by the officers of D. A. 17, with the result that D. A. 17 is organizing right and left. The organizers of the N. A. 17, with the result that D. A. 17 is organizing right and left. The organizers of the N. A. 17, with the result that D. A. 17 is organizing right and left. The organizers of the N. H. A wak home with their charters under their arm, and have even shar-doned the thought of holding their nation-al convention in Providence, the place be-ing too hot for them. and, contrary to the referendum, have decided to meet in Tov-ur. M. H. A and the decide to meet in Tovreferendum, have decided to meet in Dov-

17th instant, inclusive. Now, comrades, get your coats off. CHAS. J. MERCER, State Secretary. NEW HAVEN.—For the readers of THE PROPLE we have the cheering news that, with the genemous aid of comrades, Section New Haven now has its own headquariters, at 853 Grand avenue, which will be open for everybody every evening and Sunday afternoon. We are prepared to meet all just demands; a variety of Socialist books, journals and pamphiets will be on hand to aid the student of Socialism. Cigars and temperance drinks are sold at lowest raies, and a pool table is there for sports. Read-ers of THE PROPLE and their friends are invited to call on us very soon and fre-guently. SEREE.

HARTFORD.—Sections having by laws are requested to send copies of same to Section Hartford, addressed to the undersigned. SAM G. HARRISON, Box 20, Burnside, Conn.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS. STONEHAM.—The Town Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Stoneham, having filed its list of officers and members with the secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and with Jeremiah O.FI-helly, the duly elected secretary of the Party, called in accordance with the elec-tion act, a caucus to make nominations for the March town elections. The meeting meeting was called to order by Fred E. Buker, chairman of the town committee: James J. Devlin was elected permanent thairman, and Louis Breitenstein was elected secretary: James Mullin and Chas. Poole were elected tellers. The polis were held open from seven o.clock until hal past inte. The following were placed in nom-ination: Selectman.—Fred E. Buker. ination

intion: Selectman—Fred E. Buker. Overseer of the Poor—Elmer E. Waite. Assessor—John L. White. Sewer Commissioner—Henry Mengher. Trustee of the Publc Library—William Concerne Jr.

newer Commissioner-Henry Meagher. Trustee of the Publc Library-William J. Corcoran. Jr. School Committee-Francis Macdonald. This is the outsom of the capitalist par-ties to "bury their differences and unite on a good man." The entry of a party into the field under the political designa-tion recognized by the state authorities has rather shaken the uniters, and this is prob-ably the last year in which party lines will not be drawn. We expect to poll a large vote, and as the work done has been of the most solid and sound character, it will leave a good effect on the presidential vote next No-vember.

FITCHBURG will have a meeting and try proorganize, Sunday, March 4, at 2 p. m., G. A. R. Hall, Charles Kroll, of Prov-ence, R. I., will address the meeting.

LOWELL.—The section meets every Sun-day afternoon at 2 p. m. Some comrade from out of town always is present to ad-dress the meeting.

LAWRENCE.—The comrades of the Mer-rimack Valley sections, Lowell, Haverhill, and Groveland, and all comrades in the vicinity who can do so, are invited to gather at the headquarters of Section Law-rence. In Central Building, 316 Sser street, on Sunday, Marsh 18, to assist in the cel-ebration of the 20th anniversary of the Paris Commune. S. J. FRENCH. THOMAS MEREIGAN, JOHN HOWARD, Committee on Arrangements.

#### NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK CITY CONVENTION.—The City Convention to nominate candidates for Mayor. Board of Street and Water Com-missioners and Trustees of City Home, will be held at Headquarters, 78 Springfield av-enue, on Saturday, March 3. Convention will be called to order at 8 p. m. All members should be on hand early. By order of County Committee. A. P. WITTEL, Orgánizer.

#### RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND. PROVIDENCE, R. I. Feb. 26, 1900. To the Members of the Socialist Labor of Khode Island. Coltanzes.—The Cancus Act of 1899, with which our Party is obliged to comply, makes necessary many changes in the metheds we have heretofore employed in, making nominations. In order to comply with the law, and at the same time prevent possible thwarting of our purpose by out-side influences. It is necessary to hold two conventions. One the regular Party con-vention, such as we have always held it, and composed of delegates from the sec-tions direct; and the other the legal con-vention, composed of delegates elected un-der the provisions of the Caucus Act, where it applies, otherwise by the sections, but on the same basis of representation as that of the caucuses. On Saturday evening, March 10, at 8

It applies, otherwise by the sections, but on the same basis of representation as that of the caucuses. On Saturday evening, March 10, at 8 o'clock, the regular State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island will be held in Textile Hall, 1955 Westminster street. The business of the convention will be the preparation of the list of candi-didates for state offices; the election of can-didates for congress; the election of dele-gates to the National Convention; the adoption of a platform and an address to the voters, and the transaction of such bus-iness ats may be presented in the interest of the Purty. The basis of representation is one delegate for every ten members in good standing, and one additional delegate for every major fraction thereof. On Wednesday evening, March 14, at 8 o'clock, the legal State and Congressional conventions of the Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island will be held in Textile Hall, 1055 Westminster street, for the pur-pose of nominating state and congressional tickets. The basis of representation will be as follows: In Providence, delegates will be elected at caucuses subject to Chapter 662 of the General Laws: one delegate for

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encies.

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follows: In Providence, delegates will be follows: In Providence, delegates will be elected at caucuses subject to Chapter 662 of the General Laws; one delegate for every fifty votes polled within the juris-diction of the caucus for the party candi-date receiving the highest number of votes in the state, and one additional delegate for every major fraction thereof. In the remainder of the state, the sections shall elect delegates upon the same basis, each section electing the number of delegates the vote within its jurisdiction entitles it to. By order of State Committee, CHABLES KROLL, Secretary. PROVIDENCE.—A special meeting of Sec.



Directory

Club Rooms, 441 West 3911 street.
16th-Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Club 98 Avenue C.
18th-22d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., Club 2012 and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m.
20th-1st and 3d Thursday, reside M. Betz, 211 East 28th street.
20th-1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m.
Rooms, 312 West 1.3d street.
23d-2d and 4th Tuesday, 8 p. m.
Rooms, 312 West 1.3d street.
26th-1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m.
Rooms, 414 East 71st street.
26th-1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m.
Rooms, 414 East 71st street.
26th-1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m.
Sth-2d and 4th Wednesday, 8 p. m.
Rooms, 1706 First arenue.
22d and 33d-Every Thursday, 8 p. m.
Rooms, 180 East 109th street.
3d th and 35th-Every Thiday, 8 p. m.
Rooms, 481 Willis avenue.
Branch 8 (Bohemlan)-1st and 3d Weday, 8 p. m., Club Banch-Last Sunday in mass

street. Italian Bianch—Last Sunday in manual p. m., 228 East 108th street. Slavonian Branch—Every Sunday, 8 p. 539 West 59th street. Finlanders Branch—Every Sunday, 8 p. 539 West 59th street.

Inlanders Branch-Every Sunday, 8 pt. 10 West Solth street. p. m., at 261 Hudson street. h.-2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., Assume Rooms. 177 East Broadway. 6th and 10th -Every Wednesday, 8 p. m. Club Rooms. 528 East 11th streat. h.-1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., Che Rooms. 75 Ludlow street. th.-1st and 3d Monday, 8 p. m., 348 Mars avenue.

avenue. 12th-Every Friday, 8 p. m., Club 184 Delancev street. 13th-1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m. Cub Rooms, 441 West 30th street. 14th-Every Thesday, 8 p. m., Chub Series 528 East 11th street.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

h-Every Thursday, 8 p. m., at Hall, me pect and Jay streets. 4th--Ist and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m. 32 Greene avenue h--2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m. 52 her.

lst and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m. 1 Third avenue. Third avenue. 10th—Every Sunday, 8 p. m., Wurden Hall, 315 Washington street. 12th.—2d and 4th Sunday, 10 s. m. 47

Sth-20 and the left at a left at at the left at the le

Hall, 315 Washing Sunday, 10 % 12th --2d and 4th Sunday, 10 % 12th street. 13th and 14th --1st and 3d Wednesday, p. m. 119 Franklin street. 15th -- 1st and 3d Saturusy, 8 p. m. 119 Manhatian avenue and Broadway, 16th and 18th -- 1st and 3d Wednesday, p. m., at 1898 Fulton street. 17th -- 2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at 4 Oulney street. 24 Wednesday, 8 p. m. 1

Quincy street. 19th-1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 11 Linden street.

Linden street. 21st District, Branch 1-2d and 4th Fries 8 p. m., at Schelliein's Hall, corner v mont and Atlantic avenues. 21st District, Branch 2-Every Frider, p. m., Washington Hall, 93 Thatford a

enue. 7th District (Polish)-1st Wednesday | month. Kowalski's Hall, 657 ½ Third a

Trades' & Societies' Directory

Standing advertisements of trades unless and ober societies 'not exceeding fire liney will be inserted under this beading base ter at the rate of \$5.00 per annum. Organizations should not lose such mo opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets Sunday, 3 p.m., at 98 Avenue C. Ner York. Daily People stamps may be rehased by delegates from L. Abeurg at sistant Organizer, 98 Avenue C: E. Si financial scoretary, 362 Canal st. Julia Hemman Scoretary, 362 Canal St. Julia

Hammer, recording secretary, 364 I ton street.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADOUA TERS of 34th and 35th A.D.'s, 481 are. Business meeting every Friday ing. Free reading room and pool pa open day and evening. Free lectures Sunday evening. Subscriptions for paper taken.

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., m every first and third Sunday, at 2 p at Kramer's stall, 167 S. Howard at Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges at

THE NEW JERSEY STATE Committee SL.P., meets 1st Sunday of month, 10 a m., at hendquarters, Esser Co. Soci Club, 78 Springfielr ave., Newsrik, 14 communications to John Hossack, tarv. 105 Princeton ave., Jersey City 140

SECTION ESSEX COUN'11, S.L.P. County Committee representing the tion meets every Sunday, 10 a.m. of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 field avenue, Newark, N. J.

SECTION HARTFORD, S.L.P. Here ters, 284 Asylum st. Room it Committee meets 1st and 3d The Br. 1 (German) ist Monday; Br. 10 erican) 2d and 4th Monday of meets not state the state of the s

welcome. Bring friends along.

at 8 p. m.,

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#### PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness

With the founders of the American republic, we hold that the purpose of With the founders of the American republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness. With the founders of this republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, further-more that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of meduation

more, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the To the obvious fact that our despoind system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the exist-ence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public preperty, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class. Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, index is robbed of the malth which it along produces is devied the menny

labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated that the people may be kept in bondage. Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the

enslavement of women and children. Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its

Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence. The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand shall have worked out its other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying con-ditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-eperative Com-monwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the medern factors of civilization. We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States,

#### Resolutions.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands: 1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of

production.

2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

no employee shall be discharged for political reasons. 3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, fer-ries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior offi-cers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons. 4. The public lands to be declarged for political reasons.

grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been omplied w

The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of s and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources 6. forests and of the country.

7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation.

8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be, exempt

School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitious and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary. 10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Un-

abridged right of combination

11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the em-ployment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system. 12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, state and nation).

13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equali-All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.
 Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.
 The people to have the right to propose laws, and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.
 Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal), wherever it exists.

municipal), wherever it exists. 17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative

champers.
18. Municipal self-government.
19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be intro-

for they will work in your interest, what-ever may happen, and against the interest of your oppressors, the capitalist class. In concluding, we remind you of the fact that it is better to yote for the thing you want and not get it, than to yote for something you do not want and get it. Yote for principles upheld by the right men.

Platform Committee :

MATHEW LECHNER. MATHEW LECHNER. JOSEPH POWELL. FREDERICK FELLERMAN.

### **Daily People:**

(Continued from page 1.)

information on this matter; also to bear in mind on what dates their installments fall due, so that the money can be collect-ed in due time. WILLIAM WALKER, HENRY L. RUBOVITZ, HARRY CARLESS, Committee.

#### DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.

The following amounts have been re-ceived from sources other than those repre-sented in the "L ly People" Conference of New York:

Previously acknowledged Section Akron, O., per W. Garrity	\$1 50.2
Comrades in Chicago, per Hanna	
Proceeds from a call arranged by lady comrades in St. Paul new	14.2
Miss Helen Jacobson	15.0
Total	\$183.0

S. T. & L. A. Cigars should be smoked by all members of the S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P. ECKSTEIN BROS. HAVE THE BEST S. T. & L. A. CIGARS.

Ask your dealer for them and take no others. For sale at all Socialist clubs, Agents wanted in every town in the United States.

ECKSTEIN BROS. 73 Avenue B, New York.

ing too hot for ther. and, contrary to the referendum, have decided to meet in Dov-er. N. H. Several from L. 4. 200, of Sing Sing. N. Y., in relation to their strike against the Bay State Shoe and Leather Com-pany, which is stil- on They are holding a fair, Feb. 10 to 24, to raise funds to continue the strike. Secretary stared he had visted the strikers several time; since the last meeting of the Board, and every-thrg is going on well. One from L. A. 203. Seattle, Wash., forwarding \$8 for the Philadelphia Tex-tile Workers. Received and forwarded. One from L. A. 249, Cigarmakers, Lon-ton, Ont., requesting the S T and L. A labels for use on cigars in their city. Re-quest granted and labels forwarded. One from Chicsgo, Ill. stating that or-ganizer Curran, of the Amalgamateŭ As-sociation of Engineers, was making state-ments against the Alliance and its offi-cers, and information was requested on the same. Attended to by the scretary. Communications, were also creeived from Brisben, Pa.; New Loudon, Conn.; On-eyville, R. I.; Paterson, N. J.; Akron, O.; Stoneham, Mass.; Cincinanti, O.; Bualo, N. Y.; Richmond, Va.; Detroit Mich; East Orange, N. J.; Rivenpoint, R. I. Lynn, Mass., asking greeral 'nfor-mation. forwarding per capita, etc. Communication was also received from Section Schenetady, forwarding S2 for 'he Philadelphia Textil: Worwer. Re-ceived and noney forwarded to : Denver Mived Alliance Penver, Col.

Charters were granted to: Derver Mixed Alliance Denver, Col. Carpenters' A'an-c. New Reitain, Ct. Ledyard Mixed Alliance, New London,

Ct. Mixed Trade Alliance, Ballard, Wash. National Trade Alliance of Iron and Metal Workers of the United States and Canada. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned. W. L. BROWER, Secretary.

#### CONNECTICUT.

Comrade S. Cchulberg, organizer of the International Iron and Metal Workers Al-lance, will make a tour through the state commencing March 5, and closing March

To matching march o, and closing March T. Organizers and comrades are hereby urged to do all they can to make Comrade Schulberg's visit a success. All fron and metal workers should be urged to attend the meetings, so that Alliances can imme-diately be formed. The expenses of the comrade will be very light. If any, as the iron Workers and Metal Workers Associa-tion has voted a sum of money for the tour.

PROVIDENCE.-A special meeting of Sec-tion Providence, S. L. P., will be held in Textile Hall, 1955 Westminster street, on Saturday evening, March 10, at 7.30. Bus-iness of importance relating to nominations and arrangements for the coming campaign will come up. All comrades are urged to be on hand. By order of City Committee, A. REISEROFF, Secretary.

#### S. L P. Supplies,



SECTION BUFFALO, S.L.P., BRANC meets at International Hall, 251 E case st., near Michigan st., upst. lectures and discussion on questions taining to Socialism every Monday, except 4th Monday of month, which is served for business meeting. Every welcome Buildings meeting. W thr the United Stat Ad ministration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constitu-

