

VOL. IX, NO. 51.

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

THE DEBSERIE.

NEW YORK, MARCH 18, 1900.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

HAY_DAY all of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party.

bration of the International Festial of Labor, Foreshadowing the Close of the Era of International Warfare at Heralding International Peace.

the Progressive Trade and Labor Orof Greater New York, tions Greating :

MRADES-In accordance with its es shed custom, and acting simultaneiv with the hosts of International So n throughout the world, the Social-Labor Party of Greater New York Il again this year celebrate May Day by an appropriate demonstration. Observe that this is the last year of

Nineteenth Century—the century of mitalism, the century of Wage-Slavery; that a new era, the era of Industrial ation, Social Equality and Human m, is plainly dawning. The past, ment, and the signs of the times are arly suggestive of our duty as mili-

The present, and the signs of the times are pendiarly suggestive of our duty as mili-innts in the grand army of liberation. It is therefore confidently expected that all the truly progressive labor or-misations of the American metropolis will ald to the utmost of their ability in making this the most imposing manifes-tion of proletarian solidarity that has been the place on the American conti-ent, and that their respective member-hing will turn out in full force, thereby firms emphatic evidence of that class-conclousness which is the first require-bing of a contract of the class-conclousness which is the first require-ment of social emancipation. To are carnesity requested to send two the first requires to the May Day Conference, in-titude for the purpose of making all was already been secured from the city autorities for the grand mass-meeting to the said Confer-tions will be held on Saturday, March 31, 5 p. m., at headquarters of Fourteenth inter and First avenue, New York. For the City Executive Committee: L. ABELSON, Organiser.

Hartford Steps Up.

HARTFORD, CONN., MARCH 11 .- The S. L. P. municipal ticket and platform for this city proved quite a surprise hare. As non as Tar Prover errised staining t, all the Hartford dailies published the ticket; some even published the whole Every one interested in the old, staunch S. L. P. knows now at last what is going on and it is to be hoped the workers will do their best to show

the workers will do their best to show of nicely at the hustings. But in order to spread the necessary writ, sinews of war are a necessity. Having no boodle behind it, the S. L. P. members must dive into their own pock-tis. In order to combine the useful with the pleasant, it is expected that all friends will make it their business to attend the Ommune Festival, to be held March 17, at Germania Hall. The surplus proceeds will be devoted to the pending campaign. The Hartford S. L. P. takes its place atreast of the stalwarts throughout the ind, squarely facing the political, and at the same time, the economic music. Saturday last. Comrade S. Schulberg de-irred a thrilling lecture on Old and New Trades Unionism; the result was that there and then a Mixed Alliance was founded. With this as a nucleus, all those may gather that are sick at heart with the old, out-worn practices, and are ready to sail in.

Prodding the Animiles.

STRACUSE, N. Y., MARCH 10 .- The unrappers of the Republican and the ratic party in Typographical Unn No. 55, were caught unawares at the

Middle Class, Aboard!-Working Class, - rd! INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 11 .- The national convention of the Debs Party met here on the 6th and adjourned day before yesterday after swallowing the Kang-

aroos, adopting a platform and nominat-ing a Presidential ticket, with Eugene V. Debs for President and the Kangaroo Job Harriman for Vice-President. The convention may be characterized, and its de-

liberations summed up, in a few words : "Correctly sized-up in advance by the Socialist Labor Party."

Here is their platform, their official utterance, a thing distilled out of their vir-tues, adopted unanimously, upon motion of their own standard-bearer, Mr. Debs himself:

himself: 1-Revision of our antiquated Federal Constitution, in order to remove the ob-stacles to full and complete control of Government by all the people, irrespective of ser

Government by all the people, irrespective of sex. 2—The public ownership of all indus-tries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. 3—The public ownership of all railroads, telegraph and telephone companies, all means of transportation, communication, waterworks, gas and electric plants and other public utilities. 4—The public ownership of all gold, sli-ver, copper, lead, iron, coal, and all other mines, also all oil and gas wells. 5—Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production. 6—The inauguration of a system of pub-lic works and improvements for the employ-ment of a large number of the unemployed ; the public credit to be utilized for that purpose.

ment of a single former of the public credit to be utilized for that purpose. 7-All useful inventions to be free to all; the inventor to be remunerated by the public. 8-Labor legislation to be made national instead of local, and international where possible. 9-National insurance of working people against accidents, lack of employment, and want in old age. 10-Equal civil and political rights for men and women, and the abolition of all laws discriminating against women. 11-The adoption of the initiative and referendum and the right to the recall of representatives by the voters. 12-Abolition of war so far as the United States are concerned, and the introduction of international arbitration instead. The demand (Plank 2)-for the public

12—Abelition of war so far as the United States are concerned, and the introduction of international arbitration instead. The demand (Plank 2)-for the public ownership of industries is limited to those industries only that are "controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines." Their nationalization is, accordingly, not placed upon the fact that the capital needed for their operation is private prop-erty, and leaves the working-class in wage-slavery; it is placed upon the middle-class ground of competition. In other words, where capital has not yet reached the point of affecting the comforts of the middle-class, it shall continue private, not-withstanding the fact emphasized by 500 cialism, that such private ownership z-ploits the wage-slave as much as Trust ownership does.—Middle-Class, aboard! Working-Class, overboard! The demand (Plank 3) for the public ownership of railroads, telegraphs, elec-tric plants, etc., is expressly placed upon the ground of their being "public utili-ties." In other words, the ground for the demand (Plank 3) for the public out a difficultized life. IS A PUBLIC OUTLINT; --THEY ALL work for the public; THEY ALL employ the public; the sublic; depends upon THEM ALL for food, shelter, clothing and civilized existence. The sin-gling out of some of these concerns, the demanding of their public ownership on the ground of their being "public utili-ties," excludes all other concerns. The labor-floecing shoe manufacturers of Hav-erhill, for instance, are thereby given no-tice that they need not withdraw their love and affection from the "multidisease" James F. Carey; and ai other labor-skin-ning small factory shorks, are hereby re-assured as to the inoffensiveness of Debs-ism.—Middle-Class, aboard! Working-Class, overboard! This should suffice. Whatever doubts may have lingrered in anyone's mind. there

ism.—Middle-Class, aboard! Working-Class, overboard! This should suffice. Whatever doubts may have lingered in anyone's mind. there can be none now. As claimed and argued right along in Tric Propris, the Debs party is a middle-class movement; it eith-er knows nothing of, or, knowing, delib-erately ignores the Labor Question; to it there is no such thing as CAPITAL, no such thing as the CLASS STRUGGLE be-tween the Working-Class and the Capital-ist-Class; and when it flaunts the flag of Socialism it does no eractly in the way



Which We Are Striving To Wipe Out.

LOOK AT THIS PICTURE.

Bulletin of Luxury.

MRS. STUYVESANT FISH'S DAY OF HARD LABOR. 10 a. m.Breakfast 11 to 12. Correspondence and house duties 12 to 1 p.m......Dresses for driving 1 to 2 p. m. Dressmaker

FIRE ENGINES AS "FAVORS."

LITTLE ONES COSTING \$36 EACH WILL BE GIVEN AT A FEAST COSTING \$5

A PLATE.

Solid nickel and silver embossed miniature fire engines, costing \$36 each, and menus costing \$8 apiece, will be some of the features of a dinner to be tendered to

The features of a dinner to be tendered to Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell, at the Democratic Club on Washington's Birthday evening. The feast is given by John F. Carroll, John Whalen, John W. Keller, Police Commissioners York and Sexton and other Democratic leaders. Covers will be laid for only twenty.

WEDDING OF A PRINCE.

CEREMONY WILL BE PERFORMED AT NEW PORT IN SEPTEMBER.

(Special to the New York Times.)

The wedding of Miss Julia Dent Grant, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, to the Prince Cantacuzene, of Russia, will take place here during the month of September next, and definite arrangements will be completed when the Prince arrives during the early part of September, when he will be the guest of Miss' Grant's aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, who is occupying the Astor villa, known as Beaulieu. Further than this known as Beaulieu. Further than this nothing is definitely known. As soon as the Prince arrives he will be met by his fiancee, who will join Mrs. Palmer for the season next week. After the wed-ding the couple will start for Europe to pass their honeymoon, and at its conclu-sion they will go to Russia to reside. As far as is known here, Miss Grant has not made known who her bridesmaids or her maid of honor will be, yet it is reported that Miss Clapp is returning from Eu-rope with her mother, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, for this event, and that she will be one of the bridesmaids.

LENTEN DIVERSIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7 .- Although it is already the second week of Lent, there is still much gayety in Washington. The private theatricals of Monday evening were succeeded by a number of dinners. Senator Depew seems to be the most persistent of entertainers, and he has given one if not two weekly dinners throughout the Winter. Philadelphia has fallen into the Lenten quiet, and ceas, readings and musicales are among tess, readings and musicales are almong the diversions. There has been much travel from Boston, and a great part of it toward Aiken, which is very popular with Bostonians. Mr. and Mrs. George Lee Peabody and Mr. and Mrs. George Lee Peabody left yesterday for South Caro-lina. and will finish their Southern tour in Florida.

MILLIONAIRES SEEKING RECREATION.

AND THEN AT THIS.

Bulletin of Misery.

HUSBAND'S LIFE WORTH \$75.

SUM FAID BY BAILBOAD TO WIDOW, WHO DIES OF A BEOKEN HEART.

NEW BRUNSWICK, March 2 .-- William O'Hearn, a Pennsylvania Railroad flagman, was struck and killed at his post of daty in this city in January. He left a and one child, the latter a baby only wife a few onths old. His wife was dangerously in at the time, but she arose from her bed to attend the funeral of her hus shock. Her friends say she died of a

snock. Her Iriends say she died of a brokes heart. Het death reveals the fact that the company persuaded her that she had no claim against the road for her husband's death and induced her to sign away all claim for damages for the death of her husband for \$75. She will be buried to-day, and the little babe, unless friends care for it, will have to go to an orphan-age.

THREE BABIES ABANDONED.

UNABLE TO GET FOOD THE MOTHEE LEAVES

THEM TO THEIR FATE. WILLIAMSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 19 .- Half starved and almost frozen to death, three little children were discovered in a bare on the second floor of a tenement TOOD at No. 401 Bushwick avenue yeshou morning. terds

man Hartman found the three Po babies huddled close together in one cor ner & the room. The oldest, Eddie Miller, is two years of age; the next oldest is one year, while Annie, the baby, is not three months old.

The children were taken to the station house. Mrs. John Miller, mother of the children, became a widow three months ago. Her husband, who was a laborer, died, leaving her in destitute circum-stances. Mrs. Miller pawned all of her tance. Mrs. Miller pawned all of her household goods to secure money enough to buy food for her babies. Yesterday morning she went away from the miser-able level as she called home and did not retu

GIRLS CHEAP.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., MARCH 5.-The word has been passed along the line so energetically during the year that the country is burdened with a prosperity not known in several years that people are beginning to believe it. We do not wish to disabuse the public mind even in the smallest degree of this comforting thought, but we are going to say a few things that may not be conside kind or optimistic. First, why, if this great prosperity is really so abundant that all may enjoy it, is it that we read such a want advertisement as this:

WANTED—Girls under 16 handy with the needle : also girls for boning. Apply Birdseye, Somera & Co., French Strip department. Bridgeport Evening Post, Dec. 18.

If we really have the kind of prosper ity that we ought to be proud of why is it that factories are advertising for girls under sixteen years of age to do their work? Do you think that we ought to be proud of the kind of prosperity that advertises, just as the sun is rising on the merriest day of the year, for girls Haven't we under sixteen to work? after all, in our impulsive American way, figured our prosperity according to the unt of black smoke that rises out of the factory stacks and the lights that flicker overtime through the windows? The fact that the lights shine all night long from the windows of a factory does not mean that the men working under those lights are earning any larger wages than they did during the year 1896. Wages have not been advanced in the factories that find it necessary to advertise for girls under sixteen years to do their work. Why do they want girls under sixteen years of age? Because the girls under that age live at home, and can be hired for that reason more cheaply than women who are entirely dependent upon themselves for support. The girls under sixteen earn from \$2 to \$3 a week. They begin work at seven o'clock in the morning and they work until six o'clock at night. Say they make \$3 a week. That is fifty cents a day! Fifty cents for ten hours' work!

IN WINONA, MINN.

Good and Healthful Fruit Born of Agitation and Object Lessons.

WINONA, MINN .- Winona, Minn., is a pretty little city of something over 29,-000 people, about one hundred miles southeast of Minneapolis. There has been a considerable lumbering industry here but that is near its end, as the available supply of pine timber in the valley of the St. Croix river is nearly exhausted. What the hundreds of sawmill employees will do when the mills finally close down for good, is yet an open question, as is also the query what will the merchants do who have lived on the trade of these

workers. Perhaps they all may see the light of Socialism when necessity begins to drive.

Early Startings.

A Section of the Party was organized here about two years ago, but as it was at once left to its own resources and its members were inexperienced in carrying on the work and agitation of the Party, it soon lapsed. Two or three earnest comrades were attached to the State Committee as members-at-large, and continued the work as best they could individually. Some months ago they or-ganized the Winona Educational Union on a good Socialist basis, and, with some on a good socialist basis, and, with some forty members, started active agitation with a view of ultimately coming again into the Party as a Section. Recently the State Committee advised them that whenever they could arrange for a meet-ing, a speaker would be furnished them. They quickly made arrangements for a meeting for March 3 and State Sacra-They quickly made arrangements for a meeting for March 3, and State Secre-tary Davidson, by instruction of the State Committee, sent Comrade W. B. Hammond.

Remarkable Meeting.

The Winona comrades had a comfortable hall of a normal capacity of about one hundred and fifty, wisely judging that a small hall well filled would be better than a large one half empty; but they underestimated the effect of the work they have been doing, and the thorough advertising they gave the meeting, for when eight o'clock came on Saturday evening, the little hall was jammed, the two doorways and the passage were jammed, and the stairway was occupied by would-be auditors unable to get any further. As many as could get in hearing sat or stood with the closest attention for nearly two hours while the speaker put hot shot into capitalism, and demonstrated the necessity of class-conscious political action by the proletarians in their own behalf, the interest being so intense that only occasionally did they permit their evident approval to be manifested by interruptions, until the close, when the applause showed the impression

Sunday afternoon another good audience gathered to hear Comrade Hammond show the superiority of New Trades

made

show the superiority of New Trades Unionism, and the same close attention and interest was manifested. The meetings were a decided success, and must bear good fruit. Several huf-dred leaflets and copies of THE PROPLE and Arbetaren were distributed, and fifty-five pamphlets sold. At the close sev-enteen workingmen came up and ap-plied for membership at large. Thus there is a good basis for a Section as soon as it may seem wise to drop the old Edu-cational Union for formal adhesion to the Party, which will not be long. Now that we are freed from our Kan-gressive work, and is determined to carry the war just as far and make it just as hot as possible. It is hoped to bring Minnesota up several pegs this Fall.

Impeach That Court!

BOSTON, MASS., March 8 .- A verdict



A Colorado Capitalist Editor Who Re in Favor of "Public Ownership of Pub-lic Utilities" Pushing a Franchise Scheme That Will Bring Him Money.

WILLIAMSBURG, COLO., March 17 .- The Denver Rocky Mountain News has for some time been carrying and continues to carry at the head of its editorial column the following device:

PUBLIC UTILITIES MUST BELONG TO THE PEOPLE.

The editor of the paper is one T. M. Patterson. Taking the above motto in

connection with certain developments of late, a first class illustration of the "Municipal Ownership Movement" may be derived. For about three years the News has

been agitating the question of municipal ownership of public utilities, and has built up so strong a sentiment that, at the last municipal election in Denver, a proposition carried to build a system of water works. This was to be done at the paltry cost of \$4,700,000, which, as any one will see at a glance, was like

finding a system. Now, it should be kept in mind that the water supply in the arid regions is limited, and it developed that the existing water company had gobbled up every-thing available in the shape of a supply, whereupon the whole proposition fizzled out; not a Councilman voicing the senout; not a councilmant voicing the sen-timent that the water supply belonged to the people, and that the folks who had seized this prime necessary of life were so many thieves. But the most characteristic act of this programming and downlowed only lately

progressive set developed only lately. For some time a company called the "Denver, Boulder, and Northern Rail-

"Denver, Boulder, and Northern Rail-way" has been endeavoring to procure a franchise, giving it the right to build and operate an electric railroad on Six-teenth street in Denver, the use of a viaduct, and other favors, making al-together the most valuable franchise in the gift of the city of Denver. The advocacy of this measure would not have attracted half the attention it did had it not been for the fact that the people who were working for the fran-chise were the very same "progressiv-ists" who were elected on the "Munici-pal Ownership" Platform, and who have been reviling the "octopus" in unmea-sured terms for its "brutality" toward a "long suffering community."

The Milk in the Cocos-nut.

Now kindly recall to mind the terms of the motto quoted above, and to be found at the head of the editorial column of the News, together with the fact that Mr. Patterson is the editor of the paper. Through his organ, through his brasen throat, and through every wire he could pull in the trades unions, "good government clubs," "improvement soci-cties," and every possible way, Editor l'atterson was by far the most strenuous advocate of the Denver, Boulder & Northern Railway franchise in the city. Some combinations seem incomprehe sible, and this one would unless w see a little under the surface. Why did Editor Patterson, an advocate of "muni-cipal ownership," work for this franchise, thereby flying in the face of his chise, thereby flying in the face of his avowed principles? Here is the reason : He owns a tract of coal land at Boulder; the railroad would build to it; he would be materially benefited in pocket, and there you are. But the joke of the whole transaction is this; M. D. Currigan, the Alderman who is the advocate of the D., B. & N. in the City Council, is to be rewarded

who is the advocate of the D., B. & N. in the City Council, is to be rewarded by a present of a "loving cup" to be paid for by the subscriptions of a "grate-ful proletariat," through the medium of Mr. Patterson's Ness. This is given as an example of the morals of the bourgoois municipal re-former, and of what is back of their movements. The writer has taken pains to look up many such municipalisation schemes, and each and every one of them has been manipulated in favor of the "taxpayers," the petit bourgeois. I hope this may help to puncture the swin-dle which THE PROFILE has long been calling attention to, and warning and warring against. WESTENSER,

The following resolutions were preested by Thomas Crimmins, Charles H. Corrigan and Andrew Canfield, condemnwrner Frank Steuenberg, of Idaho, rary member of Boise City Typotical Union, and John L. Kennedy. the Industrial Commission and were

Industrial Commission and were speciParses, In the spring of 1899 a struggent of the second of the mine-owners, Governor and the mine-owners, Governor and the second of the consolation of the second of the consolation of the industrial Commission was a their second of the the consolation of the second of the the consolation of the second of the theory and the second of the trouble to a fivestigation, and in its report up the inde-owners and also the circli and the second of the trouble to the trouble to the second the trouble to the second the trouble to the second the trouble to the trouble to the trouble to the second the trouble to the second the trouble to the second the trouble to the trouble to the second the trouble to the trouble to the second the second the second the trouble to the second the trouble to the second t

The list of the cause of labor and unworks beat unions of which they are members; be it also resident the second second second second the it also resided. That we call upon the officers the international Typographical Union make as investigation, and, the charges proven, the International Typograph-Disce should compet the local unloss to be to their obligations.

The politicians and the labor fakirs

S. T. & L. A.!

Strasser-Gompers cigarmakers' Latheir teeth in impotent rage. The S. & L. A. is in full control of Davis & a factory. The obscene Strike and and Committeemen, who long fed on the them, read their doom. Like baffed, Ty hyenas, they are howling, and,

The right. Let them advertise the time S. T. & L. A. got the whole them where the hair is short.

tween the Working-Class and the Capital-ist-Class; and when it flaunts the flag of Socialism, it does so exactly in the way that the small trader advertises his shod-dy goods with an "all-wool" label. The convention of the Debs party may be justly said to have met, labored and adjourned for no other purpose than to furnish one more and striking proof of the correctness of THE PROFIL's judgment, of the unerring correctness of conclusions that flow from facts boldly recognized and scientifically arranged. The Debs party, now merged with its kindred, the Kangaroos, whom the So-cialist Labor Party wisely secreted out of its system, henceforth may be known as the "Debserte."

Forging Ahead.

STONEHAM, MASS., MARCH 10 .- At the March election the Socialist Labor Party of Stoneham polled the following vote: Selectman-Fred E. Baker, 393. iam J. Corcoran Jr., 250. School Commissioner—Frank MacDon-ald, 276. Sewer Commissioner—Henry Meagher, 239. Trustee of the Public Library-Will-

Assessor-John L. White, 209. Overseer of the Poor-Elmer E. Waite,

Overseer of the Poor-Eimer E. Walts, 261. Our voting strength can be placed at over 200, and as the total vote cast was only about 1,050, it can be seen that our percentage is a good one. At the State election last fall, in a much heavier total we polled 154 votes. The growth here has been of the soundest possible nature As we have our fall campaign under way, and as we are holding regular meetings, we expect to push the vote still higher. In the surrounding towns we are also doing considerable work. As the field be-comes larger, we find that we are able to perform our work with a great deal less effort. One plan which we are maturing is to have a special 10,000 edition of some one of our bast pamphlets printed and distribute it throughout the district. <u>STONEHAM SECTION, S. L. P.</u>

If this paper is boing sent to you without you having ordered it, don't ratues 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.

The general scattering of people s to continue without cessation. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and a party have left for Florida to swell the list of many millionaires under one roof at Palm Beach. Clarence Mackay is in Montreal playing racquets; Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the younger, and her children are at Thomas-ville, Ga., and Secretary Root is in Cuba. The members of the Pierpont Morgan party are Dr. and Mrs. James Markoe, Mrs. William Douglass, Robert Warren Whitney. and Miss Hamilton. racquets; Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the

PALM BEACH'S JOYS.

Among other amusements which Palm Beach affords may be included gambling. There is a "clubhouse" in full blast, an Senator Frank Clark made a complaint and had a raid instituted, which caused much excitement. The rain of the past week has interfered with golf and with "Alligator Joe," but on the one fine evening there was an open-air cake walk. One of the recreations of the place is a trip on the houseboat to the inlet for luncheon and Mrs. StuyvesantFish was the hoste last Saturday at an affair of this kind. Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Hanna, of Cleve have been among the guests at Palm Beach. Mr. and Mrs. Bromley (Miss Pauncefote) and Mme. Calve have been

Panncefote) and Mme. Calve have been among the prominent people at St. Augustine. Mme. Calve left there for the North on Monday.
 Other well-known people at Palm Beach are Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mrs. F. E. Dodge, Mr. Charles N. Vilas, Mr. Daniel H. Carstairs, of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Andrews and their four daughters who are called the "four graces", Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman, who have as their gracet the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Greer, of St. Sartholomew's Ohnech, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Simmons and Miss Slumons, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Simmons and Mr. H. B. Hollins and there children, and Mr. H. B. Hollins and Mrs. Charles Norder, Mr. Henry C. Ward. Mr. George J. Gould with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Snowden, of Philadelphia, arrived there from Lakewood a few days age.

Five cents for one hour's work!

What sort of prosperity is this when manufacturing concerns advertise for girls under sixteen years and give them work by which they are enabled to make the magnificent sum of five cents an hour?? You pever thought what a nickle

You never thought what a nickle meant, perhaps before. You never thought it stood for the price of one hour's work for a girl of sixteen, did you? You never thought that it would take a girl two hours to earn the dime that you pay the bootblack for shining your shoes. No wonder some peoples shoes never know what a shine is. Can't you see the point? It takes this girl under sixteen one hour to make enough money to buy a pair of shoes strings to keep on the pair of shoes which it took her forty hours of hard work to earn. And we hear essays urging economy among the poor advanced by broad ciethed parasites as the only means of ameliorating the conditions of the poor. How in the name of heaven are these alaves of moders industry going to be economical out of five cents an hour? How are they going to lay aside money for a rainy day?

of \$25,000 for the plaintiff, in the case of Charles Miller vs. the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, is set aside to-day by the full bench of the Supreme Court. A decision in the case was filed this forenoon, sustaining the exceptions taken by the defendant at the trial in the superior court.

The plaintiff was a brakeman on defendant's railroad, and showed that the negligence of the company, in furnishing an unsafe link for use on a freight train, caused the injury complained of. The plaintiff was standing on the car next the engine, waiting to signal the engineer, when the link broke which connected the engine with the car on which he stood, causing the air brake to set, and bringing the train to a stop with a jerk, which threw the plaintiff from the car

which threw the plaintiff from the car and caused the accident. The court said that the superior court erred in instructing the jury that the defendant was required to keep the links it furnished in proper condition to do their work, and should prevent the use of dangerous and unsuitable links. The court further holds that the com-pany did its duty when it furnished a sufficient supply of suitable links, and that it was not bound to keep the links used in proper condition or to prevent the use of dangerous and unsuitable links.

links. This decision contains altogether too many words. It would have been a good deal clearer and simpler to say that the defendant, being a workingman, has no rights the capitalists need respect, and that the Rep-Dem. Courts are there to enforce the principle.

Peekskill Village Election.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., March 8 .- We have just come out of our village election. The S. L. P. polled 71 votes; 55 last year.

The Party is now on solid groun We are taking in new members, and can carry on the agitation upon clean-cut lines. Labor fakirs were set up by the Democratic and Republican parties to op-pose us.

Haledon Spring Election.

HALEDON, N. J., March 8 .- The Soclaim Labor Party of this place. Man-chester township, held its first open pri-mary on the 3d instant, under the new spring election law. The election is to be held on the 13th instant. The Be-publicans and Democrats are all in a tangle. The S. L. P. ticket is:

For Township Committee, HENBY PLATZ.

For Tax Collector, CHAS. BECKERT.

For Commissioner of Appeals, JULIUS KAPP, SR

Elizabeth Town, Pa.

The S. L. P. vote here, just polled is a follo

Justice of the Peace-W. H. Th

Road Surveyor-W. H. Rausie School Director-Benjamin H 57

Judge of Election (for Precinct Busen Vista)-W. S. Miller, 30. Inspector of Election-John Allan, 28. W. H. Throusa.

Keep in cyo on your wrapper. See of your advantighten explore. Some is the it will proceed intermedies in the medical the paper and facilitate work at the office.

THE PEOPLE.

shed by the Socialist Labor Party, Henr National Secretary, at 61 Beekman stree Room 305, New York. EVERY SUNDAY.

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6, 1891.
N THE
2,06
18,88
86,56

"Goodness is of modest nature, easily discouraged, and, when elbowed in early life by unabashed vices, is apt to retire into extreme privacy --- GEORGE ELIOT.

CAST ASIDE LIKE A SQUEEZED LEMON

An incident has recently occurred in the Labor Movement of this city that merits contemplation. It serves to illustrate the idiotic utopianism of the "boring-from-within" theory in trades unions run by Labor Fakirs; incidentally it renders the no less valuable service of holding up to merited scorn the poltroonish tactics once pursued, but now happily discarded for all time, by the Socialist Labor Party in its "trade union policy."

Mr. BFN HANFORD, now an expelled member of the Socialist Labor Party, is a member of the International Typographical Union, No. 6, in this city. None clearer than he recognized the demoraliz ing effect of the Labor Fakir upon the working-class. In language, peculiarly his own by its loudness, hysterics and profanity, he unmercifully denounced in conversation the criminal conduct of the Labor Fakirs, those of his own Union in particular : and he drank some, and swore deep to their confusion. Then came the Sun strike; and, with it, a gradual transformation until the point was reached where Mr. HANFORD was found cheek by jowl with the Labor Fakirs of his Union, doing their bidding at all points. About two weeks ago this point was also passed, Mr. H . NFORD finding himself suddenly dumped. He ran for delegate of the Journal chapel, and was beaten ignominiously.

What is it that was happening in the midst of all this?

The Labor Fakir has a keen eye for weaknesses of the human nature : he detects these quickly, and with masterful tact exploits them for his own purposes. The Socialist "borer from within," what ever other charcteristics may be his, has two leading ones: he is vainglorious, and he is a softy. These two weaknesses the Labor Fakirs regularly turn to advantage at the right moment. That right moment is the strike. Then they push the "borer from within" to the front; they tickle his vanity by giving him opportunities to hear himself talk, and see to it that his fervor is kept at boiling heat by applause; they make him feel important, and gratify his conceit by throwing upon him much work, particularly hard and compromising work; in short. work" him for they 11 h is worth ;---but despite all the glory, prominence and importance that they seem to heap upon this innocent, they never let go of the helm. This sort of thing is allowed to go on until the Labor Fakirs in charge, in their unerring judgment in such matters, conclude that they have no more use for their Socialist, and he is then simply cashiered. Just about the time when our softy's head is most swollen, when he imagines himself "running things," and congratulates himself that he is about to turn the whole Union into the S. L. P., he finds himself cast aside like a squeezed lemon, useless and powerless ;- and that is the end of all his labors. This is a condensed history of "boring from within," and of the last six or seven months of the instructive life of Mr. HANFORD, himself a Socialist "borer from within." The Labor Fakir is a dispassionate philosopher. He harbors no per sonal resentments. He is ever ready to use anything that brings grist to his mill. When the Sun strike came, Mr. HANFORD, despite all he had said against them, was just the man whom the Labor Fakirs needed. As a "borer from within," he was to be had for the asking. Accordingly, instead of utilizing the matchless opportunity of the strike as a characterful, well-balanced Socialist would, to preach the gospel of the class-conscious Labor Movement and thus, though at the expense of the Labor Fakirs, help enlighten the wage-slaves, he took the poltroon's course. An opposite course he condemned as "endangering Socialist pro-

paganda in the Union." He went before Section New York with a cowardly strike resolution, he appeared in Cooper Union and many other places with rhapsodies of the stalest and most poisonous pure and simpledom ; he "braved" the Courts ; and, while it is true that he got his fingers on a \$5-a-day Secret Committeeship, yet it is undeniable that, with jaws, logs and arms, he worked like a dray-horse. Just as he was imagining himself at the zenith of his glory, and all-powerful to succeed in his "boring from within," he fell head foremost, cast-off, useless, powerlessbored out.

The poltroon period of the S. L. P. is left far behind. The Socialist Movement now harbors men of different caliber, whom the Labor Fakirs-long familar only with the softy-vainglorious combination-, now look with amazement on, and whom, with chattering teeth, they decry as "bad Socialists."

A SIGNAL SURRENDER.

The Socialist Labor Party is able to report a signal surrender to which it has just forced the Volkszeitung Corporation.

It will be remembered that, on last July 14, that Corporation initiated legal proceedings looking to the plunder of the Party. It will also be remembered that the Party triumphantly resisted the attempt, and blocked the Corporation's contemplated theft of the Party's organ. Once dragged into Court, the Party did not rest satisfied with a mere defensive posture; it took the aggressive; and it carried the war into Africa by means of the very Courts that the Corporation itself had sought to smite the Party with. The result was seven law suits started against the Corporation. Two of these were of such nature that they could be immediately pressed; and in both the Corporation was lassoed and brought down, preliminarily to as complete a come-down in all the others.

The first was a suit for moneys given o the Corporation as trustee for the Party by Comrade Max FORKER. The defection of the Volkszeitung, and its immediate expulsion from the Party deprived it of all rights in such moneys, \$228. These moneys were sued for ; the Corporation tried to escape; failed,-and was forced to pay up like a little gentleman.

The second surrender took place eleven days ago. It was infinitely more significant than the first. At the time that the Volkszcitung was expelled from the Party, the former held, under some previous agreement, a number of "Socialist Almanacs," a valuable Party publication, compiled by LUCIEN SANIAL. This fact was discovered only last January. Suit was immediately instituted for this Party property. The Corporation, with characteristic dishonesty and stupidity, tried a characteristically stupid and dishonest dodge. It answered that it recognized the debt, but that there were two National Executive Committees of the S. L. P.(!!); that both were making the demand, and it could not tell which was the right one (!!); and that it was ready to deposit the property in Court. But the dodge did not work. The Corporation was pushed to the wall, and was forced to surrender unconditionally. Despite its claim-sworn TO, be it remembered .-- that there were "two N. E. C.'s of the S. L. P.," and that "it could not tell which was the right one," it meekly surrendered on Wednesday, the 9th instant at the headquarters of the S. L.P., 61 Beekman street, the "Almanacs"

the lodging-house attached to one KOJINA SHINKO'S weaving factory at Komejimu ra. In the factory were thirty-seven girls confined. Thirty-one of the thirty-seven unfortunate proletarian girls suffered an agonizing death. The factory was very usy, and the girls had been locked in as it was feared by the employer that some of them might leave.

"Co-operative Club" was organized in Brooklyn on the 7th instant It proposes to usher in the millennium, and pledged itself, as a first step millenniumward, to non-partisanship. Both the program and the collection of curiosities that constitute the bulk of its charter members were well calculated to draw a smile, when suddenly, from another quarter. news arrived that helps to explain the Brooklyn venture.

Several Massachusetts gentlemen, guided by the notorious Rev. B. FAY MILLS, have launched the boss Co-operative Colony scheme yet schemed. The Maine "So cialist" candidate for Governor, Mr. LER-MOND, is not "in it" with them. His scheme contemplated only 100,000 members at \$100 apiece But that scheme is a sardine alongside of the Rev. B, FAY MILLS'. The Rev.'s scheme contemplates 1,000,000 members with a minimum of \$200 each: thus 'starting with a capital of \$200,000,000. "Already," the report continues, and this is the clarifying point therein, that throws light on the Brook lyn move, "one wealthy Brooklynite agreed to subscribe \$1,000,000 of the proposed \$200,000,000." The which edor. having been smelled in Brooklyn, attracted the curios.

There surely is nothing small in this scheme! The Rev. B. FAY MILLS will as a matter of course, appoint himself the Co-operative Chaplain and begin to draw his tithes as fast as suckers bite; and in the meantime, justly foreseeing the bombs that the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY will hurl into his caricature of the CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH, he will renew his attacks upon the S. L. P. for its intølerance and other, to fakirdom, hateful qualitles. The Party may also expect a fresh outbreak from Brooklyn.

The Colorado political and labor crook, Mr. D. P. COATES, of the Pueblo Courier. is beginning to stump his toes. His scheme of getting together a Trades Union politcal convention in Colorado (these Pure and Simple misleaders of the working-class always drop their motte, "No Politcs in Unions," when election weather draws near), so as to rope the workers into Bryan's camp, just met in Denver with flat rebuff. It met with even worse, What struck it, when the scheme was presented to the Trades Assembly, Mr. COATES being present to back it up, was nothing short of a double black eye. The Trades Assembly declined to participate. In the speeches made by several delegates against the COATES plan, the 'slief was strongly expressed that "the whole af fair would be a farce; the leaders will control matters; and they would thrn over the convention to support one or the other of the old parties.' Mr. CDATES took his pill and swallowed it.

We may now expect at any time to hear Mr. COATES and his fellow check-mated crooks denounce the Denver Trades Asembly as "scabs."

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The Hardy, Ark., Morgan's Buzz Saw is surely not a paper whose economics or sociology can be quoted with approval. It is hide-bound in the cart-before-thehorse scheme of wanting Socialist money before having Socialist production, a scheme known as Greenbackism. Nevertheless, its natural brightness, and, we believe, its natural honesty, often enables it to see quite clearly through some of the double-dealing schemes of its cor-rupt economic kindred. The below is an instance in point:

Instance in point: Some one down in Texas, whose name is not given, (for obvious reasons, I suppose), wants to nominate Bryan for president, and then give the Democrats h—I in the States. In other words, take the leader of the Democratic party as our leader, and then fight his party by sections. Of all the fool plans ever proposed by wild eyed any-things this is the cranklest. The proposer of this scheme thinks we might gain a few local offices by this arrangement. Simply a short, shifty cut across the political fields to the political ple counter.

A SPEECH BY GUESDE.

The Class Struggle Is Not To Be Confounded with the Hunt for Jobs.

The below contains the leading parts of a speech delivered by the illustrious French Socialist, Jules Guesde, at the National Congress of French Socialists, held last December in Paris. It was delivered during the debate upon the question whether it was proper for a Socialist to accept office under a capitalist government, the provocation to the debate being the recent acceptance of a seat in the French Cabinet by the Socialist Millerand.

The argument of Guesde against the propriety of such acts is cogent and luso cogent and lucid that, although cid : he has only France in mind, his argument casts inestimable light upon what is at bottom of the the practice here on the part of capitalist parties of appointing men to office from the ranks of labor; and it serves also to explain the phenom enon noticeable here quite clearly, of the demoralizing, paralyzing effect, upon the progress of the Labor Movement, of the bestowal of office by the capitalist parties upon working men and their accept ance thereof .

Guesde says:

"Comrade Zevaes has triumphantly dis osed of the attempt to confound the olitical action on the part of the prole political action on the part of the prole-tariat at the hustings with the par-ticipation in cabinets. He said : "Wherever the proletariat, organized into a class-party, that is to say, a party of revolution, can penetrate into an elect-ive assembly, wherever it can penetrate into a citadel of the enemy, it not only has the right, it has the duty to effect a breach and plant a Socialist garrison in a capitalist fort." (*Violent applease.*) But there where one does not penetrate by the will of the working class. there where one does not penetrate by dint of by the will of the working class, there where one does not penetrate by dint of Socialist power, there where one does not penetrate but with the consent, upon the invitation, and con-sequently in the interest of the capitalist class, Socialism would not step in. (*Renewcd and violent ap-plause from a certain number of benches.*) Comrade Zevaes thus drew the frontier lines—frontier lines not to be crossed— between that part of the public powers which the organized proletariat is to conquer even under the reign of the bour-geoise, and that part of the public pow-ers which it can conquer only at a revoers which it can conquer only at a revo-lutionary period, gun in hand. (Pro-longed applause from the same benches.)

The Class-Struggie Not a Hunt for Jobs. "I demanded the floor because Vivi-

ani sought to lock the Socialist Party in the following dilemma: 'Either no political action, or participation in the cabinet.' I then raised my protest, not in the name of our Labor Party only, not in the name of our friends of the Revolutionary Socialist Party, but of us all, Comrades. I placed myself back twenty years, when, despite our long condicts, and the animosities that arose condicts, and the animosities that arose among ourselves, we were unanimous in pushing the workingmen to organize themselves into a class party, saying to them: 'Quit the bourgeois general ataffs, that have kept you divided until now; do not bother either about their politi-cal complexions, their metaphysical or re-ligious differences; 'victims of modern so-ciety you can count only with your-

cal complexions, their metaphysical or re-ligious differences; victims of modern so-ciety, you can count only with your-selves to put an end to the old world of exploitation; organize yourselve upon your own class ground, into a ustinct political party; take your stand against the idle bourgeoisie, as the class that represents all labor and that means to constitute the whole of society." "If, while the ones and others of us were holding such language, some one had come up and said to us: "This necessary class-division that you preach to the proletariat, that new party, that new policy, that you call upon it to adopt at the risk of its work, its bread and the bread of its wives and children, all that will necessarily—Viviani said "naturally" -run out into a cabinet position, awarded to one of us in a bourgeois Government, you would all have risen like one man to denounce such a calumny (violent ap-plause from of heres,), to denounce such an insult, and to affirm that never would the man be found among us cAPARLE op convolunding the class STRUGGLE WITH THE HUNT FOR CABINET JOBS. THE HUNT FOR CABINET JOBS.

In a society, based upon the antagon of classes, it is out of all question to unite the two classes in a government charged with applying the law, that is to say, charged with causing the legality of the capitalist and dominant class to be respected. The two classes say, of to be respected. The two classes could not merge in their political expres-sions, so long as they are mortally di-vided upon the economic field.

East they broke through their 'sanitary cordon' that held them in and that had kept both the Socialist and the trades union idea from breaking their way through to them. Their turn had come, seeing that one of their people was in the Government. To the cry of 'For-ward!' they put themselves on march. But the issue, the issue of those morrow-less hopes, how can that be contemplated without terror? (Violent appleuse.)... "Confiding in the new facts, the masses how move on to the acquisition of their own; but on their route they met the identical gendarmerie, the identical peo-ical infantry, the identical cavalry; and they were charged upon; and they were with the identical vigor of before by what is styled 'bourgeois justice.' (Renewed applause.)...Nor could those be wanting, in the event of such a state of things on the event of such a state of things is the temporarily only, but definitely bankrupt! No False Hopcs; Ever the Clear Isaue.

No False Hopes; Ever the Clear 1

"And, yef, what is Socialism? What has it preached to the proletariat everywhere, and at all times? It has said to the proletariat: ' Organize yourself: transport the antagonisms of classes, found on the economic field where they are perpetrated against you, over to the political field where alone they can come to a head; seize the public powers; become master of the State. Then, in-stead of being subject to capitalist law, you will enact Socialist law; then, cap-italist property, which exists only be-cause it has for its support all the re-pressive forces of the State, this capi-talist property that crushes you could and must disappear. You could trans-form it into social property on the same way that feudal property could be trans-formed into bourgeois property by the Revolution of last century. The day power is in your hands, that day will you be free; the day power is in your hands, that day will you be emancipated; the day power is in your hands, that day your misery and servitude will be at an end. Yours be the factories, the in-struments of labor, the means of produc-tion. Instead of being a class under an-other class; instead of being the slave of the machine, you will, under the social ownership of the machine he master of come master of the State. Then, in-

tion. Instead of being a class under an-other class; instead of being the slave of the 'machine, you will, under the social ownership of the machine, be master of its product; you will dominate produc-tion of which, to-day, you are but the toy and the victim; you will organize it for your use. That will mean the rise of the new world of equality and free-dom; it will be a day when the battle for power, instead of being as until now the defeat of the proletariat, will be ended in the defeat of the capitalist class! "But, having allowed the proletariat to believe that, by virtue of a seat in the cabinet having been accorded to one of its people, Socialism had really conquered power, then it rises to demand of you the promised realities; it says to you: 'The hour is come to pay; pay up.'' But you can pay up only with charges of police; (*Renewed applause.*) with months of arrest; and with fines, distributed as generously under a cabinet min-ister is annulled as under the cabinets where capitalism had all the seats! I affirm that such a state of things, if not promptly put an end to, would bring on the hopeless bankruptcy of Socialism. affirm that such a state of things, if not promptly put an end to, would bring on the hopeless bankruptcy of Socialism. The workingmen, looking upon them-selves as dupes, will, some of them, give an ear to the 'propaganda of deed;' they will say: 'Seeing that my class party turns out no better than the other political parties, that we are condemned to the function of step-ladder for those who held themselves to our shoulders in order to fise to power, let us take held of things, having found nofhing from the side of men.' Men having deceived them, they will have faith in the elements only, in the alchemy of revolution only, and you will have raised recruits to Anarchy. (Prolonged applause from certain you will have raised recruits to Anarchy. (Prolonged applause from certain benches; groans from othors.) Other workingmen, on the other hand, having lost all hope, even in the alchemy of rev-olution, will return home decided to take no further interest in anything or any-body, to let things slide, seeing that, what-ever the change, to them it is always the same

Why Workingmen Are Given Jobs by Capitalists.

"Such is the first reverse of that alleged new weapon that people wish to place in your hands. But there are others. When capitalist governments decide to make room in their midst for a Socialist, that is to say, for a man whom the day before they denounced as the born enemy fore they denounced as the born enemy of all society and all civilization, they do so in their own interest, not in the inter-est of Socialism. Their purpose is to -lull Socialism to sleep. It is thus that the provisional government of 1848, when it turned to Albert and Louis Blanc, whom it transformed into hostages, did so only for the purpose of disarming, to the extent that it was possible, the radical demands of the workingmen, at the time backed up with workingmen's arms. They are to-day only continuing that sys-tem of hostages. When a Waldeck-Rousseau a few months ago took into his cabinet as a collaborator one of the tem of nostages. When a Walder-Rousseau a few months ago took into his cabinet as a collaborator one of the men whom he fought to the knife at the last general elections, whom he denounced from one end of France to the other as a veritable public danger, when he in-vited a Socialist, a collectivist, to a seat near him, he had also but one object in view, to wit, to paralyze Socialist action, to prevent the organized work-ers and revolutionary Socialists from fring upon him. Waldeck-Rousseau, out of fear lest they wound whom? the So-cialist Millerand!" (Applause and vio-lent demonstrations).



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN-I heard a ridica ous man talk last evening. UNCLE SAM-What makes you think

B. J.-He was repousing the right of

the working class. U. S .- Is that ridiculous?

, B. J.—Why, certainly. It is ridica-lous in view of the fact that the poverty of the working people and their so-called misery

U. S .- So-called misery? B. J.-Anyway, in view of the fact

that their poverty and their misery are due in a large measure to their extravagance, their immorality and their aversion to work. U. S .- You are quite sure of that?

B. J .--- Why, certainly. A man, by conomy, push and hard work can place himself in a position of comfort.

U. S .--- That's all very beautiful. Now, what is it you want? B. J .-- I want you to agree that to

espouse the rights of the working class is ridiculous, U. S .--- I want you first to agree with

me that you are a Heathen Chince. B J .- But I am not.

U. S .--- Certainly you are. In view of the fact that your eyes slant downward, that you carry a pig-tail, and that you wear your shirt outside of your trous what else can you be but a Heathen Chinee?

B. J.-But my eyes don't slant downward; I don't carry a pig-tail; and as to my shirt, I don't wear it outside of my trousers. You are talking nonsense You are off on your premises.

U. S .- But you will agree that, if my premises were right, my conclusion that you are a Heathen Chinee would be right too, won't you?

B. J .- Yes, it would ; but they aren't U. S .- And so I would agree with you that, if your premises about the characteristics of the workingmen, and the capacity of "push, hard warn a economy" to place a man in contort, were correct, I would agree with you that it is ridications to esponse the working men's cause. But these promises are as much "off" as the premises from which the conclusion followed that you are a Heathen Chinee.

B. J .- Well, let's look into my presises.

b. J.-Whith, FUE 1042 Into 4 pro-ises. U. S.-Now you talk. When you started, you incurred the very unly error of starting with a debatable prop-sition for your premises, and then trying to debate the conclusion. The real point to settle is that which you took for "fact." I deny your premises or "facts" in toto. Now prove them. B. J.-Which fact do you deny? U. S.-Every one of them. It is an true that the misery and the powrity is the working class is due in any measure to their extravagance, immorality a aversion to work. Each of these allow-tions is false. Neither is it true to conomy, push and hard work are to put a man in comfort. Now, the your proofs. Begin with the "autom gance" of the workingman. B. J.-Hem; well-hem-

gance" of the workingman. B. J.-Hem; well-hem-U. S.-Stuck I Proceed on his "more rality." B. J.-Well-hem-well-U. S.-Stuck again. Now take up his aversion to work. B. J.-Hem. hem! Well-U. S.-Stuck a third time. Now, so here. Even the lying census reports don't allow the average workingman our \$1 a day from year end to year end What is there to economize on? If a man has to hire himself to a capitalist is can't get more pay than his market value.

man has to hire himself to a capitalist a can't get more pay than his market value, and that is determined by the supply of labor and the demand. If he gets along with. In order to get along with out hiring himself he must have capital enough to employ others. Where is he going to get that capital from? The poverty of the workingman is a real not of aversion to work or the like, we of the private ownership of the machiner to work with; he not owning that are sell himself in wage slavery and write slavery allows no margin to rise from the workers would be mill mains, and the millionaires would be papers. Jui-invest in some Labor News Commen-books: the reading of them will have the your head the effect of a dusts by get more nay than

that it still held, 280 in all, and \$60.72 in payment of those that it had disposed of, besides all the costs of the case.

There will be no let up on this outpost of reaction and corruption. One after another it will have to swallow its own oaths, till its surrender to the Socialist Labor Party, that it sought to betray, will be complete, and the path of the Movement will be clear of such rubbish

What is this? Heavens what can it mean?

Tyranny, military tyranny, must be growing more and more brazen. A card issued by some Timbuctoo Kangtroo body lies before us calling "a mas meeting to protest against the military oppression of the workingmen la Cooper Union.'

Can that be? Can the military of the nation have invaded New York's Fan-euil Hall? That certainly is too much ! Let us hope it is not so; and that the workingmen, who are summoned on the card to "come in numbers," did not forget to also come in their clothes : the weather is still too raw for tropical outfits; be sides, we conjecture that, despite the alleged invasion of Cooper Union by the miltary, that honored hall will have been decidedly bleak at the "mass-meeting."

There can be no doubt that Japan is rapidly stepping abreast of her sister cap talist nations. An item in last week's issue of THE PEOPLE told how "Ameri-"German," "English" or "French' can. the Japan capitalists were talking about Socialism. Now comes a dispatch from the Island Empire telling of an appalling ragedy that took place in a factory, the story reading exactly as if it reported one of the occurrences common in America It is this

A fire broke out at about 8 p. m. in low men.

If those to whom the Rich Hill, Mo., Bates County Critic is trying to prove that their conception of Socialism is wrong, take patience to read the paper carefully, they will without much difficulty find in it arguments against itself. For instance:

In one number the Critic, refuting anti-Socialist, declares that Socialism does not propose to change human nature. which is true enough, and in the next issue it announces the principle,

Greatness consists chiefly of unselfish-

which is enough to get one all mixed up. Socialism does not propose to change human nature; it is not a visionary movement. What Socialism proposes to do about human nature is to utilize it. Human nature shuns pain, and submits to it only when unavoidable; human nature also causes a man to think of himself first. These two features are uneradicable from human nature. What Socialisn does is to enlighten these natural feelings: to prove to man, the working class, first, that the tribulations that now beset it, ARE avoidable, and how; and, secondly, that the individual's own private comfort is unattainable unless humanity partakes of it, in other words, that the individual will work best for himself when he works for all his kind.

All talk about "unselfishness" is either twaddle or fly paper. Socialism, which aims at and alone can compass real individual greatness, banks upon egotism; only, its egotism is not that of the savage, which, being unenlightened, produce age, which being unenlightened, produces barbarism, but is the cgotism of the civilized man, which, standing upon the pinnacle of the present material possibilities of the race, teaches man that, for the sake of his own individual interests, he is bound to pull together with his fel-

"I have the right to ask what power

does this new method of collaboration in the cabinet bring to the Socialist Party: Well, the one thing that stick out above all others in the experience of several months, and that none can gainsay, is the total impotence of a stray socialist amidst a ministerial capitalist Socialist amuse a ministerial capitalist majority. In all that constitutes the object of his Party and of the class that he represents, he is annulled. He, the representative of SOCIAL TRANSFORMA-tien, is annulled by the majority of his colleagues, who, themselves, are, neces-sarily and compulsority so, the represent-atives of SOCIAL CONSERVATISM. What-ever reform he might broach, and the only ones he can enforce by decree, are not even crumbs of reform, they are make-believes, they are libels on reform. (Gueade here proceeds to cite a strik-ing illustration. The Chamber of Dep-utics, having, after years of Socialist struggle, finally yielded to the demand of a Socialist Deputy, and passed an Act whereby at least one-half of the Superior Council of Labor shall be subject to election by the workingmen, the decree of the Cabinet thereupon overrode the Act of the Chamber. Of the sixty-sis members of the Council of Labor, the cobinet ordered only twenty-two to be elected by the workingmen, leaving these in an absolute minority of one-third, and thus Millerand was simply annulled.). "If such a slight reform met with such a fate, despite the presence of the Social-ist Millerand in the cabinet, the mo one-neither Viviani, nor Jaures, nor any of those others who, with motives to which I render homage, have sought to defend the presence of Millerand in the Socialist minister, crying in the cabinet, tess the isolated and meless voice of the Socialist minister, crying in the cabinet, tess the isolated and meless voice of the Socialist minister, crying in the cabinet, tess the isolated and meless voice of the Socialist minister, crying in the cabinet is a shown that a Socialist had reached power, a cry of joy went up from one end to the other of the workingmen's world. Was it not the dawn of a better day? Tes. Peoples gathered confidence; and the workingmen row; they came out if their sepulchres of Oremot; in the majority. In all that constitutes the object of his Party and of the class that

[The senographic and official report of the Congress, in a neat paper-covered vol-ume of 502 pages, in French, can be had at the Labor News Company, No. 147 East Twenty-third street. Price, \$1.]



"DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM PROTI UTOPIA TO SCIENCE." By Frederick Engels.

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By carl tark. Owing to the large demand for a 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 Sanial. Besdy for shipment about March 25. 10 cents. Usual direcent is Sections.



Lectures.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. March 18-C. G. Teche, "Religion of Cialism," Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washing street.

CLEVELAND, O. March 21-"Socialism and Labor Labor lation." 1058 Payne avenue, corner McLar ry street.

DETROIT MICH. March 18-Henry Ulbricht, "Collection Social Effort," 313 Gratiot avenue. March 25-Melko Meyer, "The Taction the Socialist Labor Party," 318 Gratics a enue.

enue. . NEW YORK. March 16-Thos. A. Hickey, "What Wint This S. T. & L. A. ?' Headquartars 16 A. D., 98 Avenue C. March 18-Julian Pierce, "Capitalian and Socialism," 1390 Third avenue, " Third avenue. March 18-A. S. Brown, "The Strath for Freedom," Headquarters 252 A. D., East 100th street. March 21-Julian Pierce, "Capital and Socialism," Headquarters 18th A. Hit West S0th street. DOCUMENTER N. Y.

BOCHESTER, N. Y. March 17—Commune Festival, Ches. Corregn. speaker: entertainment and Central Hall, corner of Clinton and tral avenues.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. March 18- "Socialist Labor Part symposium, 009 % Market street (P. Castle.).

March 25-Jane A. Reulston, "The ing Slavery," 909% Market street (P) Castle.

PRIMITIVE ACCUMULATION.

Jumery Tales Dispelled, and Facts About It Established,

The accumulation of capital presupapposes capitalistic production; capitalstic production presupposes the pre-ex-istence of considerable masses of capital and of labor power at the command of manufacturers of commodities. The whole movement, therefore, seems to turn in a vicious circle, out of which we can only set by supposing a primitive accumulation (previous accumulation of Adam smith) preceding capitalistic accumulation; an accumulation not the result of the capitalist mode of production, but its starting point.

Borns-Pocus of old Political Economy.

This primitive accumulation plays in political economy about the same part a original sin in theology. Adam bit the pple, and thereupon sin fell on the hun race. Its origin is supposed to be plained when it is toly as an anecdote d the past. In times long gone by there were two sorts of people; one, the dili-mat, intelligent, and, above all, frugal lite: the other, lazy rascals, spending substance, and more, in riotous liv-The legend of theological original sin tells us certainly how man came to be condemned to eat his bread in the sweat of his brow; but the history of nomic original sin reveals to us that there are people to whom this is by no means essential. Never mind! Thus it means essential. Never mind! Thus it rame to pass that the former sort accu-mulated wealth, and the latter sort had at last nothing to sell except their own hims. And from this original sin dates the poverty of the great majority that, depite all its labor, has up to now noth-ing to sell but itself, and the wealth of the few that increases constantly, al-though they have long ceased to work. Such insipid childishness is every day prached to us in the defence of property. M. Thiers, c. g., had the assurance to rapeat it with all the solemnity of a spirituel. But as soon as the ques-tion of property crops up, it becomes the acred duty to proclaim the intel-fer of all ages and for all stages of de-relogment. In actual history it is noto-bery, murder, briefly force, play the great apart. In the tender annals of poli-tical batt. We then the sole means of en-times the present year of ourse al-mesnorial. "Right" and "labor" were inchased, the present year of ourse al-method of property. The sole means of en-richment, the present year of ourse al-method so for mitties accumulation are ays excepted. As a matter of fact, the method of projents. The Forces of Formation "Free came to pass that the former sort accu-

The Process of Forming the "Free Laborer." In themselves money and commodities are no more capital than are the means of production and of subsistence. They want transforming into capital. But this transformation itself can only take place under certain circumstances, that centre in this, viz., that two very different kinds of commodity-possessors must come face to face and into contact; on hand, the owners of money, means of production, means of subsistence, who are eager to increase the sum of values they possess, by buying other people's labor power; on the other hand, free laborers, the sellers of the ther laborers, the sellers of their own labor power, and therefore the sellers of labor. Free laborers, in the double sense that neither they themselves form part and parcel of the means of production, as in the case of slaves, bondsmen, etc., nor do the means of production belong to them, as in the case of peasant proprithem, as in the case of peasant propri-tions; they are, therefore, free from, un-encumbered by, any means of production of their own. With this polarization of hematic conditions of capitalist produc-tion are given. The capitalist produc-tion are given. The capitalist produc-tion are given. The capitalist produc-tion are given and property in the mass by which they can realize their laber. As soon as capitalist produc-tion is once on its own legs, it not only intatains this separation, but reproduces it on a continually extending scale. The process, therefore, that clears the way for the capitalist system of the taborer from the possession of his means of production; a process that means of production; the social means of production; the production to capital: on the other, the immediate producers into wage laborers. The so-called primitive accumulation, therefore, reas of divorcing the producer from the means of production. The appears as of events in the other, the contral pro-tion active the producer from the so-there in the social and of the mode of the active the tructure of capitalist producers into wage laborers. The disso-tion active the tructure of capitalist means of the active the telement. The accument to Wage Have. etors; they are, therefore, free from, un-

once on a time made himself the master of his patronus. Law and Order Starting Point of Cap

The starting point of the development that gave rise to the wage laborer as well as to the capitalist, was the servitude of the laborer. The advance consisted in a change of form of this servitude, in the transformation of feudal exploitation into capitalist exploitation. To under-stand its march, we need not go back very far. Although we come across the first beginnings of capitalist production as early as the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries, sporadically, in certain towns of the Mediterranean, the capitalistic era dates from the sixteenth century. Wherever it appears, the abolition of serfdom has been long effected, and the highest development of the middle ages, the existence of sovereign towns, has long been on the wane.

In the history of primitive accumulation, all revolutions are epoch making that act as levers for the capitalist class in course of formation ; but, above all, those moments when great masses of men are suddenly and forcibly torn from their are suddenly and forcibly forn from their means of subsistence, and hurled as free and "unattached" proletarians on the labor market. The expropriation of the agricultural producer, of the, peasant, from the soil, is the basis of the whole process. The history of this expropri-ation, in different countries, assumes dif-ferent aspects, and runs through its vari-ous phases in different orders of succes-sion, and at different periods.—MARX'S CAPITAL.

SOCIALIST LEAFLETS FOR THE SPRING **ELECTIONS.**

000

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 appropriate :

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.

		CONTEN				
Platform	of the	Socialist	Labor	Party	of	the
Demands Conditio	for In	mediate	Improv	ement	in	the

1. "Government	. Ownership"	 18	the	
2. "Municipal	Ownership"	1.	the	8

STATES STATES	D	Sector Sector Sectors of a	10.000
		Question.	

Inventions. School Education. Child Labor. Imperative Mandate and the Referendum. And fourteen other demands.

The Class Struggle: The More We Produce, the Less We Get.

Way? 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 municipalization desired by the bankrupt middle class and that desired by the Socialist Labor Party.

CONTENTS.

- Two Kinds of Middle Class Municipalizers. 1. Bankrupt Middle Class Merchants. 2. Owners of City Real Estate. Why They Want to Municipalize. Bankruptcy Records of 1996. Why Middle Class Municipalization Would Not Benefit the Working Class. 1. Relation of Working Class Rent to Traves.

- Not Benefit the Working Class.
 1. Relation of Working Class Rent to Taxes.
 2. Relation of Taxes to Wages.
 3. Middle Class Municipalization Means In-creased Rent.
 4. Treatment of Employees Under Middle Class Municipalization.
 3. Relef Fund.
 4. Homes for the People.
 6. Taxation.—This paragraph is fine; it shows what a weapon the power of taxision can be when the power of taxation can be when the Socialist pro-is in the hands of the Socialist pro-tis in the hands of the Socialist pro-sone of these Capitalist mayors.
 8. Attitude of Municipalities in Conflicts Between Labor and Capital.—Another good paragraph to shake under the nose of some of these Capitalist mayors.
 9. The Unemployed.
 40. The Imperative Mandate.
 11. Folities and the Class Struggle. A pew edition of this leaffet has just left the press. It is a hummer.

BAILY PEOPLE.

Report of the Conference and General Activity.

DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND.

Previously acknowledged Received from D P. Conference,	\$6,275.52
per E. Siff. fin sec.	175.00
Received from D. P. Commit- mittee, per C. Peterson,	
cashier	143.01
F. Keinard, \$25; L. Sanial, New York, and E. Constant,	
St. Paul)	30.00
Total	\$6,623.53 -Treas

DAILY PEOPLE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The following amounts have been re-ceived from sources other than those rep-resented in the DAILY PEOPLE Conference of New York:

\$289.25 THE DAILY PEOPLE PRESS BOUGHT.

On Friday last March 9, a double press and a complete stereotyping outfit were bought for the DAILY FROME from the well-known firm of R. Hoe & Co. The press prints 24,000 six or eight page pa-pers per, hour. It is to be delivered on Juné 15.

DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL.

The Damrosch Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of William F Hoff-mann, will render the following pro-gramme at the concert to be held at Grand Central Palace on Sunday, March 25, 1900 for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE FUND. The concert begins at 3:30 p. m.:

PART 1. PART 1. 1—Prelude to "Meistersinger"....Wagner. 2-a, Intermezzo, "Cavalliera Rusti-cana".....Mascagni b, SerenadeMoszkowski 3-PolonaiseTschaikowsky 4-Violin SoloWienjawski 5-Suite, "Carmen".....Bizet c, Aragonaise; b, Intermezzo (Finte Solo, Mr. J. Spindier); c, Les Dra-gons d'Alaca; d, Les Toreador.

PART II.

1-Hungarlan DanceBraham 2-a, Evening Song; b, Valse, Gustave Bach Gustave Bach 3-Lost ChordSullivan 4-Slavic DanceDvorak 5-Rhapsody No. II....Liszt

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

the meeting of Sunday, March 11,

 S. Cooper was chairman and Comrade.
 G. Atkins, secretary pro tem.
 A new delegate, J. Maguy from Branch
 S. Scandinavian Section, presented modentials and was method. No

A new delegate, J. Maguy from Branch No. 2, Scandinavian Section, presented credentials and was seated. "A communication from Section New York was received and referred to the Entertainment Committee. Organizer reported that a DAILY PEO-PLE mass-meeting will be held, at the clubhouse of the Thity-fourth and Thirty-fitth Assembly Districts, for which good speakers will be secured, and comrades and sympathizers' attendance is invited. Entertainment Committee reported great activity in completing all necessary arrangements for the DAILY PEO-LE Fes-tival, which promises to be a success in every respect, and one that will surpass all previous party festivals. That com-rades should send on gifts for the Fair of every nature, regardless of their cost. Roll-call showed the following organiza-tions represented:

tions represented :

tions represented: MANHA'ITAN—Fourth, Sixth and Tenth. Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and 'Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second and Thirty-thid, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assemby Districts, and Branch No. 2 of Scandinavian Section.

2 of Scandinavian Section. KINGS—Seventh. All the delegates reported large sale of Festival tickets, collection of pledges, and other activity—for DAILY PEOPLE. Six-teenth Assembly District, New York, will hold another mass-meeting for the DAILY PEOPLE. Seventh Assembly District, Brooklyn, reports that \$406 have been pledged and that they are confident of raising in all \$500. Organizer was instructed to visit all

raising in all \$500. Organizer was instructed to visit all those organizations who are not as yet represented or who have not reported pledges. Comrades having charge of col-lecting moneys on pledges should make a lecting moneys on picages should make a supreme effort, so that on the date of the Festival the Conference may be enabled to increase the joy of the out-of-town visitors, who will undoubtedly come in large numbers, by the announcement of a large sum of money collected, and in the hands of the NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. COMMITTEE

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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 toothpick 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 and 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. Jersey City, March 10.

Don't take this ill.

A Seeming Contradiction Explained.

A Seeming Contradiction Explained. To THE PEOPLE.—I, and many other figarmakers here in Boston, read with of today headed "Clear the Way." One mame a fact, that that report of the con-mittee business," first, but it is all the same a fact, that that report of the con-mittee business," first, but it is all the same a fact, that that report of the con-mittee business," first, but it is all the same a fact, that that report of the con-mittee business," first, but it is all the same a fact, that that report of the con-mittee business," first, but it is all the same a reduction in wages; in fact it was a lock-out to enforce a reduction. Own come Strasser and Wood and ordered wall back to work, with the threat the back to work, with the threat the dot to work, with the threat the dot to work. The New York, where the shop of Davis orders the men to strike, with the threat the dog back to work. This sight this looks like a contradic-tion. Both orders are given for the distiction. Both orders are first, would be union a good deal of momens in the work, where few members of the 1. C. M. We with where few members of the 1. C. M. University a strasser institution is just. Disting in a crop of dues and individual disting in a due the bost on experience the sould bring in a crop of dues and individual disting in the bost on experiences and disting in the bost on the securities would be disting in a crop of dues and individual disting in the bost on the securities due dues and disting in the bost on the securities would be disti

Hot-Water Schemes of Fakiriam. TO THE PEOPLE. — As one of the many illustrations of the radiant beauty of the "pure and simple" trades union, the read-ers of The Proprice will surgive be interested to know of a certain experience made by Debs in this, his this years' convention city, when he "lectured" here a year ago. If a had long had an ambition to "im-press" an Indianapolis audience, and so asked his friends here to arrange for him to speak under the auspices of the Central Labor Union. This they immediately set about doing, but it did not come so easily. There were "difficulties" in the way. The city street railway company hap-pened just at that time to be seeking to convince the State Legislature of the ad-visability of passing an enabling at where-by the company might get a thirty-four years' extension of its franchise with a five contor sizefor-a-quarter fare. The city officials had aiready been "seen." and the company had a very astute ally in the bemoeratic Mayor, an ignoramus, who can not speak two consecutive sentences gram-matically. The company had as willing, if not as valuable, allies in the "labor lead-ers" who were at that time in control of the Central Labor Union. And here lay the difficultion in the way of Debs leec-tor might make some references to the street cat deal, and they accordingly, un-dertok to silently ignore the matter of his lecture, and they succeeded for a while but presently they found that a meeting would be arranged whether they had charge of it or not. Then they appointed a hose the tomittee. After a week or two of inaction, the committee reported back that thou a meeting at the time "impracti-cal" and recommended a postponement for the time being. This didi't go with the Debsites, however, and the committee was finally compelled to engage a hall, one of the mealiest in the city, and complete ar-mention. The enders" had by no menns wen their finish yet. They had several

Just smash that gang!

R. R Boston, Mass., March 11.

We Can't: Who Can?

The imported to engage a hall, one of the imported to engage a hall, one of the imported in the city, and complete ar-Hut the inhor leaders" had by no means more their finish yet. They had several more cards to play. Debs telegraphed that the would arrive a imid-day. The commit-ter was to meet him at the station, pllot would arrive a imid-day. The commit-ter was to meet him at the station, pllot here, and closet them together. If this would not enough, the Mayor was to one was to be the station of the station of the seven to be got into good condition to be sick in the evening. This card the would and not enough the them to discard, and draw again. Debs did not come to iown full a half an hour before the meet-ing. Resolutions were then quickly drawn up, advocating the street car deal; arrange-ments were quickly made for packing the half; the chairman was to allow no one on the platform except Debs and himself; ind then, if Debs attacked the deal, one of the audience, a member of the painters' union, was to be put, the chairman was to declare the resolutions, the question was to be put, the chairman was to declare the motion the deal. Great is Teps! PRESS COMMITTEE SECTION INDIAN-APOLIS, S. L. P. Indianeous, March 5.

We Can't: Who Can't To THE FEOILE-Can you crack the following conundrum for me? At americ in Brooking, the celebrated agent of 520 of the inner circle, distabuted a circular members, in which all "Genossen" are in-rianged by "Goupe Bushwick," and death members, in which all "Genossen" are in-vited to attend a Commune festival, ar-ing the transformer and the state of the oration in commemoration of the occasion." For demosse Johann Most will deliver an oration in commemoration of the occasion." To demosse Johann Most will deliver an oration in commemoration of the occasion." To demosse Johann Most will deliver an oration in commemoration of the occasion." To demosse Johann Most will deliver an oration in commemoration of the occasion." To demosse Johann Most will deliver an oration in commemoration of the occasion." To demosse Johann Most will deliver an oration in commemoration of the occasion of the distabuted title of anarchies of the distabuted will be the oration of the distabuted title of anarchies and do all those "Genossen" who, "in spite of all those "Genossen" who, "in spite of all those "Genossen" who, "in spite of all the recent ticks and spitis in the the state and on a bread basis fight the capi-tabuted in the state once a year." (which do all those 'Genossen' who, "in spite of all the recent licks and spitis in the the dot all those 'Genossen' who, "in spite of all the recent licks and spitis in the the dot all those 'Genossen' who the the share-dot of the Kange, look for a look (of which he share-the hear is look for a look (of which he kange, dot for the kange, look for a look (of which he kange, dot he kange, look for a look (of which he kange, dot hear and the kange, look for a look (of which he kange, dot hear they look ing anoration do the kange, look for a look (of which he kange, dot hear and hear they looking around ho provide the kange down the states of und hear tho the hole for which the kange hook hear they looking around ho provide the hear they looking around ho provide the ka

To risk of the Kangaroot, acting as an in-the bior and proton ... The bior and proton ... The

cently lent me, which I have just finished reading. The Socialist Labor Party plat-form in that paper is the first I have ever seen, and I must say there is not a thing in that platform that I can condemn. Filmenth Found Mark M. L.A. croft and Greely's "Conflict between the

Ellsworth, Kansas, March 1.

He Also Would Like Te Know.

He Also Would Like Te Knew. TO THE PEOPLE.—Your correspondent in the issue of February 20 forgot to men-tion about that benefit for the "Sun Strik-ters." If you remember, all the papers, in-cluding the printers' paper, the American Workman (11) said that the affair was a grand success, the theatre was crowded. If this was the case, how does it come about that the association that managed the benefit lost, it is said on good author-ity, nearly \$2,000. If the theatre was crowded, how many guests were there, otherwise, in siang language, called "dead-heads?" _Somebody must have got a rebate from

Hot-Water Schemes of Fakirism.

-3

croft and Greety's "Conflict between the States." Most assuredly Lewis H. Morgan's "An-cient Society" is invaluable for the study of political economy. Political economy would be in the air without sociology, and Morgan's "Ancient Society" lays a founda-tion of granite for that study. The decision of the Supreme Court of this State on the Party's name and emblem is not mixpixe on any other State, any more than any decision by the courts of one State is binding elsewhere. But the same as these other decisions, the decisions in this State on the Party's matter have their weight when cited elsewhere. Lint this question is purely academic. The Party stands safe everywhere. As to your remaining thousand and one questions, wait till next week; make now room for the next man on the file. J. S. P., HARTFORD, CONN.-If you

J. S. P., HARTFORD, CONN .--- If you have any facts for your denunciation of have any facts for your denunciation o "Cut-Finger Tips" write them up, and you letter will be published. Bail denunciation are excluded from these columns.

otherwise, in starg language, chied start beads?" Somebody must have got a rebate from that \$800 that was paid to the orchestra. As this was not an affair of the union, of course no information can be got from the officers. I merely write this as a sort of sup-plement to the letter of February 20. Anyhow it would be interesting to hear a report as to how much the strikers got from the benefit. We might then know how much it benefited somebody else. Jarwer City, March 10. "ADVERTISER." NEW YORK.—If the Volkszeitang tries to get advertisementa, claiming a circulation of 22,000, it is trying to raise money under false pretences, a criminal offense. The paper has no 22,000; it has no 20,000; it has no 18,000; it has no 15,000; it has no 10,000; it has no p,000 and no 8,000 and no 7,000. It has barely 6,000, and that is failing off. It is thoroughly discredited among the German workingmen. biotophy discretized anong the German workingmen.
E. T. P., WEST HAVEN, CONN.--You see, it is this way. These "progressive" members in Strasser's cigramakers' union were in the habit of "attending Nocialist meeting," "voting appropriations for the S. L. P." and all such things: but inside the union they did nothing to knock out the fakirs. That went on for a time, and then a change came. With the decline in the condition of the workers, guite a number of these "progressives" found a living hard to be made, and began to try and live off the union by getting on strike, label and other committee swindles. This had, of course, a demoralizing effect upon them all the party would not be brided into a treasonable silence by "appropriations" or "resonable silence by appropristions" or the party were members, to stand up and fight as class-conscious. The party set themese "row the consciousness that the party weighed them and found them wouldn't. Three-fourths of their present range proceeds from the consciousness that the party weighed them.

F. J., CARTHAGE, MO .--- Yes; send us that story of Debs' backers in Missouri.

that story of Debs' backers in Missouri. J. B. N., PROVIDENCE, E. I.—Yes, the Philadophia Tage/blat did make an answer to that charge about its having endorsed a capitalist politician. But its asswer was even worse than the original offense. It stated that "it matters not whether the candidate is a Republican. A Democrat or a Socialist : HE IS A GEMAN" 11! The preach-ings and the practices of these alleged mationality and practise German jingolam: "Alte Genossen" Socialist in this country are an odd patchwork. They preach inter-they preach the class struggle and practise "peesinces." They preach political purity and practise, political corruption: they preach the Revolution and cultvate pol-inconery. The worst of it with these pop-injays is that they have the superstition that they are it? D. C., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—As far as

D. C., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—As far as we can judge the Stahl-Voikseeiung scheme to loot the Sick and Death Benefit Fund is knocked into a cocked hat.

D. S. W., TRENTON, N. J.-The Single Tax is one of those cheap inventions that capitvate the ignorant, hecause there ignor-ance finds itself able and at ease.

ance finds itself able and at ease. A. S., HOLYOKE, MASS.—It is with or-ganisations as with mca. Each man has his own measure to fill, and that determines the beat of each. Some look for wealth, others for glory, others for pleasure, oth-ers for intellectual, moral of some other kind of gratification. Bo with organisa-tions; some are there "to make," others to gratific accomplish certain results. The measure that the S. L. P. has to fill is to organize the revolution, and, to that end, educate the working class. With such a measure to fill, the Party's tactles must be to attract the edite of the workers.—in other words, hay strong foundations. These don't consist in either numbers or funds. The former would vanish at the first abock; tas latter would attract cockroaches.

latter would attract cockroaches. O. I. T., NEW YORK.--You can disperse those International Cigarmaker fakirs in more ways than one, especially if they ap-proach you on the smasive tack. In the bis-tory of the International Union, the down-right scabblar, the taking of the places of men out on sirike, will be found to have been one of its leading wapons to reach supremacy by. The Alliance will not use such dastard weapons. It will smash the International fakirs, organise the trade and more powerful weapons—the weapons of integrity, that will penetrate clean across weapon of class-conscious propaganda. V R HEREVY CITY Van het! The

V. R., JERSEY CITY.-You bet 1 The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is barn-ing and bling into the consciousness of the masses, made torpid by the benaming in-fluence of "pure and simpledom," the prin-ciples of sense, manhood and dignity.

m Be adman to Wage Slave.

The immediate producer, the laborer, all only dispose of his own person w he had ceased to be attached to the soil, and ceased to be the slave, serf, adman of another. To become a seller of labor power, who carries commodity wherever he finds a marhet, he must further have escaped from the regime of the guilds, their rules for apprentices and journeymen, and the im-pediments of their labor regulations. Hence, the historical movement which thanges the producers into wage work-ers appears, on the one hand, as their mancipation from serfdom and from the exists for our capitalist historians. But, and the other hand, these new freedmen the other hand, these new freedmen means allers of themselves only after they had been robbed of all their own means of production, and of all the reamantees of exploration, is writ-ter in the annals of mankind in letters of Meed and fire... ne of the guilds, their rules for

The Ladder by Which Bose the Capitalist.

The industrial capitalists, these new tes, had on their part not only to makes the guild masters of handicrafts, and the feudal lords, the possessors the sources of wealth. In this react their conquest of social power ap-The rest is a set of social power ap-wars as the fruit of a victorious strug-bota scainst fould lordship and its resting prerogatives, and against the the scale of the futters they laid on the the scale of industrie, however, only suc-the ward in supplanting the cheraliers of the ward by making use of events of the box by which the Bomas freedman

A new edition of this leafet has just left the press. It is a hummer.

\$1.50 PER THOUSAND.

ATTITUDE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY TOWARD TRADES UNIONS.

CONTENTS.

CONTENTS. The Class Struggle. Origin of the Trade Union. Necessity of the Trade Union. Necessity of the Trade Union. The AD Determines the Price of Labor Power. The AD Determines the Price of Labor Power. Historic Development of Capitalism: 1. Period of Competition. Condition of Working Class During this period. 2. Period of Transition. Cundition of Work-ing Class During this Period. 3. Period of Concentration. Condition of Working Class During this Period. 5. Period of Concentration. Condition of Working Class During this Period. 5. Period of Concentration. 5. Period of C Trades Unions of Europe-No Labor Fakir. "Pure and Simple" Trade Unions of England and America-Fakirs as Plentiful as Dew-drops on a Spring Moralaz. Why the "Pure and Simple" Union Is Dying. Why the Socialist Union Is Growing. Up With the Crimenson Banner. SI.50 PER THOUSAND. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY. 147 East 23d Street. New York.

FINANCIAL REPORT (amounts paid) :

MANHATTAN.

4th A. D	\$6.25
6th and 10th A. D.'s	4.00
12th A. D	
14th A. D	5.00
15th and 17th A. D.'s	20.00
23d A. D	1.00
28th A. D	1.00
Scandinavian(Branch 1)	8.30
Scandinavian (Branch 2)	5.00
Prog. Lithog., S. T. & L. A	17.90
UNG8.	
5th A. D	\$7.00
6th A. D	1.00
7th A. D	
21st A. D. (Branch 2)	3.00

Pledges, part-payment upon which are being made :

MANHATTAN

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Groping His Way.

Graph His Way. TO THE FPOPLE.-Having been raised Republican it was only natural I should remain such; but seeing so much injuntice in the way of railroad transportation rates, the unlimited commission of middle mean selling poods of the same class that iters than one-fifth of that number could handle; the missury of the wage sarrars, etc. all this set me to thinking. There were a great many populists around, whom I could taik to, but they appeared to know about on much as I do. The same class of the same class that iters in favor of paper money with coin for small change, therefore I did not tills their Tires silver? Jiank, and beside I was taught different. But a certain per son gained my confidence to whom I fold ny own opinious, the outgrowth of what I had seen, whereupon he thought I was a focialist. I thought if my views were oscialistic, then Socialism was not as bad as I had been tanght. Afferwards, being where I could get Bocialist and populis lif-erature, I was easer to learn up on such as loads but the editorials are most nau-terature, I was and are the that I may get alides, but the editorials are most nau-torial found in the Kanass. City Weekly """""""""" the following is an extract from an edi-torial found in the Kanass. City weekly """""" a magne copy of Tan Faorts was re-

ing an oppressor."-A nice stor on our refathers, is it not? The Paoris was re-

Facts Abont the Erie, Pa., Election,



motives. E. O. C., DENVER, COLO,--The DAILY PROFLS will be a once cent paper. It will have a weekly edition of the same cost as the present. The DAILY PROFLS "due stamp" is a de-vice of the Daily People Conference to raise funds with for that paper. A special card is provided in which are pasted stamps to the amount of money contributed ; thus one can easily preserve the evidence of the aid he has given in establishing the paper.

4TH A. D., NEW YORK.—As stated on a previous occasion, no notices can be ac-cepted from subdivisions of Section New York. There being so many subdivisions, they would crowd out all other Party no-tices. The Psoria can recordize only the Sections, not the subdivisions. Within 4 months we are to have our DAILY. Then all this difficulty will be removed.

"TOM MEYERS," SYRACUSE, N. T.--"Why, of course; send on all the facts you can get about the precious James M. Lynch of the Typographical Union. We are in-formed that that maiodorous individual is the sweet-odorous Ben Hanford's candidate for President of the L. T. U.

cipies of sense, manhood and dignity. "JAY," ST. LOUIS, MO.--The S. L. P. would not guarrel with "Heforms," or "Be-formers" either; it would leave them to make their own experience; but they start quarreling with the Party. That it hap-pens so is simply the result of the law under which the "Reformers" operate. They start with a definite object enough, but they soon lose their clue in the intricacles of the object that they pursue, and of whose extensive remifications they know nothing. Then they begin to fakirize. And then, of course, they start quarreling with the Party. COURSE, they start quarreling with the Party. "INQUIRER," BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The assertion, wherever made, that the S. T. & L. A. has at any time sent its men to take the places of other union men on strike is false to the knowledge of whomeover makes it. The labor fakins, finding their base of supplies being cut of by the S. T. & L. A., are raising the howl of "scabe" for the pur-pose of fatimidation. But they will in-timidate nobody: the S. T. & L. A. will proceed undeterred in its career, deliber-fakins and calmit, blewing down the labor fakins and calmit, blewing down the labor fakins and can be at Davis & Co's cigar factory. W. B. T. J. BUFFALO, N. X.—By the

factory. W. B. T. J., BUFFALO, N. Y.--By the time the campaign is well under way, you will discover that the coast is a good deal clearer for the S. L. P. than it seems likely now. "Prosperity" will have worn likely now. "Prosperity" will have worn likely now. "Prosperity" will have be ben-run over hedge and ditch with the brag-garts. And what on earth have the Demo-crats to my? If our agitators can take the held-well, then, what with the Party's preaching for the last ten years, the object leasons furnished by the capitalites and proving our case, and last but not least. THE DALLY FROMAGE, the Farty will poil a big yota. A F. CINCINNATI O-You chemid

A. F. Y., CINCINNATI, O.--You should not be too wroth at Mr. Thomas G. Shear-man, Single Taxer, for holding the single tax into Africa. Did not Mr. Shearman's natron saint, Henry George, once reveal to gaping crowds that God was a Single Taxer? If God, why not England?

D. F. M., YONKERS, N. Y .-- Why should we take any notice of the several fits that the *Volkszeitung* is throwing daily? Our work is to administer to it the physic, in regular doses, that causes it to throw fits.

G. H. Y., VANCOUVER, B. C.-If at an B. L. P. meeting the floor is thrown open for all questions, and the invitation is not limited strictly to questions upon the sub-ject of the address, then any bona fide question concerning the Labor Question is allowable, and should be snewered. Un-der this broad head questions regarding the 5. T. & L. A are certainly genease.

TO SALEM, MASS, COMRADES, Thomas Steigerwald, 199 West Randolph street, Chicago, 111, desires to know same one of you with whom to communicate for the purpose of some information desired.

for President of the I. T. U. SEARCHLIGHT, ST. LOUIS, MISS.— There is an English transistion of Victor Hugo's "L'Homme Gul Rit" (The Man Who Laughs); the title of the book in English is, we are under the impression, "By Order of the King." Eliher Bax or Eleanor Marx' transistion of Lissgarays" (Commune" will do. Apply Labor News Co. Don't read any "History of the Word." Take up episodes by isading writers in succession. On the United States, take CoSky, Ban-

THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, MARCH 18, 1900.

DAILY PEOPLE CONCERT.

Fall Into Line and Make It a Grand Success.

The Entertainment Committee of the Daily People Conference Has the Floor, and Says Some Very Good Things.

To the Members of the Socialist Labor Party, Greeting:

Sunday, the 25th of March, at Grand Central Palace, is going to be a great day for the Socialists of New York and the neighboring cites.

It will also be a great day for the DAILY PEOPLE FUND.

It will be a great day for the Socialists of New York, because the Damrosch Sym-phony Orchestra has been engaged for the occasion, and the concert will be the best we have had an opportunity to hear for a long time. The Damrosch Symphony Orchestra usually tunes its instruments to audiences that frequent the Metropolitan Opera House, and proletarians ropolitan Opera House, and protectariana are not in the habit of occupying front seats there. When the Entertainment Committee succeeded in engaging this or-chestra for the concert, they did so with the desire to give ticket purchasers the full worth of their money, and that full worth the ticket purchasers will get. The orchestra will play under the direction of William F. Hofmann, and the Party, and its sympathizers are sure to have such a musical treat as they have not had for many a moon. for many a moon. The Entertainment Committee is broad

such a musical treat as they have not indu for many a moor. The Entertainment Committee is broad when it comes to providing entertain-ments, and the platform they have pro-vided for the Grand Central Palace Affair is broad enough to at least fill the Palace. Music for those who can enjoy it, they said. All right. But what are we going to do for those who don't care for music. That was an idea; and the sext thing they did was to engage for the benefit of hose who are unable to go into cestasies over symphonies. a number of other spe-cialties. On this feature of the pro-grammel will appear a novel exhibition of moving pictures, excellent vaudeville per-formances, and the like. The concert will begin at 3:30 in the afternoon. It will last for two hours. Then the vaudeville has the floor. And the sold of Socialists make up their minds to have a time, they proceed to have one; and what would the young peo-ple do, without a chance to trip the light fantastic toe? And it will be the frand Bazaar and Fair, held by the La-dies' Auxilary of the Dantry Poorte Con-ference. In the bazaar there will be ast ticles galore to go to he lucky holders of bucky tickets. The requests of the Aux-ilary will be found in another colum.. And it will be a great day for the bany Poorte Fuxb. Why? Because the Concert is bound to be a success.

Because the Concert is bound to be a

Because the Concert is bound to be a success. But there is such a thing as just a plain, everyday success, and then there is such a thing as a "howling" success. Shall we make it a howling success? Well, we rather think so, and a howling success it is bound to be. So the Entertainment Committee earnestly urges every member of the Party and every well-wicher of the Socialist Revolution to get to work selling tickets. If you can't sell tickets, you can buy; and for those places where you can get them in lots from one to a hundred, see the advertisement in another column. And remember this—if you buy your tickets at the door you pay 35 cents for them. We will meet you, then, at the Grand Central Palace on March 25. And the more of you we meet there, the sooner shall we welcome with cheers the So-cialist Republic America. THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

THE CALL FOR THE

CONVENTION

will soon be issued. It will be a great convention, and to appreciate the pro-ceedings every member of the Socialist Labor Party should be familiar with the

Proceedings of the Convention of 1896.

That was a great convention, too. The kangaroos were there, but they were masked. It took us three years to get them out, but we got there just the same. Shortly after the 1895 Convention the National Executive Committee published the Proceedings in book form. This book can still be obtained, and a glance at its contents will show its importance at this time, especially to those who have joined

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE street, New York.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS-Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, E. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA-A. B. Barter, Secretary, 560 Rich-mond street, London, Ontario.

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

Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HATCH AND CARE OF NEWLY PROPERTY OF A STATE OF A STA

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

Regular meeting of the General Execu-tive Board, March S; Present: Cohen, Luck. Vogt, Murphy, DeLeon and Brow-er: Murphy in the chair. Communications: One from D. A. 12, of Philadelphia, Pa., stating that the strike of the textile workers had been declared off, and that a slight advance in wages had been gained.—Secretary is instructed to re-quest D. A. 12 for a full account of the settlement, to be published in THE PEO-PLE.

settlement, to be published in THE PEO-FLE. One from D. A. 49, appealing for as-sistance for the members of L. A. 290, Sing Sing, Shoeworkers, who have been on strike for the past six weeks.—The appeal was indorsed and ordered pub-lished in THE PEOFLE. One from Denver, Colo., in relation to the movement in general.—Referred to the National Secretary of the Party. On from Mount Vernon, N. Y., re-guesting information how to organize a Local Alliance.—Attended to by Secre-tary.

One from Buena Vista, Pa., giving Statement of the last settlement of the United Mine Workers' with the opera-tors, which allows the operators to run the truck stores.—Referred to THE PEO-PLE for publication.

PLE for publication. Communications were also received from Yonkers and Buffalo, N. Y.; Providence, R I.; Seattle, Wash.; Minneapolis and Duluth, Minn.; Jersey City, N. J.; Richmond and Norfolk, Va.; London. Ont.; Brisben. Pa.; New London and New Britaia, Conn.; Montreal, Can.; Lynn, Mass., and Detroit, Mich., asking general information, forwarding dues, etc.

etc. Charters were granted to: Agents' and Canvassers', Norfolk, Va. Metal Workers, Bridgeport, Conn. All Locals and Districts are requested to hold Festivals on May 1 and forward the proceeds to the DAILY PEOFLE FUND. Secretary reported that the employees of Davis & Co., cirar manufacturers, had been or required and that this more had

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE PEOPLE AKRON, OHIO: W. Garrity, 194 Upson street. BOSTON, MASS.: C. Croasdell, 1597 Washington s BUENA VISTA, PA. W. H. Thomas.

streat

BUFFALO, N. Y.: B. Reinstein, 521 Broadway. CANTON, OHIO: Wm. S. Poorman, 1225 E. North street.

E. Elmer Cerren. 1225 E. Nort

E. Eimer Cerren. CENTRAL FALLS, R. L: John P. Curran, 525 Dexter street. CHICAGO, ILL.: H. Sale, 1104 Twelfth street, 3d flot CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.: John J. Kelly, 63 Grattan street.

John J. Kelly. 62 Grattan street. CINCINNATI, OHIO: Louis Ballbaus, 26 W. Court street. M. Strauss, "Elbe." Fiat 5. CLEVELAND, OHIO: P. C. Christiansen, 30% Professor street. Fritz Feldner, 31 Carl street. CLINTON, IOWA: E. C. Matson, 102 Howes street. COLLINSVILLE, ILL.: Jos. T. Brecka. DAYTON, OHIO: Henry J. Kastner, 112 Bainbridge street. DETROIT, MICH.:

DETROIT, MICH.: P. Friesema, Jr., 238 Arndt street.

DENVER, COLO. J. H. Martensen, 1124 W. 10th avenue

DULUTH, MINN. Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield avenue.

DULUTH, MINN. Ed. Kriz, 6i4 Garfield avenue. ELIZABETH, N. J.: G. T. Petersen, 222 3rd street. ERIE, PA.: Fred. Uhimann, 656 W. U?th street. EVERETT, MASS. M. J. King, 197 Ferry street. FALL RIVER, MASS.: H. Ormerod, 39 Beacon street. GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.: F. B. Stone, Si No. Main street. HAVERFORD, CONN:: Fred. Fellermann, 2 State street, top floor. HAVERHILL, MASS.: Ernest C. Peabody, h.9 Elm street. JOHNSTOWN, N. Y. Lewis Hoeckel, 425 No. Perry street. JACKSONVILLE, HLL.: J. T. L. Remley, 2423 Station street. JACKSONVILLE, MASS.: John Howard, S. L. P. Headquarter, Cen-tral Building. LEADVILLE, COLO: M. E. White. LINCOLN, NEB:: Emil Ittig, Room 8, Sheldon Block. LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y:: J. Luxenburg, 73 Monson street. LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y:: J. Luxenburg, 73 Monson street. LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y:: J. Louis Rentelmann, 265½ South Main street, Room 7. LOUISVILLE, KY.: The Concever 2000 High Street

Louis Rentelmann, 2054 South Main street, Room 7. LOUISVILLE, KY.: Thos. Sweeny, 1400 High street, IOWELL, MASS.: Robert Owen, 244 West Manchester street. LYNN, MASS.: J. F. Coyle, 390 Washington street. MakDESPORT, PA.: John Flynn, 832 Lyncoln street. MALDEN, MASS.: Philip Rowland, 133 Malden street. MILWAUKEE, WIS.: Rochus Babnick, 215 Lloyd street. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. W. B. Hammond, Labor Lyceun, 36 Washington avenue, S. MONTREAL, CAN. J. M. Couture, 703 Mount Royal avenue. NEWARK, N. J.: H. Carless. A. P. Wittel, 78 Springfield avenue.

H. Carless. A. P. Wittel. A. P. Wittel. NEW BRITAIN, CONN.: Roger W. Egan, 81 So. Burritt street. NEWBURGH, N. Y.:

NEW BRITAIN, COVAL: Roger W. Egan, Si So. Buritt street. NEWBURGH, N. Y.: M. Steel, 126 Broadway. M. Steel, 126 Broadway. M. J. Bomatead, 18 East Fearl street. NEW LONDON, CONN.: Adam Marr. 12 Union street. Box 412. NEW WHATCOM, WASH. Wm. McCormick. Leon Lacoste, 2011 Carondelet Walk street. PASUOAG, R. I. Gus Marsin, Box 325. John C. Butterworth, 110 Ablon avenue. PANUOKET. R. I.: John C. Butterworth, 110 Ablon avenue. PANUOKET. R. I.: Austin Boudreau. 4e Luccas street. PENSKILL, N. Y.: Chas. Zolot, JSII', Main street. PENSKILL, N. Y.: Crai Kirk, 137 Ann street. PHILADELPHIA, PA.: Max Keller, 1016 Hope street. Sam. Clark, 1304 Germantown avenue. PITTSBURGH, PA. Wm. I. Marshall, 1012 Fifth avenue. PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.: C. C. Crolly. PROVIDENCE, R. L: Lavrence Lee, Box 206. Onloryville, R. L PUEBLO, COLO.: Nixon Elitoti, 1055 Herkley avenue. READING, PA. Silas Hinkel, 1167 Cotton street. REDCLIFF, COLO.: P. J. Ryan. O. Suillyan 21 Payson, street.

P. J. Ryan. REVERE, MASS.

P. J. Ryan. REVERE, MASS.
O. Sullivan, 21 Payson, street. RENSELAER, N. Y.: Henry Stassius, V. Columbia street. RICHMOND, VA.
J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollings st. RICHMOND, VA.
F. Beward, 356 E. 12th street. ROCHESTER, N. Y.:
C. Lucdecke, 236 St. Josepha avenue. ROCKVILLE, CONN.
Chas. Gaus, 1 Thompson street. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
Frank Leitner, 256 Center street. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL: SAN FRANCISCO, CAL:
E. W. Carpenter, 51 Srd Street. Joseph H. Alfonso, 1021 Sutter street. SAN JOSE, CAL:
Fred. Haman, 22 North 1st street. STreet. LOUIS, MO.: Henry J. Poeling, 2140 College avenue. SALEM, MASS.:
John White, 3 Dodge street, Ct. SALE CALE CITY. UTAH:

Appeal for Aid.

is the "Bull Pen"

Setting ?

During the last few days the Labor News Co., 147 E. 23d street, received numerous inquiries as to the selling ca-pacity of "The Bull Pen." The follow-ing communications will answer the in-quiries:

quiries: Providence, R. I., Feb. 3, 1900. Julian Pierce, Manager of the Labor News Company, New York City. Dear Comrade: District Alliance No. 17, S. T. & L. A., has voted to pur-chase ONE THOUSAND copies of "The Bull Pen." Please ship them as soon as possible. Yours fraternally. CHAS, KROLL, Secretary. New Britch Conp. Fab 5 (1900)

CHAS, KROLL, Secretary. New Britain, Conn., Feb. 6, 1900. Julian Pierce, Manager of the Labor News Company, New York City. Dear Comrade: Inclosed find check for \$12.50. Send Section New Britain FIVE HUNDRED copies of "The Bull Pen." Fraternally yours, R. W. EGAN.

R. W. EGAN. Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 9, 1900. Julian Pierce, Manager of the Labor News Company, New York City. Dear Comrade: Please send at your earliest possible convenience ONE HUNDRED copies of "The Bull Pen" to the address of our Literary Agent, Archie Foster. Fraternally yours. F. E. BLUNCK, Sect. Section, Pittsburg. Sait Lake City. Utab. Feb. 7, 1900

Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 7, 1900. Julian Pierce, Manager of the Labor News Company, New York City. Dear Comrade: Send me at once ONE HUNDRED copies of "The Bull Pen." Fraternally, GEO. F. PETERSEN.

Fraternally, GEU. F. FEIERSEN. New Haven, Conn., Feb. 8, 1900. Julian Pierce, Manager of the Labor News Company, New York City. Dear Comrade: Send Section New Haven TEN copies of "The Bull Pen." Fraternally yours, CHAS.SOBEY, Literary Agent.

Literary Agent, Richmond, Va., Feb. 8, 1900. Julian Pierce, Manager of the Labor News Company, New York City. Dear Comrade: Inclosed find postal order for TEN copies of "The Bull Pen." Fraternally, J. E. MADISON, Chicago III Feb. 10, 1900

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 10, 1900. Julian Pierce, Manager of the Labor News Company, New York City. Dear Comrade: Inclosed find postal order for TWENTY-FOUR copies of "The Bull Pen." Yours fraternally, HENRY SALE, Literary Agent. Sec. Chicago.

McKeesport, Pa., Feb. 13, 1900. Julian Pierce, Manager of the Labor News Company, New York City. Dear Comrade: Inclosed find postal order for \$1.25 for FIFTY copies of "The Bull Pen." Yours for the S. L. P., JOHN HOBBIES.

P., JOHN HOBBES. San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 13, 1900. Julian Pierce, Manager of the Labor News Company. New York City. Dear Comrade: I am instructed by Section San Francisco to order ONE HUNDRED copies of "The Buill Pen," to be sent as soon as possible. Yours fraternally, S. BRYAR, Librarian.

And the orders are still coming in. In spite of the fact that the cost of paper and printing have gone up, we are able to reduce the price of "The Bull Pen." We are selling it as fol-

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

DIEBOLD SAFE & LOCK CO. A. W. Beadle, Agent, 73 Duane St., New York.

Prices Low -- Easy Terms.

DIEBOLD SAFE & LOCK CO.

147 East 23d Street, New York.

lows:

One copy, five cents. Ten copies, thirty cents.

Fifty copies, \$1.25.

One hundred copies, \$2.50.

Literary Agent, Sec. Chicago.

Directory

tion New York, S. L. P.

Of Organizations Represented in S

General Committee meetings, 24 and Saturday, 8 p. m., at Club Boom. as west corner lift screet and First avenu-and 24 sturday 8 p. m., at 28 Du Street, Mambattan, 9 p. m., at 28 Du Office of Section New York, 98 Avenue of Manhattan.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN ASSEMBLY DISTRICT METTING. 1st, 3d and 5th-2d and 4th Mon-p.m., at 261 Hudson street. 4th-2d and 4th Friday, 8 p.m., 4 Rooms, 177 East Broadway. 6th and 10th-Every Wednesday, 8 p. Club Rooms, 526 East 11th Street. 6th and Tenth-2d and 4th Wednesday, 8 p.m., at Club Rooms, southwest on of 11th street and First avenue. 6th - and X wednesday, 8 p.m., 9 Rooms, 75 Ludiow street. 9th--1st and 3d Monday, 8 p.m., 346 Mon avenue.

910 — 1st and of mounty, c p. m., Club a avenue.
12th — Every Friday, 8 p. m., Club a 184 Delancy street.
13th — 1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., Rooms, 441 West 30th Street.
14th — Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Club a southwest corner of 11th street and avenue.

Booms, 441 West 30th street.
Bauthwest corner of 11th street and southwest and 4th West 30th street.
Bith-2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., Club he 98 Avenue C.
Bith-2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., Club he 98 Avenue C.
Bith-2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., Club he 98 Avenue C.
Bith-2d and 4th Thursday, 7 p. m., Club he 98 Avenue C.
Bith-18t and 3d Thursday, 7 p. m., Club he 2310 Broadway.
Coth-1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., Club he 30, 2010-15t and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., Club he 30, 2010-15t and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., Club he 30, 2010-2010, 2010,

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

2d-

d-Every Thursday, 8 p. m., at Hall, Pro-pect and Jay streets. 4th-1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 233

Every Monday, 8 p. m., at 43 Ellery Thind avenue. 8 p. m., Wurster

Greene avenue 5th-2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., 23 lett street. 6th-Every Monday 9

7th-last and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., 118, Third avenue.
7third avenue.
7third avenue.
7third avenue.
7third and 4th Sunday, 10 a. m., 421, 12th.-2d and 4th Sunday, 10 a. m., 421, 12th street.
7th and 14th-last and 3d Wednesday, 5 p. m., 535 Graham avenue.
7third and 18th-2d and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., 60788
7third and 18th-2d and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., at 1766 Fulton street.
7th-2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at 416 Quincy street.
7th-2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., 112 Linden street.
7th-2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., 112 Linden street.
7th Strict, Branch 1-2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at Schelllein's Hall, corner Yer mont and Atlantic avenues.
21st District, Branch 2-Svery Friday, 1 p. m., Washington Hall, 93 Thatford se-enne.
7th District (Pollsp)-last Wednesday In

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

Standing advertisements of trades unloss and oher societies 'not exceeding firs lines) will be inserted under this heading benef-ter at the rate of \$5.00 per annum. Organizations should not loss unch as

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meta Sunday. 3 p.m., at 98 Avenue C. New York. Daily People stamps may be per-chased by delegates from L. Abelson, J sistant Organizer, 08 Avenue C. E. M. financial secretary, 302 Canal st., Juli Hammer, recording secretary, 304 Biving ton street.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADOLA TERS of 34th and 35th A.D.'s, 451 Will ave. Business meeting every Friday en-ing. Free reading room and pool part open day and evening. Free lectures ever Sunday evening. Subscriptions for the paper taken.

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

THE NEW JERSEY STATE Comparison SL.P., meets 1st Sunday of most 1st m., at headquarters, Esser Comparison Club. 78 Springfielr ave., Newart, and communications to John Hossat, and tarv. 105 Princeton ave., Jersey Chy Me

SECTION ESSEX COUNAL, SLIF, The County Committee representing the tion meets every Sunday, 10 am, in of Essex County Socialist Club, 75 are field avenue, Newark, N. J.

COMMADES ON JANUARY 31 the mem-bers of Local Alliance No. 290, em-ployees of the Bay State Shoe and Leath-er Company, of Sing Sing, N. Y., were compelled to strike against a reduction in wages and to maintain their organiza-tion

wages and to maintain their organiza-tion. For six weeks the Local Alliance men depended entirely upon their own re-sources, and fought the company almost to a standstill; as their resources are now almost exhausted they have requested D. A. 49 to assist them finafficially. Their request for assistance was considered by District Alliance 49 on Sunday, March 4, and it was decided to give them all the financial aid possible, and to appeal to all siter Local Alliances, District Alli-ances and sympathizers, and to request the General Executive Board to indorse the appeal.

the General Executive Board on The appeal was read before the meet-ing of the General Executive Board on Thursday, March 8, and indorsed. Send all moneys direct to W. L. Brower, General Secretary, No. 23 Du-ane street, New York city, and the same will be acknowledged in the official organ, THE PEOPLE. Fraternally yours, W. L. BBOWER, Gen. Sec.

Daily People.

(Continued from page 3.)

DAILY PEOPLE MASS-MEETING.

The DAILY PEOPLE Conference has called a mass-meeting to be held at the headquarters of the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts No. 481 Willis avenue, New York, on Sunday. March 18, at 3 p. m. The speakers on this occasion will be Thomas A. Hickey, A. S. Brown and Lucien Sanial.

Form of Pledge for Use of lu-

dividual Sympathizers. To HENBY KUHN, National Secretary S L. P., 61 Beekman street, New York.

L. r., 01 Beekman street, New York. The undersigned herewith pledges him-self to contribute the sum of \$... for the establishment of a daily Socialist newspaper in the city of New York, on or about July 1, 1900, said sum to be paid in full by May 1, 1900. I herewith send \$.....on account, and promise to pay the balance in monthly installments of \$......(or in full) on or before May 1, 1900.

P. S.—Contributors will either clip or copy this form of pledge. Only such pledges can be considered as made in good faith as are accompanied by part pay-

The proposed municipalization of city franchises, under middle class manage-ment, and on the middle class plan, might be highly profitable to the middle class and its political agents, but could be of no benefit whatever to the wageworking people. It might even be highly profit-able to the corporations, whose plants would no doubt be bought at corruption prices, including all the water in their stocks.

The English translation of Karl Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire," that

Marr's "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marr's picture as frontispiece. No Socialist, even though he be no student, 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.

S. T. & L. A. Cigars

should be smoked by all members of the S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P.

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ECKSTEIN BROS.

73 Avenue B. New York.

GRAND CONCERT BY THE

ment.

Name..... Address.....

the Party since then, and desire informa-tion as to its growth anterior to their joining.

CONTENTS :

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of Davis & Co., cirar manufacturers. had been organized and that this was now a label shop of the Alliance. Secretary also reported that the employees of Kerbs & Spiess (cigarmakers) had gone on strike to-day. Part of the employees were Al-liance members, part International men, but the majority of them were unorgan-ized.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned. W. L. BROWER, Fin Sec.

CANADA.

TORONTO-At the last meeting of Sec-tion Toronto, S. L. P., it was resolved unanimously: "That Section Toronto, S. L. P., endorses THE PROFILE, 61 Beek, an street. New York, and recognizes it as the means of communicating with sister sections in Can-ada."

KASSACHUSETTS.

WOBURN-The Section holds business meetings on first and third Mondays each month in Buffers Hall, 500 Main street.

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