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

NEW YORK, MARCH 25, 1900.

b Breaking for the Economic Movement.

The Slander of "Scab," with which the Labor Scates Have Maintained their Hands in the Workers' Pockets, Works Se More-The Spell is Broken-A Memorable "Indignation" Meeting of Workingmen.

Grab a rotten fraud determinedly by the throat, and it collapses: its only chance lies in gentle treatment. How true this old maxim is, was proven on the 12th instant at Liberty Hall in this city. The Labor Fakir Fraud, as incarnated in the pack of crooks who run the Strasser-Gonipers Union, was deter-minedly grabbed by the throat by the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance in Davies & Co.'s cigar factory, and how impotent its imagined force is over the workers was brought to light on that day in Liberty Hall in a way that surprised even the Alliancemen, and dumfounded the

crooks circulated extensively The handbills, calling a mass meeting of workingmen to meet at Liberty Hall to condemn the "scab S. T. & L. A." in its "scab conduct towards the men on strike against Davies & Co." The hand bills were signed "16th Assembly District, S. L. P."—an apparent forgery, that de-ceived nobody. Before the appointed hour, the hall, capable of accommodating 300 persons, was packed to its utmost capacity. And the fun began. The rummiest collection of about eight ain-compoops and discredited characters in the Labor Movement occupied the platform. They did not look happy. The crowd that faced them was intelligent, resolute and in an ominously happy frame of mind. The fakirs on the platform final-ly gathered courage. The meeting was called to order, and as first speaker Alexander Jonas ndemn the "scab S. T. & L. A." in

Alexander Jonas

of the Volkszcitung was trotted out to try his massage passes on the audience. Jonas looks decidedly the worse for the wear of the last eight months, that his attempted monkeying with the S. L. P. buzz has caused him. Every inch a poltroop, he failed his friends now again. His speech might have been on astronomy, so abstract was it. He was careful to touch only vaguely on "Davies & Co.'s strike :" he did not care to provoke his audience: he noticed that the audience was spoiling to be provoked. Hav ing twaddled his fifteen minutes he closed.

But the audience was not to be cheated out of its fun. No sooner had he done, when from all parts of the hall questions fired at him. He was asked:

'Don't you know that there is no strike

"Don't you know that there is no strike at Davies & Co.'s Don't you know that the shop voted against striking? Don't you know the Alliance secured higher wares for the men than the International Union wanted them to strike for?" Jonas tried to answer, but he soon got angled in his evasions, his knowledge of the Labor Movement being at about a par with his celebrated statistics on taxa-tion. While he was floundering about, Ludwig Jablinowsky, a Yolkszeitung re-porter, and brother of the notorious Yolkzeitung advertising agent, jumped up to his help from his seat on the plat-form with "a point of order," which he explained as follows: Meester shairman. I moof alreatty that shcaps haf no right to ask guestions mit Amerigan barliament bractice." Roars of laughter met this "point of order," and cheers Tor the Alliance started. Jonas yunished; the chairman rapped to order, and proceeded to intro-duce the next speaker saying: "Workingmen. I have now the pleasure



The S. L. P. Cannon That Will Open Fire Next July 1, and Keep It Up.

against them. One of them, Paul Flae-schel, a Volkszcitung Board of Directors man, moved that the meeting adjourn. The motion was put; about twenty hands voted for it; 300 went up against. The workingmen present had been called to a mass meeting; they had come, and they were not ready to let up on the labor crooks; they wanted to keep the noses of these worthles to the grindstone some more, and they did. The chairman then proceeded to intro-duce the "next speaker,"

Joseph Barondess.

who must have imagined he had to deal with fools, and tried to deal in taffy. But the record of the gentleman is too well known to get from him any hearing from any bons fide and intelligent work-ingmen's audience. He was gracted with "Canada! Canada!" "What about vitriol to win cloakmakers' strikes with?" and other unpleasant allusions, until he too stepped back. Then came the treat of the day. As next speaker was introduced

Isaac Cowen,

a senile curiosity late from Cleveland, O., whose "progressive" addresses in behalf of the Amalgamated Association of Machinists consist in reeling off long figures of alleged bank accounts held by his organization. This senile specimen started by announcing that he could "roar down a locomotive," and started to roar down the audience. The scene that followed would have been but a repetition of the previous scenes, had not Mr. Cowen, with his senile conceit, imagined he knew all about the New York Labor knew all about the New York Labor Movement, and thus help to bring out most forcibly the fact that there was a powerful New Trade Union Movement here supplanting the corrupt article that he is alone acquainted with. He had been told that there were only a few "disturbers" present; he was sénile enough to believe that rather than trust to his own senses, and what did he do but proceed to take the census of the hall, hoping thus to confound the "disturbers!" Accordingly, he called upon all the Inter-national Cigarmakers present to show their right hands: about twenty-five hands went up; then he called upon the Alli-ancemen to show their hands: cards in went up; then he called upon the Alli-ancemen to show their hands: cards in hand, a forest of arms went up. While Mr. Cowen looked as though he were swallowing a frog, or as though he had received a punch in his shallow chest, the crowd rose to its feet sending up cheer upon cheer for the S. T. & I. A., the S. L. P., and all the Party officers that they could think of.

CORRUPTION" UK CAPII Which Shall We Blame for the Misdeeds of Legislators?

By WILLIAM J. CORCORAN, JR., Stoneham, Mass.

All jegislation is class-legislation, and it | follows that to advocate legislation in the interests of any class is prima facie evidence that the advocate is a representa tive of that class, whether or not he is a member of it, or whether or not he pretends to represent some other class. For this reason the history of the S. D. P. in Massachusetts gives the lie direct to their mouthings about their being a political party of the working-class; and that part of their history which records their legislative endeavors is proof positive that they do not, never did and never can represent any other class than that which spawned them.

The notorious armory measure in Haverhill is but one instance of many. When Carey, in last year's session of the Great and General Court, adorned the Dubuque bill with powder and perfume, in the shape of a silly exemption amendment, in order to hide its rottenness from the proletariat, he afforded another example. In the bit of legislation which the Debsites greeted with their loudest beating of tomtoms this year, Carey is merely offering additional proof that he is "seeking" an issue, instead of standing upon a working class issue.

Exterminate the Lobby.

Carey introduced and advocated at this session a measure intended, as he said, "to exterminate the lobby." In the House and through the press he fought a bitter crusade against the lobbyists. He was to annihilate them : to make their existence but a memory, and reduce their history This was "something in our to a myth. time," and when we had placed our legislators above approach, we could hope that James would act again, and do something more and some others. He paraphrased the dictum of the sand-lots, and maintained that "The lobby must go." Macartney then drew himself up in battle array and rushed to the front. Macartney is a reverend. and now and then helps out the hired chaplain of the legishelps out the hired chapian of the legis-lature in fervent appeals to high heaven to love, cherish and protect the capitalist legislature. It is to laugh; but the laugh-ter must be reloubled when we view Ma-cartney, the Reverend Macartney, rush-ing to the assistance of Providence with the aid of the earth-earthy, and adding terrestrial to celestial protection, lest the guileless representatives be seduced. Mrs. Slipshod could yell "I am undoue" more loudly than most women simply because guileless representatives be seduced. Mrs. Slinghod could yell "I am undoue" more loudly than most women simply because she had more practice. Our threatened law makers were to be restored to prime-val and pristine purity if God, man and Debsite could do it. With a stroke of genius such as would turn a be-whiskered Populist bald on the chin, Carey decided to bell the cat, and make each lobbyist "wear upon his own person some dis-tinguishing mark." He should have made him wear it upon some one else's person. This was satisfactory to most members, as it would enable them to know just where they were at, and sometimes it is hard to see just what bit of work must be done. Various plans were brought for-ward a brand upon the forchead: a ring in the nose: a ribbon around the mork: a peacock feather through the ear would he attractive; but at last it was settled that a badge worn in a compicu-ous manner would be both distinguishing and "Ornamental." ring in the nose: a ribbon around the would be attractive; but at last it was settled that a badge worn in a comspicu-ous manner would be both distinguishing and "Ornamental." The paragraphers rejoiced, and por-traits of the bold, bad Debsite were pub-lished, and the Debsite rejoiced. The ad-vertising given Carcy seemed to be the accomplishment of his purpose. How-ever, it was not so. Yellow statesman-ship-running somewhat to the drab-may crave this, but nothing but individ-ual purpose is served. This legizlation, too, was class-legislation. It was for the class that made Populism and its billious, hectic frakishness pessible in the east-

and the working class was fooled again. Our senile, decrepit and degenerate mid-dle class, our class of little home limita-tions and corner grocery aspirations could believe for a few more seconds that it had won something. Witness Councy Freak Legislation ?

Such legislation never comes when class interests are honestly served. It has two main causes: first, a soil that is both shallow and arid; second, an attempt to strike its roots in a soil which is unfitted or hostile. Put in another way, it means that when an expiring class is caught between the upper and nether mill stones it seeks to be both the stone that grinds and also to be a distinct stone in itself. In the anti-slavery days, legislation some times assumed a freakish tinge because of the attempts of its introducers to take advantage of the growing force of the anti-slavery agitation, and yet leave slav ery untouched. The slave-holders, on the other hand, knowing their interests, legislated in a bold, straight-forward man The equivocal anti-slavery position ner. could produce nothing but equivocal legislation-freak legislation. The historical "Era of good feeling" is the objective point of our middle class, just the same as the "merrie England" was the harkack of the ousted clericals, whose wealth

Henry VIII was forced to use for the growing commerce of his country. In the early days of this century the little man was all in all, and he had reached the height of his economic and political power. Class lines ware again and the analysis were ague, and the employee had every opportunity to be an employer. There could be good feeling when social opportunities yere practically open to all, but small lagilation could have no have it freak legislation could have no place with the legislation satisfactory to the With the legislation satisfactory to the great bulk of the American people, the With the legislation satisfactory to the great bulk of the American people, the lobbby and corruption were unknown. There were no wildly held opinions that legislative bodies were open to influences other than that of the "common good." It remained for our economic and social development to bring them forward as "issues." Ensuing changes shook the middle class from its position of para-mount class to a position where its exist-ence depends wholly upon artificial meas-ures, pap and infusions from the life of blood of some other class. Hence comes freak-legislation to fill the paragrapher with glee and the fake-reformer with added self-esteem. Before any such leg-islation is passed the capitalist represen-tatives may be depended upon to do their duty... So it is that whenever the middle class endeavors to secure such legislative islation is passed the capitalist represen-tatives may be depended upon to do their duty... So it is that whenever the middle class endeavors to secure such legislative salves for its economic wounds, one hears that all the powers of a debased plutoc-racy are leagued against it. Ther we are told of "purchased" legislators and "powers that make and unmake courts and senates."

Faxon, himself a landlord, brought this forward as his strongest argument in the recent campaign. All rave at corruption when they cannot get through their bills, and look in wonder at the representatives of the capitalist class who refuse to in-jure that class for the benefit of the pack-pedlars and sardine merchants. The middle class, through its Careys and Ma-cartnevs, must fall back upon the only explanation suited to its limited intelli-gence. They have denied the class strug-gle, and therefore "corruption," "selling out," etc., must he substitued for what we recognize as the capitalists class con-scious action. This class knows its power and its position, and acts in a sane manner in using that power to strengthen its position. Faxon, himself a landlord, brought this

Class-Conse ious Capitaliam.

The members of the middle class would legislate for themselves because they see how effective capitalist legislation is for the capitalist class. They would also "endorse"the co-operative commonwealth because it "will reduce the taxes." Instead of standing boldly for class legislation they try to disguise it, and in order to make their own antiquated attempts "modern," they pluck a few phrases from Socialist economists, and try once more to dupe the voters. In a word, they would sneak into the co-operative commonwealth and smuggle capitalism in with it. acceptance of corruption as a natural in-cident of political and civic life comes naturally enough to the class of rum-shop subsidies and political double-dealings. Class consciousness even that of the capitalist class, is refreshing in contrast. No Socialist can ever believe that legislation is helped or hindered by other causes than class interests. If the capitalist class or warring factions of the capitalist class, buy, sell, or borrow legislators, we know buy, sell, or borrow legislators, we know well enough that this is a matter of little moment to a class which has no repre-sentatives at all which could be bought, sold or borrowed. The middle class fakir is ready enough for reform, that leaves the system untouched and makes pickings for his class easier to reach. He shows his innate and unchanging fidelity to the capitalist system when he blames the his innate and unchanging fidelity to the capitalist system when he blames the lobby, the bribery and the corruption of legislators for irregularities and unjust-ness. A country nerer had more faithful servants to the class that feeds and owns them than we have, and if they performed for the capitalist the same "service" the labor misleader and the Debsite performs for the working class, they, would be branded, and rightly branded, as traitors. No capitalist legislature, even though it were composed of canonized capitalist saints, will ever roll its class from the backs of the workers. Bribery and cor-ruption can never make them more de-voted to capitalist class interest than they now are. In fact, were influences out-side that class at work upon our law-makers, the capitalist interdict would long ago have been pronounced. It is only the class that stands for capitalist mit modifications that would blame cor-ruption and not capitalist interdict would long agents" marked is the same class that wished the brothels all on one street, or in one section of the city. They will then be like a "lighthouse on a reef" and tribute can be more easily collected. Where the Blame Belongs.

Campaign in East Orange and Bloomfield, N. J.

Platform Declarations That Teach and . Enlighten the Working Class in Their Duties, and Spur Them to the Conquest of Their Rights-Warnings That Are Not To Be Lost Sight of in the March Towards Freedom.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., March 15-The Socialist Labor Party here held a large and enthusiastic nomination convention, Monday the 5th instant. It was a no ticeable fact that every member of this convention was a member of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. The members of the Alliance of this district have done much to increase the interest in Party matters. This spring election there will be a decided increase in the vote as a consequence.

The Ticket

set up here is : For Mayor, LOUIS COHEN.

For Councilman, 3d Ward, 2 years, WILLIAM FREDMAN. For Councilman, 3d Ward, 1 year, ARNE NELSON.

For Members of Board of Education, ELLA REEVES COHEN (2 years), THEODORE RICH (1 year),

For Assessors, CLAUS FRANCEN, FRANK FREEMAN, For Councilman, 5th Ward, KNUT SMITH.

The convention adopted the following instructive

Platform:

"The Socialist Labor Party of East Orange, N. J., in convention assembled, endorses the principles, policy and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party of America in the political field, and of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance in the economic field.

"We call the attention of the workingmen voters of East Orange to the fact that the question of wages is the most im-"Wages is the price of his labor power

that the workingman is compelled to sell to the capitalist, and is regulated by the law of supply and demand like any other piece of merchandise. It therefore fol-

law of supply and demand like any other piece of merchandise. It therefore follows that, with the increasing invention of machinery and the formation of trusts, which displace workingmen, both the supply of labor is increased and the demand for labor is diminished, causing wages to fall continually lower and lower.
"We also call attention to the fact that labor applied to the resources of nature is the source of all wealth. Those who supply their labor to the production of wealth, the working class, are entitled to the full product of their toil, and the capitalist, who perform no useful work, are entitled to nothing.
"The capitalist class is able to hold the working class in bondage by owning the means of production and distribution; the land, mills, shops, factories, railroads, etc. Also by controlling the political power of town, city, county and state.
"It matters not what branch of the controlling capitalist class is in power—the Republican branch or the Democratic branch—both are capitalistic, and both use the Courts, the police and the military for the purpose of keeping the working the morals to they exist and the working class in the part of the morals to the young to justify their position.
"We know that the working class cantrol the election in a town or city: in fact, not until we carry the whole country:

not until we carry the whole country; hut meanwhile, much can be done to re-lieve the misery and suffering of the workers by controlling the municipal government." The platform then proceeds to enumer ate several immediate demands that coul and would be immediately pushed in th town in the event of a Socialist victory and proceeds to make the following ctory,

duce the next speaker saying: "Workingmen. I have now the pleasure of introducing to you one who is a living proof that 'boring from within' is able to make converts to Socialism. I intro-duce to you Comrade (!)

Merris Brown."

As this well known cigarmaker-fakir, with the mark of the fakir on his fat checks and paunch, stepped forward, the audience broke out in exclamations of You voted for Bryan !" "What kind a Socialist are you?" Brown got rattled from the start. He cannot be said to have made a speech. It was a dialogue have made a speech. It was a dialogue between him on one side, and the audience on the other. He was interrogated, re-fitted, hiesed laughed at, and ever and man, above the din, cheer "on cheer was up for the S. T. & L. A. or what-war Party member he uttered slanders grainst. Red in the face, Mr. Brown raveit up. It was growing desperate for the promoters of the meeting that was to brand the "scab S. T. & L. A." The chairman then played what he considered a "strong cad." He introduced

Isaac Bennet.

If Brown was routed, Bennet, who has a deal less sense, was simply toss ed on the horns of the audience. He put his foot into it from the start. In hombastic tones he cried out :

"I challenge the Secretary of the Pio Alliance, S. T. & L. A., to debate question with me !"

Forthwith, the secretary of the Pioneer Ailiance being present, he got up, and, walking rapidly towards the plat-form, said: "I am here and ready: I acform, said: "I am here and ready: I ac-cept the challenge!" Bennet had not ex-

cret the challenge !" Bennet hud not ex-pected the comrade to be present ; he had only tried a bluß. Finding himself taken wo, he took backwater, saying : "No ; I won't; you hire your own hall." This was virtually the end of Bennet's oration. The andience could not contain itself. His bluß was rammed down his threat, and with a velley of interjections he was made to understand that the fak-iring of a livelihood on the workers had wen its day. Bennet withdrew. At this stage of the proceedings, the fairs began feeling decidedly glum. The temeoastration" was going entirely

Culminating Stupidity.

Mr. Cowen "roared" no more. There was a sixth speaker introduced, the Ludwig Jablinowsky of the "point of order," but he was brushed aside in short orde and then came the culminating stupidity of the fakirs. They had come with a neat resolution of the usual pure and simple recklessly and mendaciously denunciatory kind. It was read, put to a vote : and overwhelmingly defeated. Where

and overwhelmingly defeated. Where-upon the meeting was adjourned. There were not a few International Ci-garmakers present, honest men, who had come to find out. They did find out. The superstitious awe in which the word "scab" was once held is worn out. Time was when to huc! that word was like hurling an anathema : no proof was need-ed. The deceivers of the working class have worn out the word, and these work-ers have learned a thing or two. Proofs are now demauded. Superstitions of all sort are broken through, and with them the spell is breaking down with which a long-suffering prodetariat was held dumb, to be ridden by the most despic-able of social ulcers-THE LABOR

Liberty Hall meeting marks a

The Vote in Peabody.

PEABODY, MASS., March 16 .- The mu nicipal election here came off on the 12th. The S. L. P. beat its way through a ierce storm, and came out with 285 vote for Grady, 98 for Olecher and 104 for Torrey for Selectman. Kelly, Assessor, polled 356; Eustace, Overseer of the Poor, 296; Olecher, School Committee, 184: total,1977 votes. We are in trim for November.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE

Middle Chass Dishe

The farmer who, in a small, ill-venti lated, unhealthy dairy turns out an inferior and rancid grade of butter, demands that the hig olio producer color his pro duct pink. The small manufacturer rages for the abolition of freight rates. The wild-eyed refomer shoots off his mouth on the subject of physical qualification for marriage, and overlooks the fact that

Where the Blame Belongs.

The party of armory-builders and tax payers, of bar-room deals and Y. M. C. A. drivel, whose record is that of a political Janus, can blame the lobby, but we of the working class place the blame where it belongs. Neither can this fight against the lobby draw our fire for one instant from the capitalist system against which it is directed. It is true that the capitalist class alone would be benefited if the workers could be convinced that boodle and not class interest is the motive behind legislation. The trite aphorisms of the press, the ravings of the pulpiteers and the pipe dreams of the Debsites on the corruption in civic life are all intended to corruption in civic life are all intended to create among the workers the impression that it is folly, under the circumstances, to resort to the ballot. If they can be the from the polls, then both the large and the small robber have little to fear for the system that each alike upholds. When representatives of the Social Democratic Party in their frantic dodging of the class struggle offered to the capitalist such an explanation and subterfuge as corrup-

Important Warning.

"In presenting the above demands we emphasize the fact they as but palliatives. and that the condition of the working class cannot be permanently improved un til the final overthrow of the capitalist ystem and the establishment of the Socialist Republic.

"We also call upon the workers of "We also call upon the workers of East Orange to strike the capitalist sys-tem in the economic field by joining the class conscious trade union of the Social-ist Trade & Labor Alliance, and working to carry out its aim and objects, as this organization is backed by the class com-scious vote of the Socialist Labor Party. "The capitalist class, fearing the over-throw of their silies, the labor faking, by the growth of the Socialist Trade & La-bor Alliance, will yield the above demands inch by inch until the final hour of tri-umph is reached. the establisment of the Socialist Reputite." Workingmen, vote your ticket—the So-ctatist LABOS PARTY — and vote straight!"

CIALIST straight !"

In Bloomfield, where in one ward the vote at the State election last fall was large enough to make ours an official party, the S. L. P. also has a ticket in the field, as follows:

For Member of Town Council, ALFRED HIBBERT.

For Town Clerk, CHARLES NICOLAL

For Tax Collector, JACK GURDMAN.

If this paper it being and to you willout you having ordered it, don't refuse it. It has been paid for by a friend of yours. Read It, and on-new when the trial autopription expires. You will find the date on the wrapper.

(Continued to page 4.).

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THE PEOPLE.

hed by the Socialist Labor Party, Henry Kuhn lational Secretary, at 61 Benkman street, Room 305, New York. EVERY SUNDAY.

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New York Post Office, on April 6, 1891.		
SOCIALIST VOTE	IN THE	
In 1888 (Presidential)	2,06	
In 1890	13,881	
In 1892 (Presidential) In 1894		
In 1896 (Presidentiai)	36,564	
In 1898		
In 1899		

THE PEOPLE is not a monthly magazine for abstract philosophy; it is a weapon for concrete warfare. Whatever interferes with the sweep of the sword only adds to its vehemence.

-THE PEOPLE, July 16, 1899

TAMMANY HALL IMPOTENTLY FIGHTING THE DAILY PEOPLE.

The attention of comrades and friends throughout the land is called to certain events that are occurring in New York; events serious enough to bespeak their full carnestness, and yet of such nature as to spurythem to increased activity, aye to inspire them with renewed ardor.

Mr. Justice TRUAX rendered last Mon day a decision whereby the members of the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, are held guilty of alleged "contempt of Court," and a fine of \$250 is imposed upon each, or imprisonment until paid. The decision is preposterous and ridiculous, from a legal as well as from a commonsense point of view, and cannot stand.

Yet, what does it mean?

.It will be remembered how placemer and understrappers of Tammany Hall, aided, abetted and armed by the Volkszeitung Corporation, attempted a raid upon the Party premises on the midnight of last July 10, for the purpose of seizing by physical force the Party's archives and English organ, THE PEOPLE, and that the bandits were beaten back.

It will be further remembered how that attempt to throttle the Party having failed, the Volkszcitung Corporation thereupon resorted to the Courts, expectang to carry out there the scheme in which it had failed on July 10. The Corporation instituted legal proceedings intended to deprive the Party of its English organ, and to that end sued for a permanent injunction, and asked for a temporary injunction pending the trial of the case. Against whom did it start these proceedings? Against the Socialist Labor Party, the only body against which such proceedings would have any sense? No. The Volkszeitung Corporation could not do that without admitting the fraudulency of an alleged Socialist Labor Party organization, that, in pursuit of its fraudulent scheme, it had set up as THE S. L. P., and which, by an uninterrupted series of five decisions, has since been branded as fraudulent, besides being roundly exposed at the polls last election. The Volkszeitung Corporation could not, ac-

cordingly, proceed against the arty Being thus barred by its own meshes from moving in that direction, it tried a bluff. The action which it started was instituted against the members of the N. E. C. individually; the complaint expressly declared that these Comrades falsely claimed to be acting for the Party. but were issuing THE PEOPLE on their own private responsibility : The idea was to get the temporary injunction, and then trust to luck that the Party would be silly enough to consider itself bound by an injunction against individuals, in an action that expressly ignored it, and even denied its existence . It was a scheme, the low cunning of which was quite in keeping with those who got it UD. It will be further remembered that the first part of the scheme went through successfully. Despite the circumstance that all the material facts in the case were contested, and that temporary injunctions are not usually granted in such instances, Mr. Justice FITZGERALD issued the order for the temporary injunction applied for by the Volkszeitung Corporation. The injunction order was null and void for more reasons than one; it was full of blotches, the principal one being that it was signed outside of the State. But despite this primal success, the expected fruits did not ripen. The complacency of Mr. Justice FITZ-GERALD turned into the barrenest of victories for the Volkszcitung Corporation -just the same as the present compla-

enough to consider itself bound, as had been hoped. Whatever injunction might hind the hands of some of its individual members, sued in their capacity as individuals, the Party itself remained free: and, by the unanimous consent, and with the unanimous approval of its constituencies, it continued, as it continues now. to publish its English organ, with the paper's own and honored name flying as ever at the foremast, unterrified by all threats of "fines and imprisonments for contempt of Court," that proceeded from

the camp of the baffled foe. In the meantime, the original action

upon which the temporary injunction was granted, began to turn up on the calendar. The case is a hollow pretence. It cannot stand; and they know it. The N. E. C. members have been anxious to have it tried; not so the Volkszcitung Corporation. A case, on which a temporary injunction is granted, is not allowed to be postponed; nevertheless, the case was time and again postponed, and the identical Mr. Justice TRUAX, who now renders the decision on contempt, was the judge who perpetrated the last serious delay, setting the case over several months, with full knowledge of all the facts, as the motion to punish for contempt had been under his

consideration for over a month. Finally, last Monday, after a delay of over four months, the present decision is rendered, a decision, which, in preposterousness and ridiculousness, from all points of view, beats anything of its kind. It will be appealed from, and, if necessary, the appeal will be taken to the Court of Appeals, where its head will be staved in, as it deserves. The Party in the mean and all the time remains untouched and unbluffed.

Again, we ask, what does it mean?

It means simply this: Tammany Hall, having failed, thanks to the resolute stand of the S. L. P., to kill the Party's weekly English organ last summer, and finding itself now menaced by a still greater danger-THE DAILY PEOEPLEhas become merely spiteful, and, even at the expense of the dignity of its "organization Judges," is now foolishly seeking to harass the Party members, bleed them, and thus, if possible, delay thereby the appearance of the Party's daily.

All of which, again, means redoubled energy and ardor on the part of the classconscious proletariat, together with all decent elements in the community, to place THE DAILY PEOPLE speedily in position, to the end that the "Organized Crime" of our city and country, with whom the Party is now in a hand-to-hand conflict, may all the sooner be cannonaded out of existence.

Let to-day's DAILY PEOPLE Festival, at which occasion speakers will deal with this matter, be stimulated into a mammoth demonstration, bringing out the emphatic need of our daily and the emphatic determination to set it uttering its thunder notes.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

Our "leading citizens," the "pillars of Law and Order." the first fiddlers of "Religion and Morality" in this city find themselves just now between two fires: On one side their posings are exposed, on the other their revenues are threat ened. To save their revenues they will have to brace it out against public opinion; to preserve appearances and their falsely good name, they must bid adieu to goodly chunks of income.

One of those periodical spasms of moality and civic virtue has again seize certain reform elements in this city, whereupon they proceeded helter-skelter to raid gambling houses and dives, and, of course, greatly incommoded Tammany Hall, not a few of whose officers stand a good chance of being indicted for connivance. This sort of thing is, theoretically, just the thing for our ruling class. They, the givers of SEELY dinners, subsidizers of LITTLE EGYPTS, and promoters of immorality generally, like nothing better than a big clatter for morality that enables them to pose in their hypocrite poses. But in this instance the thing does not pan out well : hypocrisy will have to pay through the nose now, or stand exposed. It turns out that the leading and worse gambling houses and dives in the city are the property of just these "best citizens." It turns out worse. Premises occupied for such purposes pay a rent clean above all proportion, and wholly in disregard of all single tax theories of rental values. The landlord owners accordingly, are, by reason of the swollen rents they collect from such premises. well aware of the uses their property is put to, well aware of the polluted sources of their large incomes therefrom. Now, then, here are these worthies be tween two fires: If the spasm of reform morality does not soon stop, these premises will suddenly wholly cease yielding revenues; on the other hand, to keep these revenues going, our "best cit--Just the same as the present compla-cency of Mr. Justice TRUAX will. The Socialist Labor Party was not silly if with the keepers of the dives and gam-the paper and facilitate work at the office.

bling houses, and invoking "individuality." "freedom of initiative" and other slogans of this nature. to frown down "re form."

This certainly is an awkward predica ment for "pillars of Law and Order" to find themselves in. One is tempted to sympathize with the broad grin that the Tammany Tiger must be wearing at the sight of its "betters."

Mrs Hetty Green' known as "the rich-est woman in the world" should keep her mouth shut. Being asked if a ce tain rumor is true concerning her daugh ter's engagement with a Spanish duke. she broke forth into language of which the following is a passage:

"It is just one of them lies they are ways startin' about me." always

If Mrs. Hetty Green does not keep her mouth shut she will throw into he water the praise singers of the "refinements of our elite."

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The New Haven, Conn., capitalist pa pers and labor fakirs had better appoint committee entitled "Committee to Help Keep Us from Putting One Another's Feet into One Another's Mouths."

The remarkably successful meetings recently held in that city by S. Schulberg in behalf of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, acted like a touch of nature that made capitalist papers and labor fakirs kin. The blow that hit one was justly felt by all in a perfect non-partisan style; Republicans and Democrats among them set up one long series of howls And here is where the above named committee is needed. The Republican papers and fakirs headlined Schulberg "In the Pay of Bryan :" the Democratic papers and fakirs headlined him "In the Pay of McKinley." A committee, as above suggested, would save these nonpartisanly vulnerable gentlemen the mortification of giving one another the lie.-

From an unexpected source, the New YorkUnionist, a publication of the Allied Printing Trades, aid comes to the common-sense and intelligent Unionist principles of New Trade Unionism, upheld by the S. T. & L. A.

Incidentally throwing much light upon the feather-brained and crooked ways of another I. T. U. paper, the New York American Workman, and its fitting Edi-tor, Warren C. Browne, both of whom THE PEOPLE pitchforked in the issue of the 4th of this month, The Unionist brings out the fact that the American Workman is subsidized by the Republican leader, Lemuel Ouigg, and mentions the fact with justified disparagement as, not only a symptom of corruption, but a source injury to the interests of the working class

But the printing trades, whom The Unionist speaks for, are of the "pure and simple" or old style, British variety, with "No Politics in Unions" as their slogan. How comes, as revealed by The Unionist, the active presence of politics in its organizations? Is this a recent departure? Or a sporadic case of "disease?"-No, no!

Politics can no more be kept out of the Union than railroads can be kept out of politics. When a pure and simpler says "Keep politics out of the Union," he is indulging in the same disingenuousness that is indulged in by the capitalist interests that insist upon "keeping the railroads out of politics," as an argument against public ownership. Everybody knows that politics is the breath in the nostrils of railroads, and so does everybody know that the funion is soaked in politics. The slogan in both cases is a dishonest evasion; it is more; it is the substitution, the insinuation of a false issue for the true one. The issue in either case is not, as its adversaries imply: "Whether or not politics shall be allowed in?" That issue is a false one because politics is in ; the issue is : "Whether or not the right politics shall be brought in to the exclusion of the wrong?

Under capitalist ownership railroads and all other institutions of production

A FEW FIGURES.

By Lucien Sanial.

THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, MARCH 25, 1900.

[This important article is the original [This important article is the original of an article furnished by Lucien Sanial to the New York Abendblatt, the Jewish organ of the S. L. P., and published in that paper on the 4th instant. By the courtesy of the Abendblatt the readers of Tits PROFLE in general, and the Party agitators in particular, are given the ben-eit of the valuable array of figures, facts and conclusions to be drawn from them, contained in the article.]

The first census of the United States was taken in 1790, when this country numbered less than four million people and its wealth, chiefly agricultural, was practically insignificant.

The twelfth will be taken this year. We may call it our first "Centennial Cen-SUS.

It will probably show a total population of about seventy-eight millions, exclusive of Porto Rico, the Phillippines. the Sandwich Islands, and sundry other 'territorial expansions."

It will also show a total wealth nearing the 12 figures mark; that is, represent ing the almost incomprehensible amount of \$100,000,000 (one hundred thousand million dollars).

Fifty years ago, when the country numbered 23,000,000 inhabitants, the total wealth was only seven thousand millions. It now accumulates at the rate of more than three thousand millions a year.

And who are those for whom it accumulates? Surely not the workers who produce it.

According to the census of 1890, the Wage Working Class, numbering 55 per cent of the population, owned 4 per cent of the total wealth ; and this (their share) consisted chiefly in the clothes on their backs, rickety furniture, kitchen utensils, small tools, etc., having a use value but no market value, except occasionally at the pawn shop.

On the other hand, the Plutocratic Class numbering less than 1½ per cent of the population, owned more than 64 per cent of the wealth; while the Mid dle Class, including traders and farmers, numbered about 38 per cent of the pop-pulation and owned 25 per cent of the wealth. wealth.

Observe, moreover, that the amount of

wealth. Observe, moreover, that the amount of wealth which is annually accumulated— or "saved" as the wasteful capitalist is fond of saving—is only a small fraction of the wealth annually produced. Let us see. The last census tells us that in 1890 the total value of agricultu-ral, mineral and manufactured products, calculated on their wholesale prices of production, was \$12,000,000,000 (twelve thousand millions). Of course on the last market—on the market where the products were finally bought for actual consumption—these prices were largely increased, not only by the cost of the labor bul chiefly by the profits of the capitalists engaged in transportation and trade. They were in-creased in some cases as little as 10 per cent, and in other cases as much as 1,000 per cent, or even more. I have moder-ately estimated that on an average they were increased 50 per cent: so that, on an average they were increased 50 per. cent; so that on the final market, the to-tal product of the year 1890 had a value of cighteen thousand millions. Øbviously all these values were pro-duced by labor. But right here several

of dighteen thousand millions. Obviously all these values were pro-duced by labor. But right here several Interesting Questions

may be asked, which I will answer seriatim.

1-Of that stupendous mass of wealth, how much was produced by proletarian labor, and how much by the labor of people who, possessing some capital, worked on their own account, either with or without the aid of wage workers; such for instance, as small farmers, small traders, and middle class men generally

In mining, manufacturing and transportation, which are now almost entirely monopolized by great companies, or trusts nearly the whole value is produced by wage labor. In trade, however, and es pecially in agriculture, the conditions are still somewhat different, although they are fast undergoing changes in the same direction.

In agriculture, the number of farm la borers in 1890 was 3,004,000 and the number of farmers was 5,356,000. But the number of farmers who owned farms and plantations above 100 acres (cover ing in the aggregate an area of 490,000. 006 acres, and whose land was therefore almost entirely cultivated by wage labor), was 2,124,000. This left 3,232,000 small

personal services to people of the capital-ist class this class transfers to them a portion of the wealth which it has stolen from the productive wage workers. The following question is therefore appro-

From the production is therefore appropriate:
2—How many wage workers actually contributed to the production of the aforesaid fifteen thousand use of the aforesaid fifteen thousand use of the aforesaid fifteen thousand is and the answer to this question is quite easy. From the comprehensive classification by classes and groups of employments given in the statistical part of that work, any one can readily make out that the number of wage workers more or less steadily engaged in the production of material wealth during that "highly prosperous" year was 12,500,000.
Again, this answer suggests another question, as follows:
3—How much of the fifteen thousand million dollars which they produced did these 12,500,000 wage workers get?
In the Socialist Almanac I have demonstrated in one way—and conclusively, 1 'believe—that the average poductive worker of 1800 got barely enough wages in money, to purchase on the last market one quarter of his product. This I may presently demonstrate here again in another way.

other way. My answer is that the 12,500,000 work-ers in question got \$3,750,000,000, or at the average rate of \$300 a year.

Labor's Pittance.

If a Dem. or Rep. "friend of labor" tells you that, according to the census, the amount of wages paid to 4,250,000 workers in the mapufacturing industries was \$1,908,000,000, and that, therefore, the average rate of earnings was not \$300 but \$443, you can reply in his own usual slang, that you "know beans" from a bamboozler; that, according to the census, there were 5,077,000 persons reported as engaged, at one time or another, in those industries; that the difference of \$27,000

represented the amount of constant enforced idleness in this great branch of labor in the highly prosperous year of 1890, and that therefore, the average carnings of mechanics and operatives were not \$443, but \$373.

But this is not all. You will also ob-serve to the extent of the rent which they had to pay for lodgings, " over and ove the cost of repairs," the portion of their product which they could buy was reduced. Of course the repairing of buildings is a product and is counted in the fifteen thousand millions of wealth produced by the wage working class. It must therefore be also counted as a product consumed by those who occupy the buildings. But rent, above that, is not a product; it is merely a transfer of purchasing power from those who pay it to those who receive it. The transfer of a cigar from one mouth to another does not make two cigars, but the bully who gets it smokes it.

who gets it smokes it. Well, according to the capitalistic sta-tisticians, rent averages 20 per cent of a workingman's earnings. If we deduct 5 per cent for repairs 15 per cent remains, as the amount by which the purchasing power of the workman's wages is re-duced. His earnings, therefore, or at least that part of his earnings with which he could buy some of the wealth which he had produced, was not even \$373; it was \$318. That was, as already stated in the

8318. That was, as already stated, in the manufacturing industries. But in agri-culture, according to Professor Dodge, statistician of the Agricultural Depart-ment, the average rate of wages for farm laborers in 1890 was \$18.33 per month, without board, or \$220 a year. As to city paborers, of whom there were 2,000,000 in 1890, their earnings, owing to frequent inchemency of the weather, consequent enforced idleness, and un-steadiness of "jobs," were certainly not sensibly higher than those of farm labor-

steadiness of "jobs," were certainly not sensibly higher than those of farm labor-

Results substantially similar, and fully confirming, my estimate of \$300 a year confirming, my estimate of \$300 a year as the average earnings of wage work-erst in 1800, are obtained from a consid-eration of all the available data in mining, railroad transportation and the distrib-utive trade.

Prepare for the Approaching Crisis.

Surely, since then, neither the rates of wages nor the actual earnings have increased. On the contrary, the late crisis has forced down the general level, and although there is at the present time a "business boom" in many branches of industry, the lack of employment is still severely felt in many quarters. The capitalist class is enormously prosperous; it is smothering in its own grease

and seeking everywhere foreign outlets for its surplus products, surplus money and surplus heiresses. and surplus heiresses. Workingmen, beware of the next crash. Socialism should then be heard in the halls of Cougress. It will be a world-wide crisis—the first, and perhaps (who hearer?) last, of the Twentieth Century.

Uncle Sam and Brother Jonather

BROTHER JONATHAN-It does seen to me that there is something decidedly per verse in Socialism.

UNCLE SAM-That's something man as a rule Socialism is sniffed at became it is taken to be too angelic.

B. J .--- I don't think it ought to sniffed at ; what ought to be done to it is to burn it out.

U. S .- That's severe. And why the severity?

B. J .-- I'll tell you. There are they sands upon thousands of people, nay hundreds of thousands who are content with their lots, and submissive to the existing order of things. I don't say they are a happy as I'd like to see them. But they are happy now with their lot. Down comes Socialism upon them, stirs their discontent, and turns their happiness into unhappiness. I say that such a thing is perverse.

U. S .- Let's see. You can't fy. You are perfectly happy with your less for locomotion; down comes somebody upon you and descants upon the greater plea sures that you could enjoy if you only had wings, besides legs, and could fly: and he prevails upon you so much and he impresses you to such an extent with his arguments about the pleasures you are foregoing for want of wings, that you cease to enjoy your legs and actually grow miserable.

B J -Bravo, well nut!

U. S .- And your understanding of the effect of Socialist agitation is of the nature of such an agitation for wings? B. J .-- Exactly! Now is not that per-

verse U. S .- Yes : THAT would indeed be perverse; but such is not Socialist agitation.

B. J .--- What else is it? U. S .- Now let's suppose this state of things: You imagine you are ihealth, and are happy in that; ne.

less it is only appearance; there is deala gnawing at your vitals; you have a tapeworm inside of you sucking up the substance of your nourishment and thus un dermining your health ; at times you feel a sense of lassitude, but you get over that, your recuperative power not yet having lost its elasticity, and you proserve your happiness. Some knowing one comes along and discovers the evidence of the mischievous parasite inside of you ; he tells you of it ; informs you of your danger, and thoroughly arouses you out of your ignorance on your condition into a thorough appreciation of the da Has he not destroyed ger you are in. your happiness?

B. J .--- He has for the moment; but for my own good. What he tells me makes me take measures to rid myself of the parasite upon me, and to become por itively happy

U. S .- And that is good?

B. J.-Certainly!

B. J.—Certainly! U. S.—And such is the case will be cialism; and that is what it doe has those who enjoying the happiness of so-disturbed therein, and around por, are disturbed therein, and to rid themselves of a danger not under-stood by them, but sure to undo them if not overthrown.

B. J.—What danger? U. S.—The danger of the existing capitalist system.' More insiduously yet than the tape-worm undermines the c stitution of an individual does this c talist system undermine the health and, with it, the happing renders the living of the working peo the masses, harder and harder; it rathers their substance into the hands of a small parasitic class; and the day will surely arrive when it will knock then down for good and all, unless that day is prevented by the alarm signal gives by Socialism.



arily by wrongful politics; all those institutions are, by their very nature, public utilities, yet, being held by private concerns, the politics that dominates them is not the politics that benefits the public, but the kind of politics that benefits private interests. Owned and operated by the people, the present perverse politics that runs those concerns would be supplanted by the wholesome politics dictated by public interests.

So with the Union. Under pure and simple leadership, the Union is invaded by wrongful politics: the politics that ignores the class struggle, and, consequent ly, that fails to plant itself upon the class class interests of the working class. As a re sult, conflicting politics rend the Union into conflicting elements, blinding it to its own interests, fostering the "suckers," and destroying its solidarity economi cally as well as politically. Guided, on the contrary, by the enlightened princi-ples of New Trades Unionism, such perverse politics would be smoked out : it would be supplanted by the wholesome politics dictated by working class interests exclusively, and alone calculated to solidify the ranks of Labor.

The wrangle between The Unionist and the American Workman is a child born of the "No Politics in Unions" theory, to which both adhere

The Union IS in politics; politics IS in the Union. This is inevitable : the Labor Question is preeminently a politi-The task before those, cal question. who with singleness of purpose preach the Gospel of Labor, is to introduce class conscious Labor politics in Unions, and thus drive out the Capitalist politics that now demarolizes them.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See wh

farmers, actually working hard, and settled on land which covered an area of

farmers, actually working hard, and set-tled on land which covered an area of only 130,000,000 million acres. Now mark these figures, for they are of the highest significance: On the one hand, 3,000,000 agricul-tural laborers (helped during the harvest by a supplementary force of about 540,-000 laborers temporarily drawn from all parts of the country) worked for 2.124,-000 planters and farmers of whom 1,000,-000 at least--chieffy in the South--were practically doing nothing; and with the aid of improved machinery they culti-vated 490,000,000 acres. On the other hand 3,232,000 small farmers, working for themselves with or-dinary implements, and generally ill-equipped in every respect, cultivated only 130,000,000 acres. In view of these facts and of many others equally sug-gestive I deem it quite safe to assert that at least two-thirds: (and probably much more) of the annual agricultural wealth was produced by wage labor. The above remarks concerning the granter efficiency of wage labor on large farms than of independent labor on small ones apply also to the labor engaged in the distributive trade; and they apply with constantly increasing force as the department store system goes on devel-oping, since an effect of that system is to

department store system goes on devel-oping, since an effect of that system is to increase the intensity of toil of the em-ployees while giving the small dealers more time to sit idly, waiting for cus-

To sum up: Having carefully consid-red all the available data in the various

To sum up: Having carefully consid-To sum up: Having carefully consid-ered all the available data in the various lines of industry, I come to the conclu-sion that of the eighteen thousand mil-lions of wealth produced in the United States in the year 1890 fifteen thousand millions (or five sinths) were produced by ware labor. This was all palpable wealth, in the form of material products. But all the wage-workers do rot produce wealth of this tangible sort. A number of them, such as teachers, litter-carriers, etc., render public services, socially useful, in payment for witch they get a portion of the aforesaid materiai wealth. Arain, a number of others, such as donestic ser-vants, clerks of speculating firms, etc., thants to the capitalist system, are eco-nomically upproductive and socially par-asitical, although their interests, or sym-pathies, or aspirations, ought to be with their ewn wage working class. For their

They are ready in France, in Germany, in Belgium. Let us be ready in America.

The Danish Socialists' March.

[Translated for THE PEOPLE by C. Lar sen and Stanislas Cullen, Tacoma, Wash.] Oh, brethren, it dawns! Day breaks in the To work ! Forward as one; They are giving the Workers a stone for a feast.

Teast, No longer the Battle we'll shun ; They're curtailing our Freedom and stealing our Bread-To work! To work! Life or Death !!

For thousands of years the yoke we have

borne ; We ave carried the burden in dread ; But no more we'll stand both hunger and We demand our daily bread ; Hand in hand we will go in suffering and

To WORK! To WORK! Life or Death !!

The Idler is fed by the workingman's toll, And leading us on is the priest. To sulphur and fire at the end of this evil if we do not submit to be feeced. Ye Tyrants, we build yess Gold Grave for bread! To work! To work! Life or Death!!

The House of the Tyrant is crumbling to

dust. Our class will rejoice at its fall : But, Brother, your heart and your hand I

But, Brother, your heart and your hand I can trust To erect for our loved ones a hall— A House we are raising, a shield in our _______

B. J. looks contemplative. U. S .- The only perverseness in the case is the conduct of the paid brood of

politicians, pulpiteers and professors who seek to lull into security a nation the now being sucked day by day by the tap-worm of capitalism which it ignorantly a carrying in its inside.

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

Lectures.

BALTIMORF, MD. (Max Forker's series of address) March 23—Labor Lyceum, 515 West Lo-bard street; German agriation meeting. March 25—Same hall, Commune Calebra

tion. March 26-Raines Hall, Post Office and Baltimore streets.

DENVER, COL. March 25-8 p. m., W. H. Morfon, "De Right of Private Judgment;" Labor Li-ceum, 1820 Champa street. April 1-8 p. m., N. L. Griest, "The Co-cialist Movement;" Labor Lyceum, 1830 Champa street.

DETROIT MICH. March 25-2.30 p. m., Melko Meyer, "The Tactics of the Socialist Labor Party," 513 Gratiot avenue.

HARTFORD, CONN. March 25—2.30 p. m., Chas. J. Marce. of Bridgeport, "The Working class and Mar nicipalisation;" Central Labor Union Hall

JERSEY CITY, N. J. March 28—Thomas Hickey, "Uncompar-mining Socialism;" Geibels Hall, 94 De-forth street.

NEW YORK. March 27-Thomas A. Hickey, "Une promising Socialism ;" headquarters Assembly District, 251 Avenue B.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. March 25-8° p. m., Jane A. R "The Coming Siavery;" Pythian 900% Market street. A. 18

ORE "BAD FEATURES." Objections Entertained Towards Social-

ists and Their Theories.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 11.-In an article entitled "Two Bad Features," published in THE PEOPLE of last January 14. I made known two objections which I entertain towards Socialists. I now wish to offer two more objections. My first et of objections dealt with tactas; the resent ones deal with doctrines. The Socialists are continually harping

on the "concentration of capital" and the "class struggle." According to them capital is passing into fewer and fewer hands, and the material interests of the capitalist class and the laboring class are not identical but antagonistic. Both these doctrines are false.

"Decentralization" of Capital.

That capital is passing into fewer and fewer hands is denied by so emirent an fewer hands is itelated by so canten an authority as Prof. Graham. The pro-fessor contends, in substance, that though capital is becoming more and more centralized, its ownership is becoming decentralized, that, in other words, along with the growth of large stock corporations, goes an ever increasing army of small stockholdes. Why, even the pro-verbially "poor widow" owns some of these stocks and derives a substantial income therefrom. The socialistic talk, then, about the concentration of capital is all bosh !

Now, I know that the Socialists will reply to this professorial contention in a variety of ways. They will state (1) that the same stockholders are represented in a number of companies, and are counted, multiplied and increased greatly counted, multiplied and increased greatly beyond their actual proportions; (2) that the frequent law-suits brought by the "minority" or small stockholders, to pre-vent the "re-organization" of stock com-panies, in the interests of "majority" or large ttockholders, show that the economic power of the small stockholders acces not amount to a row of brass-buttons; a fact that is further supported by the "pholesale bankruptcy of small stockholders by large stockholders in such conflicts as that which recently took place in Wall street between the Whitney and the Rock-efeler interests for the cantrol of gas stocks; (3) that a Rockefeler alone con-trols a capitalization far in excess of the holdings off undreds of thousands of these small "decentralizers" of capital, as is shown in his successful domination of the end of the more stockholding equality with the proverbially poor wido.~welt. "It is to laugh." (4) that as a logical deduction of all the forecoing, it is safe to state that concentration does exist in fact, if not in figures : that is, the figures of the professor relating to the ownership of capital by small stockholders. "In answer to these supposed Socialist objections I will state that facts don't alter figures, for figures are figures, see? And then, why should we quarrel with figures; don't they improve our condi-tion? Don't those on the "mational" wealth, for instance, show that each and eventually the great disparities existing both for instance, show that each and eventually the great disparities existing both for once and forever? Don't the small stockholders prove hereonid doubt had the concentration of capital by small stockholders prove hereonid doubt had be cholding by the great disparities existing both for once and forever? Don't the small stockholders prove hereonid doubt had of the Whitneys, the Vanderbilts, the Armours the Rockefellers, etc., is all tower than we thought we were when we planted? In the classic language of Steven Glastone Brodie. Champion by the davery: "An etc... is beyond their actual proportions ; (2) that the frequent law-suits brought by the

Capitalists' Love for the Workers. Now, as to the Class Struggle. That,

too is Socialistic besh! If the class struggle is a fact, then we have a right to expect that the capitalists will not do anything that is detrimental to their interests and favorable to those of the working class. Yet, what do we see? "The Bull Pen of Idaho, with its diaboli-cal murders, perpetrated by the capitalist against the working class,"—the Socialists will answer; but that is only excep-tional, and serves to illustrate the Socialists' narrowness and lack of toleration. Now, it will not do to answer this by referring to the murders of workingmen at Hazleton, Buffalo, Brooklyn, Chicago, and Homestead, and stating that the ex-

capitalist learning ; let us examine their periodicals and discussions on profit-sharing and cooperation, and loi what do we see? Why, that they have the welfare of the working class at heart, bless their dear maligned souls! In these discussions, we learn that the necessifies of modern production and distribution require. a capitalisation that is impossible of acquirement by the small producer or capitalist, who are thus deprived of their independence and companies. It follows from this condition that these andividu-als (former small capitalists, present la-boreres) are without any incentive to industry and the means of obtaining an INTEREST IN THE ACCUMULATION or PROFERT. Therefore, and this is sub-stantially the idea and argument of Pro-fessor Hadley, among others, they should be allotted a share in the profits of these companies, and be encouraged to apply said profits to the purchase of stocks giv-ing the holders the right to election to the directories of these companies. In this direct of these companies. In this way, we are assured will the conflict between capital and labor be averted, democracy continued intact, and social progress tendered possible. There! what is that but a repudiation of the class strucing!? Think of it, capitalists ad-mitting the harm of concentration and readying it in the interests of the work. "WHOSE property is to be accumulated and preserved? In whose interest is the incentive to industry to be promoted? The U. S. census of ISO shows that the emore than one per cent of the yopu-lation, owned sizty-five per cent of the wealth of the country (to say nothing of whence : while the working class repre-senting fifty per cent of the yopulation owned but four per cent of the yealth of the country (with influence almost in.]. It follows that the incentive to industry is to be promoted for the accumula-

fuence): while the working class representing fifty per cent of the population owned but four per cent of the wealth of the country (with influence almost nil).
It follows that the incentive to industion and preservation of capitalist property mainly, admitting for a moment the table of the scheme outlined by the intitutions of "liberal" capitalist learning. But these stocks, as was shown in the above discussion on the concentration of wealth and the increase of small stock-holders, possess little value in the argregate. They do not secure independence as the law suite l'lustrate: and are depretiated, rendered valueless, according to the interests and machinations of the interests and machinations of the result of the scheme of small stock-holders, possess little value in the argregate. They do not secure independence as the law suite l'lustrate; and are depretiated, rendered valueless, according to the interests and machinations of the interests and machinations of the supplus values, or overproduction; panies, international wars for foreign markets, and all the other beauties of capitalist provisions does this scheme make for the unenployed, the absorption of accumulate of promoting it? Go to, with your "profit sharing and co-operation." It is a fraud designed exclusively in the interest of the capitalist and and only your chains to lose!
Brotzenart? There—that's just the facts, always facts, and never make allowance for good capitalist motives! Give a man credit for his good intentions ings too closely. Do as we anti-Socialist is too closely. Do as we anti-Socialist of cive and considered on the spectrum and redit graves, then, if you excessfully corner codee you may be president of the finest university in the land?
McKeesport Friends, Attention!

McKeesport Friends, Attention!

McKeesport Section, S. L. P., has arranged for a special agitation meeting, Sunday, March 25, at 3 p. m., 416 Market street. 3d floor. Comrade Allan J. Nel-son. Councilman elect of the 9th Ward, city, will address the meeting, followed by a speaker from Pittsburg. In view of the fact that Comrade Nel-

son is the first S. L. P. Councilman elected in the state of Pennsylvania, and this meeting will be he last before he takes his seat in the Council, it is urgently requested that members of the S. L. P., and all readers of THE PEOPLE in this vicinity will lend their aid in making this meeting a success by being present present.

WM. KERR, Organizer.

May Day Conference.

The first meeting of the above conference will take place on Saturday, March 31, 8 p. m., at Headquarters of the 16th Assembly District, 98 Avenue C, New York, instead of southwest corner of 11th

DAILY PEOPLE.

Report of the Conference and General Activity.

DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND.

Previously acknowledged......\$6,623.53 Received from D. P. Confer-ence, per E. Siff, Fin. Sec... 125.00 Received for Major Fund, old— J. Seidel, N. Y. City, \$3; O. Linetzky, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$3; Fred Cohen, Norfolk, Va., \$5; R. Schwenmer, Johnsterer

- R. Schwemmer, Johnstown, N. Y., \$1.
 Received for Minor Fund—Wm, Wasmuth, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$1; Section Yonkers, N. Y., proceeds of festival, \$6.90. 12.00
- 7.90

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.

\$5, George Poole \$2.50, H. Pohl
\$3, Emil Landgraf \$2, C.Muster
\$2, Paul Kenzler \$2, W. D. Mil-
ler \$2, M. Butz \$1, F. Mayer
\$1. E. Mentwig \$1. G. Fuchaber
\$1, T. Bruetsky \$1, S. A. Neu-'
stadt \$1, Ewald Koettgen \$1.
G. Flury \$1, A. Arattiger 50c.
2d Ward Branch, Paterson, N.

47.00 J. N. Y. State Com. per Hugo Vogt 50.00

for stamps..... John Bonnacher, Gloversville, N.

Y. C. Rossbach, Gloversville, N. Y. Fred Hoffman, Montrose, Col... Max Thermansen, Neenah, Wis... $1.00 \\ 2.50 \\ 3.00$

.00

Total\$414.75

DAILY PEOPLE GRAND FAIR AND BAZAAR IN RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island does not intend to be be-hind the rest of the country in raising funds for the DAILY PEOPLE. For the last two months plans have been hatching for a grand fair and bazaar in aid of the fund. Arrangements have now been per-forted for the last two months plans have been hatching for a grand fair and bazaar in aid of the fund. Arraugements have now been per-fected for the same to take place in Ol-neyville, beginning with Friday creaning. April 20, and continuing until Monday evening the 29th. The merchants of Providence and vicinity have been ap-proached and already many liberal con-tributions have been made. The usual combination tickets selling at ten cents have been issued and sent all over New England. Comrades everywhere are ex-pected to assist in the sale: to encourage them in their efforts a special prize of fifty volumes of Socialist literature to be selected by the winner will be given to the out of town comrade selling the larg-est number of tickets, special attractions will be offered every evening at the fair, and as the Sections of the S. L. P., as well as all the Locals of the S. T. & L. A. throughout the state are actively co-operating, this feature will also yield a goodly portion to the total that is to be raised. On the opening night of the fair, Fri-

poolly portion to the total that is to be raised. On the opening night of the fair, Fri-day the 20th, there will be a grand street parade, in which the Sections, Locals and friends will participate. On Saturday evening the 21st comrades from the neigh-boring states will be invited to attend, and another street demonstration will be arranged as a sort of reception. Va-riods comrades in Massachusetts have al-ready signified their intention to be pres-ent for the occasion and all comrades who can attend are cordially invited and urged to cone.

can attend are cornally invited and argue to cone. Conrades all over New England are urged to help this affair to the top, notch of success. The tickets are such as will sell readily. Pitch in and see if you can win the prize, fifty volumes of the best Socialist literature of your own choice,

DAILY PEOPLE NEW YORK FESTIVAL.

DAILY PEOPLE NEW YORK FESTIVAL: All arrangements are now complete for the DAILY PEOPLE Festival at Grand Central Palace, on Sunday. March 25. Concert by the Damrosch Sympilony Or-chestra commences at 3.30 p.m., and will last until 5.30. The Vandeville program consisting of moving pictures by the Pro-jectoscope, and a comic horizontal bar act, by the Rice Brothers, will follow directly after the concert. The Grand Ball in the evening will begin at 8 p.m. Arrangements have been made with the matager of the restaurant on the main foor to furnian estables during supper time at city prices, so the comrades and sympathizers need not fear that exorbi-tant prices will be charged. "THEE ENTERTAINMENT COMMIT-TEE. THE EN TEE.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attack their name to their communication, besider their own signature and address. Non-other will be recognized.

Don't write on both sides of the sheet. Don't write on boin sides of the sheet. Don't write with penci. Don't write with penci. Don't write with a broom stick if a toothpick is handy, pens preferred. Don't crowd your lines. Don't crowd your lines. Don't begin at the uppermost edge of the sheet.

the sheet.

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 gover signature as though you wished to remain incognito. Don't write proper names so as to in-sure the chances of their being misspelled. Don't write on sheets of uneven size. Don't take this ill.

Weeding in New Bedlerd.

Weeding in New Bedford. TO THE PEOPLE.—We had Comrade Kroll, of D. A. 17, S. T. & L. A., Provi-dence, here February 27, Speaking upon New and Old Trades Unionism. It will be borne in mind that Boss, secretary of the Spinners' Union, past representative for years of this 7th Rristol District, and now occupying a berth as trustee of a capitalist institution known as the Textile School (as payment for past services); that Math. Hart, secretary of the Local Weavers' Union, who poses as a "union man." direct-ing the methods of conducting a Republi-can cancus and "as good a Socialist as you." and that Waldron, secretary of the Carders and Councilman, who is so 'good and housest' that he voted to sustain Pres-tient Mascon of the Common Council when he declared a motion out of order to inves-tigate the \$800 grab of Taber, School Com-mititeeman—all of them received a chai-lenge to debate the issue between the 'New and the Old." But they deemed "discre-out in the local paper with "Kroll's cheek." etc. Nevertheless they did not fail to send one Christian up to the meeting to ask functions. This he did, but Kroll made hard, with his cafitness paparent. This Christian made a mess of himself and his urion.

Christian made a nerse of numerical runion. We got him so rattled after the meeting that one of the comrades got him to sign an agreement to meet any French speaker ron New and Oid Trades Unionism. He must have got the devil for having allowed himself to be caught in that way. He now comes out in the local paper with a challenge to meet any "French speaker in the CITY."

challenge to meet any "French speaker in the cirx." Hart, as a fakir, takes the cake. Seeing the whole of Rhode Island lost to him as a source of revenue and little junkers, he now turns away from the weavers and takes great pleasure in organizing the street la-borers into a union. During the organ-izing one laborer asked if there was any politics in the union, and he was told "of course not." They must be getting des-perate. The teamers are now objects of their at-tention (another source of revenue) as dues

perate. The teamers are now objects of their at-tartion (another source of revenue) as dues paying cattle, and let-me-do-the-political-end-of-the-business-and-you-pay-the-dues. They have got to the end of their rope and have taken to making excuses in the press. The finish of such cattle as the labor fakir is coming in the very near fu-ture. We will give them no rest: they must face the issue before those whom they claim to act for. The S. T. & L. A. is doing a great amount of work, and will be the means by which the fakirs in this town will be com-pelled to scratch gravel or travel to a more congenial clime. The fakirs have been compelled to put on two new collectors either because two more need a job to keep them in harness, or else they are fast losing ground, not because there are more suckers. The unlonist is about tired of being mulcied. To can the climar, the Bulletis Sam

suckers. The unionist is about tired of being multed. Ross' "labor paper" has committed sul-cide, and Ross is in a pretty pickle, as he roped the Spinners' union into taking about \$700 worth of shares. It is rumored on the street that he is to pay them back by working three years as Secretary for them without pay. They would get off cheaper by dispensing with his services and mak-ing him a present of more cash to get rid of him.

ing him a present of more cash to get rid of him. We have had all classes of "Socialists"— Christian Socialists, Gladstone Socialists, any old kind in fact, but thanks to time and a long fight they are now as scarce as heas' teeth. From this on progress will be more rapid. The fakirs, always gaug-ing strength by numbers, take us for weak-lings on account of our weeding, but as all Socialists are aware that weeding lives us good results—KEEP ON WEEDING. JOHN A. DONOVAN, Organizer Section New Bedford, Mass. New Bedford, Mass., March 7.

Wheels Within Wheels.

Wheels Within Wheels. TO THE PEOPLE—I see in to-day's PROFLE a despatch from Syracuse, N.Y., giving the resolutions adopted by the I. T. U. Local Union No. 55, of lunt city, arainst the rascal members of the Union, Governor Steunenberg and John L. Ken-nedy. Your correspondent explains the thing on the ground of the corruptionists in the Union "having been caught unp-ping." This may be so. But may not there be another renson. This, for instance: The Boise City Uniou, of which Governor Steunenberg is an honorary meniser, en-dorsed Donnelly for President of the Union. But First Vice-President Lynch, an expre-gious labor fakir, and a member of the Syracuse Union, is also a candidate for President. Can it to the that, instead of "naving been caught anpping." the crooks in the Syracuse Union were wide awake, and selzed fibe opportunity to give a whack and selzed fibe opportunity to give a whack and the crooks in the Boise City Union, for endorsing a rival candidate of their man Lynch? Any stick is good enough to strike a dag with, you know?

og with, you know? think this theory is superior to the

dates which he read. He proposed that on the day of the election these names be posted on a blackboard, so that the mem-bers might know they should not be voted bers might know they should not be voted for. After Simon was through he was asked whether he was a metaber of the National Executive Committee. Simon at first tried to dodge the question, but, on being pressed for a positive answer, admitted that he was not. The member who had questioned Simon then turned to the other members and pointed out to then the dishonesiy and treacherousness of the National Exec-utive Committeemen who refuse the list of candidates to Eranches but give it out to their heachemen for electioneering and in-triguing purposes. A MEMBER

New York, March 12. A MENBER.

Valuable Biographics. TO THE PEOPLE--It is not omins to turn the electric light upon the gentlemen whom the Cigarmakers' International Union selected as the Strike Committee for S. J. Davies & Co.'s shop. It will aid in making clear without much commentary both the unanimity with which the operatives re-fused to strike inder the direction of such rentlemen at being knocked out by the Al-liance. The gentlemen are: Abraham Ro-serstein, Isaac Bennet, Albert Marcoushek and Rudolf Modest. ABRAHANI ROSENSTEIN is known to

and Rudolf Modest. ABRAHAM ROSENSTEIN is known to the rank and file as an expert at "working the workers." He eatned the reputation as a fixture on that notoriously fraodulent institution, the "Label Committee," where, whatever the first of the dues nacion rank

as a fixture on that notoriously fradulent institution, the "Label Committee." where, whatever the fats of the dues-paying rank send Tile, the Committee we near \$3 a day ANF EXPENSIS. The "work" on the "Label Committee." designated by the rank and file as the "Drinking Committee." con-sists in visiting saleons, setting up the drinks (EXPENSES FAID FOR), follying the saleon keeper, and extracting from him a "promise" to patronize the label. The reports of Rosenstein to the Board of Label Agitators have come to be prover-bial. Here is one: "Mr. Chairmau, I visited the Hoffman House Cafe, corner of Mott and Mulberry streets (1919); I seen the proprieter of the place, and he promised that he will in the thure buy Union Label cigars only. This will be another of our strict blue places." In three months, Rosenstein would go to the identical saleon, again make the identical report of "another "blue place". At one time, Rosenstein elther got tired

and blue it remained for the charmanness pocket. At one time, Rosenstein either got tired of this "work" or had saved enough money from "salary and expenses" out of the dues of the duped rank and file of the Union, and he started a "Cafe" himself; but he soon gave that up sgain, and returned to the business of Strike and Label Committee-man-Such is Abraham Kosenstein. ISAAC BENNET and RUDOLF MODEST are twin stars. Both were at one time

and make that up grain, and returned to the business of Strike and Label Committeema.—Such is Abraham Rosenstein.
ISAAC BENNET and RUDOLF MODEST are twin stars. Both were at one time members of the Socialist Labor Party, and made much parade of their "Socialism." The former's wild-cat factory having ceased to support him, and the latter. finding it at all times hard to support himself, they became enthusiastic "borers from within, which means that they turned fakirs, doing the older fakirs' dirty work. They were welcomed by the old fakirs with open arms. Their keing "Socialist," aye members of the S. L. P., gave them special value. Thus the two specifies of promoted to jobs on the Strike and Label Committees. Their socialism was used as a shield by themselves to protect themselves, and the old fakirs is also expected to get protection from the same shield. It was during that period of his history that Bennet allowed himself to be used as the fakirs' cats-paw in the Soldnerge infany, and it was during the same period that the same Bennet disobeyed the orders of his Union. No. 90, and failed to voic to declare the Bondy & Lederer strike off. The union men wanted the strike declared off because it had failed, and they were anzlous to go back to work; but Bennet being on that Strike Committee, where, so long as that lasted, he had \$3 a day, and the old fakirs with orders. Beanet and Modest on their shoulders. Beanet and Modest on their shoulders. Beanet having been expelled from the \$2. P. and Modest on their shoulders. Beanet having been expelled from the \$3 a day indexes and Beanet.
ALBETT MAROUSHEK rose to fame last election as the simultaneous candidate for Mases and Beanet.
ALBETT MAROUSHEK rose to fame last election as the sumulation and the funds of Union 141. The Union has a local fund to help members who are sick and not entitled to benefits. Every local trends of Union 141. The union has a document, which the two thy per cent are recorded as "spent." but for his histor and the fund

Waroushek. Maroushek. Now, all these things are protty well known among the cigaimakers. Is it any wonder that the men at Davies & Co. re-rinsed to go on strike under such leader-ship? Or is it any wonder that such gen-tlemen are raving mad at the Alliance for stepping in. "knocking the bread off their mouth." earning the esteem of the men and the respect of the employer, and there-by knocking a big hole into the mud-fortress of Labor Fakirism? RUDOLF KATZ. New York, March 19. RUDOLF KATZ.

city. He is a wholesale and retail dealer, and you can buy four, effher by the pound or half barrel; a card of matches for a cent, or bunch for the same price. He has been known to sell two pounds of the same article in a day, and be looks only for 90 per cent profit on all his goods. He also makes frequent trips to Philadelphia, where he purchases scab made cigars and hawks them wholesale in the neighboring citles. He does not believe in the S. L. P. trade union policy because it might have a ten-dency to stop the production of scab cig-ars, and he must make a living. He is of a saving disposition, and the Kangaroo convention doubtiesiy allowed him to make a trip to Philadelphia for more cicars, and his supporters paid the freight. When on his supporters and the freight. When on his supporters men don't like red buttons. New Bedford contributed a delicate con-

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It is set ing traps he removes its reactant becaus: "pecaness" men don't like red but-tons. New Redford contributed a delicate con-fection in the shape of one Mr. Blauen-steiner. Ills horizon has been limited by a small grocery store, but he knows how to drive a bargain by playing the poor mouth, and, according to his own state-ment, publed \$75 for his trip to Rochester. He has a peculiar habit of wearing his brains in his stomach and his red button on the end of his nose. Mr. Koehler of Adams runs a mammoth cigar factory in which he employs himself and his son at union wages, and proves the harmony which exists between capital and labor by never going out on striks. Mr. Fenner of Worcester is a real estate and insurance Socialist who condescended to labor among the henighted working class teaching them, insuring them and renting them houses. The fact that Spelman of Westfield is a secret.

secret. Eschenback of Springfield is a much "bet-ter Socialist than you are," and to prove it he never attends meetings or reads our lit-

The never attends meetings or reads our lit-erature. Mr. McDonnid of Clinton is a German. Have we not here a list of which any working class movement should be proud? Four out of eleven are preletarians and three of the four were at all times utterly indifferent Party members. I was led to the consideration of persons because of the fact that most of the delegates who attended that convention did not seem to have any particular connection with the working class. The Hillquits, Barnes, fakirs, doc tors, shysters, grocers, etc., for once hid their own way. What other state can us-plicate the record of this bunch of wild howers? Stoneham, Mass., March 10.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

INo questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bonadde signature and address.] L. C., NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—lat. The capitalist class and its pulpiteer and other philosophers look upon the present social system (capitalism) as being of and for all time, and they believe in capitalism up to their eyebrows. Nevertheless capitalism was not always and will not be always; it is a stage in the evolution of society. Now the same as these capitalists believe in capitalist society despite their denial of evolution, why should not other people be-lieve in Socialist society and yet not knew what evolution is or even repudiating it? If, however, your question No. 1 means whether one could be an intellizent So-cialist, useful in its propagnada, and re-liable in its tacties without being an syot-tionist, a believer is what you call Dar-win's theory, the answer would have to be "No."

"No"" 2d.—The theory known generally as Dar-winianism is steadily gaining ground. It stands well among men of science to-day. Indeed, it may be considered a cardinal principle of scientific thought. 3d. As to whether one could believe in Darwin and in the existence of a Supreme Being, that depends upon just what you understand by the term "Supreme Being." Darwin himself was no atheist.

G. A. LOS ANGELES, CAL.—The ap-pointment of a "committee" to do a certain work implies the delegation to it of cer-tain functions to be performed without out-side intervention. A committee is justi-fied to exclude the public when it thinks fit. Of course, it is responsible to its con-stituency. stituency.

stituency. "SEARCHLIGHT," ST. LOUIS.—No hard and fast rule can be laid down on that Each case has to be determined on its own merits and circumstances. If, in a certain town, there is no Allance organization, none organizable, and no chance of getting a job unless through the pure and simple union, then one would be a fool not to siny in the old body. If a pistol is put to one's head and his money is demanded. It is sen-sible to submit, and wait for a better-chance to do away with highway robbery. But such chase as you imagine must be rare; and will be rarer with the

time. C. W. B., MUNCIE, IND.—What was the information you asked about? The com-munication you speak of is not remembered to have been received. D. N., WORCESTEB, MASS.—Watch the crooks closely; you will find that they translate their own convenience into a principle for other people's observance. translate their own convenience into a principle for other people's obsertance. MEMBER SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT FUND, PHILADELPHIA, PA.-Your sus-pleion that there is a ring in control of the Sick and Death Benefit Fund is not without justification; and right you are to smell a rat in the woodpile. Apart from the corruption, implied in the policy that the ring is back of of replay people into the society under the pretence of securing in-suranc benefits, and then, as soon as they got people in, tars and ameas them for the benefit of a partian paper, which most of facers are all in. It is usual to publish these early, giving the membership ample time to consider the merits or demerits of the ring is a widepred revoit against its methods and suspicion of its honesty, the ring is a withholding the list of nominees. Local branches have demanded the list and the size of a marches have demanded the list and the size to the membership, it is furnishing the same to its own cronles, who are prime

and Homestead, and stating that the ex-ceptional is too confounded general to permit of any other than a "narrow." and "intolerant" inference. Let us, in stead turn to the institutions of liberal stead turn to the institutions of liberal

GRAND CONCERT BY THE Damrosch Symphony Orchestra,

Under the Auspices of Section New York, S. L. P., for the benefit of the . .

DAILY PEOPLE FUND,

On Sunday Afternoon March 25, 1900, at 3.30 P. M.

AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, LEXINGTON AVE., 43d & 44th STS.

Tickets 25 Cents. At the Door on Day of Entertainment, 35 Cents. Hat Check, 15 cents.

GRAND BALL WILL FOLLOW CONCERT.

lickets can be purchased at the following places before day of concert:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

C. Vanderporten, 1016 Dekalb avenue. A. C. Kihn, 36 Prospect place. J. Leder, 6 Manhattan avenue. J. Hanlon, 71 Park avenue.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. Office of Arbeddiates, 51 Beekman street. Office of Arbeddiates, 935 Frankfort street. Office of Pracks, 414 East 71st street. I Shoob. Drug Stare, 163 East Broadway. De Pollock, Stationary Store, 2527 by Eighth avenue, Bear 135th street. BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

A. Kiein, 284 Seventeenth street. A. Goldberg, Drug Store, 662-664 Broad-way.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE. Owing to a misunderstanding, many of the delegates, believing that the DAILY PEOPLE mass meeting called for last Sun-day, in the 34th and 35th Assembly Dis-tricts was a DAILY PEOPLE Conference mass meeting, and having gone there, those who met at the Conference decided to adjourn the meeting to this Sunday. As this is the date of the DAILY PEO-PLE Festival, the Conference will meet at the Grand Centrai Palace, the place of the Festival, immediately after the concert.

of the Festival, immediately after the concert. Financial Secretary, E. Siff, of the DALY PEOPLE Conference received the following contributions: NEW YORK--12th A. D., \$5. 40: 23d A. D., \$4.00; 32d and 33d A. D's \$12: 19th A. D., \$20,40: 28th A. D., \$5.00; 34th and 35th A. D's \$7.00. Collected at mass meeting 34th and 35th A. D., \$7.00. Italian Branch, \$2.70 I. A. 274, S. T. & L. A., \$1.50. BROOKLYN-21st A. D., Branch 2, \$6.00.

BROOKLYN-21st A. D., Branch 2, \$6.00. NEW JERSEY-Section Esser County, \$35: Swedish Machinists, Newark, \$15.

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Delegates, attention!

Delegates, attention! The financial secretary of the DAILY PEOPLE Conference will be at the gentle-men's wardrobe office. Grand Central Pal-ace, this Sunday after the concert, where stamps can be purchased and cash re-ceived.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

S. L. P. in Utah.

Section Salt Lake City, Utah, has nominated J. H. Hamlin for Congress in the election that is to take place on next April 2, to fill the vacancy created by the removal of Roberts.

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

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THE S. D. P. CONVENTION.

Graphic Description of Its Appearance and Deliberations.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 14 .-- It was to laugh to hear and see the proceedings of the convention of the Social Democratiic Party. Not because of the trivial absurdities which caught the eye of newspaper reporters on the hunt for a good story-the incongruity of so pretentious a convention meeting in such a hall; the odd characters among the delegates, from the low comedian F. G. R. Gordon to the heavy tragedian Meyer London, etc.; but because of the awkward and contradictory predicaments in which the convention found itself involved at every turn. The whole thing would have been excru-ciatingly funny to the knowing observer, if it had not occasionally given rise to sober thoughts.

The Convention Hall.

Some surprise has been expressed that the convention was held in the hall in which it was. To say that Reichwein's Hall is known to 500 people in Indianap-olis would be an exaggeration. Not that many knew that there was such a hall many knew that there was such a hall or remember it now. Two of the "Comm-mittee on Union" from the Kangaroos arrived in the convention hall at 10 o'clock one morning. The third member, Max Hayes turned up at 4 o'clock, explain-ing by way of apology that it had taken him half a day to find the convention hall. One of the daily papers spoke of the "smell of cooking food wafted up from the tenants' quarters on the floor below." The mystery is cleared up, however, by the national secretary-treasurer's report to the convention which showed a balance in the treasury on March 1 of \$61.36.

The Labor Fakir Spectre.

In the early sessions of the convention disparaging references to labor fakirs were tabooed as smacking too much of "DeLeonism," but the delegates got bravely over this, and before the convention had proceeded far, they had realized that the term had securely ensconced itself in the English language, and that it is used as a matter of necessity, not of choice. The term was bandied back and forth vigorously when James F. Carey read the report he had written for the "Committee on Organized Labor." This resolution declared against "coercing members of unions, local, state or na-tional, to join the Social Democratic party, as having a boomerang effect on the party." The Milwaukee delegates claimed to have captured the Central La-bor body of that city; that they would re-gard the resolution as a slap at them; and that they would repudiate the party if the resolution was adopted. Moreover they said they could not see how the Mas-sachusetts delegates could have favored been easure when they had been accept-ing contributions from trades unions. Hochen, of St. Louis, said there was much sentiment in his city favorable to the ag-rebate on this subject was cut off anis. Hor Hoessian Spectre. vigorously when James F. Carey

The Bossism Spectre

nother evidence of the S. D. P.'s inability to avoid the self same "tyranny" that the S. L. P. uses lay in the fact that the editor of the official organ had to be given "the power to determine what communications shall be published in the paper." This action brought out a long, loud wail from the Direct Legislation rep-resentatives.

The Class Struggle Spectre.

But the evidence of the middle class sentiment which is determined to eat up the party was not fully brought out until the report of the Resolutions Committee was taken up. Even this orthodox committee did not have the wisdom to make a sensible report. One is forced to won-der what resolutions the committee smothered when those that it reported back are considered as a type of those which came before it. That which came from the Los Angeles, Cal. branch is worth its weight in gold. It reads in full as follows:

"As it has been impossible for the Los Angeles branch of the S. D. P. to secure direct representation in your body, we, the undersigned, active members the said branch, desire to submit the following protest, which we hope will receive your carnest consideration : "We have observed that the propaga-

tion of Socialism in this Section of the country has been much delayed from insistence on the class struggle as a permasmall farmers. Said he, "You call the shoeworker of the East who receives \$15 a week a wage worker, and the small farmer of Kansas, who gets forty cents a day a capitalist. I want to warn you that you are making way for another party."

that you are making way for another party." Kelly, a single taxer from Marion, Ind., objected to mentioning classes be asked into the party." The Reverend McCartney, a Social Democratic representative in the Massa-chusetts legislature, said: "We will soon-er or later have to make a move for the farmers. There are other people besides wage workers."

farmers. There are other people besides wage workers." Thus the discussion went through the report of the Committee on Resolutions and the Committee on Platform. Finally a dodgeful motion of the other represen-tatives of the party in the Massacusetts Legislature, James F. Carey, was adopt-ed, whereby the term "working class" was substituted throughout the platform, in place of "wage workers." Thus did the convention smear over and nullify the principle of the class struggle. PRESS COMMITTEE, Section Indianapolis, S. L. P.

Corruption or Capitalism.

(Continued from page 1.)

tion," none are more ready to accept eit. They would increase the cynical despair of the workers who have been duped by crooks many a time and oft. and when the S. D. P. brings forward so much assistance it writes itself down again, as it die on the Dubuque bill, the armory question, the Fitchburg sale, the Albany lease, etc., a party that is back of CLASS LEGISLATION —but not for one instant that of the working class. That class will strike its own blow, and strike it hard and strike it soon.

SOCIALIST LEAFLETS FOR THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

200

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 leafets published by the National Executive Committee of the So-cialist Labor Party. The following are especially appro-priate:

WHAT IS SOCIALISM ?

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

CONTENTS.

Platform of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States. Domands for Immediate Improvement in the Condition of Labor. 1. "Government Ownership" a la the S.

- 2. "Municipal Ownership" a la the S. L. P. 3. The Money Question. 4. Inventions
- Inventions. School Education. Child Labor.

Imperative Mandate and the Referendum. And fourteen other demands.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Henry Kubn, Secretary, 61 Beekman street, New York NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS-Thomas Curran, Secretary, 44 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

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

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

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

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Regular meeting with John T. Keve-ney in the chair. The financial report for the week ending March 17 showed receipts \$22.30, expenditures \$20:22. Resolved to call upon all Sections of the Party to elect authorized agents for the Socialisticke Arbeiter/Zeitung, the Ger-man Party organ, and to push for sub-scriptions. Section Baltimore, Md., asked for a copy/of the new charter ; granted. A report from Cincinnati,O., was referred to the Secretary with in-structions to obtain further information. Section Pittsburg, Pa., reported expulsion of Y. Tuscher for affiliation with capi-talist parties. Section Boston. Mass., reported expulsion of Wm. H. Cook, W. R. Wilson, David Goldstein, Edward Carr, Leon Greenman and Wm. R. Dyer for treasonable conduct. A number of communications having been received as to the trouble in Califor-nia, it was, after a full discussion, de-cided to recognize the State Committee formittee of the S. L. P. The decision has become imperative in view of the state of disorder at present prevailing in the affairs of the Party is champered and obstructed. Sections in that state will take notice, report to the State Com-mittee and leave the settlement of such privances as may exist for adjudication by the regularly constituted Party au-thorites. The following Sections reported to the

by the regulary thorities. The following Sections reported The following upon the call of The following Sections reported to have taken action upon the call of the N. E. C., relative to the holding of festi-vals for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE Fund on May 1: Essex County, N. J.; Plainfield, Conn.; Louisville, Ky.: Rens-selaer, N. Y., in conjunction with Section Albany. Charter granted to new Section or-ganized at Fuiton, Ky. JOHN J. KINNEALLY. Recording Secretary.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK. GREATER NEW YORK.—Proceedings of the General Committee. Meeting held Sat-urday, March 10, 1800, at let avenue and 11th street, Manhattsn; Rudolph Katz, chairman, and William Kelly, vice-chairman. Six new delegates were admitted; fifteen new members were enrolled. The City Executive Committee reported the circular letters addressed to enrolled voters ready for distribution to the Assem-bily Districts, and the issuance of a call for the May Day Conference. The result of the general vote on the ex-pulsion of the Kangaroos who attended the bogus general committee meeting of July 10 was reported as 412 for expulsion. Un-fer this bead come the following: E. Kuehl, S. Chrystai, J. Nagel, H. Feigenoff, J. Halpern, H. Slobodin, J. Magidoff, D. Bireison, Ph. Schmitt, G. Sleburg, Th. Lane, M. Rothstein, R. Davidoff, F. Neusius, Bur-ich, F. Harth, Wm, Meier, Emil Noppel, B. Flegenbaum, Mrs. Kidd, Wm. Christel, J. Obrist, Wm. Ehret, R. Bock, A. Jabia-nowski, M. Hilguit, O. Partenheimer, En-Schweiger, R. Fohle, Zahorski, I. Kaufman, Fr Koenig, A. Volborth, J. Ganss, S. Berlin, Chas. Gerlach, C. Gackenheimer, Danneman, J. Spengler, J. Mueske, W. Spuhr, F. Harth, teo Schmidt, F. Kummel, F. Schlueter. The general vote on th expulsion of Hav-endon resulted in 261 for expulsion; Voss 200 for expulsion; Geisler 268 for expul-sion.

TELEPHONE CALL. 1323 SPEING. Julius Hammer. -PHARMACIST 16 304-306 Rivington street, Corner of Lewis, NEW YORK L Goldmann's Printing Office, Cer. New Chambers & William Sta.,

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John J. Kelly. 62 Grattan street. CINCINNATI, OHIO: Louis Ballhaus, 26 W. Court street. M. Strauss, "Eibe." Flat 5. CLEVELAND, OHIO: P. C. Christiansen. 50% Professor street. Fritz Feldner, 31 Carl street. CLINTON, IOWA: E. C. Matson, 102 Howes street. COLLINSVILLE, ILL.: Joz. T. Brecka.

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

ELIZABETH, N. J.: G. T. Petersen, 222 3rd street

ERIE, PA.: Frel. Uhlmann, 656 W. 19th street.

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Louis Rentelmann; 206'4 South Main street, Room 7. LOUISVILLE, KY.: Thos. Sweency, 1460 High street, LOWELL, MASS.: Robert Owen, 244 West Manchester street. LYNN, MASS.: J. F. Coyle, 330 Washington street. McKEESPORT, PA.: John Hobles, 526 White street. MALDEN, MASS.: Philip Rowland, 133 Malden street. MILWAUKEE, WIS.: Rochus Babnick, 215 Lloyd street. MILWAUKEE, WIS.: Rochus Babnick, 215 Lloyd street. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. W. B. Hammond, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue, S. MONTREAL, CAN, J. M. Couture, 793 Mount Royal avenue. NEWARK, N. J.: H. Carless. Boringfield avenue.

J. M. Couture, 793 Mount Royal avenue.
J. M. Couture, 793 Mount Royal avenue.
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H. Carless, T. Springfield avenue.
A. P. Wittei, Ta Springfield avenue.
M. P. Wittei, Ta Springfield avenue.
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Roger W. Egan, 81 So. Burritt street. NEW BITAIN, CONN.:
M. Steel, 116 Broddway.
M. J. Bomstead, 18 East Pearl street.
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Richard Berdan, 70 N. First street.
John C. Butterworth, 110 Albion avenue.
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John C. Butterworth, 110 Albion avenue.
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RENSBELAER, N. Y.:
Henry Stasus, W Columbia street.
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Directory

Of Organizations Represented in Sec.

tion New York, S. L. P.

General Committee meetings, 2d and 4n Saturday, 8 p. m., at Club Room, south west corner lith street and First arenne. City Executive Committee meetings, is and 3d .aturday 8 p. m., at 23 Donne street, Manhattan. Office of Section New York, 98 Avenue C. Manhattan.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. ASSEMBLY DISTRICT MEETINGS. 1st, 3d and 5th-2d and 4th Monday, s p. m., at 261 Hudson street. 4th-2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., Assembly Hooms, 177 East Broadway. 6th and 10th-Every Wednesday, 8 p. a. Club Hooms, 528 East 11th street. 6th and Tenth-2d and 4th Wednesday, 4 p. m., at Club Rooms, southwest coras of 11th street and First avenue. 8th-1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 75 Ludlow street.

Sth-ist and 3d Wednesday, or a standard Rooms, 75 Ludlow street. Rooms, 75 Ludlow street. 9th-1st and 3d Monday, 8 p. m., 346 Math

9th-Ist and 3d Monnay, o p. m., or statu avenue. 12th-Every Friday, 8 p. m., Club Bonna, 184 Delancey street. 13th-Ist and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., Cub Booms, 441 West 30th street. 14th-Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Club Bonna Southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

2d-Every Thursday, S p. m., at Hall, Pros-pect and Jay streets. 4th-1st and 3d Wednesday, S p. m., 253

Greene avenue 5th-2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., 83 Hart-

lett street. 6th-Every Monday, 8 p. m., at 43 Ellery

Street. 7th-1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., 1265

7th—1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., 1265 Third avenue.
10th—Every Sunday, 8 p. m., Wursley's Hall, 315 Washington street.
12th—2d and 4th Sunday, 10 a. m., 427 12th street.
13th and 144h—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 535 Graham avenue.
15th—1st and 3d Saturuay, 8 p. m., corner Manhaitan avenue and Troadway.
16th, 1st and 3d Saturuay, 8 p. m., corner Manhaitan avenue and Troadway.
16th, 17th and 18th—2u and 4th Thurs-days. 8 p. m., at 1766 Fulton street.
17th—2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at 414 Ouincy street.

17th-2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at 414 Quincy street.
19th-1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 112 Linden street.
21st District, Branch 1-2d and 4th Friday.
8 p. m., at Schelllein's Hall, corner Ver-mont and Atlantic avenues.
21st District, Branch 2-Every Friday, 8 p. m., Washington Hall, 93 Thatford av-enue.
7th District (Pollsh)-1st Wednesday in month, Kowalski's Hall, 657 ½ Third av-enue.

Trades' & Societies' Directory

Standing advertisements of trades unions and oher societies 'not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading herest-ter at the rate of \$5.00 per annum. Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets Sunday, 3 p.m., at 35 Avenue C. New York. Daily People stamps may be pur-chased by delegates from L. Abelson, As-sistant Organizer, 98 Avenue C. E. Sif, financial secretary, 362 Canal st., Julius Hammer, recording secretary, 304 Riving-ton street.

100 Street. 100 SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUAN-TEINs of 34th and 35th A.D.'s, 481 Willis ave. Business meeting every Friday erap-ing. Free reading room and pool parlor open day and evening. Free lectures every Sunday evening. Subscriptions for this paper taken. 449

paper taken. 499 SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's stall, 167 S. Howard street. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges street.

SECTION ESSEX COUNAA, S.L.P. The County Committee representing the se-tion meets every Sunday, 10 a.m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Spring-field avenue, Newark, N. J.

SECTION HARTFORD, S.L.P. Headquar-ters, 284 Asylum st. Room 10. City

ters, 284 Asylum st. Room 10. Cit Committee meets 1st and 3d Tuesday Br. 1 (German) 1st Monday; Br. 3 (An erican) 2d and 4th Monday of ment

SECTION BUFFALO, S.L.P., BRANCH 4.

erican) 2d at 8 p. m.,

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SOCIALIST BOOKS

neur issue, 1018 has led to a bitter, and	8
we believe useless, controversy over a	13
question non-essential to true socialistic	13
question non-essential to true socialistic	섔
principles, and has proved a stumbling	8
block to many who would otherwise be	3
earnest and effective workers in a defin-	8
ite socialistic organization. The disin-	12
tegration of the Populist party and the	
failure of the so-called "New Democracy"	2
ranure of the so-caned "New Democracy"	
under the leadership of William Jennings	
Bryan to keep step with the advanced	2
thought of our time has caused many of	
the lower middle class to renounce all	益
hope of rectifying the crying evils under	9
which this country groans, through the	
Capitalistic Darries and to secont Social	2
ism as the true remedy. Few of these	
can be induced to believe that the account	8
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criy made between them and the prole	Ľ.
LAFIAL CONSCIENCES & havis for a political	5
GIVISIOD ON these lines since they contend	
that occalism would also he to the me	Į.
terial advantage of the class to which	1
"We therefore recommend that all me	12

"We therefore recommend that all spe-"We therefore recommend that all spe-cial mention of the class struggle be eliminated from our platform." This, however, was only a starter. When the report got into the hands of the convention, the fun began. The rep-resentatives of all reforms and fads took a hand—single taxers, direct legislation-ists, Greenbackers, initiative and refer-endum lobbyists, government grain ele-vator and railroad advocates, etc. ad in-finitum—and before they were ready to quit, the class struggle had been thrown into a bottomless pit, and all the dele-gates had jumped in on top of it. Delegate Strobell of New Jersey set out in full the beauties of direct legisla-tion.

out in full the beauties of direct legisla. The state of the state of

ATTITUDE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR

PARTY TOWARD TRADES UNIONS.

CONTENTS. The Class Struggle. Origin of the Trade Union. Necessity of the Trade Union. Socialists Have Ever Been the First to Or-ganise Trade Unions. The Merchandise Labor Power. What Determines the Price of Labor Power. Historic Bevelopment of Capitalism: 1. Period of Consettion. Condition of Working Class During this Period. 2. Period of Transition. Condition of Work-ing Class During this Period. 3. Period of Concentration. Condition of Working Class During this Period. 3. Period of Concentration. Condition of Working Class During this Period. 9. Period of Concentration. Condition of Working Class During this Period. 9. Period of Concentration. 9. Condition of Capitalism. 8. Strikes and Boycotts-Once Powerful; now Impoont. 8. Strikes Unions of Europe-No Labor Fakir.

STATE COMMITTEE.

	8. And fourteen other demands.	B. Flegenbaum, Mrs. Kidd, Wm. Christel,	BEBEL, AUGUST:	
P.'s in- yranny"	The Class Struggle: The More We Produce, the Less We Get.	B. Figenbaum, Mrs. Kidd. Wm. (hristel, J. Obrist, Wm. Ehret, R. Bock, A. Jabia- nowski, M. Hiljout, O. Partenheimer, E. Schweigert, R. Fohle, Zahorski, I. Kaufman, Fr Koenig, A. Volborth, J. Ganss, S. Berlin, Chas. Gerlach, C. Gackenheimer, Danneman, J. Spengier, J. Mueske, W. Spuhr, F. Harth, Leo Schmidt, F. Kummel, F. Schlueter The general yote on the symplon of Hay.	Woman in the Past, Present and Future	
the fact	Why? Because the Means of Production are owned by the Capitalist Class.	Schweigert, R. Pohle, Zahorski, I. Kaufman, F. Koenig, A. Volborth, J. Ganss, S. Berlin,	The same in cloth 50	1.000
gan had	The Democratic-Republican Party	J. Spengler, J. Mueske, W. Spuhr, F. Harth,	BELLAMY, EDWARD: Looking Backward	
ne what d in the	The Socialist Labor Party. First Steps to Socialism.	Leo Schmidt, F. Kummel, F. Schlueter The general vote on th expulsion of Hav-	CARPENTER, EDWARD: Civilization, Its Cause and Cure 15	
a long,	\$1.50 PER THOUSAND.	The general vote on th expulsion of Hav- endon resulted in 261 for expulsion; Voss 260 for expulsion; Geisler 268 for expul-	BY A KNIGHT OF LABOR: Capitalism on Trial	
ion rep-		sion. The result for general vote for Na-	CONNOLLY, JAMES: Erin's Hope	
•	MIDDLE CLASS MUNICIPALIZATION AND	The result for general vote for Na- tional Secretary resulted in 414 votes for Henry Kuhn.	Dawson, W. H.: German Socialism and Ferdinand	
le class	THE MUNICIPAL PROGRAM OF THE	The general vote for members of National	Lasalle 1.00 DE LEON, DAKIEL :	1
eat up ut until	SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.	Luciene Sanial, 425; Patrick Murphy, 402; A. S. Brown, 400; J. J. Kinneally, 390; Joseph Sauter, 382; John Keveney, 227; Louis P. Weber, 118; John O, Toole, 92; J. Dorman, 70; J. F. Martin, 59.	Reform or Revolution	1
mmittee	This is a most admirable leaflet to open the eyes of people relative to the difference be- tween the municipalization desired by the	390 ; Joseph Sauter, 382 ; John Keveney,	ENGELS, FREDERICK: The Condition of the Working Class	
ox com-	bankrupt middle class and that desired by the Socialist Labor Party.	92: J. Dorman, 70: J. F. Martin, 50. Subdivisions are reuquested to turn in	in England in 1844 1.44	
to make	CONTENTS.	moneys thus far realized from sale of tic- kets for the DAILY PEOPLE Entertainment.	The Communist Manifesto 10 ELY, RICHARD T., PROF., French and German, Socialism 25	1
to won- mmittee	Two Kinds of Middle Class Municipalizers. I. Bankrupt Middle Class Merchants.		French and German Socialism 25	1
reported	2. Owners of City Real Estate. Why They Want to Municipalize.	elected to the Entertainment Committee, to wit, W. Larsen, M. Elchener, J. Dorman, A. Klein, E. Siff, A. Ulrich and J. Kelly, A collection for the New Britain cam-	The Labor Movement in America1.50 Socialium and Social Reform 1.50 FABIAN ESSAYS, cloth	1
of those	Bankruptcy Records of 1896. Why Middle Class Municipalization Would	A collection for the New Britain cam-	GRONLUND, LAWRENCE :	1
anch is	 Rankrupt Middle Class Nerchants. Owners of City Real Estate. Why They Want to Municipalize. Bankruptcy Records of 1806. Why Middle Class Municipalization Would Not Benefit the Working Class. Relation of Working Class Rent to 	paign fund netted \$8.64. Subdivisions are requesed to send three	Socialism vs. Tax Reform 10	
s in full	Taxes. 2. Belation of Taxes to Wages. 3. Middle Class Municipalization Means In-	members each to assist the Entertainment Committee, whose work is assumin enor- mous dimensions. Ten thousand tickets	Our Destiny	1 1
for the	Creased Rent.	are in circulation, and five thousand more	Howell, George : New and Old Trades Unionism 1.00	1 3
). P. to	Class Municipalization. Socialist Municipalization. 1. Election of Foremen by Employees.	will have to be issued during the week. The Entertainment Committee has added	HYNDMAN H M .	1 4
ur body,	2. Minimum Salery.	many new attractions to the programme, which will be reported in du time. Mon-	Economics of Socialism 1.20 Commercial Crises of the Nine- teenth Century	1
the fol	3. Relief Fund. 4. Homes for the People.	eys and gifts are steadily coming in In reference to the call of the National	Sodiallum and Slavarr OF	1.
the fol-	 Relief Fund. Homes for the People. Taxation.—This paragraph is fine; it shows what a weapon the power of taxation can be when the power to tax is in the hands of the Socialist prole- 	Executive Committee, sub-divisions were in- structed to arrange festivals during the	Marris Theory of Value	1
	is in the hands of the Socialist prole-	month of May for the benefit of the DAILY	Socialism	- 1
ropaga-	tariat and the property to be taxed is in the hands of the Capitalists. We won't do a thing to them!	The absentees were as follows: MANHATTAN-20th and 27th Assembly	The Object of the Labor Movement 05 JONES, LLOYD	1
from in-	6. Public Schools. 7. Labor Exchanges.	Districts, and Italian and Finnish branches. BROOKLN-2d, 12th, 13th and 14th, and 15th Assembly Districts, and 6th Ward	Life of Robert Owen 1.25 JOYNES, J. L.:	1
perma-	 Fubic Schools. Labor Exchanges. Attitude of Municipalities in Conflicts Between Labor and Capital.—Another good paragraph to shake under the nase of some of these Capitalist mayors. 	and Polish branches.	The Socialist Catechism 05 KAUTSEY, KARL:	1
ter, and	good paragraph to shake under the nose of some of these Capitalist mayors.	The following organizations were only partially represented:	The Proletariat	6
over a cialistic	9. The Unemployed. 10. The Imperative Mandate.	MANHATTAN-4th. 8th, 12th, 18th. 19th and 21st, 26th, 28th, 32d and 33d, and 34th	The Co-operative Commonwealth05 KROPOTKIN, PETER:05 An Appeal to the Young05	1
umbling	11. Politics and the Class Struggle. A new edition of this leaflot has just left the press. It is a hummer.	and 35th Assembly Districts. BROOKLN-2th Assembly District.	An Appeal to the Young 05 LAFARGUE, PAUL:	1
wise be a defin-	\$1.50 PER THOUSAND. '	The following organizations are still without delegates for the current term: MANHATTAN-1st 3d and 5th. and 2d	The Evolution of Property 1 00	
e disin-		Assembly Instricts, and Italian and Fin-	The Right to be Lazy	P
and the- locracy"	ATTITUDE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR Party Toward Trades Unions.	nish branches. BROOKLN-15th Assembly District and		3
ennings dvanced	Those Siamese twins, the Capitalist news- papers and the labor fakirs, are continually braying about the Socialist Larr Party be- ing "opposed to trade unions." Most amur- edly we are opposed to the kind of trade unions that are retailed over the Gompars counter. But fortunately for the Working Class, there is another kind of trade union- a trade union that has in its mind's eye the Socialist Republic as a goal, and which sees in every strike and every boycott a step to- ward that goal. This leader is a clear-cut exposition of the difference between the fakir- ied, pure and simple, and the class-conscious Socialist. It gives in brief a complete history of trade unions in connection with the de-	6th Ward Branch. A. C. KIHN, Recording Sec.	What Is Capital?	1
nany of ince all	papers and the labor fakirs, are continually braying about the Socialist Labor Party be-	MINNESOTA.	It Seeks to Accomplish 10 LISSAGARAY:	1
s under	ing "opposed to trade unions." Most assur- edly we are opposed to the kind of trade	STATE COMMITTEE.	History of the Commune of 1871 70 The same, library edition 3.00 MARX, KARL:	
social-	counter. But fortunately for the Working	At the meeting of the State Committee, March 5, the following resolutions were adopted on the deaths of Danielsson and	MARX, KARL: Capital, 4 parts; each	6. HUNCO
of these the eco-	a trade union that has in its mind's eye the Socialist Republic as a soal, and which see	adopted on the deaths of Danielsson and Sterky:	The same, bound in one volume:	14,
of prop- e prole-	in every strike and every boycott a step to- ward that goal. This leaflet is a clear-cut	Whereas. The sad news has reached us from Sweden of the death, in the prime of	The same bound in one volume	
political	exposition of the difference between the fakir- led, pure and simple, and the class-conscious	life, of two co-workers in the international army of Socialists. Axel Danielsson, editor	half morocco	dan da
contend the ma-	of trade unions in connection with the de-	of Arbetet, and Frederick Sterky, organizer of the Trade & Labor Alliance, whose great	Revolution and Counter Revolution 1.00	
which	velopment of Capitalism, and is just the thing to clear up misapprehension as to the Socialist's position.	of the Trade & Labor Alliance, whose great work as pioneers in our movement in thei- native land has won admiration and earned	The Civil War in France: Mani-	
all spe-	CONTENTS.	for them a place among the heroes of La-	festo on the Paris Commune 10 Secret Diplomatic History of the	
	The Class Struggle. Origin of the Trade Union.	bor's cause; therefore be it Resolved. That the Minnesota State Com- mittee of the Socialist Labor Party of Am- erica, in behalf of the comrades in the state which they menuscript mode in the	Life of Lord Palmerston 25	
starter. ands of	Necessity of the Trade Union.	state which they represent, recagnize the	MARX AND ENGELS : The Communist Manifesto 10	
the rep-	ganize Trade Unions.	state which they represent, recagnize the noble work performed by our comrades deceased, and keenly feel the loss which our	MCCLURE, WILLIAM SCHOLL: Socialism	
islation- d refer-	The Merchandise Labor Power. What Determines the Price of Labor Power. Historic Bevelopment of Capitalism: 1. Peried of Competition. Condition of Working Class During this period. 2. Period of Transition. Condition of Work- ing Class During this Period. 3. Fued of Characteristic Condition of Purpose of "Government." Foundation of Charling	Swedish camrades have suffered in their deaths;	Socialism. Edited by W. D. P.	
ain ele-	Working Class During this period, 2. Period of Transition, Condition of Work	Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved relatives;	MORRIS, WILLIAM :	1
eady to	ing Class During this Period. 3. Period of Concentration. Condition of	sympathy to the bereaved relatives; Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the Minnesota State	A Selection from his Writings 25 The same in cloth	1
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