

VOL. X, NO. 2

Strength to their Elbows!

tidress to the People in the Present

Tunicipal Contest-Review of Work

Bene, Difficulties Encountered, and

Character of Capitalist Office-Holders.

WORKINGMEN OF NEW BRITAIN :

Under a genuine democratic form of

stablish each. official would be ac-

entable to his constituents. It is the dief of the Socialists that officials are

but the servants of the people, and as

sich the Party makes ample provisions

for the enforcement of its commands.

oficials, directing and instructing them, and always holding at the Party's dis-

and sworn to, but left undated.

pelling regular reports from its elected

al their resignations, properly filled out

For one year our present members of

ous battle for the interests of labor.

the Council have fought a clean-cut, class-

and so far they have received the endorse

the attempts of the press to confuse the

minds of the workers by their attacks upon our representatives, and the con-

temptible action of their opponents in the

Council, we believe that you of the labor-

ing class realize that the source of opposi-

tion to us is the capitalist class and those

whose interests are bound up in that

WORKERS, ATTEND THE COUNCIL MEET

1365 and see for yourselves whether your

representatives, are the wild, ranting im-

Array of Facts.

1. They worked steadily to obtain a

gain, only to have it tabled or post-

paned amid the sneers of the Rep.-Demo. Miance. The present charter was

written and procured by the representa-

tives of the capitalists and small business

en. Such being the case, it was natur-

ly constructed without care for the in-

trests of the laboring class. We lay stress upon these facts in order to show you the importance of the first demand of

a charter prepared by labor for labor's

2. They prevented increase in salaries

of officials, and worked to increase the

ages of labor. 3. They opposed the expenditure of

past have received too large a proportion

to the neglect of the poorer portions of

4. They procured the erection of gates

it railroad crossings as a temporary pro-

c moneys in localities which in the

r platform. We must and WILL have

ant of their Party : and notwithstanding

nent such as the Socialists desire

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

NEW YORK, APRIL 8, 1900.

## PRICE 2 CENTS.

telligence of our class. We know your senses have not been dulled by years of factory slavery to the extent of again crasting your ballots against the interests ON THE BREACH of yourselves, your wives, and your chil-dren. We know that you do not intend to again vote for a system that makes beasts of men, and condemns your chil-dren to a fate worse than your own. Be-fore closing this appeal we call your at-tention to the following remarks of Socialist Aldermen and Counclimen of New Britain. The Local Press and Public Men.

"The city cannot afford public baths." -Councilman W. H. Corbin, Rep.

"Let the workers give \$5 a year to the Y. M. C. A. 'The workers are clean, happy and well clad."-Councilman Parker, Rep.

"I de not remember a time when there were not more workers than jobs in New Britain."-Charity Agent Finch.

"Cost of maintaining public baths (not free), \$500 per year. Estimated in-come, at 10 cents a bath, \$1,000."-Report of Mayor's Committee on Baths.

"It cost's \$2 a week to keep a pauper. Our average wages is \$8.34 a week. The average family is four persons. Thus the wage earner's family has eight and one-half cents each a week after living on the scale of a pauper. How can they pay ten cents for a bath?"-Council-

man Tourtellotte, Soc. "Free public baths are a good thing, the Herald FAVORS them."—New Britain

"Free public baths are a good thing, the Hcraid ravors them."—New Britain Herald editorial article. "We need more police and a patrol wagon. The taxpayers will not favor \$2,500 for such FADS as PUBLIC BATHS." New Britain Herald editorial article. "There will either be expulsion or some knocking down to do."—Alderman Curtis, after debate on baths. "Many workingmen are not worth 50 cents per day. A great many people don't own property; they don't pay taxes, not even military taxes, so what has the terms of settlements of claim to do with them?" -Councilman Sparks. "I know there is inequality in taxation. I move to table the resolution" (to equal-ize taxation).—Alderman Curtis. "Some members of the Council should be expelled."—Alderman Curtis. "Workingmen used to work for 50 cents per day; now they get \$1.50 and \$1.55 per day. They have the best of it." -Councilman Sparks. "Working class."—Councilman Patrick. "Have the Council committee appointed to investigate the commissions been ap-proved by the Commissions been."—Mayor Webster. "Increase the sinking fund to meet the bonds."—Alderman Schenk.

representatives, are the whit, raining im-beciles that many desire you to believe them. We of the City Committee, S. L. P., challenge anyone to deny that our members have always stood for the in-terest of their class and voted on every measure from the standpoint of how it would affect labor. For this purpose we present the following correct, but neces-sarily brief, account of their actions:

Webster. "Increase the sinking fund to meet the bonds."—Alderman Schenk. "He (the candidate) is a liar and a fraud."—Alderman Curtis. (Not cen-

w city charter under which proposed provements could be instituted. To is end they have moved it time and "The School Board paid a man to sup-ervise the erection of the High School." -Mayor Webster. "I want to nail that lie right here: I paid him."-Alderman Curtis. (Not

censured.) "Patrick was censured for less than that."—Herald.

Lack of space prevents further quota-ons. READ, THINK, VOTE, WORKERS. CITY COMMITTEE, S. L. P. tions.

## At the Same Game.

BROCKTON, Mass., April 2-The article in yesterday's PEOPLE, which satircredulity of the feather-brained when they set up the cry, "They are coming our way" at sight of the "Reform" and kindred elements declaiming against "franchise grabs" and in favor of "municipal ownership," was proven in this place just twelve days ahead of the article. The article comes in time to explain the act.

The Board of Aldermen at its meeting Monday evening. March 19, granted a 5. They endeavored to stop the demor-ling interference of the aristocratic so-alled disinterested ring in municipal franchise to the Massachusetts Telephone and Telegraph Company, to lay conduits and ercc poles in the city streets and com-plete and operate a new telephone sys-tem in the city. The franchise is in ac-cordance with the usual language in such contracts. And who engineered and voted for this measure? Democrats? Of course. Perhaps Republicans, too? Cer-tainly. But that's not all. The measure received also the support of the alleged Socialists, to wit, the Social or Debs Democrats. The vote upon the franchise stood: Yea-Perry, Beal. Social. DEM-oCRATS; Gilmore, Meade, Democrats: Toppan, Republican. Nay-Bamford; not voting, Starrat, with Coulter, the Social Democratic "Socialist" Mayor, superin-tending and sustaining the performance. The Debserie in Brocton and Haverhill, and modern Tweedism in New York are crows of the same nest. and erect poles in the city streets and com-



Senator Tillman Compels Northern Capitalists" to Admit that They Have Dropped the Sham Pretence of "Brotherhood of Man," Under Which They Conducted the Civil War, and that Now They Are Dominated by Southern Principles.

It is not the North that conquered the South ; it is the South that conquered the North. The late Civil War and its sequel demonstrate the futility of phrases. Whatever the phrase may be, it is the material facts that prevail. The Civil War was said to be, on the part of the North, the manifestation of a great moral uprising: the sense of the "Brotherhood of Man." The negro, not being treated as a brother by the slavery laws, the "moral North," so ran the phrase at the time, and so it runs yet on the tongues of the scatter-brained, rose to smite the wrong and establish human brotherhood. It is not to be doubted that this sentiment affected some people. That, however, something else more potent in determining results was at the bottom of the movement, crystallized and gave it force and direction, the issue demonstrates. That something else was the material interests of the capitalist North to establish "free" labor, that is to say, workers wholly unprotected from the extremest exploitation. That this is no cynic's but a scientific conclusion subseqent events have been demonstrating day by day. If the conclusion were false, what should one find

clusion were faise, what should one find to-day? First: The negro's condition in the South tangialy improved; and Second: The actitude of the North, toward he negro at least, the same benev-olent attitude that was affected toward him forty years ago. Neither of these facts is found; on the contrary. As to the first, history has the dying sigh of Fred Douglass saying that the condition of the negro in the South to-day is "tangibly worse than it was during slavery days." As to the second, the debate in the Federal Senate on the 20th of last Feb-rimary merks the date when the fact was

reneral schate on the 20th of hist reo-runry marks the date when the fact was virtually entered of record that the capi-talist North admits that it has completely shifted its position. The debate was on the Hawaiian bill.

virtually entered of record that the capi-talist North admits that it has completely shifted its position. The debate was on the Hawaiian bill. Senator Tillman took the floor repeatedly. He rose not once on the bill : and he took occasion, availing himself of the good opportunity, to bite and burn his point into his capitalist colleagues of the North. After extensive sparring, and drawing from them all sorts of admissions, he then sailed boldly in with the following tirade : "I must call your attention to the re-markable change that has come over the spirit of the dreams of the Republicans; to remind you gentlemen from the North that your slogans of the past—brother-hood of man and fatherhood of God— have gone glimmering down the ages. The brotherhood of man exists no longer, because you shoot negroes in Illinois, when they come in competition with your labor, as we shoot them in South Carolina when they come in competition with us in the matter of elections. You used to pretend that you did, but you no longer pretend it, except to get their votes." It takes a Tillman, a bold, outspoken Southern capitalist, to bell the Northern capitalist cat of "Brotherhood of Man." Not a little does the cause of a clear understanding of thing sgain by the indig-nation of this characterful capitalist at the hypocritical, phariasic pretences of his Northern fellows. They, his con-querors, at times still twitting him with his record, and still pretenceful of a higher morality, are thus made by him to realize the fact. to admit it by their slence that, so far from his having been conquered by him: so far from his having been pulled over by them: he has pulled them over to him. There is not in the Southern property-holder of to-day, or of days gone by, any intelligence or physical strength superior to the Northern property-holding or capi-talist class's. It is not by virtue of in herent superiority that the South triumphed because of its standing outspokenly upon the same ground that the North stood but pretended not to sta As the Social Revolution approaches As the Social Revolution approaches, shams will rise in swarms; the woods will be full of them. It is of the utmost importance that the popular eye be clear to penetrate the fraud. Where capitalist interests lie, there will also lie the capi-talist heart, all his pretences to the con-trary notwithstanding.



Fictitious Prosperity Through Tourists -Actual Misery Breaking Out in Suicide, and Proved by Other Manifestations-Stony Field for the Socialist Plow-Success Assured to Unremitting Endeavor by Class-Conscious Agitation.

OAKLAND, CAL., March 29 .- California noted for its large fruit, large trees, large fertile farms, large crooked politicians, and, last, but not least, large numher of mushroom political parties, such as "Reform Leagues," "Anti-Saloon," "Free Silver," "Single Tax" and Debserie movements,-has a soil so fertile and a climate so sunny as to furnish a grand stumping ground for the versatile demagogue. fact, the state is the "Massachusetts of the West."

With the cry of "democracy" on his lips, to shield the viciousness of his economics and the absence of principle, both the smiling, smooth-tongued and the bulldozing fire-brand variety of Reformers are doing their best to deaden the revo lutionary spirit in the working class, and thus make it hard for the Socialist to do the necessary work of wiping off from the minds of the workers the sentimentalism and the utopian dreams that they indulge in, and supplant such rubbish with the sound principles of the S. L. P., so as to re-awaken the Spirit of '76.

Through the Republican cry of "prosperity," the Democratic and Populist cry of "anti-trust," the Single Taxer's cry of "free land," the Midsummer-night Dreamers' cry of "colonization," the Socialist must beat his way with his S. L. P. scrubbing brush, to make a clean basis for practical thought.

California, besides being a large agricultural state, is also a very inviting country for Eastern tourists; in fact, many of California's cities are mainly supported by capitalists and middle class business men, who, with their families, find here a pleasant place to take life easy; or, as the San Francisco Examiner, the twin sister of the confusionist New York Journal, puts it: "The workingmen should be glad that the rich come out

should be glad that the rice tome out here and spend their more," That is to say, we Western wage slaves should be glad that the Eastern wage slave is ex-ploited, so that his master can come out here and spend his money for the best products and accommodations that we can give him. It follows from this reasoning that the more our Eastern fellow wage slaves are exploited, the happier we should be, and vice versa. Such is capitalist philosophy! No less significant is the cry of our California middle class, that the world is good enough for them, this system and government are all right: all you want to do to make things perfect is to abolish "criminal" trusts! While such compla-cent language is being held by these, folks, every day some poor despondent out-of-work commits suicide, either by jumping into San Francisco Bay or shooting him-self in Golden Gate Park or starving to dent. This has gone so far that the ferry-boat *Pichmont* is generally known as the "Suicide Boat." She leads for the number of suicides. Hungry, able-bodied men look for work and cannot find it: paw shops do a large business, and tencent meals are extensively advertised on the streets of San Francisco. The Socialist can see the panorama of capi-talism: begaars and cripples at every corner: on the streets men, painted and dressed, advertise some theatre or cheap cigar. On the buildings such signs as "Shoes Repaired While You Wait," "Tants Pressed While You Wait," "Tants Pressed While You Wait," tell the tale of how large must be the num-ber of those "prosperous" fellows who parts. Another very conspicuous sign is "Get your evening paper with a glass of Beer:" thus does capitalism commit the added crime of spoiling the worker's stom-amin with cheap, adulterated beer and his mind benhams Karl Marx Class for the study of eco-nomics. Although the S. L. P. of California showed-many dirty spots in its linen, still from now on it may be expected to show a steady, healthy and systematic growth. No city was so demoralized 1y those various and successive waves of dema-rogic corruption as was 'Frisco, but throughout the fierce battle stood a statunch element which will form the nucleus of a Section that will prove itself second to noze. We will count that day lost

tering Ram. PATERSON, N. J., March 24-On Friday evening, March 23, Section Passaic County, S. L. P., hurled the first political bomb of the spring campaign into the camp of capitalism, and one or two shots

PASSAIC COUNTY CAMPAIGN

The S. T. & L. Used as a Powerful Bat

fell into the lap of the pure and simple reactionary trade union labor fakir. The "Long Tom" used in the attack was the capitalist press, to-wit, The Morning Call, the mouth-piece of the capitalist class, particularly of the Republican party. By the way, the Call has the endorse

ment of the United Trades and Labor Council, also of Cigarmakers' Union No. Up to a year ago the Call was generally recognized as the avowed enemy of the working class, and organized labor in particular. Great are the secrets of the labor movement under the beneficial influence of the abor fakir!

What price did the fakirs receive for the endorsement of the paper as the official organ of organized labor? Time and a little waiting and watching will tell the tale.

and a intre waiting and watching will tell the tale. When entering into an election cam-paign, the comrades should make it a point to always strike the fakirs plump over the heart, by mentioning the S. T. & L. A. in their resolutions. By persist-ently following this course we will soon have the fakirs and crooks in full retrent, and trying to jab their heads into the sand, after the fashion of the ostrich. Let the 'S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. march shoulder to shoulder and keep step to the same music on election day. In the spring election which will be held on April 10, the comrades expect there will be a decided increase in the vote when counted. While waiting for the smoke of battle

While waiting for the smoke of battle while waiting for the smoke of battle to clear away, perhaps our comrades from Maine to California" may be inter-ested in analyzing the contents of the political bomb prepared by the S. L. P and S. T. & L. A. and fired into the midst of the enemy. Here is the little mischief-maker. maker:

### Declaration and Platform.

The Socialist Labor Party of Paterson, N. J., acknowledging the self evident truth that labor creates all wealth, that the instruments of production are the result of social co-operation, maintains that the wealth created by co-operative labor should be owned collectively by that social class which performs said labor-the la-

boring class. Society is divided into two hostile classes-the working class and the capitalist class. The working class produces all wealth ; the capitalist class appropriates it. It keeps the working class poverty and wage slavery. It uses the wage workers when it needs them to squeeze out more profits; it leaves them to fate when it has no further need of The wage slaves of to-day are them. treated by their masters with less consideration than were the negro slaves of forty years ago. Prior to the Civil War, the Democratic party held that the private ownership of human flesh-chattel slavery was just. To-day the Democratic and Republican parties hold that the private ownership of the means of production and distribution is right; so do the old "trade unions." Practically all they ask for is a paltry increase of wages, still admitting the justness of the wage system of slavery, thereby tacitly admitting the right of employers to reduce wages.

Our emancipation from wage slavery cannot be accomplished by the strike in the workshop. Our emancipation must be accomplished by the conquest of the political powers-the strike at the ballot-

box. The capitalist class can only hold its



The Bull Pen Picture is now Virtually Complete-It Presents a Group of Reformers, Labor Crooks, Parasites, Rep.-Dem. Capitalists and Office Holders, Crucifying Labor-Urging on the Avenger.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 23-A short ime prior to April 29, 1899, the writer ceived an invitation from the organiser of Section Burke, S. L. P., to deliver a series of lectures on Socialism and the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party, in Burke and vicinity. The comrades of Section Spokane (of which I was organizer at the time) were discussing the matter when the news of the blowing up of the concentrator of the B. H. & S. mine and the proclamation of martial law reached us. The visit was declared off, but we followed up the events in the Cœur d'Alene with all the interest classconscious workmen feel in the defeats and victories of our class. And this is the photograph, finished up to date by the following quotation from the Seattle Post Intelligencer, a capitalist daily, of this date: "Sinclair had made speeches in New

York for Henry George, so that the Governor (Steunenberg) said he regarded him as qualified to give fair consideration to the labor situation."

As a sociological photograph the pic-ture needed but this last touch to complete it. It is ready now for framing and hanging in the grand salon, which the proletariat will erect as soon as we have built the monument we have sworn to erect to the memory of Mike Devine. Until then we will impress it on our hearts and minds and on the hearts and minds of our children, along with the blood and tear-stained pictures of Ha-zleton, Homestead, Pana, Virden, Chica-

go, and Buffalo. Here is the picture : A concentrator blown up by the capitalists: a bull pen-the Bastile of Nineteenth Century rulers; a thousand or so workers confined for the same reason given ity the murderens of some French comradus in May, 1871, "Their hands are horny"," Mike Devine deliberately mur-dered, dies with the words on his lips that are destined to become the slogan and rallying cry for the victorious army of the proletariat—"Stand by : se Union ! Don't sign the permit." (Let no one mistake these words. Mike Devine, the Baptist of the Proletarian Revolution, was a member of the fighting S. L. P., and the Western Federation of Miners, which fights for the principles of the S. L. P., and is officered and led by men who are true to 'their class.) This blotch of blood is made where Johnson, a Swede workingman, rested his head after a black soldier shot him. Yonder group of wesmen hurrying to their homes are only the wives and sweethearts of the imprisoned proletarians getting away from the sound of the polluting words of the black defenders of "law aad order." Who is that rotund gentleman, so well clad and finely groomed? Oh, that is A. M. Dewey, a government official by grace of God, and a 'Socialist' by proclamation of the S. D. P. and Wayland. He is investigating the Bull Pen and talks with "Fiannagan and some of the boys, and is treated kindly by the officers." He is "sorry for the boys, of course, but thes not believe that Rockefeller owns the B., H. & S. "They offered to show me the stock book of the company." He "is not afraid to call himself a Socialist and talks Socialism to bankers, etc." (The writer called on Mr. Dewey along with Daniel McDonald, president of the W. L. U., and after an hour's talk by Mr. Dewey. given by the murderens of one French comrades in May, 1871, "Their hands are McDonald, president of the McDonald, president of the W. L. U., and after an hour's talk by Mr. Dewey, in which the above "Socialistic"—save the And after an hour's talk by Mr. Dewey, in which the above "Socialistic"—save the mark—dummery was fummed, took oc-casion to point the moral and adorn the thought the prisoners would gain by a report sent in by that kind of a "Social-ist." Daniel saw the difference between the "broad Socialist" and the S. L. P. brand, whose motto is, "The working class, and may it ever be right; but right or wrong the working class.") This fig-re is Jimmy Sovereign apologising for political stunts for the party of Stemen-berg, Bryan, et al. This thing you see working in the background. Counting thirty pieces of silver, is Judas Kennedy, after Ed Boyce lashed him naked through the had for black treason to the working class. This is Sheriff Young who was fis of office. This group consist of a dor black treason to the working class. This is Sheriff Young who was fis of of office. This group consist of a dor black treason to the working class. Concornal suborned jurors, service one dedy and Mr. Robinson, counsel for one Redy and Mr. Robinson, counsel for one Redy and Mr. Robinson, counsel for one fis of the explosion and the forces arrayed on each side has never been made than this furnished by the preventions of the case war and fight of the rifle's flash which sent John on on his journey to the only resisting place of a proletarian—the grave. A free of the working class. And whom does not do the rifle's flash which sent for breas of the working class. And whom does prove suborned is concratic President for order soldiers to murder and insult he fores of the working class. And whom does prove supreme command to in order of company? A conservative hide-bound for blay the shambles aforetime by these belive theme, as single-tarer, a Be-gel" fait: Bartel Sinclair and James He foreerign. Reformer, anti-Socialist Labor for the rift's Sinclair and James He for the rift's Sinclair and James He for the rift's Sinclair and James He for the since and trail to our class the folder, anti S. L. P., lackey to the capi-talist class and trait in which the above "Socialistic"-save the mark-flummery was flummed, took oc-mark the moral and adorn the



They branded the investigation of the street department as a farce.
They fought the issue of long-time bank at a high rate of interest, thus try-the street the street by by the ex-

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14 They worked for municipal street

they worked for municipal street
They opposed the excessive settle-to the form and other damage claims, a of which were the result of the in-competence of public officials.
They advocated the increase of the string fund, that the bonds may be met attrity.

17. They tried to establish public

16. They caused the ordering of work benities where none of importance ben done before. They asked for the appointment of mittee to revise and equalize taxa-

They advocated the paying of sal-to officials in proportion to the serv-indered the city. They introduced and forced to an the public baths. And right here call your attention to the antics of "overs of laior." the Rep-Demos by juggied with the measure, pat-for the purpose of making political out of it; and when their scheme for the purpose of making political out of it; and when their scheme posed by the Socialists they con-ously crushed it. It is not the point out, for there are other of more value to labor, but rather of more value to labor, but rather clouds to wards it. They showed position in the class struggle by typu into supporting them, and appling you in the face, knowing the past your memories have the face time and again and found We Socialists believe in the in-

Wisconsin Agitation.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., March 26 Louis Dworschak, member of the Social-ist Labor Party, Duluth, delivered a lecture on the subject of Socialism in Hope Congregational Church, in this city, on the evening of the above date.

Mr. Dworschak's lecture was one of a course of "free lectures" running through the year 1900, and was the best attended of any thus far given. It very well repaid the large audience who sat fully two and one-half hours listening to the lashing of the capitalist system of production received at the hands of the enthusiastic young Socialist from Duluth. He reviewed production from the sim ple hand method, where the producer was master of his tools, the raw material and the finished product, through the growth of the factory system, to the co-operation and great trust, that controls the output of the world, practically, as well as the markets thereof. He painted in fitting language the baneful effects of the competitive system upon society, phy-sically, intellectually and morally, and pierced with merciless thrust the sham of "pure and simple" unionism. He took up one by one the current objections made to Socialism, and showed what a poor foundation they have upon facts. Ile foreshadowed the downfall of, capi-talism, discovering in the system itself the seeds of its own destruction, and pictured in glowing colors the glorious approach of the Co-operative Common-wealth. JOHN F. KERWIN. master of his tools, the raw material

## Newark Campaign.

NEWARK, N. J., April 3.-The S. L. P. ticket in this town is as follows: Mayor, Harry Carless; Board of Works. Daniel D. Duggan, and William Walker; Trustee of City Home, John Mattick.

Candidates for Alderman, School Com misjoner and Justice of the Peace, have been nominated by the Ward branches. Election will be held April 10. The comrades are working hard to increase the vote.

A mass meeting will be held on Satur day, April 7, at 78 Springfield avenue Newark. Alvan S. Brown of New York will be the principal speaker.

A mass meeting will be held in Buffalo on the 11th, in International Hall. Genesce street, near Michigan. S. Schulberg will be the speaker.

We will count that day lost Whose low, descending sun Views our hand without Some noble action done. H. J. SCHADE.

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

1

box. The capitalist class can only hold fis power over us so long as it has control of the government—municipal, state and national. So long as it is the ruling class, so long will it legislate for its own inter-ests and use all its powers of government to keep us in subjection and wage slavery —subjects of merciless exploitation; and it has proven numberless times that it will not hesitate one moment to shoot down,in cold blood, the working class when they strike against such degrading conditions and demand better treatment. Tellow workingmen: You have the power to sweep those parasites and their political lackeys out of every public office. and send in their place men from the ranks of your class who are striving to overthrow wage slavery and are pledged to strict account by your own party—the Socialist Labor Party. The Socialist Labor Party, nided by its revolutionary trade union ally, the S. T. & L. A. has repeatedly pointed to the fact that on every election day the gates to the forts of capitalism can be found unlocked. We ask you to demand their unconditional surender by casting your ballot for the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party. Tellow workers: We realize that a vic-tory in the polls in a municipal election vice due to the working class, and that this object can only be obtained by vic-tory in a national election. While never losing sight of our final aim, the com-quest of the public powers by 'th wage slaves, to restore to those who alone can use them, the means of production and distribution: there fore, the Socialist Labor Party of Paterson. N. J., presents for your consideration the following de-mands: The commades are keeping a share

[Here follow the local demands.] sharp The comrades are keeping a shar ookout on the "no politics in the union and other election frauds. WILLIAM GLANZ.

## A Signal Socialist Victory.

BELLEVILLE, IlL, April 3-William Lami, the Socialist alderman who was expelled from the Aldermanic Chamber by the Rep.-Dems. for truly representing the workers, as reported in THE PEOPLE of last March 11, was re-elected to-day by eighty-eight majority.

(Continued to page 4.).

THE PEOPLE. shed by the Socialist Labor Party, Henry Kuhn, National Secretary, at 61 Beekman street,

#### Room 306, New York. EVERY SUNDAY.

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Enfered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, on April 6, 1891.

SOCIALIST VOTE	
In 1888 (Presidential)	
In 1890	13,831
In 1892 (Presidential)	
In 1894	
In 1896 (Presidential)	
In 1898	
In 1899	85,231

As in religion man is governed by the products of his own brain, so, in capitalistic production, he is governed by the products of his own hand. -KARL MARX.

## THE BUZZ-SAW OF THE S. L. P.

[Written for the Tenth Anniversary of THE PEOPLE, April 1, 1900, by STAN-ISLAS CULLEN, Spokane, Wash.]

N. B .- Read THE PEOPLE for the music to this song.

There's a sound that sends a shudder through the fakir's craven heart As it rises o'er the rumbling of the bourgeois s'aver's mart;

the workingman, class-conscious, laughs with gladness at its ring. But For he knows it sings the downfall of the

brutal bourgeois King-'Tis the soul-entrancing music of the Saw:

Hear it crashing, dashing, smashing; See it splitting, watch it hitting

Freak and fakir, tool and tyrant, cuttin pathways for the free; Always daring; never caring; Scab and scoundrel never sparing-

Clear the gangway for the Buzz-Saw of the fighting S. L. P.

The Boys who work this Buzz-Saw are a fighting, working lot, Guiding well the Revolution, never

daunted, never bought; Compromise they jeer and sneer at, Fu-

sion fills them with disdain : Marx, our hero, well has voiced it, 'Naught to lose, the world to gain !"

Hear the glad triumphant music of the Saw:

Hear it crunching, munching, scrunching:

See it battering, watch it scattering All the slimy scum that stands between OUR CLASS and liberty; Systems shaking, treason breaking;

All our class that sleeps, awaking At the music of the Buzz-Saw of the fighting S. L. P.

Crooks who didn't know 'twas loaded, felt its teeth on July Tenth; "Beer and bizness" couldn't cope with proletarian brains and strength: strewn with "disjecta membra," cockroach souls were filled with awe Kangaroo and debsite shiver at the music of the Saw :

"Tis the proletarian war song of the

See it fighting; watch it biting; All the foes of Labor smiting; Like lightning clears the atmosphere. It makes the blindest see. See it prancing and advancing : Watch it stinging, hear it singing "Revolution !" I'm the Buzz-Saw the fighting S. L. P.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1900.

hands free to do the further work that lies before it. . . . .

At the last moment .-- The setting up of the tabulated statement of the General Vote was found to be longer work than imagined ; the table could not be got ready for this issue. It will be in the next.

UNPARDONABLE MATSUMURA KAISEKI.

A philosopher-philanthropist has risen in Japan. His name is MATSUMURA KAISEKI. His heart bleeds at the ravages wrought by conflicting religions. He has studied them all-Buddhism, Shintoism, Christianity. In each he finds something good : Benevolence in the one. Compassion in the other, Love in the third. Why should they not agree, and stop rending one another, and coalesce into one religion?

The same problem that MATSUMURA KAISEKI now tackles, BOSSUET and LIEB-NITZ addressed themselves to before him. and, of course, failed. They proceeded from the theory that the split in Christianity between Catholics and Protestants was a matter of whim, of temperament, consequently, a misunderstanding. They sought to heal the misunderstanding. But they ran up against hard material interests: Protestantism, the religion of capitalism, was not to be reconciled with Catholicism, the religion of feudal ideology. The "misunderstanding" could not be healed or bridged over, and the "peace makers" gave over the attempt.

Japan is rapidly working herself abreast of history. In the rapid transformation the country is going through, it is not surprising that there should arise in many minds mistaken appreciations of social phenomena. MATSUMURA KAI-SEKI should, as, far as that is concerned, be not blamed too severely. True enough, living a couple of centuries later than Bossuer and LIEBNITZ, he has a fuller literature at his disposal, and might have saved himself the intellectual blunder implied in his effort. Nevertheless, there is one point he makes and wherein he commits an unpardonable mistake.

As a step in the direction towards fraternizing these warring religions. MATSA-MURA KAISEKI suggests that "it were better if the missionaries (he is speaking of the so-called Christian missionaries) became naturalized in the countries where they are laboring; they would thus effectually put a stop to the practice of making their special grievances an excuse for foreign interference."

Unpardonable MATSUMURA KAISEKI! The history of the last seventy-five years is to him either a closed book, or he has wholly missed the point. No doubt there are some visionaries, well intentioned people among the hordes of missionaries that Christendom has sent abroad. The bulk of them, however, are to their respective capitalist governments nothing other than what the haberdashers, who went in among the barbarians, were to the Roman Empire of old; to wit, mere forerunners of and path and pretext finders for the armed interventions in and resultant plunder of weaker nations. Hawaii is a monument, midocean in the Pacific, to the effectiveness of the true mission of missionaries.

Like all people who proceed from sentiment, ignoring facts, MATSUMURA KAI-SEKI is pulling at the wrong cord, the very cord that will defeat him. When he aims at peace between religions via a recommendation that missionaries strip themselves of their own nationalitiesthe one handle toward fulfilling their real mission-he does what all bona fide deni- one is masterly, is the allusion to "a

brazenly: he mixes it up with a lot of truth. If he is bent upon creating \$ prejudice against a wholesome, but to him inconvenient, idea, what he does is not to single out that idea, and attack it; that would be like isolating the stolen horse; what he does is to tack to it an unquestionably wrongful idea. and then attack the mixed thought.

The principle of the class struggle is pre-eminently a humane one. It is well known that only by recognizing the class interests as the root from which social conflicts arise that virulence and hatred can be toned down in such conflicts. The workingman who is not enlightened by the principle of the class struggle will fly up and inflict personal injury on the cap italist who is screwing down his wages enlightened; however, on the class struggle, the workingman is aware that no personal injury he can possibly inflict upon his employer and exploiter could make things better; he knows that his exploiter is but the link in the chain of a class that upholds a system under which he is borne down; instead of raising his arm against the INDIVIDUAL he raises it against the CLASS, and thereby against the The principle of the class SYSTEM. struggle humanizes social conflicts, just as gunpowder has humanized physical Before ganpowder, the fight conflicts. was man against man evoking the worst instincts; since gunpowder, the fight is at large, there is no personal animosity between the combatants. Keep men, engaged in social conflicts, in the dark on the class struggle and they will impute to individuals the wrongs they suffer; enlighten them on the subject and personal rancor vanishes.

Moreover, apart from all this, all movements, in this and all other countries, have been class movements; that they did not know it was their misfortune due to the backwardness of social science, and that misfortune surely did not add to the chances of success, nor to the humanity of the process.

These principles are well estab lished; no intelligent man really questions them. But these principles do not suit certain horse-thiefsouled folks. These folks have an interest in hiding these truths, so as to keep up confusion, and fish in troubled waters, and such folks, with the instinct of the horse-thief, do not oppose the principles in straightforword manner, but, just as the horse-thief, they mix up the true with the untrue. Accordingly one finds the Journal tacking to a truth, that does not suit it, a the ory that no decent man would think of upholding, to wit, the theory of "movements founded on hatred," and then "go ing for" the whole.

As the physical thief is a product of uncultivated country athwart whose body and tricks civilization must and does beat its way, so is the intellectual horse-thief a sign of primitive intellectual conditions athwart whose prostrate body and tricks civilization must also beat its way, -und does.

Our esteemed comrade, the Dublin Ireland, Workers' Republic, having uttered some very correct strictures against the Social or Debs Democrcy's farmers plank, drew upon itself several letters from the camp of that variety of "Re-form." One of these it publishes in its latest issue, attaching to it these editorial observations.

Intest issue, attaching to it these edi-torial observations. Our esteemed correspondent himself ad-mits the correctness of our analysis of the economic effects of the American "Farm-ers' Demands" when he says it has been dropped from the platform of the party it belongs to it was, indeed, voted out on a referendum of the party because it was regarded as untenable and inconsistent with Socialist teaching. It is also some what idle on the part of our contrate to deny that a bitter high was warded be ween the two Socialist parties on that question. The plank referred to was incorporated in the programme of the S. D. P. of America by the founders of that party, was criti-cized as illogical and unscientific, by the more rigid S. L. P., and was afferwards dropped by its promoters, presumably in order to avoid the damaging effect of such entitiesm. Our authority for these state ments is the official journal of both partles. We are glad to have our comtacts tes-tual to the rapid growth of Socialism in America: we are sorry that the Socialism tabor farity has a split in its own ranks, but are not at all sorry that the the four sism. If those leaders are helping to keep their followers chained to the charlot wheels of capitalist partics, it is a crime to could with them, and a virtue to fight them.

The only black spot in this series of excellent repartees, of which the closing

Army of Unemployed.

The laboring population produces, along with the accumulation of capital produced by it, the means by which itself is made relatively superfluous-is turned into a relative surplus-population-and it does this to an always increasing extent. This is a law of population peculiar to the capitalist mode of production; and, in fact, every special historic mode of production has its own special laws of population, historically valid within its limits alone. An abstract law of population exists for plants and animals only, and only in so far as man has not interfered with them. But, if a surplus laboring population is

necessary product of accumulation or of the development of wealth on a capitalist basis, this surplus population becomes, conversely, the lever of capitalistic accumulation: nay, a condition of exist-ence of the capitalistic mode of produc-tion. It forms a disposable industrial reserve army (the unemployed) that be-longs to capital quite as absolutely as if the latter had bred it at its own cost. The mass of social wealth, overflowing with the advance of accumulation, and transformable into additional capital, thrusts itself frantically into old branches of production, whose market suidenly expands, or into newly-formed branches, such as railways etc., the need for which prows out of the development of the old ones. In all such cases there must be the possibility of throwing great masses of men suddenly on the decisive points with-out injury to the scale of production in other spheres. Over-population supplies these masses. accumulation ; nay, a condition of existthese masses.

Testimony of Capitalist Economists.

"Suppose," says H. Merivale, formerly Professor of Political Economy at Oxford, subsequently employed in the Eng-lish Colonial office, "suppose that on the occasion of some of these crises, the nation were to rouse itself to the effort of getting rid by emigration of some hundreds of thousands of superfluous arms, what would be the consequence? That, at the first returning demand for labor, there would be a deficiency. However rapid reproduction may be, it takes at all events the space of a generation to replace the loss of adult labor. Now, the profits of our manufacturers depend mainly on the power of making use of the prosperous moment when demand is brisk, and thus compensating themselves for the interval during which it is slack. This power is secured to them only by the command of machinery and of manual They must have hands ready by labor. them, they must be able to increase the activity of their operations when re quired, and to slacken it again, according to the state of the market, or they cannot possibly maintain the pre-eminence in the race of competion on which the wealth of the country is founded." Even Malthus recognizes over-population as a

necessity of modern industry, though, after his narrow fashion, he explains it by the absolute over-growth of the laboring population, not'by their becoming reltively supernumerary. He says: "Prudively supernumerary. He says: "Pru-dential habits with regard to marriage, carried to a considerable extent among the laboring class of a country mainly depending upon manufactures and com-merce, might injure it. . . From the nature of a population, an increase of laborers cannot be brought into market in consequence of a particular demand till after the lapse of sixteen or eighteen years, and the conversion of revenue into capital—by saving—may take place much after the lapse of sixteen or eighteen years, and the conversion of revenue into carital—by saving—may take place much more rapidly; a country is always liable to an increase in the quantity of the funds for the maintenance of labor faster than the increase of populatino." After polit-ical economy has thus demonstrated the constant production of a relative surplus-population of laborers to be a necessity of capitalistic accumlation, she very aptly, in the guise of an old maid, puts in the mouth of her "beau ideal" of a capitalist the following words, addressed to those supernumeraries thown on the streets by their own creation of additional capital: "We manufacturers do what we can for you, whilst we are increasing that capital: to the means of subsistence." Capitalist production can by no means content itself with the quantity of dispos-able labor-power which the patural in-ternase of population yields, It requires for its free play an industrial reserve army independent of these natural limits. The industrial reserve army, during the periods of stagnation and average prosperity, weighs down the active labor-nermy; during the periods of over-pro-

s down the active labor prosperity, weighs down the active labor-army; during the periods of over-pro-duction and paroxysm, it holds its pre-tensions in check. Relative surplus-population is therefore the pivot upon which the law of demand and supply of labor works. It confines the field of action of this law within the limits abso-lutely convenient to the activity of aclutely convenient to the activity of exploitation and to the domination of cap ital.

ing rise in the general demand for labor. And this the apologist calls a compensa-tion for the misery, the sufferings, the possible death of the displaced laborers during the transition period that lanishes them into the industrial reserve army. The demand for labor is not identical with increase of capital, nor supply of labor with increase of theworking class. It is not a case of two independent forces working on one another. Les des sont pipes. Capital works on both sides at the same time. If its accumulation, on the one hand, increases the demand for labor, it increases on the other the supply of laborers by the "setting free" of them, while at the same time the pressure of the unemployed compels those that are em-ployed to furnish more labor, and there-fore makes the supply of labor to a cer-tain extent independent of the supply of laborers. The action of the labor on this basis completes. **The Despotism of Capital.** The Despotism of Capital.

As soon, therefore, as the laborers learn the secret of how it came to pass that in the same measure as they work more, as they produce more wealth for others. and as the productive power of their labor

increases, so in the same measure even their function as a means of the selfexpansion of capital becomes more and more precarious for them; as se they discover that the degree of intensity of the competition among themselves

depends wholly on the pressure of the relative surplus population: as soon as by trades' unions, etc., they try to organize a regular co-operation between employed and unemployed, in order to destroy or weaken the ruinous effects of this natural law of capitalistic production this natural law of capitalistic production on their class, so soon capital and its sycophant, political economy, cry out at the infringement of the "ternal" and so to say "sacred" law of supply and de-mand. Every combination of cruploved and unemployed disturbs the "harmoni-

and unemployed disturbs the "harmoni-ous" action of this law. But, on the other hand, as soon as (in the colonies, e. g.,) adverse circumstances prevent the creation of an industrial reserve army, and, with it, the absolute dependence of the working class upon the capitalist class, capital, along with its commonplace Sancho Panza, rebels against the "sa-cred" law of supply and demand, and tries to check its inconvenient action by forcible means and State interference.---MARX' "Capital."

## The African War.

H. M. Hyndman, the English Socialist, eing called upon at a meeting in Holborn Town Hall, England, as reported in Lon-don Justice of last March 17, made a few remarks that contain many points of interest, both with regard to the capitalist ruling class and the conduct of the "Labor" Members of Parliament. The report runs thus:

"Our comrade Hyndman, upon being called upon, said he believed the majority of the people had been against the war when it was commenced, and were so still. Some were not strongly in favor of its discontinuance; they thought that England must 'see it through.' but those who had really desired the war and who strongly supported it now were really a minority-a minority of truculent ruf-However, they knew what they fians. wanted, and were determined to get it and so had been able to force their will upon the apathetic mass. We Social-Democrats must organize, so that if no one else would put a stop to jingo ruffianism we should be able to do so. Apparently no one but ourselves was prepared to fight for free speech. What were the 11 Labor members of the House of Commons doing? They were against the war. If they had come forward as a consolidated body in August, Septemeber and October last there would never have been a war. They skulled then and were skulking now; they were of no use where serious issues were involved. At the present moment a good deal more was taking place than we were allowed to become aware of. The present war had hen entered upon at a time when Par-liament was not sitting and without any appeal to the country, and now precisely the same papers which were responsible for it were doing everything they could to stir up ill-feeling against France. A distinguished Frenchman with whom he hydrogeneous the prench press might yere same papers which were responsible for it were doing everything they could to stir up ill-feeling against France. A distinguished Frenchman with whom he hydrogeneous the prench press might yer well have been inspired from London, so that they might be answered by papers published here. And what was the Gov-ernment doing? They were bringing out an old lady of S1-an old lady who hated nothing so much as being trotted about London, and they were taking her through the streets of London on two rosecutive days, and now they were going to take her to Dublin, where she had not been for 51 years. Undoubtedly this was done to arouse jingo feeling for some sinister purpose—what, he did not know. Speaking of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, our comrade sail he had followed his cical of the Radicals. In those days he meeting Chamberlain organized a terrible out. At that time it was impossible to hold a meeting on the Tory side. When Si Stafford Northcote went down for a meeting on the Tory side to hold in the press. Moreover, Cabinet were the days when he was a cut to the as now, it was Chamberlain's policy to hold in the take of his own prevent as divected by John Morley. Socialist feeling against this man was due to the fand for the sake of his own the ques-tion of the sake of his own prevents and the develoption the sories financiers and for the sake of and October last there would never have been a war. They skulked then and were skulking now; they were of no use where



## Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

BROTHER JONATHAN-What nonsense is that I read in the papers you Socialists tre now again after?

UNCLE SAM-What papers?

B. J .- The Daily Telegraph. U. S .- And what is the nonsense that the Socialists are said to be after by that l'ammany Hall paper?

B. J .-- It says that they are about to tart a daily paper, named THE DAILT PEOPLE, and then it goes on to give an account of the lines that the paper is to be run on. Here; let me show you; (takes out the Telegraph and reads)-'It will be run on novel lines in every way. and, while aiming to give the news, it will strive to right the alleged wrongs under which the workingman now earns his three meals a day and a 1900 bicycle." Now, I say again, to try to do such a thing is nonsense.

U. S .- The nonsense must be in the attempt to "right wrongs" suffered by the workman when, in fact, he "earns his three meals a day" and has a "1900 bicycle" with which he, I suppose, rides to and from his work, eh?

B. J .--- Just so. If you people were to limit yourselves to righting wrongs that exist, for instance, the burden of \$100 taxes, that is crushing the workers, that would be sensible, but not other things.

U. S. (has been turning over The Telegraph looking for the passage where it reports the starting of actual work on the big tunnel; he finds it and holds the passage up to B. J.'s nose).-Never mind that taxation rot. Now let me read to ou another passage out of your own Telegraph of the same date. Listen:

"James Pilkington, the sewer contractor who will make the change, appeared on the ground shortly after seven o'clock. Already a crowd of laborers, picks and shovels in hand and with high hopes of employment, were on the ground waiting to work. In less than an hour to go more laborers appeared, and it was only a short time until the street was well filled for two blocks. The word had gone out that tunnel work was to begin, and that was enough to those who needed work Soon the crowd became a mass. Contractor Pilkington began by taking surements. Soon he was surrounded by a clamoring mob beseeching him for work. Some of the men looked as if they needed "They a meal. (Did you notice THIS: looked as if they needed a meal." Nor let's proceed.) But they were told to Mr. Pilkington soon ran for cover. wait. That is, he sought the aid of the police. "The police had hard work. The crowd

of workingmen with their implements of trade and willing arms, kept up their importunities."

Did these men have three meals la them?. Answer!

B. J .- No; they didn't.

U. S .- Wherever the meals were, they surely were not inside of them. And, I uppose, these men stacked their "1900 bicycles" up against the trees in the Park while they were hunting for the job, ch? Answer!

B. J.--Guess they had no bicycles. U. S.-Guess so, too. And where did these men come from? Did they drop from the skies, eh? Answer!

B. J .- Well, no: they are residents of this city and citizens.

U. S .- Just so. Now, learn this. The day is gone by when your capitalist press can cheat the workers wholesale as it used to. Such passages as you showed

THE OUT OF WORK.

The Capitalist System Requires a Vast

As will be seen from the tabulated report of the general vote on the place for holding the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of 1900, together with the report of the National Executive Committee, the city of New York is chosen as the place by a decisive vote. decisive even without the vote of Section Greater New York itself, and next June 2 is appointed the date for convening.

The National Convention thus called will meet under circumstances exceptionally encouraging. If the Convention of '96 marked a turning point, the point where the Party threw away its crutches of old, and boldly took its stand on its own feet, the Convention of this year will record the fact that the steps taken in '96 were taken none too soon, that they were eminently wise, and that they have done their work well. The steps taken then infused into the Party the vigor to resist and throw, throughout the land. a corrupt-reactionary conspiracy, that was certain, sooner or later, to rise up against it, and that it otherwise would certainly have succumbed to. Moreover, the unflinching attitude imposed upon the Party has drawn sharp the lines along which the oncoming Social Conflict is to be ultimately wrestled to a finish. The forces of the land are marshalling themselves face to face along those lines. Thanks to the Convention of '96, the issue in 1900 stands out clear as a pike, and the Socialist Labor Party all the better equipped to fulfil its historic mission

The Convention of 1900 will have its

ers of the class struggle do-knock then selves out from the start.

## FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

There is nothing of importance to report in the matter of the "Contempt of Court" proceedings previously reported that have been instituted by the Tammany Volkszeitung Corporation against several of the Party members. As to them, matters remain in statu quo; as to the Party, it never having been sued, is not, and can not be, directly affected, however much the purpose was to get at it from behind. The S. L. P. is FRONT in all directions. Its national organ, THE PEOPLE remains untouched and untouchable. .

## POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

How near in methods deliberate false reasoning and horse-stealing are may be gathered from the following bit of "rea soning" aimed at the Socialist principle of the class struggle, by the New York ournal:

A class movement, especially in our coun-try, never will succeed, and ought not to succeed. A movement founded upon hatred and not on sympathy is doomed from the very start.

When a horse thief steals a horse, he does not hide it in a barn; that he rec alizes would be dangerous. The concealment he resorts to is cleverer: he lets the stolen horse loose among a lot of other horses legitimately his own. In this way the searching eye is confused ; among many other horses, the one looked for has a good chance of escaping unper-ceived;

Just so with the deliberate false reasoner. When he wants to palm off a lie upon the intellect, he does not state it

split" in the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party, and the sorrow expressed thereat. Our Dublin friend would be the last to designate as "a split" in the Irish Movement the separation of the Irish Home rulers from the class conscious body of workingmen that he so ably represents in Ireland to-day, nor would he be likely to feel much "sorrow" at their splitting off. There is no split in the ranks o the S. L. P., it has fired out a canaille element that like all canailles that fasten on revolutionary movements, joined it only to betray it. Moreover the election figures don't show any split. The Party's vote increased last election.

The New Yorker Volkszeitung is mak ing satisfactory progress, very satisfac The official report of its financial tory. standing for the three months covering the last quarter of 1899 shows a deficit of \$103.70 per week, or \$1,348.10 per quarter. The status of the paper for the corresponding quarter of the year previous (before it was expelled from the Part) for boodling and reaction) was \$32.51 per week, or \$422.63 for the quarter. Ac cordingly the paper now records a "prog ress" of an increased deficit : \$71.19 more per week, or 925.47 more per quarter Nor has the end been yet reached, nor will it be reached before that obscene publication is destroyed.

That comes from trying to do "peesi ness" at the expense of the Labor Move ment.

The English translation of Karl Marx's "Eighteenth Brunaire," 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 Sudent, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can af-ford to the without it. Apply at Labor News Company. 147 East 23d street, New York city. Price, 25 cents.

### Effrontery of Capitalist Apologists.

This is the place to return to one of he grand explots of economic apologetics. It will be remembered that if through the introduction of new, or the extension of old machinery a portion of variable capital is transformed into constant, the conomic apologist interprets this operation, which "fixes" capital, and by that very act sets laborers "free," in exactly the opposite way, pretending that it sets free capital for the laborers. Only now can one fully understand the effrontery What are set free of these apologists. are not only the laborers immediately turned out by the machines, but also their future substitutes in the rising generation and the additional contingent, that with the usual extension of trade on the old basis would be regularly absorbed. They are now all "set free," and every new bit of capital looking out for employment can dispose of them. Whether it attracts them or others, the effect on the general labor demand will be nil, if this capital is just sufficient to take out of the market is just sufficient to take out of the market as many laborers as the machines threw upon it. If it employs a smaller num-ber that of the supernumeraries in-creases; if it employs a greater, the general demand for labor only increases to the extent of the excess of the em-ployed over those "set free." The im-pulse that additional capital, seeking an outlet, would otherwise have given to the general demand for labor, is therefore in every case neutralized to the extent of the laborers thrown out of employment by the machine. That is to say, the mech-anism of capitalistic production so man-ages matters that the absolute increase of capital is accompanied by no correspond-

Lectures.

## CLEVELAND. O.

April 18. "Socialism Unavoldable," 1058 Payne avenue, corner McHenry street. EAST BOSTON, MASS.

April 15-8. Schulberg, "Why Working-men Should Organize Politically as well as Economically," Colonial Hall, 9995 Wash-lugton street.

#### DENVER, COLO.

April 18. 8 p. m.-K. Bauer, "Economic Changes," Labor Lyceum, 1820 Champa treet

## NEW YORK

Apri, 6-8 p. m., H. F. Doelman, "The Young Man's Future," at Headquarters of the 18th Assembly District, 98 Avoue C. Apri, 8-8 p. m., A. S. Brown, "The Struggle for Liberty:" at Headquarters of the 32d and 33d Assembly Districts, 169 East 109th street.

will be resented by the mobs of the people described in the passage that I showed you. It is cruel insult. One thing, however, your paper does tell the truth in. The lines on which THE DAILY PEOPLE will be run WILL BE NOVEL, novel to those who, while clothing themselves with the ministry of education, that the press is supposed to be, have prostituted the office to the vile purposes of pandering to Wrong, of whitewashing vice, of keeping the working class in ignorance. That has become the usual way.' Without excep tion, there is not one paper in this city that is free from the stigma. THE DARK PEOPLE will be a novel sight indeed, like the rays of the sun over fields long kept in black darkness. And the people's eyes will get accustomed to the splendor. Their minds being enlightened and their path clear, they will cease groping and bumping their heads. It will be a novel sight all around; so novel that even you and such as you will not need the aid of others to sweep from your minds such cobwebs as that *Telegraph* put there.

aid of others to sweep from your minds such colowebs as that *Telegraph* put them. B. J. preserves silence, and looks as though the prospect of such things very too much for him to comprehend. U. S.—In the meantime just take home with you that passage that you showed me and the passage that I showed you other; and look at them for a couple of days. You will presently see whole batal-lions of questions springing out of them; Why are these willing hands idle and hungry, while wealth untoid is being pro-duced? Whence comes it that with in-creasing wealth there is an ever broaden-ing and deepening want? How is it that McKinley gold-protection "prosperity" is no better than Democratic bimetallio free-trade? How is it that, whether Goo-Goo Reform or Tammany Bestially is on top, the workers are always formal Goo-Goo Reform or Tammany Bestiality is on top, the workers are always cowni-etc., etc., These and many other queis on top, the workers and many other que-etc., etc. These and many other que-tions will suggest themselves to yon. Take regularly THE DAILY PROFIE, ru on the "novel plan." You will find your questions fully answered. It will be a liberal education to you: it will be bread and butter to you; it will be money in your pocket; it will be your relemption; - and you need it be

the state of the



# The Question Answered by the Facts in a Once Powerful Organization.

piTTSBURGH, Pa., April 2.—For any years this city has been the strong-and and fortress of the old pure and sim-old and fortress of the old pure and simmany years this city has been the strong-hold and fortress of the old pure and simple trade unions, worn out, antiquated, tupid and conservative to the last degree; and at all times headed and conlled by as thick-headed and tricky a et of rogues as ever scuttled a ship or recked a labor union.

It appears to be the inevitable fate of all pure and simple unions in this neck of the woods to fall into the hands of men the successfully use their various ormanizations only as stepping-stones for their own personal advantage. The rank and file are loudly exhorted to "Organize, Organize, Organize!" to pay your dues, sate a strike fund, etc. Never is anying new or up to the constantly chang-conditions uttered. The same old as motions go up from these fakirs year in and year out. Once a fakir, alays a fakir. And fakirdom has come to be regarded, as a matter of course, as an apprenticeship to a political being an apprenticeship to a political jok. So much is this the case that even the capitalist newspapers of Pittsburgh the this view of the matter, and always look upon a "labor lender" as a political job hunter under the control and in the service of some "patriot" or another, such a Qoay or Hanna, or even such second and third rate characters as Magee and another and the second second second second second and third rate characters as Magee and

and third rate characters as Magee and Typn. One little exception to this rule ap-ears in the case of Carrick, the only Carrick, whom God created over in Ire-ind, and sent over to Pittsburgh to be a Tabor leader." Carrick got his nose in the feed bag once too often, and the painters, aye, the painters, had sense mough to give him the grand bounce. And now, alas, alas, Carrick has had to GO TO WORK. Alas, what a fall was there, my countryman! Parts on the Windew Glass.

## Facts on the Window Glass.

TheWindow Glass Workers have been for many years the aristocracy of the American working people, the cream of the cream, as it were. Several circumstances combined to place the window glass worker in his highfalutin position. First-The window glass worker's labor is entirely "hand labor." requiring coniderable skill and good judgment, and on large sizes great physical strength.

Second-They had a few years ago a ost powerful and compact union, as pure and simple unions go. A rich treasury, running into the hundreds of thouands of dollars, and an exclusive ap-prentice system, that kept a surplus of labor out of the trade. The "business" never required more than 6,000 employees in the entire country, and they were all in the union. The "trade" consisted of four branches, to wit, the blowers, the therers, the flatteners and the cutters, All were in the one union, where they got fairly well as a rule, and much better than any of them have gotten along ce they have separated.

Third-We might say that the window glass workers are the fathers of the present emigration laws; no body of men abored as hard as they did to get the present emigration laws passed. And yet be window glass workers were the very int to drive a four horse team right through the law for the benefit of the capitalists Chambers and McKee.

Fourth--Probably no business in the ntry has asked for and received a higher tariff rate than the window glass ess. To this end the manufacturers

butiness. To this end the manufacturers and the workmen have worked hand in Give, and, hiding behind the tariff, the unifacturers have made millions, while the workers have made a few nickels. Nevertheless, the window glass worker hils tariff and he drinks tariff. He walks on tariff and he drinks tariff. He walks on tariff and he rides on tarif. He manhes tariff and he sees tariff in the term moon and stars. He is so full of tariff that his nose is tilted up to the clauds at usch an angle that it is impos-mine for him to view the earth and its appenings at all. A prominent window

with Cake as head fakir. The fatteners also drew out, but how much of the swag they got I do not know. I have before me the report of Simon Burns, President of the Window Glass Workers' Association. It is without day or date at either end. As a whole it fur-nishes what Artemus Ward used to call "mighty interestin readin." After he and Cake et al had disrupted the trade union and looted the treasury to the extent that I have described, then Burns speaks of the Cutters and Flatteners as "the enemy." No place in his report does he speak of the capitalistic labor skinners as "the enemy." that term he reserves for his fellow workmen, the un-class-conscious solidarity, and yet these class-conscious solidarity, and yet these cheap rascals have the sublime gall to talk about Socialists as "union wreck-

talk about Socialists as "union wreck-ers." Under the leadership of Burns, the Window Glass Workers' Association spent some thousand's of oblars fighting the Glass Trust in the Courts of Indiana. If he knew one iota of the trend of eco-nomics he would know that the money might just as well have been pitched into the ocean, for all the effect it would have in the finality of the Trust question. Yet when he comes to meet the represent-atives of the Trust in wage conference, he expresses himself thusly. I quote from his report: Fakirs' Irnorance and Standate.

## Fakirs' Ignorance and Stupidity.

"The gentlemen representing the American Glass Company, in my opinion. were very fair; in fact I believe we will never have the same chance again. They were willing to make a settlement of wages on the conditions as agreed on by President and Board. . . . Here was a chance to demonstrate what we have claimed, and have the aid of the American Window Glass Company to help us fight our enemies," i. c., the Cutters and Flatteners.

Burns fights a sham battle with the Trust in the Courts of Indiana, and then in the conference room joins hands with the odious Trust in a fight against "the enemy," the fellow workman in the same trade! And this is pure and simpledomism.

But hereby hangs a tale. Some few months ago there was a Local of the S. T. & L A. formed at Jeannette, the location of the great Chambers & McKee window glass works. This Local was composed of "layers in" and "lear boys" (so-called), but are in fact all grown men. Now a layer-in of two or three years' experience can, as a rule, fatten glass pretty well. Accordingly, the Burns gang approached the members of the S. T. & L. A. with a proposition to go in and take the flatteners' jobs. Despite all coaxing, threatening, at-tempted bribing and bullying, the propo-sition was rejected. Later on, when work was finally started at Jeannette, the mem-bers of the S. T. & L. A. were compelled to surrender their charter and come un-der the sway of the Burns gang or be thrown out of work. So, from the Burns standpoint, it is all right to be a K. of L. scab, but to be an S. T. & L. A. white man is all wrong. (And his capitalist paymasters have taught him the reason why.) the S. T. & L A. formed at Jeannette, why.)

### The Co-operative Plant Swindle.

Again Burns is an eloquent advocate of what he is pleased to call co-operative plants, financed by the money of indivi-dual workers or by the Union, and he has

inveigled the Union into sinking many thousands of dollars in one-horse all but defunct plants. And yet he must know, if he knows anything at all, that at the first breath of adversity every one of these concerns will drop as a plum into the maw of the Trust that he pretended to fight in the Courts.

The Window Glass Workers' Association is composed of men who make, when at work, from \$100 to \$300 per month. It has happened more than once that these men have been assessed as high as ten per cent. of their wages to keep up time ago, quoted the old saying that are geting weaker and wiser; "but," here, "not so with the window glass terrs; they are geting dumber and here,"

they actually increased the percentage on gatherers from 10 to 20 per cent. One of these said-to-be smart men on Council at that time, C. H. Church, said they had to ment 20 percent they had to these said-to-be smart men on Council at that time, C. H. Church, said they had to grant 20 per cent because the members were writing in demanding it. If this man and his kind was looking after the interest of blowers and gatherers and a majority of L. A. 300, he would never have done this. BUT THE FACT OF THE MATTER IS, IT WAS DONE FOR PO-LITICAL EFFECT TO PAY DEBTS." Personally, Burns is much given to the personal pronoun I. He imagines he is the whole thing. If you differ with Burns you are a — son of a —. He can jump on a poor little consumptive like Mr. James and abuse him like the coward that he is, like the rest of the fakirs. He assumes the airs and arrogance that always characterize an ignorant man, clothed with a little power. He levies assessments at will, only to find out that they cannot be collected. He assumes to disfranchise the membership when and where they do not choose to dance to his music. He rages, roars and rants, but methods is to apeal to religious prejudices. The once rich treasury has shrivelled to \$36,000, which he has invegigled out of

The bace rich trensury has shrivelled to \$36,000, which he has inveigled out of the actual control of the Union itself, and it is now in the hands of a board of which

to \$36,000, which be has inveigled out of the actual control of the Union itself, and it is now in the hands of a loard of which he can manipulate a majority. The four trades that composed this orce powerful organization can never be fruited. The disrupting influences of fakirdom have done their work. The seed of discord has been sown that can never be uproted. Confidence has been de-stroyed, never to return. Breaches have been opened that can never be closed. Whatever spirit of class solidarity may have once existed in the Window Glass Workers' Union has been completely extinguished. Just at present there is so much money in the glass business that the manufacturers do not care to take advantage of the situation, but the Union is a stranded hulk, lying at the merey of battack it. Some of the members are talk-ing of reorganization, but for the reasons that I have enumerated, reorganization upon the old lines of pure and simpledom is a stranded hulk, lying at the merey of the capitalists whenever they choose to attack it. Some of the members are talk-ing of reorganization, but for the reasons that I have enumerated, reorganization upon the old lines, fakirdom would again reproduce a wreek. As a nearly general rule the rank and file of the Window Glass Workers' Union is used to reorganize upon the old lines, fakirdom would again reproduce a wreek. As a nearly general rule the rank and file of other understand that the world moves, that they learn to know that the trades union policy and methods of fifty years ago will not meet mesent conditions and neces-sities? Will they ever learn to know that the curse of trade unionism is the dirty, crooked, two-face, political job-lunting capitalistic tool of a labor fakir, who enn a thousand decent union men can over-come? H. A. GOFF.

Brooklyn it will not be unwelcome news to hear that the first Socialist Labor Party club house has been started in this horough. We have all seen to what extent the Party organization in the two borouhs across the East river has been solidified by the acquisition of headquarters that were strictly our own, and, when "the little unpleasantness" in July of last year had rid us of the Kangaroos the faithful ones of the English Branch made up their minds that we too must have a home or "break a leg," so to speak. Having thus made up our minds the little band worked toward the attainment of this aim with unflagging zeal-and they got there. A double store, located at 244 Bleeker street, corner of Knickerbocker avenue, almost in the very centre of the district, has been secured.

centre of the district, has been secured, and is now being fitted up with a billiard parlor and reading; and lecture room. Already we can see how this move has had its effect; new members are coming in, and our older members work harder than they ever worked before, spurred on by the very life that has been infused into the district organization and the fu-ture looks bright. The 20th Assembly District of Brook-lyn, once the banner district of this county, but shoved into second place mainly by unexpected and rapid growth in the 7th Assembly District, is on deck, and is going to make the effort of its life to win back the lead—it will get there, too. there, too. In the meantime, and before we out-

In the meantime, and before we out-strip all the rest of the Brooklynites, we shall have a formal opening of our new home on Saturday evening. April 7. coupled with an entertainment free to all comers. at which there will be music, recitations and the like, just to have a jolly good time. We extend a cordial invitation to the balance of Socialist Labor Partydom in the City of Charches and cemeteries; come and see us; it may stimulate you to go and do likewise. 20TH A. D., BROOKLYN.

# DAILY PEOPLE.

Report of the Conference and General Activity.

## DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND.

Received from Daily People Com-mittee, per Hugo Vogt, Cashr. 100.00 Received from Daily People Con-cert, first payment, per Jos. H. Sauter, Treasurer. 400.00 Received for Minor Fund: Chas A. Maeder, Elizabeth, N. J., 25 cents; Joseph Koffenhouse. 15th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., \$5; Henry O'Neil, Sing Sing, N.Y., \$3,50: Martin Braden, La Coste, Tex., \$1; Walter F. Dex-ter, Fultonville, N. Y., \$5.... 14.75 Total

DAILY PEOPLE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Total .....\$587.75

## DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

On Sunday, April 1, a regular meeting of the delegates took place. Akins as chairman. Credentials from Section Es-sex County, New Jersey, for Comrade H. Carless as delegate were presented, and the delegate seated. Communications read from Fred Roberts of Whitinsville, Mass., with inclosure of \$10 for the DAILY PEOPLE Fund; from Wm. Leikiu, New Britain, Conn.; Chas, Crawford. 34th and 35th Assembly Districts, New York. The former two referred to National Daily People Committee, and the latter to the Entertainment Committee. Organizer reported that a mass meeting will be held at Manhattan Lyccum, 66 April 25, at 3 p.m. Prominent speak-ers will address same in the interest of the DAILY PEOPLE. As this is the first meeting of a series to be held for the DAILY PEOPLE so as to create a large and ready demand for it and insure a wide cir-orinion from the start, it was decided to print a large number of circulars, with an aprintional article for the DAILY PEOPLE on one side of it, the ment of the mass meetings; changing only the time and place of same. These cir-culars could be used anywhere and will not only serve to gather large mass meet-ings, etc., and other devices with the same purpose in view having been spoken of the organizer was instructed to go before the National Daily People Committee and ask for an appropriation for that purpose. The Assembly District organizations, whith whose territory the place of hold-ing the mass meetings may fall will be charged with the work of distributing the creater. The Assembly District organizations, whith whose territory the place of hold-ing the mass meetings may fall will be charged with the work of distributing the the made of the treasurer, Henry Kunnal, as well as the social and finan-rial cuccess of the Daily People Confer-ne The final date for section of the suitations are urged not to go at the suita turbe rate of speed in collecting and turb rea

MANHATTAN.

4th, 6th and 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 19th and 21st, 20th, 26th, 32d and 33d.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## The Publican Redivivus.

The Publican Rediviva. To THE PEOPLE.—The clear-cut teach-ings and straight-out blows administered by THE FROPLE are bearing fruit: the well-Intentioned don't take umbrage at either. Of this 1 notice daily proof in this village. Here is an illustration. One of our local publicans is advocating Socialism, and not in the labor faking way, either. He knows he can not get a cent out of the Party. His wife, a former school-teacher of Irish-American extraction, a pure woman in all ways, électioneered for us last teletion behind the bar. Here is what she told her customers: "Why do you not vote the Socialist ticket? Here we have to stand to take the last cent you have for beer and rum to make a living ourseives because we cannot make it in other ways. Now you go and vote the So-cinist ticket to get a chance for decent liv-ing yourseives, and give us a chance to get some work, so we can make it ourselves without being obliged to roby you of the last cent you have, that your own families need as had as we do." This is trujy pathetic: it recalls to mind

as bad as we do." This is truly pathetic; it recalls to mind the much-abused publican in the days of Jesus. R. A. Pleasantville, N. Y., March 24.

## Commune Celebration in Lawrence.

Commune Celebration in Lawrence. TO THE PEOPLE —Section Lawrence, Mass. S. L. P., celebrated last March 18, at its headquarters in Central Building, the Oth anniversary of the establishment of the Commune at Paris in 1851. The at-tendance exceeded the seating capacity of the hand exceeded the seating capacity of the seating way the the seating the seating the seating way then called to order by Samuel J. French, Organizer of Section the Commune was delivered by John the Commune was delivered by John heating 'Masque of Anarchy' was then resticd by Martin Hoyle of Newburyport. "The iroletsine," a lengthy and stirring re-will thonary poem was recited by Wm, Goodhue of Newburyport. A labor poem by Stewart was read by John Lawson of Law-rence. An address on the "Commune and Its

Stewart was read by John Lawson of Law-ence. An address on the "Commune and its Lessons." was delivered by Michael T. Berry of Haverhill, followed by another by Louis Wolfson of the same city. Short speeches, were delivered by Robert Owen, Wm. Kinsella and O. L. Woodbury of Lowell, Gilman W. Abbott and J. Costello of Groveland. C. W. Doyle of Haverhill, Al-fred E. Jones and Patrick Finnegan of Swerett, Joseph V. Schugel of Woburn and Samuel J. French of Lawrence. A revolu-tionary sone, "Marching to Victory" was next sung by Wm. Goodbue, the whole as-semblage johing in the chorus. The meet-ing closed with cheers for the Social Revo-iution now on, and an enthusiastic three and lution now on, and an enthusiastic three at a tiger for the red flag of International S cialism.

## Thawing out in Manitoba, Canada,

Thawing out in Manitoba, Canada. To THE PEOPLE.—Here, In frozen Mani-toba, we are just thawing out, and like the gophers of the prairies have been asleep for the last four months. On awakening, we ind there will scoon be an election in the United States. We thought at first McKin-ley was turned down, and a man named Debs had been turned up, but see he has only turned up very modestily, but we can-not learn how far he is up. Will some of the comrades tell us what he represents? We know he and his Democratic-Populist friend Rodgers did very well out of their SiGo per lecture in Canada, collected, in some instances, very socialistically. I sup-pose, according to their Idea, in three prices, a should call it aristocratically by dividing inhor into three classes (three grades of ad-mission prices), those most necessary to there hermaining in the background, not that ther miss much Socialism from him. Debs called himself a parasite (so he does not decive them after he has the cash), and I guess he was right. A few minutes inter he solid he wise a Socialist, but as I uning wiss wrong he ince 18 wrong. He cer-tainly was wrong he to the called himself then a Socialist. But as I uning the a Socialist is the stare tainly was wrong he to the stare to called himself then a Socialist. Bat, a Socialist with a colony inside of Federal Lines) is and in December of 1807, he told the people of Washington they had the plans for a colony, factories, schools, and a 560,000 church, etc. Will some of the courd called iving near, tell how the buildings look new? I is the name of the parson of the church called the fev-sonal Democracy, or the Rev. Smash? Per-pape Debs don't know himself, as he says are thing in this place and something dif-ternet iewhere. Will Debs make more money running for

ferent elsewhere. Will Debs make more money running for President, than he did when stumping for Bryan, and has he found that ballot, that, according to him, was "struck to the earth by bodle" when Bryan did not mature. by bodle " when Bryan did not mature. Club in New York, the work he space

according to him. was "struck to the earth by boodie" when Bryan did not mature. Again, in his lecture to the Nineteenth Century Club in New York I heard he spoke of his suffering brothers, the business men. Poor fellows, can any contrade tell me if they are still suffering? If so, they could not give Mr. Carev the SL5.000 to buy an ermory for Haverhill, Mass., or even a plank for the farmers. Now, I don't think much of Debs as Presi-cent of the United States. Job Harriman is a much better man, in fact, a good all-round man: and I guess he will get a good thing out of the arrangement after the elec-tion is over and he may do something for friend Benham (who was a Socialist when I knew him), who they tell me will need it, when he finds the Debs Heraid is pushed into the Konz-bodies napper of New York ad the Workers' Gall of Chiengo. Will some of the contrade stell me for sure if this is thus, and why is not the last mentioned orran jubilant over the mixure? I is an opiet as a mouse; only once Debs name ap-mears in the Issue of March 17. Wonders as a mouse; only once Den in the issue of March 17 BAKER. Bandon, Manitoba, March 31.

## Dally People Trustees Will Please Answer.

## LETTER BOX.

3

Off-hand Answers to Correspondcuts.

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

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN-Com-rade Petersen will continue to be connected with THE PEOPLE, acting as advertising agont and doing preparatory work for the DAILY PEOPLE. HIS place as Business Man-ager has been taken by Comrade Hugo Vogt.

ager has been taken by Comrade Hugo Vogt. W. S. D., SEATTLE, WASH.—There is no instance in history of any ruling class ever having abdicated power. Individual rulers have, but the class whom they thus deserted have made them rue it. The class itself had to be knocked out. Originally, when there was no other way known of ex-pressing political convictions, the knocking out was a physical piocess. Latter, when the political ballot was introduced, the knocking out was a general process. Un-fortunately for the race, it so happens that even after the introduction of the ballot, the defeated class never submitted, and physical force had to be resorted to meet the physidefeated class never submitted, and pursical force had to be resorted to meet the physi-cal force with which the defeated ruling class sought to thwart the flat of the ballot. No, ruling classes don't submit quietly; they stick to their power just as Artemus Ward says country postmasters stick to their jobs. But like these, they can be and are put out. put out.

W. W., ST LOUIS, MO.—TheVolkszcif ung never fancied the idea of a DAILY PRO-PLE. They thought it would hurt the Volkszcifung. Freed from that millstone around its neck. THE DAILY PROTIE idea immediately made progress. The rupture took place last July 10. Within a year, this July 1, THE DAILY FROTLE will have appeared. That tells the tale.

F. M., CLEVELAND, O. — When you tread upon such ground you should be particu-larly clear in your terms. First define what you understand by the "spiritual in man." A moment's reflection will tell you that the term can convey very different ideas. Just watch the churchmen fighting the spiritualists.

inat the term can convey very different ideas. Just watch the churchmen fighting the spiritualists. F. R., NEW YORK.—The expression "boring from within" is no ragner than any other historic expression. The ragueness can only arise in the mind of those who ignore the connection in which such expres-sions arise. In fact, it happens with ex-pressions as it happens with productions of literature or art. They cannot be but very vaguely understood, unless a study is made of the history of their times. If your friend finds the expression vague, yours must be the fault. In explaining it to him you must have fulled to give him the history of the term. Try it fals way: In the course of the activity of the S. L. P. it was discovered that the labor fakir the Union which be dominated must be a buttress to capitalism in so far as he pre-vented the englishtemment of the rank and different policies physing been made, two different policies physing been made, two different policies of give him the that caused them to drift towards the old position of the Utopians of ignoring the economic movement altogether. Their theory was Unloss in groten, it will be-come more so, it will ultimately become utterly impotent. Whence they concluded: "Let's leave the Trades Union to the merry of faite" and their motro was: "To the devil with the Unions" Another set, more clear-headed, under-stood that both in theory and in conclusion the former posicion was corrupt and would be-come worke, but the Socialist could not leave it alone, for the simple reason that it could not leave the Socialist solone. Those who held this view, being both intellectually and physically more vigorous, were not afraid of struggle, if struggle was needed. Understanding that either old Trades Un-lonism, with all its corruption, would have to dominate the S. L. P. or the S. L. P. had to dominate the Trades Union move-ment, unify, keep it struggle was needed. Understanding that either old Trades Un-lonisme was the size the take the frades un-torism. With all its

lonism, with all its corruption, would have to dominate the S. L. P., or the S. L. P., had to dominate the Trades Union movement, purity, keep it straight, and render it fit for its mission in the Labor Movement, numberstanding that there was no other alternative, they waked straight into the Unions, and began to fight the faking its osay, they started to "bore from within." While they were doing that, the other, set sat by and inughed at them, prophesying all sorts of failure. And failure did come; and loud was the guinw of those whose they wait the devil with the Unions." Enriched with experience, those whose throwing row concluded that, seeing that "boring from within" was a waste of time, the the bad come is any, they started them against any such foolish motio as "to the devil with the Unions." Enriched with experience, those whose throwing from within" was a waste of time, the time had come to "bore from without." that is to say, fight fakirism, and all the immance, stupdily and corruption that the term implies from without. The way to do that was to raise the standard of revoit against any such fooling. This policy has been pursued with vigor, and its success is unquestionable. "Now then, while the inteligent and militant element adopted this course, those whole all all along." To the devil with the Unions, the sudden turn, and suddenly became advocates of "boring from within." which by the light of their previous and present conduct means essentially the pursuit of their former course, to with, "within for presents sake," said others." This historic sketch will surely make clear to your friend what "boring from within" means.

J. A. M'C., WILKINSBURG, PA.-The business manager some time ago asked us about that article. We have no recollec-tion of having received it.

H. F. O., BOSTON, MASS.—Where did you get that idea from 7. Where in Socialist literature (now don't come with some pas-sage from the biaspheming capitalist pul-piter Minot J. Savage) did you ever come across anything to justify the conclusion that Socialism aims at bringing the fit down to a level with the unfit? that Socialism alms at bringing the fit down to a level with the unfit? In some way, luxley gets at this point in his "Adminis-trative Nihilism." Arguing for education to its fullest extent, against those why opposed education on the ground that if veervbody was educated and refined, nobody would be content to assume the work of scavengers, etc., Huxley lays hare the false pretence of these people by observing that the lamentable thing in modern society is not the helping of capacity to ascend, but that there is no contrivance by which to cause the descent of incapacity from the higher spheres to the lower. The notion that Socialism would lower the fit down to the level of the unfit is set afloat by the spokesmen of their possessions.

20th A. D., Brrooklyn. To the comrades of the Borough of

"Tower"" Here than all this, the window glass where not satisfied with a government-tariff, passed a resolution in their ion imposing a penalty of \$500 per on foreigners coming into the coun-to work at any of the four trades, this too, after they themselves, at command of Chambers & McKee, riddled their own pet immigration to preces.

is it any wonder that thoughtful and fabor" as merely an aggregation of fools and pliant tools of the capitalist? The state of the second second

## A Treasury Looted.

rich treasury spoken of above was window Glass Workers' Union. ing at one time to \$370,000 how your good industrious labor fakir Dected to keep his itching fingers such rich pickings?

the fakirism of such "labor as Burns, St. Peter, Cake, Spealkick up an internal row among trades. This, of course, would te the division of the funds on mata basis, and was accordingly About this time, 1899, and get, has information that I can get, The as available assets in the trea-

be this one, yet it is tottering on its last-legs. There are causes for this state of affairs, and the responsibility ought to be brought home to the right parties. These causes are traceable to the un-class-con-sciousness of both officers and members, coupled with their ancient and worn-out metheds. The responsibility lies with such contemptible labor crooks as Burns, Eberhart, Cake, Spealman et al., men who have no more grauine union prin-ciples within them than the Ashantee nig-gers, who no more grasp the spirit of class-solidarity than they grasp the stars above them. Groesly stupid, looking only to their own immediate personal in-terests, their Unions are only the step-ping stones by which they hope "to rise above their own class." S. T. & L.A. Frinciples Proven.

### S. T. & L. A. Principles Proven

"No politics in the Union" is as familiar in the mouth of the labor fakir as is free lunch, yet the political job-hunting fakir never ceases to drag capitalistic politics into the Unions by way of the back stairs; and for this reason we see such characters as Powderly, Ratchford, Garland, Eberhart, and scores of others elevated to places on the pay-roll of capi talism. Burns in his "report" very nicely proves the Socialist's charge against fakirdom in the following quotation which speaks for itself:

"These records show conclusively that the old Council after wages were settled and with \$239,330.48 in treasury, levy a 5 per cent. assessment, and again by reso-lution March 31, increase it to 10 per cent. to begin the day after resolution was made and before any vote was taken. On August 24, 1894, Wage Committee met Chambers and settled for 20 per cent. off list, also signing Phillips Glass Company. On September 4th McKee, Sayre, Unks and Eberhart met and settled for 221/2 off. With about 1,300 pots for 2232 off. With about 1.300 pots operating on November 3, and a number of our members idle, they started to grant apprentices to learn to gather, and with all these conditions before them, a large surplus of workmen in 1893, a big reduc-tion in wages, and again a surplus of workmen in 1894, they not only granted apprentices what they should not, but

New Haven. Conn., Ticket.

NEW HAVEN, CT., March 27 .- The S. L. P. in muncipal convention nominated the following ticket for the spring election :

Town Clerk Timothy Sullivan : Regis trar of Vital Statistics, Faustin Serrer Registrar of Voters, George B. Arnold Grand Jurors, Ernest T. Oatley: Jo-seph E. Stannard, Charles Sohey: Select-men, George Mansfield, Warren A. Bris-tol, Archie McDarmid; Constables, John Johnson; Otto Ruckser, David O'Keefe.

## A Photograph.

(Continued from page 3.)

M. Dewey, Debsite Reformer, would-soft-en-the-rich-man's-heart, "S. L. P. is too unsympathetic." It is, it is!

To work, ye good men and true, who de sire to avenge our comrades slain and free those imprisoned. The labor fakirs. crooks and freaks will not help us. Their political parties must be whipped at the ballot box. The Socialist Labor Party is making the streets of every city in America resound with "Remember Mike Devine." Section Seattle sells 1,200 copies of "The Bull Pen" edition 1,200 copies of "The Bull Pea" edition of the only English Socialist paper in America-THE FEOPLE. 61 Reekman street. Every copy helps to drill a man for the Revolution. Fall in line. Edu-cate, agitate, organize! We can shorten our misery and the terms of imprison-ment of our comrades by organizing our class into the only Party that stands, first, last and all the time for working class interests, the Socialist Labor Party. Forget the freaks: cut out the fakirs, carve the crooks with a class conscious vote. W. S. DALTON.

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

KINGS. 7th. Branch 2 of 21st, Branch 2 of Scandinavian Section.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW JERSEY. Section Hudson County. Delegates of Branch 2 of Twenty-first Assembly District. Brooklyn, were elected a committee to visit Branch 1 of same dis-trict, and ask them to send delegates. Attention was called to some organiza-tions who have either not sent delegates at all, or whose delegates have attended very infrequently to the Daily People Conference, and others who have done nothing, or very little, taking into consid-eration their membership, for the Daily People. A committee consisting of Adolph Klein and Julius Hammer was elected to bring up the matter of these organizations before the court martial—the General Committee of Section New York, taking up each organization separately. FINANCIAL EEPORT—AT GRAND CENTEAL PAL-

PINANCIAL REPORT-AT GRAND CENTRAL PAL-ACS FESTIVAL.

## MANHATTAN.

KINGS. 4th \$4.00 13th and 14th 1.00 16th, 17th and 18th 2.00

## NEW JERSEY.

Section Hudson County.....\$17.90

#### APRIL 1. MANHAITAN.

KINGS. 21st Assembly District. Branch 2... \$1.00 Scandinavian Section, Branch 2.... 5.00

NEW JERSEY. Section Hudson County..... \$2.60 The following pledges, part payments upon which have been made, have Leen're-ported:

ported: 12th Assembly District (additional). Chas. Rathkopt......\$10.00

(Continued to page 4.)

TO THE PEOPLE.—Will the subcribers to THE DAILY PROFLE fund get the paper fr any length of time, or will it be necessary for them to send in an additional subscrip-tion fee in order to get on the regular sub-scription list of the paper? I pledged \$5 through Section Washington. G. J. THOMAS. Washington, D. C., March 26.

Rockiville, Ct. Items.

Rockiville, CL items. TO THE FEOI'LE.—Reading different communications from all over the country in our bfficial organ, I thought I would let the comrades know that Section Rockville is not to be counted among the dead. Oc-casionally our revolutionary pulse slacks up a little, but only to beat all the stronger again. That happened at our last city elec-tion: we had slacked up, but now are again on the march. We can assure all those who were disappointed at our not partici-pating in that city election, that we recog-nize our blunder, and shall blunder no more. We have here two Sections—an American md a German Section. Whatever happens. Rockville will not be behind the other Sec-tions in the state of Connecticut in the timal wind-up. We shall have quite a round sum\_from \$50 to \$75-for THE Datry Propriz. We have also managed to raise a little tressury to start in carly shelling the remy during the sext campaigs. On the 10th of March we celebrated the Cummune, with Comrade L. Thompson, of New Britain, as the speaker. The comrade gave a logical preventation of what is noing on in New Britain's Council rooms, where the Socialistic are leading the music. On April Sith we shall fire the first kun of the Presidential campaign, with Comrade Deleon as the speaker. And we shall cortainly keep it up.\_\_\_\_\_\_ we have no Kangaroos here. One was the <sup>up</sup>. We have no Kangaroos here. One was imported from New Haven to switch off the German Section. With a schooner of beer in one hand he addressed the Section raving mad. His oratory was very effective. If hatched out not one single Kangaroo from ameng our German comrades. E. SHERMAN.

Bockville, Ct., March 31.

#### A Correction

A Correction. TO THE PEOPLE—There was a type graphical error in THE PEOPLE over my signature to-day. The printed report says: "The Secretary is ordered by the State Com-mittee to recommend." etc. It should be "the Secretary recommends." etc. Both paragraphs, one in relation to nominations for vacancies on State Committee and the other in relation to the State Convention and Conference are my individual recom-mendations and should aporer as such. JEREMIAH OFFIHELLY. Becretary S. C. of Massachusetts. Abington, Mass., April 1.

sphera by virtue of their possessions.
P. S., NEW HAVEN, CT.—The tune to the song on the Kangaroo, published in last week's issue is the German song "O Tannenhaum, O Tannenhaum."
T. S. G. H., DETROIT, MICH.—Are these "certain rules that the International Cigar Wakers' Union has established"? Yery well: they are welcome to their rules, fut so also has the Alliance its rules; and it proposes to ablde by THEM, and not by rules of other folks. Did you stop to consider how it would sound if the capitalist fortness, would allow itself to be lamed by any such language? To more will the Alliance while storming the breast works of capitalism.—the fakir-run pure and simple Union.
C. S., CINCINNATI, O.—The hyphenated

the breast works of capitalian-the later run pure and simple Union. C. S., CINCINNATI, O.—The hyphemated "Socialists" have been trying here the tin-kettle grame on swarming bees. Tou may yet read about it. But you need feel no alarm The voters are not swarming bees. and they can't be caught with tin-kettle noise. These Debserie make great noise here with mass meetings: but the New Yorkers among them may succeed in docely-ing hoosiers, they surely won't deceive themselves. They had, for instance, a "big mass meeting" at Cooper Union on the 22d of last month. arranged by their "Com-mittee on Uniting." and the out-of-town frenks were delighted. But a careful ob-server present noticed that out of the 1.500 neople in the andience not 400 voted the S. L. P. ticket in 1898. A majority of the others were hysterical women and allena, all without a vote : and then there was a goodly contingent of labor failtrs and Democratic small traders, none of whom are trying all they can to rid themselves of the "tyramoous S. L. P." That is all there is of it. L. E. B., WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nerer

L. E. B., WASHINGTON, D. C.—Never mind "probabilities." These are as various as the products of the imagination. Go to work, and spread education to your unset.

happiness.

may rule.

own downfall.

of civilization.

complied with.

of the country

abridged right of combination.

municipal), wherever it exists.

18. Municipal self-government.

city, state and nation).

Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

nation.

chambers

to be

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PLATFORM.

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

government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, further-

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

To the obvious fact that our despoits system of economics is the direct spposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the exist-ence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the allenation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightlest of nations upon that class. Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robhed of the wealth which it alone produces is denied the means

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

Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its protest. Once more it relterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence. The time is fast coming how one is the instruments of the second The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social

evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying con-

ditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land

barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the resolution of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Com-monwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors

**Resolutions.** 

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

2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals,

2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.
3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.
4. The public lands to be declared inallenable Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been compiled with.

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

Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the

8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes exempt. . School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be

compulsory, gratuitious and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary. 10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Un-

11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the em-ployment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality.

13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equali-ration of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed. 14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.

15. The people to have the right to propose laws, and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle. 16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal) states at the set of the state and states and states and states at the set of the the se

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

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

17. Abolition of the United States' Senate and all upper legislative

12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county,

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

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

With the founders of the American republic, we hold that the purpose of

Directory

Of Organizations Represented in Sec.

tion New York, S. L. P.

General Committee meetings, 2d and 4th Saturday, 8 p. m., at Club Room, south-west corner 11th street and First avenue. Club Executive Committee meetings, 1st and 3d .athrday 8 p. m., at 23 Duane street, Manhattan. Office of Section New York, 98 Avenue C. Manhattan.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT MEETINGS.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT METTINGS. 1st, 3d and 5th-2d and 4th Monday, 8 p. m., at 261 Hudson street. 4th-2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., Assembly Rooms, 177 East Broadway. 6th and 10th-Every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 525 East 11th street. 6th and Tenth-24 and 4th Wednesday, 8 p. m., at Club Rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and 4th Wednesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 75 Ludlow street. 9th-1st and 3d Monday, 8 p. m., 346 Ninth Avenue.

12th-Every Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 184 Delancey street.

184 Delancey street. 13th-1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., Chub Rooms, 441 West 30th street. 14th-Every Tuescay, 8 p. m., Club Rooma, southwest corner of 11th street and First

Jahn-Every Tuescay, S.p. m., Club Rooma, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue.
Jöth and 17th-Ist and 3d Friday, S.p. m., Club Rooms, 441 West 39th street.
Jöth-Every Tuesclay, S.p. m., Club Rooma, 98 Avenue C.
Jöth and 21st-sit and 3d Monday S.p. m., 2310 Broadway.
20th-Jist and 3d Thursday, residence at M. Betz, 211 East 28th street.
20th-Jist and 3d Thursday, S.p. m., Club Rooms, 38, West 1.3d street.
20th-Jist and 3d Thursday, S.p. m., Club Rooms, 34 Heast 71st street.
20th-Jist and 3d Thursday, S.p. m., Club Rooms, 34 Thursday, S.p. m., Club Rooms, 34 Thursday, S.p. m., Club Rooms, 414 East 71st street.
28th-20 and 4th Wednesday, S.p. m., Club Rooms, 1706 First avenue.
28th 20 and 4th Wednesday, S.p. m., Club Rooms, 109 East 109th street.
20 and 35d-Every Friday, S.p. m., Club Rooms, 481 Willis avenue.
Branch S. (Bobenian).-Jist and 3d Vednesday, S.p. m., Club Rooms, 481 Willis avenue.
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Branchs (Bobenian).-Jist and 3d Wednesday In month, 3 Dom 232 Feast 100th street Index Star Tist

street. Italian Stanch-Last Sunday in month, 3 p m., 325 East 106th street. Slavonian Branch-Every Sunday, 8 p. m., 539 West 59th street. Finlanders Branch-Every Sunday, 8 p. m., 539 West 59th street.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

2d—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., at Hall, Prop-pect and Jay streets. 4th--1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 253

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

Hall, 310 12th.-2d and 4th Sunday, 10 12th street. 13th and 14th.-1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 13th and 14th.-1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 535 Graham avenue. p. m., 535 Graham avenue. p. m., 535 draham avenue.

13th and 14th—1st and 3d Wednesday, s. p. m., 535 Graham avenue.
15th—1st and 3d Saturoay, 8 p. m., corner Manhaitan avenue and Broadway.
16th, 17th and 18th—2d and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., at 1766 Fulton street.
17th—2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at 414 Quincy street.
19th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 112 Lindon street.

19th—1st and at weakership of the Friday, Linden street.
Ast District, Branch 1—2d and 4th Friday, 8 p m. at Schelliein's Hall, corner Ver-mont and Atlantic avenues.
21st District, Branch 2—Every Friday, 8 p. m., Washington Hall, 93 Thatford av-

enue. th District (Pollsh)-1st Wednesday in month, Kowalski's Hall, 6571/2 Third av enue.

Trades' & Societies' Directory

Standing advertisements of trades unloas and oher societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereaf-ter at the rate of \$5.00 per annum. Organizations should not lose such as opnortunity of advertising their pisces of meetings.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE mean Sunday, 3 p.m., at 98 Avenue C. New York. Daily People stamps may be pur-chased by delegates from L. Abelson, Ar-sistant Organizer, 98 Avenue C: E. Sif, financial secretary, 302 Canal st., Juliu Hammer, recording secretary, 304 Riving-ton street.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUAR TERN of 34th and 35th A.D.'s, 481 Wills ave. Business theeting every Friday even-ing. Free reading room and pool parior open day and evening. Free fectures every Sunday evening. Subscriptions for this paper taken. 449

BECTION AKEON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets SECTION AKEON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's tail, 107 S. Howard street. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bariges street.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTL, S.L.P. The County Committee representing the sec

County Committee representing the sec-tion meets every Sunday, 10 a.m., in half of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Spring-field avenue, Newark, N. J.

SECTION HARTFORD, S.L.P. Headquar-ters, 284 Asylum st. Room 10. Cly Committee meets 1st and 3d Tuesday, Br. J (German) 1st Monday; Br. 3 (Am-erican) 2d and 4th Monday of month at 8 p. m., 456

reene avenue -2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., 83 Bart-

treet. ---Ist and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., 1265 Street, and 3d Thursday, 5 Thb-1st and 3d Thursday, 5 Third avenue. 10th-Every Sunday, 8 p. m., Wursley's Hall, 315 Washington street. Hall, 315 Washington street. 12th-2d and 4th Sunday, 10 a. m., 427 12th-2d and 4th Sunday, 8

aven

5tl

7th

## OFFICIAL.

4

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

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

Providence, R. I. BOCIALLST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA-A. B. Barter, Secretary, 560 Rich-mond street, London, Ontario. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY-147 East 23d street. (The Party's liter-nty agency.) Nortcz.--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 A. S. Brown in tweek ending March 31 showed receipts \$22.95; expenditures, \$26.28. The Sec-retary reported that the general vote on place of holding the National Convention of 1900 has resulted in favor of New York city, a large majority of the votes being cast for New York. The organizer of Section New York was present at the meeting and reported that the manage-ment of the Grand Central Palace had been conferred with in regard to the use of the Palm Garden for the Convention. Resolved that the Convention to called on Saturday, June 2, at the Grand Cen-tral Palace. Section Science, III., and Rochester, N.Y., report arrangements for May Day festival as per call of the National Ex-cutive Committee. Section Washington, D. C., reported to have secured pledges to the amount of \$44 for the Daily People The National Board of Appeals sent the

Fund

The National Board of Appeals sent the following communication: "The County Committee of Section Los Angeles, Cal., has appealed against the action of the California State Committee located at San Francisco in refusing to abide by the result of the general vote for the removal of the seat of the State Com-mittee from San Francisco. Evidence re-lating to this appeal must be presented by May 8th, 1900. NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS, THOMAS CURRAN, Socretary.

THOMAS CURRAN, Secretary Providence, R. I., March 28, 1900.

Complaints were received from St. uis and Cincinnati relative to local atters. The Secretary was instructed te investigate. JOHN J. KINNEALLY, Recording Secretary.

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

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## MASSACHUSETTS.

EIGHTH CONGRESS DISTRICT-A meet-ing of the memebrs of the S. L. P. of the Eighth Massachusetts Congress District will be held at Liberty Hall, Hill Building. Usion Symars, Somerville, April 16. at 3 p. m. The district is made up of Somer-ville, Cambridge, Medford, Winchester, Ar-lington, and Wards 10 and 11 of Boston. Let all comrades come. Let all comrades come. CHARLES A. JOHNSON, Sec. ,

throughout the State in connection with the referendum vote concerning the piacing in nomination a State ticket have also placed in nomination the city of Columbus for the seat of the State Committee, and as Cleve-land is also nominated—the present seat of the Comittee, Section Columbus wishes to hereby request that the Committee elect Cleveland, and continue the seat in that city as it is able to handle the work effi-ciently, having a large body of long expe-rienced workers, and further meeted to cause this action to be published in THE PROFILE for the information of the voters on the vestion throughout the state. THEODORE ADAMS.

JAMES E. FLOY. Secretary.

Section Columbus, S. L. P.

Stamford Election.

STAMFORD, Ct., April 2 .-- Section Stamford has just closed its first munic-ipal campaign. We put up a good fight the result gives us an increase of and about fifty votes. The vote cast is compact, there being only a difference of ten votes between the highest and lowest on the ticket which is as follows:

the ticket which is as follows: For Mayor, James Parker, 138; for Councilman at large, George Rose, 148; for City Clerk, John Kavanagh, 144; for Treasurer, Hugo Noak, 147; for Auditor. Morris Craemer, 145; for Sheriff, Frank Kane, 148; for Assessor, John Phillips. The vote in 1896 was 32; in 1508, 89; 1900, 148. We now start on our presidential cam-paign and we believe that we will keep on increasing until we have wiped out the old parties. Secretary Section Stanford.

## Daily People.

(Continued from page 3.)

-6th Assembly District :	
Louis Wechter	5.00
Marcus Blasrek	5.00
David Bear.	2.00
R Onnenheimer	1.00
26th Assembly District S. Mandel	
S. Mandel	5.00
O. Mandel	5.00
30th Assembly District :	1 Particular
A. Moren	10.00
KINGS.	

21st Assembly District, Branch 2: Lucie ...... 5.00 NEW JERSEY.

Section Hudson County:

Keefer Otto Becker...... John Berg.....

\$5.00 5.00 3.20 

Secretary.

## DAILY PEOPLE MASS MEETING.

The Daily People Conference has called a mass meeting to be held on Sunday, April 15, 3 p. m., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 and 68 East Fourth street. Manhattan. The speakers on this occasion will be Comrades DeLeon, Julian Pierce, and H. Carless. Comrades and sympathizers are urged to attend.

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

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe. TELEPHONE CALL, 1323 SPRING. Julius Hammer, ------PHARMACIST 304-306 Rivington street, Corner of Lewis, NEW YORK. BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, New and Second Hand. BILLIARD SUPPLIES.

PRICES LOW. LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT. F. Brunner & Sen, 671-673 Communipaw Av. JERSEY CITY, N. J.

## S. L. P. Supplies

People." AKRON, OHIO: W. Garrity, 194 Upson street. BALTINOBE, MD., Robert W. Stevens, 632 Columbia, O. BOSTON, MASS.: C. Croasdell, 1597 Washington street.

Authorized Agents for "The

BRIDGEPORT, CONN. J. C. Custer, 422 Main street. BUENA VISTA, PA. W. H. Thomas.

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

CATSKILL, N. Y. E. Elmer Cerren. CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.: John P. Curran, 525 Dexter street.

CHICAGO, ILL.: H. Sale, 1104 Tweifth street, 2d floor

CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.: John J. Kelly, 62 Grattan street.

CINCINNATI, OHIO: Louis Ballhaus, 26 W. Court street M. Strauss, "Elbe." Flat 5.

M. Strauss, "Elbe." Flat 5. CLEVELAND, OHIO: P. C. Christiansen. 90½ Professor street. Fritz Feldner, 31 Carl street. CLINTON, 10WA: E. C. Matson, 102 Howes street. COLLINSVILLE, ILL.: Jos. T. Brecka. DANTON: CHIO:

DAYTON; OHIO: Henry J. Kastner, 112 Bainbridge street. DETROIT, MICH.: P. Friesema, Jr., 238 Arndt street.

Henry J. Rasther, H. Bainbridge affect DETROIT, MICH:
P. Friesema, Jr. 238 Arndt street. DENVER, COLO.
J. H. Martensen, H.24 W. 10th avenue. DULUTH, MINN.
Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield avenue. EAST ORANGE, N. J.
J. Jouis Cohen, el Norman street ELIZABETH, N. J.:
G. T. Petersen, 222 3rd street.
Fred. Uhlmann, 66 W. 19th street.
Fred. Uhlmann, 66 W. 19th street.
Fred. Uhlmann, 66 W. 19th street.
Fred. King, 197 Ferry street.
FALL RIVER, MASS.
H. Ormerod, 39 Beacon street.
G. T. Petersen, 22 the street.
Fred. Folermann, 2 State street. top floor.
HAYERHILL, MASS.;
Fred. Felermann, 2 State street. top floor.
HAYERHILL, MASS.;
J. T. L. Remley, 2453 Station street.
J. T. L. Remley, 2453 Station street.
J. JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.
Lewis Hoeckel, 425 No. Petry street.
JACKSONVILLE, ILL.;
J. De Castro. 741 W. Rairoad street.
John Howard, S. L. F. Headquarters, Central Building.
LINCOLN, NEB.:
Emil Hitts, Room S. Sheldon Block.

M. E. White. LINCOLN, NEB.: Emil Ittig, Room S. Sheldon Block. LONG ISLAND CITY, N. X.: J. Luxenburg, 73 Monson street. Louis Rentelmann, 205½ South Main street. Room 7

Louis Rentelmann, 2054 South Main street, Room 7. LOUISVILLE, KY.: Thos. Sweeney. 1400 High street, LOWELL, MASS.: Robert Owen, 244 West Manchester street, LYNN, MASS.: J. F. Coyle, 330 Washington street, MCKEESPORT, PA.: John Hobbs, 526 White street, MALDEN, MASS.: Philip Rowland, 133 Malden street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.: Rochus Babnick, 215 Lloyd street, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. W. B. Hammond, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue, S.

W. B. Hammond, Labor Washington avenue, S. MONTREAL, CAN. J. M. Couture, 793 Mount Royal avenue. NEWARK, N. J.: Vrc Springfield avenue

H. Carless. HEWARK, N. J.: H. Carless. 78 Springfield avenue. A. P. Wittel, 78 Springfield avenue. NEW BRITAIN, CONN.: Roger W. Egan, 81 So. Burritt street. NEW BURGH, N. Y.: M. Steel, 126 Broadway. NEW HAYEN, CONN. E. A. Rivard, 120 Franklin street. NEW LONDON, CONN.: Adam Marx, 12 Union street, Box 412. NEW WHATCOM, WASH. Wm. McCormick.

Adam MEW WHATCOM, WASH NEW ORLEANS, LA.: NEW ORLEANS, LA.: OAKLAND, CAL. H. J. Schade, 718 Fifth street. PASCOAG, R. I. Gus Marsin, Box 325. PATERSON, N. J.: Richard Berdan, 70 N. First street. John C. Butterworth, 110 Albion arsnue. PAWTUCKET, R. L.:

Arthue, Butterworth, 110 Albina twentue.
 John C. Butterworth, 110 Albina twentue.
 PAWTUCKET, R. L:
 Austin Boudreau, 42 Lucas street.
 Presson and the street.
 PEORIA, 1LL:
 Carl Kirk, 127 Ann street.
 PHILADELPHIA, PA.:
 Max Keller, 1016 Hope street.
 Sam. Clark, 1304 Germantowa swenue.
 PITTSBURG, KAS.:
 Chas. Heising, Rox 180.
 PITTSBURGH, PA.
 Wm. I. Maraball, 1612 Fifth avenue.
 PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.:
 C. C. Crolly.
 PROVIDENCE, R. L:
 Lawrence Lee, Box 206. Oinsyville, R. L
 PUEBLO, COLO.:
 Nixon Eliloit, 167 Cotton street.
 REDURFF, COLO.:
 P. J. Ryan.
 REVERE, MASS.
 O. Sullivan, 21 Fayson, street.
 RENSELLARR, N. Y.:

P. J. Ryan. REVERE, MASS.
O. Sullivan, 21 Payson, street. RENSELAER, N. Y.: Henry Stasius, N Columbia street. RICHMOND, VA.
J. E. Madimon, cor. Louis and Hollings st. RIVERSIDE. CAL: A. F. Seward, 355 E. 12th street. ROCHESTER, N. Y.: C. Lucdecke, 326 St. Josephs avenue. ROCK: ULLE, CONN.
Changen, 1 Thompson street.

SOMERVILLE.—Section Somerville, S. L. P., will bold a public meeting at Liberty Hail, Hill Building, Union square, Tuesday evening, April 10, at 8 o'clock. All readers of The Propus are cordially invited to at-tend, and every courade should be present if possible. These meeting are held at this hall every second and fourth Tuesday even-ing of each month. if possible. And and fourth the second and fourth the second and fourth the second sec

#### NEW YORK.

GREATER NEW YORK.—Proceedings of General Committee meeting. Saturday. March 24, 1900, 177 First avenue. Manhat-tan . Chairman, Henry Kuhn; vice chair-man, J. Seidel: Three new delegates were admitted, and

tan. Chairman, Henry Kuhn; vice chairman, J. Seidel;
Three new delegates were admitted, and the organization of the 25th A. D. reported. Twelve new members were admitted?
Communications were received from L. A. 1.563.8. T. & L. A., requesting members to a trend a special meeting Wedmaday. April 4. 1900. 8 p. m., 242 East 80th atret. (Members of the 26th, 25th and 30th A. D.'s flease take special notice.) Addresses will be delivered by Comrate DeLeon and others. A communication from This Propris was also received, and referred to the A. D.'s for action.
A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Wm. Hofman for his kind offices in securing the Damosch Symphony Orchestra.
The Organizer reported preparations for a number of Dath? Provis mass meetings. (Subdivisions may apply to him for particulars.)
It was decided to assist the Danieh Pub-

(Supervised) and the set of the s

sentees: MANHATTAN-2d, 8th, 15th, 17th and 27th A. D.'s and Italian and Finnish Branches

27th A. D.'s and ittian and riams Branches. BROOKLYN-24, 5th. 12th. 13th. 14th. 15th. 19th and 21st A. D.'s. Branch 1, 6th Ward and Polish Branch. Branch 1, 6th The following sub-divisions were only partially represented: MANHATTAN-4th. 13th. 19th. 21st, 23d. 26th. 30th. 32d sud 33d A. D.'s. BROOKLYN-7th. 10th. 16th. 17th and 18th A. D.'s. Sub-divisions will please take notice. A. C. KIHN, Secretary.

OHIO.

ter purpose. Address all orders to Henry Kuhn, 61 Beekman street, New York city.



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