

MAY-DAY.

The Socialists of the Land Speak Out Unterrified.

Despite Attempts by the Police in Greater New York to Prevent it, the Socialists of the City Utter their Creed of Universal Peace-Resolutions that Enunciate the Oneness of the Work-ing Class of All Nations and the Oneness of the Capitalist Class.

The May Day celebrations held this year in America were certainly a histeric event. To have a political party that is so genuinely true to principle that it will not bend before popular insanity, brought on by deep-laid capitalist conspiracy, is so novel a thing that the attitude of the S. L. P. in holding, despite the inhuman war craze, the language of peace will some day be appreciated as a spectacle inspiring to future ages. The celebrations were held in a large number of towns. In New York preparations had been made during two months for a monster demonstration consisting of a parade and open air meeting. The meeting had to be held in-doors and the parade was forbidden-by the police on the ground that "outsiders might create a disturb-At all headquarters, where ance." paraders were to assemble; at ferries, that were to bring them over to Manhattan, strong detachments of police had been massed to prevent the forming of lines, and at Union Square, the police dispersed all gatherings. Before the Might which the workingclass has placed into the hands of the capitalist class, there was nothing but to yield-for the present. The brutal arrogation of censorship powers, together with the denial of the constitutional right of peaceful assemblage are but additional straws laid on the back of a camel that at no distant day will, having won the political power with the

ballot, settle scores with these gentry. The indoor New York meeting having had to be arranged upon only a few hours' notice fell far below the dimensions that the open air meeting would have assumed. Nevertheless the addresses delivered by the speakers among whom was Comrade Martha Moore Avery, will not readily be forgotten, and of lasting effect will be the resolutions

adopted. They were as follows WHEREAS, in 1889, May Day was designated by the Paris International Labor Congress for annual demonstra-tions of proletarian Solidarity, to be held simultaneously in all parts of the wor

THEREFORE, we 'class-conscious working people of America in mass-meeting assembled, hereby send fra-ternal greetings to our fellow toilers of all races and nationalities, now in-dissolubly united under the banner of International Socialism and irresistibly

International Socialism and irresistibly marching in their respective countries to the conquest of the public powers. GREETING to our German Com-rades, who by their indomitable spirit and admirable discipline drove from power the glant despot, Bismarck, and now, two million strong, are paralyzing all the reactionary forces of Central Europe

GREETING to our French Comrades, who within the past four years have upon labor issues wrecked three capi-talistic ministries, forced into retire-ment a plutocratic President of the Re-ubble and by a sets of 1 400 000 corried

THEREFORE, we fuly endorse the position taken by the Spanish So-cialists—it matters not who owns Cuba. Spain or America: let the workers of the world, who own nothing in the world, unite throughout the world against their despoilers.

Away with bogus patriotism! We brand as equally spurious the Spanish-ism of a sugar-fed Cortes, the Cubanism of a sugar-coated Junta, and the Americanism of a sugar trust Senate. Away with the sham humanity-monstrous hypocrisy—of the ruling classes. We denounce with equal indignation the system that manifests itself by the acts of a Butcher Weyler in Cuba and the sys-tem that manifests itself by the acts of

a Sheriff Martin in Pennsylvania. a Sheriff Martin in Pennsylvania. In the lurid light of the present war, to which may soon be added in both countries the flash of galling guns, mowing down strikers, let the working classes on both sides of the Atlantic see their only true way to freedom Let them rally at the polls under the flag of universal emancipation. "Down with Capitalism! Onward with International Socialism!"

Random Shots.

In the issue of THE PEOPLE dated April 17th there is a statement to the effect that the International Associa-tion of Machinists would not call a gention of Machinists would not call a gen-eral strike for the eight-hour day on May 1st; that this proposition was a swindle on the working class; that the 1. A. M. was going down, and that this eight-hour bluff was merely for the purpose of getting more dues from dupes; finally, that the American Federation of Labor compounded a swindle when they sanctioned it. On the same day o'Connell, Grand Master Mechanic, of the I. A. M., sent out a letter from head-quarters, the purport of which is: "There will be no strike on May 1st." AND THERE WAS NOT.

New York was in a whirl of excite-ment Saturday night. Everybody was marching and counter-marching except the S. L. P. and the Seventh Regiment. The S. L. P. would if it could, but it couldn't. The Seventh Regiment could if it would, but it wouldn't.

The Seventh Regiment has decided not to volunteer. What a 10-million candle power light this throws on the patriotism of the upholders of law and order of the capitalist class. It seems but yesterday when the "Gallant Seventh" marched across the Brooklyn Seventh" marched across the Brooklyn Bridge in all the panoply of war. They were armed to the teeth, these gallant soldiers. Their bayonets glistened in the winter's sun. Their teeth were set, the light of battle was in their eyes. The enemy lay before them. And, oh! Mars, great god of war! what an enemy. There was the little smudge-faced tow-headed tot, building his snow-man; there was the worker's wife with her there was the worker's wife with her apron full of groceries; the bare-footed

apron full of groceries; the bare-tooted newsboy; and, finally, the hungry, de-fenceless strikers, who had the audacity to go on strike to enforce the ten-hour law of the State of New York. Once in Trolleytown, the "Gallant Seventh" made their presence felt. They fired into windows, bayoneted peaceable citizens; in short, these war-riors raised hades with the reconcen-trados of Brooklyn. Every man Jack of them felt he was the hottest thing of them felt he was the hottest thing that ever came down the pike. But this Cuban, affair was a different

proposition altogether. The Spaniards had guns, and they are supposed to have a disagreeable way of shooting them off. Some of their bullets might them off. Some of their builds might find a resting place in the bosom of one of these tin soldiers. Again, there was fever in Cuba, where the millions of their daddies could not help them to battle with it.

Knowing all this, they believed it is better to stay home and fight the American reconcentrados, where there is no danger, than go away and fight for the Cuban reconcentrados, where there is

BILL-POSTING TRUST. Good-by Individualistic Bucket-and-Brush Brigade.

A Capitalist Circular For the Establishment of the Latest Trust-The Crush-ing Law of Capital Admitted With Refreshing Frankness, Boldness and Correctness from a Capitalist Source. The circular runs thus:

There is no business in the world in which competition exhibits itself in such a destructive form as in bill posting. In fact, there is really no such thing as "competition" in bill posting-

there may be temporary "opposition." but the severity of the conflict always forces either a surrender or a copsoidat tion, and in either event monopoly finally friumphs.

It is a recognized axiom in economics that competition in the furnishing of public utilities such as gas, water, telephones, etc., is of no benefit to the public, as its duration never continues long. and the small benefits derived by the public through low prices during a war, are more than lost when peace is declared, and prices are put up to gain an income sufficient to pay dividends on a consolidated plant that is often twice as large and costly as necessary.

When an opposition develops in bill posting, there is no more paper given out than before, and the two com-" petitors struggle to get what is offered. The expense of running these plants as far as rent is concerned remains the same. A heavy percentage of the cost of posting bills in large cities is made up of rents paid for locations, and the larger the city the heavier the rent. This is the reason why the rate for posting in a city of 100.000 is 12 cents, while in a city of 10,000 it is but 5 cents. Each firm is practically forced to take work at whatever price is offered, to prevent it falling to the competitor. It finally means rates cut to a minimum, and the man with the best plant and most money gets all the business, and finally starves the other to death, but with great loss to himself and demora-lization of business. A plan for the prevention of com-

petition is absolutely necessary for bill posters, and the writer is of the opinion that a union for both aggressive and do fensive action is a necessary step.

Competition in bill-posting is a two-edged sword. It is burning the candle at both ends. The increased expense engendered from excessive competitive rents for locations makes the cost of posting much more than before, while the competitor not only takes half your paper but forces you to take half price for the remainder. Suppose you have a business that pays you a gross income of \$900 per month, say from 10.000 sheets at 9 cents per sheet, and that your expenses are \$500, including \$300 for rent of locations. You then have \$400 a month net income Now comes a \$400 a month net income. Now comes a competitor, who takes 5,000 sheets of your paper at half rates and runs up your rents from \$300 to \$600. Where are you? Count it up. You now have a gross income from the 5,000 sheets at 4½ cents, of \$225, for you must meet the cut to keep the half remaining, and your expenses have increased from \$500 to \$800 ner match to \$800 per month. Instead of a net inome of \$400, you are facing a net loss of \$575.

These figures may be exaggerated, but they show the theory well enough, even with considerable modification. In other businesses, competition means cutting of price and consequent loss of income, but in no other business does it mean a corresponding increase of operating expense. Hence it is that in no business is competition so mortally destructive as in ours. There are no "ifs" nor "ands" about the matter. We must organize to prevent it or perish. The deadly peril of allowing an op-position plant to gain a foothold is well known to all bill-posters. The terrific competition between two opposing plants to get paper and secure locations inspires the general public with the erroneous impression that it is the tre-mendous profits in bill-posting that causes the conflict. It is hard for them to believe that the struggle is not for profits, but for existence. In the days when a bucket and brush In the days when a bucket and orman represented the capital stock of a bill-posting plant it was a personal question and a bill-posting war was a series of street brawls. To-day it has developed into a capitalistic enterprise, and the weapons of the capitalists must be used. The most modern and by far the most deadly product from the armory of capitalism is the trust, and we must adopt it or perish like the red man with his bow and arrow against the frontierman's rifle. Monopoly will work a benefit to the advertiser who will get his posting done without having to pay indirectly such heavy rentals for locations which are the result of competition between rival bill posters. It will make a bill posting plant have a tangible value far in ex-cess of at present when an opposition may develop any day and destroy its earning power.

DELUSION. A Socialist Cannot be A Patriot Without he Ceases to be a Socialist."

"Patriotism" as Applied to the Capitalist Class-Review of Some of the Ap-plications Given to the Word-Only the Socialist Idea can Promote True Patriotiam.

"There is to be a parade and mass meeting of the Socialist Labor party to-night. The leaders are opposed to the expression of pro-Spanish senti-ments, and say so. But here a difficulty comes in. Socialists are opposed to the theory of nationality and national sentiment. They do not believe that you should fight for your country, because the nation is not a unit recognized by them. A Socialist of this city feels that a Socialist of Madrid is his comrade. On the other hand, an individualist of York is not his comrade.

patriotism is substituted allegiance to the international idea; for ties of country are substituted those of the idea of the brotherhood of man, and the red flag is substituted for the Stars and Stripes. It can be seen very readily that the real Socialist can only make a pretence of being patriotic. He cannot be a patriot without ceasing to be a Socialist."-N. Y. "Sun," April 30, 1898. The above item furnishes a timely

opportunity to re-state Socialist phil-osophy, principle and sentiment, cor-rect misunderstandings, and draw valuable historical parallels. All this can in this instance be done all the better in view of the decent and fair tone of

the above criticism. Students of history know that, during the religious wars in Europe, there was no instance when the ruling power in any country did not at some time or other charge the religious element, in the minority in such country, with lack of patriotism, if not with direct unpatriotic tendencies.

Louis XIV. in France looked upon the Huguenots or Protestants as foes to the nation, as unpatriotic, or at least as people bereft of the sense of pariotism. How did he justify the opinion? Upon the ground that "a Huguenot of France felt that a Protestant of the Nether-lands was his brother; and that, on the other hand, a Catholic of France was not his brother." Queen Bess' Government, across the

Channel, reversed the opinion. It, on the other hand, was no less positive that the Catholics of England were unpatriotic, or, to say the least, were lukewarm patriots. It, arguing similar-by, grounded its principle on the opinion that "a Catholic of England felt that a Catholic of France was his brother; and that, on the other hand, a Protestant of England was not his brother.

The Emperor Ferdinand pursued to the stake the Protestants of his dominions; religious hatred fanned the flame but the fire was kindled by the belief that these Protestants were unpatriotic even spies for Protestant countries, that "a Protestant of Vienna felt that a Protestant of Dresden was his brother; and that, on the other hand, a Catholic of Vienna was not his brother.

There is hardly a Government that at some time or other did not hold the Jew for being unpatriotic. In each in-stance, at the bottom of that opinion was the maxim that "the Jew of each country felt that the Jews in all others were his brothers; and that, on the other hand, the non-Jews, in whatever country he lived in, were not his brothers."

Mounting still higher in history, it is well known that, not religious affection for paganism caused the apostacy of the Roman Emperor Julian, but that what steeled his arms against his Christian subjects was a sentiment, which, put into words, amounted to this: "The Christians are unpatriotic: a Christian in Constantinople feels that a Christian in Southern Spain is his brother; and, on the other hand, that a non-Christian in Constantinople is not his brother

an extent as to attach supreme importance, consequently, supreme su-periority to his own house, his own clan, his own settlement. The nearer he is to the oyster stage, the stronger is this sentiment. When language has become sufficiently developed with him, he calls that feeling "patriotism." But, as the edifice, the flower, the individual human being, so does the race develop; the further it develops, the further it is removed from its lowly, foul source; the nearer it reaches the blossoming point. all the more are its original and conall the more are its original and con-tracted views expanded. The sordid, material interests that gave birth to its patriotism are by degrees affected by and become interwoven with nobler sentiments and aims. A stage is finally reached when "patriotism" stands transmuted;—so transmuted that the superficial observer wholly forgets its source, its necessary and continued connection therewith, and falls into the dangerous and visionary idea that its

oungerous and visionary need that its roots are in the sky, instead of deep down in the earth, where, in fact, they are to be found. Patriotism properly understood, de-spite the low down condition in which capitalism keeps the masses, is to-day affected by that broader nobler view of affected by that broader, nobler view of the race that is made possible by in-creased material wellbeing, or the pos-sibility thereof. The moral scope of the race has proceeded upon the lines of a wider extension of fraternity. It thus proceeded upon lines that overthus proceeded upon lines that over-threw the original principle of ex-clusiveness. Material conditions dic-tated the change; and it has been con-sistent with its original principle. Originally, material conditions rendered immersitive an extreme exotion: as time imperative an extreme egotism; as time passed, the love of self, of self-preserva-tion, found an increased security, an increased material welfare in an extended transition was rapid. Patriotism ceased to be equivalent with barbarism, it rose, sublimated, to the height of the broadest humanity and a passion, no longer to crush but to inspire; a pas-sion to lead in the noblest thoughts, the noblest endeavors; an emulation in wisdom and virtue; a desire that one's own country should be ornamented and garlanded, not with the spoils of other countries, but with the great feats of its own people. Patriotism, in the proper sense, means a passion to improve one's own domicile in the only way such is possible to-day—by elevat-ing all others. The most patriotic nation is that that is firred by that de-sire: the best patriot is he who is mored by that measure moved by that passion.

Socialism is that idea that alone can raise patriotism to its completest de-velopment. We see the plight capital-ism throws the caunity later. Its ma-terial needs require the sufferings of other nations, gloats over their defeats, needs their scalps, and, as a matter of course. THE HUMAN RACE BEING course, THE HUMAN RACE BEING ONE, the capitalism of no nation can inflict sorrow on another without in-flicting it on its own. Capitalist pat-riotism is, accordingly, a contradiction in terms. Modern civilization repudi-ates it

It is this fact, the fact that Socialism stands for a material basis that over-throws and is superior to that of Cap-italism, and that, accordingly, raises its patriotism as far above that of Cappatriotism as far above that of Cap-italism as the patriotism of Capitalism is above the patriotism of the Choctaw aborigines;—it is due to this fact that the present Capitalist Governments of the world, and together with our own Capitalist Class, hold towards the So-cialist of to-day the same opinion that Louis XIV, held towards the Huguenot, that Oueen Bess held toward the that Queen Bess held toward the Protestant, that Julian held toward the Christian, and that all held toward the Jew.

With advancing civilization, the lansolution arrancing crimitation, the lan-guage of the "Sun" on Patriotism and Socialism will be looked upon in the same light as the language of the above named narrow-minded tyrants. Events will surely happen that will demon-strate that the Socialist is no visionary. That he recognizes the material founds That he recognizes the material founda tion needed for all noble thought. That, without losing sight of his noble aims, he will be as brave in the defense of his country against invaders as any; in fact, infinitely braver—because he has a greater ideal at stake than those of his fellow citizens, whose mental and moral horizon are bounded by the limi-tations of Capitalist thought and feeling.



Address of the St. Paul Local Union of Tailors that Withdrew from the Journeymen Tailors' Union-Is. Of Course, Refused Space in "The Tailor" Fure and Simpledom then Tries its Luck with its Allies, the Bosses, but is Routed by the St. Paul Tailors.

To the public in general, and the tail-ors of the United States in parors of the United ticular: Greeting-

A deal of uncertainty and confusion having arisen upon the reasons why the St. Paul local Union of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, J. B. Lennon, Nat'l Secretary, withdrew from that organization, the below article was written by the St. Paul union, and sent for publication to "The Tailor," national organ of said J. T. U. As "The Tailor" refused to comply with our request, our union decided to reach the public through other channels:

To the General Secretary of the J. T. U. of America-

Would you kindly publish this article in "The Tailor," as we wish a chance to explain the misunderstanding or

prejudice entertained against us. We take exceptions to the article in the January "Tailor," as it comments

on our rights and character. We withdraw in accordance with Sec. 8 of the constitution. Furthermore, we did not take hasty action. We continu-ed the proposition to withdraw for one week, notifying all members to be present.

After a careful consideration of the consequences we might suffer, of our rights, and of the awkward business methods of the J. T. U. of America, a vote was taken which resulted in 89 in favor of withdrawing, and only 22 opposed.

We considered that the propositions and amendments would be carried, because the voting strength comes prin-cipally from the small towns, where such laws could probably be used, but for large towns they are simply obnox-

ious and detrimental. We wish also to state that there was no time to agitate or send in any protest for publication, and undoubtedly we would not have accomplished any good, considering the special appeal, from the General Secretary, urging and recommending to vote in favor of the proposition relating to the treasury. It proposition relating to the treasury. It is therefore that we withdrew imme-diately, so as to be out of the National Union before the new constitution would go into effect.

We believe in national affiliation

we believe in national amilation with laws so modified that the individu-ality of locals can be retained. We are not "antagonistic to trades unionism." but are people with sound union principles; we are working for and are in favor of the welfare of trade unions," and we streamently potest unionism; and we strenuously protest against being termed seceders, rebels. and having many more indecent im-proper terms applied to us, as they positively cannot refer to the St. Paul Union. We furthermore strongly object to the abusive language used by the General Secretary and his considering

us as non-union men. We wish to state that this Union was organized by men of good principles and good character; honest, hard-working men, who believe in unionism. and therefore succeeded in building up a first-class union, and did that without any assistance from the outside; and the same. We expect to be recognized as union men; if not, what are the qualifications necessary to become a union man?

29 cities and 1,200 towns. GREETING to our Belgian Com-rades, who forcibly wrested from an ultra-conservative parliament the right of suffrage until then denied to the dispossessed classes of their country; then followed up this first victory by a vote of 460,000; and are now deliberately pre-paring to take in their own hands the

paring to take in their own hands the reins of government. GREETING to our Italian Comrades, who by their valiant struggle against the infamous Crispi, culminating in the election of fifteen Socialist deputies, cleared the way for the Social Revolu-tion from the Alps to the Etna. GREETING to our Austrian com-rades, who also recently wrested from their feudal Government the franchise, wielded it in the interest of the working

wielded it in the interest of the working class, thereby conquered fifteen seats in their national Parliament, and forthwith made the voice of Revolution heard in that Hall.

GREETING to our Comrades of Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Swe-den, Poland, Russia, Roumania; and last but not least to those of England reland

GREETING, in short, to every corps, large or small, of that vast army of class-conscious proletarians, which to-day holds in check the military tyrants of Europe and commands peace among them until their own doom shall be scaled by the inevitable issue of the raging battle between International Capitalism and International Socialism. And here we re-echo with intense glad-ness the recent prediction of Jean Jau-res, that Capitalism will survive a few res, that Capitalism will survive a few years only—if it does survive at all— this bloodstained Nineteenth Century. But on this occasion, rendered espe-cially momentous by the present state of war between this country and Spain, it is our imperative duty to give our Spanish brothers, in particular, a pub-lic assurance of our unalterable devo-tion to those great principles which on the coming day of Socialist triumph will at once put an erid to all human

will at once put an end to all human strife.

danger So they stayed.

The Thirteenth Regiment, the companion regiment of the Seventh, was sent back in disgrace from Hempstead cesterday because only one-fourth of its membership volunteered to go to the front.

This was the regiment that shot a young roofer in cold blood on the soof of a house in Hicks street during the Brooklyn strike while he was engaged at his trade.

And these puppets are the upholders

of capitalist law and order! Workers, put yourself on the right side of the guns.

Oh, the "Gallant" Seventh Regiment and the "Noble" Thirteenth have both declared they will not go to war Because, you see, the Spaniard he, Might fight back good and hard, And in their tender frame might place many a scar. They fought the Brooklyn trolley men. With their wives and children, too; But if they fought the Spaniards,

Well, they might get in a stew. So they'll stay at home, and will not fight.

Even though they disgrace the blue-These heroes of the gallant Seventh regiment.

Chorus We don't want to fight, But, by Jingo, if we do, We'd rather be in Delmonico's Fighting an oyster stew; For that is the sort of stuff That will stick to our ribs like glue, And keep us from going to Havana.

When at the front, 'midst shot and shell The proletariat will stand. Fighting to make the Cubans free; Not knowing that exploitation Will go on at every hand, No matter who wins this victory.

(Continued on Page 4)

Let no one imagine that McKinley is joyful over Manila, Externally, he must seem that way. Internally he is in sorrow steeped. The crushing defeat of the Spanish fleet threatens to put a speedy end to the war. That is not on his programme. The war must last until after the Congressional election.

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

in Constantinople is not his brother

The idea that each time underlay this opinion in each of the above instances. was that the principles of the Protestant, the Catholic, the Jew, the Christian, as the case might be, ex-cluded patriotic sentiments from his composition inasmuch as, in each case "for particitism was substituted al-legiance to an idea" and "for ties of country were substituted those of the idea," etc., etc.

That issue having worked itself out. That issue having worked itself out, our present generation can calmly dis-sect the opinions of them. So doing, it perceives the utter groundlessness of the charge that alternately imputed lack of patriotism to Protestants, Catholics, Jews, Christians. The Huguenot's love for his fair France is attested by numerous touching proofs, the English C.tholic's love for the real clove of Encland has been demonglory of England has been demon-strated on many a battle field, the Jew's love for the country of his birth or his over the country of ms birth of mis choice stands to-day undisputed; and so on. Facts, numerous and irrefutable, overthrow the old-time maxim that "the real" Protestant, Catholic, Jew. Christian "could only make a pretence of being patriotic; he could not be a patriot without ceasing to be" a Christian, a' Jew, a Catholic, or a Protestant—as the case might be.

The question reverts to first prin-ciples: What is patriotism? By the light of the historic facts the answer is found all the readier. As the stateliest edifice that rears its

proud front to the admiring gaze of man has its foundation in dirt; as the sweetest scented flower has its roots in dung: as the noblest figure of the human race has its source in foulness; so likewise even the inspiring feeling of patriotism has its origin in sordidness. The sordid source of patriotism are the sordid physical needs of primitive man. Man originally feels constrained by his material needs to look upon all others as hostile, therefere as inferior, to such

May Day in Yonkers.

The following article from the Yonkers, N. Y., "Herald" is a refresh-ing tribute from a capitalist source: "SOCIALIST LABOR CELEBRATES. 'May Day Demonstration at Teutonia

May Day Demonstration at Tettohina Hall Attended by an Earnest and Enthusiastic Gathering.
"The Socialist Labor party and the S. T. and L. A. of this city celebrated the only international holiday of labor, May Day, at Teutonia Hall, last evening, in a manner entirely hefitting the sociation manner entirely befitting the occasion. Sterling addresses were made by A. S. Brown and B. Feigenbaum, well-known orators in English and Jewish. Each speaker was applauded to the echo, and the assemblage, which was a large one. was evidently in hearty sympathy with the expressions of the speakers, whose discourses were logical throughout.

"In addition to the speakers the So-cialist Glee Club, which is a body of soloists of ability, entertained with several newly composed labor songs, all which met with their full share of applause

'Miss Bruckman, of New York City

"Miss Bruckman, of New York City, and many other well-known artists of dramatic and musical ability, also entertained, and at the conclusion of the evening's festivities every one seemed highly pleased. "The celebration, as a whole, was splendidly arranged and highly success-ful. IT WAS UNDOUBTEDLY THE MEANS OF ADDING MANY TO THE FAST INCREASING RANKS OF SO-CIALISM IN THIS CITY,

Why are we abused and criticised?

Why are we abused and criticised? Is it not because we object to yielding to oppression, dictation and completely surrendering our individuality? Have the locals any right whatever, after the adoption of the new constitution, ex-cept TO PAY and SHUT UP? We are still in the fight for justice and liberty, and will be so even if the J. T. U. of America succeeds in organ-izing a new union in St. Paul. If it succeeds it will demonstrate the fact that all national bodies are "infallible." and individuals "have no sense, no right, no knowledge as man or citizen outside of the same body."

outside of the same body." We understand an effort will be made to-send a man to organize a new union in our city. If it is for the benefit of the trade here, it will be desirable, but if it is for the purpose of breaking and destroying our union, there certainly will be another instance of spending money in the wrong place.

We wish to be informed when Section 6 was changed, to read "5" in place

WHY IS SECTION 9 DIFFERENT FROM THE PROPOSITION THAT WAS SUBMITTED TO A VOTE?

Now we hope that no misunderstanding will prevail. This article is sent for publication only to enlighten some publication only to enlighten some neighbors who may not have under-stood our action right. By order of the J. T. S. P. S., 4

Respectfully,

AMBROOSE BILL. Pres. A. P. FREES, Sec'y.

P. S .- Mr. Rosencranze has spent P. S.--Mr. Rosencranze has spent about \$165 trying to organize a new, union. He tried to force some tailors by threats and others by offering to the bosses privileges that the St. Paul's Union will not allow. Right remains victorious. Mr. Rosencranze left St. Paul beaten, without any substantial specess anywhere—a circumstance for which the homorable, true-hearted tail-ors of St. Paul will always be respected and thanked. and thanked.

THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, MAY 8, 1898.

THE PEOPLE. Published at 184 William Street, New York

- EVERY SUNDAY. -

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OCIALIST		IN ATE	UNITED
In 1888 (P	residenti	al)	 2,068
In 1690			 13,531
In 1892 (P)	reaidenti	al)	 31,167
In 1594			 83,133
In 1896 (P	residenti	al)	 36,864
In 1897			 55,673

We have limbs like our masters: our hearts are as large as theirs they are tens, we are thousands. Cry of the Bretany and Normandy Slaves "Mysteries of the People."

Eugene Sue.

WE ACCEPT THE PLEA.

The May Day parade and open air mass meeting, arranged by the Socialist Labor party of this city, fell through this year. It was "forbidden" by the Chief of Police. The ground for that action is in itself a May Day demonstration-at least in so far that it represents the obverse of a medal, the reverse of which bears the stamp of the aspirations that give birth to the May Day celebrations.

The May Day celebrations foreshadow the day of peace on earth and good will among men; they imply the present inhuman state of affairs based upon class distinctions, and this, in its turn, based upon the capitalist system of production; finally, they imply that the class that is called upon to promote and establish civilized conditions 'is the Working Class, while that class that is now in power and whose outward blossom is the Police, Militia and "Government" of to-day,-the Capitalist Class-, is the class responsible for and interested in the continuance of existing barbarity. These, in short, are the principles that underlie the May Day celebrations.

What, then, is the reverse of that medal, as demonstrated by our Chief of Police? He first sought to induce the Organizer of Section Greater New York to give up willingly all open-air demonstration; then, failing in that, he sought to obtain a pledge that the speakers would hold only a certain language: failing in that, too, as the Organizer denied him the right of censorship or be fitness to exercise it, even if he were elethed therewith, he decided to preent the demonstration, giving his grounds therefor. Were these grounds that the Socialists were wrong in principle or aim? No! Were the grounds that the Socialist demonstration would start disorder? Yet again no. The grounds he gave was that the public feeling was just now so inflamed, that, from the outside of the parade and mass meeting, disorder might, could or would start. In other words, he admitted that the ignorance, stupidity and rowdyishness of non-Socialists, i. e., his own class, was such that from that quarter disorder, greater than he could quell. might arise .-- We accept the plea, and admit the fact.

In the mean time the Socialist Labor party of the land in general, and Sec.tion Greater New York, in particular places on file the offence, together with the plea, of the Chief of Police, to be some day, and sooner than later, taken from the file-and acted upon.

TOUCHING HEROISM.

and Juliet, where the distracted nurse breaks out in laughter over the corpse of the sweet girl that has fallen a victim to the sordid violence of the two warring houses in fair Verona.

TAKE NOTE.

The Federal call for the enlistment of regiments of the National Guard brought out not a few interesting facts. The New York Seventh Regiment reto a man, to enlist. The fused, knowledge of what this regiment is, and the reasons its leaders give for their action throws valuable light upon the case.

The Seventh Regiment is called the 'crack'' regiment. It is composed of the sons and relatives of leading capitalists. Its motto is "Law and Order and the Protection of Property." The occasional scandals that break out in, its midst, due to the rarity of marriages in its ranks, the discoveries of thefts practised by its leading lights, as, for instance, when its member Manwaring was, quite recently, caught stealing his weetheart's ear-rings: none of these affect its standing; on the contrary, all of these help to interpret what it means when it says: "haw and Order, and Protection of Property."

What it means by this motto, is, furthermore, made clear by some of its official acts. Not many years ago, this regiment issued a circular to the public, -its special public. The circular was an argument why the Legislature should not stint appropriations for the militia in general, the Seventh Regiment in particular. It was argued that a large mass of poor people was springng up that endangered "Law, Order and Property"; this point was illustrated pictorially by a map of New York City with only a thin line of white in its midst (representing the "Law, Order and Property neighborhood), while all around were deep and broad black patches, representing the workingman's quarters. To keep these down, and thus protect the "Law, Order and Property" of the Manwaring class -such is the purpose of this "crack' egiment's existence.

The refusal of the Seventh Regiment to enlist in the army against Spain was, accordingly, to be expected. But the regiment did not propose to leave any doubt on the subject. Its patriotism being questioned, some one in authority explained that it would be unwise if the regiment left New York, seeing that "it might be needed at home to suppress labor riots.

The Seventh Regiment stands selfphotographed. It is there only to fight unarmed workingmen, shoot down children and women, as it did during the Brooklyn trolley strike. Against such a foe it is at all times ready to prance forward and be brave, all the more as it thereby protects the robber class of society against the robbed; but against the Spaniard, an armed foe, that is too dangerous a step for the valorous Manwaringites. Whether the regiment will re-consider its determination, now that the Spanish Manwarings are found to have beer robbing the Spanish Government and appropriated 'to themselves the funds intended to arm the Spanish soldier with, remains to be seen. At all events the war has helped to make clear the close affinity there exists between the several divisions of the Manwaring class. Whether of Iberian or of American birth, the Manwaringites are there to plunder the people.

QUITE NATURAL

The cable from Europe brings the news that the German Government is not at all friendly to us, and is quite friendly to Spain. This has given rise to the question. Why is this so? The answer is plain, but only to those

the election cloud that threatens the Kaiser is one that is beneficent to civilization, seeing it is thoroughly impregnated with Socialism, while the election cloud that threatens McKinley is one no better than himself, seeing it is but another manifestation of capitalism to wit, Bryanism,

It is, accordingly, quite natural that the Kaiser, too, should be anxious for a war-for a thing that is best calculated to side-track hurning political issues.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The war journals are now having their innings: before war was declared the anti-war dittos had theirs. The anti-war journals, interested in Spanish bonds, and their pockets stuffed with American securities, opposed war on the pretence that it was "unpatriotic," but on the real ground that in case of war their American securities would drop, and, along with them, the Spanish; in order to keep war off they uttered dcserved denunciations against the war papers, showing that all the claim of these to "patriotism" was false, their real object being to promote senstions and horrors so as to stimulate the sales of their dirty sheets, and also mature their Cuban bonds into cash.

Since war was declared, the "patriot" journals of the anti-war variety have had to pull in their horns. The furor raised by the war was too strong for their false pretences: only honest convictions are proof against a popular outcry or popular insanity. The anti-war journals by degrees began to eat their words. That was the chance of the prowar worthies to get their innings on their quondam "traducers." The New York "Journal," not one of whose stockholders will go to the front, except, possibly, as Field-Marshals in the Commissary Department, hastens to improve its opportunity to get even with its anti-war doubles, and does in an article entitled: "Convex Brains and Concave Waistcoats Attention!" Thus runs the article:

War has been officially declared by

War has been other of the United States. "Have you got that in your convex brains, you human white rabbits with concave waistcoats? Has it got through your dull gray matter that this is a debtine semptire. fighting country?

"Do you remember how you yelled and screeched and took on when you were told in this newspaper that this

country would and must fight? "Do you remember what you said and how you denounced American decency in your white-blooded hired papers? "Can you recall your miserable talk

of arbitration and commercial interests and all the other poltroon arguing that came out of your pocketbooks? You can.

"Well, get this into your slanting foreheads, beneath the thick layers of fat and skin and skull. "You have changed your minds new You have changed your binds how, you agree with us that America had to fight. You admit that you were act-ing and talking like Copperheads, or you ought to be convicted of treason, according to the laws of decency, and hung up to kick for a while.

"But you HAVE changed your minds, and you will not utter a peep to tell of your fear of fighting. Under a rabbit's skin there is a rabbit's heart, and you will sit tight in your burrows and pray that no recruiting ferret may get in. Poor little whings criticas you truly Poor, little whining critters, you truly are

But, once under this momentum, our pro-war "patriots" can not contain themselves. The same paper, always smelling powder at'a safe distance, and wading in blood in comfortable parlors, proceeds, in a subsequent article, as follows:

"We would not be at all surprised if a big war should wind up this cent-ury, said war finding all the people who speak English like Christians fighting the parlez-vous and other people of strange lingo."

For crass ignorance, savage cruelty, narrow-brained and narrow-chested , this pa sag ung, m over, from a concern that issues and makes money from a paper in the "un-Christian" German language, distances anything of its sort in existence, and exhibits the length to which the putrified capitalist brain and petrified capitalist heart will go.

bears the filthy earmarks of the moral that alone can make the ballots effect-

Furthermore, to-day the referendum would be additionally valueless. We are living under the capitalist system. That system means a tangle of conflicting interests. The laws passed are for that reason complicated in the extreme. Even men whose business it is to understand them disagree. What ability will the majority of the voters have to understand those laws and intelligently pass upon them. The workers have to spend most of their time in earning a living. It is absurd to demand of them to give judgment on the complicated laws that are passed.

The referendum can be of use only in the Socialist Commonwealth, where, conflict of interests being wiped out, the regulations of society will be simple and easily understood.

A truce of this quackery.

If the "evidence" given by the Labor Fakirs in their trade journals and speeches were in the nature of the evidence given in Court-UNDER OATH. is there any of them that could escape subsequent conviction on an indictment tor perjury? Hardly.

Here, for instance, is the Gompers-Strasser, Indianapolis, Ind., "Cigarmakers' Official Journal" for last April with this bit of "evidence":

"We have evidence in hand that shows the most of their members [Pioneer Cigarmakers of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance] are ex-mem-bers of the Cigarcttemakers' Union, who were expelled for scabbing in the Seidenberg & Company strike."

while the official signed and sealed. declaration of the said Cigarettemakers Union itself is as follows:

"The 'Committee,' which reported that expelled members of our union had been organized into the Pioneer Cigarmakers' Alliance, did so on its own re-sponsibility, and had no such instruc-tions from our union: the statement was false

Perjury is a felony punishable in this State with imprisonment for as long a term as ten years. What chance would Gompers, Strasser, Perkins, Brown, Prince, Modest and several others, connected directly and indirectly with this pack, have of escaping a striped suit, the chain gang, a clean shave of head and face, and a long residence in the penitentiary if their statements, thoroughly known to them to be false and to be the concoctions of their own pack, were given under oath!

But miserable wretches, they are desperate protectors of a desperate, crumbling cause. 1

On Thursday, the 28th instant, 48 hours before the annual May Day demonstration of the Socialist Labor party of Greater New York and vicinity. there appeared under the heading "So cialist Renegades," the following article in a New York paper:

The mass meeting and parade of the Socialists in Union Square next Saturday evening is to be made, the occasion of a pro-Spanish and anti-American demonstration. The parade and mass meeting is held every year, and is held ostensibly for the purpose of reindorsing the shorter workday movement, but really to agitate for the principles of the Socialist Labor party. The "Volks-Zeitung" prints an editorial headed "Friend and Foe," and in it declares that the Spanish and American Socialists are one in blood and spirit. It said that there is no difference between Spanish and American capitalists, and that the common purpose of both is to oppress the workingmen. The editorial is of the usual Socialistic tapeworm length. and concludes by appealing to the Socialists to publicly express their sym-pathy for the Spanish toilers at the the shorter workday demonstration on Saturday, and to do this in spite of Amer-ican feeling and sentiment. The heroid struggle of the Cubans for political liberty is not even considered, and the as-sertion is made that the Spanish and American workers can have no interest

over the article, and say it will lower the cause in the eyes of organized labor Hundreds of Socialists threaten to stay away from the meeting, or, if they at tend, to denounce the party for its ad-vocacy of the cause of Spain. They say the speakers are placing themselves in a position of danger, and that they will surely be mobbed if they dare to de-nounce the Cubans and Americans. They are trying to impress upon them the unpopularity of their move and its danger

turpitude of its policy-shop source. Contrast that with the manly stand of the small Socialist corps, holding aloftand all the more firmly by reason of the fierce storm now raging all around itthe banner of its exalted, humane and scientific principles; contrast that with this poltroon Bryan paper whooping things up to the detriment of its own party, and cowardly trailing its colorsfor safety!

The Cleveland, O., "Citizen" gives this interesting comment upon a recent 'victory'' of Gompers':

"The local butchers are not bubbling over with enthusiasm on account of th over with enthusiasm on account of the adjustment of the long-pending diffi-culty with the Armour Co., of Kansas City, and they ridicule President Gompers' flamboyant boast that 'we have wen a victory.' It is pointed out by a prominent member of the local union that not a single concession was won, and that the agreement entered into sacrifices the strikers, and is, in fact, a complete surrender. The fact, a complete surrender. The Armour people say that they have not been, and are not now, antagonistic to the organization of their employes for the bettering of their condition, and that they have always been ready 10 meet union committees to adjust griev-ances. For this reason Gompers raises the boycott and talks glibly about win-ning 'a victory.' The old and prevail-ing conditions are to obtain, and nothing is said about the original grievanc of the firemen, reinstating the old em ployees, discharging the scabs and the

obnoxicus foremen who insulted women -or any of the other grievances." Such is the nature of the labor fakir's

'victory" everywhere. That is the reason they are never bragged about on the spot where the alleged victory was won, but, for that spot, the bragging of "victories" won elsewhere are reserved. Thus among the New Bedford weavers, nothing is said by fakir speakers about weavers' victories, but a good deal about the "victories won by the miners"; and among the wretched miners, all allusions to any "victories" won by them are carefully avoided. while they are stuffed with accounts of "the glorious victories won" in distant New Bedford.

The following, from the Kansas City 'Labor Record," proceeds, it is to be hoped, from a revulsion of feeling, brought on by the late indecent collapse of the Armour strike, that may reach deep and wide:

"The 'business interests' of the Ar-mour Packing Company seem to have a great deal of influence with the executive officers of the American Federation of Labor.

It is high time, indeed, that the rank and file of the workers should understand that the A. F. of L. executive officers are there for the business interests of the capitalist class, and for nothing else. Smash the pure and simple labor fakirs!"

The Toronto, Canada, "Citizen and Country" has a queer article with the queerer title:

"Religion and Land Question." If the single tax limps sadly on its economic leg, the limping on its theological leg is infinitely sadder. 11

argues: "God, not man, created the land; therefore" . . .

What conclusion can be drawn or expected from such premises other than: ".... therefore, no man shall hold it, it shall be held by all and en-joyed in common."

But no, the single-tax priesthood, after declaring that the land is not the creation of man, proposes to leave that creation of God in the hands of individual men, but insists that 'what shall be held in common shall be, not the land, oh, no! no confiscation! but what ?- the proceeds of that land, which is the product of human labor !!!

It is no wonder that the genuine single taxer, not the "single taxer in transit," not the "ultimate Socialist,"



UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAM.

Brother Jonathan (with a face wreathed in smiles)-Well, at last we are going to see good times!

Uncle Sam- Tis about time we did. But I fear you are no better a prophet now, than you were the night of the election of your "Advance Agent of Prosperity." You said the same thing then.

B. J .- 1 missed it then; but this war, a good strong, vigorous-

a good strong, the U.S.—bloody— B.J.—Yes, bloody, too, if you like, war is just, what we needed. U.S.—You puzzle me, man. You don't look like a rowdy, nor yet like a beast of prey. I have known you long, beast of prey. I have known you long. beast of prey. I have known you long, and, during that time, I never yet found you to be cruel.

yo i to be cruel. B. J.-Well, really, I don't think I am. U. S.-And, what is more, I don't think you are; well then, that a man who is not cruel should revel in a misfortune

B. J.-But I don't revel in the mis-B. J.—But I don't revel in the mis-fortune. I regret that, I do really. What I revel in is the good times it will bring on. There will be suffering, and death, and all that, but out of that bath of blood we shall— U.S.—We? You mean the survivers, and then only those of the survivers who have not been thrown into mourn-ing for a father, a son, a husband a

ing for a father, a son, a husband, a brother, a friend— B. J.—Well, yes. But these survivers

will be numerous enough, and they will then flourish in the good times, while now they languish in bad times. Just now they languish in bad times. Aust think of the amount of money that a war sets in circulation, and just think of the higher wages that the workers will get when their numbers have be-come fewer through the accidents of war! war!

U. S.-Horrible! Even if it were so what a commentary on a social system that can not keep itself agoing without periodical massacres! What a com-mentary on the morality of such a civilization that calling itself Christian has for its basic necessity the perpetua-tion of hatred between nation and nation!

B. J.-But don't you see?-U. S.-No, I don't. But wor

B, J.-But don't you see?---U. S.-No, I don't. But worse yet, you are wholly wrong. Not if a million workers were killed off would that do any good now: there are now more than here the workers are to work here double the number out of work. And, again, that increased expenditure of money will now have for its only effect to throw more of it into already burst-ing purses. No, no; from the sufferings of the war we shall drop into still greater misery. Mark my word! The disease of Capitalism has become too desperate to be relieved by even such methods. Shame, Jonathan, upon your social system, that it not only makes you ignorant, but makes massacre ac-ceptable to one otherwise not a fiend!

THE MODERN PIRATES.

In the days of old The pirate bold Clung to the rolling seas,

On the vast expanse Where the billows dance felt him most at his case.

When he scuttled a boat Or cut a throat was quite convenient then

To be up in the "Roaring Forties" Or down on the Spanish Main. least it was so in the days of old. When rogues were timid and honest men bold.

The sea is swept clean From the robber's spleen;

The black flag flutters down. One may sail away By inlet and bay,

in a war between the two nations. "Many of the Socialists are indignant

The news from Madrid draws a picture calculated to set to shame many a "patriotic" heart now afloat in this country. It tells how, upon the tidings of the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Manila despite the valor and intrepidity of the Spanish soldiers, the Queen Regent organized herself- into a tableau: threw out her chest, threw back her head, crossed her arms over her breast, and, sweeping her surrounding with her eyes, exclaimed:

"I am aglow with patriotic enthusi-asm; I feel upon me the martial glory with which the Spanish soldier has covered Spanish honor. My spirit can never be daunted so long as I can rely. upon the bravery of a single Spanish soldier.'

This "patriotic" Queen Regent, heroically standing up and facing the enemy's cannon -away beyond reach; with overflowing . magnanimity' allowing the Spanish soldier to stand between her and danger; undauntedly relying upon her good cause-so long as others are willing to bleed for it: and taking to herself the glory with which they cover themselves:--is not such a picture fit to set to shame many a "hero" and "patriot" of our own Printing House square here in New York. Which of them all can do better, or go further?

We know of no scene in even the best of the opera bouffes of cither-Offenbach or Gilbert and Sullivan that approximately equals this in drollery: nor any scene in even the most tragic episodes of any tragedy yet set upon the stage that is more shocking. The mixture of the two--idiotic drollery and blood-stained tragedy-, surpasses even

who are not affected by the prevailing St. Vitus' dance of "patriotism." These know why McKinley declared war: knowing that, they can understand why the German Kaiser would also like a war

McKinley declared war not because he wanted to fight Spain but because his class needed a war, with whom was a matter of secondary consideration. Spain was picked out because she furnished a handy pretext. The McKinley class has an election on its hands. This fall Congressmen are to be chosen. There'is danger of a Bryan victory. A war always tends to strengthen the chances of the administration in power. Hence a war was needed by the gold standard capitalists to take the political wind out of the sails of their silver standard capitalist competitors. The sugar trust and similar interests certainly pushed for war, but they were not enough to bring it on. The pending Congressional elections did.

Now then, that is just the case with the Kaiser. He also has an election on his hands. It is to come off next month, and it is burning his hands like a hot potato. He would have dissolved the Reichstag a year or two ago, but his investigations showed that a new Reichstag would not be an improvement on the present one; he would lose one set of enemies but only to gain more and a worse set of foes in the Reichstag: .the Socialist delegation there would increase. But now the Reichstag expires by limitation; a new election must be held; and the horizon is black for the Kaiser-as black as for the justly celebrated scene in Romeo | McKinley, with the only difference that

With tiresome iteration, and tiresome evasion of the real point in question. the Alva, Mo.,"Farm Record" editorializes thus:

"When the public mind becomes sufficiently educated to the benefits of di-rect legislation, and it sees clearly the benefit which such a system would confer on the people there will be such a demand for it that no power on earth can prevent its accomplishment."

In the meantime the question remains, What is there in the referendum itself and of itself to inspire a knowledge of social questions? Annually, the Genius of the nation asks the workingmen in November: "Workingmen, are you satisfied with the laws that have been enacted? If you are, endorse them by re-electing the class that passed and enforced them. If you are not, snow that class under and elect your own." And what have the workingmen done? They have answered "Yes" by re-electing the class that oppresses them. The annual elections are a sort of referendum. In what way would a detailed referendum do any better? In none.

It is not the ballot itself-whether as we have it or otherwise-that does the trick; it is the knowledge back of the ballot. It is insensate to egitate to-day for a referendum. Such agitation is a sham on the part of people who are unable to impart the knowledge

The police are making extra prepar ations in the event of a riot or hostile demonstration, and the Park Commissioners, who issued the permit, may prohibit the meeting altogether."

There is no special point in the fact that the article appeared in a capitalist paper. Of course it did. The special point lies in the class of capitalist paper that published it. What special class of capitalist paper was it and what its name? It was the policy-shop "Daily News," a Bryan Democracy paper!

That the McKinley, or gold standard papers should beat the drum "patriotic," and try to browbeat the people into a war furor is natural. Such excitements usually redound to the benefit of the party in power; that, indeed, is the purpose of the war: Insure a gold standard administration, insure the defeat of the Bryan standard. Already more than one Bryanite in Congress has "tumbled to" the trick, and is "kicking." But what shall be said of the inherent poltroonery of that Bryan paper, that can be so far cowed by its political adversaries as to become more McKinley than the McKinleyites, and do, what these have not yet thought of doing. seek to inflame popular prejudice-to its adversary's profit?

The whole article, reproduced above,

but the genuine article "single-taxer." looks like a politician out of a job.

The April issue of the Brooklyn, N. Y., "Bakers' Journal," organ of the Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union, once filled with dirt against THE PEOPLE, contains a letter from Frank Hueber, of Cleveland, O., with this passage:

"I can not say who wrote the article on the Cleveland bakers that recently appeared in THE PEOPLE. Whoever wrote it, I must frankly admit that what Whoeve the article contained was the truth

bakeshop laws, was brought about in order that, as THE PEOPLE stated, Weissmann's ex-Anarchist associates who, together with Weissmann, went into capitalist politics, should get polit ical jobs at the expense of the patient public, and to keep the bakers still longer in the wilderness, so that they may be exploited politically."

Refreshing indeed! And how was this change of heart brought on? By the relentless warfare waged in these columns, exposing Weissmann, that boon companion of the A. F. of L. leading labor sheets.

The present appearance presented by the "Bakers' Journal" will be the appearance presented in the process of time by the rest of the trade papers. In one after another, the impure editors we are now struggling with will be sacked, they sinking in the darkness of deserved contempt, while the integrity of THE PEOPLE will rise and be recognized-to the solidification of the American working class The battle is to Right.

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

the pirate has c He has doffed his boots And outlandish suits, He is dressed like the upper ten; Disguise and weapon he needs no more For fliching the purse of the citizen, For these are not the days of old; The good man is timid, the rogue has grown bold.

Instead of the sea The city must be The fount whence fortune flows; He will pocket a street In a fashion neat Without ever coming to blows In a big combine He will intertwine Himself with a resolute few Who are keen and strong for work ahead, And can go with a rush straight through. Since they know that gone are the days of old. When rogues were timid and honest men bold. The people asleep

Poor count may keep Of tricks that are played by the But the people awake A turn may take Sternly to reckon with you, To wrong and greed Right at last may succeed. And of outraged justice the sword May be lifted at length To smite and slay The enemies of the Lord. Then our day shall be as the days of With the rogues grown timid and honest men bold. —HERBERT WEI.SH. Sidney, Australia, "Worker

Milwaukee, Wis.

Comrade J. Rummel, 310 18th street, is authorized agent. All subscribers in arrears are requested to settle with him arrears a at once.

THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, MAY 8, 1898.

DISMEMBERMENT OF CHINA.

Address Delivered in New York, April 3, by James Allman.

He rose, and went for that heathen Chine Bret Harte. China, an empire older than either Greece or Rome, with its civilization antedating by centurles the dawn of occidental history, and its government coeval with the construction of the Egyptian Pyramids; will soon be thrust by the money-eager hands of the organized European plutoeracy, or blown by the guns of its governments, into the domain of ancient history.

Animated by a desire to divert, by a display of "Jingolsm" abroad, the minds of the German people from Socialism at home, and prompted by his anxiety to find a foreign market for the com-modities of his capitalist subjects, the German Kalser, with the name of God in his mouth and a gun in his hand, has sworn, with the assistance of the Russian despot, to "civilize the Chi-nese," and as a result, factories, sweating dens, fenement houses, brothels and churches will soon spring up amid the pagodas, tea-gardens, and bazaars of the golden realm of Cathay. The dismemberment of the most an-

cient of nations is fraught with portentcons importance to all who closely study economic conditions and their changes; but, before considering its relation to the social and industrial economy more capitalist countries, it will necessary to recount briefly some events which within recent years have accelerated the latest and greatest capitalistic land-grab.

Protected by its far-reaching wall or the west and north-west and by its hermetically closed ports all along the sea-coast; isolated by its remoteness from Europe, western Asia and north-ern Africa, where our civilization Is and has been centered, China, even after Manco Polo explored it and deribed if to Europeans, remained an "unknown country," save for the de-scription of such writers as Du Chaillu, and the cursory visits of a few missionaries

EARLY DISMEMBERMENTS.

The first forcible inroad made by a modern European power was that of the English, who, in 1841, at the con-clusion of the Opium War, seized upon the province of Canton. France soon followed suit and occupied Cochin-Chi-na, and the celestial empire was thus partly opened to European intercourse. Nevertheless, that conservative country remained to a very great extent an unknown quantity in the political and so-cial problem. The Taeping Rebellion in 1867, in which Gen. Gordon, who died at Khartoum in 1885, participated as a leader of the loval army, demonstrated the then military spirit of the Chinese to a great extent, and this, coupled with the vast extent of its territory and its teeming population of over three-hundred and fifty millions, tended to deter European powers from any at

tempt at conquest. Gradually and insidiously since that time, Russia has asserted her sway over the Aslatic regions to West of China, Persia and Tibet; and England time, and France have acquired new colonies in Tonquin, Siam, Burmah and Cambodfa, with the result that by the summer of 1896 China found herself in awkward proximity to the mightiest of the Eu 10pean powers.

Then it was that Li Hung Chang, the Bismarck of the Orient, perceiving the precarious position of his country, made his tour, the object of which was to arrange diplomatically a "qui pro que" in the form of commercial concessions in exchange for military and na-val protection and a defensive and of-fensive alliance with either some leading European power or the United

What success attended his efforts is not definitely known, although it is runnored in diplomatic circles that England obtained the preference.

THE WAR WITH JAJAN.

All his calculations, however, were overturned last year by the unexpected outbreak of the war with Japan. When that progressive and recently and rap-Idly Europeanized people defeated the almond-eyed Celestials in every en-gagement, both naval and military, and eventually concluded a short, vigorous. and victorious campaign by marching upon Pekin, the capital of the Chinese Empire, the spell of the ages was broken, the veil of mysterious seclu: for was vas rudely rent with the sword, and

Cape Henry at the mouth of the Chesabeake were occupied by the fleets of two hostile powers, so that Washington, siluated as it is on the Potomac, would be at their mercy.

FAR-REACHING ECONOMIC RE-SUTS.

But it may be asked, what has this to do with economic and industrial af-fairs? A moment's consideration will demonstrates its important relation thereto. The Chinese, without the as-sistance of machinery, have certainly achieved undertakings which equal those of more inventive peoples. Their Great Wall and their vast and far-reaching canals are evidence of their skill in engineering, and their dexterous blending of vivid colors is more than any European can achieve. Now, if their ingenuity, their numbers and their patience are rendered a thousand times more productive by being used in conjunction with the improved machinery of modern Europe, does it not follow that in the near future they may be-come the wealth-producers, the work-ers, of the world, and displace most of the Caucasian labor now employed?

FUTURE OF CHINA.

The average wages of Chinese laborcrs are equivalent in money value to three cents per day; the number of toil-crs willing to work for this amount to about 150 millions, nearly one-half of the population of China, Now, the total number of prospective workers in other parts of the civilized world does not ap-proximate this number. One of the re-sults of the inevitable Europeanization of China will undoubtedly be the erec-tion of factories there, the very building material being cheaper and more plential and the labor necessary for their enstruction being also plentiful and heap. When erected, improved hinery will probably during the cears be imported, but even this, owing to their manual dexterity and their mental ingenuity, will soon be made by the Chinese themselves; this machinery will be fed with raw material which will be cheaper and more plentiful than in other lands, and will be worked by lalor the cheapest and most plentiful in the world, with the result that the world market will soon become filled with cheap Chinese products, the vast army of the unemployed increased beyond endurance, and the occurrence of chronic crises rendered more frequent and devastating.

EFFECT UPON THE REST OF CI-VILIZATION.

The Gerry law; passed in 1892, may prohibit the immigration of cheap Chinese laborers hither, but no law can prohibit the importation of the products of that labor. The capitalists who; by of that labor. The capitalists who; by regulating distribution and transportation, control production and manufac-turing (vide railroads and coal mines). will soon, by localizing their manufacturing industries in China, thereby obtrining a plentiful supply of the cheap-est labor, be enabled, owing to such low rate of wages and price of raw material. to pay the cost of transportation plus any tariff, no matter how high, and still undersell the home-manufactured products of Europe and America.

Another factor which will tend to the promotion of industrial disorder under the conditions which we are contemplating, is that, the standard of living eing lower in China than in any other country, and it not being probable that it will be considerably raised by the influx of European capitalists, the Chinese do not and will not consume as much in proportion to what they produce, as do the workers of America and GREASE IN PRODUCTION WILL NOT BE ACCOMPANIE D BY A CORRE-SPONDING INCREASE IN CONSUMP-TION, and this consideration, coupled the transformation of the second seco with two other consequent effects, the driving out of business of many small struggling manufacturers in Europe and America, and the consequent want of among, those hitherto employed by them, will lessen still more the demand for the increased supply of com-modifies. The result will be a panic which will equal in its disastrous effects even that of '93, and may even mean the changing altogether of our economic conditions.

Lest some may imagine these conclu-sions to be merely the "excited concep-tions" of an "illogical Socialist," I adin an extract from an interview with Senator Telier, which appeared in the January 2nd issue of the "N. Y. World. in which he expressed himself as follews:

SENATOR TELLER'S FORECAST. "But that is not the worst of it. 1

production of combined, socialized in-bor, THE ENTANGLEMENT OF ALL PEOPLES IN THE NET OF THE WORLD MARKET, AND WITH THIS THE INTERNATIONAL CHARACTER THE CAPITALIST REGIME.

Wherever monopoly and capitalism goes, there goes with it is antithesis, collectivism and Socialism. When within a few rapid years the heathen binese will find himself on heathen Chinese will find himself no longer working for himself for and with some small employer, using only the crudes of tools in small isolated workshops, but working in common with hundreds or thousands of his fellow-drudges in conjunction with European-made ma-chinery, in large factories and mills owned by a world-ruling clique of mas-ters, one of whom he probably will never see, then will even these most passive and submissive toilers become (same chapter), "disciplined, united and organized by the very organism of the process of capitalist production itself.

SOCIALISM AND CHINA.

Their concentration in large numbers will mean the exchange of their views and hence an enlargement of minds; the obvious fact of their all working together for the smallest pittance themselves and creating vast protits for a corporation; the sud bringing about, in short, in their sudden dustrial condition what it has taken nearly a century to effect in ours, will mean that the unknown quantity in the social problem has become certainly Socialistic

Let international capitalism enter China; marching in equal step with it will be international, revolutionary Socialism.

Poisoning For Profit.

Admirers of the present chaotic system-or want of system-of com-petition never tire of asserting that the interests of all are best served by each individual pursuing his own ends. Of course, in order to hold this view, it is necessary to ignore a great many awk-ward facts. We have to forget that the pickpocket and the burglar, the cheat, and the swindler pursue their own ends to the injury of other people, and that they are not generally regarded as en-tirely conducive to the common good. Also it is convenient to forget that ships are sent to sea to be lost, that properly is wilfully destroyed, and lives wilfully sacrificed for purposes of private gain. There is scarcely any catastrophe which involves loss and suffering to the com-munity at which some private enterpriser or the other does not chuckle, or which does not bring grist to his mill. Indeed, it is a well-known fact that all kinds of catastrophes are deliberately planned because the injury of the mapy is the advantage of the few. In the most common everyday concerns of our lives, however, the fallacy of the in-dividualist theory can best be seen. Adulteration, even when illegal, is still a clearly recognized form of competi-tion, and shoddy clothes, bosh butter, birch tea, chicory coffee, and number-less other abominations are its fruits. and people are poisoned wholesale as a result of the beautifully natural work-ing of a system which secures that in-dividual profit best assures the public good

One of the greatest problems created hy the operation of the beneficent arrangement aforesaid is the question as to what we should drink. The thorto what we should drink. The thor-ough-going advocates of temperance suggest water as man's natural bever-Unfortunately, the monopolist companies are much more concerned about making dividends than in supplying pure water, and consequently our water is often so fully impregnated with germs, microbes, worms and other beasties, as to be little better than liquid poison. Even if we draw nature's beverage from the pellucid brook, we are likely to fare, not better, but worse, for in all probability the brook is poisoned at its source by the drainage from some village, farm or factory. No wonder, therefore, that so many seek safety and solace in the flowing bowl, but here, again, the greed for profit turns wholesome drink to poison. Our beer is faked and doctored until it is quite innocent of malt and hops, tea and coffee are scarcely less poisonous and confee are scarcely less poisonous than the germ-laden water itself, and now we learn that whiskey, the "crathur," the mountain dew, the nectar of the gods, and the aqua vitæ of the Gael, is largely distilled from rum, nitric acid, sulphate of copper and other poisons while given a other poisons, while gin is given a beady appearance by admixture with such delectable adjuncts as vitriol and methylated spirits. Even the so-called temperance drinks are scarcely less poisonous than the intoxicants. If our temperance friends would turn their attention to the strenuous application of the Adulteration Acts, they would do more good for their cause than by their hopeless crusade in favor of Prohi-bition.—London (Eng.) "Justice."

THE FATAL WORD.

A Story with a Moral, Taken from Wan Johnnycaker's Sanday School Library.

"This way to the Co-operative Com-monwealth!" Thus rang out the clear, fresh voice of Col. Richard Hinton, who was then in the first flush of manhood. The Colonel was not usually over flush with anything, but nevertheless he stood pointing in all directions to blind alleys as the road to the Co-operative Commonwealth. The Colonel looked calmly at the crowd through, his glass-eye and then ordered his lieutenant to make the number of opera houses twenty, instead of four

"The revolution," Eugent V. Debs explained, "takes place on the 24th of December.

"I beg your pardon," the Colonel said excitedly, "but I have decided on the 4th of July."

'It makes no difference. When the 'nillionaire and the mendicant' and other alliterative things bring peace and good will, it is fitting that we should do our duty. To show you how easy it is: Suppose every one rides on a pass, it follows that conductors will not be required. So much useless labor done away with. The only expense will be for printing and distributing the passes in order to make sure every one has one, or else he can't ride."

"Excuse me for interrupting you." said the Colonel, "but the natal day of the nation is the best time. We shall have a parade of 'antiques' and 'horribles;' Herbert Casson blowing furious-ly upon his red light will head the procession; behind him will march Mar-Pankopf as the Lost Cord: Karl Pankopf as the Vocal Cord, and myself as a SALTED COD, an edible of which I am by education very fond. Then you, my dear Comrade, will give a display of lingual fireworks in the evening." "What's all that for?" asked a man

in the audience. The Colonel's half-drained schooner fell to the table in such a position that he could defend it with his life if neces-sary. "Because," he said, "If it is not done that way I shall not allow the social revolution to take place. I plainly see by your unrestrained flow of vituperation that you wish to cause trouble. I shall allow no duck-footed, spayin-jointed, lobster-backed page-maker for a shall to heap abuse on its unprotocoled back. unprotected head. And if you insult me again I shall have an action of battery against you.

"Bite his head off!" shricked Sylvester Keliher excitedly, "I'll bet a revolu-tionary factic that he was hired by the

Cooler winds prevailed, and the Colwho dared to ask a question. "If you want to pay dues, why not flay them to the colonization scheme? I already have an offer from the Emperor of China, who wishes to send condemned criminals to be fortured by being made partakers in the benefits of equality. The method is better than slicing.

"Colonel, Colonel we must not dream; we should not be too sanguine." said Debs, with a Pecksniffian smile. "Don't paint the glory in too glowing colors. We should leave something besides our unput bills to time." However, we must select the 25th of Decem-ber as the day. Think of the joy and the happiness of all men when they

wake and find the Co-operative Com-monwealth in their stockings!" "But," said the aforesaid seeker after truth, "what do we get out of it?" "Ah!" said the Colonel, "that is a very delicate question to answer, but you will probably get out of it. If that is not satisfactory, you can divide what is left. In case nothing is left you must see that it be distributed according to justice and equality."

Before any one could stop him Myron Reed fell in a fit and recited a poem, which the "New Time" ought to pay for.

The S. D.'s and the "New Time" re-formers shook their heads wisely and said that epic proved that their move-ment was an international one; only some few countries and races were well left out.

Here Mr. Debs mildly waved his-arms

and many said it was a good speech. "Step right up," he yelled, "and see our combination goldbrick and knockout-drop, patent reversible, self-ad-justing political party. It is so simple that it can be understood by a child. Easy to take, effects sure; money back if you want it; avoid all substitutes.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

The Johnston, R. I., "Beacon" suspends.

The Johnston, R. 1., "Beacon" suspends. To THE PEOPLE — At the present stage of the Socialist movement in America the So-cialist Labor party press is the strong right atm of the social revolution. In such times as the present, with so many deceptive move-ments cloaked under the gaise of Socialism, a strong searchight, capable of exposing the frauds and sentimental deceptions that are so disastrougs to the success of the labor move-mont. Is absolutely essential. The present period is a crucial one in the history of the Socialist Labor party official organ, THE PEOPLE. Upon its success de-pends the future strength of the class-con-scious Socialist press throughout the country. The Beacon, "recognizing the fact that now show all times the official organ of the party meds the united effort and energy of all true Socialists, has determined to retire from the field and unite its energies in giving THE PEOPLE he support and circulation that its ability deserves, and that the success of the Socialist movement demands and makes im-porative. The subscription lists of "The Beacon" will

ability deserves, and that the success of the Declatist movement demands and makes im-perative. The subscription lists of "The Beacon" will be subscription lists of "The Beacon" will be subscription lists of a subscription to "The Beacon." Those who are already subscription to THE PEOPLE will have credited to "The Beacon." This will have credited to "The Beacon." This be the subscription books of THE PEOPLE a sum equivalent to the balance of their sub-scription to "The Beacon" still due. " This step-on the part of "The Beacon" he will do much to ald in strengthening the class-conscious Socialist movement not alone in Rhode Island but throughout the United Step and the subscription books of class and strength and into the subscription books of the subscription of the subscription books of the subscription he created by the subscription books of the sub-cription to "The Beacon" he will do much to ald in strengthening the class-conscious Socialist movement not alone in Rhode Island but throughout the United Step and the subscriptions and fruids of capital-movement in Rhode Island will be sufficiently strong to support its own local press without dimension of support is own local press without dimension of support is own local press without dimension weapon of all, its national official supports of the support is own local press without dimension weapon of all its national official supports of the comrades and -readers of "The

To the contrades and readers of "The Beacon" in particular we wish to say that the Socialist movement in Rhode Island can be built up as never before if we will but roll up our sleeves and put our en regies into the work of making our party organ a success. work of making our party organ a success, work of making our party organ a success, Rhode Island should have two thousand read-ers of THE PEOPLE. "The Bencon" stands ready to do its share and it calls upon all true comrailes to forward to a DAILY PEOPLE. THE BEACON.

The Capitalist Press.

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The Seidenberg Specter.

The Seidenberg Specter. To THE PEOPLE, --Under the above head-ing, Mr. Max Halter published in last Satur-day's PEOPLE, that at the general meeting of our union the official resolution, to his surprise, did not come up, if it had come up, the affair would have taken a different turn. The Board of Supervision budorsed a week prior Bennet's action, consecuently this mat-ter could not come up in the general meeting. A member can always bring matters before the meeting, as our union is based upon So-cialist primeiples. I hereby publish the statement adopted by the Union as it was in the 'Volkszeitung.'

No votes. We ran up this year to s26, not-withstanding not one half of the usual, not-towards the looking on the usual city's vote was polled. New Haven wild do its share towards the looking on the local politicians not little anciety, and our vote more se. A local paper. The liegister." In an editorial warms the old party leaders to take heed of the Socialist vote, and to try and switch the people on some other track. Can it be that the old party leaders promptly took the hint; and hence this war? We are now the third party. The Prohlo-tionists, the Populaits and the Debistis have died their matural deaths and no complaint complete.

died their natural deaths and no composite coming either. THE PEOPLE is Going great work here: we have a number of new subscribers. I would say to the comrades, the best way to make socialists is to increase the circulation of THE PEOPLE. MEYER STODEL. New Haven, May 2.

Jamespeearchibaldiania.

Jamespeearchibaldiants. To THE PEOPLE.—According to the print-ed reports emanaling from the Central Labor Union of this city, at its session held Sunday. April 24. Mr. James P. Archibald advised the workingmen represented in said body that if in the future they wanted recognition from the politicians they should approach these gratiemen in a suave and bundle manner, then they would be sure to be more successful in securing a few more bones to gnaw at.

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LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come n abonymous letters. All letters must carry bona fide signature and address.]

L. B., New York, Just now we do not need any. Such a complete collection of THE PEOPLE as you have is valuable; you should keep it carefully complete; if you care to part with it, let us know for how much you will

Krep it caterinity complete, it you care to part with it, the time solution of the work of you will sell it. Applications are quite often made for let you know. As you speak of a set of "eleven scare," you must have the full set of the "Workman's Educator," the predecessor of THE P60PLS. Is that so? Such a set we would like to have.
 "Roree," Trenton, N. J.-You got things a little twist.d. That convention of Jewish So-cialists met it loston in '84. It was not Ha-rounders, he never was a member of the party, but Abe Cahan who made that speech. What he said at that convention was: "We Jews are the large majority (! ? ! ?) of the S. L. P. Why should hose beer-bibbing Dutchmen rule the party? We Jews must dictate the party policy and rule it."
 Of course, the delegates to that convention ingaled internaily. Different from him, they were estiment and who were not on ruling bedt.

inughed internally. Different from him, they were citizens, since people who knew his facts were wrong, and who were not on ruling beil. If tried to carry out his programme; failed, of course; then sought the support of the Barondessists (that is the way you got hold of farondess' name) and tried, together with other crazy herrings like himself, to pack several Assembly Districts with the Barondess clement; and then he was fired, along with his party on the back of his head.

while erew, and indeed on the burstee of the party on the back of his head. II. G. W., Los Argeles.-Some of it can be used, as you will perceive; but the letter it-self is too long. Just now there is that Shoe-makers' Debate that must be run through, and that takes much space. T. A., Lamar, Mo.-You don't see how our own American securities can drop during a war? Lot's show you. A war requires large coultays of money. To get this taxation is not enough or a wise method. The wiser method being most agreeable to the capitalls. Cass, is to issue bonds: that is done just now as you will notice. An issue of bonds "gives suppoy-ment" to stacks of money that lies idle un-able to find sale investment. The result of this is to cause securities to drop; Just as soon as is to cause securities to drop: Just as soon as Government bonds can be had, idle moneys no longer nibble at securities, thereby keeping them stift; and what is more, many a security holder gets rid of his security to invest it in bonds, they being infinitely safer, and that throws more securities on the market, and that, of course, lowers their price. The security holders who cannot make mo-ney by the war in some other way do not like the war, and right they any.

3

China lay exposed in all her effete help-lessness to the avaricious eyes of the European capitalists and their servants the kings, the Kaiser and the Czar. The sudden assertion of what

ports to be nominal suzerainty, but what ic in reality actual possession by Russia and Germany of Chinese territory, is the logical sequence of the Japanese war.

CHANGED CONDITIONS.

With Mongolia and Manchuria on the north, and all the territory on the west, velded to the same power by the com-pletion of the Trans-Siberian Railroad: with all the lands to the south, includ ing the Malay Peninsula, upper Bur-mah, Mandalay, Cambodia, Siam, Tonquin, Cochin-China, and Canton, in the hands of the French and the British; with all the islands along her sea-coast. Hainan Formosa and Port-Hamilton. controlled by France, Japan and Eng-land, and with the Gulf of Pechulee. (from the eastern extremity of which Pekin lies only 170 miles inland) commanded by the Japanese, who have manded by the Japanese, who have selzed upon Port Arthur, and the Ger-mans, who recently captured Kloa Chou (ports which are situated, the former on the northern, the latter on the southern point of the narrow strait which, separates the Gulf of Pechulee from the Yellow Sca); when further we consider that the Japanese Archipelago extends along the rest of the northern of the Chinese coast, we perceive China is completely surrounded by foreigh and hostile nations. Its po-sition is the same in fact as that in which the United States would be if the Western States as far as the Mississippi, and the States of Indiana, Michigan, Northern Ohio, New York, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine were in the hands of one hostile power; Mexico and the Peninsula of Florida. with the State of Georgia, controlled by two other mighty nations; and if there were scattered along our Atlantic seaboard a number of islands, each occu-pied by a foreign power as a station for its war vessels, and if Cape Charles and

this dismemberment occurs the neonle of what is now China will become the producers for the whole world. Alcompetitive production and trade will be introduced against which neither we por any other people can successfully Contend. THE ECONOMIC CONDI-TIONS OF THE WHOLE WORLD WILL BE CHANGED. The people of China have a greater power of produc-tion than any other like number of All they need is to be aroused eople. and to have their efforts properly di-rected. Inspired by the enterprise and energy of Germany and Russia, they would become the producers of the globe, and would produce so cheaply there would be no competition. The country is immensely rich in hatural resources, it has great mineral wealth a territory suited to diversified products, and a population capable of greatest skill and industry and habitneted to a mode of life which would enable them to do what no other people could.'

MARX' . THEORY.

With that part of South Central Africa which even within twenty years was a blank upon the map, maked Terra Incognita," (Unknown Land), warming with colonists: with China, country that needs no colonizing but niy occupying, almost in the hands of the capitalist class, one is almost com-pelled to admit that the organized captalist class own nearly the whole earth and that we have arrived at that in-Karl Marx, in Chapter XXXIII, Book VII of "Capital." viz.: "Hand in hand with this centralization or this expro-priation of many capitalists by a few, as it develops on an ever-extending scale, the co-operative form of the labor process, the conscious technical application of science, the methodical cultiva-tion of the soil, the transformation of the instruments of labor into instruments of labor only usable in common, the economizing of all means of production by their use as the means of

The numerous calls that have come in for the New Bedford speech "What Means This Strike?" published in these columns a few weeks ago, has deter-mined the National Executive Commit-ter to the second secon tee to reprint it in pamphlet form. It can be had at the Labor News Com-pany, 64 E. 4th street, this city. Single copies, 5 cents; 10 copies, 30 cents; 100 copies, \$2.50

Socialist Weekly and Monthly Publica tions.

- LIGHS. ENGLISH. THE PEOPLE, ISI William street, New York, N. Y. 50 cents per year. The New Charter. 35 Turk street, San Fran-ciaco, Cal, 50 cents per year. The Rochester Socialist (Monthly), 25 cents per year. The Socialist Alliance, 79 Dearborn street. Chicago, 50 cents per year.

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- Is cents per year.
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 N. Y. \$1 per year.
 ENGLISH AND GERMAN.
 The Truth. 514 West Third street. Dayen-port, Ia.

1

Socialists made while you wait; large orders delivered cheaply and without delay. I, I am Eugene V. Debs. I AM delay. I. I a AN EVENT!

'Well," said the Colonel testily, "even if you are Debs, you might tell them who I am. Every one in this party is on the same plane, and as one of the owners of the plane I refuse to be overlooked

'Neither of you ever forget yourselves," the disturber remarked; "but would you mind telling me what are your aims and objects?

"No, sir; I would not mind. We aim at everything and object to everything. Thus we break away from those nar row minded bigots who really know what they want. We are a universal party, and we exclude no one: in fact we are in the business to take every one in

'Yes," said Debs, "and on the ever

He got no further. The Colonel rose in all his-dignity, and pointing the finger of scorn at him, hissed forth: "Think of your record?"

Gene frowned aloud, but he made three salams and said: "Think of the name for honesty which you haven't cat." got.

"Honest name," said the Colonel: "Bah!"

The effect was electrical. The crowd The effect was electrical. The crowal present rose as one man and ordered their favorite. The Colonel paused in dismay; he tried to recall the fatal word; he tried to fly. Too late, too late; the bouncer, bung-starter in hand, was matching him. All unputs the Col watching him. All unaware, the Col-onel had invited the crowd to take a rink. He must pay. (The above tale is bad enough to have

been copyrighted by S. S. McClure, but it isn't, so we use it without their special permission). FRANK MACDONALD.

Stoneham, Mass.

Syracuse, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE always for sale at M. Lemp's, 470 S. Salina street, Syra-cuse, N. Y.

Through the several statements published in the "Volkszeitung" is should be clear to every one who told the truth. We, as Union 30, de-clare that all statements from Issac Bennett, our delegate to the Strike Committee, are based upon facts; we, therefore, endorse fully his action.

his action. We further declare, that the strike was not ordered to strike against the Pioneers. When the strike was declared, nobody knew that three members of the Pioneers were working

the strike was decared, there were working in Seidenberg's shop. The facts are as follows: In February, a strike was declared against a reduction of wages. Committees were sent to the firm before the strike, to settle the dif-ficulty, but could not succeed. On February 10 a contract was made that if the two Jobs where the reduction was on are made in the shop, the former price of £3.59 and \$4.10 per 1,000 should be paid. The firm tried to evade the agreement and the Kelly floor was established by the firm, where the two Jobs were made for £5.09 per \$1,000. A strike was ordered for breaking the agreement.

ment. is to be regretted that an organization ed to further new trades unionism, and 1. 15 to be regretted that an organization alleged to further new trades unionism, and which was organized on that principle, should be used to subserve capital in a difference on wages. Union No. 50 advocates and sustains new trades unionism, which does not permit the support of capital. It is to be stated that all the matters in Seidenberg's were advocated by the progress-ves. New York, April 27.

[Mr. Groelinger in no way meets Max Halter's statement that the resolution adopted by the Executive or the Board of Supervisors was not submitted to the union, but was published as the union's decision without the union's knowing anything about it. Neither does Mr. Groelinger bring out the fact

that the day before his letter was written; the union held a meeting, that there a motion was made to repudiate Max Halter's letter, and that nothing came of the motion. Verily the Seidenberg Spectre is marching on.-ED. THE PEOPLE.7

The New Haven Municipal Election. To THE PROPLE-I had expected others might write about our election. Finding noth-ing in our national organ. I shall be glad to be the conveyor of the good news. Our municipal fight took place on the 19th of last month. We went in for the first time. At our last election here, 1856. Matchett polled

the war, and right they are. C. F., Denver, Col.-The question whether Might is Right, or Right is Might can receive as many answers, and all right, as there are meanings attached to the expression, and there are as many meanings attacheable to it as there are viewpoints. Such questions, how-ever are so abstruse that they have no prac-tical importance, especially in these days when practical economic questions require one's time and attention. Such abstruse questions breed disputatioueness and a habit of word-lugging, which is particularly harmful at such compel accuracy of terminology and lead to ...''Igmes,'' Cleveland, O.-The party was

There is these, while economic discussions is the event of the minology and lead to carliection.
"Immes," Cleveland, O.-The party was wholly disconnected from the Alliance, there wholly disconnected from the Alliance, there were demonstrated by the party does again disconnect itself from the only the party does again disconnect itself from the 'petty the say different? The only was to disconnect the party from the 'petty trade union questions' is to order all its members of the say different? The only was to disconnect the party from the 'petty trade union questions' is to order all its members of the say different? The say to disconnect the party from the 'petty trade union questions' is to order all its members, the say different? The base of the constrated that the party be disconnect the party from the 'petty rades union questions' is to order all its members. This is self-ervitently absurd to constrate the the order all its sense of the discusses of the carty from the daily class strange.
The descent that the learty does a strange of the discusses of the marky from the daily class strange.
The descent that the learty does and yet hold the sense of the discusses of the marky be disconter in the party for the improper acts of the marky be allowed as you as are committed, by some the baser that calls in the allow and you lear that calls in the heart the table in the heart the table in the heart were the table in the heart were the table in the heart were the table in the heart were the table in the heart the table in theart in the party table

Boston, Mass.

Boston, Mass. THE PEOPLE and Socialist liter-ature can always be had at Comrade C. O. Bruckner's store, 84 West Canton street.





NEW YORK CITY, April 24, 1898. Debate of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union (A. F. of L.) versus the Gen-eral Council of Shoe Workers (S. T. & L. A), at Teutonia Hall, 16th street and 3rd avenue, New York City, April 24, 1894.

Participants: John F. Tobin, and Frank A. Sleverman,

representing the Boot and Shoe Work-ers Union; William L. Brower, and David D. D.

Miniam L. Brower, and Daniel De Leon, representing the General Council of Shoe Workers. The meeting was called to order by Miss Katle Pryor, Secretary of the Gen-eral Council of Shoeworkers. MISS PRYOR:-This meeting has been called to discuss the queetion

MISS PRYOR:-This meeting has been called to discuss the question. "Which is the better organization for the shoe trade, the Boot and Shoe Work-ers' Union, of the American Federation of Labor, or the General Council of Shoe Workers, of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance?" I introduce as the Chairman of the meeting Comrade Harry Carless, of Newark, N. J. CHAIRMAN CARLESS :- Fellow Workingmen-I have been asked to preside here this afternoon. It has been intimated to me that it is unneces-

preside here this afternoon. It has been intimated to me that it is unneces-sary on my part for any remarks what-ever to be made; but simply to state here that the speakers this afternoon will follow in this order: first, Com-iade Brower, representing, the General Council of Shoe Workers: then John F. Tobia, representing the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; Comrade Daniel De Leon representing the General Council Leon, representing the General Council of Shoe Workers, and Frank A. Siever-man, of Rochester, representing the Na-tional Shoe Workers' Union-30 min-tice cost. And then at the close-the tional Shoe Workers' Union-30 min-utes each. And then at the close-the rejoinder—the order of speaking will be reversed. Jožn F. Tobin will lead; next William L. Brower; next Frank A. Sieverman, and last Daniel De Leon-10 minutes each. Now without any 10 minutes each. Now without any mere remarks I shall call upon William 1. Brower

BROWER: Mr. Chairman and Shoe Workers-The General Council of Shoe Workers was organized on May 1, 1892. Workers was organized on May 1, 1892. There was no central organization of the Shoe Workers prior to 1588, until the Council was established. During 1892, we had trouble in Cousin's fac-tory. That trouble could have been won had the factory remained true to the organized shoe workers at that time. During 1893, the Council took up a line of work to stop the quarrelling of the various factions of shoeworkers in the East, and stoceeded. in 1894, in bringing about a conference of those bringing about a conference of those varing factions, until they organized a General Label Committee. After they were organized a question arose as to representation and so as not to create any confusion we infinediately stopped communicating with them. Also in 1894, there is not a shoeworker in this town but knows that a strike took place in but knows that a strike took place in John J. Latteman's factory. This strike was caused by seven different griev-intendent had suggested to sisters of the union immoral practices as a means make up for the reduction. This strike lasted for seventeen weeks, and during that time a number of people took the places of those that came out. Various discussions took place among the organized shoe workers, until a conthe organized shoe workers, until a con-ference was held in the city of Boston in 1895, and there the Boot and Shoe Workers' organization was established. Prior to the establishment of the Boot and Shoeworkers' Union, one of the delegates here to-night wrote me to re-quest the Council of Shoe Workers or locals to attend that Convention; and in part he says, going on to speak of new trades-unionism, that the old rut that all organizations of shoeworkers had been started in was one that he did not care to see the new one started out in. In reply to this communication, owing to the action of the various councils of the East, I told him that we did not think we would be represented at the conference. This conference was held. The people that represented the new trades-unionism were defeated, just as the Council of Shoe Workers of this vicinity anticipated when that organi-zation was to be launched. In the next communication I received from one of the speakers here—i mean Mr. Tobin— he says, "Keep your eye onto us and a subtraction of the speakers will be See whether what you predict will be a fact or not." Well, the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union was organized. What

to our people; each organization met and decided to repudiate the acts of the General'Assembly, and of the officers also, and we then helped to organize and affliated with the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. We realized that it was necessary to place the plan of the organization of the shoeworkers in such a position that we could go to the shoe-workers that were unorganized and ap-peal to them to organize on a basis where they could receive some direct benefit; and from that time we have advocated the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance; but neither did the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union develop in pro-gressing lines, nor did they use the Alliance; but neither did the boot and Shoe Workers' Union develop in pro-gressing lines, nor did they use the Council of Shoe Workers in the same manner that we had used them up to that time. When some of our mem-bers went to Syracuse they wrote back to us that those people refused to rec-ornize them. When our committee went to Rochester one of these people refused to recognize them. Our committee went to Rochester one of these people refused to recognize them. Our committee went to Rochester one of these people refused to recognize them. Our committee went to Rochester one of these people refused to recognize them. Our committee went to Rochester one of these people refused to recognize them. When was the scale back and reported, and said it is a shame that we cannot have the organ-ized shoeworkers of New York recog-nized by people outside. Why was this? In the second report of the Boot and Shoemakers' Union the National Sec-retary of that body made certain recom-mendations, and among them was one in relation to cards. At that convention in relation to cards. At that convention in relation to cards. At that convention this resolution was adopted: "No or-ganization shall recognize the card of the National Boot and Shoe Workers' Union that is not attached to this Union; provided it shall be left to this Union to decide whether or not they shall recognize the cards of persons coshall recognize the cards of persons go-ing outside of the jurisdiction of the Boot and Shoeworkers' Union; provid-Boot and Shoeworkers' China, provid-ed they are members of the Boot and Shoe Worekrs' Union." This caused considerable trouble; but there was a city in this country that did refuse to recognize that. Sister Nason's attitude in the Convention of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union demonstrated clearly that she recognized new trades-union ism; she sent us transfer cards and she returned them; when our members went there she accepted us on transfer cards. there are accepted us on transfer cards; so both organizations worked in har-mony. On May 6, 1897, the Secretary of the Council, Comrade Pryor, received this letter from Sister Nason: "I fin-ished my labors of two years here to-night, and I must say it has been one of the caddest disamoinments of my of the saddest disappointments of my whole life. I expected too much, perhaps, or perhaps was not capable of carrying out what I wanted." Why? Because the Boot and Shoe Workers of Because the Boot and shoe workers of the City of Haverhill were almost gone to pieces. There are two of the largest shoe centers in this country, i. e., Ha-verhill and Lynn, both of them under the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, claiming to have officers representing toor, trades unionism, but going to rew trades-unionism, but going to pieces from, I suppose, the advancement of capital, which they were unable to understand from the "teaching" they received from the general officers.

received from the general oncers. I will now come back again to the city of New York. We proceeded here carefully and took in people, told them what they were joining, and asked them whether they were satisfied with the obligation which we gave to them, which is very simple, and also told them that they could never' expect to better their could in a be economic action only. that they condition by economic action only. These members recognized it to a great extent, and the various lectures which we have had on the floor have been

attended by the members quite well. Last November, the 23d, Latteman's shop, which had disorganized to great extent the shoeworkers of this great extent the snoworkers of this city, sent word requesting me to call at Mulberry street, 248 I think the num-ber was, as they wanted to organize. I went there and found men who had gone in during the sirike of 1894 among the sirike of 1894 among the crowd, and I said to them: "Boys It will organize you, but I cannot take in those who are under discipline by the council." Among the names appear council." Among the names appear those of Casper Wigglesey and Gibson Greenberg, both of whom turned in during that strike, and a fellow named Jusseppe Napoleano. I spoke to them, and said they could hold a meeting on a Saturday. I told them all that were right we would take in; the rest I right we would take in; the rest l wanted to submit to the Board for their action. On that Saturday I found that the printing trade was quite interested in organizing the shoeworkers. The position that I had taken in Mulberry position that I had taken in Mulberry street had proven to the shop's crew that the discipline which the Council held over them would be enforced, and they wanted to shirk it. I also found in conversation with Tobin, Mr. Ross, one of the greatest scabs that ever walked the city of New York, a man that left the shipping department to take the strikers' place during Latte-man's strike, and was the prime mover man's strike, and was the prime move in organizing Mr. Tobin's Boot and Shoe Workers' Union that we have in New York to-day. Mr. Tobin never inquired as to the material he was organizing; he went on; and his organization was established. What do we find this organization does a short time after it was established? It was well known among the shoeworkers that we were about to raise wages in Weill's factory: the employees, in order to enforce the demand, had to strike. The following Saturday, in walked Mr. Clark, of Mr. Tobin's organization, and informed Mr. Weil that it was an outrage to think that his employees should ask for an advance in wages after his drummer had secured orders for the season. He also said that the Council amounted to also said that the Council amounted to nothing: that he represented the only organization of shoeworkers in this country. He came up to where we were meeting, and he says: "I come up here to organize you": and the people said: "We are organized already." On the 25th of March members of the Deat and Shoe Wachers ment in these Boot and Shoe Workers went in there and asked for jobs. I am able to prove to-day that members of Tobin's new organization did so. Mr. Clark came around at different times trying to per-suade the people, but notwithstanding all bis messaging payment the members. all his persuasive powers the members thought the Council was an organiza-tion good enough for them, and did not propose to change. Now. Comrades, coming back to what we believe is the proper organization. Is there a body of men, is there a shoeworker to-day who can look over the various forms of the organization of our craft, and say, where we are organ-ized upon economic lines only that or-ganization is going to be a success? If they can, I will say for one I have not found that one in the district of New found that one in the district of New York. They all have to admit that the powers of the government are used every time that the toiler attempts to do anything to better his condition. This being a fact, and after our ex-perience in the Knights of Labor, after

the Shoe Workers' experience in the International Union, after their experi-ence in the Lasters' Union and other organizations that have preceded the ones in existence at the present time, was it not quite likely that they could not be trapped a second time? Is it not also a positive fact that the very men who oppose the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance to-day will tell you to-day that there is only one party for the people, and that it is by the combining of political action with the economic action, and that only, that they can succeed? succeed?

I wish to call your attention to Mr. Tobin's remarks in an article that he wrote in 1895: "The old style pure and simple trades union is unable to cope with conditions as they now exist, as the strike and boycott which are against the manufacturer or combina-tion of manufacturers will fail (or the against the manufacturer or combina-tion of manufacturers will fail, for the reason that the great army of the un-employed will not follow, they not being attached to any organization, and it being impossible to attach them. They are on the verge of starvation, be-come scabs and if only allowed to work come scabs, and if only allowed to work for a short time they serve to break the backbone of any strike." Those are his own words. The old organizations of the East had leaders who traded in the warious political parties for positions, which cannot be denied, men who led the National Unions climbed each and every one into some political position either with the Democratic or Repub-lican parties. Mr. Tobin was correct when he made those utterances, and still to-day he goes out and advocates "union label." "abolition of the State prison laws." and things of that kind, without saying a word about holding to the only class-conscious political party in the land, when he knows full well that the other political parties of to-day will never give to the wage-work-ers those rights, for they are led by men who represent capital, men who represent capitalist interests, men who represent everything in opposition to us; and yet he advocates merely these props of the capitalist system trying to make his hearers believe that he can accomplish great results by such means! I do not believe in such methods. I believe it is useless to advocate conomic measures unless we come out straight, strike straight from the shoulder and say: "Boys, there is only one political organization for you to-day; you have seen the Democratic party in power: you have seen the Re-publican party in power; you have seen what they have done for you; those who were in the city of Brooklyn know what they did for you in the Brooklyn know white; those who have heard of Hazleton know those who have heard of Hazleton know what they did there, both in the Demo-cratic and Republican party; and since we have these lessons so plainly before us, when Mr. Tobin advocates political action, is there any use to do so with-out clearly mentioning the Socialist Labor party? If they say there is, it means to leave you exposed to the Dem-ceratic and Republican parties, where ocratic and Republican parties, where you will get just what you don't want. I say we don't want anything like that at all. If we want politics, which we do -we should strike out from the shoulder and say we want to use class-conscious politics; and the only party based on such politics, is the Socialist Labor party. The Socialist Labor party being based on those principles. having for its ally the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, we contend as we go forth and preach this doctrine to the toilers of this country, that we will win them away from the trades union, which is bolstering up capitalist parties -to a system of unionism that we can rally around, and thereby establish the Co-operative Commonwealth. (Ap-(Applause).

When we hear men talk that know that these things are positive facts, and try to dish out old remedies by the teaspoonful, it is enough to make any one smile and laugh; but such are the methods that they adopt. Some of them will tell you that in our organization we can't get these things in our time because our organization is still small. I want to ask you people here if the men of Cuba had waited until they had organized a great, magnificent army to free themselves from Spain, do you suppose they would ever have been free? Never in the world. Therefore we claim this, that the Socialists of towhere the solution of the solutions of the solution of the sol are doing the same as the men in Cuba to-day when they first advocated the liberation of that fair island from Spanish tyranny, Both



Random Shots.

(Continued from Page 1.)

The Seventh and Thirteenth Regiments

They will conceal their patriotic pride, These heroes of the gallant Seventh

Chorus-

We'd rather fight in the Greater New

We could beat them into pulp; We could thrash them black and blue; This would keep us from going to

There is a good deal more truth than

poetry in the last verse. The advance agent of the trusts' prosperity never came near the pro-letariat. Stagnation in business coa-tinued, with every prospect of it grow-ing works. Moreo the way The gov.

ing worse. Hence the war. The gov-ernment that for three years policed the Cuban waters now turns round in a

burst of patriotic ardor to free (?) the

Cubans, thinking to distract attention from home. An old trick. But the stagnation will continue, until finally

the proletariat, driven to desperation by

hunger, will revolt in solid ranks at the polls. Then the capitalist class may do

what the Southern Bourbons did, and take up arms. They will then call upon the "gallant" Sevenih and Thirteenth

Regiments. But will these respond when the

workers are seen united and in force, ready to resist the violation of the suffrage laws? Yes, they will respond, as they do now to their coward instincts and

skulk away. THOMAS F. HICKEY.

How to Organize Sections.

All persons dissatisfied with present political and economic conditions, and

who believe that the land, water works,

gas works, telephone, and telegraph lines, the commercial highways on land

and sea, with all their appurtenances and equipments; all the nills, mines, factories, machinery, means of produc-tion and agencies of distribution, creat-

ed by the efforts of the laboring class through all the centuries of the past,

ought of right to be nationalized, and

operated for the benefit of collective humanity, and who are convinced that

the disinherited producing class can and must transform the capitalistic methods of production and distribution

into a social and co-operative system, are hereby invited to identify them-selves with the Socialist Labor Party,

which alone goes to the root of our social and economic evils.

themselves into a section, provided they accept the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., and sever their connection,

absolutely, with all other political par-

2. OFFICEES TO ELECT.

1.—Organizer. 2.—Recording and corresponding sec-

ORDER OF BUSINISS.

1. Any ten persons may organize

to their coward instincts and

will hug their fireside. Mama's boy will stay at home From the surging battle-tide.

Regiment.

We don't want to fight. But, by Jingo, if we do,

Yořk, Against the hungry crew

Havana.

polls.

Brooklyn.

Until the bread riots break out

THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.

OFFICIAL. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Secretary Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS - Secretary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain St., Cleve land, O.

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

National Executive Committee.

National Executive Committee.
Session of May 3rd, with Conrade Hicksy finding April 20th, showed receipts to the session of the ses

General Agitation Fund.

Connecticut.

HARTFORD,-The American Branch will hold a discussion meeting at Good Templars Hall, 361 Main street, this evening at \$ p. m. on the subject: "Workingmen, Guard the Bal-

Pennsylvanis.

Pennsylvanis. PITTSBURGH.--At a special meeting of Branch 3, Section Pittsburgh, David Meinkoff was expelled for taking part with a political party other than the S. L. P. He spoke at public incertings advocating the election of a municipal League councilmanic candidate. The Jewish party paper is requested to publish this, as the expelled member, was a Jew. C. H. RUPP, Sec'y, Dr. 3.

May Day Conference.

May Day Conference. The objects representing the various rade and Labor organizations, and subdivi-ing the second structure of the second structure in the above conference, are urgent to the place of the second structure of the second structure of the part structure May 7, 8 P. M. at the Labor by the will and high-handed interactive of the second structure of section Greater New York, Y. L. P. at the reduct meeting have been before the reducting the second structure second structure of Section Greater New York, Y. L. P. at the reduct for moments and before the conference. This is a matter of ying before the conference. This is a matter of ying pertance to the prostrest weither in some large interactive. This is an auther of ying pertance to the prostrest weither build fail the second structure of the second structure of the pertance of the prostrest weither second structure of the structure. The second structure of the second structure of the pertance of the prostrest structure of the second structure of the pertance of the prostrest structure of the second structure of the pertance of the second structure of the second structure of the pertance of the second structure of the second s o attend. The Arrangement Committee of Conference, L. ABELSON, Secretary.

1	Daily People Minor Fund.
	Previously acknowledged
	Totol. \$2,221.40 HENRY KUHN, Fin. Sec'y.
	Socialist Literature.
8	Price of the following Tracts and Party

retary.

3.—Financial 4. 4.—Treasurer.

5.-Literary Agent. 6.-Chairman, each meeting.

Platforms, \$1.50 per thousand. 1.-"What shall we do to be saved?" A Ser-

Trades and Societies Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annum. Organizations should not lose such an oppor-tanity of advertising their places of meetings

Carl Sahm Club (Musicians Union, C Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., and East: 4th street, New York Labor Lycem, Business Secretary: Frel.

Central Labor Federation of New York (S. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1). Messa at 2.30 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East 61 street, New York (Ut. All bona fide trade and labor Unions should be represented. Commu-nications are to be sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 6th street, New York City.

Cigarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employman Bureau; 64 East ith street.-District I Bola-mian, 284 East ith street. every Saturday at p.m.-District II (German), at 213 Forsyih Si-meets every Saturday at 8 p.m.-District III, meets at 1627 avenue A, every Saturday at 8 p. m.-District IV, meets at 313 West 47m direct every Saturday at 8 p.m.-The Board of Super-visors meets every Tuesday at 1622 and evense, at 8 p.m.

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: PETER STAPLE,

German Waiters' Union of New York. Office: 385 Bowery, Union Hall, ist floor. Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m. at the same hall.

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1028, D.A. 49, S.T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 E. /th street. Meetings every Friday at 18 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres. Fred. Woll, corr. See'y, 79 E. 4th St. J. S. Krings, Business agent.

Metal Spinners Union of New York and Vicinity meets every second and last Friday in the month at 8½ o'clock at 231-233 E. 33d Street. 328

Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets the first Sunday in each month at 3 p. m. in the hall of "Esser County Socialist Club," 76 Springtield Ave., Newark, N. J. 18 Standinavian Section, S. L. P. Meeta 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month at 16.20 o'clock am., at Teutonia Assembly I.Come, 138 -160 3. Avc., New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, SCAND. AM ARBETAREN.

Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., 84th 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d Av. and 16th St. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

Progressive Clothing Cutters & Trim-mers Union, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A. -Headquarters, 64 East (in street, Labor Lyceum.-Regular meeting every Thursday evening, at S. P. M.

Workingmen's Children's Death Bene-fit Fund of the U.S. of America.-The Executive Board meets every second Wed-needay in the month, at so clock P. M., in M. Thouts Hall, bet sist and Sad St. Second Ave. Financial Secretary: Keinhard Lachner, bu Faat Sith street. fast sith street.

Arbeiter Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse für die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America,

United States of America. The above society was founded in the year of the society was founded in the year of the society of the solution of the solution of the society of the solution of the solution of the society of the solution of the solution of the previous of she branches, upon payment of a previous of she branches, be branches, the she branches, the previous of she branches, be branches, the she branches, the previous of the branches, be branches, the she branches, the previous of the branches, be branches, be branches, be and the was were no branches branches, branches, branches, branches, branches, branches, be branc

WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance. Organized 1872. Membership 10,000. Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.

Vicinity. OFFICE: 61 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily, except Sundays, and holidays, from 1 to 9 o'clock P. M. BHANCHES: YONKERS, Troy Binghamton, Gloversville, Elmira, Albany, Oneida, N. Y. Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic and Trenton, N. J. Manchester, N. H. Boston, Holyoke, Mass, New Have, Waterbury, Meriden and Hast-

New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden and Hart-ford, Conn. Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Luzern, Altoona Chicago, Ill. 239 For addresses of the Branch-bookkeepers, ce "Vorwärts."

did they do then to continue or try to build up their organization? In the city of Lynn there had been

two strikes just before the organization of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union the strike of Flynn's and that of Faunce & Spinney's. The various organizations of the city of Lynn were under a mutual agreement, whereby if one had trouble the others would stand by it. When this strike occurred, the Shoe Workers they would never go back until such time as the strike was won or a satisfactory agreement should be arrived at by the organization. Netwithstand-ing that agreement, the organization that went into the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and which were part and parcel of that agreement, organized those who took the places of the strik ers. The organization of the Boot and Shoe Workers of the city of Lynn ever since that time amounts to nothing.

After this trouble of the Shoe Work ers in the East and knowing of the dif-ficulty that was transpiring there, we made up our mind that we had taken the correct stand and still remained true to the organization that we were attached to at that time, i. c., D. A. 49, K. of L. While remaining true to that organization, we answered the various calls from the East whenever there was trouble there by keeping the men away as much as we possibly could; so much so that No. 32, the Lynn Lasters' Protective Union, sent a communication to the council, extending a vote of thanks for the assistance we had rendered them. Also in 1897, when there was trouble in Plant's factory and they werz trying to get cutters in this part of the country to go on and take the places of people there, another communication are and they thanked us for the ase and they thanked us for the assistance we gave them at that time. After the Washington General As after the washington General As-sembly of the K. of L. and after we saw then that the Knights of Labor was not the organization we should con-tinue with, we came back and reported same plan. Both should be looked at in the same light.

There are a number of other things Comrades, that I can say, but time is limited in a debate of this kind. I have had to go as rapidly as I possibly can over the various things and make my conclusions as quick as I can, to keep within the limit; but I can say this in conclusion, that it was the aim and the object, and is the aim and the object of the shoe workers of the city of New York to continue on the plan that they have established, and the men that have done wrong to them on economic lines they propose to discipline; and to the people here who have gone into this other organization, men who imagine they have great things to receive from Mr. Tobin's union, and think that in the case of an economic struggle, strikes, etc., great assistance will be given to them, people who believe there is a great army back of them, I want to say that in a short time they will find it is all bosh; they will not get what is prom-ised to them. The sentiments of the shoeworkers and people are changing very rapidly; much more so than the sneakers here on the other side will the speakers here on the other side will try to make out. The position of the shoe-workers, the condition they are rapidly being driven to. is bringing on this change. This is the natural outcome of the system we are living under, the natural outcome of the condition the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor party are trying to improve and overthrow. (Applause)

The English translation of Karl larx' "Eighteenth Brumaire." that recently ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volto be had observed with Marx' picture as ttispiece. This work is of great te. No Socialist, even though he be frontispiece. value. value. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be with-out it. Apply Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th street, N. Y. city. Price 25 cents. -"Socialism," by William Watkins, -"Why American Workingmen should be Socialists," by H. G. Wilshire.

- "Social Effects of Machinery," by Frank W. Cotton.
- "Socialism." Extracts culled from Rob-ert Blatchford's "Merrie England."
- -"A Plain Statement of Facts," by Hugo Vogt. 6.-
- "Middle Class Municipalization and the Municipal Programme of the Socialist La-bor Party." 7.-
- "An Appeal of the Irish Socialist Repub-lican Parity to the Working Class Irish of America."
- America." "An Appeal to the Workers to Enroll Themselves in the Ranks of the Socialist Labor Party." "The Platform of the Socialist Labor Par-ty" (with comments in the following languages, four pages, English, German, French, Italian, Slavish and Jewish).
- "Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party Towards Trade Unions."

- Towards Trade Unions." "The Firebrand." A humorous comedy in one act. (Adapted from the German.) Price, 1 cent per copy; 1,000 copies, 55.09. "Women in the Past, Present and Future." by August Bebel. 25c. "The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Schene." by Prederick Engels. 5c. "The Proletariat." "The Class Struggle." "The Capitalist Class." "The Co-operative Commonwealth." by Carl Kautzky, adapt-ed by Daniel De Leon. Each 5c. "Capital." by Carl Marx. 4 parts. Each 30c. Cloth, \$1.75.
- The Eighteenth Brumaire," by Carl Marx.
- "What Means this Strike?" Address delivered by Daniel De Leon in New Bedford, Mass. 5 cents.
- "Reform or Revolution," by Daniel De Leon.
- "Erin's Hope. The End and the Mcans," by James Connolly. 5 cents.
- Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Convention of the S. L. P. 10 cents.
- "Manifesto of the Communist Party," by Carl Marx and Frederick Engels. 10 cents. "History of the Partis Commune," by Lissa-garay. \$2.00.
- "History of the Paris Commune," by G. B. Benham. 25 cents.
- Send your order to NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 64 East 4th street, New York, N. Y.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe,

1.—Reading of minutes. 2.—New members. 3.—Correspondence. 4.-Financial Report. 5.—Report of Organizer. 6.—Report of Committees.

-Financial Secretary.

- 7.--- Unfinished Business
- 8.-New Business.

4. There shall be no initiation fee charged. Amount of monthly dues is fixed by each section. A monthly re-mittance of ten cents per member shall be made to the National Executive Committee.

A full report of the first meeting including a list of membres, with in-closure of 10 cents per capita, is necessary to obtain a charter. 6. Per capita checks are furnished by

the National Executive Committee a 10 cents each; such checks are pasted in monthly column on the membership card, and charged to members at such excess rate as will cover the amount of dues fixed by the section.

7. Each section shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month and semi-monthly meetings for public discussion or lectures on political or economic questions.

economic questions. 8. Quarterly reports of the numerical strength and financial standing of members, party progress and prospects, shall be promptly sent to the National Executive Committee. Executive Committee. 9. Any person residing in a city or

9. Any person residing in a city or town where no section of the party exists may make direct application to the National Secretary, inclosing one month's dues, and will thus be enrolled as members at large. For pamphlets, leaflets, platforms and other information, address the National Secretary, Henry Kuhn. 184 William street, New York City.



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