

CAPITALISTS AROUSED.

week's Municipal Election in Wilmerding, Pa., Brought out. not only the Fact that the Democratic and the Republican Party are Absolutely at One in their Class Hostility to the Working Class, but that they Stand Ready to Violate the Suffrage Laws Just as Soon as the Class-Conscious Working-Man Starts to Use his Ballot.

WILMERDANG, Pa., Feb. 25.-The municipal elections are over, and the Republicans are declared victorious. Victorious, 1 said? Well, that is the technical term; but to look at them one would not think so. Indeed, they have

rery reason to feed bad; and they have, rery reason to feed bad; and they will feel a good deal worse before the S. L. P. is through with them. That workingmen are coerced by their employers on election day is a rell known thing. But never until now, I believe, has the practice been erried oute as brazenty as at this carried quite as brazenly as at this

in a state of the canst Labor party ticket there, as the Democrats had no ticket, they having combined with the Republicans in sight of the threatening growth of the S'L P., or workingmen's vote. That was victory enough for us in this cam-paign. The Scales fell from many a pair of eyes hitherto bilnd; Democratic workingmen, who had always believed workingmen, who had always believed that the Republicans were bad, Repub-lean workingmen, who had always beleved that the Democrats were bad, now rubbed their eyes in wonder, and began to recall the words of the Sociallists to the effect that the Democratic and the Republican party were iden-tical-both being the parties of our facecers, the capitalist class. The fusion of faces two against us was first-class object lesson. We went into the cam-paign with corresponding fire; carried on an extensive agitation; and on election day turned up at the polls ready

There we found, to our surprise, that the energy was not on deck,--it was not on the official ballot. We were jubilant at this added proof of the focs' boasted "intelligence": common work-ingmen had understood the laws better than learned capitalists. But the ab-sence of the foe from the official ballot

Caused it presently to turn up with a peculiar vehemence. Not being on the official ballot they had to use stickers. This exposed them all the more to defeat. It was the dread of this almost certain defeat dread of this almost certain defeat that drove them to dropping the mask of external propriety. Their shops were promptly shut, and headed by then Superintendents, the working-tien, the employes, were brazenly marched to the polls and VOTED. This fraud was all the easier because the Republicans had all the Election hemeeries and Clerks: these shut their the Republicans had all the Election hapectors and Clerks; these shut their tres,—and the outrage was committed. Whether even so the Democratic-Republican capitalists could have won is doubtful. There are ample reasons to believe that the S. L. P. vote was formuted out sufficiently to elect the out sufficiently to capitalist combine. It is no wonder that a victory of this nature does not leave the fleecers' class n very joyful mood: it was dearly bought: doubly dear; dearly in that it Was bought at the expense of the action about Democrats and Republi-cans being different, and dearly also in that it was bought at the expense of restige and by fraud. It is the Socialists who won the moral

not: the latter it does not. But always and ever it is capitalist, both in its editorial and news columns. Always for the capitalist class, and openly so. Never Socialistic, let alone Socialist. Never reactionary: never a stanting eye to the middle class, nor a wink to the working class. In the interest of the working class. In the interest of the class it represents so correctly and so ably the "Sun" will risk everything, do anything-lie in its editorial col-umns; lie in its news columns; suppress news; and, if it may gain a point there-"edit" the official language of a ice of the Supreme Court of the ustice United States, as witness its reports of the income tax case. But one knows where to find the "Sun." When it lies it lies for a purpose, and always on the same side. And to one who knows capitalism "figs of thistles" are rather to be sought than truth in the mouth piece of the capitalist class. To the Socialist the "Sun" is an open enemy, not a pretended friend, nor ambushed

Its editorials relating to Socialism foe and trade unionism and workingmen generally often show irritation, and anger, but never rables nor a madness bereft of method. But there is in New York one paper

that deserves attention from Socialists other than it would receive viewed merely as a capitalist enterprise. The New York "Journal," William Randolph Hearst proprietor and puta-

itive editor, differs greatly from the New York "Sun." To be sure, its edi-torials are equally brilliant, and its news columns full as full of lies—both by the expression of falsehood and the suppression of truth. But the "Jour-nal" differs from the "Sun" in that the former makes special pretense and loud acclaim that it is working for humanity and fighting the cause of labor. It would have us believe that it is the doughty champion of the working class; the strong defender of the middle class; and is to be the great destroyer of the Trusts. It will take

destroyer of the Trusts. It will take any one or all of these positions in as many days, or on the same day. And perhaps cap all by some fatherly ad-vice to the capitalist himself. The fact that it is impossible to serve the interests of the working class and the middle or capitalist classes at the same time is an unimportant triffe to the editor of the "Journal." What caires he for the impossible, with Mc-Ewen and Brisbane coming at his nod, and Dayenport at his call? And the and Davenport at his call? And the 'rusts, the natural, necessary and most potential force in present capital-ist society-these Trusts are to totter and topple and tumble and crumble at the terrific din of his editorial tin pan. To Socialists it is a matter of no great importance as to what is the genuine belief of the "Journal's" editor, and I will not presume to say. He introduction of the second sec who mistook thunder for the voice of Who mistook thunder for the voice of God, and people still live who think that anything with a greenish tinge is grass, and who think that if an expres-sion or phrase be radical or extreme it is therefore. Socialist or Socialistic. That such persons may be in a posi-tion to see the motive force of the "Journal's" editorials is my present purpose, and in carrying out that purpose i propose jo look over a part of the editorial record of, that paper during its short life under its present management and ownership. Prior to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, in 1896, Mr. Hearst's paper was against free silver, "Journal's" choice for the the nomination, supposing one might be-lieve its editorial utterances, was that "good friend of the people and great foe of the Trusts," Mr. William C. Whitney. At that time the "Journal's" editor was writing of the sacred cause as "The Free Silver Lunacy," and in

Are all owls wise, pa? No, my son. Some owls hoot a great deal without knowing what they are

deal without knowing what they are hooting about.--(Puck.) That one of Mr. Hall's well known piety should seek refuge in scripture, or that he should take the particular parable literally as a defense of usury rather than the following, one in the same chapter, Matthew 25, does not surprise us; it is perfectly natural. (As a man thinks, so is he.--Fr. Burke.) Outdriven from scripting have ever

Quotations from scripture have ever been the authority of those whose in-terests were threatened. There was the clack of the Amercan tory preced-ing the revolution: "The king is the appointed of God; to rebel against the king is a rebellion against the most

high." The condoning of our late system of chattel slavery was "Cussed be Ca-naan." And now it is quoted against the Socialist with the same results in all probability, for Socialism is greater than any of the parties to this contro-versy. But in passing we may call attention to other matters in the word: Dives and Lazarus, sermon on the mount, eye of the needle, scourging of the money changers from the temple, etc. But the devil is said to be an adept at quoting from the scripture,

hence we have chosen the text at the head of this article. As Mr. Hall has seen fit to take literally a parable beautiful as a metaphor. but literally-well-we will consider it

But first let us modernize and bring it up to date. A certain man in easy circumstances was about to take a trip to Europe, so he gave to each of his three servants-a sum of money to invest as they judged best. To the first he gave five talents, to the second two, to the third one

Upon his return he

CALLED FOR AN ACCOUNTING. The first two had increased their seven

The first two had increased their seven talents to 14 in the following manner: "We opened a vineyard in Wall street. We married your daughter to a bankrupt foreign count, for we say you had no use for the Fourth of July, neither had joy in the feast of St. Patrick. We hired sweet singers to sing songs of a good time coming, of a prosperity that was yet in a far coun-try, but would come to them when the wind should change and blow down: of a boom in business when the naked kids of Porto Rico should wear calico. shirts by military request, and when the Filipinos should ride the bicycle

bareback. "With a portion of your talents we purchased seats in the Congress, for we discovered (being men of brains), that to go down upon the Jericho road and hold up the individual traveler, was too slow, a petty retail business anyway.

"So we had laws passed whereby we might arrive at the same results to the pilgrim at wholesale rates, saving our bugring at wholeshie rates, saving our time to bury pug dogs in satin lined rosewood, and cultiyate our brains by devising balls for the 400, where dress suits should be worn hind side before, and in other like intelectual diversions. "And, moreover, there were not wanting certain lightweights, vain in the possession of a few shekels, who imagined the earth quaked from the pressure of their feet, and even priests of the temple, who evidently knew betvolunteered to shout fool and Anarchist when any called attention to archist when any called attention to the gathering storm and honestly sought a shelter. But it is also writ-ten. 'The fool hath said there is no God.''

some had few shekels and others none at all; that all were becoming more as the ass, who toils from the rising of the the ass, who tons from the rising of the sum even until the going down of the same for something to eat and a place to sleep. "So take back your one talent, it only

removes the owner one more day from the poorhouse.'

Then said the master, being a man of some sense: "Verily, there is much truth in what thou sayest, though I have never looked at it in that way. Draw up and have an Havana and a glass of champagne while I consider, although as a rule I do not deem them wholesome for a common vineyard hand."

Burke threw Bismarck at us Hall, Bismarck, Burke; atheism, militarism, theism. There is a trinity to make angels

weep and devils dance for joy. What is our crime that these should be ar-raigned against us? We have subraigned against us? mitted for investigation an idea for a social organization that might make this a better world and life worth lying living. Mr. Hall, you should be more ob

serving. It was not the Socialists who would make the world a Shaker settle ment for the production of apple "sass," but your reverend accessory that proposed to re-establish the mediaeval monastery where men and women should dwell under vows of economy, chastity and poverty. You-must be more careful what company you know until you arrive at the are of ou keep until you arrive at the age of discernment. As you acknowledge that the only way that property can be acquired is by plunder; have reduced our Christian civilization to two

ROBBERS AND FOOLS.

no further argument is necessary. Now, J. W., if you could only tone down your language and try to be less bloodthirsty, we might hope to convert you from Anarchy to Socialism. 'Tis more rational and peaceful. Please post up before you call again. We en-

joy serie conversion again. We first we then a serie we were strong to be a serie we were strong to be a serie to

THE OWNERS OF THE UNIVERSE.

Let us corner up the subheams Lying all around our path: Get a trust on wheat and roses. Give the poor the thorns and chaff. Let us find our cliefest pleasure Hearding bounties of to-day. So the poor shall have scant measure And two prices have to pay.

Yes: we'll reservoir the rivers And we'll levy on the lakes. And we'll lay a trifling toil tax On each poor man who partakes We will brand his-number on him That he'll carry through his life We'll apprentice all his children, Get a mortgage on his wife.

We will capture e'en the wind-god And confine him in a cave. And then, through our patent process, We the atmosphere will save. Thus we'll squeeze our little brother When he tries his lungs to fill; Put a meter on his wind-pipe, And present our little bill.

We will syndicate the starlight, And monopolize the moon! Claim a royalty on rent-daws, A proprietary noon! For right of way through ocean's spray We'll pay just what it's worth: We will drive our stakes around the lakes, In fact we'll own, the earth.

deceit that they have been indulging in in the past, when they used to as sail each other, each saying that the other was no good and a very bad case that needed watching (which seems to have been the case) to create the im-pression that they had separate poli-cles. Fearing a Socialist success in the Borough spring election, the Republicans and Democrats have "fused," 'endorsed" each other, etc., and have one common ticket in the field against the workingmen.

Those who have been of the belief that there was any fundamental or even important surface difference between these parties, can now change their mind for they have 'fessed up. Those who have been chosing between two evils, instead of fighting all evils, will now have to adopt new tactics, since both of their evils have formed a trust of their own, and "combined on the main issue," leaving the only choice now between Socialism and Capital-ism. Those who had their doubts about the genuineness of the Socialist Labor party as a labor party, have now seen the last vestage of a decent reason for doubts taken away by this ac tion of the two old parties, who, only stopped their sham battle. who, not attle, but united to defend themselves from the workingmen who they know are camp-ing on their trall, thus recognizing us as their common enemy and showing their fear, which comes from a guilty conscience.

The salaries and possibilities at-tached to these small offices being in danger of being gobbled up by Social-ists is not a sufficient reason for their actions. The Democrats would be as well of whether the Republicans or the Socialists captured these plums, and the Republicans would not win their prerequisites any more by having the Socialists at the crib than if it were the Democrats instead. No: they have the Democrats instead. Not they have been holding the government as their tower of strength, by keeping the workingmen majority divided on any and all "issues" that could be raised, and the sight of a possible majority of undivided workers marching straight to the key of all their supremacy, with, the firm determination to take possesthe firm determination to take posses sion of it, and being perfectly able to do so whenever they are able to understand what is wanted and why, and how, at once throws them in such a flurry that they abandon their bunco game and come out in the open which makes the fight plain.

That they fear and hate the Socialists more than they do each other is by this act spread to the winds and in every direction from here let the ear of the workingmen catch the tidings and re peat them well, adding the reason that this hatred and fear exist, which is not as some thoughtless ones might imagine a fear for the commonweal or their own personal safety;--these are not threatened, and if they were, the capitalists would be safe, since on those lines they have everything their woway and no place where Socialism has yet set its foot has it been unwise enough to abandon its resistless policy

enough to abandon its resistices policy of "revolution by the peaceful and legal means of the ballot." This compliantion of both parties leaves the labor fakir out in the cold also, since there is nothing left for him to "endorse" except the bosses' party or the new's next.

Either course will satisfy us. The unfortunate man who insisted on fusion to gain a step at a time, has his fusion, and it is to be hoped that he

SOLDIERS AS "SUPES". The Various Occupations that the now Discarded "Boys in Blue" have to Take to in Chicago-

They are Pluck-me-stored at \$1.15 Wages a Day-Thoy are Turned into "Supes" After Have ing Starred in Cuba while the Capitalist "Supe" Officials are Being Feasted-They are Put to Choring and Lodged in Lofts.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 27.-New York may be the Empire City, and in many respects she may be the head of the Nation's capitalism; but Chicago, if not chief in many of the distinctive features of capitalist conditions, is at least abreast of New York in this respect. that here capitalism does produce some of its most caw-boned pictures. This is just now experienced by our "heroes," our "soldier boys," etc.

It is not many months ago that these soldiers staggered under the weight of praises. No adjective was to good to be bestowed upon them by the Chicago capitalist press; and the gaping multitude looked on wonderingly at these newly discovered portents. How true it is that "Words cost nothing, but money buys whiskey" is now found out. Our heroes have conquered empires for us, they have starved, bled, suffered hardships for us; now that their work is done, where are they? A few clippings from our local papers lie before me, and answer the question.

TTEM.—A certain foundry in this, city, moved no doubt by the after-maths of patriotism, offered to give all soldiers who weighed over 160 pounds work at the munificent wage of \$1.15a day. The work that these heroes were expected to do was handling iron ore. But, aware of the proverb that "Charity is not incompatible with 6 per cent.," the bounteously patriotic concern attached a condition to the offer and the job. The 160-pound heroes who took the \$1.15 jobs were to board who took the \$1.15 jobs were to board in the company's boarding houses, and pay for the privilege \$4.50 a week. The net cash that the scheme allowed the heroes to keep by this velica pluck-me-store plan was '\$2.40 a week!--Who, would not be a soldier boy for Capital?! ITEM.--Eight of the "Boys in Blue" were taken "from under the rain" and provided by the pairiotic Dearborn

provided by the patriotic Dearborn Theater with good occupation. They are there employed as "supes" for the "Girl I Left Behind Me"!—There are those around here who think the given to these particular "Boys given to these particular "Boys in Blue" furnish a case of insult added to injury. Their Colonels, Licutenants and so on who "stormed the glory and so on who "stormed the glory capped hill of San Juan" from safe-distances and beyond the reach of Spanish bullets, should be used as "supes," not the deluded "Boys in Blue" who did the actual work and were the real "stars" of that per-formance

formance. ITEM.—"Wanted—A bright young man," is the "ad" one soldier answered at a North Side apartment house. It developed "a bright young man" was wanted to tend to four furnaces, wash the dishes, and do the chores for the owners of the four furnaces. The com-pensation was board and lodging only. The lodging was in the loft of a barn. The soldier took the position rather than be dependent upon charity.-And there our "Boy in Blue" is now, probably happy at the comforts that American Trusts, now cropping up every-where in Cuba, will derive from his patriotic abnegation. ITEM .- "Orderly Lynch, of the Seventh Regiment, has been tendered 12 positions and is idle yet. He had chances to sell cheap baking powder at 40 cents a pound, sewing machines at \$65, and was told that, if he deposited \$25, he could have the privilege of selling books on a commission." It is said that the children of the great Athenian Aristides earned their living, after their father's death, as jugglers around the Parthenon; and the instance is filmsily quoted as an evidence of the ingratitude of Republics. But American capitalism goes the Athenians several better. It does not wait for a chance to humiliate the descendants of its heroes; it starts with the heroes themselves: it uses them like lemons; squeezes and then throws them into the ash-barrel.

ctory; a moral victory that will soon transformed into a very practical

In the meantime, while both the Old Parties are being unmasked here, they the going through the forms of a battle among themselves at Harrisburg over Quay's election to the Senate! In the meantime, while such brazen onreedom, our Capitalist Government is laughtering Filipinos preparatory to attiating them in the ways of freedom!

Jas. Allman lectures this evening, Jach 5, on "Philosophy of War" at the street and Third avenue (34th 35th A. D.), this city.

Jacob Seidel will lecture on the 7th ant at 65 Columbia street (12th A. D.), this city.

Jas. Allman lectures March 3, on the "Brolution of Modern Socialism," at S Avenue C (16th A. D.), this city.

Chas. Hartstein lectures this evenint, March 5, on "The Social Proplem; Can it be Solved?", at 98 Avenue C 66th A. D.), this city.

S. Brown lectures this evening. March 5, on "The Labor Movement in America." at 414 East 71st street (26th A. D.), this city.

ten Hanford lectures on the 4th in-tent on "Free American Working-"at Giebel's Hall, 94 Danforth "mane (Greenville), Jersey City.

the "Journal" of June 18, 1896, said:

But when they [Silver Democrats] sug-gest as a remedy the free and inde-pendent coinage of silver at 16 to 1 it be-comes necessary for people having at heart the weifare of the business community, the maintenance of property to protest and to exert every possible political force to avert such action. To Combat the Fanatic-'sm of Silver Extremats in the Democratic party Mr. Whitney must formulate a pro-gramme and make a concession.

The "Journal" then went on to formulate the programme for Mr. Whitney, and declared the concession to be that Mr. Whitney consent to become the candidate of the Democratic party for President of the United States, adding: This trust he cannot lightly set aside

this duty he cannot shirk." Not immediately after the Chicago Convention, which in its platform de-Convention, which in its parton de-clared the money question from the free silver standpoint to be the issue "paramount to all others," did the "Journal" come out as the supporter of both the platform and its candidate. For a few days, doubtless until the editor had secured "recognition" from certain Democratic party leaders. It still was against free silver." While

^{•1} would not by any means say that young Mr. Hearst had reached the degree of moral tarplitude to which old Mr. Pu-litzer has descended; chiefly because I can-not link youth with such baseness. But one of the great forces which doubless finally brought the "Journal" to the un-qualified support of the Chierago platform and ticket was the vaciliation of the "World." For some time after the National Conventions of the Republican and Demo-cratic parties the "World" was afraid to

(Continued on page 2.)

Then the master called the servant unto whom the one talent had been And he said:

'Master here it is! I saw that those to whom you had given the seven talents were forming a combine or rather an agreement between gentlemen, and I buried my one talent in the ground, lest they swipe it also, for I saw that of themselves they digged not and moreover one talent no longer harvested any ice, but was endangered. "I saw the empty workshops, tene-ments and stores of those who had but one or two talents; even these were no longer in it. Even thy servant Ran-som had money, although a man of

many talents. "I examined the methods by which thy servants with the seven talents cultivated their vineyard: that though they made no talents yet they acquired money; that many who entered the front gate heavy with shekels retired BY THE BACK GATE IN BALLAST.

I saw that by holding a piece of the rearth until it would pay an increased per cent. by taxing the people, they raised a great shout of the increasing wealth of the country, and the people heard but still were not quite satisfied for the jingle of silver was not in their pockets. I saw that their method of husbandry, while seeming to produce great immediate results, was full of strange contradictions; that while talents increased in their purses, the ple worked hard or not at all; that the souphouse was becoming a dangerous rival to the hotel, and shank's mare was beating the railroad train; that there was an increasing burden of care upon those who had many talents; that those who had few were in reduced circumstances from loss of income;

In our answer to Mr. Burke we shall quote from different Socialist writers. Our critic says that Socialism would

TAKE AWAY MAN'S INDIVI-DUALITY,

dignity, responsibility, etc." If Mr. Burke, instead of making so many assertions, will kindly furnish a little proof of this, we will be eternally ob-liged to him; for ourselves, we fail to understand how by hanging the owner-ship of capital from private to public (thus abolishing rent, interest and pro-fit and enabling each worker to get the full equivalent in value of that labor),

can do any such thing. Will our critic please tell us where is the "dignity," "individuality," etc., of the slaves working in our factories for \$4, or less, per week, and also where was the individuality, etc., of the miners in Spring Valley, Ill., who a few years ago volunteered to go into slavery, if the masters would under the care of their families, their condition was so unbearable?

We might continue these illustrations f the "dignity," "individuality," etc. of the of the wage workers under capitalism but we think enough has been shown to enable any unprejudiced persons to see that it is not the Socialism that is coming, but the capitalist monopolies that are here, that take away man's "individuality" and initiative. The intensity of the selfish scramble in which we are all compelled to engage. gives but little scope to the natural de-velopment of one's better "individual-That man who for 10 hours of tty. Ity. That man who for 10 hours of more daily has to sacrifice the best that is in him, to the exactions of commer-cial or industrial life, is a man of busi-ness, or an industrial slave, and little less. The dull level of mediocrity, so often prophesied of Socialism, is pain-fully apparent here, and now to those who have the eyes to see. Who has the most chance to develop his "individuality," even under this

(Continued on page 4.)

will get his step also-whichever way he choses so long as he steps off the neutral ground.

By the time that this is heard of, the election will have taken place. We hope for results that will show in the nope for results that will show in the returns, but if nothing more is gained this bright spot remains to cheer on the Stoneboro Socialists, that by their en-tering the local political field they caused the two old parties to take a structure will cause the scales to fail step that will cause the scales to fall off the eyes of any person that has eyes to see and ears to hear, and time is sure of its harvest. Never tire of telling how you caused the capitalists to expose themselves, and to point out the lesson.

A. WILLING HERALD.

LATER .- The S. L. P. ticket of Stoneboro won in several instances. It elected one Councilman out of the four and tied with a second. If elected one School Director out of four, and tied with another. It also elected the Judge of Elections and the Inspector of Elections.

At the San Antonio, Tex., municipal elections just held, the S. L. P. candldate for Alderman at large, Frank Leitner, polled 350 votes. Last November the whole County gave the S. L. P. 202 votes.

Elizabeth Township, Pa., has just elected the S. L. P. candidate minority Election Inspector. With his clerk the S. L. P. now has two men on the Board, and secures a fair count.

0.00

McKeesport's S. L. P. municipal vote runs up as high as 164 for Select Council.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the saper and facilitate work at the office.

A summary of the sentences pronounced in Italy last year upon workingmen and others arrested during the "May rlots" shows a total of 249,916 liras (a lira is 20 cents) of fines, and a total of 49 centuries, 92 years, 2 months and 2 days of imprisonments.

An S. L. P. man up the State reports the following little dialogue between his two small boy's:

Boy No. 1—"Have there not been animals as big as a house? What has become of them?"

Boy No. 2—"They ate up everything in sight and then dropped themselves." This certainly is instinctive Social-

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THE PEOPLE.

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TRADES WACH COUNCIL
OCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES. In 1858 (Presidential) 2.068 In 1890

The Voice of Time cries to man, Advance! Time is for his advancement, for his greater happiness. for his better life, for his progress onward to the goal within his knowledge and his view. Millions have suffered, lived and died to point the way before him. Who seeks to stop him or to stay him in his course arrests a mighty engine which will strike the meddler dead, and be the fiercer and the wilder ever for its momentary check.

CHAS. DICKENS.

THE POWER OF POLITICAL POWER.

'The points in connection with the row betwen the Gould Manhattan Elevated Road and Tammany Hall are as numerous and luscious as ripe Catawba grapes pendent from a thick raceme Last week we culled one grape; to-day we shall cull another.

Every time that a half class-conscious stirring among the proletariat has caused it to turn its eyes toward and stretch out its arm to grasp the political power, a cry of indignation went up from the capitalist camp. This cry ran to a variety of tunes. Among the loudest, if not the loudest of all, was the tune:

"You can't grow rich by Legisla tion."

That legislation is neither natural opportunities, nor machinery of production, nor yet labor everyone knows. That, consequently, legislation can not produce a pin's head of wealth goes without saying. That, however, legislation is a remarkable engine to distribute wealth, and, consequently, to dispose of the wealth that is produced, our capitalists seek to conceal as much as possible. So far they have succeed ed quite well. To their success in this direction is the presence in their hands of the wealth of the nation to be ascribed. They managed to get the political power into their own hands .that political power that they make the workers believe is worthless, and which the workers accordingly throw away-, and with that derrick in their grasp they have yanked into their own pockets and out of the hands of the workers the fabulous wealth that these produce. Occasionally, however, the truth is rubbed under the workers' noses by these capitalists themselves. When thieves fall out, the proverb teaches, bonest men come by their own. The falling out of Tammany Hall and the Elévated Company is revealing to the workers the secret, mystical power that is latent in Public Power.

The Tammany Hall Company-what else is it but a business concern?wants to make money: it is "short" on Elevated stock, it wants to turn the Elevated structure to use in the laying of its compressed air pipes, it seeks to unite in this city, as it has been doing in Brooklyn, the Elevated and the surface city roads under the management of ite own Sachems, etc., etc. Many, if not all of these wishes, are in conflict with the interests of the Elevated Company. A struggle ensues. And what do we see? One Public Power field-plece after another, held by Tammany, turned upon the Manhattan:the Health Department, the Park De partment, the Department of Public Works, the Board of Aldermen, the Mayor, each of these field-pieces be gins to blaze away, their muzzles centred upon the Manhattan Company. What will be the issue? Simply according as the Gould Company will be able to turn other and more powerful Public Power field-pieces upon Tammany. The Gould side has the Legislature, the Governor, many a Judge, etc. The issue of the struggle will de pend, like in all battles, upon the strength of and the strategic position occupied by the opposing batteries. While watching the battle, the work ing class of New York will be watching a sight from which pregnant lessons may be drawn. What if the powerful Public Power field-pieces, that Tammany is now training upon the Manhattan, had been taken by the workingmen of New York themselves, instead of being given by them to Tammany Hall? Would then the issue be whether the Tammany capitalists shall rake in millions, or whether Anna Gould's red marble rénaissance pallace shall have to stop building because of a decline in dividends? No; the issue would then have een higher wages for the employés

and lower hours; better, fitter conditions for the toilers. That chance has been missed; but it will recur. Let the proper use be made of it here, everywhere till a sufficient num-

ber of Public Power field-pieces shall be in the hands of the 'Nation's workers-all pointing point blank upon the rule of capitalism.

ENTHUSIASM BY THE \$\$

It is not often that occasion offers to prove crushingly the connection between "noble enthusiasm" and material interests, and thus to demonstrate the important fact that views, opinions, sentiments, etc., are essentially only reflexes of man's physical needs. As a rule, that which is enthused over can be so tricked out as very much to conceal and blur the connection between the effect and the real cause. Quite recently, however, a scene took place in this city that brings out clearly the principle.

There is in this country an organization called Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. Its purpose is to secure tariff legislation with an eye to preventing American travelers in Europe from making large purchases there; and in that way increase sales here. The President of the Association is one Shayne. The body had a banquet, and Shayne made an address. The reports of the affair were remarkable.

Shayne's address was clumsy, low, vulgar, and yet none of Blaine's most impassioned orations ever did, in our days, arouse the paroxysms of enthusiasm that Shayne's address aroused from the banqueting members of the Association. When he told how, since (thanks to his lobbying work) the present Custom House regulations pry into the trunks of American travelers from Europe, one Paris firm's sales had come down \$50,000 a year, the guests jumped up with cries of "Patriotism!" "Patriotism!"; and when he summed up the various items, and declared that \$100,000,000 had thus been turned into the coffers of "our American merchants and manufacturers," the joy of these merchants and manufacturers knew no bounds; they became delirious; jumping on their chairs and even on the tables, they broke forth into the anthem "My Country it is of thee!"-

Where the material interests are groveling in their nature, the "noble enthusiasm" they evoke will be low, despicable, and harmful. Only where the material interests are helpful to civilization, like in the instance of class-conscious proletarian interests, is the enthusiasm they evoke noble indeed. The nobility of the enthusiasm of the Shaynes, of the capitalist in general, implies a degraded, impoverished people; the nobility of the enthusiasm of the proletariat implies a free, happy civilized race.

The attention of the party member ship and readers in general, residing outside of New York, is called to the report of the General Committee of Section Greater New York, printed on the fourth page of this issue. The report concerns all party mem-

bers, however distant their own Section be, on the ground of its relating to the election of the party's National Officers, whose election is entrusted to the Sections located in Greater New York. It concerns, moreover, all mem bers and friends in that if throws light upon and helps outsiders . (outside New York) to understand one of the serious difficulties that the movement in this city has long had to contend

Already about two months ago, the note of warning was sounded in these columns by exposing the unworthy at tacks-unworthy because covert, and in violation of its own constitution-, made by the "New Yorker Volkszel-tung" against the tactics upon which the party has grown, prospered and become respected; the report of the General Committee of Section Greater New York now brings wholesale and ampler information in line with the subject broached at the time.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC. The Utica, N. Y., "Advocate" seems

still to be in the rudimental stage on the Trust question. It consoles itself with he belief that

with be belief that The people who sell out to the Trusts of today are not going to live in bleness. In nearly all cases where a manufacturer sells his plant to a Trust be enters into an agreement that he will no: embark in the same kind of business within a certain pe-ried. But the maximum time is generally about five years, and therefore the safe-guard to the Trust is not great. That manufacturers will, at the first possible op-portunity, start plants to compete with the ones recently owned by them may be taken for granted.

That competition breeds monopoly, and monopoly, in turn, breeds competition is what may be called a "season truth," i. e., a truth that varnishes with time.

At an early stage, the large earnings of monopoly certainly generate competition against itself; this competition, however, gravitates back towards subsequent menopoly; at that second stage monopoly no doubt again generates competition by reason of its earnings. But already at this second stage the field for competition is narrowed; competition will and does arise, but it can arise only among larger capitalist aggregations than did at first, and, consequently, upon a narrower field. Such competition will again result in monopoly, and that tertiary monopoly will again generate competition: but again the field for that will be narrowed still more, because of the still larger aggregations of capital needed to compete with the increased force of the third stage monopoly. Thus it will go on, competition breeding monopoly, and monopoly, in turn, breeding competition, but the field for the latter narrowing down more and more from stage to stage until the possibility or "potentiality" of competition remains only in theory, with monopoly as the actual fact.

Thus the prospect of Trust stockholders falling out and returning to competition becomes more and more a will-o'-the-wisp.

The very papers that egged on the war, that declaimed loudest upon the self-sacrificing patriotism of our whole people, and that could not tire to falsify the facts by asserting that capitalists were foremost in this work of abnegation, are now gloating over and publishing as a good joke the below bit of satire:

Who would not be a soldler, And with the soldlers stand, A gun upon his shoulder, A cartridge in his hand, And cat beef, beef, Army canned beef, Deodorized, cauterized, algerized beef, Beef, beef, gravegrad-brand beef, Eganized, paralized, criticised beef.

The San Francisco, Cal., "Class Struggle," taking in band a certain

"reform" paper for its opinion that. there is "no difference between the several Socialist parties of the land," makes the following well measured observations:

servations: Honor bright, now, can you really see no difference "in the demands" of these differ-ent parties? If not, you are to be pardon-ed for many things. But if a man could distinguish no difference between red and blue he wouldn't make much of an artist, would he? In your mind is there no difference be-tween the straight collectivism of the S. L. P. platform, and the "Farmers" Demands" of the S. D. P. platform? Can you not see that the former strikes a blow at all spe-cial pivilege. and the latter proposes to continue a large section of our population in the very essence of special privilege,-private ownership of, the land? Johnny-"What's the difference between a lemon and a rubber ball." "Tommy-"Well, you'd be a darn pretty feller to send after lemons."

This just criticism will no doubt evoke from certain quarters the howl of "mud-slinging." We feel certain, however, that the howl will not disturb our San Francisco comrade's flow of witty satire.

Sayeth the Newburyport, Mass.,

A N. Y. Policy Shop. (Continued from page 1.)

certain misguided but honest men,' who knew the alphabet of political econ-omy, but had not then learned to read its pages, and some other honest persons of a temperament yielding more readily to enthusiasm than to sense, were supporting the Chicago platform and candidate, not because of, but in spite of free silver; because it was in their mind "revolutionary," "a new declaration of independence,", "a step in the ideal difference." in the right direction," etc., the New York "Journal," while pretending to support both candidates and platform. was, in its traitorous way, really damning both.

On July 14, 1895, the "Journal" said that the platform adopted by the con-vention, "with the exception of the financial plank, was moderate, wellintancial plank, was moderate, wei-considered and caufiously progres-sive," and "the elements supposed to represent revolutionary ideas were-helpless and in "disrepute." In the same issue it said that "the free silver plank in the platform may have been a mistake," and inferentially then and on other occasions advocated the elec-tion of Free Silver Bryan, but at the same time a sound money Congress, on the 14th of July, 1896, declaring:

There is an abundant scope for anti-silver work in the East. Cool, reasonable argu-ments, free from vituperation or falsechood, should be able to elect a sufficient number of sound money Copyressmen to insure the maintenance of a sound financial pollcy.

In plain words, it would have had the people elect Free Silver Bryan, on a platform declaring free silver to be the issue "paramount to all others," and at the same time tie his hands by the election of gold Congressmen. Later on the "Journal" came out for

Later on the "Journal" came out for free-silver, the whole platform and the candidates. "The fanaticism of sil-ver," which on June 18 threatened the "welfare of the business com-munity," "the maintenance of values" and the "stability and permanence of property," a little later became a thing not to be drended and even to be wished for. The editor of the "Jourwished for. The editor of the "Jour-nal" rapidly began to see the light (or had he been "seen"), and we soon find him getting down to such bed-rock free silver arguments as this: "Will there be one rail less on the roadways or one brick less in the factories?" through a fall in the price of securities conse-quent upon the free coinage of silver, and, instead of the "maintenance of values" being threatened and the "permanence of property" disappearing, he declares that "for the time being values would be real, and not fictitious.

So much for the chameleon principles of the New York "Journal" in its relations to the Chicago platform. Now to look at its acts. Said that paper on Aug. 9, 1896:

"If Sind that paper on Rug. 9, 1830. If the few may control the means of live-lihood of the many, there can be no liberty," and "It is only necessary to look about us to day $\bullet \bullet$ to estimate how slender a shred of liberty the enhow slender a shred of liberty the en-croachments of plutocracy have left to the people." The "Journal" said this, and then supported the Chicago plat-form and candidate. What was there to be found in that "moderate" and "cautiously progressive" document, de-claring the money question the issue "paramount to all others," that was at all adequate to deal with such a condiall adequate to deal with such a condition as was declared by the "Journal" to be the case, even if it be admitted that an honest effort would have been made to carry out the declarations of the platform. What evidence was there that the Democratic candidate could or would capably deal with such a condition of affairs; a candidate, who, with the exception of an occassional fling at the Trusts and the Supreme Court, had lockjaw in relation to everything but free silver from the opening of the campaign until he had resigned from the army years after the campaign had

closed? The man who honestly believed that there could "be no liberty" where the "few controlled the means of livelihood of the many," and that the people had left only a "slender shred of liberty," could not but know that the time was come for a campaign of revolu-tion, under the banner of revolution. Only a fool could believe; and only a knave would try, to unite slaves (people upon a platform that was "moderate"

upon a platform that was "moderate" and "cautiously progressive." 'Later we come to the "Journal's" National Policy. Note how this friend of the working class is going to help them through the National Govern-ment. "Annex Hawail" says the "Journal." It is done. But what the working class want to annex is more wages. Has Hawail's annexation as-sisted them in that? "Enlarge the National Universities at West Point and Annapolis." Says Mr. Hearst. And and Annapolis," says Mr. Hearst. And the effect thereof on the working class would be that the army sent to shoot them down would be well officered; and that the capitalist class would replace the disappearing buffer of the middle class, which now protects it so well, with a military and naval aristocracy. "Construct a mighty navy," "Dig the Nicaragua Canal," says the "Journal." "Dig the), here do the working class come in here, except to make profits for Goverament contractors, and put the capitalist Government in a position where, whenever revolution is threatened at home, a McKinley, or a Bryan (or a Hearst, eh?) can bring on a foreign war, feed the fires of patriotism with poisoned beef, and divert the righteous wrath of an aroused proletariat from the capitalist class to their unfortunate brothers under another flag? But dig-ging the Nicaragua Canal. That would help the working class, if you wish to put it that way, by decreasing their number. See the canals that others have digged and tried to dig in torrid climates, and along their slimy lengths



Oncle Sam & Brother Jonathan Brother Jonathan-I have joined the Tax Reformers' League of Tax-pay-

Uncle Sam-What on earth have you. workingman, got to do with tax reform and tax-pavers!?

B. J.—Am I not a tax-payer? B. J.—Am I not a tax-payer? U. S.—Not that I know of. B. J.—Why, of course, I am! U. S.—Do you own land? B. J.—Go away, no:

S .- Do you own houses?

B. J.-Stop your guying, of course

not Urs .- Do you own any other prop

erty on which taxes are levied, say jewelry, fine furniture, machinery--Now, don't go on that way; you B. J.

know I am as poor as a church mouse. U. S.-Which is another way of say ing as poor as a workingman or a wage slave, eh? B. J.– Yes, certainly. U. S.– This being thus, what do you

pay taxes on, pray?

B. J .- Am I not a workingman? U. S.-Yes. B. J.-Is not Labor the sole producer

of all wealth? . .

U. S.-Yes. B. J.-Are not taxes wealth?

S.-Yes. B. J .- Why, then, it follows that I as

a member of Labor pay the taxes, and that lower taxes will make me better off. U. S.-Oho! Did you read the ac

count of our employers' ball last week, how my employer's wife had a diamond necklace on worth \$5,000? B. J.--Yes, and MY employer's wife

had on a Brussels lace bodice worth \$6,500. U. S.--Are that diamond necklace wealth

and that Brussels lace bodice wealth or not? B. J.-Wealth, of course.

U. S .- Produced by labor or produced

by capital?

by capital? B. J. (with a look of disgust)—"By capital"? Of course not, by labor! U. S.—Now, suppose that your em-ployer and mine had not bought that necklace and bodice, would you and I be in the amount of money that they capit? Would use has the transmission cost? Would we be the possessors of that \$11,500? Would our wages have

B. J. (scratches his cars, and after meditating a while, during which a drop of perspiration appears on his forehead)--No. We would not have been in that much more money. Our wages would not have been any higher. We would have been just as badly off as we now are. It would have made

no difference to us. U. S.—And yet that necklace and bodice are wealth, and, as such, are the product of labor.

B. J.-Yes, they are. U. S.-Would you in the face of these facts say that, seeing huxury is wealth and labor produces all wealth, therefore, you pay for luxury, and lower or less luxury will make you better off? B. J.—I wish there were something around here that I could sit on. I feel my head swimming .- This thing looks mixed up.-Let me see.-As Labor pro-duces all wealth, and diamond necklaces and Brussels lace bodice are wealth, it does seem as if Labor paid for them.-But yet.---

U. S.-Go on; guess you are on the right track---

B. J.—And yet I feel mixed up.—Let me see.—If I am the man who pays for a thing, then it must follow that if the t...ing is not bought. I have not paid for it, and I must be in the money that the thing would have cost.

U. S .-- Correct! Go on, me boy, you are doing first rate, though rather slow; go on! B. J.-If, then, I am no more money

in pocket in case the thing was not

U. S.-Hold tight! Here we are face to face with the central problem. We are the sole producers of all wealth; are the sole producers of all weaths the employer, despite his being an idler, has the bulk of it to pay with for luxuries. He must have gobbled it up, and from us. But it never was in our hands. Where, when and how did he is the solubility un? Upon the correct do the gobbling up? Upon the correct answer to this question depends the solution of the problem, and the wis-dom or the folly of much of the tactics of the Labor Movement.

B. J.-Yes; WHERE, WHEN, and HOW?

U. S .-. Where? - In THE SHOP. When? - ON PAY-DAY, HOW? -THROUG THE SYSTEM OF CAP. ITALISM OR WAGE SLAVERY. The wages we are given are only a small part of the wealth we produce. These part of the wealth we produce. These wages represent the price of our labre in the market. Labor, under this syn-tem of wage slavery, is not considers a human being at all; it is only a met-chandise. The value of all merchan-dise depends upon the cost of produc-tion. So with us, the merchandise Labor. Our price, that is our wages, is simply the cost of keeping us alive and able to procreate. This is the law of wages; and thus it comes that al-though we produce all the stupendous though we produce all the stupendous wealth of the nation, our share is small; and that just in proportion to the increased wealth we produce our share becomes smaller.

B. J.-Heaven knows, that's so! U. S.-Now you know the WHERE,

WHEN and HOW of the gobbling up, B. J.-Yes. U. S.-Knowing it, you can no longer

feel stuck at the sight of the fact that although we are the sole producers of all the wealth, we do not PAY for the luxuries that our employers indulge in Those luxuries ARE paid for with wealth that we produce, but they are not paid for by US because the wealth that buys them is stolen from us be fore it reaches our hands; they are paid for by the employer out of that portion of our product that is stolen from us anyhow

B. J.-But-

U. S:-One moment. You may con-sider this position too technical to be

to say. U. S.-Never.neless, it is important for several reasons. It follows from that strict statement: That whether the employer is a

spendthrift or a miser, we are no better and no worse off; 2. That, by knowing the exact place

where we are robbed, we will not spend our efforts in wrong directions

trying to better ourselves. Apply these principles to the question of taxation, and you will soon realize their far-reaching importance.

B. J. puckers up his brows. U. S.-All the wages of the whole working class, put together, will not come anywhere near the amount of the taxes paid in the land. For the same reason that we could not have paid for the diamond necklaces and Brussels lace bodice of our employers' wives, the working class can not have paid these taxes. From year end to year end, it never had that amount of money or wealth in its hands to pay with.

condly, the share of the wealth that the workingman enjoys depends upon the law of wages, which you now know is regulated by the cost of production, just as with any other mer-chandise. Lower the cost of the neces-saries of labor, and it follows the price of labor will sink proportionally. The lower the taxes, the lower is the cost of the necessaries of labor; consequently low taxes will send still lower down the percentage of the share that Labor will keep, under this capitalist system, of the fruit of its toil.

Say that the workingman needs just one leaf of bread to live. If that loaf of bread costs 5 cents, his wages must be 5 cents; he produces 100 cents' worth of wealth, out of that he receives the 5 cents for the loaf, and the em-ployer keeps 95 cents profits.

Say the cost of the loaf is raised to 25 cents because of a tax of 20 cents The cost of Labor now become on it. 25 cents and his wages must rise to that point or he dies. What is the situation? The worker produces 100 cents, receives 25 cents as wages; he is no better off than before, becaus 25 cents can only pay for one loaf, just as the 5 cents did before. But the em-ployer only keeps 75 cents profits, whereas before he made 95 cents; who paid the taxes, you or he?

manifold and ripening mani festations of this serious difficulty that the Socialist Movement in this region has had to contend with are no evidence of decline, or a source of danger On the contrary, they are the result of the party's growth and increasing vigor. Nevertheless, they arise from ircumstances that the party at large will eventually, if not sooner, have to take in hand and dispose of. Informa-tion upon the subject can not be too fully given, or too soon.

The Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, which controls the Brooklyr Bridge Railroad, gave notice last Mon-day that, beginning Wednesday the number of local bridge cars operated between the morning and evening rush hours, would be reduced one-third. hours, This will throw about twenty trainmen out of employment. In addition, notice was also given that the rate of wages paid the men who man the bridge cars would be reduced at the same time from \$2 to \$1.50 a day.

When the city operated the bridge railroad the trainmen were paid \$2.75 and \$3 a day each. When the Brookand \$3 a day cach. When the Brook-lyn Elevated Company secured control the wages of these men were cut to \$2. The notice of a second cut in wages caused a great deal for grumbling among the men.

How many of these "displaced" and reduced" men can go home and see their wives in face, and not have to feel ashamed having to admit to them-selves that they did not last November, do anything to ward off this calamity Few, if any, voted the Socialist Labor party ticket: that was not "practical." A vote for Van Wyck or Roosevelt evi-dently was the most thrown away of all the workingmen's votes.

"Daily News"

"Daily News": We are told that in a factory in Haver-hill a crase of sudden death, with partic-ularly sad circumstances, was kept from one of the employées of a factory there until too late for him to be of assistance to a very near and dear relative. The story has been told with some details, it appearing in the columns of this paper a few days ago. This may be true, but we are not yet ready to accept the version of it that has been printed. But supposing it was true. Supposing that one of the manu-facturers of Haverhill is so hard-hearted as to enforce a rule under such circumstances as those related, is that a good reason for the passage of a law such as has been pro-posed?

The law proposed seems too severe to this paper; yet it and its kind will fly off the handle at the slightest "labor riot" as a pretext to increase the army, the militia, the police force. Does Labor do anything that does not suit Messrs, Capitalists? That is immediate reason for shooting Labor down in the back as was done at Hazleton, and it is not sufficient reason to hang the murderous Sheriff who executed the deed. But when a capitalist commits an offence against humanity, the act is doubted, and "even if true" is no reason to guard against them!

Is this capitalist press' logic bad? By no means. It is perfectly correctfrom the capitalist standpoint, as correct as rapine is the logic of the Bashibazork.

The English translation of Karl Marx' "Eigteenth Brumaire," thatsome time ago ran through THE PEO-PLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist. can afford to be without it. Apply Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th street, N. Y. City: Price, 25 cents.

you will find the folding bones of the come out boldly for or sgalast either. It was largely this weakness on the "World's" part that gave the "Journal" its oppor-runity to become a metropolitan exponent of the Democratic party. In watching the "Journal's" wreeds against the Trusts one cannot but recall those tirades on the same subject that once were wont to fill the col-umas of the "World." That paper was going to have the Trusts busted by the Democratic party, too. And looking at Mr. Hearst as a politician, how can one help but recall the career of that great-reform Democrat. Grover Cleveland. His utter-ances on the Trusts were equally denun-ciatory with any that have appeared in the "Journal." But when he became President. did anyone notice the flying fragments of repiding corporations? No: young Mr. Hearst is not the political bunco steerer int of Mr. Pulliter and old Dr. Cleve-iand are. But I greatly fear that Mr. Hearst will age in time. (Continued on page 2.)

you will find the rotting bones of the

(Continued on page 3.)

bought,-then (ver deliberatel

bought,--then (very deliberately--I CANT BE THE ONE THAT PAYS FOR IT! Ain't it? U. S.--Just so. Go on! B. J.-I can t. Here I am stuck fast. Help me out, if you can. I feel like one sluking in quict, sands. U. S.--Just hook on to me and I'll pull you out. If I go faster than you can hang on slug out and I will shack

can hang on, sing out, and I will slack up. Now, asten. Your pickle comes, first, from the wrong, the misleading you make of the word PAY. Now. hold tight! Does a man PAY out of what he HAS NOT, or out of what HE

HAS? B. J.-How can a man pay out of B. J.-How can a man pay of course. what he has not? He pays, of course, out of what he has. U. S.-Correct.-Now, did we ever

have in our hands the \$11.500 that our employers expended in Brussels lace bodices and diamond necklaces? B. J. (decidedly hot in the collar)-

Did we? No, by thunder! U. S.-I am glad of your emphasis. Now, stick a pin there. We did- not We did- not pay for them for the simple reason that we did not have the wealth to pay with. This clears up the point why less luxury enjoyed by the employer does not mean more wealth left to us. Whether the employer indulges in luxu ies or not, and whether he drops one sort of luxury and changes it for an other, we are no poorer and no richer, because these luxuries are paid for by wealth that never was in our hands.

B. J.-That's certainly so. U. S.-Now, hold tight again. We are now approaching the roughest part of the road. Our capitalist employer does not work; consequently, he does not produce any wealth. Nevertheless, he has all the wealth needed to buy luxuries with. As labor is the sole producer of all wealth, and our employer, who is an idler, can not produce any, it follows that the wealth he buys the luxuries with he must have gobbled up from us, his workingmen, who pro duced it. B. J.-Just sol

B. J.-He, by Jericho!

U: S.-And say that taxation is low-ered and the loaf costs only one cent. Will you be in 24 cents? No. As the cost of labor has come down to 1 cent, 1 cent will have to be your wages, while the employer will then make 99 cents profits. Are you in either case better off or worse?

B. J.-In no way. But why then all this row about taxation?

U. S .- The row is between the capltalists. It is a row as to which set of them will preserve the largest share of the hide of the workers. The politi-cians, for instance; want higher taxes, The politibecause then they will have high salaries and perquisites; but the "reformers" want low taxes, because that means that they will keep themselves a larger share of the profits they have skinned the workers out of and that otherwise would go to the politicians, and so on.

B. J. (smiting himself on the fore head)-Heavens, how those reformer have played me for a sucker! U. S.No doubt they have.

B. J.-All their jabber about Labor being crushed by taxes was pure bunco!

U. S.-Nothing else. By understand-ing that Labor is robbed in the shop, the voter will devote his energies to vote himself into the possession of the shop; he will not be caught in the trap of the lie that HE pays the taxes; be will not be the cat's paw for "reformers" and other capitalist swindlers. That is why it is so important to em-phasize the fact that, under this capiphasize the fact that, under this cap-tailst system, Labor does not pay the taxes, but they are paid out of that part of the product of Labor that the working class is robbed of anyhow by the capitalist class.

B: J. (as mad as he can stick)—The first reformer or his heeler who take taxation to me will get his nose punched flat.

U. S.-Would be no more than he served.

THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, MARCH 5, 1899.

N. Y. Policy Shop. (Continued from page 2.)

from end to end. I hope Mr. and while he calculates the cost let him look to France and free, let him fook to prinke that mma, and caluciate the dollars lost a hanor with them. "Strategic bases the West Indies," says Mr. Hearst. have them, but what the workers of have them, but what the workers of a strategic bases at Pullman and

and the "Journal" was for the war Spain, and now it is for expana. Of the first says the "Journal" Feb. 15, 1899: "It [the "Journal"] a try to bring on the war, demanded begged for it." When the "Journal" d up de for it." When the "Journal" is summing up the war's record of summing up the war's record of nor it should turn back to its own ohmes of Aug. 28, 1898, and remem-ohmes of Aug. 28, 1898, and remem-ohmes of Aug. 28, 1898, and remem-ohmes of Aug. 28, 1898, and remem-ing the "Hoating hells, the sick being rested as alling animals would ust be rested by hutmane meap": "the horrible daughter of american soldiers by the perentable discase and starvation, reflech have proved far more deadly than the bullets of Spain"; "soldiers are died by the score for want of the are that nurses could have given them," and the "camps pitched on unfit etes apparently in the interests of them," and the "camps pitched on unfit sites, apparently in the interests of massportation companies, and crowded pareyards are the consequence." True, the "Journal" of the same date added: "Expose and punish the murderers of the soldiers of the Republic." The "Journal" did all that it could to get the war, and got it. I will not charge int Mr. Hearst will not do all he can to bring to just punishment the "mur-derers of the soldiers of the Republic."

erers of the soldiers of 'the Republic." here's of the win not succeed. Let the work-ing class consider the above record of "Journal," taken from the "Jour-and see wherein their interests are been served by that newspaper, ditorially Mr. Hearst is for expansion ad will tell you Cuba and Porto Rico re, the Philippines are to be, free. But read the news columns of that paper, and you will find that the workers of those islands are becoming the slaves of those same criminal frusts that Mr. Hearst would have us. lieve he is fighting so valiantly. Fren a correspondent of the New York San" has cabled that there are no op-ortunities for Americans in the Philipmes save those who have or who present large capital. The above is the programme laid

hown by a man who pretends to be the friend of workingmen. After a mo-ment's consideration, what would an intelligent workingman think of it? Not Andrew Carnegie: Frick, Seward Webb, George M. Pullman come to ife, could for all the dirty dollars of the earth conceive a programme better culucized to deceive and destroy the working class and cut that last remain-ing-"slender shred of liberty." The best summing up of the "Journal's" patriotism' is expressed in the incidents d "Remember the Maine" and "Buy the New York 'Journal."

So much for the "Journal's" National icy. Recently that paper has put th what it calls an Internal Policy. What a pity Mr. Hearst did not have one living principle rather than two policies. However, here's the last from the "Journal" policy shop: "Public ownership of public franchises; de "Public arnetion of criminal Trusts; a gradustructure of erminant risks, a gradu-nted income tax; election of Senators by the people; national. State and municipal improvement of the public school system." There are some per-sons who, on reading the above, will say: "How progressive; how radical; how Socialistic." Concerning the last item, it may be said that there is no political party in the United States that will oppose it save Mr. Hearst's and Mr. Bryan's own Democratic and Populist parties in those portions of the South where they have, and those other portions where the Democratic party is about to, disfranchise the negro so that he may remain a more focile and willing wage slave. I sin-erely hope that, when Mr. Hearst with the school question, he will make an especial effort to circulate his reper in those localities. As to what d purpose would be served by the of United States Senators by e people under present conditions is womewhat obscur. save in so far as it would add to the political duties and mortunities of the people. Surely W. Hearst does not suppose that it would greatly change the personnel of Republicans and Democrats elect Power (by the way, has Mr. Hearst allsted this Democratic worthy in his **Trust-busting scheme?)** and Morton, HIII and Black, and limit their party members to a choice between the emberant Roosevelf and that minus quantity, Van Wyck. Is there any sood reason to suppose that under capitalism capitalist parties and bosses that dictate nominations for Governors would not do the same with nomina tions for Senators? As to an income tar, is that in and of itself an object in the part of any intelligent man, save wish to relieve effects and not remove Since, and hope to lighten their own in burden by shifting a part of it to there? Does Mr. Hearst think that the working class of America do not how that both England and Germany te an income tax, and that the condithes is worse even than our owu? Soalists favor a progressive income tar. the middle class, of merely making maliets contribute more to the sup-at of the government, but as a legal the capitalist change of the wealth they have taken from the workers. I need not consider the "Journal's" "Smash the Trusts" programme, for only a fool would attempt to carry it out and only a pretender would seek to get others to assist him in such an effort. But I shall watch the "Jour-mals" efforts in this direction as close-y as I have those of the "World." Let Mr. Hearst try his hand, and possibly we shall see him follow in the foot-tage of those great Trust destroyers, John Sherman and Grover Cleveland. the Sherman and Grover Cleveland. That time there may be some other Hearst in New York journalism the will write as glowing ante-mortem elogies for him as he has for them. It would no doubt be interesting as ertant Mr. Hearst's enmity to the

Trusts is affected by his membership in the Associated Press. Also if he will have the valuable assistance of Mr. William C. Whitney, the Metro-politan Traction magnate, who is so actively engaged in "destroying" the Trusts by swallowing them alive and whole. Alfred Henry Lewis says in the New York "Verdict" of Dec. 26, 1808, that "the influence that owns the 'Journal' owns also some 11,000 shares of Metropolitan Traction, which it took on at something like \$00 and which is now quoted at \$200 [\$246 a share now] a share." Could it possibly be that things like this might affect the edi-torial policy of the 'Journal'? I great-Trusts is affected by his membership

torial policy of the 'Journal'? I great-ly fear me that Mr. Hearst's idea, of killing the Trusts is to smother them Now to the first its of smother them nal's" internal policy: "Public owner-ship of public franchises." Seeing this advocated by the New York "Journal"

were humurous were it not pathetic, considering that it may get some well intentioned persons to follow in its lead. An understanding of this one matter, and Mr. Hearst's connection therewith, will show both him and his paper to be what they really are-the one a policy writer, the other a policy shop. Turning to the New York "Journal"

of Friday, Oct. 1, 1897, I find printed as a part of the Democratic platform for the Greater New York Mayoralty campaign of that year the following: "We favor municipal ownership and municipal control of all municipal franchises.

The New York "Journal" supported that platform and advocated the elec-tion of the candidates nominated by the convention that adopted it. That ticket was elected. The successful can-didates took office the following January. They have been in office more than a year. They are in power now. They have not up to this hour made one single move toward the carrying out of that programme in the sense in which it was understood. Voters gen-erally supposed that "municipal ownership and municipal control of all municipal franchises" would involve municipal operation. But such is not numerical pheraton. But each is may own a thing and farm it out to some corporation to exploit. And in that Mayoralty campaign the only persons who by voice or print called attention to the obvious buncombe of the Demoto the obvious buncombe of the Demo-cratic platform were the members of the Socialist Labor party. They had no assistance from the New York "Journal." On the contrary, that paper exploited that plank of the platform as just what it should be. To this moment the party elected on that plat-form has yet to manifest its intention to carry out even the letter of it by a first motion. I should be greatly pleased to hear Mr. Hearst narrate the benefits the city has received from the adoption of that plank in terms mean-ing exactly the same as the first item.

ing exactly the same as the first item. in his internal "policy." If he was honest in his advocacy of that platform and its candidates, he has been sold-or was he bought? If he knew, as it would seem that any he knew, as it would seem that any man familiar with the infamy that at-taches to the New York Democracy must know, that that plank was put in the platform simply as so nuch hait to catch fish, a decoy duck to brin; the voters within range, then the editor of the "Journal" is a dishonest man. In-asmuch as his paper still supported that same patty in the State election that same party in the State election of last year, when its candidate ran on a "feeble platform which said noth-ing" (N. Y. "Journal" of Nov. 11. 1898), and sang the praises of "Richard Croker's Victory," one has every rea-son to believe, not that the editor of the "Journal" was sold, but that he was bought; not that he was deceived, but that he was dishonest. And when he again comes up with the same pro-position, with a little more radical talk, we have every reason to suppose that he is once more putting out his little confidence game on the working

little confidence game on the working class. He will catch none who voted for the Socialist Labor party. They know that not even municipal opera-tion of municipal industries is an espe-cial object where the capitalist class control the municipality. All the above of Mr. Hearst without the slightest malice or ill-feeling. Had he greater breadth of brow, it might profit him. Reing capitalist, he almost has a right to be dishonest. Those who are not capitalists certainly have a right to protect themselves. I have no desire needlessip to tread upon a worm. Nor harm the tiger in his jungle. But the Senate for the better. If so, we hould like him to point out the su-bed bend like him to point out the su-bed by the people. Here in the State of New York we find that the ism hides his face behind labeled "Socialistic" and seeks to cloak his stripes and secrete his claws be-hind a sheepskin, after eating the sheep, he should understand that a time may come when he will be un-masked and compelled to appear in his true character. As to Mr. Hearst's motives, they a least are clear. Having a mind that plots rather than plans, much of cunning and little of wisdom, he thinks he sees the drift of the times. He knows the progress that Socialism has made, and the greater progress that it is to make. So thinking, he seeks a place near the head of the procession-not from Socialism, into some bypath of capitalism and profit. Banking on the following of those of whom slang hath it "one is born every min-ite" he fastions bluead that to lead it to Socialism, but away ute." he flatters himself that he can lead that army into the shambles of the Democratic party. Some matters the Democratic party. Some matters of importance, however, he overlooks. He forgets the history of the Demo-cratic party. Since Jackson's day that party, with few exceptions born of the sigencies of the passing moment, has a record that would shame a Judas. a record that would sname a Judas. There have been many noble indivi-duals in that party. But the party has gone to the bad wholly. Robbers have restored their plunder to their victim. murderers can repent, lewd women may referre if not atone. Not so with corrupted pulitical parties. Once gone wrong, ever after, in power or out of power, ever after they warm themelves to sin. The Democratic party is not and will not become an exception. Thomas B. Reed (than a Hearst no bet-Thomas B. Reed than a Heats ho bet-ter and no worked described the Dem-ocracy truly as the "party of proud promise and paltry performance." For a Tilden defcated once. It staggers un-der the load of Cleveland twice successful; and years after Tweed is over-thrown. Croker enthroned shows that the poison still is in its very blood and

ity in life. The possession of his great wealth made him a giant in the indus-trial world. And he has so far used it with all the tyranny and brutality that a giant could I think Mr. Homer Davenport could make quite an inter-esting picture of the giant Hearst and that army of little newsboys whose earnings were reduced less than a year ago. Of course Mr. Hearst did not re-duce the carriage of his resister. duce the earnings of his printers, or stereotypers, or pressmen. They at least were strong enough to make a fight-I do not say to win it. They were organized, and could pass resolu-tions endorsing Mr. Hearst and the "Journal," or even resolutions of condemnation, on a hard pinch; and they had leaders to be patronized, and among them men so great they needs must have an employer or they could not work, and other men so small (yet leaders) they'd doubt their own existence did they not see their names in print over a prize eulogy for this great friend of the working class. And, doubtless most important of all to Mr. Hearst, these men had votes. It would never do to give them offense. But the little newsboys, the weaklings of the working class; these little merchants of intelligence, had no unions, then had intelligence had no unions: they had no votes. Their wages could be cut by no votes. Their wages could be cut by increasing the price they must pay for their cosmodity (the 'Journal') with-out increasing the price charged the consumer. In reducing wages the capi-talist always seeks the line of the least resistance. -Mr. Hearst found that line. So the wages of his poorest and most necessitous employés were reduced. The method was by raising the price they must pay for papers. However, it's all in the day's work un-der capitalism, So Mr. Hearst will tell der capitalism. So Mr. Hearst will tell you, too. Then why don't he work to destroy capitalism? Because within his vision there's no great political office to be had by so doing. And no profit.

Doubtless this article will be by some considered vituperative, abusive, mal-icjons, etc. It merely has to do with facts. Of Mr. Hearst, the private indi-vidual, I have neither knowledge nor interest. I am dealing with the public newspaper and its public utterances. Viewed on the whole, they form an awkward shape. Worse still, they are contradictory. The honor of the editor and his writings are impossible of con-cidence. Possibly Mr. Hearst did not write all that I have quoted. But his is the responsibility. He needs at least one additional employé on his paper, or else should make a transfer. If and his writings are impossible of coinneed be, let him dispense with the ser-vices of the keeper of the pins and hire

a Chief Reviser of the Lies. I would not discourage Mr. Hearst. He may be successful, as he conceives he may success. He will get great office, may-hap. Given opportunity, he may achieve a niche in the temple of fame, or infamy (which?), beside that occu-pied by Grover Cleveland. And while Cleveland will be jealous, and, though moribund, or dead indeed, still will swell and try to crowd him out, none

else will envy W. R. Hearst his place. With his enormous wealth Mr. Hearst might have been a nighty force for good and progress in this genera-tion, had he only been endowed with tion. political integrity and courage. As it is, any honest man without a dollar may do more. BEN HANFORD.

"The Class Struggle" will be the subject of an illustrated free lecture with stereoptican views by B. F. Keinard, on Monday, March 6, S p. n., at Utah House, 300 Eight avenue, corner of 25th stret, New York.. The same lec-ture will also be delivered on Thursday, March 9, 8 p. m.; at Joshua Hall, 161 Eighth avenue, corner of 18th street. This is the beginning of a se-ries of illustrated lectures which will be held in the 7th 9th 11th 13th 15th be held in the 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 22nd, 24th, 26th, and 30th Assembly Districts, Borough of Man-hattan, for the purpose of organizing English-speaking Branches of the So-cialist Labor party. L. ABELSON, Organizer, Section New York, S. L. P. Assembly Districts, Borough of Man-

Lectures on Socialism are held regularly Sunday evenings at 315 Washing-ton street, Brooklyn.



CORRESPONDENCE.

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

son"-Tell-Tale Straws from Cleveland, O.

To THE PEOPLE. The comrades every, where will surely be interested in know-ing how "Reform" is run in our Forest

Cleveland, O.
To THE PEOPLE. The comrades every, where will surgly be interested in knowners, it is non in our Forest. The form the low "Reform" is run in our Forest. The form the low will be observed where the observation of a "So-gradient of the server of the contract of the server of the ser America could also be combined from the Debs Democrats. To an other question, whether he would advise the workingmen to yote for McKlesson, he deelined to an-were saying that that was a personal quesfrom

to yote for McRisson, he declined to mo-swer snying that that was a personal ques-tion. Ia view of the fact that the gentleman who officiated as chairman of the meeting is a McRisson heeler named Claud Tavlor, who holds a city job as Bridge Watchmun. THE PEOPLE'S readers can readily magine the real answer that Casson would have liked to make. At the Central Labor Union the process of fermentation is going on. The pure and simple organizations that joined just before the election of officers in order to beat the Socialists are beginning to withdraw asain now that they were beaten. Two of these, the carpenters and the stone cutters, have pulled out. This is due to the activity of the wardheelers in these bodies. We have in this town several "Socialists, who will not pardon our class strug-gle. Among the loudest of these is Dr. Wouldridge, who, about 8 years ago, per-perated the celebrated "work" entitled "The Way out of the Wilderness." This way of out of the Wilderness. This way of out of the Wilderness. This way of out of the Wilderness has taken him safely into the McRisson camp, where, on clection day, he will meet again some of his friends of the Debs Democracy.

Reminiscenses.

An "Answer" to Comrade Reep's Reminisconses. To THE PEOPLE.—May I, as an English comrade, who has spent as many YEARS as Comrade Keep has DAYS in English be permitted to make a few remarks in reply to his English Reminiscences? The Keep belongs to that class of very frishing the English Reminiscences? The Young men, who doubt not their own ability to run the whole universe unaided. Two years ago, he spent about a fori-night in England, during which time, ne-cording to his own opinion, he learned from Imaginary costenongers in public-house bars, and similar authorities softh-cleat of the Socialist movement in that country to render him competent to fill a post as advisary counsel to the English Socialist movement. . His wrath towards the movement on the other side appears to be mainly due to Mr. Hyndmai's failure to recornize Mr. Keep as the greatest living authority on Eng-lish affairs, and a solace to his wounded varity he now indulges in senseless rail-lery, what to him appears, the stupidity of those upon the other side. - Mit the says about the failure of, the Finglish Socialists to recognize the necessity for electral reforts upon this one que-tiva programmes the necessity for such re-forms. This same ignorance is again ex-hibited when he advises the policy of con-rentrating all efforts upon this one que-tion. Apparently he is not aware that that merely parting he vote does not ensure to the wheres' votes. The great lesson that the english workers have to learn is, that merely period the work endering all efforts upon the socialist could not teach them by simply concentrating their whole force upon the socialist could not teach them by simply concentrating their whole force upon the socialist could not teach the sur-sup the measure of reform. When he as-sure that Mr. Thorne di not recognize the movement. I am no sur-to the "foolish movement. I am no sur-ption, he is asking us to believe too much. Those who know Ms. Thorne will smile at such a nad no vote, as rooms and child-like, and only serves to exhibit Mr. Keep's auxiety to find fault. The charges he levels against the leaders of the movement he probably learned from that source to which I have previously re-ferred. To accuse them of being merely visionaries, and draments, is to close one's eyes to the FACTS concerning the actual practical work done by these men: which facts, even Mr. Keep can ascertain for h m self, if he will spend less time drinking with promiscious costermongers in public-house bars, and devore more time to studying the history of the English movement. Concerning his remarks relative to those Socialists who have gained seats upon municipal boiles by false pretences, let him-cite the actual cases he refers to, also where he gains his information about the manner in which they spend their time when elected. Probably these interesting details were also furnished by one of his public-house acquaintances. When Mr. Keep objects to the desire which he believes the English hove he. I tima, will admit that they would, even he. I think, will admit that they would be will-of their leaders, whiles the considers him-self canable of, doing the whole lot un-assisted. One fact Mr. Keep must bear in mind is, that the English people differ from the find fault.

shall be an oak tree, nor every human being shall have a mind of a Keep. When next Mr. Keep goes to England, let him go there as a student, and he will probably learn that the English movement is very diffreent from what it appears to be to his publichouse friends. The English will be quite prepared to learn from Mr. Keep anything he has to reach them regarding the movement in America, but when he, after a fqurteen-days' trip to England, presumes to dictate to them how to manage their affairs, he cannot blame them if they treat his advice as a piece of unwarraniable concelt. That the English ndopt somewhat differ-net methods from those of the Americans is due to the somewhat different conditions that prevail there. If Mr. Keep does not understand these differences either let him content himself with assisting to run the American movement and leave to others the management of that part of the globe which he has neither the experience mor the knowledge to it him to undertake the control of. Nors fraternally.

control of. Yours fraternally. A. L. VOGL. New York, Feb. 18.

The Power of Socialist Education.

The Power of Socialist Education. To THE PEOPLE-1 believe that your missiver given to Comrade Louis Dworshack, of Duluth, Minn. In regard to economic unestions and particularly the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance will be sufficient to give him, as to many others, a clear under-standing of those quest ons. I have noth-ing to add to the subject, except to indicate from Comrade Dworsneck's expressions some of the difficulties that Socialism has to contend with. What I Infer from the correspondent's re-marks is, this: That the PURE and SIMPLE trade unloss of today are unable to scare the capitalists, the employers of inhor, but that the S. T. & L. A would be a formidable enemy which capitalists trany to what is done actually with our pure and simple trade unloss. This opl-uions bediente that the comrade has real-ized the weakness and failure of the former and the prever of the latter; why then has been of faith in "?

trary to what is done actually with our pure and simple trade unions. This opi-nions indicate that the comrade has real-ized the weakness and failure of the former and the payer of the latter; why then has bound confidence in what he hus "a great. deal of faith in"? T understand that, because the employers believed in some quarters that workingmen must remain quiet, passive and penceable, although not contended. The contrade says extractly that capitalists control the econ-omic powers, but he fails to think of the political powers that have been required in the creation of our economic conditions; of these powers that outral all others, and that dictate to trade unions what they must do and what they must not do. Indeed, capitalists control the economic powers, but they could not do so if the people had con-trol of the political powers that created power to, regulate politics, but polities can economics. Briedy, politics and economics, Briedy, politics and economics are one and inseparable in the practice and daily relations of society and antazonistic interests of individuats. For the people do obtain, the control of life is in the education of the people through experience and evolution, of scientific teachings. Now, science, which is progress, constantly throw out of employ-uent inbor in all branches of industry and even agricultural fields; nothing but the wonderful development and improvement of machinery bas, cast on the paths of vagratey the 200,000 miners effected to by Comrade Dworshnek. Does he believe that by disfranchishing on election, day those 200,000 miners already without work and inferione of the people through help complex the forces of the S. T. & L. A. allied with Socialism 7. Copitalists cannot to day disfranchishis the people through help rowing of the people, and they know if. If the Socialism not they stand through ther contist of the people, and they know if. If the several millions of unemployed of this franchised, the appearance of Socialism is powerful enough to domand and obta

Cecile, Pa., Feb. 20.

As to Expressions. 1.

I. To THE PEOPLE.—Since THE PEOPLE has invited the literary inclined readers to try their gums on the question of the ad-visability of using such expressions as "blood sucking parasites" in refrence to the capitalists, the question having been raised by Mr. Boult in. Feb. 5th issue, I hereby apply for a turn at the question, and hope that I may cut a tooth thereby. Whether Mr. Boult is right or wrong higges on two points: Ist. Are capitalists blood sucking para-sites? 2nd. If so, is it expedient to say so? "Gunse, but says nothing about the first proposition. Every thought and movement of muscle burns up some blood which must be replaced by new blood: and as all value is but human labor in the abstract and all human labor, both mental and manual, can only be exercised by the consumption.

However, our party would betray the in-terests of the proletariat were it to modify its noble resolve to tell the truth at all barards about capitalism and the capitalist class. It will always pay to do right, no matter who is offended thereby. Call a spade a spade, contrades, not a farm imple ment. A farm implement may be anything from a hoe to a harrow, but you make no error in calling a spade by its right name. Real politeness being based on the desire to improre. I claim it is the very exsence of politeness to tell the truth on such a vita point.

point. In the "Appeal to Reason" of Oct. 1 1898, appeared a poem: "The Volce of the Poor." by Comrade Roult, who contributes to that paper under the pen name of "Samuel King." The first two verses are as follows:

I've waited long. I've wandered far To find the promised land. And all 1 find, before, behind, A PLUNDERER'S THIEVING HAND.

I've waited long, I've wandered far, As thousands like me do; And all i see is poverty AND SHYLOCK'S MURDERING CREW.

AND SHYLOCK'S MURDERING CREW. These expressions are pretty good for one who objects to the term "blood sucking parasites," applied to the capitalist class. It is a pediaful duty to thus show up the inconsistency of my friend and comrade, and I do so only that others who are fond of objecting to the plain, uncompromising, truthfulness of our party press may take the lesson to be learned from it. Those Socialists who are offended by simple truthfulness are suffering from a confusion of thought on the Social Ques-tion, and their place is not with the revo-lutionary S. L. P. until they learn from ex-perience that a movement of the proleariar has everything to gain and nothing to lose by boldy calling things by their right names.

by boldly cannus, thing the second se

need lies and nouse to construct a set of the set of th

Children who read my lay. This much I have to say: This much I have to say: This day and every day Do what is right In things both great and small. Then tho' the skies shall fall. Sun. moon and stars and all. You shall have light: ARTIALLE'SPEN

Vancouver, B. C.

There are numerous other letters in this office in answer to the question raised by Comrade Boult. They are all against the stand taken by the com-rade, and in defense of the term "blood sucking parasites" and its use,—the same as all the others that have been published. Not one answer has come published. Not one answer has come forward in opposition. In view of the circumstance that the discussion has now been going on for five weeks, and of the further circumstance that all of the Infiner circumstance that an the communications are on one side of the question, the floor will now be given to Comrade Jas. N. Boult, of Vancouver, to close the discussion, if he chooses.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

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

carry a bona fide signature and address.] F. M., TACOMA, WASH.-Your first question is answered in this issue's Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan column. Read it more than carefully; study it; it will ballast your ship and keep her head steady to the wind ever after. As to the second question, the workers. meaning thereby the working class as a whole, can not now any longer better their condition under the existing system. By this is understood that they can not do no while wholding the present system. A bet-terment of their condition, while the sys-tem still lasts, is possible only when the working class is class-consciously on the set overthrow, a betterment of pro-letarian conditions could be attained: the ref such a proletariat would have for its und dhaits effect that the capitalist class would puil in its horns and not dare to keep the screws down as itch te et alone inthe sould so its they can it does now; and it would have so its princher their the capitalist class would begin to even throw out sons, thes to the proletarian the capitalist class would begin to even inthe sould so of the worker, meaning the capitalist class would be it quiet,-all of which would be betterments. For all these receves the 'pure and simple' union is today utterly incapable of at all better. It w R. ST LOUIS, MO,-Letourneau's ing the condition of the

ing the condition of the workers, meaning the whole working class. U. W. B., ST. LOUIS, MO.--Letourneau's work IS advertised in these columns. You will find it frequently in the Labor News Company's notice of hooks, etc. Your arti-le on "Capital Punishment" has not been received. If 'it comes and does not trent the matter cleanjout of propor-tion and prespective, we shall gladly pub-lish it. The reason THE FEOPLE has not taken up that question is that THE FEO TLE sbatians as much as possible from do-ing that which might give preponderance to matters, that, excellent though they are. like the abolition of capital punish-ment, do by no means go to, or ahed any light upon, the root of the Social Question. There is no capital punishment in Holland, and yet capitalism is there in force with a carushed-to-dust projetariat for its ground-work. We must be on our guard not to be capityned by our good heart to our own undoins. Capitalism would gladly aboliah capital unishment everywhere it. by doing

An "Answer" to Comrade Keep's

To THE PEOPLE .- May I, as an Englis

saisted. One fact Mr. Keep must bear in mind is, that the English people differ from the Americans in training, and character and political institutions. These differences are FACTS which have to be considered when attempting to organize them: and their leaders show their practical sense when they take such things into consider-tion. **Teu** cannot command that every plant

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Bernstein: Ferdinand Lassalle as a Social Re-1.00

former Karl Kautsky: The Capitalist Class The Projetariat The Class Struggle The Cooperative Commonwealth... .05 .05 .05

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Coming Social Struggle05

Lissagaray: History of the Paris Commune... 1.00 Pater Kropotkin;

History of the ratio country o

What's to be board Worker. The Socialist Almanac First Supplement to the Socialist Al-manac containing the articles on "Territorial Expansion" and the "Growth of the S. L. P.".....

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Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time, It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the Mr. Hearst has had a great opportun- | paper and facililate work at the office.

be replaced by new block, and most and an lis but human labor in the and manual, can only be exercised by the consumption of blood, the person who consumption of blood, the person who consumption surely as would any block drinking animal with this same blood in black. If the recipient of these values, produced from the other equal values, all is well; but if he did not, then he is a parasite and a blood suck-ing parasite. Although the expression is used in figurative sense, it is as proper as hundreds of other figurative capterions. It, at the same time, is a MATERIAL FACT, that the capitalist class is a class of blood sucking parasites. Nothing par-for value except value; and no work, no value; no blood, no work. If value is re-crived and none given there is your blood aucking parasite. If walse is given without the given thaving created the value given he has been a blood sucking parasite. If the value releved or given was from another parasite, the blood sucking parasite is about in the ide with another like him, and al-though "fiftees do have still other fiers to some thing else. As to expediency, to tell the truth is the

As to expediency, to tell the truth is the only enduring plan, macherialism to the contrary notwithstanding. And although the blood sucking parasite may be our brother, the rule works both ways; we can consider how he is sucking his brother's blood, and we are as much his keeper as he is ours, and self-defence and horse sense are on our side to boot.

are on our side to boot. O. N. E. LACKALL. Polk, Pa., Feb. 18. II.

II. To THE PEOPLE.-I have had a talk with Comrade Boult in regard to this mat-ter and from what I can gather he agrees with the S. L. P. of Canada. of which he is a member, that the capitalist class gen-critic and vanderbilt & Co. in particularly. ARE blood sucking parasites. But and here is where the "buts" of our broad and liberal friends always come in do not state the facts in such a plain, un-varuished way as others whom we are seeking to infinence would put it down as course abuse. Now I submit that the terms used are not only NOT ABUSTVE, but that they cractly express the condition of the warks working prolestriat who are blood sucked wy the parasitical capitalist class. The one of the blooge terms which are found to be specially useful in describing the symptoms and conditions of the social of the stander in the parasitical capitalist class.

captivated by our good heart to our own undoing. Capitalism would gladly abolish capital punishment everywhere if, by doing so, it could capitvate the proletarian feel-ing of humanity, and secure the workers' support for that disguised but actually wholesale capital-punishment-system of CAPITALISM.

CAPITALISM. J. P. C., NEW YORK.-We have not the remotest idea what organization the man "Central Federated Union" of this city. Possibly he is the delegate of the "Mixed Ale Club,"-Hold! Coming to think of it, he may be representing the "Amaigamated Association of Empire Horse-Tail Scrub-bers."

bers." C. S., NEW YORK.—The house a man lives in and owas is not capital; nor does that hous, become capital by his turning around and selling. It. Capital—speaking generally—is that form and quantity of wealth that enables a man to draw revenue from it without his working for that rev-enue; that enables him thereby to live wholly or partly upon wages withheld from Labor.

energy that endotes and thereby to from labor. E. O. C. WICHITA, KANS.-The bypo-thesis that you advance is simply impos-sible, or so wholly beyond the bounds of probability as to deserve to be ranked with impossibilities. It is an improbability that verges on the impossible to imagine the Government of the city of Greater New York in the hands of the Socialist Labor party, and at the same time the State and Federal Government wholly in the hands of the capitalist parties. The vote requisite to carry Greater New York is so large that it is not possible to imagine its going un-accompanied by a very large 5. L. P. vote in the State and throughout the Nation. The Greater New York carried by the S. L. P. would mean, at the very least, a large num-ber of Federal, proportionally, still larger number of State offices likewise carried by victorious Greater New York S. L. P. would mean at the very least, a large num-tor the Review York S. L. P. would mean at the very least. A large num-tor of the descent likewise carried by victorious Greater New York S. L. P. would proceed forthwith to enforce its pro-gramme,-and it would succeed. It would be the signal for the Revolution. The capitalists still held there the majority) to thwart the fat of the people expressed at the ballo box, would be then resented throughout the nation. Greater New York Would not then stand alone. Kansas would be among the first to send her contingent of aid. All or most of the other States will follow fast, each faster than the other. Can you doubt the issue? Never doubt! Hence the S. L. P. agtiates, educates and organizes upon a National basis.

J. B., JR. NEWBIRYPORT. MASS.-Your letter in the "Daily News" of your town covers the matter quite intelligently. Those people who use the words "croinof your igently.

tion" and "revolution" as contradistinguish-ed show that they have only a very super-ticial knowledge of the terms they bandy shout

ficial knowledge of the terms they bandy about. Evolution is all progress or development from within. "Evolution" is, consequently, a generic term and embraces "Revolution." Every "Revolution" is but a stage of "Evo-hution." "Revolution" may be defined as "the acute state of Evolution." From the imment a child is generated, down to the time when, in its old age, it sinks in its grave, and beyond that, there is what may be broadly called "evolution." Such a stage is the moment of birth. "While all that then happens is essentially "Evolutionary," the stoppage of the navel string to perform its hitherto functions, and other organs to diride its former functions among them-selves is so drastle, so acute an "Evolu-tionary." In capitalist speiety, the "Evolutionary."

themary" process that it becomes herein-tionary." In capitalist society, the "Evolutionary" process has been going on and is going on by the concentration and Trustification and distribution; the further, natural and ine-vitable transition from that stage to the social stage when the naval-string of pri-vate ownership of that machinery shall be cau and collective ownership established is essentially. "Evolutionary", nevertheless, like with the birth of man, the "Evolution" is so acute in its nature that it receives the specific designation of "Revolution." Kevo-lution is underscored Evolution.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS-Secre-tary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA.-National Executive Committee-Secretary George Moore, 61 Ryde street, Monireal.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY-147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

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

National Executive Committee.

Meeting of Feb. 21, with H. Stahl in the chair. Absent. Sauter. The financial re-port for the week cading Feb. 18 shows: receipts. Stitue: expenditores, \$46.54. Section St. Louis reported the expulsion of finds Bersch for affiliation with the Re-publican party. Other expulsions were re-ported by this Section, but the report was not clear and the Secretary was instructed to obtain further information. P. Murahy was elected a member of the

P. Murphy was elected a member of the ouse Committee of the Labor Lyceum.

House Committee of the Labor Lyceum. Section Los Angeles, Cal., Sent a draft of by-laws' for insp-ction and the same were turned over to a special committee. An application for membership at large from Alabama was referred to the State Committee of that State. L. H. Chappel, of Plymouth, Mich., sent his resignation as a member at large, stat-ing at length his reasons which are in substance that he can not agree with the theory of the class stringgle; the letter, be-ing of cossiderable general, interest, was ordered published. The Secretary reported to have taken

The Secretary reported to have taken steps to establish communication with the Socialist organizations of San Juan, Porto Rico, with a view to have them affiliate with the S.A. P. sof the United States.

Section Milwaukee reported the suspen-sion of John Kubasch and Karl Weiss for breach of party discipline.

Charters were granted to new Sections in: J.Ima, Ohlo: and Richmond County, N. Y. L. A. MALKIEL, Rec. Secretary.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE.—Regular General Section meetings 2nd Sunday in March, June, Sec-tember and December, at Labor Lyceun, 515 W. Lomberd street. City Central Committee:—Organizer, R. Maycumber, 1924 Christian street; Treasurer, Chap. F. Mannel, 777 Columbia sycute. repeated and aggravated its own failing. thus by the publication on Feb. 21 of a sec-ond and insulting demand for the facts by E. Kirchner; and E. Kirchner; and "WHEREAS. The "Volkszeitung," in its issue of Fcb. 18, 1859, published a letter by H. Stahl, discussing the criticism of Deic-gate H. Vogt as if it had been made in the general terms reported by the "Volkszei-tung," but did not inform its readers that this faise impression was due to its own suppression of the facts stated, the "Volkszeitung" thereby continuing this faise impression; therefore be it "BESOLVED: That the General Commit."

T. Maychimber, 1924. Christian street; Treasurer, Chas. F. Mannel, 777 Columbia avenue.
 Branch Delegates:--Central Branch No. 1.
 Theo, Meyer, 1841 Eagle street; Central Branch No. 2. Robert Stereus, 632 Colum-bia avenue; Both Ward Branch, Rudolph Eleman, 345 Forrest street; 22nd Ward Branch Antone Beacklein, S12 Burgundy avenue; 2nd Ward Branch, Edward Cole-man, 646 W. Baltimore street.
 Central Committee meets every Thursday, yenne; 2nd Ward Branch, Edward Cole-man, 646 W. Baltimore street.
 Central Branch No. 1 meets every Sun-day, at Labor Lyceum, 515 W. Lom-bird street.
 Central Branch No. 1 meets every Sun-day, at Labor Lyceum, 10 a. m. Organizer, Theo. Meyer: Recording Sceretary, Theo-hald Meyer: Financial Sceretary, Theo-hald Meyer, Financial Sceretary, Theo-hald Meyer, Financial Sceretary, Theo-hald Meyer, Bill Sceretary, Chas. L. Heine, 416 W. Franklin street.
 Central Branch No. 2 meets every Sun-day, at 2 p. m., at Labor Lyceum. Organizer, T. J. Connelly: Financial Sceretary, Joseph Schafer, 1863 Lemmon street; Treas-urer, Robert Stevens.
 Thiw Merd Branch meets every 2nd Sun-day, 3 p. m., Forrest street. Organizer, Hiram Heinrich, 306 Forrest street. Granizer, Hiram Heinrich, 306 Forrest street.
 Sceretary, Wine Losse, 2009 Mary Anna street; Treasurer, Albert Puerschel:
 22ad Ward Branch meets every Monday, 8 p. m., at 777 Columbia avenue. Organizer, etal Sceretary, Wine F. Baeks; Finan-cial Sceretary, Wine F. Baeks; Finan-etal Sceretary, Wine F. Baeks; Finan-cial Sceretary, Merco Hertsch, 1153 Fink-ney attreet: Labor Lyceum. Organizer, Ed-ward Coleman, Recording Sceretary, Win Mark; Financial Sceretary, Frak Hart-man, 120 E. Eutaw street; Treasurer, Richard Feder.
 Mew members being added to the rolls of the Branches at heads performering. The

suppression of the facts stated, the "Tolkszeitung" thereby continuing this false hapression; therefore be it "RESOLVED, That the General Commit-tree condemns the "N. Y. Volkszeitung" instiy for a gross breach of tact in at all giving, publicity to a discussion which was clearly intended for the information of party members only; "That this General Committee further condemns the "N. Y. Volkszeitung" for publishing a report of said discussion so in-complete and garibled as to amount to a fatsification, and for aggravating this falsi-duction by allowing the report to be dis-cussed in its columns as if it had been cor-rect and by falling to inform its readers that such was not the case: "And in order to secure the publication of a proper report for the future, be it-further resolved, that after each meeting and transmitted to THE PEOPLE and the "N. Y. Volkszeitung." Moved to adopt this resolution; amended to appoint a committee of three to investi-gate the matter. By a special motion the reports of the "Volkszeitung." then present, was granted the privilege of the floor in this matter. Refore proceeding to a vote, the Creden-thals Committee was granted the following dele-zites: "New York-Jäth A. D., J. Holier, in place of C. Bahnsen; 14th A. D., Branch 2; Geo. New York-13th A. D., J. Holler, in place of C. Bahnsen; 14th A. D.; Brauch 2, Geo, Miller; 9th A. D., Brauch 1, M. Cody, Brooklyn-20th Ward Branch 2, Meyer Silberman. The report of the source of the man, 120 E. Eulaw street; Treasurer, Richard Feder. New members being added to the rolls of the Branches at uperly every meeting. The comrades have gone into the municipal elec-tion with the following candidates. all tried and true: For Mayor. Theobald Meyer, eigarmaker; for Comptroller, Henry Simon, cabinet maker; for President 2nd Braúch City Council, Wan. Whipkey, carpediter; for Member of 1st Branch City Council, 22nd Ward, Chas. F. Manel, shoemaker. The comrades in the 19th Ward will nombusts a candidate for the City Council at an easily date. In the 19th and 22nd Wards the S. L. P. is an official party, having polled over one per cent. of the total work in the Congressional election last full, and we expect to roll up a good vote in these Wards next May. The report of the committee was con-curred in. Miss Theresa Serber, of the 32nd and 33rd A. D.'s. N. Y., who appeared without a credentials, was also seated. The 23rd A. D. N. Y., sends two dele-gates, J. Nier and E. Neppel. As the Dis-trict is entitled to but one delegate, J. Nier resigns in favor of E. Neppel, who was seated. resigns in later of the accepted -After a long and thorough debate on the resolution and the amendment, the latter was lost by a vote of 36 against 11, and the resolution adopted by a vote of 36 to 12. A question being put to him, the chair de-clares that the adoption of this resolution does not exclude the reporter of the "Volkszeltung" from the General Com-mittee. Massachusetts.

SOC. DIALECTICS SECTION GREATER NEW YORK-Re-port of the Proceedings of the General Committee, Feb. 25, 1806. (Continued from page 1.)

New York.

submitted; and "WHEREAS, In the course of said dis-emsion Delegate H. Vogt. in criticism of the nomination of E. Kichner Jr., made the following specific statements of fact: "1. That Kichner had assisted one D. Steffen in starting a campaign of siander "gainst the management of the "N. Y. Vokszeitung" and that he had done so by inrushing garbied information from the books and papers of the "N. Y. Vokszei-tung" accessible to him by reason of the position of trust he then held in the "Voiks-zeitung" office. "2. That Kirchner in the Socialistic Co-

zeitung" office. "2. That Kirchney in the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association supported the election as a Director of Rudolph Mo-dest, a notorious enemy of the party, and also supported said Modest in the proceed-ings brought against him because of his having become an organizer of the Debs Demorcracy and because of his issuance of a slanderous leaflet attacking the party press and the party itself.

a slanderons leaflet attacking the party press and the party itself. "3. That Kirchner in the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association was work-ing in league with an element, partly com-posed of Anarchists, Debsites and other enemies of the party, an element that was seeking to change the policy of the "Volks zeitung" into one of open hostility to the policy of the party. Part of the tactics of this element was an appeal to the prejudic-of the German comrades through the charge-the the uphoiders of the party policy were seeking by the establishment of the daily PEOPLE to rain the "N. Y. Volkszeitung." That Kirchner, while in the Publishing As-sociation acting with sold element, sought in a double-faced way to rouse the preju-dice of the friends of the daily PEOPLE inovement outside-the Publishing Associa-tion by charging the same supporters of the party policy with hostilizing the daily PEOPLE movement in the interest of the arty the file of the following smeche state.

"WHEREAS, Delegate Vogt on the same occasion made the following specific state-ments of fact in criticism of the nomination of H. Stahl:

open hostility to the party policy. "2. That Stahl, during the last cam-pairn, had violated the trust of his offic-as a member of the National Executivy committee by issuing and authorizing the publication of a letter so calculated to same was used by old party politicians as a campaign document against our party; and

and "WHEREAS, The "N, Y, Volksželtung." in Its report of the proceedings of this General Committee, published on Sundry, Feb. 12, 1889, suppressed the facts speci-ded by Delegate, Vort in criticism of the nominations of Kirchner and Stahl, but represented him as having, in general terms, charged Kirchner, with being "on-gaged in various Intrigines," and also repre-sented Delegate Vogt as having, in general terms, charged Kirchner, with being "on-mitted, a breach of trust"; and -wuther is a specific terms of the terms of terms of the terms of terms of the terms of the terms of terms of terms of terms of terms of the terms of terms of terms of terms of the terms of terms of

WHEREAS, The "Volkszeitung" further

Meeting at 64 East 4th street. Delegates R. Katz and A. S. Brown presided. Min-utes of previous meeting adopted as read-belegate H. Vogt then asked the floor on privileged matter, in connection with the reading of the minutes. He reads the foi-lowing resolution: capitalist government; the poor slaveworking for some capitalist, or the man working for the government? The rush for government positions answers the question. Many a man or woman indures conditions that are infamous. lowing resolution: "WHEREEAS. At the last meeting of this General Committee a call was received from the National Executive Committee for the general vote of the members of Section New York on the nonlineers for National Executive Committee; and "WHEREEAS. A discussion was then had for the purpose of Imparting, through the delegates, to the members of the Section tion on the several candidates, as might be submitted; and "WHEREAS. In the course of said disbut has often to set his teeth and sub-mit in silence to insults, which, though they cut like a lash, they are powerless to resent. Masters they can change, but master they must serve, and not until capitalism is abolished will they

have economic freedom. Nature does not seem to have gifted our critic with great powers of dis-cernment, or he would not have got confused between the natural law. which underlies the development of society, and the statutory laws, are made by man. We will help him out of the confusion he has got himself into by pointing out that it was the latter we referred to when we mentioned that we wanted.

If Mr. Burke would study the science If Mr. Burke would set but Social-ism attempts nothing that is impos-sible, or ridiculous; he would also un-derstand that mankind has passed through different stages (e. g.). There was the stage of slavedom, which gave way to by wagedom or capitalism, and capitalism is no more the finality than any of the other stages, but will surely

in productive industries are now taking the form of the trust. The unmistak-ably greater efficiency of massed capital, and business organization on a large scale, will sooner or later render the position of the small producer, and the small distributor untenable. They have as little chance in the struggle with these improved forms of commer-cial organization, as the handicrafts-man had with the machines. Competition, whose regulative action is so vital to our present system, so largely ad-duced in its justification, is eliminating itself.

The question then will resolve itself into this: "Shall the people own the trusts, or shall the trusts own the peo-ple?" The former will, of course, take place, because the people can be trust-ed not to enslave themselves. They will therefore seize the trusts, and run them on a democratic basis, and pro-duce goods for use and not for profits. When this takes place, every invention or improvement in methods of production, instead of making tramps of our citizens, will simply shorten the hours of labor, thus enabling "individuality" to develop to much higher planes than is possible under capitalism; then will exist the "bugaboo" called Socialism. This, according to our critics is very wicked and sinful.

With child-like innocence, Mr. Burke says: "There is no difference between property and capital." (Here he shows knowledge of economics.) This, his oming from a man, who represents an institution that claims a monopoly on logic, would be comical if it was pathetic. Allow us to point out to him that a hammer is a tool, but

ALL TOOLS ARE NOT HAMMERS;

just the same with property. All capiinst the same with poperty. An capi-tal is property, but all property is not expital. If our critic is right and we are wrong, then both Mr. Burke and the tramps on our highways who have a few clothes to cover them (which are property), are capitalists. (It was claimed by the admirers of a

certain economist that he had at last reduced the economic laws to a science. Mr. Burke has now reduced the science

but burke has how reduced the science to an absurdity. By the way, if Mr. Burke has got a monopoly on logic, his accessory, Mr. Hall, must be illogical. We agree with him here, but this is rather tough on. J. W. H.

Our critic says "that Socialism mystifies him." This is only to be expected of one whose mind has been dwelling



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

happiness. With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of with the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of the american republic we hold that the suppose of the secret secret secret with the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness. With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the economic and controlled by the

is that the machinery of government must be owned end controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, further

whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, further-more, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common. To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the exist-ence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class. Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy. Inbor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even. deprived of the necessaries of life.

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

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

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

protest. Once more it relterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

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

RESOLUTIONS.

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

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

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

complied with.

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

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

Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be excempt.

9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be ompulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.

Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.
 Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the em-

ployment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system. 12, Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities(county,

city, state and nation). 13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equali-

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

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

trary, the only thing upon which we

can congratulate him is the ability he possesses of crowding more errors into

less space than any person with whom we have had the pleasure of disputing.

We should like to analyze all the er-

General Agitation Fund.

Daily PEOPLE Minor Fund.

If he imagines that we have been

Worcester, Feb. 18.

chambers.
18. Municipal self-government.
19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.
20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.

21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Ad-

Standing advertisements of Trades Unless and other Societies (not exceeding are lines) will be inserted under this heading betenfter at the rate of \$5.00 per annum. Organizations should not lose such as on portunity of advertising their places of meetings. portunity meetings.

Trades' and Societies' Calendar

GENERAL OFFICE. SOCIALIST TRAD AND LABOR ALEIANCE: 22 Data street, Room 56, New York City. One-eral Secretary: William L. Brower. Financial Secretary Murphy. General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3d as 5th Thursday erenings at 5 p. m. Secre-tary Hoard of Appeals: Max Keiler, Ja-Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa. 30

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the fac-tion meets every Sunday, 10 a. m. in the hall of Essex County Socialist Gran 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 19

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANT UNION). Meetings every Tuesday at in a. m., at 64 East 4th street. New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Fre

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTER MATIONAL UNION No. 9). Office and Employment Bureau: 61 East 4th dire -District T (Bohemian), 331 East The ricet every Saturday at 8 p. m.-Dis-trict II (Bohemian), at 10 Signiton direc-meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.-District III meets at the Chubhouse, 200 Fast 300 street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m. -District IV meets at 342 West 40 street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.-The Koard of Supervisors meets every Tue-day at Faulhaber's Hail, 1551 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday even hig at the Labor Lyceum, 64 Fast 41 street. Secretary: PETER STAPLE,

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NU 1025, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Head quarters 79 East 4th street. Meeting every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Aug. Lautz, Corr. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th street.

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, 8. L P. 34th 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d are and 149th street. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets second and fourth Sundar of every month at 10:30 o'clock a. m. st Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 138-160 at avenue, New York City, Subscription as-ders taken for the Scand, Socialist Week-ly, Scand, Am. Arbetaren.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS & TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 68 of 8. 7. & L. A. Headquarters, 64 East 44 street, Labor Lyccum. Regular media every Tuursday evening at 8 p. m. 30

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL 80. CLETY OF YORKVILLE meets error Monday étening at 206 F. Soft st. The Society aims to educate its members of a thorough knowledge of Socialian by means of discussions and debates. Com and join.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY' N. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office: 257 E. Honny street. Telephone Call: 2221 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m.

Wolkkingt Furshing, 5 p. m. Wolkkingthen's EDUCATIONAL CLUB, 44th Assembly District. Business met-ing every Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Clubhouse, 528 East 11th street. English lectures every Sunday evening. Bowling alley and billiard room open es-ery evening. Visitors welcome.

Arbeiter- Kranken- nnd Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

WORKMEN'S

Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

the United States of America. The above society was founded in the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought, its numerical strength (at present composed of 155 local branches with more than 16,000 male members) is rapidly lucreasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between, 18, and 45 years of age may be admitted to mebership in any of the branches upon payment of a deposit of \$4.00 for the first class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the second class. Members belonging to the first class and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of the 5 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit of \$1.00. In the second class receive not another 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 5 belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of the 5 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit of \$1.00. Monthy taxes are levied according to expenditore in the above principles are invited in the above principles are invited to the above principles are invited to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit of \$1.00. Monthy taxes are levied according to expenditores to the above principles are invited to the above princip

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America

The address of the Financial Serviar of the Executive Committee is: REINHARD LACHNER, 13 Bible House Room 42, Astor Piace, N. Y. City, N. Y.

LAW TO MAINTAIN ORDER.

any of the other stages, but will surely give way to Socialism. Capitalism is self-destructive; and what is most striking, is itself laying the foundation of the future State, by preparing the way for the Socialist Revolution. Its first act was the ex-propriation of the workers from the means of production. The next stage in which we are now in the midstr, is the expropriation of the small capital-ist by the large, and the concentration of capital through the play and pres-sure of competition into ever larger masses. Competition tends irresistibly to combination, and monopoly, which in productive industries are now taking

Massachusetts. ... PEABODY. —Section Peabody, only shoft-iy organised. has entered the town election with the following candidates: Selectuma—Peter H. Grady. Amessor-James F. Kelly. School Committee—Pred E. Oelcher. Overseer of the Poor-John E. Fustece. We are holding two public meetings every week: at our meeting today Commides M. T. Beery, of Haverhilt, and Joseph Malony; of Winkhester. spoke to halls crowded to the door. Such a meeting has never been witnassed in this town. Next Thursday. Comrate Peare. of Section Lynn. will speak. next Suday Comrade Martha Monte Avery, of Boston, and Comrade Louis Wolfson, of Haverhill.

Michigan.

Michigan. DETROIT.-The Socialist Labor party will hold a mage convention at Tinnett's Hall. cor. of Mirard and Catharine streets, in the cuty of Detroit. State of Michigan, and Cousty of Wayne, on Mosday. March (- 1880, at 7:30 p. m. sharp, for the pur-pose of placing in nomination names for such offices as are to be elected at the elec-tion to be held on Monday, ApaH 3, 1850. All members of the party or those who in-tend to support the licket are requested to be present and take part in same. STANLEY KLERNDIENST. GEO. A. EASTMAN.

GEO. A. EASTMAN, Secretary.

New Jersey.

NEWARK.-The city convention will be held at the hall of the Essex County So-cialist (lub. Nominations for Board of Street and Water Commissioners, School Commissioners, Aldermen, Justice of the Peace, and Constable in each Ward are to be made. Comrades are requested to at-tend.

A. P. WITTET, Secretary.

does not exclude the reporter of the "Voiksseltung" from the General Com-mittee. . Thirty-four new members were admitted. One application was rejected on the ground that the applicant does not intend to be-come a citizen of the United States. Comrade Leib, a non delegate, was grant-ed the privilege of the floor. He states that he and Comrade Dressles were cen-sured by the 34th and 35th A. D.'s, to which they belong. for having supported Modest in the "Colleszeitung" Publishing Association. The General Committee had upheld the Districts. -Likewise the Na-tional Beard of Appeals had refused to interfere. He asks that the General Com-mittee reconsider its action. Moved that inasmuch as we consider a rote for Mödest to have been an act of hostility to the best interests of the parry, the request of Comrade Leib be denied. Carried.

the request of Comrade Leib be denied. Carried. A correspondence from the 16th A. D. preferring charges against a member of the District for withholding money due to it, was referred to the Grievance Committee. The Entertainment Committee reports that it decided to recommend to have an ex-cursion in the middle of June in two fast-sailing iron steamers with a capacity for 4000 peopie. to be hired at an expense of 5550. Tickets to cost 25 cents. The recom-mendation was concurred in. Adjournment followed. H. SIMPSON, Rec. Secretary.

Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania. JEANETTE.-I am instructed to inform that the Italian constants of Western Pennsylvania have decided to give their printing material to Jeanette Section 8. L. P., for the establishment of "Le Bourden" should cease publication the material to be provised that in case "Le Bourden" should cease publication the material section but shall be placed at the disposal at the Socialist Lubor party. FLORY MAURICOURT.

so long amongst the dry bones of theology. Oiiver Wendell Holmes compares the

dawning of a new idea to the turning over of a stone in a field. After describing all the blind, wriggling creatures which live beneath the stone, he says: "But no sooner is the stone turned and the wholesome light of day let in upon this compressed and blinded community of creeping things than all of them which enjoy the luxury of legs rush around wildly, butting each other an their underground retreat, from the region poisoned by sunshine." Let us encourage our critic not to imitate these creatures, but to keep his eyes fixed on the sunlight of Socialism, and in finite the sunset of the socialism. we feel sure in saying that the mists will soon clear away and he will be able to see the profound truths ex-

pressed in the Socialist science. Mr. Burke admits that there are grievous evils to be remedied, and he has a scheme all prepared to do the job. Listen, you scientists, and you practical men of affairs, to the remedy of the man who has got a monoply on logic.

First: Every person must become a Catholic. Second: Then we can have a monastery on every hill, where you a modulatery on every hin, where you can retire to live in poverty, chastity, etc., when crushed out by the competi-tive struggle. Isn't that a beaut of a remedy? If it does not display intel-heating hankringter, nothing does from remedy? If it does not display intel-lectual bankruptcy, nothing does; from a scientific point of view, it is only equaled by the scheme of the 12 washerwonien, who, on being ship-wrecked on a desolate island, tried to make a living by taking in each others washing. This remedy is harking back to the 14th century with a vengennce. Besides, our critic forgets that the Spaniards.

CUBANS AND FILIPINOS

have all these remedies, but from last reports did not seem to be in a very flourishing condition. Mr. Burke insinuates that we have

been trying to flatter him. On the con

ministration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punish ment.



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scoping" him, that illusion will be rudely dispelled by our comrade, Joseph H. Malloney, who is going to answer his criticisms this afternoon at 531 Main street. Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of tho paper and facilitate work at the office.





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