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NEW YORK, MARCH 19, 1899.

PRICE 2 CENTS.



A STORM CENTER—BUT UNSHAKABLE.

WE WIN!

The S. T. & L. A. Scores Its First Triumph.

4,000 LED TO VICTORY.

Backed, and Known to be Backed, by a Growing Class-Conscious Party of the Working Class, the Irrepressible Economic Uprisings of the Proletariat Can be Successful, and can be Turned into a Valuable Co-adjutor for Emancipation—Only When Backed, and Known to be Backed, by Ignorant and Corrupt Pure and Simple Fakirdom are the Economic Uprisings of the Proletariat Disheartening Flash- es in the Pan.

Last Tuesday morning, the following telegram was received at the headquarters of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance from Wm. L. Brower, the General Secretary of the S. T. & L. A., who was ordered last week to proceed to Allegheny and take charge of the Behon Pressed Steel Company strike:

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 13.—We won the strike is settled. I stay over a few days longer to organize several new Local Alliances and perfect the organization of the District Alliance.—WM. L. BROWER.

This victory is important in many respects. Not only is it the first large victory won by the S. T. & L. A., but it is a victory that opens a new page in the economic movement of the land.

Started and run by the ignorant and corrupt labor fakirs of pure and simple-

been lost; lost wholly; not only would the demands of the men not have been granted, but the revolutionary spirit that prompted them to rebel would have been run into the ground; perhaps some sham concession might have been made; the only winners, however, would have been the employers and the labor fakirs: the former would have got their workmen back, subdued, as disappointment subdues men, and all the more disheartened for the class struggle; the latter, the fakirs, would have earned the thanks of the employers, and received a bone of some sort or other to gnaw at.

It was wholly different in this instance. Started from the start under the guidance of Alliance men, and conducted to a finish by such intelligent and honest leadership, the strike took a different turn. Even if it had been lost, as far as its immediate demands were concerned, it would not have been lost as an educational incident in the class struggle; but it was won; and the victory not only fits crowns worthy efforts but fully demonstrates by illustration the wisdom of the party at large and in New York in particular when it took its stand by the S. T. & L. A.

The economic movement (strikes and boycotts) stood until now discredited before the popular eye. The conclusion was rashly leaped to that there was no help in the economic movement; that all efforts in that direction were misspent. The Alliance, scientifically poised, being grounded not upon imperfect but upon complete facts, denied the dangerous assertion. It pointed out that the failures of the economic movement were the result of stupid and corrupt leadership; that intelligently conducted, the economic movement could be a valuable shield to the workers, and that this weapon of defence could grow into effectiveness and even develop into one of positive aggression if a growing class-conscious political party of the workers stood back of their economic efforts. This has been proven just now at Allegheny by the victory of the 4,000 strikers. From the start the attitude of the strike struck the public of that neigh-

borhood and the company itself as something new. The language of the speakers, their methods, their bearing, stamped them before the public as something superior to anything ever seen on the field of the economic class struggle, and pitched the strikers themselves upon a higher plane. The police intimidations; the conduct of the Gompers A. F. of L. organizers, who sought to introduce dissensions, and, who, true to their ignoble scab-breeding instincts did their level best to have the men lose the strike,—all these and many more episodes that will be described later on in successive issues,—could not avail. For the first time in the history of the Labor Movement in America, the leaders of a strike could truthfully say to the men, as was done in this instance: "82,000 Socialists in land, and more to come, stand back of you!" And thus for the first time in the history of the American Labor Movement the employer was made to realize that he had to deal with a MOVEMENT,—not with an isolated, ill-conducted detachment, but with a whole MOVEMENT, well equipped, in whose arsenal was that most redoubtable of all weapons: the S. L. P. BAL-LOT.

That this victory of the principles of the Alliance was won so soon after its foundation is but additional evidence of its soundness. Often has the taunt been sung at the Alliance: "Where is your success?" For the last two years, these first years of its existence, the Alliance has been laying the foundation for its future success. The sunken piers it was driving by means of an intense agitation were not, of course, known of but to the best informed. Upon these sunken piers now rises the victory at Allegheny,—a victory that will resound class-consciously at the polls next election and demonstrate that the Socialist movement, in order to be effective, must be active in the every-day class struggle, the economic movement; and that such activity will be to a great extent lost if it does not take the ground from under the labor fakir by building up genuine labor organizations.

IN PUEBLO, COLO.

Municipal Programme, Catechism and Ticket of the Socialist Labor Party.

We, members of the Socialist Labor Party of Pueblo, in our initial municipal campaign present for the consideration of the voters the following as some of the causes for the existence of our revolutionary party, its aims, methods and tactics:

The concentration of capital in the hands of the few who own the machine and appropriate four-fifths of the product for the privilege of working that machine.

The control by the same few of all the machinery of the government, political, judicial, social, educational and economic by corruption, debauchery, intimidation, force and murder.

Its aim is the total destruction of the present methodless, nonsensical, anarchistical form and the erection of a scientific methodical Co-operative Commonwealth, one of equal opportunities for all. Its method is that which has been tested by the experience of International Socialism—educational, to instruct the proletarian or wage slave to a true class-conscious realization of his position in society, that he is positively a wage slave.

Its tactics is to turn the brightness of the meridian sun on all superstition, ignorance, error and fraud whether practiced by political, ecclesiastical, social, economic or industrial fakirs.

And its demands of members, when elected to office, are so positive and just that few will have the temerity to disobey.

MANIFESTO.

The S. L. P. makes no fusion or compromises with any capitalist or pseudo-reform party. Makes no concession or promises in the hope of temporary gain; withholds no attack on fraud, corruption or vice in the fear of an enemy.

But knowing the rapid advance in machinery, the colossal trusts in production and distribution will force the proletarian into organization at no distant day, it pursues the even tenor of its way without regard to the kicks and stabs of fakirs and "I am as good a Socialist as you are, but," and holds aloft the beacon light of truth and directs the way to the only organization for the emancipation of the proletarian which to be peacefully attained must come through political action.

While we are thoroughly in accord with the State, National and International S. L. P. as the first move for the solidarity of the wage earning class we make these specific demands:

First—The municipalization of all public utilities, the gas, electric light power and heat and the extension of the city water plant to the "mesa" under a Socialist régime.

Second—The reorganizing of the city limits to take in the excluded territory, those poor corporations and overburdened land owners.

Third—That all city work be done by the day and eight hours shall constitute a day's work and \$2.00 shall be the minimum wage.

Fourth—The education of all children under fourteen years of age shall be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books and all school supplies when necessary.

Fifth—We demand that public buildings shall be for use by the people for public assemblage without cost.

DO YOU THINK?

Do you think for yourself?

Do you think the Republican gold bug party will relieve your wants or prevent further distress?

Do you think the free silver Democratic party can relieve your wants or prevent further distress?

Do you think the middle-of-the-mortgage party could relieve your wants or prevent further distress?

Do you think the mutual admiration Prohibition party could relieve your wants or prevent further distress?

Do you think these parties and

(Continued on page 4.)

TURNED DOWN.

The Immediate Results of the Malden S. L. P. Municipal Campaign in Revere, Mass.

REVERE, Mass., March 12.—The local skirmish is over. For the past year the "Citizens" party, a conglomeration, has held the reins of government. In the past year this "Citizens" party broke up our open-air meetings; in the past year this "Citizens" party arrested our comrades, and trailed us through the capitalistic Courts for merely maintaining our rights to free speech. It was this same party that would not allow the "damned Socialists," as they elegantly called us, the occupancy of the Revere Town Hall; it was this same party that utterly ignored and refused us even a small representation at the polls, but—on March 6th, we held the ballance of power regardless of all the jobbery and wild understrappers, therefore it is with flattering unctious we have to record the dethronement of this party, for on that date the Socialists of Revere drew clean and sharp the keen knife of class-consciousness, and severed the cords of Goo-Goolism that had bound them round for years.

The idiosyncratic arising of lady-understrappers at the polls for School Committee, was an amusing sight to behold.

Ignominiously indeed is the defeat of this "Citizens" party. Out of 25 names upon their ticket they but captured one only; the Socialist comrades cutting down the candidates deep all along the ballot.

True, the immediate result of our own ticket being in the field is the placing of the Republicans in office, who, for this, give us very little credit, if any. Still our principles must be propagated, our speakers must be heard, our literature must be read, and therefore, we shall meet them too at Philippi, when the good time arrives,

(Continued on page 4.)

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.]

Comrade Jackson's "Socialism from A to Z" Discussed.

TO THE PEOPLE.—By resolution of the Columbus Section, S. L. P., I am instructed to ask you if the article "Socialism from A to Z" on the front page of your issue of February 19, 1899, was submitted to you and published with such prominence by and authority?

Second, to ask you if the enclosed clipping from said article is a class of doctrine in the attack on the rights of the S. L. P.?

Third, to ask you if the enclosed clipping from said article is a class of doctrine in the attack on the rights of the S. L. P.?

1. The article "Socialism from A to Z" on the front page of THE PEOPLE of last February 19, was submitted to us, and published as it was by our authority.

2. The only clue to what seems objectionable to the Columbus Section Committee in the above long clipping, which it encloses, is to be gathered from the following passage in our correspondent's closing paragraph:

THE PEOPLE'S MAY-DAY-ISSUE, to be published Sunday, April 30, will be especially interesting.

Its special feature will be articles illustrating the standing and development of the Labor Movement in general, and of Socialism in particular, in the several States where the S. L. P. is organized.

The articles will be written by comrades familiar with, and prominent in the local movement. Also articles bearing upon the internationality of Socialism, and all the regular and striking features of THE PEOPLE.

Last but not least, the front page will be illuminated by an allegorical picture, especially designed for that issue, by THE PEOPLE'S able artist, whose work has won so much and deserved appreciation.

The size of this issue will be Eight Pages, and will be the same as usual.

It will be an excellent issue for agitation. Editors and comrades should hasten to make use of this rare opportunity to spread our ideas by recruiting friends and co-workers with THE PEOPLE.

We expect to receive sufficient orders to be able to print not less than 75,000 copies.

Orders will be taken till Tuesday, April 25th, inclusive. But the earlier the better.

Spread the May-Day People from ocean to ocean! A good harvest is bound to follow.

"The People," 184 William St., New York, City.

"The right of persons to acquire private property and hold the same."

Socialism does not, as is still believed by many of its adversaries, take the field against "private property"; what it does take the field against is "private property in the machinery necessary for production and distribution."

It takes the field against that, not as an adversary of "private property," but, on the contrary, as an upholder of the right to private property, which the present capitalist system, with its "private ownership in the machinery necessary for production and distribution," shockingly violates.

It is this point is understood, all apprehension must vanish on the score of the danger of any one man's becoming possessed of large property; the fear that prompts our correspondent's question: "If it is right to become distinguished by acquiring and holding more than your fellow man in a small way, wherein is the distinction to cease in dollars and cents, from a dollar to a million?"

He, who, capable of work, does so, surely must be more distinguished than he, who, also capable of work, does not; and it is inevitable, natural and just that the former should "acquire and hold," and enjoy more property than the latter.

Under Socialism, however (due to the public ownership of the nation's necessary machinery of production), this distinction, however great it may be in theory, can not possibly turn, as it does to-day, into a weapon whereby to subjugate any human being.

The "millionaire" is a source of tyranny in capitalist society only; in the Socialist Republic, the "millionaire" is the ownership of millions, if there be any, would be no more a source of tyranny than the present ownership of one of the robber-barons.

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working class would be subordinated; there would be no Socialism.

CHAS. LARSON, Altoona, Pa., March 7.

[The first objection raised is not warranted except upon a very narrow construction of the passage "the highest remuneration for your ability and industry." In part, this objection is answered above; he who can and doesn't work is guilty of a social crime; for the rest, all labor, indispensable to a common end, is entitled to equal consideration.

On the other hand, the generous impulses of the race will always break forth in gratitude and admiration for individual excellence. This does not mean that such gratitude and admiration shall take the manifestation of a "remuneration" that shall place into the hands of the excellent individual the "sword of the tyrant,"—whether that sword be literally a sword, as under former social systems, or such exclusive wealth as will enable the holder to turn his fellow-men into wage slaves, as under capitalism; the remuneration most coveted by the Roman, in the palmiest days of Rome's virility, was the most inoffensive of things—the oak leaf crown. Who would object to that, except the envious?

The second point is no objection to the article in question, but is a separate question. He who says Socialism will come on whether we will it or no, uses a very unguarded expression. It is a feature of social evolution that, the more advanced its stage, the greater also is the role that the human intellect plays therein.

Events in Greater New York, S. L. P., are beginning to call the Attention of Outside Comrades.

To THE PEOPLE.—I was astounded to see, from the resolutions of the General Committee of Section Greater New York, adopted at the 5th instant, what important party matters are now transpiring in Greater New York.

Delist "Blows" at Capitalism.

To THE PEOPLE.—New England, the hunting ground of all sorts of freak movements in the past, is to-day passing through the most unusual stage of freemasonry.

A LIVELY MEETING.

"Mayor Chase of Haverhill Leads. Remarks by C. H. Knight, Gen. Gale and others."

"The meeting Saturday evening at the town hall was a decided success. The Social Democracy of Exeter have heretofore not been able to draw out more than a baker's dozen of members."

Bubbling Up in Arkansas.

To THE PEOPLE.—I wish to inform your readers of some of the things that are going on in this region.

been forgotten, seeing that no other manufacturer, yet heard from, has ever been able to compete successfully with the workers by getting them out of the bonedary. Do what? The other manufacturers might "Gen" "Skinny" Gale proved his general ability to gain the workers by getting them out of the bonedary.

The next blow from which I submit a specimen for inspection was blown in Boston on the eve of Feb. 15, before the Boston and Lowell Shoe Workers' Union, organized by the Socialists, and in the company of their representatives, Mayors Josiah Quincy of Boston, and James H. Eaton of Lawrence.

"John C. Chase, the Socialist Mayor of Haverhill, was a guest last evening at the meeting of the Socialists in Lowell, Mass., and he seized the occasion to talk to them like a Dutch uncle, to use an old-fashioned colloquialism."

"Lewiston, Me., by managing its own electric gas plant; he claimed, has reduced the cost of its light one-third, while in Lowell, Mass., the cost from 80 cents to 15 cents a light."

Through these two speeches, Deblism proved a case. The contention is established to the satisfaction of every honest man; there can be no longer any doubt, their "tactics" ARE different from those of the "intolerant" and "exclusive" Socialists.

Comrade Arthur Keep Adds Valuable Supplementary Points to his Reminiscences.

To THE PEOPLE.—Kindly insert the following as an answer to Mr. Vogl's "Answer" to my article on England, but as supplemental to that article.

Comrade Arthur Keep Adds Valuable Supplementary Points to his Reminiscences.

To THE PEOPLE.—I wish to inform your readers of some of the things that are going on in this region.

Comrade Arthur Keep Adds Valuable Supplementary Points to his Reminiscences.

Hyndman. Personally I could not give the left hand of a flea for Hyndman's ability as a tactician, but when it comes to an academic knowledge of Socialist principle Mr. Hyndman would not be found lacking in any respect.

In justice to the costermonger mentioned by me, let me say that he was a rather independent minded character, and a distaste for strong drink and favored an innocuous yet exhilarating mixture composed of the following ingredients: water, 20 parts. This widdly intoxicating decoction is known to the "vulgar" by the rather inappropriate and weak name of "Ginger Beer."

"Prosperity's" March in Hartford.

To THE PEOPLE.—In spite of contradiction, the opinion generally prevails that everyone can work himself up to a certain degree of business ability and a chance to display it. This, however, can hardly be done as long as one remains a common worker; but, on the other hand, the "prosperity" movement, and is eligible to membership in the Barons of Runnymede.

That we of Hartford are in the progressive van is evidenced by the fact that the city has no more than a few small stores; and what is of still more importance is the circumstance, that new "departments" are continuously added.

Respected Sirs.—When I joined the S. L. P. in 1895, I did so with the single purpose of aiding, to the extent of my ability and opportunity, in bringing about a more equitable and profitable condition of society than we now have, through the establishment of a Co-operative Commonwealth.

Respected Sirs.—When I joined the S. L. P. in 1895, I did so with the single purpose of aiding, to the extent of my ability and opportunity, in bringing about a more equitable and profitable condition of society than we now have, through the establishment of a Co-operative Commonwealth.

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LETTER BOX.

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

TO THE SEVERAL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Your question, wherein consists the defect in Bellamy's "Parable of the Talents" is answered in the next issue. We desire a special article. We have decided to insert it in next MAY-DAY edition (April 30).

TO THE PEOPLE OF WESTFIELD.

In this, as in all other municipalities, society is divided, at the present time, into three distinct classes: the capitalist, frequently called the plutocratic, the middle, and the proletarian classes...

ployment to be \$2.00 per day, and eight hours to constitute the working day. Educational facilities to be increased by extension of the free public kindergarten and by furnishing food and clothing to school children where necessary...

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, 84 William street, N. Y. NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretariat, 183 Champlain street, Cleveland, O. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Executive Committee...

curred in, and a motion to elect a special committee was laid on the table. The Executive Committee recommends changing Section V. Article IV. of the by-laws so as to read: "a member shall belong to no more than one subdivision..."

To the Sections of the S. L. P. The first of the supplements to the Socialist Almanac, Vol. I: "People's Library"—is now out and ready for shipment. It is a handsome, 24-page pamphlet...

Trades' and Societies' Calendar. Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding 36 lines) will be inserted under this heading...