

A STORM CENTER-BUT UNSHAKABLE.



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

bould borhood and the company itself as something new. The language of the speakers, their methods, their bearing, stamped them before the public as per-something superior to anything ever ave seen on the field of the economic class IN PUEBLO, COLO.

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 TURNED DOWN.

The Immediate Results of the

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 Coadjutor for Emanicipation-Only When Backed, and Known to be Backed, by Ignorant and Corrupt Pure and Simple Fakirdom are the Economic Uprisings of the Proletariat Disheartening Flashse in the Pan.

Last Tuesday morning, the following legram was received at the headmarters of the Socialist Trade & Latradiance from W.m. L. Brower, the maral Secretary of the S. T. & L. A., the was ordered hast week to proceed a Allegheny and take charge of the monon Pressed Steel Company strike:

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 13.-We won, the strike is settled; I stay over a few in honger to organize several new Local acres and perfect the organization of the District Anliance.-WM. L. BROWER.

This victory is important in many pacts. 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 simpleten, ten to one the strike would have

been made; the only winners, however, would have been th 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 fitly crowns worthy efforts but fully demonstrates by illustration the wisdom of the party at large and in New York in pacticular 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-

struggle, and pitched the strikers themselves upon a higher plane. The policeintimidations: the conduct of the Gompers A. F. of L. organizers, who sought to fish in troubled waters, 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: "\$2,000 Socialists in land, and more to come, stand bacs of you!" And thus for the first time in the history of the American Labor Movement the employer was made to realize that be had to deal with a' MOVEMENT,—not with an isolated. MII-conducted detachment, but with a whole MOVEMEN 1, 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 fung 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 or ganizations.

Municipal Programme, Catechism and Ticket of the Socialist (Labor Pd?ty.

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 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

Its aim is the total destruction of the present methodicss, 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 tactice is to turn the brightness of the meridian sun on all superstition, ignorance, error and frand whether practiced by political, ecclesiastical, social, economic or industrial fakirs. And its demands of members, when

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 pseudoreform 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. 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 Internationel S. L. P. as the first move for the solidarity of the wage earning class we make these specific demands:

solidarily. L'as 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 regermandering of the

Second—The regermandering 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

Fourth—The education of all children under fourteen years of age shall be compulsory, gratuitions 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 Demo-

Do you think the free silver Democratic party can relieve your wants or prevent further distress? Do you think the middle-o'-the-mort-

Do you think the middle-o'-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.)

Maiden 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 reius of government. In the past year this "Citizens" " party broke up our open-air meedings; 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 the 6th, we held the ballance of power regardless of all the jobbery and wild understrappers, therefore it is with flattering unction we have to record the dethronment of this party, for ou that date the Socialists of Revere drew clean and sharp the keen knife of classconsciousness, and severed the cords of Goo-Gooism that had bound them 'round for years.

The idiopathic 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.)

THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, MARCH 19, 1899.

production and distribution of the' means of life. The birth of this paper patentizes the fact that the movement in Chicago has, for good and all, cut loose from the silly apron-strings that so long held it back. The city's last vote already indicated that a new, freer, more intelligent, manly spirit was animaling the party there, and that thenceforth aggressive work with resultant success could be looked for. . The "Workers' Call" has a promiseful field to work in.

'The Terre Haute, Ind., "Toiler" 'is evidently tolling hard to bamboozle the workers and aid the capitalist parties. It says:

WHAT MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP HAS DONE.

In Glasgow, Scottani, it has raised wages, reduced hours and abolished taxa-tion The street car service turned into the city treasury \$200,000 profits the first year; fare two cents; less during early and late hours for workingmen. Glasgow is putting in a telephone service.

Not a word of all of which is true.

The Cleveland, O., correspondent to the New York "Vorwärts," German organ of the Socialist Labor party, gives these spicy items on the approaching municipal campaign there:

pronorming municipal campanga there. Next April, there will probably be again five tickets in the field, seeing that, inst fail, fate again bestowed upon us a so-called "Unlean Reform Party," that is the stamping ground for a stack of nontusion-ists. In several other places the "Debserie" is used for such purposes. The bencerats and Eepublicans have already held their primaries; the latter have set up again rold Lead' McKlason, who adopted a muli-against the corporations. For the object of his attacks he has chosen the street rail-wars, in which his Republican political ad-versary Mark Hanna is innancially litter ested.

versary Mark Hanna'is financially inter-ested. Some of his heelers, who formerly gave themselves out as Socialists, are now go-ing from saloon to saloon and speak of McKlisson as a Socialist, and they "prove", their point by producing a roll of green-backs and treating; while the treating is going on they confidentially inform the treatees that McKlisson is a much more practical Socialist than the "patent Social-ists"; he goes "a step at a time"; first the city is to be captured, than the State, and then the nation.

If the San Francisco, -Cal., "Class Struggle" does not look out and persists in its evil ways, there will surely be people calling it a mud-slinger. Just think of a passage like this:

think of a passage like this: Ex-Governor Altgeld of Illinols is making some violent speeches against the money ower. As a remedy for the lifs that affiel the body politic he suggests sliver at "16 to 1" and the initiative and referendum. For a constitutional disease he recommends a plaster instead of a purifier. It has prob-ably not occurred to him, that a nation's money is controlled by those who possess the means of production and distribution; and that the initiative and referendum is valuable only as wisely used.-that it is a negative not a positive principle. In the meantime Mr. Aliged holds on to his "hard eacurity with good interest when he has a chance, and exemplifies his faith in sliver as a means of final payment by definading, contracts payable in gold. Verily, Mr. Alt-geld is a R-eve-former with a big R.

There are not less than three dozen worthies we know of and could name forthwith, who will feel particularly hit by such arguments, and, in their usual style, call a well-deserved blow "mud-slinging." We'll "sling" awayall along the line."

The language of the capitalist press thing would be impossible. The \$5,000 of all shades-Republican, Democratic and Reform; gold and silver; protection and free trade-, during the Allegheny strike should not escape observation. All the papers we have seen, of Pittsburg and New York, cry in one accord against the Socialists. The Allegheny strike, conducted by the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, did not at all suit those gentlemen; it was not the article they have been familiar with, or were used to; there were no labor fakirs through whom to delude, mislead, cheat the strikers; and, consequently, there was no rowdyism. On the contrary, there was class-conscious intelligence conducting the fight and inspiring the men with the fire of their class dignity; above all there was the ringing assurance to the workers that the \$2,000 Socialists, and more coming, of the S. L. P. stood behind and backed them up. In sight of such a phenomenal occurrence in the annals of American strikes, one need not wonder that sentences like the following bristled all over the reports of the strike in the capitalist press:

THE FIRST 100 BILLS,

One evening, in the heat of last year's campaign in this city, a large crowd being gathered around a Socialist truck in the 16th Assembly District, a Tammany Hall city office-holder in-terrupted the speaker with frequent questions; the answers he received turned his questions into boomerangs; he became rattled, and demanded, in he became rattled, and demanded, in the name of free speech, that be given 5 minutes; he was granted 10 and took 25. The gist of his argument was the folly of sending a Socialist to the State Legislature at Albany, "because," said he, "a bill comes up; the Democrats vote aye and the Republicans vote no; what is the Socialist to do? he would have to dodge and not yote at all he have to dodge and not vote at all; he is useless there; therefore the voters of the District will lose their votes if they elect a Socialist Assemblyman; they should elect the Democratic candidate, Mr. Benjamin Hoffman; he won't have to dodge; his vote will tell every time."

A tremendous crowd had gathered by A tremendous crown had gathered to by that, time. It intently listened to the answer by the Socialist speaker, who proved that the theory of the **Tam**-manife was false; that theory pro-ceeded from the assumption that Democrats and Republicans were divided upon matters that concerned the working class; they were not; they were divided only upon matters the issue of which was which set of capi-talists. Democratic or Republican, should have the larger share of the hide of the working class; only upon that were the two old parties divided, and when such matters were up, the thunder from a Socialist Assembly-man would be so effective, inside and outside of the Assembly Rooms, as to make it reducible for the whole method make it valuable for the whole people; upon all other quest ons, and these by far the more numerous. Republicans and Democrats WERE NOT DI-VIDED; they were absolutely at one: both Republicans and Democrats are there mainly to oppress the working class and help the capitalists in the work of fleecing Labor; consequently, there was no such thing as "Democrats voting aye" and "Republicans voting no," and thus compelling the Socialist "to dodge"; he won't have to dodge. Republicans and Democrats don't divide upon the matters that concern the working class; they VOTE SOLIDLY FOR everything that will ald and SOLIDLY AGAINST everything that will prevent the employer or capitalist class from skinning the workingman; there is no chance of a Socialist Assemblyman having to do any "dodg-ing"; the laws against the working-man for the capitalist class are passed UNANIMOUSLY, Democrats and Re-publicans voting together as one man.

This answer, that had but to be made in order to be accepted as luminous by every intelligent man present, was re-ceived with rounds upon rounds of applause; and the vote taken on the spot showed but 6 hands for Tammany, while those that went up for the S. L: P, were too numerous to be counted.

This happened late last October. We have since had in session at Albany the Legislature elected in November. is a graphic and crushing presentation of the truth of the Socialist's answer to the capitalist political heeler. The oneness of Democrats and Republicans appears strikingly from the following list giving the vote on the first 100 bills that passed the Assembly:

1st-85 ayes, 58 noes. 2d-84 ayes, 58 noes. 3d-unanimous. 201 -84 Ryes, 30 Locs. 301 -unanimous. 4th-ayes 130, noes none. 5th-ayes 137, noes none. 5th-ayes 137, noes none. 7th-ayes 137, noes none. 9th-ayes 136, noes none. 1th-ayes 136, noes none. 1th-ayes 133, noes none. 1th-ayes 133, noes none. 1th-ayes 133, noes none. 1th-ayes 133, noes none. 1th-ayes 33, noes none. 1th-ayes 33, noes none. 1th-ayes 33, noes none. 1th-ayes 132, noes none. 1th-ayes 133, noes none. 1th-ayes 138, noes none. 16th-a;es 112, noes hone 17th-a;es 108, noes hone 18th-a;es 138, noes hone 19th-a;es 138, noes hone 20th-a;es 143, noes hone 21st-a;es 114, noes hone 22d -a;es 115, noes hone 22d -a;es 115, noes hone tically, 95 out of the 100 were bills on which the "warring" Democrats and Republicans-warring during campaign time, when they make the working believe there is a great difference nan tween them, so great that their politi-cians will be firing their votes against each other-stood cheek by jowl, went hand in hand, marched "arrum and arrum"!

Nor yet does this presentation ex-haust the matter. The 5 bills on which Democrats stood arrayed against Republicans were, each of them, bills for party spoils-not one affected the workers.

Nor yet is the presentation of the oneness of the old parties complete. An inquiry into the nature of the 95 bills that were passed unanimously, or to all intents and purposes so, brings out still more clearly the fraudulent pretences of old parties' feuds. These were bills that concerned capitalist in-terests only-conspicuous among these was one to bestow increased patronage upon several Judges of the Su-preme Court, who, in their zeal for "Law and Order," had distinguished themselves by the issuing of injunc-tions against workingmen on strike against their fleecing employers! It is stated that, after the campaign

incident above referred to in the 16th Assembly District, and enraged at the popular manifestation in favor of the Socialist Labor party, that the incident evoked. Mr. Benjamin Hoffman, the Democratic candidate for the Assembly, looked up his fellow politician, who had started the debate, and spouting obscene invectives at him, ex-

- -, if I am defeated, YOU "You --

Right was Hoffman. Through his mouth on that occasion the combined Democratic and Republican parties olced their pent-up sentiments. Any thing that contributes to undeceive the masses is a nail, driven into the coffin of the old parties and of the capitalist system, which they both uphold upon the back of the working class. Where, for instance, was Hoffman when those 95 capitalist bills were being passed? Where was he when that bill was passed increasing the patronage of La-bor oppressing Judges? Where was he all along during the discussion of these Was he wrestling with his Republican adversaries? No! No! No! If there was any wrestling once, it was a wrestling to get ahead of each other in doing the dirty, work of the Labor-skinning capitalist class!

The Republican party and the Democratic party are the right hand and the left hand of that obscene beast-the CAPITALIST CLASS, that lives on the sweat of the brow of the working There is no difference betwee class. the two. The workers' path towards their emancipation lies across the prostrate carcasses of both sets of politicians, laid prostrate with the Hammer blows of the Socialist Labor party ballot.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

number of questions,-economic political and administrative-, have reached this office from Texas. They are dealt with in the below series. I.

Neither the Rev. F. M. Sprague nor Edward Bellamy are authoritative writers of Socialism. The former's economics are, to say the least, rather mixed. As to the latted, his place is a distinguished one in the literature that has been heralding the approaching storm of the Social Revolution. But his place, distinguished though it is, locates him with the sentimental rather than with the practical workers. This was well illustrated by his joining the Populist party. His sentiment was captivated, and carried him off into a movement whose mainspring was reactionary.

II. The "law of rent" is as unscientific an expression 'as that other that one an expression as that other that one hears quite frequently now-a-days: "natural monopolles." Every monopoly is natural. There is no more sense in the "law of rent" than there would be in the "law of the price of wheat." The price of wheat and its value are governed by the same law that governs the price and value of all other merchandise: the so-called 'law of rent' is but the law of the price of land or of its use; as land is a merchandise, like any other, with no source of value other than the source of value of any other marking source of value of any other merchandise, the term "haw of rent" is essentially false. According-ly, in the place of the "law of rent." Socialism offers the "law of ralues" which covers the whole ground.

of the nation's wealth that is its neces-

sary machinery of production. That part of the land that is not part of the nation's necessary machinery of production, would be treated just the same as the rest of what may be called "the nation's wealth for consumption," or be it "use." Land is not usable for habitation (consumption) unless labor has been bestowed upon it,-no more than leather is usable for foot-wear unless labor has been bestowed upon it. Such land-just as shoes, hats and toothpicks-, would be wealth collec-

toothpleks-, would be wentin conce-tively produced by the nation: and, just as with shoes, hats, toothpleks, etc., the individual members of the Social-ist Commonweal, would have a right to as much thereof as is equal to the share he contributed towards the na-tion's collective wealth. The here idea of living in a Socialist The bare idea of living in a Socialist Commonweal "independently of its in-dustrial institutions" is preposterous;unless by "living" be meant the oc-cupancy of a grave.

N.

Socialism will be inaugurated just the same as any other social policy. When the majority takes control of a Government it legislates its principles into effect. The minority that resists beyond the bounds of civilized dissent will have to be made to submit.

VI.

The manner in which the S. L. P.'s National Executive Committee and National Executive Committee and National Board of Appeals are selected is the only practical method so far found. The charge that the manner is un-democratic, on the ground that the selection is made only by the members of the Section in which those bodie are located, loses much of its weight

seeing that that manner of selection has been adopted and ratified by referendum votes of the whole party. Whether this method is wise an

other question. In the party's opinion so far expressed, it is the only practical way. The point involves two questions:

1. Who shall do the selecting?-The proposition that the National Convention do that is impractical; members of the N. E. C. resign with great fre-quency; the National Conventions meet quency, the varional conventions meet only once every four years. Shall a general vote be taken of the whole party to fill each vacancy? That would take too long. Or shall the place or places remain vacant till the next National Convention meets?

2. Who shall be elected?-This is cerbecoming a burning question Fault is found that, as now constituted, being elected from the membership of one city, the N. E. C. is not NA-TIONAL. The point is certainly well taken. On the other hand, owing to the party's poverty, and the resultant impossibility of the members of a truly national committee coming together from all parts of the country with the frequency that is requisite, a N. E. C. consisting of the several States would make the N. E. C. NATIONAL, indeed, but would destroy its EXE-CUTIVE function. Unable to meet, the executive function would be paralyzed.

There is really no danger of the par-ty's choosing "Raccoon township or Possum Hollow as the seat of its N. E. C., where the distinguishing character-istles of the membership is mediocrity, or venalty or any other bad trait." To the extent that the danger is apprehended, as put in the above quotation. it does not exist. To the extent, how-ever, that the above quotation does point out a possible danger, it does not militate seriously against the present method. Should one, or more or all of the members, elected by a city on the N. E. C., be considered unfit, the party at large has under the constitution (IV. 4. a.) an ample method of redress; a general vote can declare any or all of such seats vacant, and order a new election; and should the new returns again prove unsatisfactory, a general, vote of the party could be easily got ordering the removal of the seat of the N. E. C. to a safer place.

The present method of selecting the has been adopted by the party obedient to the wise principle that di ects one to cut his coat according to

VII.

his cloth.

The reason why the party's constitution provides coat the place of holding the National Convention shall be determined by a general vote, but the time shall be fixed by the N. E. C. Js this: The towns liable to be nominated and thus voted on are comparatively few; the vote thereon would indicate the party's preference. On the other hand, the "dates" liable 'to be nominated are numerous; hence a vote on them is likely to be so split up that the date that polls the highest vote may have polled a vote that is slight compared to the poll for all the other dates. Such a date would not indicate the party's preference. That is just what happened at the time of the last National Convention: for that reason the constitution was then changed and made to read as it now does on that point.



Brother Jonathan-I'd like to know upon that the working class should have all the wealth, and the capitalist class none.

Uncle Sam-Upon the very simple principle that the working class does all the work of production and the capitalist does none

B. J.-Go away: U. S.-Whither? B. J.-I cont care whither in partie-ular. That's not so? U. S.-What's not so?

U. S.-What's not so ? B. J.-That the capitalists do not

work. U. S.-If you know of any who does, let me know

B. J.-Did you ever hear of Jay Gould?

U. S.-Yes. B. J.-Did you ever read his blography? U. S.-Several of them; and they

prove ny statement. B. J.-You must have been asleep while reading them; or you must have

while reading them, or-you must have read very imperfect ones. U. S.-Neither. B. J.-Why, I remember distinctly that it is recorded in the one I read that he used to work regularly 16 hours

U. S. puts his hands to his hips and roars.

B. J.-What are you roaring about? U. S.-At your blunder. I now see the funny error that you have fallen

B. J.--What error? U.S.--You are getting mixed up on the word "work." See here. Does a pickpocket "work." or does he not?. B. J. - Curass he does B. J.-Guess he does. . U. S.-Does a pirate "work," or dea

he not? B. J.-Gues he does.

U. S .- Does a forger "work," or does he not?

B. J.-I guess, he, too, works.

U. S.-Now, don't you yet see the dif-ference between "work" and "work"?

B. J. puckers his eyelids as if a flood of light is pouring into his eyes. U. S.-All exertion may be termed "work." But there are two sorts of exertions:

One sort is productive of benefits to society: it either directly enriches its store of wealth or of knowledge, or it does so indirectly. This sort of exer-tion is the work done by the working

Another sort of exertion is productive of nothing, at least of nothing that is good, and may be productive of much that is bad. Not an additional blade of grass, or an additional shoe string, not one particle of the material wealth needed by man is brought forth by the exerction of the pirate, the forger, the pickpocket or any other criminal, nor does their exertion bring forth one bit of useful knowledge. The exertion of all such people does only this: it transfers to their own pockets the wealth created by the productive work of others. This sort of exertion is the work of the capitalist class.

B. J.-Well, that throws a new light upon the question. 'U. S.-The capitalist class does not

do any useful work. It schemes, in-dulges in tricks by which it transfers from the hands of the working class the wealth that these produce, and its several members cudgel their brains and "work" 16 or more hours a day upon fraudulent devices to cheat one This sort of work, so far another. from being entitled to any reward, is entitled only to severe punishment. That's why we Socialists say that the capitalists are entitled to nothing ex-

cept to bolts and bars. B. J.-If that's the only sort of work

THE PEOPLE.

- EVERY SUNDAY. ---

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Invariably in advance:

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TRADES LAND COUNCIL

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED

In 1898 82,204

It is not because he is a leader of industry

that a man is a capitalist; on the contrary, he

is a leader of industry because he is a capital-

ist. The leadership of industry is an attribute

of capital, just as in feudal times the functions of general and judge were attributes of landed

SELF-EXERTION.

States Senate of the multimillionaire Wm. A. Clark, of Montana, is furnish-

ing the candle-holders of capitalism

with atext on which they preach a

variety of more or less idiotic sermons

intended to prove that wealth, under

the existing social order, is the inevit-

able reward of industry, thrift, and all

the other virtues on the catalogue of

virtues.' If these gentlemen under-

stood the subject they are handling

they would give multimillionaire Wm.

A. Clark a wide berth. He, so far from

bearing out the nursery-tales of capi-

Clark, we are told, owns mines of

gold and silver in Colorado and Ne-

vada; owns 15,000 and 30,000 acres of

beat plantations in California and

Nebraska; owns factories in the East

for the manufacture of copper wire;

owns in the South and in Mexico broad.

plantations that grow coffee, sugar-

cane and rubber; and owns banks East

and West. This roll of property, from

which Clark extracts a daily income of

\$5,000, need but to be unrolled in order

to knock into a cocked hat the theory

that wealth is, under capitalism, the

reward of industry-meaning, of

course, thereby of the industry of the

It goes without saying that no man

lives, ever lived, or ever will live who

can himself operate such a variety of

industries. Even if he had the mental

and physical powers of all the Solo-

mons and Socrateses and of all the

Samsons and Fitzhughs combined the

a day revenues, stand out, however, as

a fact. If he can not produce that

wealth, it being impossible for any one

man to cover such an area and such a

variety of industries, the conclusion is

inevitable that his large revenues must

flow from the labor of others. Indeed

they do so. What multimili.onaire

Clurk's great wealth demonstrates is

the Socialist maxim that, under the

"Wealth is the product of labor and

Barely has the S. T. & L. A. carried

the Allegheny, Pa., strike to a success-

ful end, when, encouraged thereby, the

Local Alliance at Jeanette, Pa., also

strikes against the exploiter. Wm. L.

canitalist system.

the reward of idleness."

beneficiary.

talism, overthrows them.

The recent election to the United

2.068

. 36.564

MARX.

1888 (Presidential) 4.

property.

0.32 copies 0.32

d at 184 William Street, New York

Brower, the National Secretary of the S. T. & L. A., has been called thither to take charge.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

Under the title: "That £1,000," the London, England, "Labor Leader" gives this bit of information:

We continue to hear of money being spent in the constituency we referred to last week with the object of securing the Labor vote at a forthcoming election. It is now taking the form of paying the expenses of halls for concerts and clearing the cards of trade unlonists in arrears with their sub-scriptions.

Evidently, although extensively dis franchised, the "labor vote" is worth looking after in England, and the British capitalist politicians are beginning to find out the "political uses" that the pure and simple union can be put to,-as their American cousins have long since found out.

It is a pleasure to announce and welcome the birth of still an other Socialist publication-"The Workers' Call," published for and under the control of Section Chicago, Ill., of the S. L. P., at 36 North Clark street. Its salutatory, which reviews the social development from feudalism to capitalism down to. our own days when we stand at the threshold of Socialism, it says:

Intersnowd of Socialism, it says: In the first place we shall stand strictly, upon the lines laid down by the class-coh-sciouh international Socialists the world over. Clear in the position that upon the present producing class rests the destinites of the future, and that their interests are is accord with social development we cast our lot with the members of that class. We shall seek to voice their wrongs, plead their cause, and ald in the securing of their inal victory. As members of this class, we include all, whether workers with hand or with brain, save those alone who live by means of the tibute exacted through own-ership of the instruments necessary to the

"Socialists not wanted." "The Intelligent Workingmen on strike don't want to be led by Socialists." "The non-Socialist strikers are disgusted "Rotous Socialists." "Riotous Socialists endanger the success of the strike." Etc., etc., etc.

Ring out the old, ring in the new!

Thieves are falling out among themselves. The Pawtucket, R. I., "Times" has this:

The cream-fed official organ of the trusts, the New York "Evening Post." says sweet-ly and articssly that the output of new trust stocks and bonds last year was up-ward of \$1.000.000.000; that for the first two months of this year the output was \$1.108.300.000; that the indications are that the total output for this year will be sky times as green as it was last year-upward of \$6.000.000.000.

The total onipul for twas last year-upward of \$6,000,000,000. That as a typical illustration of the rank growth of monopoly and the rapid deellmo of individual cuterprise. Chicago had no insito, athough in those 27 years its popula-tion had been multiplied by eight. That is to say, the trusts are succeeding beyond their hopes in their endeavor to frush out small competition by a process of illegal, but unpulshed jimmy and bludgeon plunder. When the cutiawed criminal, who is no more outawed than the trust under the an inside that the trust under the an inside that the trust works openly in yiolation of the statutes made and pro-vided and boldly publishes its crimes in its official organs, so that all may read and know that the trust is superfor to the law. There are none to smash the trusts. Why?!!!

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time, it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facililate work at the effice.

3th -arges 113, hoes none. 3th -arges 100, noes none. 3th -arges 100, noes none. 3th -arges 133, noes none. 4th -arges 133, noes none. 4th -arges 137, noes none. 4th -arges 137, noes none. 4th -arges 137, noes none. 4th -arges 133, noes none. 5th -arges 131, noes none. 5th -arges 133, noes none. 5th -arges 130, noes none. 5th -arges 131, noes none. 5th -arges 132, noes none. 5th -arges 131, noes none. 5th -arges 132, noes none. 5th -arges 132, noes none. 5th -arges 131, noes none. 6th -arges 131, noes none. 6th -arges 131, noes none. 7th -arges 131, noes none. 6th -arges 131, noes none. 6th -arges 131, noes none. 7th -arges 132, noes none. 7th -arges 132, noes none. 7th -arges 133, noes none. 7th -arges 134, noes none. 7th -arges 135, noes none. 7th -arges 136, noes none. 7th -arges 137, noes none. 7th -arges 136, noes none. 7th -arges 137, noes none. 7th -arges 137, noes none. 7th -arges 138, noes none. 7th -arges 139, noes none. 7th -arges 130, noes none. 7th -arges 131, noes none. 7th -arges 132, noes none. 7th -arges 134, noes none. 7th -arges 135, noes none. 7th -arges 140, noes none. 7t

Thus, out of the first 100 bills, 89 passed with absolute unanimity. But even these figures do not tell the whole tale. Of the remaining 11, 6 passed with virtual unanimity, so that, pracIII.

"Competition on equal terms" is an impossibility under the system of the private ownership of the necessary machinery of production, except during the early days of small production, i e. of small tools. So soon as the tool, necessary for production, becomes so large that .: can no longer be operated individually competition, on equal or any other terms, is out of date, to all intents and purposes as fully out of date as the dodo.

Arrived at that end of the social road, one set of people persevere in the utopian attempts to make competition still possible. Their schemes are numerous: the single taxer is among them. But all these schemes are quackeries. They proceed from the ignoration of the development, of the meaning of the word, "Capital." Monopoly essentially continues to rule. An other set, however, the Socialist, realizing that competition has become impossible, moves on. The same facts, that point out to the Socialist the utter impossibility of the continuance of competition, point out to him the path to pursue in order to avoid the evil results of private monopoly. Socialism demands the nationalization, the collective ownership of the monopoly, thus drawing the sting from bee. Look out for the article on "Trusts" in next May-Day issue of THE PEOPLE.

IV.

Under Socialism, the land would be treated the same as all other articles

of the nation's wealth. That part of the land, necessary to production, would be held collectively, just the same as the rest of that part

LECTURES.

BUFFALO, N. Y.-Corregan, of Syracuse; Commune Festival, March 18, 8 p. m., at Fillmore Theater Hall, Fillmore avenue and Broadway. Tickets, 10 cents.

- Sunday, March 19, "Socialism, What it is and What it is not." New Era Hall, Main Street Labor Lyceum, 276 Main street, 3 p. m.

· L. B. Budianow, "Materialism and Lite-rature," Tuesday, March 21, at 65 Columbia street, New York.

M. Leon D. Abbot. "Socialism in Eng-land." Sunday, March 19, at 149th street and Third avenue, New York.

James Allman, "Internationalism," Fri-day, March 17, at 98 Avenue C, New York.

James Allman, "Philosophy of History," Sunday, March 19, 98 Avenue C, New York

A. S. Brown. "The Labor Movement in America," Sunday, 8 p. m., at 528 East 11th street, New York.

N. L. Slobodin. "The Unwritten Consti-tution of the United States." Sunday, March 19, at 118 East 110th street, at the Club House of the 32d and 33d Assembly District. District.

Daniel De Leon, "The Working Class and Politics," Thursday, March 23d, Renwar Hall, corner Broadway and Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn.

avenue, Broosiyn. B. F. Keinard, "The Class Struggie," free stereopticon illustrated lecture, March 20, 8 p. m., at 125 West 100th street, New York, The same lecture, March 21, 8 p. m., at 125 Amsterdam avenue, and at Beckman's Hall, corner of 142d street and Eighth avenue, on Thursday, March 23d, 8 p. m.

do they surely deserve the pr

U. S.-On the other hand, the intel-lectual and manual workers, the working class exerts itself in the interest of life. Its mental and manual efforts do all the needed thinking and produce all the material things that civilized man aspires to and that life requires. That's why we Socialists say that all the wealth belongs to the working class.

class. B. J.—So say I, now. U. S.—Don't ever again allow your-self to be deceived by the words that capitalists and their hirelings fing about. WORK is noble. No capitalist works. except in the sense of the multi-millionaire father in the following storm:

Multimillionaire to applicant for his daughters' hand-"Do you work, sli?" Applicant for the hand of mutilmil-lionaire's daughter-"I do, sir."

Multimillionaire to applicant for his daughter's hand - "Whom do you work?

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James Aliman, course of seven lectures on "Work and Wares," at New York So-cialist Literary Society, 294 East Broadway; Thursday, March 16-"The Thirteenth Century-Decline of Feudalism." Thursday, March 23-"The Fourteenth Century-Elevoit of Pensanits." Thursday, April 6-"The Fifteenth Cen-tury-Era of Independent Cratisman." Thursday, April 12-"The Sixteenth Cen-tury-Scial and Industrial Effects of Be-formation." Thursday, April 12-"The Seventeenth Century-The Age of Colonisation." Thursday, April 12-"The Seventeenth Century-The Age of Capitalism." Thursday, April 12-"The Wentieth Cen-tury-The Downfall of Capitalism."

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

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in sint under an assumed name, will attach sch name to their communication, besides own signature and address. None will be recognized.]

Cemrade Jackson's "Socialism from A to Z" Discussed. 1.

TO THE PEOPLE. By resolution of the tambus Section, S. L. P. I am instructed ask you if the article "Socialism From to Z" on the front page of your issue Pebrary 19, 1850, was submitted to you o published with such prominence by

repearance in the such prominence by and published with such prominence by Second, to ask you if the enclosed clipping Second, to ask you if the enclosed clipping according to the tenets of the S. D. P.? according to the tenets of the S. D. P.? Example the sume of the second second the Second pressure to acquire private prop-ret and head the same, and if it is right of become distinguished by acquiring and holding more than your fellow man in a holding wherein is the distinguishment to cause in dollars and cents, from a dollar a million?

to s million? Please give an immediate reply so as to alteriate an irritation that is at present tery injurious to your paper here. A' J. GREENE, Committee. Columbus, O., March 6.

[Below is the clipping enclosed.]

Columbus, O., March G. [Below is the clipping enclosed.] This repidit approaching industrial revo-metion will be distinguished by one char-reteristic that has marked no previous re-resolution, the wage workers will be class-enclose of their historic mission, of the set structure that has hasted so long in several the structure of the tools of production that has made it possible for the whole race to be emancinated from the shell race to be emanded to the mediate of intellectual evolution. The intelling class, and this alone, will enable the for political action in this direc-tion for a shell the shell the part of the working class, and this alone, will enable the for political action in the shell the for political action of property in the the insuguration of Socialism without bacdaked and hold it when they get it. The struct on private property. On the con-trapperty in labor as well as in the matchild bacialist advocates any confused in of property confacation of property goes on under capital shall cease. The she industries, as public property, and the shell industries. The machinery and methods, and enlargement of producing the products would be carried on with even the anount of average simple abstract. The incentive, under Socialism, will be the anount of average simple abstract the hash of exchance of commodities. The incentive, under Socialism, will be the shell the allow and thus secure the high-et remonation on your ability and had the individual can never be correctly asser-ton the hellichest positions in your labors of the shell the

dustry. In fact, the social distinction of the individual can never be correctly ascer-Bined until we get to Socialism, for then, opportunity being the same to all, the re-sultant of a person's natural ability and in-dividual effort will determine his social status. There being no profits, rents or interest under Socialism the total wealth produced will be divided as remuneration amongst all the public employes, whatever serice they may be performing for society, and each one will be paid in proportion to his ability and the time he works. Thus, industry and the investigated oppor-fession he or she may choese so long as such occupation is not alrendy over-rewded; in which case the remuneration is such orcupation would be reduced and the investive placed where help was need-ed. Women will be entitled to the same effort.

[1. The article "Socialism from A to Z" on the front page of THE PEO-PLE of last February 19, was sub-mitted to ys, and published as it was by our authority.

2. The only clue to what seems ob-ectionable 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 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 breakening and the structure of th production and distribution." 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 distribu-tion," shockingly violates. Socialism argues that the product of human exertion belongs to those who so exert themselves; that theirs is the right to such product or property; and that, to-day, owing to the "private ownership of the machinery necessary for such production," the capitalist, or idle class despoils the working class; i. e., robs despoils the working class; i. e., robs the working class of its property. So-cialism, accordingly, aims at over-throwing the present system of "pri-vate property in the machinery neces-sary to production," and at substitut-ing that with common or collective ownership for the ware purpose of an ownership, for the very purpose of se-curing to the workers their now violated proprietary rights in the product of their labor. It has taken long to make the distinction clear; to make clear that what Socialism wants is, not the common property of wealth, but the common property of that portion of the nation's wealth that is necessary for modern production, in other words, the common property of capital, as distinguished from wealth for consumption or enjoyment. Even dic-tionaries and cyclopedias have now tipally and very generally grasped the point, and no longer give the former confused and false definition of Socialcontused and trise definition of Social-ism as a system that "advocates a.com-munity of property." The confusion in the public mind arose, and where it still exists, arises from a lax use of the word "property." With a special eye to the term "property," the Standard Dictionary correctly defines Socialism as alming at its coal "through the as aiming at its goal "through the public colective ownership of land and capital (as distinguished from prop-

erty)," etc. If this point is understood, all apprehension must vanish on the score of the danger of any one man's becoming possessed of arge property; the fear that prompts our correspondent's ques-tion: "If it is right to become distinguished by acquiring and holding more than your fellow man in a small way, wherein is the distinguishment to cease in dollars and cents, from a dol-lar to a million?", becomes baseless:

He, who, capable of work, does so.

surely must be more distinguished than he, who, also capable of work, does 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 intier. Under Socialism, however (dufe to the public ownership of the nation's necessary machinery of production), this distinction; however great it may be in theory, can not pos-sibly turn, as it does to day, into a weapon whereby to subjugate any human being. The reason why, to-day, the owner of large wealth can subjugate those less favorably circum stanced is that the necessary machin ery of production is exclusively in private hands,-directly or indirectly in the hands of the capitalist class. Unaer such circumstances, he who does not own "capital" can not exert his labor power, mental or physical, unless he first sells himself into wage slavery to the capitalist. Under Socialism (due to the public ownership of the nation's everyone, capable to work, as the archi-tect of his own fortune. If the does work, he has the opportunity to work where he will, receive his full social share: he surely will not go to work for a private person, who would allow him less than his social share: if any one, owing to his own industry, has accumulated so much property that he could set up, say, a fully Northrop-loom-equipped mill, and he has a mania (because it could be nothing else than (because it could be nothing else than a mania) to set up such a plant, it could be of no use to him other than a toy: who would apply to him for work and be fleeced by him, when the na-tional mills and shops would afford freedom? On the other hand, he who is capable to work and does not, will have none else but himself to blame for his neitrations.

for his privations. . The "millionaire" is a source of tyranny in capitalist society only; in the Socialist Republic, the "millionaire," 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' burgsfrowning down from some German rock-ribbed hill-top, and now owned, as several are, by some American pork-packing up-start—, is a source of tyranny to the present wayfarer. As the latter is now, so would the former be then, merely a manifestation of eccentric ostentation, and for the same reason:--the social structure that furnished them with their sting has been snuffed out, snuffing out the sting along with it.-ED. THE PEOPLE.]

working class. would be subdued; there would be no Socialism. CHAS. LARSOM. Altoons. P.a., March 7.

[The first objection raised is not warranted except upon a very narrow con-struction of the passage "the highest remuneration for your ability and in-dustry." 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, indispensible to a common end, is entitled to equal consideration. The article warrants no other construction. On the other hand, the generous im-

pulses of the race will always break forth in gratitude and admiration for individual excellence. This does not mean that such gratitude and admira-tion shall take the manifestation of a "remuneration" that shall place into the hands of the excelling 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 turn his fellow-men into wage slaves, as under capitalism: the re-muneration most coveted by the Roman, in the palmiest days of Rome's things—the oaken 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. Science, whose distinctive characteristic is to bestow prescience, here steps in, rendering man the handmaid of evolution. At no social stage has social evolution needed the aid of man to the extent of conduction Science and for a start of the our own. Socialism will or will not come on, according as the race is or is events. If the race is, Socialism will come; if the race is not, a catastrophe will ensue. The view that Socialism will come anyhow is a spot on the road that leads, through a variety of paths into a quagmire: one path is fatalism; an other is "reform": a third is the narrow-sigthed understanding of "something now"; etc., etc. Hence the un-flinching tactics of the S. L. P., planted upon our uncompromising platform, is a policy of unquestionable wisdom.-ED. THE PEOPLE.].

Events in Creater New York, S.L.P., are Beginning to Call the Atten-

tion of Outside Comrades.

tion of Outside Comrades. To THE PEOPLE.-1 was astanded to see, from the resolutions of the General Committee of Section Greater New York, adopted Feb. 25, and published in THE PEOPLE of the 5th Instant, what Impor-tant party matters are now transpiring in Section Greater New York, Important be-cause they concern the general vote that is being taken on the nominees for National Sections of New York, is interested in this. The decision of the General Com-mittee of Section of the General Com-mittee of Section of the General Com-mittee of Section Greater New York to publish its proceedings in the future in THE TEOPLE and "Vorwards," the official party organs, was really a necessary step. G. LANGNER, Milford, Conn., March 10.

Debsist "Blows" at Capitalism.

Debaist Blows at Capitalism. To THE PEOPLE.—New England, the hunting ground of all sorts of freak more-ments in the past, is to-day passing through the most humorous stage of freakism yet experienced. Since the Debsites first set their sucket scine, called for the sake of a large catch, "The Social Democratic party." This immediate vicinity has been freated to a sories of nets which are well calculated to prove the contention of the Debsites, that their "tactics." are differ-ent from those of the "matrow-minded," "Intolerant" Socialist Labor party. The iumorous thing about it is that the Debs. Densites, that there the narrow-minuted," "Intolerant" Socialist Labor party. The humorous thing about it is that the Debs-ites-the dupes, not the dupers-, will tell you seriously that they are sirking a blow at capitalism. Herewith 1 submit samples taken from two different blows which have been made by them lately. The first blow was struck on Feb. 14, at Exeter, N. H. a nearby town, by John C. Chase, the first "Socialist" Mayor of Haverhill. How he proceeded to "embalan" he question is hest described by the follow-ing reports of the meeting, which was reproduced verbatim:

"A LIVELY MEETING.

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

"Mayor Chase of Haverhill Leads. Remarks by C. H. Knight, Gen Gale and others.
"The meeting Saturday excelled sencess. The bootal Democracy of Excet have heretofore not been able to, draw out more than a haler's dozen or so to their meetings. But Mayor J. C. Chase of Haverhill seems to be a whole team when it comes to drawing and even 'a little yellar dog under the wasport's a little yellar dog under the samplish bark heard from the back end of the hall saying. To Gen Gale that 'he had after election cut down wages 10 per cent." Mayor Chase dimensional convincing in what purported to be facts. His EFFORT 18 NOT TO ARRAY LABOR AGAINST CAPITAL, he said, nor any proposition to divide any its an assault on the competitive system WHICH IS HARD TPON EM.
PLOYERS AS WELL AS WORKMEN for no mails secure, but all are struggling, some to prevent failing, the great multitude to save themselves from starving. MERCILESS COMPETITION CROWDS TO THE WAIL MANY A NOBLE EMPLOYER and crushes in the dust many a worthy workman. Trade unlosism is only a partial render, it is ineffectual. What is needed is the co-operative commonwealth when men instead of struggling against each other. "Where to begin? In municipal ownership of franchises. Gas and electife plants are to works, street car lines, etc., should be owned by citles. He cited figures as to electif lighting where in a number of form an average of over 60 cents per night to less than 15 cents. Gas and electife plants are to the workings of the pronosed new system and GEN GALE ROSE AND MADE SOME EXCELLENT REMARKS AS TO THE NEED OF A RETTER UNDER. TANDING BETWEEN CAPITAL AND ADE SOME EXCELLENT REMARKS AS TO THE NEED OF A RETTER UNDER. TANDING BETWEEN CAPITAL AND ADE SOME EXCELLENT REMARKS AS TO THE NEED OF A RETTER UNDER. TANDING BETWEEN CAPITAL AND ADE SOME EXCELLENT REMARKS AS TO THE NEED OF A RETTER UNDER. TANDING BETWEEN CAPITAL AND ADE SOME EXCELLENT REMARKS AS TO THE NEED OF A RETTER UNDER. TANDING BETWEEN CAPITAL AND an dever which he c

been forgotten, seeing that no other manu-facturer, yet heard from, has ever, been able to compete successfully with the "Gen" in bringing, the working class to the boneyard. Do what ever the other mamfacturers might, "Gen" "Skinny" Gale proved his general ability to sith the workers by going them one better, and to-day his wigwam holds more of the skin of the workers than all the other. skins with which we have had to deai put to-gether. "Mr. Chose had as good a knowledge of the above facts as we have; yet he per-mitted this "blood sucking parasite" to speak at a meeting, held ostensible in be-half of Labor, without one word of denun-ciation for the canting hypocritical inzutages which he held, or of the system to which his life has been given in support of. In-stead be went into a meaningless hartangme about Glasgos where tares don't bother them, and about how many a "noble" cen-eloc. That is the sample as taken from the first blow. The next blow from which I submit a

etc. That is the sample as taken from the first blow. The next blow from which I submit a specimen for inspection was blowed in Boston on the eve of Feb. 15, before the New England Boot and Shoe Club, an or-panization of capitalists and in the com-pany of their representatives, Mayors Josiah Quiney, of Boston and James H. Eaton of Lawrence. The following report of the uiterances of Mr. Chase on that oc-casion were printed in the Boston "Gobe"; I submit extracts of the long report of that "Dinner", as printed in the "Gibbe": "Lohn C. Chase, the Socialist Mayor of

"John C. Chase, the Socialist Mayor of Haverbill, was a guest, last evening, at the monthly dinner of the Boot and Shoe Club, composed, largely of manufacturers, and he selzed the occasion to taik to them like "a Dutch uncle," to use an old fashioned col-bounding.

Dutch uncle," to use an old fashioned col-loquinilism. "That is to say, having been an operative in a shoe factory bimself, and having very pronounced views of what he regards as unjust conditions as affecting shoe oper-tives, he did not hesitate to express his oplinons freely and warn his hearers that he believed they will have troubles of their own pretty soon, when a boot and shoe trust shall freeze some of them out of the business or else 'scud them back to the bench."

trust shall freeze some of them out of the business or class 'send them back to the bench.' "He discussed government control and management of public utilities, advocating the policy very strongly. "He cited Giasgow, Soot, as a city where no taxes are leviced, thanks to the revenue derived from municipal control of certain public enterprises. "Lewiston, Me, by managing its own electric, gas plant, he claimed, has reduced the cost of its light one-third, while Aurora, III., has decreased the cost from 80 cents to 15 cents a light. "As to the argument of the interference with corporate rights, he said that when we regard the interests of a few as para-mount to those of the many the principles of our form of government are subverted. "Improved machinery, he said, has been a curse because it has thrown millions of men out of work, and it will continue to make wages go down steadily. "It wort do to keep on adding to the army of the unemployed, he said, and then he drew a picture of what may happen when the boot and shoe trust, which he pre-dicted, becomes an accomplished fact. "After pronouncing in favor of control of all industries by and for the people, he concluded with five, assertion that Mayor Quincy has accomplished much, and the next step is to be municipal control of such enerprises as lighting plants and street rallways."

enterprises as lighting plants and street rallways." Through these two speeches, Debsism proves its case. Its contention is establish-ed to the satisfaction of every honest man; there can be no longer any doubt, their "intolerant" and "narrow-minded" S. L. P. Debsism, with its colonization scheme new defanct: with its farmers' programme for the upholding of the Western farmoerney that they may be continued in their present position to fleece the wage slare farm hand; with the "Socialist" Mayor going into extables over the Glasgow plan; with the Armory job which has brought forth so many queries from all over the country! with the "Socialist" mayor going into extables over the Glasgow plan; with the Armory job which has brought forth so many queries from all over the country! These gentry knows moto is, "catch the feeble," as all such middle class halt has in the past. Hence their reason for not making the issue of the class struggle, These gentry know as well as we do that, were they to tell the proletariat the truth, pointing out to them the meaning of the class struggle with the continuous which flaw the speakers. On the contrary, "Armory" Socialism withholds from the working class as far as it can all knowi-elze of Social Questions and delivers itself of all-sorts of addresses on taxition, muni-cipal control A in Glasgow, questions which he may class the the interests of the working class than the temperature of Hades affects the inhabitants of the acties zone, Such is he more affect the interests of the working class than the temperature of Hades affects the inhabitants of the arctic zone. Such is the exhibition we are witnessing in Haver-bill under the auspices of the Social Demo-cratic party, which is now making its "short cut" to the Co-operative Common-wealth, holubbiling with capitalists and capitalism while en route, with the first "Socialist" Mayor and his conductors con-ducting the way, which is strewn with blows like these of which I wrige. Blows which can never reach the solar plexus of capitalism because of the paisled arm with which they were struck, paisled through capitalism because of the paisled arm with which they were struck, paisled through its rejection of the class struggle and its inevitable conclusions. MICHEAL T. BERRY. Haverbill, Mass., March 2.

Bubbling Up in Arkansas.

To THE PEOPLE.—I wish to inform your readers of some of the things that are go-ing on in this region. First of all I wish to express my joy at the great progress of our party in so short a time. I also hope that the party manage-ment and tactics will remain the same: anyone can clearly see that the present party factics are bound to lead to success. Likewise with regard to THE PEOPLE, it is the best possible champion of our Cause. To all comrades I call out: "Lay it hard to the chirar the the are demonstrated by the same set of the is the best possible champion of our Cause. To all comrades I call out: "Lay it hard on the fakirs; it is they who drenched the

Hundman. Personally I would not give the left hind leg of a fleas flea for Hynd-man's ability as a tactician, but when it comes to an academic knowledge of Social-ist principle Mr. Hyndman woeld not be found lacking imagine, therefore; his sub-scribing to a pronuncimento which at one end said the present missery was consel by the private ownership of the collective product and the other declared in favor of still more private owners of a collective heritage, as does the Dels "party." In justice to the costermonger mentioned by me, let me say that he was a rather like

In justice to the costermonzer mentioned by meilet me say that he was a rather in-dependent young gentleman, who had a distaste for strong drink and favored an inocous yet withal exhibitating mixture composed of the following ingredients to wit: Ginger, one part; yeast, one part; water, 20 parts. This wildly intoxicating factorin is known to the "wilgh" by the rather inappropriate and weak name of finger to the further

The costermonger further termanstrange fact that I was a stranger in a strange land by saying, when I wished to pay out of my ture: "Ah no; yere a forriner." Vogi has outdistanced Methuseleh as re-

Vogi has outdistanced Methuseleh as re-rards age. Having lived as many years in England as I have days, he ante-dates the Saxons: must have been there when Wil-liam of Normandy landed: have actually seen with his own eyes the destruction of the Spanish Armada: lived through the re-volution of the 17th century and the wars with France: engaged in the "Corn law" movement, and is eligible to membership in the Barons of Runymede. I have lived in England about 1,800 days. ARTHUR KEEP. Binghampton, N. Y., March 4.

"Prosperity's" March in Hartford.

"Prosperity's" March in Hartford. To THE PEOPLE.-In splite of contradic-tion, the opinion generally prevails that everyone can work himself up to a certain affluence, provided only he has the neces-sary business ability and a chance to dis-play it. This, however, can hardly be done as long as one remains a common work-man; he must start his own business. Until hely, it was not an easy task to find a locality in our business streets; all the stores were decupied; but now we be-hold the strange sight of a number of stores vacant. I am at a loss to say whether these businessmen have prospered so much that they can look on complacently, or whether "prosperity" has forced them to shut up. General indications point to the

vannt. I am at a loss to say whether these hashessmen have prospered so much that they can look on complacently, or whether "prosperity" has forced them to inter theory.
That we of Hartford are in the progressive van is evidenced by the fact that our city can loast of several big department stores; and, what is of still more interest is the circumstance, that new "departments" are continually added, Quite a strawar recently created amongst our, journeys and the charge of the several big department. Of course, it is of the charge one of these stores stated a custom tailor department. Of course, it is of the charge one of these stores in the department. Of course, it is of the charge one of these stores it is every will fail short in the same proportion as this concert may succeed. Not many years ago, the most of these tillors in the department. Of course, it is of the charge of the the the sever every the position as the court of the deline, for, as they asserted. "Cluster and fashion would compel people to wear clothing." The vision of this assertion they full now amply illustrated. No one goes naked, and yet thilors are without work: indeed, the chances are such that work will be less from year to year. The mass of makind is forced by necessity to huy cheap, and only the rey few gan affort the luxury of wearing real custom-made clothing." An outer stillings and industries: either a new doe of sublyision of hor is introdied.
Mowder, therefore, that a good many people get disgnated with the prevailing state of affirits; that they at last must learn that here are trying to organize the spring mulcipal election of this city would in no small depression in the store and the spring mulcipal election of the stores with the conset and delived the opinion that martliphing in the spring mulcipal election of the store in the store of a straw were stored as the store and the store in the store at the properity is a mere smate and delived in ore smalled and the server there the store

[Published by Order of the National Exe-

cutive Committee.]

Plymouth, Mich., Feb. 15, 1899.

Plymouth, Mich., Feb. 15, 1899. National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, New York City, N. Y. Respected Sirs:--When F joined the S. L. P., in 1865. I did so with the Gingle pur-pose of alding, to the extent of my ability and opportunity, in bringing about a more equitable and just form of government, system of economics, and condition of so-clety than we now have, through the estab-lishment of a Co-operative Commonwealth. From that time to the present I have endenvored, with honeat zeal, to be truly loyal to the party, but in splite of good in-tentions it seems I have been, constructive-ity, adjudged a traitor by duly constituted authorities. A history of the events lead-lows: On May 20, 1805, I delivered an ad-dress in "Trades Assembly" hall, Detroit, on the subject, "Why You "Should Be a Socialist." The meeting was held under the ausplees of Socion Detroit, S. L. P., and Melko Meyer, the thea Organizer of the Section, presided. After the meeting was over sev-erat members of the party, who were pres-ent, congratulated me on the address, but Meyer took exception to one sentence which was as follows: "Every enpiralist will be a labored and every laborer a capitalist,"

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> congratulated me on the antence which er took exception to one sentence which as follows: "Every capitalist will be borer and every laborer a capitalist," borer and every laborer of cooperative

should be denounced as a traitor to the party. I have taken ample time to think this doctrine over, and have tried to weigh and judge it solely upon its merits. After carrful consideration I have deliberately arrived at the conclusion that the theory of "class-conscionsness," like many other theories of the present day, is based upon a partial comprehension of the truth, and as path of Socialism. Its advecties do not seem to take into consideration individual heredity, orranization, remperament, edu-cation, association, and the many influen-ers, other than economic the many influen-ers, other than economic to make the solution and the solution of the truth and as individual to the solution of the truth and solution. The argument so often as the value of the strument so often as the value of the strument so often as the ration are the strument so often as the individual the "ways carners have in inter-valued in support of the "class-conscious" drama that "ways carners have in inter-ration and partially by the shore of their informations with the employing, or ex-ptioning class is not so invincible as its individue class lives partially by their own abor and partially by the shore of their in projects. The fact that under ex-sting arrangements their economic inter-ests are opposed to each other does not usually operate to destroy all personal asociation and intercourse. The fact that under ex-sting arrangements their economic inter-est and the destroy all personal soled them should be, or is, satisfied with pre-ent conditions, and it should not preven them from working harmoniously together the from working harmoniously together insuely operate to destroy all personal per-inspective dispensition. Viewed from an expandent standpoint alone, there are com-paratively few people who could not have there and easier in a Co-operative Com-monwealt than they now do. This given in a much truer standard to go by than indecided and ight Socialism to the individual affairs as trudes with pre-insed and conducted cal affairs as controlling economic number pure and unadulterated, without pure and unadulterated, without dicaps of side issues, renetionary or dicaps of side issues, or "class-conscious" cond enough t patchwork measures, or "class-conscious" dogmas is, in my opinion, good enough to present to the whole people solely upon its merits; then let each person decide for himself, AS A MAN, whether he will be for, or accluse;

himself, AS A MAN, whether he will be for, or agains; it. I deeply regret that these differences should have arisen between us, but as have formed these ophions I could not honorably do otherwise than express them to you, and notify you that I shall no longer cousider myself a member of the Socialist Labor party and very respectfully Yours. L. H. CHAPPEL.

(Were it not for the second half of the above letter, one might incline to believe that the dispute between L. H. Chappel and Meiko Meyer was one of words, and that the former's with-drawal from the party was a hasty act. The expression that "the S. L. P. is an exclusively wage labor class party" may be right or wrong accord-ing to what one may have in mind. If is right absolutely tight if accord

It is right, absolutely right, if one un-derstands thereby that the party's tactics, as well as its aims, must be such as proceed exclusively from the class interests of the proletariat; the circumstance that Socialism (the social sys-tem which is a deduction from and reflex of the class interests of the pro-letariat), would be a blessing to all other people, middle class and capitalists also, in no way affects the prin-ciple. As classes, both middle and capitalist class would suffer, must suffer, by the triumph of the working class: the triumph of the working class is synonymous with the extinction of capitalist "class interests," be cause these class interests are the excluse these class interests are the ex-ploitation of labor; and that triumph is likewise synonymous with the extinc-tion of middle class "class interests," because these class interests are, on the one side, also exploitation of labor. and, on the other, resistance to the con-centration of the machinery of production-both of which are opposed to the "class interests" of the working class, seeing that this class must not only be opposed to being exploited, but must also be in favor of the completest concentration and furthest possible im-provement of the machinery of production, the latter being the condition pre-

cedent for short hours and affluence. To swerve from these principles is to be exposed to capsize at any time, or becoming the dupe of political schem-On the other hand, if the expression is used in the sense that no one, who is not himself a proletarian, has any place in the Socialist Labor party, it would be erroneous. Terse, aggressive, would be erroneous. Terse, aggressive, clear-cut, scientifically poised, uncom-promising, and, withal, intelligently broad-minded as is the S. L. P. plat-form, its closing paragraph opens with a call-not upon the WAGE WORK-ERS only-but "upon ALL OTHER HONEST CITIZENS to organize un-dor the heavage of the Sociellist Labor

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 internality of Socialism, and all the regular and striking features of THE PEOPLE.

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I will be an excellent issue for agitation fections and comrades should hasten to make the of this rare opportunity to spread our ideas 7 sequelating friends and co workers with THE PEOPLE.

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"The People", 184 William St. Bex 1512 - - N. Y. City. TI.

II. To THE PEOPLE. In THE PEOPLE of serticle by Jackson. "Socialism from A to 2". "The incentive, under Socialism, will be to rise to the highest positions in spour line of occupation and thus science the highest remuneration for your ability and industry." What sort of remuneration will that be? I have understood it in this way. that the workmen building the foundation, we will say, for a stricture is just as in-disponsible as is the architect who designs to plane of building. consequently, why would there be any difference in remunera-tins to building. consequently, why would there be any difference in remunera-ting the set with a talent, whatever that tale and the secon peaks may be, and specially under Socialism when he need have no bread-worker, so y a draughtsman, he will saturally strive in that direction, no matter what the recompense may be, and specially under Socialism when he need to the matrimonial rate barred on account of economic conditions. It is, I is hould think, under any system the nature of man to strive ever upward. I.e., to higher posi-tions: man will sot be loaded too much. of course, with work be it physical or miental patient, and hence the 'emand for more wards arises. Another question is this, some Socialists, and even non-Socialists asseer that the nature

wages arises. Another question is this, some Socialists, and even non-Socialists assert that the nat-ural evolution of capitalism will being us to Socialism whether we will or not: now what does this mean? According to what I have read. capitalism is every day paying the road to the Co-operative Commonwealth, but I am of the opinion that if the Socialist did not point his finger. I. e. educatied the people to what it really means, the whole

Haverhill will speak." It will be observed that Mr. Chuse was followed by Gen. S. H. Gale, Who is Gen. S. H. Gale? That the readers of THE PEOPLE may know. I give the following biographic sketch: Gen. S. H. Gale is one of the largest shoe manufacturers in New England, and is familiarly known to the craft, by the euphanious sobriquet of "Skinny" Gale, a title which was given him hy shoemakers because of his ability to skin them worse than any other they hed rome in contact with, and is a title which will be worn by this apostle of capi-talism long after his "Generalship" has

der the banner of the Socialist Labor party." The language of the party's platform excludes the latter use of the expression.

The second half af L. H. Chappel's letter throws light upon what he means. It removes the apprehension that he and Meyer were indulging in a fight of words; it proves that he does not accept the first and correct meaning in which the expression: "the S. L. P. is an exclusively wage labor class party" is used; it reveals the fact class party is used; it reveals the fact that he has not yet fathomed the fundamental sociologic principle of the class struggle, and that he rejects it. In view of this his withdrawal from the party is not a hasty act: it is a cor-

the party is not a hasty act: it is a cor-rect step; the party and he disagree fundamentally. Judging of L. H. Chappel's character from the honorable course he has taken in not staying where he finds he does not belong, it is to be hoped that careful observation and riper experience may restore him to the party where his general ability has not gone unappreciated.-ED. THE PEOPLE.]

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

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers' to Correspon-

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

TO THE SEVERAL WHOM IT MAY CONCEEN.-Jour question, wherein con-sists the defect in Bellamy's "Parable of the Tank"? is not forgotten. The matter deserges a special article. We have de-cided to insert it in pext MAY-DAY edition (April 30).

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



In this, as in all other municipalities, society is divided, at the present time, into three distinct classes: the capital-ist, frequently called the plutocratic, the middle, and the proletariat classes, whose immediate interests are as diverse as their characteristics.

The capitalist class is composed of those whose incomes are derived from securities, investments, etc., which draw interest or dividends, of those who, contributing nothing of their own labor to the process of production, calmly appropriate to themselves the lion's share of the products of labor. This class is the parent of the syn-dicate and trust and is the father of monopoly. Through its development competition in certain industries has been abolished and production organ-ized on a scientific basis. Combina-tion is now the law which governs its development. It has intensified labor, has reduced its wages, has increased its hours of duration, and has intro-duced modern automatic machinery so that the greatest degree of productivity is secured with the fewest laborers. This class is continually growing in strength because of its ever increasing opportunities for exploiting the two classes beneath it.

The middle class is composed of small merchants, farmers, manufac-turers, etc., who often work with the laborers whom they exploit, hence do generally contribute something of their own labor to the process of production. The middle class occupies a peculiar position in society. Exploiting the wage worker, it is itself the victim of exploitation, the exploitation of the capitalist class. It is because its steal-ings must be divided with the capitalist class that it is so much the more merciless in its treatment of the proletariat. Strangely enough, while it is upholding capitalism and wage slavery, it is at war with the highest developments of capitalism, the various in-dustrial combinations known as syndicates, trusts, pools, etc. This is really the class of competition and is truly representative of anarchy. Its position as a middle class is but fleeting; there is no element of permanency about it. It is slowly being absorbed; in a very small, an almost infinitessimal degree by the capitalist class, in a very great degree by the proletariat class. In a -little while it will have ceased to exist, and its members will have become wage slaves of the terrible system of capitalisin which they themselves have assisted to build up and maintain.

The proletariat, or propertyless class. is that great majority in society which sells its labor power for wages or salary. It is the universally exploited wage slave class, and is the foundation on which all society rests, because it produces all the things necessary to the existence of society. It is fleeced by the capitalist class, it is fleeced/by the middle class, it is fleeced in every hour of its existence from birth to burial. The better to exploit it, it has been organized, to the end that its members shall work together in perfect harmony, in the various processes of production, so that co-operation is now the dominant law of the proletariat. Its position in society is permanent. Its members cannot sink lower because there is no class beneath it, and the levelopment of capitalism makes it squally impossible for them to rise higher. It is constantly increasing in aumbers because it is continually

aumoers because it is continuity re-relying additions to its ranks from the rapitalist and middle classes. The proletariat is the only socially neces-sary class, and as such it will remain where the proletaries of all diversion of the second till the abolition of all classes in pro till the abolition of all classes in pro-fuction, till the abolition of capitalism. In national, state and municipal af-fairs, it is the settled policy of capital-ist political parties to keep the people divided over questions and interests which are of no importance to them, so that, being continually occupied, with capitalist interests and their resulting quarrels, they shall give neither time nor thought to their own proletarian nor thought to their own proletarian class interests. It is even so in West-field, where the Democratic and Republican parties have kept the people divided over the questions of the differ-ent Street Railroad ROUTES to Springfield, when the real question before the people was whether there should BE street railroad connection with spring-field or not, and have thus succeeded in defeating the wishes of the people Centralization and concentration are natural laws of capitalism and are the logical results of capitalist progress and development. The tendency to-ward street railroad connection between Westfield and Springfield is but an example of the capitalist law of centralization, and following this law of progress true Socialists will do all in their power to secure such connection. The Socialist Labor party again comes before the people of Westfield in a municipal campaign as a revolu-tionary morement of the proletariat class for the abolition of capitalism class for the abolition of capitalism and its resultant wage slavery and the cetablishment, of the Co-operative Commonwealth. While capitalism can-not be overthrown by securing the gov-ernment of a single municipality, the ernment of a single municipality, the harsh conditions under which wage slavery exists in such a municipality can be greatly ameliorated and the government administered for and by the wage slaves themselves. As the Republican and Democratic parties are but willing tools of capitalism the Socialist Labor party can have nothing in common with them, and it presents its undying hostility to both as proof of its proletarian class-consciousness. The following measures of the Social-ist Labor party will receive the loyal support of its candidates: Factories, tenement houses, business blocks and public buildings to be sub ject to rigid inspection, periodically, and such sanitary improvements as are necessary to the public health to be compalied from the owners of the

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 kinder-garten and by furnishing food and clothing to school children where acc-

Municipal ownership of such utilities as the laws of the Commonwealth will

allow. All town meetings to be called at such times as will best suit the con-venience of the majority class-the

wage workers. Citizens! When you go to the polls to vote, put to yourselves these ques-

"Do I derive my income from rent, "Do I derive my income from rent, interest or dividends?" If you do then you are a plutocrat, and the Republi-can and Democratic parties will best represent your interests.

'Do I derive my income from profits made by the employment of a few la-borers for wages or from the sale of commodifies at prices above their value?" If you do you are a member of the middle class, and can only be represented by the Republican and Democratic parties.

"Do I derive my livelihood from wages or salary given to me for my la-bor power?" If you doyou are the wage slave of the capitalist and middle class exploiters, and if you would not prove a traitor to your class you must vote the Socialist Labor party ticket.

The following are the nominees of the Socialist Labor party:

For Selectmen and Overseers of the Poor: JOHN INGOLDSBY.

HENRY W. HAWKINS: HENRY KUSTER.

For Assessors: LEON S. OLIVER. EDWARD HINCHEY.

CHARLES WARTENBURG. For Water Commissioners:

OSCAR P. BEIN. HENRY O. BRIGHAM.

For School Committee: PATRICK J. MCMAHON; CLARENCE E. SPELMAN.

WESTFIELD, MASS., SECTION, · S. L. P.



branches are branches of the same tree? -Do you think that tree is capitalism?

Do you think that political capitalist tree is rotten throughout its trunk?

Do you think these branches are the mistletoe or blood sucking parasites, the sure precursors of desolation? If

so, vote against them! Do you think they want the offices for the fat salaries or to sell out to their masters, the corporations? Then yote arguing them! vote against them!

Do you think the politicians, the clergy, the millionaire and the pauper, the fruit of the same tree? Cut it down with your vote. Do you think the system that permits

your employer to keep three-fourths of all your earnings right? Then vote to

retain this system by voting either of the old parties, your masters. Do you think they are the result of yenality, bribery, debauchery, corrup-tion, rottenness and murder? Vote against them.

Do you think the candidates of these old parties who ask for your votes with a cigar or a drink will do anything for your relief? ¹ Then vote for your masters.

Do you think these Councilmen who have drawn for their brother Joseph's

coat in the levee work, will not sell you out again? Then vote for them. Do you think these old parties have. been tried and found wanting often enough? Then vote for the only party ever organized in the interest of the wage earner, and all the people, the Socialist Labor party.

Do you think the principles of the Socialist Labor party right? If so, then if you vote against it, you are a traitor to your country, your neighbor, your family and yourself. OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Henry Kuhn, 34 William street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARL OF APPEALS Secre-tary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champiain street, Cleveland, O.

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

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

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

National Executive Committee.

National Executive Committee. Meeting of March 14, with W. H. Wherry In the chair. Absent Snuter. The financial report showed for week ending March 11: receipts, \$105.50; expenditures, \$107.30. Section New York, through its organizer, requested that the canvass of the vote for National Secretary and for Members of the Socion New York, through its organizer, requested that the canvass of the vote for National Secretary and for Members of the Socion New York, through its organizer, requested that the canvass be post-poned in order to give the Section time to investigate the vote of Branch 11 (Lieder-tafe). Resolved, that the canvass be post-poned for one week and that report must be made within that time. Section Graniteville, VL, was reported re-absent in search of work and had returned. Section Portsmouth, N. H., which had ab-piled for charter at hist Session, reported the old charter. The formation of an Eng-lish Branch was reported from Auburn, N. Y. Beptist were read from Comrade T. A. Hickey as to his work in Indiana. Jons Chehrer, of Belford, Okia, was ad-menpoirs equested publication of a proposi-tion for general vote relative to a change of party constitution, in order to get the support of other Sections. Resolved to in-form the Sections manualicating with are Sections. The Sections manualicating with are Sections that they must themselves out and such support by communicating with are Sections. The Sections that they must themselves out and such support by communicating with

other Sections. The Secterary presented a plan to send an agitator through the New England States and was instructed to proceed with the and work.

L. MALKIEL, Rec. Secretary.

New York.

New York. SECTION GREATER NEW YORK.-Report of Proceedings of the General Com-mittee, March 11, 1809. Meeting at 64 E. 4th street. Delegates Moren and Klein presided. Minutes of pre-vious meeting adopted as read. The Com-mitte on Credentials reports favorably on following delegates: New York-24 A. D., John Nagel and Louis Pomerna; 6th and 10th A. D.s. Phills Schmitt in place of R. Giaser; 12th A. D., Brownstein in place of S. Fieldman; 19th A. D., Oscar Abramovich and 00th Friekel; 20th A. D., Anton Welleder; 30th Friekel; 20th A. D., Anton Welleder; 30th K. D., Br. 2. August Gillhans and Herman Collenburg: 34th and 35th A. D.s. Gustav Schmiekel in place of D. Rouseau, who re-signed from the party; Branch 13, Miss Rose-Asch. Brookiyn-6th A. D., Aug. Gleeforst; 13th and 14th A. D. S. Julius Greber; 16th Ward Rranch 2. Herman Behrens.-The report was courred in. New members admitted. Torspondence-A telegram from Win, L. Brower, National Secretary of the S. T. & that the assistance of the whole move-men are on strike, states that 70 men have-been arrested, that the strikers stand firm, but hat the asistrice of the whole move-ment is necessar. And that the assistrices of the whole move-then the maske a collection among the

there are strike, strike is that farm, but that the assistance of the whole move-ment is necessary. A motion to make a collection among the delegates was carried, and \$15.35 were col-lected. \$25 were appropriated from the funds of the Section, and it was decided to issue subscription lists and a call for funds in the party organs. A telegram was ordered sent to the strikers, assuring them of the support of Section New York to the full extent of its ability, and a motion was car-ried tendering the N. E. C. the support of section on behalf of the strikers in the way of speakers and dnances. Hugo Yogt, Secretary of the N. Y. State Committee, announces that a hurried conference of the members of the State Committee, fresh strikers. The City Executive Committee, was given power to call a mass meeting on behalf of the strikers whenever it should deem it necessary.

behaif of the strikers whenever it should deem it necessary. L. Malkiel writes that he is negotinting with a gas company for a uniform rate and special inducements in furnishing Wels-bach lights to all party organizations in Manhatian and Bronx. Asks for necessary information. Referred to Organizer. S. Epstein, member of 4th A. D., writes that one S. Kornblueth, a notorious enemy of the party, was invited by the 16th Ward, Branchi, to lecture on March 31, on the "Tactics of the S. L. F." Referred to the City Executive Committee which is to report.

the "Interies of the S. L. F. Referred to the City Executive Committee which is to report. A letter from the Socialist Publishing As-sociation of Minneapolis, Minn., asking for help in establishing "The Tocsin" on a firm basis, was referred to the Executive Committee, which is to report. Mr. Platon Brounoff writes that he bas composed 21 labor songs. He asks if the Section can untertake publication, the pro-ceeds to go to the DAILY PEOPLE Fund. Referred to Executive Committee for con-sideration. Charges preferred by De Leon against Waldinger, and by Samuel Jacobson against Waldinger, and by Samuel Jacobson against Brinkmann, were referred to Grievance Committee. Report of City Executive Committee-Emil Siegel, Jr., paid \$10 on account of his indebtedness to Section, and promises to pay \$10 monthly. "A new leafiet will soon be issued, 50,000 coples of the party platform will be print-ed, and 1,000 coples of "How to Become Naturalized." B. F. Keinard was engaged to deliver lec-tures with stereopticon in Districts having

ill prevent Interruption in the ma

To the Sections of the S. L. P.

The first of the supplements to the So-cialist Almanac-No. 2. Vol. I., "People Library"- is now out and ready for shlp-ment.

ment. It is a handsome. 24-page pamphlet, the contents of which are: I. Territorial Expansion, by L. Sanial. II. Growth of Socialism in America (S. L. P. election returns).

11. Growth of Socialism in America (8. L. P. election returns). Number I. is a subject now foremost in the minds of the people and will receive attention if Sections see to it that the book, is brought prominently before the public; number II. is of great interest to all who take an interest in the development of the Socialist movement in this country. The retail price of this number is only 5 cents, which makes possible a very ex-tensive sale. Address orders to the N. Y. Labor News Company, 147 East 23rd street, New York, or to the National Secretary: HENRY KUHN. 184-William street, N. Y.

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WORKMEN'S

General 34 tal

of advertising their p

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."—The rec-ommendation was concurred in . A recommendation to count the votes of members compelled to be absent, when they are seat in by mail to their respective sub-divisions, was concurred in the 30th A. D. N. Y.; that he can supply envelopes to subdivisions was formed in the 30th A. D. N. Y.; that he can supply envelopes to subdivisions at 40 cents per 1,000; that million membership ledgers must be taken, cost 40 cents; and he calls on members to turn in subscription lists for the "Abend-blatt" Defense Fund, and also tickets to "Volkszeitung" Festival. The Organizer was instructed to publish the detailed vote for National Secretary and National Executive Committee in the party press.

the detailed vote for National Secretary and National Executive Committee in the party press. The report of committee appointed to con-fer with the DAILY PEOPLE Conference was read. It recommends the endorsement of the Conference on the following hasis: 1. That the work of the DAILY PEOPLE Conference shall be the organizing of a movement favorable to the establishment of a daily organ of the S. L. P. by organizing DAILY PEOPLE Clubs. by collecting the names and addresses of sympathizers and other propagnida work; and also the col-lection of funds for the present General DAILY PEOPLE Clubs. The present General DAILY PEOPLE Fund. 2. That DAILY PEOPLE Clubs may be formed in any Assembly District, but the delegates of such clubs to the D. P. C. and their innancial officers must be members of the S. L. P. The recommendation was cocurred in. The request of the Socialist Liedertafel for the ioan of the fing of the Section for its Commune festival, was granted. Adjournment followed.

Adjournment followed. H. SIMPSON, Secretary.

H. SIMPSON, Secretary, COMRADES, ATTENTION:-Owing fo the large attendance, the evening classes at the Club House, 206 East 86th street, will be continued until further notice. All those who have attended the puble evening schools should not miss this opportunity to continue their studies. The subjects are treated clearly and scientifically by first-class teachers. Monday Political economy. Wednesday-Drawing (fee hand, mechan-ical, machine, etc.) Thursday-English for advanced. Dues for one or all the classes, 25 cents per month. Come and join! THE SCANDINAVIAN BRANCH, S. L.

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bered that there are not five hundred voters in each precinct, and with sharp personal interests blossoming forth that lie latent in State elections.

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