

SIX VICTORIES.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., April 11.-At the municipal elections, held here today, the S. L. P. arried two Wards; four Councilman; are Alderman; 711 votes. CHAS, E. PATRICK.

votes. CHAS. E. PATRICK. BELLEVILLE, III,—The S. L. P. vote on the 4th instant was as follows: Mayor—H. P. Zerweck, 279. Treasurer—Wm. Gansen, 206. Assessor—Edw. Krumrich, 211. Aldermen: 1st Ward—Erwst Heyer, 43. 2d Ward—Ernst Heyer, 15. 3d Ward—Br BIG MAJORITY, HURRAH! 4th Ward—Bruno Rueckert. 34. We polled 9 per cent. of the entire rote cast.

rote cast.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 10.-The Socialist forces in Rhode Island regis-tered their protests against capitalism on April 5, and the returns from our State election add another to the long State election add another to the long string of victories which our party has gained the past few years. The two old parties spent barrels of money to rouse the voters to their sides, brass fnanted and patriotism invoked. Yet the S. L. P. in its modest way was not behind in displaying political energy, and the capitalist press admitted at the end that our party had surpassed all others in the number and extent of its campaign railies. Where the old party orators spoke to dozens, our speakers held forth to hundreds, and we attracted more auditors to our final we attracted more auditors to our final rally in Music Hall in Providence than the Republican and Democratic partles the Republican and Democratic parties together were able to lure to their clos-ing meetings in Infantry Hall, almost as large again as Music Hall. After that the capitalist scribblers gave the thing up and reluctantly affirmed that the Socialists had proven themselves a power no more to pass unnoticed. Two days before election the capital-it press and the manufacturers played

Two days before election the capital-ist press and the manufacturers played their trump card. In heavy type they announced the arrival of prosperity to the mill workers of our State. The cut downs of 1897 were to be restored in the shape of a 10 per cent. increase in wages. They cleverly omitted to men-tion that they had cut nearly 20 per cent, off the bay rolls in 1897, and in some cases over 30, and they also said nothing of the fact that before the re-duction in 1897 they were searching duction in 1807 they were searching high and low for prosperity. The in-tended effect of all this was, of course, to keep down the Socialist vote. In fact when the manufacturers first intimated a disposition to grant an in-crease the Providence "Journal," in its New England would yield very poor s to the Socialis question but many of the hesitating and half-baked were influenced by the self-assumed philanthropy of the employers and returned to their vomit, the figures given below announce from 700 to 900 more workers about learned that the issue is that from Capitaliam vs. Socialism:

more than last year. The Democrats made a gain of about 1,500 over their poll of the previous year and this, with the increase that went to the S. L. P., apparently came from the Republicans. The Democratic party is not likely to make much of a splurge in the future. This was their herculean effort and the opportunity was most favorable. The audacity of the Republicans in insisting on re-submitting the new constitu-tion, that was defeated last fall, to another vote gave plenty of capital for the Democrats to work with. All their old time workers were drummed out on the platform, their speakers and candidates boasted aloud of a certain on the platform, their speakers also candidates boasted aloud of a certain victory, and the result proved a perfect rout for this fake party with its fake friends of labor. They polled little more than 14,000 votes, as against 24,000 for the Republicans. The back-bone of the Democratic wing of the party of King Capital is broken. and future campaigns will find its dirty ele-ments absorbed by the Republican wing, and the good material will cast their lot with their fellow-workres in the S. L. P. Referring to the Demo-crats in an editorial the day before election the Providence "Journal" sagely remarked that as between Bryanism, or Carroll or Brennanism, an intelligent discussion of Socialism would be hailed as a triumph of the

an intelligent discussion of Socialism would be hailed as a triumph of the mind over putrescent matter. Last year our Gubernatorial candi-date polled 6% per cent. of the total vote, with the other general officers close behind. In Providence our As-sembly tleket made a fairly uniform appearance, the average gain being in the neighboorhood of 400, or about 33 per cent. Pawtucket also ran its figures up above last year, and Central Falls and Woonsocket voted their first legislative ticket on Socialist lines. In Burrillville, where there is an energetic Burrillville, where there is an energetic Alliance and where we have just gath-ered 25 names for a Section, there were The strength of the section, there were instructly straight Socialist ballots for State officers, and of these 58 spoke out their full appreciation of Socialist principles by passing by the legislative tickets of the old parties without giv-ing a mark to any one of their candi-dates. The local correspondents of the dates. The local correspondents of the Providence papers made note of this peculiarity on the part of Socialist voters everywhere, and in the town of North Smithfield the Democratic candi-North Smithneid the Democratic candi-dates attribute their defeat to that cause. Newport is apparently waking from its lethargy. There we got more than 80 votes, where last fall the poll was 16. Westerly came to the fore with over 70 votes, as against 30 odd a voer are discribing maintained its gain via ago. Lincéh maintained its gain of last fall, and Cumberland did better than a year ago by fully 30 per cent. Last year there were six God-forsken towns in this State that contained no Socialist voters, while this year two of them have manded their ways. A surthem have mended their ways. A sur-vey of the State from end to end shows the tendency of Socialism to become the paramount issue in reality as well as in theory, and the comrades feel per-fectly assured that with such splendid gains in the face of the greatest ob-stacles we have yet encountered, the future will almost take care of itself. That does not mean we are going to lay off-we intend to give Nature a

> T. CURRAN. Secretary State Committee. . .

good lift.

OTTAWA COUNTY, Mich.-Last November the S. L. P. had here 10 votes; at this spring's State election 41. SAGINAW, Mich .-- The S. L. P. vote

rose here in this week's State election from 100 last year to 323 this spring. Of these 227 votes were straight. Saginaw Country working its way to the front.

Municipal Election Returns.

OURAY, Colo., Apr. 5.-We have just

OPEN LE FR

By Section Dover, N. H., to a Political Priest.

The Rev. Fr. Richard, Parish Priest of the French Church, is Rapped Over the Knuckles-The Days of Parchment Shibboleths are Over -A Challenge to Refute Socialism and the Principle of Political Freedom.

DOVER, N. H., April 5 .- Ever since the 15th of December, 1895, Section Dover, S. L. P., has fearlessly and honestly advocated the collective ownership of the tools of production and distribution, in other words, a Socialist Commonwealth. Last fall, Comrade John Duchame, of Cambridge, Mass., delivered a lecture on Socialism to the French people of Dover. French lite-rature was freely distributed by the Section. Aftre election, he again ad-dressed the people of Dover, once in English, and once in the French tongue. As a result of our agitation, we had, on January 22, 1899, an appli-cation from five French citizens for membership in Section Dover. Short-ly after they were elected, the Rev. Father Richard, Parish Priest of the French Church here, warned his peodelivered a lecture on Socialism to the French Church here, warned his peo-ple against having anything to do with Socialism. The effect of his talk was startling. Four out of the five new members absented themselves at once from the meetings of the Socialist La-bor party. Section Dover could not allow such a plain case of political in-timidation to pass unnoticed. Section Dover sent the below letter to the Rev. Fr. Richard. As yet no answer to the challenge has been received, the letter was also given to the Editors of the different papers of Dover. It was printed in the Dover "Daily Repub-lican." also in the Dover "Enquirer." the other papers failed to print or take notice of it in any way.

Most Reverend Sir:-

We are informed that you have as-sailed Socialism in your capacity of Priest. Do you know what Socialism is? Or does it happen that your peois? Or does it happen that your peo-ple are so rich in goods and money, in houses and work shops and land, as to blind you to the want and misery that fills the world at large? If such is the case then you have class-conselously taken your proper place in the hatle that is being waged between Labor and Capital. Conversely, if your peo-ple own none of the mammoth tools of production and distribution. if they are production and distribution, if they are compelled to sell their labor power to "The Masters of the Bread," the owncompelled to sell their labor power to "The Masters of the Bread," the own-ers of land and machinery, you have in denying them the freedom of an American citizen, done them a most grievous wrong. In assailing their rights as individuals you have assailed the fundamental principles of Liberty. Protestant bigotry tried to force con-formity when it lashed the Quakers through Dover's streets, the attempt ignominiously failed. Think you Sir, that the spirit of the oncoming twen-tieth century with its tokens of Liber-ty. Equality, and Fraternity will brook the interference of any earthly King, prince, protentate, minister or priest? The days, Most Reverend Sir, of parch-ment Shibboletas, when they affect the "Hights of Man" are numbered. Ours is a royal fight. "He that is not for us is against us." The "Red Inter-mational" thanks you for announcing your position so early in this the con-flict of the ages. The proletariat "knows his rights, and knowing, dares maintain." Never has Socialism, as expounded by the Socialist Labor par-ty, assailed any man's religion. Never maintain. Never has Socialism, as expounded by the Socialist Labor par-ty, assailed any man's religion. Never preiu it taken guns to fight a legal combat. Our methods are educational, political and constitutional. Standing behind the ballot box and wielding the weapons of Truth, we battle on, trusting in the righteousness of our cause for victory, object being to establish an indus trial government on the ruins of the private trust, or in other words a Co operative Commonwealth.

How the "Voice of Labor" is Manufactured in Baltimore.

'WORKERS'' ASS'N

Wage Slaves' Exploiters of the Two Old Par'y Brands Set Their Labor Fakirs at Work to Obtain Endorsements of Labor"-Graphic Description of the Meetings dathered Under Such Inspira-tion-The Lure of "Taxes".

BALTIMORE, Md., April 9.-The blow has been struck. The Social Question is settled forever in Baltimore. The Socialist Labor party's misslot is ended—and all in so short a time that we can scarcely realize that at last we are freemen, and that on en-tircly different lines than laid down in the party's programme. "Capital and Lattor" now shake hands, and the "Workingmen's Association" sits smil-ing by. Socialists everywhere, take off your hats to the Workingmen's Assoc your hats to the Workingmen's Asso-ciation, and to Fresident Hirsh, and to all the grand array of luminaries who have brought about this noble consummation.

Now, what is this Workingmen's Association? The Workingmen's Asso-ciation is an organization of "indepenchallon is an organization of "indepen-dent" workers of workingmen. Its career has been watched with interest by members of the party here, though all knew what would be the outcome, and, as before remarked, the blow has fallen. The Association was formed about three months ago "for the pur-pose of securing recognition for the men who toil." In "an address to the meonle." President Hirsh said: "The men who toll." In "an address to the people," President Hirsh said: "The pollticians may as well realize once and for all that the working people have a right to be heard, and will be heard." Here's a chunk of wisdom that even Karl Marx, were he alive to-day, could not controvert. The decla-ration of principles contains the fol-lowing: "I herewith pledge myself to vote for the candidate or candidates endorsed by this Asociation." The declaration was said to have been signed by an interminable number of workingmen seeking relief from some-thing or other, or looking for a political job. The far-sighted economic truths contained in this declaration of inde-pendence only accentuate the falsity of

contained in this declaration of inde-pendence only accentuate the falsity of our, swn position. Think of the noble self-abnegation of the signers! But now to come to the fine work of the Association. A week or so ago a meeting was held, and it was rumored around the town that an effort would be made to endorse "Tom" Hayes, Democratic candidate for Mayor. When the meeting was held a fakir named Rueskamp, a member of the Machinists' Union and of the Working-men's Association, who holds a lickmen's Association, who holds a lick-spittle job in the City Hall under the Republican administration, was on hand with a gang of brother lickspittle office-holders in sufficient number to control the meeting. After the meeting was called to order, an adherent of the Democratic Workingmen's Friend be-Democratic Workingmen's Friend be-gan a sulogistic address, when another "brother" arose and started to read a resolution declaring Maister, the Re-publican candidate, a "man of the peo-ple, a workingman's friend." Presi-dent Hirsh, the "learned economist" and self-appointed care-taker of the in-terests of the working people, at this juncture declared the meeting ad-iourned! urned!

You see, the time was not propitious for "the voice of labor" to be heard. More training was needed. Instantly there was a great hubbub. The lights in the hall were turned out, and police were sent for. When the police ar-rived, pandemonium and disorder were comment and the "officers"-no. they rampant, and the "officers' -no. the didn't draw their clubs and beat in the skulls of the participants: they PLEADED WITH THEM TO DIS-PERSE, like nice, good "workingmen." Thus ends the first chapter in "The Voice of Labor." Saturday night, the "brothers" again came together. This time "President" Hirsh took precautions to have the police on hand, thus avoiding a pos-sible necessity for sending after them in case things didn't go right. This time the officers were armed with books on logic and reason, the better to PLEAD with the "Voice of Labor." The officers were stationed about the hall, and the meeting was conducted under their protection. A slight objec-tion was raised to their presence, but the "Voice of Labor" demanded that the "voice of Labor demanded that they remain, "because it was custom-ary for officers to be present at politi-cal gatherings," especially "non-parti-san" social affairs. J. J. McNamara, a prince of labor skates, read a half dozen "Whereases," winding up with a "Resolve" that Hayes "is a man of the people and friendly to the work-ingman," and therefore should be en-dorsed. This time the lights were not turned out, nor was the meeting ad-journed. The resolution was adopted, and after its adoption some of the "brothers" remained in the hall and or-ganized another "Workingmen's Association." with the avowed purpose of endorsing Malster, the Republican candidate. Hayes, the man endorsed as a friend of labor, is known as "Tom" Hayes. He is a lawyer, and was a member of the commission which framed the City the commission which framed the City Charter. It is even boasted that HE framed the document. "He is a friend to labor!" Read: "Members of the City Council shall own and pay taxes on real estate to the value of \$500 and \$300," respectively for the Second and First Branches; and "The Mayor shall own and nay taxes on real estate to own and pay taxes on real estate to the value of \$2,000, and shall have been a 'tax-payer' for three years previous to assuming office."-City Charter.

"Tom" Hayes is the friend of labor! Tom" Hayes framed the City Charter! Comment is unnecessary!

Comment is unnecessary! So much for the Democratic friend of labor. Now take a peep at "Bill". Malster, Republican friend of labor, an-other "man of the people." Malster has been a chronic office-seeker for years, until he was finally elected Mayor "to give a business man's ad-ministration." He is now and was at the time of his election President of the Columbian Iron Works. Previous the Columbian Iron Works. Previous to his election as Mayor, the Columbian Iron Works was non-union. In fact, a union man was not allowed within its gates. At the present time the works are not strictly union, and Rues kamp, the fakir mentioned above as a member of the Machinists' Union, is member of the Machinists' Union, is now receiving his reward from the Mayor for his activity in "squaring" the Columbian Iron Works. Thus Rueskamp was obliged to do his share of "boosting" for Malster in the Work-ingmen's Association. His job, which consists mainly in drawing his "sala-ry," bangs in the balance, and he must demonstrate his influence or die. "Summed up, we have:

Summed up, we have: "Tom" Hayes, lawyer, political ex-ploiter of labor, candidate for Mayor as a Democrat, who is endorsed by the Workingmen's Association, and is backed by the big and little capitalists backed by the big and little capitalists of the city, because he is pledged to an "economic" administration of the business of the city and a lower tax rate, which, translated, means: "We demand that the wages of men em-ployed to do wor. for the city shall be reduced in order that we may save the reduced, in order that we may save the taxes now paid for public improve ments.

"Bill" Malster, capitalist, economic exploiter of labor, endorsed by other big and little capitalists, and to be endorsed by another Workingmen's As-sociation. He is pledged to the "econ-omic administration" of the city's affairs, which means the same as the other party's economy. Both parties and both candidates ig

Theobald Meyer, union cigarmaker, exploited workingman, is the candi-date of the Socialist Labor party. He is condemned by every capitalist and every fakir and skate in town. He stands for the ampleyment by the city every fakir and skate in town. He stands for the employment by the city at a minimum of \$2 per day of the un-employed army, for the union label on city printing, the abolition of contract work in city affairs, and other interests affecting the working class. He is en-dorsed by the only association of work-ingmen in Baltimore—the Socialist La-bor party. bor party.

bor party. If the politicians are fools enough to bite at the Workingmen's Association balt, they are bigger suckers than some people take them to be, for that Asso-ciation has fitly demonstrated that it can not control itself.

ARMAND HAMMER.

THREE NOTABLE EVENTS.

PHILADELPHIA: Pa., April 10.--There have been two notable strikes here within the past two weeks.

The first was amongst the pants makers, which failed after a shor short makers, which failed after a short struggle, owing to the fact that there are about 8,000 men; momen, children and infants almost, engaged in the making of garments. Politics did not appear in the struggle, yet, without their consent, the people affected by the strike are being exploited by such distinguished philanthronists and canidistinguished philanthropists and capi talists as George Griffiths, the mil-lionaire shovel manufacturer; Joseph

S. Wharton, the sextuple millionaire who controls the nickle mines of the United States and pays his miners up in Lancaster County less than a dollar a day: John Wanamaker, the plous politician, gospeller, etc.; John H. Con-verse, of the great Baldmin Lokomotive Works, and others, including ProSTRUCK STRAIGHT

By Benj. Hanford on the Subject of Political Ratting.

The Printers' Club-Purpose of its Organization-Repub and Dem Orators Show the White Feather The S. L. P. Member of No. 6 Takes and Keeps the Field-Printers Greet His Words With Hearty Outburste of Applause.

The Printers' Club, which is composed of members of New York Typographical Union No. 6, was organized recently for the purposes of social inrecently for the purposes of social in-tercourse and education in the science of political economy. Their first meet-ing for the latter purpose was held on Thursday, April 6. The committee on discussions en-deavored to secure Chas. J. Dumar, Republican; R. M. Campbell, Demo-crat; and Comrade Ben. Hanford, So-cialist, -three well known members of

cialist, three well known members of No. 6, who appear ou the political plat-form every year trying to persuade their fellow union men to vote their different tickets-, to come before the Club and state their reasons why they, as workingmuch below to their compared as workingmen belong to their respec-tive parties. The committee had no trouble in securing Comrade Hanford, as the representative of the Socialist Labor party, but Mr. Damar, the Re-publican, refused outright to enter into Any discussion with a Socialist; and Mr. Campbell, the Democrat, after promising to take part in the discus-sion, sent word on the morning of the debate that, owing to sickness he would not be able to attend. The fact though that Mr. Campbell after deletion that Mr. Campbell after declining was strong enough to do a day's work in a printing office made this excuse appear rather weak to some. The all-sufficient reason for these people non-appearing is the one that there was "nothing in it" for them.

Hanford appeared promptly and the committee made an effort in the near neighborhood to discover a Republican or a Democrat who was willing to defend their principles. After some time, the committee returned with a Mr. Flynn, who was willing to defend the Chicago platform. Mr. Gortner, the President of the

Club, was in the chair, and introduced Comrade Hanford.

Hanford took the floor and proceeded to discuss the reasons why he, as a workingman, belonged to the Socialist Labor party. He congratulated the president on being able to get so many printers together to listen to a political discussion at a time when no campaign was in progress. He considered it a sign that the printers were waking up, and also pointed out that nearly every issue of the I. T. U. "Journal," as well as other trade journals, were now coa-taining articles on Socialism, which showed that the members of trade unions were beginning to understand the situation. He pointed out the con-dition of the printers of New York, with a large number of its members continually unemployed and paying in out-of-work relief \$700 per week. Af-ter showing that 10 per cent. of the people who die in New York are buried in a pauper's grave, he left it to them to judge how many of the members of No. 6 would be buried as paupers, only that the union made provision for bury-ing them. Hanford took the floor and proceeded that the union made provision for bury ing them.

Hanford pointed out that the retain Ing in power of the capitalist parties meant the reducing of wages and the lessening of the chances of getting work, and that the officer or member of a trade union who works for the old capitalist parties reduces his fel-low-merks wages: he lessens the chances of his fellow-men to get work. Continuing, he said with magnificent effect and emphasis: "If one man takes another's job on strike, we call him a rat; if a man works under the scale we call him a rat. Therefore any officer, leader, or member of No. 6, from I. T. U. President Donnelly down to the humblest member of the 'House of Call,' has no more right to belong to the Republican or Democratic party than he has to join the United Typotheta or an organization of rats kept up for the purpose of ratting. The best excuse such a one can give for so doing is that he is criminally ignorant; more probably he criminally ignorant; more probably he is criminal and uot ignorant." A veritable storm of applause re-ceived these statements from that printers' audience. The outburst of approbation was hearty, its meaning unmistakable. unmistakable. Mr. Flynn told us why he could not be a Prohibitionist, a Republican or a Socialist. His reasons for not being a Prohibitionist were convincing; his reasons for not being a Republican were not so plain, and his reasons for not being a Socialist were mod. If not being a Socialist were good, if what he understood as Socialism was Socialism. The fact of the matter was that the gentleman did not understand the first principles either of Socialism or Democracy, and therefore was in no position to give any reason for not be-ing a Socialist. He thought that the only hope of the workingmen was in W. J. Bryan and cheap money. Hanford closed by showing his oppo-nent that he was in error in his defini-tion of Socialism, and concluded by calling upon those present to unifs to-gether to secure the rights which be-long to them as a majority of the pao-ple, saying that true trade unionists and intelligent workingmen should cease sending committees to Washing-ton and Alhany to lick boots and beg for their rights, but should organise in their own political party, the Socialist Labor party, conquer, the palitical powers, and Take Their Own: Hanford closed by showing his oppo

STATE TICKET.

	1898.	And the second
Governor-Herrick	2.877	2,938
Leut. Governor-Curran	2.970	3,708
Me. of State-Ballard	2,976	3,562
Aftorney General-Murray	3,001	3.543
Gen Treasurer-Fassel	2.949	3,458
PAWTUCKET ASSEMBLY	TICK	ET.
Henator-Dana	34)	315
Representatives-	363	393
Ist-Atephenson	354	395
2d-Barker		375
4th-Robinson		388
Sth-White	340	405
6th-Boudreau	379	374
PROVIDENCE ASSEMBLY	TICK	ET.
Mentor-Burton		1.498
Representatives-		
Ist-Barry		1.543
2d-Donahue	993	1,555
3d-Niles	1.019	1.406
4th-Wittum	1,048	1,506
Sth-McDonald	1.024	1.542
Sth-Sherwood	1,010	1.472
Stb-Layden	1 012	1.833
Sth-Duffy	038	1.484
10th-Gershanick	988	1.440
11th-McGuigan	1.030	1.429
12th-Rigney	991	1.472

ENTRAL FALLS ASSEMBLY TICKET.

presentatives-	258
lat-Brown 2d-Speliman 3d-Callahan	314 310 313
WOONSOCKET ASSEMBLY TICKE	т.
Ist-Puris	226
ith-Tetress	244
5th- Bilodeau	261

The above figures are of course un-ficial, siciply those put forth by the sewapapers. The actual data will not ready for some weaks. Still there is not likely to be much of a difference when the official count is made. The total wete polled was 43,300, about 500 ngures are of course un

come out of the first campaign of the S. L. P. in this city. The result is pleasing. The S. L. P. candidate for Mayor coming out of the race with 259 votes, out of a total vote of 883 cast. The tickets were as follows: "Ottamens Ticket"—Geo. H. Scott (Ber. Der) 200 votes Rep-Dem), 394 votes. locialist Labor party-Jas. T. Pier

"Progressive Union Labor" and "People's party"-Geo. L. Wright, 230 votes

As is usual, the Labor vote was divided by the work of labor fakirs. The S. L. P. was first in the field, but the S. L. P. was first in the field, but the tool of Samuel Gompers, not being a comrade nor having were been asked to become one of us, felt as though his "duty toward Labor" called for a "Union Labor" ticket, notwithstanding that the S. L. P. had none but good labor union men up for office. So with his lientenants he met in a "Union" convention and nominated a ticket convention and nominated a ticket with a-union man?-no, non-union man for Mayor and one non-union Alderman. The result was the election of the entire "Citizens' Ticket" (Rep-Dem), and the old gang that used to vule before Populism came into exist-ence is once more in power. The ticket was championed by a few saloon bosses and the local money power. L M

CINCINNATI, Ohio,-The head of the S. L. P. ticket polis here 706 votes. ST. LOUIS. Mo.-The S. L. P. vote bout doubles in this city; it polled 797.

CHICAGO, Ill.-The vote for the head of the ticket is 1.221. Last time that the party in Chicago had to con-tend against the Altgeld crass, as it did this year, the poll was fully 500 votes less.

OAKLAND. Cal.-The average vote polled by the S. L. P. candidates was 476, a good increase.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.-The Socialist candidate for Mayor received 198 votes. The vote cast for the ticket is

(Continued on page 4.)

However much your coercion of members of Section Dover may endear you to the supporters of the competitive system, and the kings of the trust, your conduct deserves the condemna-tion of every lover of Liberty.

Be it known, that, in striking this hostile blow at Section Dover, thou hast become the assailant. Common prudence demands a defensive attitude on our part. If at any time you would like to debate this question in public, you will be kind enough to give Section Dover 30 days' notice. We shall be most happy to meet so doughty a champion of vested rights. Believing it our duty to finish the Revolution, so happily begun, by winning this the last and final combat for Liberty, therefore, be it

RESOLVER. That as free m listening to the prophetic voice of the past, mindful of the future, and jealous of our constitutional rights, it is our duty to expose such open or insidous assault of secret foes or internal ene miss as may come to our notice. RESOLVED, That the Editors of the

RESOLVED, That the Editors of the various newspapers in this city and all others friendly to a free ballot be re-spectfully requested to publish the above latter and resolutions. Section Dover, S. L. P. BENJ, F. WHITEHOUSE.

Organizer, Dover, N. H., March 5, 1899.

NOTICE.

Will some cigarmaker who is a com-rade in Kansas City, Mo., please com-municate with Chas. Dress, 415 Bitner street, Philadelphia, Pa.? Something

t Harrison. of University, who made his millions off of sugar.

The other strike was among the bricklayers, who won and get 45 an hour, the contract to last until next May 1, 1900. One of the principal op-ponents of the strikers was Allen B. Rorke, who is building the big Expo-sition Building for the Commercial Museum. Rorke is a leading Republican boss, who got his contract in a way that made Wanamaker kick himself out of the management of the exhibition. Rorke hired a down-town poli tician named Porter as sub-contractor, and he in turn engaged 100 Italians to dig the grounds out at \$1.25 a day, and each Italian gave 18 cents a day to the Italian Padrone and political boss in "Little Italy" in return for getting the work. These Italians are hired, by the way, with a view of making their Wards Republican, and the project, which has been in operation for years, is gradually becoming successful. Rorke threatened the bricklayers to

build of corrigated iron instead of brick, but they finally won. Neverthe-less, it is only a question of a few years when the great bricklayers' union will fail, as the men who do the big buildings works are largely en-gaged in politics, and the labor fakirs, being naturally dishonest, will eventu-ally sell out for fat political jobs.

The notorious Law and Order Society had the headquarters of the Cigar-makers raided a couple of Sundays ago on the charge of selling liquor. It is a strange thing that the Manufac turers' Club of Millionaires should turers' Club of Millionaires should escape the engle eyes of Mr. Gibboney, but then his Society gets donations from manufacturers and weak-minded church delusionists. The coatthe cigar men will fail.

The cigar men will fail. The Journeymen Bricklayers own their hall and real estate clear with \$100,000. The President of the Union, James B. Walls, is an ex-City Council-man and now foreman of the bricklay-ing department at the City Hall, a political job.

THE PEOPLE. at 184 William Street, New York - EVERY SUNDAY. ----TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in advance: As far as possible, rejected communications Entered as second-cless matter at the New fork, N, Y., Post office on April 6, 1891. TRADES LAND COUNCIL

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80	CIALIST VOTE IN TH STATES.	IE UNITED
	1888 (Presidential) .	
	1890	
	1894	
IN	1898	. 82,204
THUR .	and a second state and the second state of the	

You can't regulate a business that regulates your methods of regulation. A. A. HOPKINS.

Remember the MAY DAY PEOPLE; send in the orders.

THAT INCREASE IN WAGES. The loud heralding, by the capitalist press throughout the country, of an "increase in wages" in the cotton mills of New England, is one of the most impudent lies ever resorted to by the capitalist class for its own bamboozling purposes. Supplemented as it is by the incredibly bold assertion that this so-called increase is a restoration of the schedule of 1897, it dwarfs any other colossal fake in this age of fakes. The cold facts are as follows:

An average reduction of 131/2 per cent, was made in 1897, and followed in January, 1898, by a further reduction of 19½ per cent., making a total reduction of 33 per cent. Or, to put it in other terms, wages, after those two reductions, were only 67 per cent. of the previous wages. In order to reestablish the rates prevailing in 1897 before the first reduction, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. (in exact figures 49.26 per cent.) upon the present rates would therefore be necessary (since 49.26 per cent. of 67 == 33).

Now, the utmost that is claimed by any employer is that his new schedule will increase the present wages from 5 to 10 per cent.; in other words, that it will raise wages from the present 67 per cent., to 70 or 74 per cent. of what they were in 1897, leaving them still from 26 to 30 per cent. lower than they were before the reduction.

But even this claim is in most cases absolutely fraudulent, and instead of an increase, ever so small, there is an actual reduction. I use the term "fraudulent" in its most literal sense, for the tricks resorted to in defrauding the operatives are really criminal. Not only the new goods, upon which it is falsely represented that better wages can be made, are found to embody more labor for less money, but in the case of unchanged work the "cuts" are surreptitiously lengthened in even greater proportion than the wages are said to be advanced. This "cut" measure acts in the cotton mills the part that the "devil" acts in the mines as an instrument of downright robbery. For instance, the workers engaged on a certain grade of goods were until yesterday paid 25 cents per "cut," and the "cut" was understood to be 50 yards. Now, 27 cents are paid. but it is found that the "cut" has been lengthened to 57 yards, for which, at the rates of yesterday, the workers would have received 281/2 cents.

but the parasite foundation upon which both investigators and investicome from. gees stand; in other words, that THE REAL THING that is being demonstrated is the soundness of the Socialist principle that the capitalist system of

society is one in which the workers are fleeced and the enjoyers of wealth are idlers. Of this principle the investigation has furnished a remarkable illustration.

Placed on the stand, interesting truths were elicited from the son of the Tammany Chieftain. Questioned concerning a certain company in which he became a stock-holder, the following queries were put to and answers made by the young man:

Q.-Did you know that, although their bid was \$25,000 lower than any other com-pany, they were not allowed to put it in the syndicate Building, on Park Row? A.-No. Sir.

pany, they were not allowed to put flows the syndicate Building, on Park Row? A.-No, Sir. Q.-When did you first learn that? A.-Yo, Sir. Q.-Is this the first you ever heard of that? A.-Yes, Sir. Q.-Very well. Now you have learned something about your own business. In which you have invested all the capital you are going to ask your father for-that you are going to ask your father for they have the contract and not permitted to earry yout the contract and not permitted to earry out the contract and not permitted to make a contract. What do you think about that? A.-Mr. Croker, do you have anything to do with the actual management of the business fo your company? A.-No. Q.-May I ask you A.-I am at present learning the business. Q.-You are learning the busines, and getting paid for learning it. You have soft to do something for that salary of \$2,500; This is a business concern, but it? A.-Q.-And, if \$2,500 is paid to somebody who

This is a business concern, isu't it? A.-Yes. Q.-And if \$2,500 is paid to somebody who is not-doing anything, that is a wrong to the stockholders, isn't it? A.-Well. I am trying to learn the business. I suppose, in jume, when I learn it. I will help the com-pany along and help it run the business. Q.-Don't you do anything else for that salary of \$2,500? A.-Do anything else? Q.-Yes. A.-I am down to the office there all the time, every day. Q.-What are you doing there? A.-I book over the mail: get familiar with the different people around the conntry that are using our system. Q.-Records for you mean? Q.-Records of the company. What books and records do you hold, as Secretary of the company, in your office-in your office as Secretary, understand? A.-I hold the minute book. Q.-A.-

Q.-Are there any minutes in it? A .-Yes.

Yes, Q.-Of the first meeting? A.-I have got the minutes; they are not copied in the book yet. [Lauchter.] Q.-That meeting was held in Jauuery? A. Ves

A.-Yes. Q.-What other books have you? A.-That is all I have. [Laughter.] This is the important fact elicited.

No sane man doubts that, if the tables were turned, "Unwashed Crime" could compel "Washed Crime" to make equally damaging admissions of corruption; nor does any intelligent man wonder thereat: a social system that raises Want and the Fear of Want to the dignity of a Social Institution, as does the capitalist system, can not choose but produce official corruption. The fact of deep significance is, however, that which brings out the total ignorance concerning a business on the part of its stock-holders; the total idleness in its administration on the part of its stock-holding officials; and, see ing that the business does move, the fact that it is the wage slaves, manual and intellectual, whom it employes, and, consequently, skins, who are the real workers, toilers and administraiors!

This and this alone is the really valuable disclosure made by the investiga tion. To the Socialist the disclosure is. theoretically, nothing new; may it enlighten those wage slaves who are not yet Socialists, and let not the Socialists overlook it.

APPLES FALL NOT FAR FROM THE TREE.

In a recent issue, THE PEOPLE published two reports, that although proceeding from different regions of the land contained a passage that was essentially, alike in both. One report, proceeding from Holyoke, Mass., alluded to the prominence of ex-union men who now strutted through the Holyoke streets swinging clubs as offi-cers of "Law and Order"; the other

can conclude as to the tree that they Such a tree, a veritable Upas-tree,

must be hewn down; there is no help in it; it can only spread social gangrene.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The Minneapolis, Minn., "Tocsin" sticks well to terms, and well it points out the vagueness of some of the reformers idioms; for instance:

formers idioms; for instance: It will be observed that we Socialists do not often speak of society as composed of "the rich and the poor" or "the classes and the masses" or "the plutocrats and the people," as do so many of the Populists and other Reformers. We are not satis-fied with these vague terms. We demand more definite terms to describe the classes into which society is now divided. Those terms are "the capitalist class" and "the working class." And we set forth our party and its platform as the party and the programme of the working class. We point out that these two classes have dis-tinet class interests diametrically opposed to each other. each other

The world is but one city, and a very small one at that. Chicago, for instance is considered to be very many hundreds of miles from New York, and the two, one would think, would make very different experiences. Yet, who in New York, or in any other town of the land, however remotely located from Chicago, can read the below from the Chicago, Ill., "Workers' Call" and not be forthwith reminded thereby of some such type, as therein photographed, moving about the reader's own town?

"You are a Socialist you say. Then, of course, you vote the Socialist ticket." "No, 1 am voting for Altgeld this year." "Rut, of course, you are supporting your party press by taking several Socialist papers?" "Well, no, not this year." "Usit you are a paid-up member of their organization?" "No, they are too narrow for me." "Then what do you do for Socialism?" "Why, I talk and talk."

For a bit of Jingoism, brutal and malignant, the following from the Newark, N. J., "New Education" takes precedence of many that are cast in similar mold:

similar mold: As for the orphan children that Uncle Sam has rescued from their cruci Spanish stepmother and adopted-Cuba, Porto kico, and the Philippines-these, when they come under our roof will have to behave them-selves and obey the rules of the household, or be spanked into good behavior. We didn't go to war in order to acquire these islands, but now that events have shaped themselves so that we caffind do otherw.se, than take them under our wing, we mus, govern them for the good of the whole na-tion. The new members of the National family must pay for their keep and do their part to help on the general prosperity. All of them, under Yankee protection and man-agement, will become important factors in our growing commerce.

And this in a time when the American flag is symbolizing in the Philippines what the flag of Russia symbolizes in Poland, what the flag of Austria was a symbol of to the Hungarian patriots under Kossuth, what the flag of France, the old Bourbon flag, once symbolized in down-trodden Sicily, what the British flag symbolizes to the famished and dragooned Hindoos.

Truly, unless Socialism moves on rapidly, a "new education" will be imparted to our people. The Declaration of Independence, with its announcement that "Governments are established with the consent of the governed" will have become un-American, and America, under the tutelage of Lord Capital, will have become a byword of reproach like "Russia" now is.

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NO, THANK YOU!

Facilis est descensus Averal. (Easy is the slide down to Hades

1896 in pronouncing the A. F. of L. and K. of L. hopelessly corrupt and the buffers for the capitalist class; its wis dom in hailing and endorsing the formation of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance: its correct penetration in recognizing the folly of any longer seeking to propitiate a labor leadership that hed proven itself abidingly ignor-ant and dishonest, or of further "bor-ing from within"; its clearness of rision as to the fatal consequences such old tactics;-all that has recently received a remarkable comprobation. On the 3d instant, the "New Yorke On the 3d instant, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" published reportorially an account of the misdeeds of the Whitestone Association of Marble Polishers. This "union." apart from indulging in virtual scabbing, placed the initiation fee for the admission of new members at \$50; when applicants from an other union were willing to submit to this imposition, and the \$50 fee seemed to fail of its purpose to act as a bar against newcomers, the fee WAS RAISED TO \$100; and, finally, when applicants were willing to pay closed, and refused to admit any new manifestations of a total lack of the sense of solidarity in such concerns, of their ignorance both upon the duties and the mission of the bona fide u. jon. and of their utter incapacity to organ ize, let alone solidify the working class.

The rivalry between the ofganizations of narble workers recalls many a similar black age in the history of the American work-ng class.

marble workers recalls many a similar black page in the history of the American work-ing class. The organizing of RIVAL UNIONS in the same trade is always a gross error, what-ever the molives and purposes thereof may be. It is a blow in the face of the sense of solidarity; and can never and nevermore promote the forward march of the working class, whether economic or political.

It was only last December 14, that the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," aim ing a surrepticious blow at the Party policy with regard to its S. T. & L. A tactics, suggested that the better way to make progress was to stay inside of the old corrupt National-Central organizations of Labor and "bore forward from within": now it slides several pegs lower and condemns the organization of a "rival union" even where the existing pure and simple concern shuts the door in the face of newcomers, and flat-footedly refuses admission to anyone else, thus depriving anybody of th first prerequisite for "boring forward from within," i. e., the prerequisite of getting "within." What does this getting "within." What does this mean? It means that the downward moving stages in the development of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" on the tactical question of trade unionism are these:

First, if you 'ARE WITHIN a cor-ruptly and ignorantly run trades union, whose every breath is a slap in the face of solidarity, you must not step out; you must continue to uphold the corrupt concern with your funds and with your efforts, and continue thereby to add prestige and capitalist market-value to the Labor Fakirs in control; from within, you may "bore control; from within, you may "bore forward" to your heart's content; preach Socialism, be dumped and kicked and hounded for it by the Labor Fakirs in control, and by your conduct help spread the sense of 'impotence among the rank and file towards their misleades; but to show a burd misleaders; but, to start a rival organi-zation?-no, NEVERRRR! Next, if you are NOT WITHIN such

an organization, and you seek to get in to experiment in "boring," and the organization shuts its door in your face, and refuses to let you in, then crawl down on your belly like a heathen before his Mumbo Jumbo; never, no neverrrr raise an impious hand against the sacrosanct concern; never, neverrr start a rival union; to to aim a blow at the face of solidarity!

Easy, indeed, is the slide down to Hades! Once on that inclined plane,

united action of such workers' unions whose members are compelled to work together with the members of such an organization, the Whitestone Association in this case. Such a Union is no union of workers for the protection of the trade; it is an ossided guild in the interest of a small number of scif-seeking people, whom to fight is in the interest of the all. The local building trades workers should unitedly take a stand against the Whitestone Association.

Stripped of its tinsel, this means that such a preposterous "Union" as the Whitestone Association may not be fought except by the existing unions in the building trades; and, seeing that these unions are, if not exactly, still to a great extent and substantially run upon the same ignorant and corrupt lines as the Whitestone Association; seeing that the leaderships of these unions is of the same kidney as that of the Whitestone Association; seeing that these unions have tolerated the misdeeds of the Whitestone Association and have stood by it; seeing, in short, that these unions, just like the Whitestone Association are standing slaps in the face of Solidarity;—seeing all this, the above passage means nothing else but that:

If these other Unions, most of which are essentially no better than the Whitestone Association and have been all along its al-lies, and therefore, "whom to fight is in the interest of the whole working class,"--If these Unions don't choose to fight the Whitestone Association, then it must not be fought at all.

"Not much!" thunders back the Socialist Movement; "we care not to increase our own labors; if a thing called a 'union,' but in fact a close corporation whose very existence is a denial of solidarity, is fought by others, so much the better; but if it is not, then to the extent that the Socialist Movement can, and as soon as it can, it will fight and crush such a viperous centre; nor shall we be deterred therefrom by having the word 'Solidarity' flaunted in our faces, any more than the palmerwarriors in the legend were deterred in their career by the figure of the Cross being held up in their way by Satan"

Facilis est descensus Averni. Let those who choose travel that way; the S. L. P. has placed itself unfalteringly upon a different plane; and it politely leclines the invitation to move in a direction that leads by easy and swift stages down to Hades.

VALUE, PRICE AND PROFIT.

By Karl Marx, addressed to Workingmen, Edited by his daughter Eleanor Marx-Aveling, New York Labor News Com-pany, 147 East 23d street, New York. pany, 14 35 cents.

This treatise was not published during Marx' lifetime. It was found among his papers and edited, as the title says, by his late lamented daughter. It was originally delivered, in 1865, in the form of an address to the General Council of the International Workingmen's Association. In those days, Modern Socialism was still strug gling for supremacy in the interna-tional labor movement. The General tional labor movement. Council was composed of men repre senting the most divergent and conflicting opinious: pure and simple trade unionists, co-operationists, Proudhonists, Owenites, etc. Under these circumstances, etc. Under Proudhonists, Owenites, etc. Under these circumstances the General Coun-cil was the scene of prolonged debates on the most fundamental questions of principle and under the sector. principle and policy. The present ad-dress was made in the course of one of those debates, and it was directed against the views maintained by John Weston, a prominent leader of the day

John Weston was a utopian Socialist of the school of Robert Owen, a be-llever in "labor exchange banks" and "labor money." He opposed strikes and trade union action on the ground that no improvement in the condition of labor can be reached by these means, as a general rise of wages must inevitably lead to a general rise of prices, and thus defeats its own end. In exposing the fallacy of this theory and in maintaining the usefulness of trade unionist action when efficiently managed and controlled by the proper spirit, Marx is compelled to traverse large ground and examine the phenopheno mena of "Value, Price and Profit." supply and demand, surplus value and the struggle between capital and labor as affecting the condition of wages, and he arrives at the following three conclusions:

(1) "A general rise in the rate of wages would result in a fall of the general rate of profit, but, broadly speak-ing, not affect the prices of commodities.'



Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan Brother Jonathan-The Socialist La-for party is good in many things, but

it is bad in quite a few. Uncle Sam-Which?

B. J.--It is narrow.

U. S.-For instance. B. J.-If a man don't suit it, they won't let him in. U. S.-When the cholera scare was

on, I remember you went home with your pockets bulging with bottles containing muriatic and all sorts of other cids; what did you do that for? B. J.—To keep the cholera microbe

but.

U. S. (with mock emphasis)-Narrow man! B. J.-"Narrow" your granny! Do

you think I'm going to let those heathen things walk into my innards, and rip me all up from within? Not much. I won't! U. S. (with increased mock empha-

sis)-NARROW MAN! B. J.-"Narrow" be hanged! Would you be broad enough to let them in and

experiment upon you? I would not. U. S. (with deliberation)—I repeat it; you are a NARROW MAN. That is to say, according to your own application of the term. If it is "narrow" on the part of the Socialist Labor party to keep out "cholera microbes" from get-ting into its innards and ripping it all up from within: If it is "narrow" on the part of the Socialist Labor party not to allow admission to "cholera not to allow admission to "cholera microbes" and giving them a chance to experiment upon lt.—if that is NAR-ROWNESS, then art thou narrow too for not giving such microbes a chance. On the other hand, if you are not NAR-ROW for not being disposed to afford such microbes a cuance of rioting in your system, then, and for that same reason, neither is the Socialist Labor reason, neither is the socialist Flaody, party narrow for acting, as a body, upon the same principle that you do. Now take your choice: Either you are as bad as the Socialists in point of here are as good as "narrowness," or they are as good as you in point of "broadness." Which? B. J. sucks his thumb in perplexed silence with a got-left-again-by-Jove look on him.

Socialists' Song of Freedom.

Written for THE PEOPLE by Wm. Grey and Thomas Paniter, Vinyard Haven, Mass.]

Tune: "Marching through Georgia."

Hark ye tolling masses and listen unto me, The plutocrats are robbing you it's plain for you to see. Why stay in competition which is worse slavery. While we are fighting for Freedom.

CHORUS: Hurrah, burrah, hurrah, for liberty' Hurrah, hurrah, we'll down monopoly) en shout aloud the chorus all over land The

While we are marching to Freedom.

Why tramp around and beg, my boys, for work or soup or bread. Instead of which you often get some capi-talistic lead? We must down the robbers, boys, whatever else is said. While we are fighting for Freedom. CHORU8: Hurrah, burrah, burrah, etc., etc.

- Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, etc., etc.

Shout a song of Freedom, boys, for 1800. Shout it long and loud, my boys, from farm and shop and mine. Down with plutocratic rule:--a duty mine and thine. While we are fighting for freedom.

CHORUS:

Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, etc., etc.

They want to grab the earth, my boys, and And give the people there and here their bonds and slavery. But we will block the game, my boys, and set the people free While we are fighting for Freedom.

The soundness of the judgment of the S. L. P. National Convention of

even this sum, the Whitestone Associa tion shut down, it declared the books members. This was but one of the many typical instances of the preposterousness of "pure and simple, dom"; it was but one of the many

This notwithstanding, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" of the next day published on the subject this editorial comment

In the light of such facts as these the phenomenon of a "strike against an increase of wages" is no longer puszling. L. SANIAL.

THE REAL THING.

One of those periodical "Tammany Investigations" is now again on the stocks. From the Albany eyrie of "political purity," the "Washed Crime" of the State, represented in the State Logislature, has again swooped down upon the "Unwashed Crime" of the State. whose headquarters are located in this city and are known as "Tammany Hall," and has started to "investigate" and "uncover corruption." As usual the proceedings create excitement. The hall, in which the investigation is carried on, is packed full with eager listeners; and the evening and the morning papers teem with long and sensational articles on the "disclos ures" made, the "corruption of Tammany" and matters of that sort. But we fail to find as much as the slightest hint that the "investigators," or the capitalist press, realize the fact that THE REAL THING that is disclosed is, not the corruption of the investigees,

halled from Pittsburg, Pa., and gave an account of a Policeman, who was leisurely swinging his billy, and who, on ascertaining the our correspondent was interested in the Allegheny strike, then going on, volunteered the information and advice that the men on strike had no business to fight their employers; that he had himself been a memher of the glass blowers' union: the his experience was strikes never did any good; and that the men ought simply to stand the conduct of the employer the best they could.

The picture of these former union men seeking refuge in the Policeman's uniform and outfit from the grinding development of capitalism; the picture of these men, who once pinned their faith on pure and simpledom, found themselves deceived; were left in utter darkness on the Social Question, and look into the future as a dark tempest tossed sea, that offers no outcome but the disgraceful one of petty jobs, as so many slim spars floating on the waters and to be snatched after and clung to by the happy few among the social wrecks who can manage to grab one;such a pathetic picture throws a light back upon the pure and simple union that earns for it the curse of the race By their fruit shall they be judged. nor does the apple fall far from the apple-tree. By the picture offered by these ex-union policemen, as the fruit of the tree of Old Style, alias British, alias Pure and Simple Unionism, the generation can judge of the tree; by the nearness of those Policemen apples to the tree of Old Style, alias British. alias Pure and Simple Unionism, one

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

the descent is swift; and, let it be noted, every step downward is but the logical sequence of the first false step. How false the first step of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" was is thus bes illustrated by this its second step,step that must be ple to the capitalist class. Already capitalists are mattressing themselves up with bogus unions, whom they own as they own their coats, and which they set up as pre-venters of bona fide organizations of labor; let the capitalists but feel confident that the Socialist Movement of the land will take this view of the sub lect, and never dare set up a "rival union," whatever the provocation, and they will have easy sailing. But Socialist Movement will not, What it says "NEVER" to is to the notion that it will ever allow itself to be humbugged with a name or a phrase, or be drawn from the direct forthright

prescribed by its course. But not yet does the 'New Yorker Volkszeitung's" utterance of April 4 register the lowest stage it has reached on this subject. Somebody must have protested against its heipons stand of April 4; on the next day it publishes editorially an explanation. Does the explanation retract the preposterous utterance? No. Does it even grankly stick to it? No. It does worse: it seeks by verbiage and by shoving the point at issue further back to conceal and dilute the polson. It says:

and dilute the poison. It says: We stated yesterday at this place, in con-mection with the reality between the organi-nations of marble workens, that the organi-nation of rival unions of the same trade always is a gross error, a blow in the face of the sense of solidarity. Of course we driver could mean thereby to defend or approve the measures of the marble pollshers, the Whitestone Associa-tion. A labor organization, which, like the whitestone Association, abuts itself of by means of abnormal admission fees against the members of its own trade; which, in cases of theor struggies, fails to reader the promised help; which leads itself to the taking of the places of zen on strike; in short, which slags the solidarity of the workers in the face-such an organization goes not deserve the name of a Union. It should be brought to lis senses by the

(2) "The general tendency of capital-ist production is not to raise, but to

sink the average standard of wages." (3) "Trades unions work well as centres of resistance against the encroach-ments of capital. They fail partially ments of capital. They fail partially from an injudicious use of their power. They fail generally from limiting themselves to a guerilla war against the ef-fects of the existing system, instead of simultaneously trying to change it. instead of using their organized forces as a lever for the final emancipation of the working class, that is to say, the ultimate abolition of the wages system.

These conclusions show at once the wide scope of the discussion and its importance to all active Socialists and thembers of trade unions, but espe-cially to agitators for the S. T. & L. A. Moreover, the book is easily intelligible to every earnest and intelligent man, for though it is marvelously precise in both thought and language, the pres-tation is at once lucid and simple. It is, in fact, a model of the popular ex-position of a difficult and intricate subject, and can serve as an excellent introduction to the study of "Capital." H. S.

MAY DEMONSTRATION.—The first con-ference of trade and lubor organizations called by Section New York, S. L. P., for the purpose of making arrangements for parade and mass meeting on Union Square Plaza, on Monday, May J. to celebrate In-ternational May Day, was held at the New York Labor Lyceum on Saturday evening, April 1, with Comrade Dow Hosman in the chair. Delegates were present repre-senting forty organizations. The question of defraying the necessary expenses for parade and meeting was left to the organi-tations to give what they can. A commit-tee of five was elected to select suitable route for parade and report at the next inscitute of parade and report at the next inscitute of the the Central Federated Union to participate in our demonstration was laid on the table.

GREATER NEW YORK.-The Socialist Basd, of this city, will give its first grand concert and ball on Saturday. April 15, at Maennerchor Hall, 203-207 East 56th street. This organization has rendered great services to the party during the last campaign, and will do so in future. All comrades are invited.

CHORUS: * Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, etc., etc.

Knaves and hypocrites, my boys, have ruled And brought to friends and soldier buys starvation, death and tears. But we will end their cursed schemes, and caim the nation's fears . While we are fighting for Freedom. CHORUS: Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, etc., etc. Now take off your Lats, my boys, shout one, two, three!

one, two, three! Now that we can see the end of plutocracy. Take the news home to your wife that you will soon be free While we are fighting for Freedom. CHORUS:

CHORUS: Hurrah, hurrah, we'll down plutocracy! Hurrah, hurrah, and cursed monopoly! Then swell the chorus far and wide in every country While we are marching to Freedom.

LECTURES.

BEN HANFORD, "Politics in Unions," copie's Theater, Saturday, April 15, Treaton, N. J.

JAMES F. HUNTER, "The Growth of Trusts," Sunday 16, 149th street and 34 avenue: 34th and 35th A. D.'s headquar-icrs), N. Y.

H. SIMPSON. "The Making of the Consti-tation of the U. S.," Sunday 16, 528 East 11th street(14th A. D.), N. Y.

WM. WALKER, "Expansion," S 16, Standard Brewing Co.'s Hall, Ferry Road, Guttenberg, N. J. Sunday

A. S. BROWN, "Materialist Conception of History," Sunday 16, 3 p. m. Brooklyn Philosophical Association, Sonth 8th atrest, between Bedford and Driggs avenues.

Wisconsin.

NOTICE.-Section Milwaukee of the S. L. P. hereby officially announces that the so-called "Academy of Social Science" is not a branch of Section Milwaukee, nor is it in any way affiliated or connected with the Socialist Labor party. Central Committee, Section Milwaukee, RICHARD KOEPPEL, Organiser, 1035 Fifth street,

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

THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1899.



Adress Delivered by Oscar Seidel, of the Textile Alliance of Philadelphia, Before His Organization, April 6, 1899.

It cannot be denied, that, without it cannot be drinking that, the d worse than it is now. Only the organization are we able to cour condition. But under the alistic system of production the ts of trades unions are becoming e and more weak and ineffective. resaving machinery increases the of the unemployed to such an exthat it is almost impossible to the competition amongst the ingmen. In trades where once aful workmen were employed, there re now unskilled laborers, or women and children engaged. In many indusare reduced instead of be-ed. Once powerful organi-Wages advanced. as the Amalgamated Iron and tions, as the Annugation, the Coal see Workers' Association, the Coal iners' Unions, the railroad employes' anizations, and several others, are aroyed or declining. In industries, are machinery has been operated for many years trades unions could not ake any progress, and in the future it I be still more difficult to gain adntage by trade union methods, werty increases as fast as capitalism cresses. Not only workingme. are overished, but the middle class also reased and will be extinguished

Admirers and advocates of trade ations pure and simple say that the in-terests of capitalists and laborers are identical, and that harmony between these two factions ought to be estab-lished. They say further, that the prosperity of the capitalist means the aspreity of the working class. It is aught there must be rich people as all as poor. Most of those organized rade unions think they themselves become rich sometime. The opi-t, that the present order of society all right, and that it only requires activity and frugality to gain a higher

witten in society, prevails in the inds of most of our co-workers. We Socialists know, 'however, rough ardent study of economic con-We ditons, that these theories are wrong, and that under the capitalistic system of production no general welfare can be obtained; therefore do we strive to establish a better and more suitable estem of social affairs. Our main object is to inaugurate the Co-operative mmonwealth.

Commonwealth. When the laboring people are once convinced that Socialism means eman-cipation of wage slavery and destitu-ion, the labor movement of America will become more viscous and unce will become more vigorous and prog sive than now.

The continuous fight, year after year, for a few cents of wages, the impos-ability of keeping the unemployed from taking the place of those who wrike for better wages, or against a duction of wages, make most of our llow-workers disgusted and careless o wonder that so many failures occur in the trade union movement, and that o little sympathy and solidarity exists mong our laboring people. In those mades, where machinery has been in operation for many years, a thorough and compact organization can not be formed. If we further consider that, under present circumstances, no equal rate of wages for all toilers can be emablished, it is easy to understand that solidarity cannot take root by trade union methods only. The cagi miners, the textile workers, the day hands in iron and wood work, the leather workers, the sugar workers and all ordinary factory workers, earn formed. If we further consider that,

and all ordinary factory workers, earn not more than five to seven dollars on the average per week; yet, when the printers, the brewery workers, the carenters, hatters, cabinetmakers, cigarnakers, machinists and others who have a better income than the first-mentioned, are in battles for the bet-terment of the fr condition, they appeal to the whole laboring class for their moral and financial support. But if the coal miners are on strike, or the textile workers, against a reduction of their already miserable wages, these well organized and better paid union-ists leave them in the cold and don't mind if they started d if they starve.

Take, for illustration, the long-lasting while of the coal miners in Ohio, and that of the textile workers in New Bed-ard, Mass, "The great A. F. of L., considing of 500,000 members," contri-

endeavor to convince union members of the fact, that the capitalistic parties or middle class reformers will never help to release working people from the continuous fight for wages, we are de-barred by these labor leaders with the cry: 'No politics in unions.' They are always in politics; they want the union to endorse candidates for politi-cal offices, whereby they make large foctures, or at least receive a big sum money. They bring disruption into labor unions, for, if the Republican leaders gain recognition, the Democratic members are dissatisfied, and vice When we advocate Socialist tactics

when we advocate socialist factors in trade unions, we are told this will split the organization. Dissensions raised through Republican or Demo-cratic policies don't bother them. Socialists are not in the political field

to gain personal advantages, or to capture fat offices; we entered it because we know that the political power 1 used to uphold capitalism, to exploit the laboring people, and to plunder mankind in the most outrageous manner. We know that by wrenching of the political force from the hands of our oppressors, we can only gain the emancipation of wage slavery. We don't want this or that small party of men to rule over the whole people, but we want legislation for the interests of all the people. We want, further, to induce our suffering co-workers to use their franchise to overthrow capital-istic class legislation, and to establish the Consensation Communication e Co-operativé Commonwealth. Now let us proceed to the main point; the

let us consider whether the formation of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance was advisable or not.

It is said, we should remain in the old conservative unions: to teach Socialism, despite the opposition of labor fakirs or indifferent members. It is maintained, that we would succeed at last, and bring the majority over to Socialism. Let me state here, that in the centers of industry, in places where we should expect the most intelligence among workingmen, as in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and other cities it has been tried by our comrades to push Socialism forward in the central bodies of organized labor unions. What is the result? In New York, where the most active members and the largest membership of our par ty exists, every effort has been made by them to crush out the political trickstery and political partisanship, and to introduce Socialism into the labor organizations.

How far did they succeed?

How far did they succeed? Here in Philadelphia we have a United Labor League, Foremost in or-ganizing it were Socialists. Several times the majority of delegates were on our side. The platform of this body is Socialistic. But whenever an elec-tion day is in sight, members of the Democratic or Republican sides ask for an indorsement of one of their party members, and almost always succeed in obtaining it, in spite of the opposiin obtaining it, in spite of the opposi-tion of our comrades, and notwith-standing the Socialistic platform of that body. Prominent delegates, be-longing to one or the other of the old parties overpower Socialistically in-clined persons by their hypocritical speeches. These men claim to be "but-These men claim to be ter Socialists than we," and switch the half-convinced members from the right track. They are radical to the ex-treme, but they don't want Socialist politics.

These labor leaders know very well the cause of our sufferings, but they oppose the Socialist Labor party beoppose the Socialist Labor party be-cause it may take years until we gain our purpose. All that they want is an office as soon as possible. It is further a fact, that it means hard labor, abuses, and great sacrifices to those who form the advance-guard of Social-ism, therefore they don't want to be in it, and stay in the ranks of the Demoit, and stay in the ranks of the Democratic or Republican party, hoping to reach a fat political job sooner. We Socialists have already spent too much time trying to convince pure and simplers, never making much progress or none at all. They want our support but don't support our cause.

The organization of the "great A. F. of L." gives another illustration. Review the conventions of this body. In Chicago, when a somewhat Socialistic plank, the much disputed Plank 10, was presented for adoption, even those delegates who were instructed to vote for it, spoke and voted against it. believe our Socialist comrades have done their best to propagate Socialism in organizations belonging to the A. F. of L., but how many members of this great organization vote our ticket? It may be said that the last conven tion of the A. F. of L. showed a great tendency toward Socialism. Granted, for the sake of argument. But what for the sake of argument. does this mean? The Socialist Trade & does this mean? The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, although small in num-bers, has already aroused the fear that a large mass of trade unionists may cut loose from the conservative trade unions and join the new progressive and aggressive organization. There fore these champions of labor organiza There tions try to hoodwink the rank and file of their organizations by adopting some seemingly Socialistic measures. What we could not gain by working inside of the conservative unions, shall inside of the conservative unions, shall be accomplished by forming indepen-dent Alliances based on Socialistic principles. If we Socialists leave all these pure and simple trade unions, if we use our energies, and moral and financial support to forward our class distinct movement of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor party, we shall succeed far more in spreading out Socialism among the laboring class of America. And I believe we shall be more suc-cessful in bettering our conditions by means of wage battles carried on by the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. Besides this, we shall get rid of those hypocrites who call themselves labor friends, and who are nothing but the tools of our masters and oppressors we were in front and collect-y for them, and induced others t and contribute as much as to our fellow-workers in their We have done our best to and aussignment the forces t organizations, but when we

In the Alliances we shall not be debarred from discussing the social ques-tion in all its details, and we shall be enabled to teach our fellow-workers the cause of all the ills resulting from the capita..stic system of society. The political schemes of the capitalists in corrupting legislative and administra-tive powers to gain privileges for themselves, whereby they can rob the pub-lic of hundreds and thousands of dollars, nay, of millions, shall be ex-plained and denounced. Our members shall be fortified against the bluffs and lies about increasing the welfare of the laboring class. They shall become able to judge for themselves, what laws and measures should be adopted to better their conditions. Education concerning public affairs will be spread among all toilers, and they shall then be capable to watch their elected rep-resentatives in Congress, in State, and in municipal legislatures. At present, politics are only discussed when an election goes on, when it is to be decided which politician shall get an office. We ought to talk politics the whole year round, because politics rule the country, and dictate conditions. The labor movement is hemmed in on all sides by political measures.

It is claimed that our elected repre-sentatives may also become corrupt when in office, but it can be stated that this will not occur frequently. They will be watched by the whole membership of the Socialist organizations, and shall be denounced as soon as they attempt to betray our cause. In the old parties, the elected representatives do as they please, make money when there chance. Money-making and wealth-gaining is the principle of the upholders of the present system, and the members of these parties can not very well denounce their representa-tives if they try to make fortunes in any possible way. It shall be different with Socialists when entering political offices.

The old trade unions are merely relief organizations in the present so-ciety. They help to assist their members in casualities resulting from the wrong system of the present society, without aiming at abolishing the causes. The numbers of said organizations come together to pay dues for sick, death, strike and out-of-work funds. Strike, boycott, and label ques-tions are the only subjects which they discuss. Activity only prevails when such questions are most burning. In too many of these unions narrow-mindedness reigns. Some better situ-ated crafts try to uphold their exceptional conditions by prohibiting too many learners, or make restrictions against other laborers who work with them as helpers. Men of other trades are debarred from becoming employes of these trades. It is then quite nat-ural, that instead of harmony and sympahty for one another, hate and dis sion prevail among the different branches of the laboring class. This will all be wiped out by the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. Our organi-zation strives to establish the Co-opera-tive Commonwealth, to give all who toll an opportunity to gain a comfort-able living. There is a common inter-est for all partaking in the Socialist Labor Movemnt. Under the present system we shall do our best to assist those who are in the worst condition More financial assistance and moral support shall be given by our organizations, and consequently more victories shall be gained. Then, if our members not only strike once in a while for a few cents more wages, 'or against a reduction of the same, but also cast their ballots for the Socialist Labor party ballots for the Same, but also cast their ballots for the Socialist Labor party on election day, the politicians would have more respect for us than for the bobtall politics of trades union men pure and simple. If our party grows in numbres, the politicians will grant us more protection, because they must fear losing their influence among the laboring class. The petition and lobby-ing system is a disgrace to Amreican workingmen. Why should we beg, when we have a right to demand? Take up politics in your labor unions and you will do more to forward your interest than by throwing thousands and hundreds of thousands away for office-seeking fakirs, so-called labor leaders. If they prevent us from agi-tating in the trade unions for Social-ism and Socialist polities, we can do onothing but form independent trade or-ganizations where we may teach our ganizations where we may teach our principles unmolested.

It is true, a good many Socialists are bound to stay in unions belonging to the A. F. of L. because they would lose all their benefits should they separate. But we have still a great field to work There are large industries where in. almost no organization exists. These trades may be brought into line with the labor movement and then, when our comrades in the now organized trade unions see that a much different and sounder movement is established through the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, these Socialists in the old unions will not hesitate to come over to us. To say we should try to work in the conservative trade union movement so as to make it Socialistic, is just the as a same advice as the proposition to have us remain connected with the Demo-cratic or Republican party to make them Socialist organizations. To work with a capitalist party for the purpose of gaining reforms in labor's interest means to make compromises. Every corruption practised by these parties would be shouldered on our backs as well as theirs. Just the same case confronts us if we work hand in hand with consrevative labor unions. Every in-dorsement in favor of a political trickster will cast an odium on us. Leave them alone, and work independently for the great emancipation from capitalistic oppression and destitution. There exists already too much lack of confidence among workingmen toward labor leaders. Show them that we are not after personal privileges and fat jobs, but that we are in the labor movement to elevate the conditions of the poor and suffering wage slaves of the

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Important on the Strike of the Alliance Class Workers.

To THE PEOPLE.—The strike the S. & L. A. had on hand among the glass we ers is ended: it resulted in the nanu turers agreeing to the workers shop mands, but no raise in wages; and they agree to recognize the organization of men, that is the S. T. & L. A., which become a factor in the labor movem here. L. A., which I labor moveme

men, that is the S. T. & L. A., which has become a factor in the labor movement here. This class of employés in the window glass factories never were organized, as they were unskilled; and the skilled work era, that is the blowers, flatners and cut-ters, who have been organized in the pure-and simple trades union, never encouraged the unskilled men; it was not to their pure-and simple interests to do so, and hereto-fore these skilled workers opposed the un-skilled workers in their efforts for better conditions. But since the S. T. & L. A. has taken hold of these men, the pure may simplers have taken another stand. They now realize that their opposition to the unskilled workers would be taken up by the Socialists and their inconsistencies be exposed; so, while they did not do any-thing to assist the strikers, yet they did to attempt to work with green men or not-union men, λ S WAS FORMERIX THE CASE; and suggested that the unskilled men ough to be organized in one of the old established pure and simple trade-unions.

on extronsned pure and simple training. It was not possible for our men to with this strike outright, because this branch of the glass industry is controlled by the American glass combine, and as the strik was combined to the Pittsburg district, the combine could well afford to allow a few plants to lie idle. As a result of the strik and despite the activitient, two of the plants will not resume their fires. The plant strike sections in the State, is close down indefinitely. YAL REMMEL.

VAL. REMMEL. Pittsburg, Pa., April 4.

On the May Day PEOPLE.

On the May Day PEOPLE. To THE PEOPLE.—The American Branch of Section Buffalo, S. L. P., have resolved to take a subscription list for the May Day edition of THE PEOPLE, so as to enable every comrade who desires to do something for the movement in the way of agitation and the subscription of the list for as many copies as he may desire at hulf a cent per copy, and thus give them to his friends, Being a committee for the same, and having the list in my hands, I want to say that we are well on to three thousand copies. Theleve that no better opportunity could how been offered by THE PEOPLE to the formates in this country in small towns or not strong. While they cunnot afford to have a Socialist speaker coming for the best advantages and thus use the mout-plece of the party, viz., THE PEOPLE. Mathe, N. Y., April 7.

Three Out of a Bunch. I.

To THE PEOPLE.— I enclose you copy of two letters sent to E. G. Dietzgen, of Chicago, III., which we would like to have published in THE PEOPLE that the cour-rades in other places may see how we treat such people as Dietzgen

published in THE PEOPLE that the com-rades in other places may see how we treat such people as Dietzgen. A list of our Branch officers was published a few weeks ago and the addressee of the Financial Secretaries: promptly each Branch Financial Secretary received per express a package of "Leze Majeste" of Dietzgen; you can see how two Branches disposed of then. I don't guess such work goes in the Baltimore Section now-a-days. R. T. MAYCUMBER, Organizer. Baltimore, March 23.

"Central Branch No. 2, Section Baltimore S. L. P.-R. T. Maycumber, Organizer, "Baltimore, Md. March 19, 1899.

S. L. P.-R. T. Maycumber, Organizer, "Baltimore, Md. March 19, 1899. "Mr. E. G. Dietzgen, Chicago, Ill. "Sir:-Central Branch No. 2, Section Bal-timore, S. L. P., is in receipt of ten copies of a monograph entitled "Leze Majeste." alleged to be hurriedly written by you. In it you criticlas the party platform, tactics and Editors of the party organs, and claim that the Social Democratic party is a "brother party" to the S. L. P., regarding your personal villifications of Comrades De Leom and Vogt we make no issue. Rut when you attack these comrades as Edi-tors of the party organs you assail the party itself. We consider your assault upon the Socialist Labor party a very thinly veiled and self-evident effort at disrupting that sanch capitalistic sneak tricks deserve We therefore return you your ten copies of "Leze Majeste" in the hope that every other Branch and Section of the S. L. P. will do the same. The constitution of the S. L. P. provides thight a comrade in this particular. We consider you have we agreat many hard earned (?) dol- and trying grievances against a comrade in this garticular. We consider you have we show the a could have be defense of yours which could have be defense of yours which could have be defense of central Branch No. Section Baltmore, S. L. P., Store Fanch Section The Social for the same agreat many hard earned (?) dol- and the printing and circulation of this and trying Riets a could have be defense of Yours which could have be defense of central Branch No. Section Baltmore, S. L. P. "Observer Section Sec

Baltimore, S. L. P. "JOSEPH SCHAFER, Fin. Secretary." "Baltimore, Md., March 19, 1809.

'Mr. E. G. Dietzgen, Chicago, Ill.

highest sublimation of capitalism. There-fore, to say that "the middle class, or the working class, or both are fleeced by the plutocracy" would mean, or imply, that they are fleeced only by a portion of the capitalist class;-and is an error. The fleec-ing is done by the whole capitalist class; Strictly and generally speaking, the niddle class is also a part of the capitalist class; but it is ground down by the upper capital-ist class plus the plutocracy. The wording in THE PEOPLE was correct: in the original it was defective for the reason above given.

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A. M. S., CHICAGO, ILL.-If it can not be, then some other time. A. M. S., CHICAGO, ILL.-If it can not be, then some other time. W. H. C., SOUTH BOSTON, MASS.-We hold that it is essential to the definition of "class-consciousness" when applied to an individual that he, not only understoed his class interests, but ACT UP TO SUCH UNDERSTANDING. To say of a capitalist, who thoroughly understands his class in-terests but who, by either moral or intel-lectual effort, tears himself from them and acts in opposition to them in, the raiks of the proletariat, would, therefore, be an act of class functions of the appoint of the source of the source sciousness being suppressed by knowledge or decare, The importance of taking this view of the nantter lies, not in the domain of reithement of hanguage, but in the do-main of practical work. The Socialist calls upon the workers to be class-conscious, and he maintains that only such can solve the Social 'Problem. Now just stop to consider the confusion that would arise from your application of the term. Here is a work' lumman, the Cigar-making Gompers, we shall say; he had and has yet sufficient in-formation to know what are the interests. If it is enough for "class consciousness". If it is enough for "class consciousness. If it is enough for "class consciousness".

workingman," and class-consciousness on the part of the workingman would no longer be all-sufficient to the solution of the problem; the term would have to be qualified-and thereby wenkened. By using it in the strict-ness used in THE FEOPLE all confusion is barred; a Gompers, acting through con-nupt molives up to capitalist instress, and a capitalist, acting through a sense of morality up to proletarian interests, are both class-unconscious.

A. B. B., LONDON, ONT.-The columns of THE PEOPLE are open to contributions that some way or other aid in the under-standing of the Nocial Question.

w. H. NEW HAVEN. CONN.-The Wolksseltung" article of March 7 speaks of \$1,500,000,000 taxes imposed by the late Congress: this amount, it says, fails upon the whole people, each man, woman and child having to bear his share; that that means an average of at least \$100 of taxes upon every workingman's family, thus reducing the purchasing capacity of the bread-winner's wages by that amount a year. Apart from the condiseration that the theory advanced in that article, to the effect that it is the workingman who pays the sounder allow that article, to the serious consideration, that apecific article and its specific allegations and "average" are conspicuously false. That fasture of the subject will be treated more faily in due time, as stated in last week's issue. "CONSTANT READER." PASCOAG, R.

"CONSTANT READER." PASCOAG, R

due time, as stated in last week's issue. "CONSTANT READER." PASCOAG, R. .-The property that the Co-operative Com-monwealth demands collective ownership in is all that machinery of production and distribution that the nation needs to pro-duce and distribute wealth by. It were senseless to try to draw-up as inventory of the severial items. You can settle the polar each time for yourself. If any subject oc-curs to you of which you would like to know whether it is comprised in the ma-chinery of production and distribution that should be held collectively, then finst put this question to yourself. "Is IT needed in production and distribution?" If you find it is, stick it on the list; if you find it is, stick it on the list; if you find the the social sup odd is know not so what particular theory there contained you refer. The principal black warp that runs through the wool of the whole work and renders it unsafe is its approaching of the social Question from that side is es-sentially a bourgeois miched. The prol-trait is not concerned as consumer, it is of production altered so that the workers own the machinery of production, and con-sumption will take care of lise!. P. K., CHICAGO, ILL.-That is a ques-ion that you should address to the N. R. C.

P. K., CHICAGO, ILL .- That is a ques-tion that you should address to the N. E. C.

tion that you should address to the N. E. C. S. J., HARTFORD, CONN.-Guess your adverse critic had the best of it. There is no necessity of fifing in the face of a popular notion unless the notion is harm-ful. If it is, the Socialist must fight and seek to break it down: if it is innocent, why, let it go. Never forget that, whatever his subsequent conduct may have been. Jefferson did give to the world in a moment of noble enthusiasm, that monumental docu-ment-the Declaration of Independence.

"YOUNGSTER." LOUISVILLE, KY.-The vote polled by the so-called "Social Democratic party" last November was:

To THE PEOPLE.—An illustration of the kind of "English Socialists" that come here and seek to befuddle the public was recently experienced in this city. It should be observed, that the Fabian Socialists are looked upon as the most conspicuous of the different complexions of Socialists in Eng-land.

and wording it could not have been

better served. We would not miss a word from it. We are here amply sup-

plied with the pamphlet. Our com-rades should carefully preserve their copies. They will be interesting read-

Imported Freak-Socialists.

THE PEOPLE.]

eventually, if not sooner.-ED.

different complexions of Socialists in Eng-land. John W. Martin, Secretary of the London Fabians, was recently brought over to this other night he lectured in this city hefore Reform Club, whose compromising object is to "endorse the best candidates on both the benoritic and Republic's tickets." With all this "outpouring for the uplifting of the workingman." he never made himself known to the Socialist workingmen of St. Louis, I mean the Socialist Labor party. When I asked him if he had made any in-guiry about that part of the American toll-ers, known as the class-conscious Socialists, and what they were doing to emanepate this of the Socialist workingmen of St. Louis, I mean the Socialist Labor party. When I asked him if he had not; that his officient of the socialist compares the socialists and what they were doing to emanepate thission was "to inquire into the attitude of all classes." The socialist of the socialist of the socialists and what they were doing to emanepate thission was "to inquire into the attitude of all classes." The socialist of the socialist of the socialists of all classes." The socialist of the socialist of the socialists of the socialist of the socialist of the socialists of the socialist of the socialist of the social of the socialist of the socialist of the social of the socialist of the socialist of the social of the socialist of the socialist of the socialists of the socialist of the socialist of the socialists of the socialist of the peaker that the anticipation of the socialist of the socialist of the socialist of the working the socialist of the working the socialist of the socialist of the working th

Agitating in Vermon#

Agitating in Vermon? . To THE PEOPLE.—Comrade Martha Moore Avery addressed, end of last month, the most successful meeting ever held in the history of the movement in this locality. At 8 of clock the meeting was called to order and Comrade Avery proceeded with her lecture "Capital. Capitalist, Capital-mer subject in a piain, concise manner. The undence manifesting the very closest atten-tion throughout. The audience numbered nearly three "hundred, and, was about equily divided between the working and middle classes. At the close of the lecture, sponded except one man who asked to have product except one man who asked to have tended speak in the highest praise of the render of two or more lectures, so analous re now on foot to collect a fund, by popu-are now on foot to collect a fund, by popu-render in succeed in raising the necessary mount, we feel sure that the movement mount, which has been in a won-exist-ant state for more than a "ren, will be proved in a position to render effective werk for the international movement of Social-ment, and complain more freque werk the the international movement of Social-ment, we feel sure that the movement is the to more than a "ren, will be proved in a position to render effective werk for the international movement of Social-ment, we feel sure that the movement of social-ment, we feel sure that the movement of social-ment international movement of social-ment international movement of social-ment of the sure of more the sure for curve werk the subscription to render effective werk for the international movement of social-ment of the sure of more than a specific the sure the subscription to render effective werk the subscrip A.L., NEWBURG, N. Y.-The income tax plank of the S.L. P. platform is not a tax reform mensure. It is a means to "expro-priate the expropriators." See the Party's Municipal Programme. The question sug-gestively aids in elucidating Socialize econ-omics and expose vulgar bourgeois notions. Shall take the hint and treat the matter in full.

for the international movement of Social-ism. At Barré, Comrade Avery closed a course of three lectures Tuesday evening, March 28, The meetings were all well attended and great interest was manifested by those present. Fifty new subscribers were se-cured for THE PEOPLE and ten new mem-bers added to the Section. At Graniteville, Courade Avery addressed a large audience on Monday evening, March 27, Many subscribers were secured for THE PEOPLE and a number of new names was added to the Section. At Burlington, Comrade Avery gave a very interesting lecture on Wednesday evening, March 25, to a small audience. Great interest was shown by the audience throughout. P. V. DANAHY.

P. V. DANAHY.

LETTER BOX.

Claims athered by log-rolling with Lemo-crais, thimble-rigging with liquor calles and other such unsavory methods. It do serves consideration only as an evidence of a breakdown that is more speedy and more malodorous than was antidpated.

atel about \$10,000 to assist these poor tellow-workers. In what splendid #47, however, do the European work-en assist their suffering comrades? america is far behind other nations in reatd to solidarity and class-con-

Of course, we cannot expect any-thing better as long as our labor lead-ers in trade unions hoodwink and deceite our union members with high by between capitalists and la-for protection to home industry, biting immigration, and for free liver coinas

If we further consider that our trade and leaders try to use their organiza-as stool-pigions to gain political for themselves and their political , we may find the cause why alsoonception of social affairs exch mise in trade union circles.

the often have our labor organizaa brought into submission by the judiciary: how often have tight, when they, in a peaceful man-Did the trade union leaders teach constituencies that under capital-be political powers will always be to protect capitalists against the s of organized labor? By no a. All they did was to advise to elect another set of political bers. Think how ridiculous, how instent it is to fight against the meory if the laboring people on side, and on the other side vote t political tools into office. Failurs have always assisted in or-fing new unlous, and if appeals astituencles that under capital-

thing new unloss, and if appeals ind to strikers or boycofts were it out, we were in front and collect-measy for them, and induced others while to our fellow-workers in their thes. We have done our best to

country. The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance was not formed to cripple the trade union movement, but to impire it with modern and progressive ideas.

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 facilitate work at the office.

The receipt of a sample copy of this aper is an invitation to an

"Mr. E. G. Dietzgen, Chicago, Ill. "Sir;--The 10th Ward Branch, Section Baltimore, S. L. P., instructs me to return the ten copies of "Leze Majeste," expressed to me for the Branch, and to say to you tiat we understand your contemptible. In-famous and dastardly purpose thoroughly, sud have no use for either you or your books. "By order 19th Ward Branch, Section Baltimore, S. L. P. Baltimore, S. L. P. "WILHELM LOSSE, Fin. Secretary." II.

II. To THE PEOPLE.—I send you by this mail a pamphiet received by me from. I suppose the AGITATION COMMITTEE of the S. D. P. It came through "Appeal to Reason," and is a general denunclation by a Chicago man. I send it you thinking that perhaps they would not circulate them in the East yet. We here believe its a scheme to take advantage of the S. L. P. growth in the West where so many new members are not quite clear on the Socialistic question, and my creating doubt and hesitancy reap some benefit for S. D. P. I guess it will be a case of cutting off their own nose to and my creating in summary fashion. GEO. L. ORCHARD. Duluth, Minn., April 9.

III.

111. To THE PEOPLE.-James E. Madison, one of our host conscientious active mem-bers, received this week a copy of a pam-phiet by an expelled member of Section Chicago; and also a sample copy "Appeal to Reason." BOTH directed in same hand-writing from Girard. Kans. Pamphlet is really a publication of and promulgated by the S. D. a and had ic. stamp: the "Appeal" came in as do all papers at pound rates. He also received sample books and agent prospectus of buoks from Kert & Co., Chi-cago. JOHN S. KNOX, JR. Richmond, Va., March 30.

The above are only three out of a [The above are only three out of a bunch of similar communications re-ceived from all parts of the country. Our Western correspondents are in er-ror when they believe the "pamphlet" is not distributed in the East. The East is being flooded with it. Others are also not quite correct when think-ing that its author is an expelled mem-ber. He has been tried found smiltry ber. He has been tried, found guilty by the Chicago Committee, and the recommendation to expel him is now recommendation to expel him is now undergoing a referendum vote of the Chicago membership. Finally, our cor-respondents should realize that we should all be glad to see the broadest circulation given to the pamphlet. It is a crushing boomerang, and its speedy espousal by the "Appeal" only goes to confirm the belief. Had the Party itself ordered the ismpoon writ-ten and itself dictated its style, tenor

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents

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

carry a bona fide signature and address.] N. E. DeL., BUFFALO, N. Y.-Your sup-position is an impossibility. The S. L. P. will never get into powers "over night." so to speak. Its progress will be gradual in the sense that it will capture successively offices now hold by the capitalist class. If at any time, between such initial victories and the final one, the capitalist class for thereby seek to instigate riots that may be used as a pretext for massacres of the workers, the Socialists in office and the large number of Socialists in office and, of whose excitators in large numbers the ELECTED Socialists would be a proof of, will take care of the situation, in such man-ner us the then conditions will dictate. We warn you against dropping into the rut of such speculations as your question indicates. They proceed from a faulty con-ception. They proceed from a faulty con-ception and the same, virtually. There can be no Socialists in the nation. Such victory at the polls would only register the inter of Socialists predominance in the na-tion. Would such Socialists predominance in the and the same future and pos-sible contingency is idle. J. S. K. JR., RICHMOND, VA.-We know of no book that gives a detailed account of

J. S. K. JR., RICHMOND, VA.—We know of no book that gives a detailed account of Socialist control of municipalities in France. The best thing for information on that line might be the report of the last convention of French Socialist Mayors. Address "Pe-tite Republique," Paris, France.

tite Republique." Paris, France. W. T. T., NEW YORK.-The author of the "Yolkszeitung" article's against the Party policy on Trades' Unionism was julius Grunzig; the gentleman, when some time ago (he being the Editor of the "Yolks-seitung"), was asked by the paper's Board of Directors to join the Party, "em-phatically protested against such a tyran-nous assumption": he did join, so driven, but dropped cut again. The author of the "Yolkszeitung" articles on taxes is, we are told and believe. Alexander Jonas. The Editor of the "Yolkszeitung" is Hermann Schlueter.

Schueter. C. E. S., WESTFIELD, MASS.—The plutocracy is a part of the capitalist class, The plutocracy is essentially what our com-rudes in Prance style the 'Haute Finance,' —the parasites upon the parasites; it is the

D. K., PHILADELPHIA, PA.-Communi-cate with Wm. L. Brower, National Serie tary, S. T. & L. A., 28 Duans street, this city, and specify what literature you wask.

F. H. S., NEW HAVEN, CONN.-Your matter arrived here Tuesday morning son erally that would not be too late: this much it is: owing to the necessity of pash-ing on to get time for the May Day issue, there was no longer space available for the platform.

There was no longer space available for the platform. J. D. W. CHICAGO, ILL.—Have no more formation about the so-called split in the Social Democracy of Germany than you have gathered from the press dispatches. Considering, howver, the utterances of Bebel not many years ago about the inte-lectual retrogressions of the German party where to its membership not having kept it-social demotes of the Germany that have and due also to the increased numbers of its members who, through the black-lise, mad considering also the remark flagsin is said to have made to the effect that the German Social Democracy was placed in a somewhat peculiar position due to the large inder of radical bourgeois who are driven inder of radical bourgeois who are driven in the inter her the unitary, but it would be better for the morement. Howverse that may be, what is going on there is a vindicative of an the mater is the youngers of an inder is in many reach the the first in the respect, the deverse the didet.

Ceneral Agitation Fund.

Balance over \$1,000 of first series.... \$2.51 Ill. State Com., per T. A. Hickey.... 15,00 Press Fund for the Workers' Re public, Dublin, Ireland-

SECTION GREATER NEW YORK, S. L. P. RESULT OF GENERAL VOTE ON THE CANDIDATES FOR THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND FOR NATIONAL SECRETARY IN THE VARIOUS SUBDIVISIONS OF THE ABOYE SECTION.

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For National Secretary:	1st, 3d & 5th Districts	Ath District	6th and 10th Districts	8th District	9th District	11th District	12th District	13th District	Lata Inter, Br. Z	John and Lith Distances	leth District	18th District	19th District	20th District	21st District	22d District	23d District	24th District	26th District	28th District	30th District	and and set Dista	34th and 30th Dists	Branch 3.	Branch 8	Branch 13	6th Ward	Bth Ward	8th Ward (Pollsh)	16th Ward, Br. 1	16th Ward, Br. 2.	13th & 14th Dists, Br. 2	19th Ward Branch	21st Ward, Br. 2	22d Ward Branch	24th and 25th Wards	26th Ward, Br. 1	with Ward, Br. 1	20th District, Br. 1	20th District, Br. 2	20th District, Br. 3	20th District, Br. 4	American Branch	Branch (Kings)	TOTAL	10 car 10 car Sterin Sent, 1
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For Nat. Executive Committee: clen Sanlai as. H. Matchett thur Keep an S. Brown, an J. Kluneslly trick Murphy A. Malkiel mary Stable am Moren as. L. Furman as. L. Furman the Second Berlin Rosenblath Hanmer Hichter H. Schwartz Feldner Woodruff S. Schwartz For Stable C. Klin Laffey F. Mebrer Mecculough	9889463444		12:1932212621:11:120:2:11		1023486471 3 3315 1	6 11 1111 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	\$34618\$3525 · · · 6261 · · · 62 · 6		1 10 1 11 2 8 3 11 3 11 0 22 8 4 4 4 1 4 5 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 8 6 8 8 8 6 8 8 8 8	2222184465725521147311 : : : 31 : 1 :	7 18 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	2 18 17 13 18 18 18 18 19 14 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	8 11 10 11 10 3 . 24 9 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	*6 :662125122 :::: 43 :::: 1	42:420543:111:	3 15213		16267 .076155523343 .1 .7 .2	3111			910 10 310 21 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1	4412222 .3	151515	11 :92813691 :1 :: :1 :8 [: : : : : : :	1-6	2017 1920	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	9373174 2			494 1 . 94 904 6 6	7161365115 ::: 199411 ::: :5.2 ::::81	2 :12 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	70043461120	0221212140-15	1.4	13422122223	8 1 16 1 2 	1	41 6.3 1.51 1.51 51	9 2 11 1 1 	7 	45552951512525555511102555524552353 55559555555555511102555524552353	WOI 34th on sa West

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTER-Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. X.

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

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

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

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

National Executive Committee.

Mational Executive Committee. Meeting of April 11, with L. Sanial in the chair. All were present. The financial re-port for the week ending April 8 showed: receipts, \$263.86; expenditures, \$428.06. A communication was received from San Francisco, enclosing by-laws of the Sec-tion, certain clauses of which were polated out as to their legality. The Secretary was instructed to answer and particularly insist that so far as forms of application are con-vided by the N. E. C., which was drawn up by order of the last National Conven-tion.

Which off of the last National Convention.
 It was reported that Comrade Max Forker is to go to Europe next month and that he could represent the X. L. P. at the pre-liminary conference to be held at Brussells, Beigtum, on May 27 and 28th, to arrange for the International Socialist Congress of next year. Resolved to eugage Comrade Forker for the inne needed to attend said conference and to provide with credentials. The Board of Directors of the Socialistic Cooperative Publishing Association appeared before the committee, requesting space in THE PEOPLE for an article in rebuttal to the statements made in the article. Sign-Posts' in the issue of April 2, which article, so they claimed, contailed false information.
 Resolved, that before the N. E. C. can next upon the request, the article for which insertion is asked, must first be presented and that a special meeting be held on next Sundy night to hear the same and pass upon the matter. Hesolved ais, to invite the Editor of THE FEOPLE to attend this unsetting.

upon the matter. Resolved also, to invite the Editor of THE FEOFLE to attend this meeting. A communication was received from Dub-lin, acknowledging receipt of the first \$50 sent there for the press fund of "The Workers' Republic." Organiser Hicky reported as to his work in Illinois. Communication from Utlea, N. Y., asking for the list of Sections for pri-vate purposes was decided upon adversely and the general decision made that no such list be given to individuals for private pur-pose. Section Whatcome. Wash, sent a set of local rules, which were approved. Resolved that the charter of Section No. 2 of Waterbury, Coun, be revoked, there being but two members, but that Section Waterbury No. 1, as well as any other Sec-tion for that matter, must accept as a mem-ber anyone who presents a clear card. Conflicting reports were received from Cincinnati. Resolved to turn the matter over to the Ohlo State Committee for fur-ther Investigation.

ther investigation. Hesoived to offer to the Pennsylvania State Committee a loan of \$50 to enable them to send a speaker to Clearfield Coun-ty, Pa., where splendid chances for agita-tion for the S. T. & L. A. among the miners are reported. Charters were granted for the following new Sections: Azusa, Sauin Monica, and Pomona, CaL; Cleveland, O.; Burriliville, M. I.

 Brooklyn: 18th and 14th A. D.'s. Br. 2.
 Fred. Loehr in place of O. Bissing: 20th A. D., Henry Kuhn in place of Elser Forbes. Report concurred in and delegates seated. On the credentials of J. Halpern, 4th A. D., N. Y. in place of H. Simpson, who is declared withdrawn, the committee reports stand delegate Simpson has lodged a protest spainst for on the following grounds: He was withdrawn at a poorly attended neeting, and draing bis enforced absence, by a vote of 6 against 5. The astensible ground for his removal, was his absence from the two preceding meetings of the district organization. From one of these two meetings he was kept away by illness, and from the other by a special meeting of the City Eventy. Notwithstanding the pretence for his removal, the delegate chosen in his place had not attended district meetings for several months preceding. The real ground of his removal was the dessife of a singulation of his removal was the dessife of a singulation of his removal was the dessife of a delegate inconvenient to them. The committee recommends to lay over these credentials to the organization, which at that poorly attended meeting happened to have a noise of the delegate the point on swalt the delegate the point of well was used and the prevengative of the district would thereby be violated. The child declares the point not well taken, as a Committee on Credentials exists for the very purpose of guarding the regularity of he district would thereby he violated. The child was made to concurre the organization, was low abserts from the the A. D.'s. Brooklyn, was lot.
 Menders Admitted -A motion to be defined to refere to the security for the intervention.
 Menders Admitted -A motion to is and the A. D.'s. Brooklyn, was lot.
 The PAILY PEOPLE Conference aska at a the organization. The mean divisions to send the section was not applicate strend.
 The Matter Stephene divisions to seed to sublisis on the section was not hold a festival short (Continued from page 1.) bigger than the winning majority, this despite an open bribery by the old par-ties that threatens indictments by the wholesale. PEORIA, Ill.-The S. L. P. vote here

ranged from 151 to 197, which is a doubling of the vote in the short period of six months; last November the township polled 82 votes.

Municipal Election Returns.

CLEVELAND, Ohio .- The S. L. P. has 1,124 for Mayor, this a decline. Christiansen for Treasurer 1,279; Steer for Police Justice 1,146; Corven 1,344; Fury 1.322.

ADAMS, Mass .- At the municipal election, the 3d instant, the S. L. P. participated for the first time. Out of 1,100 votes, Comrades Stoeber polled for Selectman 190, F. Koehler for As-sessor 259, G. Barschdorf for Trustee of Free Library 150, E. Kittler and J. Jenke for School Commissioners 256. Last November the S. L. P. vote was

CANTON. Ohlo .-- Following is the vote cast for S. L. P. candidates at the late municipal election: H. P. Hull, for Mayor, 122 votes: P. Marti, for Water Mayor, 122 votes: P. Marti, for Water Works Trustee, 134; J. F. Flynn, for Marshall, 133; J. C. Dager, for Street Commissioner, 113. For Board of Education: H. O. Bucklin, 168; M. Marz, 156; Chas. Pfirman, 160. H. Lavin, for Justice of the Peace, 142; J. Ney, for Trustee, 141. For City Council: 4th Ward (Stone), 21; 6th Ward (Juergens), 47. This is a loss against last fall. but a nice gain against last spring.—Organizer.

JERSEY CITY, N. J .- Four Wards, spring election 1898, 313 votes; same Wards, spring election 1899, 455 votes. WEEHAWKEN, N. J.-Spring election 1898, 3 votes; spring election 1899, 64 votes.

HOBOKEN, N. J.—Spring election 1898, 115 votes; spring election 1899, 142 votes.

PATERSON, N. J., April 12.-We have increased our vote over last fall 200 in this city for the head of the ticket and 500 for Aldermen. It was a rampant boodle campaign all over, every election district having an un-limited supply of money, as high as \$7 being paid for a vote in some of the Wards. The "Call," Republican, claims a victory for our local Millionaires" Club ("The Hamilton"), although Hinchliffe, who is re-elected, runs on the Democratic ticket and had their support. Our vote for Mayor is Aldermen, 1.600; and Freeholders. 1,500. Were it not for the active cam-paign work of our comrades, we would have lost 500 at least, people are so dis gusted with the open bribery.



(SUPPLEMENTAL.)

At the last meeting of the "Volkszeitung" Publishing Association several things lappened that should be brought to the notice of the party membership, supplementary to the information conveyed in the report of the pre vious meeting.

In the first place, the Association carried out its theory of its being the su-perior and the Party the inferior body. As reported before, Leib, who objected for being called to account by the party for, his conduct in the Association brought at the previous meeting charges against Hugo Vogt, the Editor of the Party's German organ, for his action as a Party member in the Gen-eral Committee of Section New York. The matter was referred to a commit-tee to investigate. At the last meet-ing the committee reported, recom-mending that a severe censure be ad-ministered to Vogt. The motion was carried.

The committee must have entertained some misgivings upon the pro-priety of their conduct. To cure the defect they resorted to a unique devise, by themselves proposing a vote of con-fidence TO THEMSELVES. The identical report that recommended the cen sure of Vogt, recommended also a mo-tion pronouncing the committeemen active members in good standing in the Party. (N. B.—The committee con-sisted of Herstein, who had demanded tolerance for Anarchists; Simon, who had stated the Association should emancipate itself from the Party and rescind its contract with the Party to publish THE PEOPLE; and Schneppe, who pronounced himself utterly at variance with the Party trade union

tactics.) The motion was carried. Finally, Justus Schwab moved that the salaries of the Editors of THE PEOPLE and the "Vorwaerts" be re-duced to one quarter. He called upon those who had voted with him along with the majority not to throw away their victory; he regretted he could not lay the axe on Henry Kuhn, the Par-ty's National Secretary also, but that the National Editors were in their power, and should have the axe laid to them. The motion was laid upon the table. That the motion was not of insignificance may be conjectured from the circumstance that, in its report of that meeting, the "Volkszeitung" de-liberately suppressed all mention of THE PEOPLE in Schwab's motion.



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IE PEOPLE, 184 William St., New York City. BOR NEWS CO., 127 East 23d St., New York City. ANNUAL

rand Spring Festival -of the-

Progressive kingmen's Societies OF NORTH NEW YORK. en Under the Auspices of the 35th Assembly Dist., S. L. P.,

EBLINC'S CASINO, a Street and St. Ann's Avenue. URDAY EVENING, APRIL 22nd, 1899.

Side Agitation Committee. sion meeting on Saturday evening, , at 8 p. m., at the

stside Educational Club, 34) West 53d Street, N. Y. (1: "The Present Situation in Sec-vater New York." 403

ANNUAL FIRST CONCERT & BALL SCCIALIST BAND, N.Y.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15th, 1899, MAENNERCHOR HALL,

203-207 EAST 56th STREET. Tickets, Gent and Lady, 25 Cents. To commence at 8 p. m. All Comrades are invited. 404

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE".

Next meeting of the Conference will be SUNDAY, APRIL 23rd, 1899.

(2:30 p. m.) AT NO. 98 AVENUE C. Districts not represented should cleed pelegates. 405 LOUIS ECKSTEIN, Secretary. ald elect

Regular Meeting 401 Section Philadelphia,

Sunday, April 9th, at 8 P. M., LABOR LYCEUM, 6th & Brown Str.

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Standing advertisements of Trades Union and other Societies (not exceeding in lines) will be inserted under this beading bereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annum. Organizations should not lose such an apportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRAD AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Data street, Room 96, New York City. General Pinancial Secretary Murphy. General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3d an 5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secre tary Board of Appeals: Max Keiler, 1013 Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the Sec-tion meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the hall of Esser County Socialist Chan, 78 Springfield avenue, Newstk, N. J. 19

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS UNION). Meetings every Tuesday at m a. m., at 64 East 4th street. New Yort Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Fra

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTER-MATIONAL UNION No. 9). Office and Bunployment Bureau: 64 East 4th street. -District 1 (Bohemiau, Sil East The street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.-District trict 11 (German), at 10 Stauton afree. meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.-District III meets at the Clubhouse. 206 East 504 atreet, every Saturday at 7:20 p. -District iV meets at 342 West 504 street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.-The Board of Supervisors meets every Tue-day at Faulhaber's Hail, 1551 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday eres ing at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East street. Secretary: PETER STAPLE.

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO. 1028, D. A. 40, S. T. & L. A. Head querters 79 East 4th street. Meetine every Friday at 12 o'clock noon, Fred. Hartmann, Pres.: Aug. Lants, Corr. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th street. 241

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

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets second and fourth Sunday of every mouth at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 158-160 3d avenue, New York City. Subscription or-ders taken for the Scand. Socialist Week-ly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS & TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 68 of B. T. & L. A. Hendquarters. 64 East 4th atreet, Labor Lyceum. Regular meeting every Thursday evening at 8 p. m. 303

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL SO-CIETY OF YORKVILLE meets every Monday evening at 206 E' 86th st. This Society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of Socialism by means of discussions and debates. Com-and join. 341

and join. 341 WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office: 257 F. Houston street. Telephone Call: 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. n.

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meet-ing every Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Clubhouse, 528 East 11th street, English lectures every Sunday evening. Bowling alley and billard room open ev-ery evening. Visitors welcome. 579

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

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the United States of America.

the United States of America. The above society was founded in the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought, it is numerical strength int present composed of 155 local branches with more than 16,000 male members is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen believe in the strength of \$4.00 for the first class and \$5,00 for the first class and of \$4.00 for the first class and of \$4.00 for the first class and \$5,00 for the first class and \$5,00 for the first class and \$5,00 for the second class receive under the same of \$4.00 for the first class and of \$4.00 for the first class and \$5,00 for \$0.00 hours belowed in \$5,00 hours belowed to a solution the wives and unmarried daughters are belowed to the second exists, a new branch can be formed by \$20 workingmen in good health, and men adhered to a solution belowed in \$5,00 hours belowed and \$5,00 hours belowed and \$5,00 hours belowed an \$5,00 hours belowed and \$5,00 ho

Workmen's Children Death Benetit Fund of the United States of America.

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

JOHN J. KINNEALLY, Becording Secretary.

Connectiout.

Connectiout. NEW HAVEN.-The S. L. P. has issued a straight goods platform and placed upon it the following leading candidates: For Mayor-Timothy Sullivan. For Comptroher-Faustien Serrer. For Conty Treasurer-George Mansfield. For City Treasurer-George Mansfield. For City Clerk-W. J. Mayer. For Sherldt-Paul Zimmerman. For Sherldt-Paul Zimmerman. For Register of Voters-F. Gaugel. For Grand Jurora-R. Kleinkauf, Otto Bruening and John Dendas. For Selectmen-Otto Nugenvitz, W. Loef-shert and Desire Gilliet. For Co.,stables-Adolf Laine, Josef Dietz and John Van Roeffeit.

KEINARD'S TOUR IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.-Below is the tour of B. F. Kehand. Organizers are asked to report at once if it is possible to get a good meet-ing on the day given them: if not, suggest a suitable day and perhaps a change con

suitable day and pernaps a char smade. Friday, April 14-Bridgeport. Saueday, April 16.-New Haven. Sunday, April 16.-Stamford. Monday, April 16.-Sout Norwalk. Tuesday, April 18-Danbury. Wednesday, April 18-Danbury. Thursday, April 20-Hartford. Friday, April 22-Stoniagton. Sunday, April 23-New Loddon.

New York. SECTION GREATER NEW YORK.-Re-port of the Proceedings of the General Com-mittee. April 8, 1899. Meeting at 64 East th struet. Comrades Keep and Klein pro-aded. The report of districts was ordered pinced on the order of business after the report of the Executive Committee. Min-utes of previous meeting adopted as read. Delegate from Branch 11 (Boolailet Lieder-tafei) asits for privilegy of foor on syste-tial the Section has and was declared well taken by the chair. Appeal from decisions of cheir was laid on table. — Credentials Committee reports favorably on the following delegate: 16th A. D. N. T. N. S. Mart is place of Belcheutibal;

tis meeting with Korabiteth as speaker, owing to misunderstanding. Decided to drop matter. The May Day Conference is well attend-ed and promises to be successful. Next meeting takes place Tuesday, April 11. Poariman, Wendland, Liebrich and Re-ches were expelled by a general vote. The organization in 21st Ward Branch 1. Brooklyn, ispsed. Independent club form-ed. Organizer was instructed to demand restoration of property of Section. A debate will take place at Brooklyn La-bor Lycenm on April 25 between Comrade Yanderporten, organizer of 21st Ward Branch 2, and a representative of the Young Men's Democratic Club. The translation into German of "What Means this Strike" is condicred inadvis-able owing to iarge onthay and certain loss. Mr. Brounoff's proposition is considered inadvisable at present stage of movement. The translation to Set Uke the summittee re-quests for permission to set) tickets among delegates for a festival on April 29. Grant-ed. The committee announces that 33,45 were collected for tickets. The reports of districts were then taken up.

up. Decided to request the "Abendblatt" to publish the reports of the General Commit-

Ajournment followed. H. SIMPSON, Secretary.

Massachusetts.

Massachusetts. LAWRENCE.-Brauch 2. Section Law-rence, S. L. P., will hold a regular meeting at their headquarters, Central Building, on Sunday. April 23, 1890, to take vote upon State Organiser. All members of the Branch should be present. Branch 2 will hold an agitation meeting at headquarters Sunday afternoon, at 2 p. M. April 16, 1890, Comrade Duffy will speak. GEORGE BOOTHROYED. Recording Secretary.

Virginia.

The May Day Celebration of Section Bichmond, S. L. P., will be beld in Spring-field Hall, Mich and M streets, on Priday, May & 1980, at § p. m. Subject: "Social-ism and Trade Unions." The public gen-erally and the trades unions especially are cordiality invited. Admission Free.

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A third 5,000 edition of the pamphlet "What Means this Strike?" is now out. Its large sale is a gratifying sign of the times, and it is an evidence of the class of literature that is most useful out concentration but relief. and, consequently, best called for.

