

HOW S. L. P. VOTES

Affect the Capitalist Press and Reports of Several of the Kindred Spirits.

Demonstrations.

W York's Mammoth Turn-out

and Clear Voice-Sparks from

Syracuse, Boston, Clinton, Pater-

son, Greenpoint, Pittsburgh,-

Braddock, West Newton--The

Demonstration in Pittsburgh

Pronounced the Grandest yet

New York City celebrated May Day

using all its previous efforts on that

date. An imposing parade, headed by

Patrick Murphy, member of the Na-

tional Executive Committee, S. L. P.,

and of the General Executive Board,

S. T. & L. A., as Grand Marshal and

closing with the D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A.,

division, started from the Labor Ly-

ceum at S:30 p. m., wended its way

through the down-town West Side

districts of the city-a region that had

never before been paraded through-

as far up as 36th street, and then

moved castward till it emptied itself

into and filled the Union Square.

There the mammoth assemblage was

called to order from the main stand by

Lucien Sanial, who in terse and im-

assioned language gave a sketch of

the development and significance of

the International May Day demonstra-

tions. Barnes, of Philadelphia, De

Leon, Hanford, Arthur Keep, Vander-

porten and Alvan S. Brown were the

The following declaration and greet-

ing was adopted amid tremendous

cheers: The Socialist workingmen of New York City, in mass meeting assembled to cele-brate May Day, send greeting to their fel-box Socialists througaout the world. The Socialist strength and inteiligence, in every country 'its chast-concelous prob-inging the social strength and inteiligence. Is every country 'its chast-concelous prob-inging the social strength and the problem only a few humerican contingent, numbering only a few humerican contingent, numbering only a few humerican of 1805, and at its pres-mittion. With its "inclusion of the social number a million.

at rate of progress will food the "Anglo-Capitalism is doomed. With its "Anglo-Eaton." "Franco-Russ" and "Tripple". Alliances, with its insatiable class greed. Incurable class corruption, nurderous class rule and violent class conflicts, it represents war, riot and despotism on a far more supendous scale than the feudalism which it supplanted. The 20th century is dawning. Away with burbarism: Onward to civilization: From San Francisco to Moseque, from Coeur 'Alene to Carnaux the cry is rising: "Proletarians of all countries, unite." Dashe a the muin there were three

Besides the main, there were three other stands on the Square,—one more English, and two others from which addresses were delivered in the Ger-man language and the Yiddish dialect

respectively. The second English stand was lo-

cated on the 4th avenue side of the

Square. From there speeches were de-livered by Hunter, Rosenblath, Wag-man, Rothkopf, Collins and Wright.

From the German stand, located on the Broadway side of the Square, there spoke Paul Flaeschel, Peter Flebiger, Adolf Jablinowski and Rud, Gross-

From the Jewish stand, Dr. Halpern,

From the section and Lawn ad-dressed a large crowd. At a late hour this memorable dem-matration broke up with loud cheers for the Socialist Labor Party.

other speakers there.

on May Day in manner and style sur-

held in the State-

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., May 4 .- The capitalist class and their henchmen of this city have, since the election when the S. L. P. elected 5 of its candidates and polled such a large vote, been acting as though sitting on a griddle over a hot fire.

First they blustered, then they taffied. Their bluster and their taffy is taken, by the unterrified, uncompromising comrades, for what it is worth -nothing.

The mouthpieces of capitalism, the daily papers, attempt to catch us with honeyed words, but it is "Nay, nay, Pauline," with the comrades.

When we had but 106 votes, the press said, in 1896: "Oh, they are all Jews"; when we had 414 votes, they said: 'Jewish votes in our city did it"; Comrade Goldsmith, at the time, pointed out that there were only 86 Jewish voters in the whole city; since then that cry of the papers has been a standing joke, so much that one great big Hibernian shouter yelled out on the street, after the news of the Socialist victory: "THANK GOD, I AM A JEW!" Now, when we get 711 "Jewish votes" out of a total poll of 2,151, it would appear as though a great many "Wandering Jews" must have voted early and often.

The "Social Debauchery," through its collection of freaks in Hartford. sent a letter congratulating us on our victory, attempting to insinuate they were of our flesh and blood, supposing thereby to gain recognition. Our Organizer was instructed to return the letter with the endorsement that "we do not accept congratulations from labor fakirs." The first one of those American Socialists "that we catch here we will cage and place on exhibition as the only genuine American ever imported from Russia."

In New Britain there will be no go ing astray. Four years of work and trial for Socialism has left memories trial for Socialism has left memories of struggles in the shape of scars on ourselves, and traces of care on the faces of our wives, that we will never forget. We will push the knife deep. forgef. We will push the knife deep. Up to date several pigs have had cause to squeal. We have caused a stir in some circles that has given rise to bad odors in consequence. It makes quite a difference when the proletariat be-comes the kicker instead of the kicked, and the advance guard of the proleta-riat in New Britain is now handling out riat in New Britain is now handing out some kicks that the capitalist class will find are but "love taps" in comparison to those handed out by the **rest** of the forces in time to come. CHAS, E. PATRICK.

The work of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance in the Pittsburg district of the miners has been so effective that the local of the pure and simplers could no longer pay rent and has to meet in private houses, while the S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P. are going to build a hall of their own. The fakirs are on the run and the toilers are at last coming to their true friends; a year or two more and there will be a wonderful change in the State of Pennsylvania.

This interesting item of news comes miners, starved out by Democratic and Republican, Gold-Bug and Silver-Bug stock-holders, are on strike for better conditions:

SOCIAL CONTRASTS.

Which We Are Striving to Wipe Out.

Look at this Picture,

Bulletin of Luxury!

A DUEL OF MILLIONS

Two men of millions in a duel of dol- The Smiths Journey from Hartford in lars for the possession of a picture, raising each other's bid \$1,000 or \$2,000 at a time, was the exciting sport which an audience of other men of millions

gazed upon in Chickering Hall. The star performers were William A. Clarke, Montana's "Copper King," and George Gould, also one of an American style of monarch—the "Railroad King."

The audience that watched this duel for the possession of Fortuny's masterpiece, "The Choice of a Model," was made up of such men as Collis P. Huntington, J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller and other noted figures in the world of finance. "The Choice of a Model" represents

a group, supposedly of artists, critically surveying a nude woman. It is only a small picture-32 by 21 inches-but worth much more than its weight'in gold.

George Gould's last bid was \$41,000, and when the "Copper King" made it \$42,000 the son of Jay Gould withdrew from the fight. So the picture goes the Clarke residence on Ninety-first street. Collis P. Huntington gratified his

aesthetic taste by securing Troyon's "The Lane" for \$13,700: Baudry's "Fortune and the Child" for \$6,500, and his "Breakfast in the Old Con-vent," \$6,900.

Other prices paid were, \$11,500 for Van Marcke's "Cows in the Valley Toucques," also secured by W. A. Clark; \$10,700 for Zamacols's "Checkmated." by a dealer; \$9,000 for Meis-sonier's "End of a Game of Cards"; \$12,500 for Meissonier's "The Stirrup Cup"; \$12,000 for Troyon's "Cow Among the Cabbages," and \$15,000 for Leibl's "Village Politician."

The grand total of this Stewart col-lection was about \$400,700, an average of about \$3,136 for each plcture.

Standard Oil certificates of par value of \$100 sold to-day in Wall street for \$400. The trust of which John D. Rockefeller is president is pay-ing nearly forty per cent. dividends.

LUXURIOUS ELEVATORS.

Satin-Lined Cars Used in the Houses of Millionaires.

Little boudoirs on wings is the ap-

propriate description given by an en-thusiastic Frenchman of the elevators he found himself invited to enter on arriving in the very new and sumptuous houses of his American hostesses. In houses of his American hostesses. In fact, so agreeable an impression did these elevators have on his receptive and appreciative Gallie mind that he is going back to Paris to preach the benefits the elevator will confer in the tall French houses. So far in Paris there is but one of these conveniences known, and that has been recently fitted into the splendid town residence of the Countess Castellane. In the great houses of our American million-aires the elevator is becoming the rule and not the excention, especially so at and not the exception, especially so at Newport and in New York City, where a foot of land is worth a small fortune. and the houses are rearing their heads more loftily every year. The exceeding usefulness and beauty of the private elevator has never been more clearly demonstrated than in the great Astor mansion on Fifth avenue. especially when an elaborate entertain-ment is in progress. One of the chief beauties of this admirable dwelling is the grand staircase, that sweeps up from the very doors of the marble vestibule to the great hall opening on to the picture gallery. At night, when palms and candles shed alternate light and shade along the crimson carpet, silver rods, and carved balustrade, this is the very choicest spot on which to display gracefully gorgeous toilets. Therefore, when the women in their wraps and fur boots are set down under the porte cochère, they are led to one side of the vestibule, a grilled door slides back, and six at a time are ushered into the snuggest little elevator ever seen. Its floor is covered with a velvet carpet of the warmest cerise tone, and, being octagon shaped, four of the sides are made of plate glass mirrors framed in gilt, and four sides are panels of tufted cerise satin. The roof is built of gilded iron, wrought in odd shapes and partly filled in with rose-colored glass, over which a spray of electric lights spring. By this device the inte-rior of the car is filled with a tender, becoming glow that every woman keenly appreciates, as she does also the six comfortable seats the elevator contains and the fact that she was saved the necessity of parading in her wraps like a chrysalis up that splendid stairway. A solemn young man in powdered head and court livery guards the elec-tric lever and the travelers in the eletric lever and the travelers in the ele-vator, all of whom are landed on the third floor. There they are ushered into a dressing room, wraps are re-moved, tollets touched up, and the charming butterflies are ready to meet their male escorts and join the gay pro-cession moving down the grant stair. sion moving down the great stairway.

And then at This. Bulletin of Misery!

WALKED MANY MILES.

Search of Work.

Joseph Smith, 30 years old, his wife Bessie, 27 years old, and their seven-teen-months-old daughter, who had come here from Hartford, the man and woman walking and pushing a baby coach in which the little one rode, were applicants for assistance at the office Superintendent of the Poor Bren-n, Sunday, says the Bridgeport tandard." The man and woman nan, "Standard." were tired and worn by their long tramp, but the little one seemed to be immune from the effects of cold eather, for it was strong ar cheerful

ful. Smith and his wife, who could no longer pay rent because the husband had not had work for months, left Hartford at 9 o'clock. Wednesday even-ing. They were hungry and without means, and driven to desperation, de-cided to start out to look for a future home wherever the husband could find employment. They walked all Wedemployment. They walked all Wedany portion of the second seco ing directed aright they struck out for Meriden. Thursday night they were given food and shelter at a house on the outskirts of Meriden. The next day they walked the 18 miles to New Haven. It was some time before they secured a place to sleep, and it was Haven. late at night when they lay down to rest

Saturday was spent on the road be tween New Haven and Milford. Be-fore leaving New Haven the husband looked about for work, but could not find it. Saturday night, a farmer who lives near Milford took the wanderers in. Yesterday, they walked here, ar-riving late in the evening.

Superintendent Brennan provided for their wants over night, and, Monday morning, they decided, after a long conference, that Mrs. Smith should go with the haby back to Cromwell, her childhood home, while Smith should continue to travel on In the hope of finding work at which he can earn enough to support them. Superintendent Brennan sent the mother and child to Cromwell on the 12:30 train The parting at the depot was a sad

one. Smith said that while they were walking they suffered more from rough roads than from the cold. Very for-tunately, the weather was clear all of the time they were traveling.

HORRIBLE DISCOVERY.

Four Members of a Family of Six Found Dead of Starvation in

Marlboro.

Last Saturday morning Edward L. Underwood moved his family from quarters in the old Cotting Building on Main street to a tenement house in rear of the Frye currying establishment, with approach from Chestnut street. The day was an exceedingly stormy one.

The family comprised E. L. Underwood, his wife, daughters. Olive and Frances, son Guy, grand-son John Clifford, and a boarder named Robert McMullen

"YUNEYUN WRECKERS."

The Conduct of Men Who Use the Union for Profit.

BALTIMORE, April 20.-A second association" of pop-sucking sycophants who raise aloft an alleged banner of "labor" has been formed hereas fore-shadowed in my communication of April 9; this time, however, with the open and avowed purpose of endorsing the Republican candidate for Mayor, while the first one was to endorse the Democratic candidate. The Republican candidate is one of the largest employers of labor in the city, and "gives us work," is the slogan of these Iscariots of the working class.

The initial meeting took place April 13, and there was a great outpouring of those who already have City Hali jobs and those who want the jobs the other fellows hold. Consequently, there was great enthusiasm, the "ins' vieing with the "outs" in their mad endeavors to show the "Mahster" that they, too, had influence with "Lay-

bour.' But the "yuneyun" was on hand conspicuously. Whatever befalls in this campaign, the "yuneyun" is going to get it-in the neck.

Read the array of talent from "Organized Laybour," and judge for yourself what "Independent Po-lit-e-cal Axshun," "on trade union lines, too," means.

Below is a report, taken from a daily paper, of how it started:

paper, of how it started: Frederick Weber, of Cigarmakers' Union No. 1, presided, and W. C. Stintz, of the same union, was secretary. Joseph D. Stevens, a machinist, opened the meeting with a happy little speech, declaring him-self to be an independent in political mat-ters. "I came here in the interest of the workingmen," he said, "and to let the peo-ple of Haitimore know that we don't agree with what those fellows at Rechabite Hall idd last Saturday night. I am a working-man, and would not endorse any such ac-tion. How many men in politics or bush-ness have the moral courage that Mayor Maister has? He is the man of the people. [Temendous applause.] Why am I as an independent workingminn, speaking in de-fense of Mayor Maister to-night?" ['Because you are an honest man," was the reply from different sections of the hall.] See how the "vunevon" immes into-

See how the "yuneyon" jumps into recognition? See how "the happy little speech" of the machinist fixes inde-pendence? The "happy little speaker" has an illustrious example to emulate in the person of Rueskamp, the other machinist who is now one of the "ins." machinist who is now one of the "ins," machinist who is now one of the "ins," with the important difference that the "happy little speaker" is one of the rank and file, mainly "rank," while Rueskamp was, at the time of "getting in his hooks," the "Press-e-dent of the In his hooks, the Pressedent of the Yuneyun." You see, the h. l. s. has a great handicap to overcome, conse-quently his "happy little speech." Mr. Weber of "Cigarmakers' Union No. 1, who presided," is another evidently obscure member of the skate tribe, but Mr. Stintz, the secretary of the meet-ing, has a title that ought to bring a plum or two his way. He is the "Sec-retary-Treasurer" of the "yuneyun." These are men who speak of "a solid "a solid phalanx" of labor, of "solidarity," of "stick to the label, it is our only Weep-on."

Let's take a look into these things, and see where the members of this Cigarmakers' Union stand on these toy phrases.

The Hayes (Democratic candidate for Mayes (Demotratic characteristic characteristic) for Mayor) fakirs, yclept THE Work-ingmen's Association, have announced, over the signature of their secretary, Gustav Mechan, a member of this same Cigarmakers' Union, a "great mass meeting in the interest of Hayes AND Good Commond," at which the



"YOU IS SLABES

dent of Capitalist Domination. and the Burden thereof, by Retributive Justice, Falls upon the Capitalist Class Slicing-off Its Stealings and Reducing its Sources of Enjoyment.

On a plantation down South one Sunday in the summer of 1856, were gathered a body of slaves.

They were in a hot discussion over the question, of how much more of the good things of life they would have, if their master did not have to pay such large salaries to the Overseer, Lawyer, Business Agent, Guards, etc. One old white-haired darky got off the following:

"I dess about tells you all its laike dis; Mar's Clark, he all right, but he done got to mek we uns work hahd, devre ain no odder way. But I done tells yer, dat ef he didn't hab to pay so much to dish yer oberseer, an lyar, an bus'ness agent, he would let we uns hab a better time. Dats what I tells yer-dem things cost a heap sight too much money."

A younger looking darky said, at this point:

"Dats all right, I knows, but Mar's Clark ain de bestest man you dun say he is. He doan care wedder we likes a better time er not. What I wants to displaculate about am dis, dat I bleeves dat ar overseer, an dat ar lyar, an dat ar buserness agen' gets too doggone much money. Dats what ah says—ef we didn't hab no oberseer den de boss wouldn't hab to pay one, den we wouldn't hab toe work so hahd, case den, de Mar's wouldn't want dat ar money. But ise in fabor of cutting down dier pay. We meks it all an ef dey doan get so much den we doan work so much. I say lets agertate for littler pay for dese yer oberseers, an irranke dan won't beb too gyards, au lyars, den we won't hab toe work so hahd." Suddenly a voice was heard exclaim-

ing: "Oh, go 'way nigger. What you talking bout?" All eyes were turned in the direction of the last speaker, who was a large strapping "buck." In a little while, seeming satisfied that he had attracted the attention of the growd he began:

"Dish yer ole nigger he say, Mar's "Dish yer ole nigger he say, Mar's Chark's all right; dish yer fool nigger, he say, dat ain so: den bofe niggers say dey works so hahd case Mar's Chark pays dem ar oberseer, an lyar, on groups so much money Che 'way an gyards so much money. Go 'way niggers, you all's crazy; dats wat you is. Yo tink Mar's Clark goin to let you work any shorter time 'cause he doan hab to pay such big salery to oberseer's an what all? Go 'way: he heap det bisself. Ya you is picrears oberseer's an what all? Go 'way: he keep dat hisself. Ya, you is niggers, Niggers, NiGGERS. Dats wat you is --you is slabes, dats wat you is. Wha for der be overseers, ef you want slabes? Wha for der be gyards, ef you want slabes? Wha for der be lyars, ef you want slabes? You hear me? YA. You is fools. You is slabes; slabes need oberseers, mus hab gwards an lyars. Mar's Clark got toe pay for cm, 'noderwise you all won't be slabes. You unnerstan me? What diffur'nce it meks to you how much de oberseer it meks to you how much de oberseer gets? What diffur'nce it meks to you how much dese yer gyards an lyars

IN SYRACUSE, N. Y., May Day was celebrated on Sunday, April 30. A large audience gathered in City Hall and was addressed by Daniel De Leon.

IN BOSTON, MASS., May Day was celebrated by a large meeting, ad-dressed by J. Mahlon Barnes, of Phila-dephia, on Sunday, April 30.

IN CLINTON, MASS., a magnificent May Day demonst. ation (was held on Sunday, April 30, with David Gold-ieln, of Boston, as the speaker. The meeting was very enthusiastic. Com-meeting was very enthusiastic. Com-meeting was very enthusiastic. Com-tection Clinton, instead of spending 10 a month for an additional club form, expend the amount by sending room, expend the amount by sending THE PEOPLE for three months free to the citizens of this town until every one of the 11,000 citizens have had our party organ in their homes for at least party organ in their homes for at least a quarter of a year, bids fair to be adopted. We distributed 600 copies of the May Day issue of THE PEOPLE, which is the best way to kill all oppo-ation to us. This is the opening wedge of our campaign. Comrade Keinard peaks here May 27. J. P. McDONALD.

IN PATERSON, N. J., a grand May by rally was held with Maguire and tats as the speakers.

IN GREENPOINT, N. Y., the Social-a celebrated May Day in Eckford all with Allman, Pattberg and Feidas speakers.

IN PITTSBURGH, BRADDOCK ND WEST NEWTON, PA., imposing May DWEST NEWTON, PA., imposing hay Day demonstrations were held. The biggest of all was held in Pitts-burgh. The celebration there was the invest and grandest yet held by the locialists in the State. The miners came in from all parts of the District.

Losp an eye on your wrapper. See when the autocription expires. Renew in time, it prevent interruption in the mailing of the ther and facilitate work at the office.

"The detachment of Federal troops, that arrived here this afternoon to quell the miners' riot, comprises seveney-five men of Company M. Twentieth Infantry, under Capt. Bachelor. They carry fifteen days' rations and 2,000 rounds of ammunition. MANY OF THE SOLDIERS ARE VETERANS WHO FOUGHT AT SAN JUAN.' Thus we see the Spaniards and Filipinos are being used for dummies to practise on. In the conflict with these, "our soldier boys" are to be trained for their real work,-the work of shooting down the workingman in America. The fight in Cuba and the Phillipines is not the real thing,-the real thing is the fight in America.

What workingman, whose ears can at all be reached by the Socialist propagandist, is there who on election day could henceforth cast his ballot for the political coolies of their capitalist exploiter and thus help enthrone either the Democratic or the Republican agents of the capitalist class. Smash them both with the Arm and Hammer of the S. L. P. vote!

BOSTON MACHINISTS.

Boston Machinists, S. T. & L. A., was organized April 24, 1809, will meet the second, and fourth Mondays of the month at Homestead Hall, 727 Wash-ington street, Boston. All machinists are invited to join and roll up the mem-bership. W. R. DVER. Sourcesson Boston Machinists, S. T. & L. A., was

W. R. DYER, Secretary, Olive Place, Boston, Mass.

Olive was employed in the J. Λ shoe factory and worked therein until

last Saturday night. She was not at her work on Monday. D. A. Davidson, employed in the factory went to the house with some clothing to take Mrs. Underwood to wash, and found such a condition of wash, and found such a control of misery and squalidness that he report-ed it to Policeman Hartnett who visit-ed the house. A gruesome scene awaited him-one which in way of misery, destitution and squalor would have made many an older policeman

turn pale. In the kitchen he found Mrs. Underwood, son Guy, and Robert McMullen all in a semi-unconscious state. In an adjoining room the most appalling spectacle which ever met the young spectacle which ever het the young officer's gaze was presented. Stretched on an old mattress lay the bodies of the father, daughters Frances and Olive and John Clifford, Olive's son, 2 years old, all cold in death. The bodies were covered with a very scanty supply of clothing and their personal attire was very limited. The unsettled condition of the household goods added to the picture of desolation and poverty.

"Two years ago, in Illinois, not far from the scene of the recent mining troubles, three hundred miners with their families offered to go into voluntary slavery for the rest of their lives to the mine owners, provided they were given food, clothing and shelter for so given food, clothing and shelter for so doing. To those who doubt this story I may say that a postal sent to the office of the United Mine Workers at Columbus, Ohio, will sooil convince them. Of course the offer was refused by the mine owners, as the constitu-tion of the United States forbids CHATTEL slavery, and the contract would not have been binding. The fact is that chattel slavery never paid the cantialists of America half so well the capitalists of America half so well as wage slavery does, and they would not return to the former system, even if they could."

AND Good Government," at which the "following noted Laybour men will speak":

James Duncan, J. J. McNamara. Gustav Mechau, George Henth, James H. Sullivan, John W. Ringrose, Chas, A. Cullen, H. L. Eichelberger.

All of this, with a single exception, carry a bulky tile in the "Army of Laybour." But we are just now con-cerned with the cigarmakers only.

Thus we have members of the same "yuneyun" engaged in the sham battle of "Independent Polit-e-cal Axshun" for the benefit of their capitalist opfor the benefit of their capitalist op-pressors, while one of their own num-bers, Theobald Meyer, a man who stands for Independent Political Action THAT MEANS SOMETHING, i. e., class-conscious labor political action, is a candidate for Mayor on the Socialist Labor Party ticket.

Weber, Stintz and Mechan are mem-bers of the Cigarmakers' Union. They are separated in two personal factions of the capitalist army. They stand for the election of either "the largest em-ployer of labor" and, consequently, the largest exploiter of labor, or the man who drew up the City Charter, the man who placed property rights in the haw above auman rights. Both of these candidates are self-avowed capi-talists. Conscious of their class inter-ests, if elected they will stand for the capitalist class.

capitalist class. Now, I ask, who are the "yuneyun" wreckers? Meyer, who stands for union principles, for the interests of the working class as a whole, or We-ber. Stintz, Mechan, et al., who stand for the political triumph of capitalism? Tremble, ye Judas Iscariots, for the judgment of the future! ARWAND HAMMER

ARMAND HAMMER.

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.

how much dese yer gyards an lyars gets? Wedder dey gets little er big you is still shabes. Ya. You is slabes. Wha for bodder 'bout how much it cost to keep you slabes?'' Just then the overseer hove in sight, and the meeting broke up. Let the workingman of to-day read "Capital-ism" for "Mar's Clarke': "Govern-ment" for "Overseer." "Guard" and "Lawyer": and put himself in the place of "Slave"--he is a wage salve--and he can readily see how little the ques-tion of the cost of "Government"-I. e., taxation--conce: us him. taxation-conce:us him. ARTHUR KEEP.

New York.

BOOKBINDERS' MASS-MEETING.

A mass meeting of bookbinders' a manufacturing shops will take place at D. A. 49's hall, 475 Pearl street, on Friday, May 5, 8 p. m. Speakers: Henry Kuhn, Arthur Keep and Daniel De Leon. All manufacturing book-binders are requested to be present.

The English translation of Karl Marx' "Eigteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEO-PLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 7S pages, with Marr' picture as frontispiece. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply Labor News Co., 147 E. 23d street, N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents.

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 and, consequently, best called for.

THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, MAY 7, 1899.



O Youth! flame-carnest, still aspire, With energies immortal! To many a heaven of Desire, Our yearning opes a portal ! And tho' Age wearies by the way, And hearfs break in the furrow, We'll sow the golden grain To-day,-The Harvest comes To-morrow MASSEY.

OUR MAY-DAY ISSUE.

The success of the May Day issue venture has been such that it deserve comment. It will be a source of grati fication to our collaborators, of en couragement for the comrades and friends, and of instruction to all watchers of the times.

The salient points may be summed up thus:

1. The total May Day issue ran up above 112,000 copies; that is to say exclusive of the regular circulation (11,650), there were received at this office, down to April 30, orders for over 100,000. From many a place, that had sent no orders, orders have since been coming in after the May Day issue reached the regular subscribers. Five years ago, when the May Day issue of '94 reached almost 15,000, the delight was great. The growth of the Movement since, may be somewhat gauged by this eight-fold bigger edition.

2. How the Movement has grown, to what extent the grow represents deeper roots and to what extent it represents wider branches will appear from the following groupings:

The biggest order came from the three Central Atlantic .States-New York, Pennsylvania and New Jerseywhere the Movement is oldest. These States ordered, in round numbers, 43,000 copies, New York State leading with 26,000, of which 15,000 went into the city of Greater New York;

The next highest order came from the New England States, over 24,000-Massachusetts leading with 13,000, and Vermont being the lowest with 235;

Next in order comes the group of the Great Lakes' States with over 10,000 copies,-Ohio leading with 3,150 and Michigan being the lowest with 1,250:

The States of the Mississippi Valley come fourth with about 7,000 copies,-Minnesota leading with 2,250, while Kansas ordered only 150;

Fifth in order are the States of the Pacific Slope with over 5,000,-California leading with 3,500 and Oregon bringing up the rear with 100:

The group of Southern States comes next with orders aggregating not quite 4,000,-Texas leading with 1,000 and Kentucky lowest with 100;

Seventh in this order are the States from the Rockey Mountains, over 3,000 copies,-Colorado with the highest

hole prous and excited speech as that de-livered on Sunday afternoon and for which he had been convicted in police court.

If any there be who imagined "THE PEOPLE was unduly severe when, in the issue dated last April 23, it pronounced the element that presides over the destinies of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" as "wholly and hopelessly alien to the political atmosphere of our country," such a one must have been promptly disabused.

Within twenty-four hours after the issue of THE PEOPLE, containing the above charge, had seen the light of day, that is, on Friday, April 21, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," reporting the trial of Quay in Philadelphia, published on its very front page the following bit of news, indeed:

It is considered a likely thing that PRE-SIDENT MCKINLEY WILL RENOMI-NATE QUAY TO THE SENATE, seeing the Legisature has adjourned without electing his successor. 11111

That the gentlemen of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" should get tangled up in the taxation tigures of Congress, and produce so scandalous an article as the one by which they blunderbussed themselves into the claim that the 55th Congress imposed a tax of \$100 a year on the average workingman's family, may be explained on the ground of their approaching the question, as they do, with the crudest conception of the general question of taxation; that they should be taken in by the bluffs and false pretences of the American labor fakirs may also be explained on the ground of their infantine notions about unionism; true enough, both mistakes proceed, to quite an appreciable extent. from alien habits of thought, but that they should for a moment entertain the thought that the President can, under any circumstances, appoint the successor of a Federal Senator-that caps the climax, and illustrates how wholly and hopelessly, indeed, they are aliens to our political life.

Let none question the power of a right cause soundly planted; nor let any imagine that strength can nestle in error. Of these principles a recent striking proof is furnished.

The New York "Journal" is a numerous paper; it is a capitalist paper wielding a power of millions of dollars; and it speaks for a very numerous constituency;-all of which the unthinking would consider to be elements of great power. And yet, look at that Goliath crouch:

A debate took place in Brooklyn on the 27th of last month between the Republican, the Democratic and the Socialist Labor Party. 'The "Journal" announced the matter. But how? This wise:

There will be a three-cornered debate be-tween the Republican and the Democratic party and an INDEPENDENT CLUB (!!!).

A criminal on the throne of power cowering and crouching at the very name of him and that which his conscience and foresight tells him is bound to crush him, does not shiver and avoid the mentioning of the dreaded name more than the "Journal" does the name of the Socialist Labor Party, of the intelligent and class-conscious organization of the avengers of human rights. Needless to say, the S.-L. P. ("Inde pendent Club") representative mopped the floor with both the political wings of the "Journal's" class.

In two preceding issues we gave extracts from Fred Long's witty and scathing article against the Single Tax in the "Molders' Journal." This third passage is among the most brilliant, as it is also among the profoundest:

Smith,	60.	:	Brown,	40.
alcelor, at a	(del alte)	:	Carlotte and the	

The above represents two farms, one worked by Smith, the other by Brown,

DEMAGOGIC TAXATION POLITICS, ·

[This article appeared as the leading edi-torial on April 22 in the New York 'Vor-warts,' the German national organ of the Socialist Labor Party, which is at the same time the weekly edition of the 'New Yorker warts. The German national organ of the Socialist Labor Party, which is at the same time the weekly edition of the "New Yorker Volkszeiting," and, consequently, circu-lates very little in the city. THE AR-TICLE WAS SUPPRESSED from the columns of the daily editions of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," And this deed is done by the editorial management of a paper who, with the invocation of "free-dom of speech" on their lips, assert their right and duty, even in violation of their function of speech" on their lips, assert their right and duty, even in violation of their own constitution, that bids them uphold the principles and tactics of the S. L. P., to attack these same principles and tactics whenever, in their private opinion, such principles and tactics are erronous ("New Yorker Volkszeitung," April 22, 1809, and that, by thus suppressing the volce of the Party in the daily edition of their paper, seek to render, and for the time being, suc-ceed in rendering, the Party tongue-tied before the German element in this city.]

The Democratic leaders seem to be The Democratic leaders seem to be-lieve that, in the approaching cam-paign, they will be able successfully to repeat the demagogic maneuvre, which, at the beginning of this decade, which may be able to be the set of the set of the set. aided them, at least partially, to their then electoral triumphs. The same as they then utilized the large appropria-tions made by the Republican Con-gress-the "Billion-Dollar Congress"-as an excellent means for the capture of votes, so, likewise, are they now seeking to make political capital out of the high taxes imposed by the late Congress.

figures, upon which this agita-The The ngures, upon which this again-tion by Democratic speakers and pa-pers rests, were put together, for the very purpose of this agitation, by Con-gressman' bockery, one of the Demo-cratic spokesmen in the House of Representatives. In one of Dockery's speeches, published in the Congressional Record, he says:

sional Record, he says: The appropriations of the original "hil-hon-dollar Congress" amounted to \$1,805, 589,10214. The appropriations of this Con-gress reach the mighty aggregate of \$1,505,500,106.25. • • The average ex-penditure for each year from 1879 to 1888, inclusive, was only \$300,704,701.81, while the average expenditure for each of the last ten fiscal years amounted to \$422,811, 169,02. In other words, during the last decade the actual herease in the anumal average of the efpenditures has been \$122,135,467,21 • • The expenditures of the last ten fiscal years exceeded the ex-bed the momentous aggregate of \$1,221,534, 672,69. This enormous herease of mitomal expenditures would have been much larger but for Democratic assendency in the House of Representatives during a put of the decade of from US9 to 1898 • • The providence of aronsing the people, and of causing them to seried Representatives to the Monal Capitol who will reduce the burdens imposed by rioutous appropria-tons.

Whether, by means of their demago gie agitation on taxation, the Demo-crats will now have as much success in capturing votes among the workingin capturing votes among the working-man masses as, unfortunately, they had eight years ago, depends upon the educational work done by the Social-ists. IT IS OUR TASK TO MAKE CLEAR TO THE WORKINGMEN THAT THEIR CONDITION IS NOT AFFECTED BY CHANGES IN CAPI-TALIST TAXATION POLICIES. It suffices to contemplate the figures that record the variations in taxation

It suffices to contimplate the figures that record the variations in taxation for different periods, in order to recog-nize that the QUESTION OF TAX-ATION CAN, UNDER NO CIRCUM-STANCES, BE OF IMPORTANCE TO THE WORKINGMEN. Below are the figures for the census years of 1860, 1870, 1880 and 1800; alongside of the totals of taxes raised, we place the average per head of the

we place the average per head of the population:

	Total	Taxes	
ars.	Taxes.	per capita	
69 69	\$53,187,511	\$1.69	
70	. 338,206,882		
89	. 310.532.952		
The state of the s	271 075 001	5.97	

Now, compare with these, the statistical figures on the variations of wages, of the profits of capital and of

the rate of exploitation (rates of surplus values):

\$363 491 376	120% 130% 108%
535	120%
the work	tax-poli- cingmen
	which the the work ed in the o aim that ta

a pressing burden on the workingmen, and that the removal or curtailment of taxes would bring on an improvement of their condition. THE FIGURES PROVE HOW ABSURD THE THEORY IS.

The notion that taxes, owing to their influence upon the purchasing power of wages, are of importance is, moreover, swept aside by that other circum-stance, that modifies the nominal wages. The real condition of the worknominal ingman is determined by the relative amount of enforced idleness that ex-ists at the time of any given rate of wages. For 1880, for instance, the wages must be reduced by about 25 per cent, in order to arrive at the real earnings of the workingmen, because the workingmen were employed on an average of only 9 months in the year. The real earnings would result in \$110

less than the average wage. This factor, lack of employment. springs from the improvement in the methods of production, from the in-crease in the productivity of labor. This increase means, however, that the same quantity of goods contains less crystallized labor than before. When a merchandise contains less labor, that

means that it has less value. The perfection of the method of pro-duction produces lack of employment. just because it reduces the value of goods. The displacement of labor must, accordingly, go hand in hand with a sinking of values, and, along therewith, of prices. Capitalist devel-opment, that, with increasing tendency. ncreases the reserve army of the employed, can not simultaneously keep up values and, with them, prices, Thus, accordingly, since 1870, prices have in general dropped constantly;

they dropped even then when the costs of the Civil War no longer played a rôle, and when, after the greatest por tion of the war debt had been paid off. the taxes were raised anew.



Banner Presentation by Affiliated Women Workers.

Women Workers. On Saturday evening, the 20th of last month, D. A. 49, Socialist Trade & La-bor Alliance, held a reception at the Progress Assembly Rooms, where the woman comrades, affiliated with the District, presented it with a beautiful red silk banner. The ceremony was simple and impressive.

At 10 p. m., the band of L. A. 1028 struck up the strains of the Marseil-laise as the signal for the visitors to gather before the platform. At the close of the music, William L. Brower, General Secretary of the S. T. & L. A., introduced Katy Pryor, of the Shoe workers, as the comrade appointed by the woman workers of the District to present the District with the new ban-ner, As Comrade Pryor, holding the banner in her hands, stepped forward : lond burst of applause broke out. Ad-dressing the District Master Workman, Daniel De Leon, and the contrades in

front, Comrade Pryor Suid: "DISTRICT MASTER WORKMAN AND COMRADES:—I have been se-lected by my associates of the Com-mittee of Ladies attiliated with D. A. mittee of Ladies aminated with D. A. 49 to present you this banner, recog-nizing as we do that D. A. 49 is fore-most in that great class-conscious movement that is making such tre-mendous strides throughout this coun-try. Myself and associates, District Master Workman and Comrades, feel assured that you will always hold proudly aloft this banner as a rallying point for the unorganized and disin-herited wage workers of this country herited wage workers of this country until such time as the emancipation of our class (the wage working class) has become an assured fact through the combined efforts of that class-conscious organization of workers as enunciated by the economic end of our movement the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and that great international political body, the Socialist Labor Party of "I am proud to present this banner to you for D. A. 49, and I wish your-

self and associates good luck and suc-cess." (Loud applause.) The District Master Workman ac-

The District Master workman ac-cepted the banner saying: "COMRADE PRYOR:--It is with great pleasure I receive from the wo-man workers of D. A. 49. through your hands, this beautiful gift and expres-sive token to D. A. 49. "COMRADES:--It is often said a "COMRADES:--It is often said a "COMRADES:--It is often said a rose by any other name would smell as sweet. And yet the unimportance of a name, implied in the adage, cer-tainly has its limitations, its excep-tions. The name 'D. A. 40' is an illus-tration in point. Since first founded, now nearly seventeen years ago, a cer-tain leading thought has always clung tain leading thought has always clung to that hame - the thought of reariess leadership in the Cause of Labor, econ-omically organized. The Order of the K. of L. rose to hundreds of thousands of members in the land, are to a million, and yet, despite the prestige that such numbers lent to the name of 'K of L.,' the name 'D. A. 49' always stood abreast and often ahead of that of 'K. of L.,' even at the period of the Order's greatest power. The esteem, the re-spect, the awe in which the name 'D. A. 49' was held, the popular opinion that identified the name with intre-pidity, were such that, despite the subsequent rolling over it of heavy clouds even after the District had shriveled into nothingness and had gone down in disgrace along with the Order, the repute seemed to have saved a fragment within the District and rendered it a nucleus out of which D. A. 49 was destined to be re-born and again to deserve by its conduct all the good opinion once attached to its name. "Time was-unhappily that time lasted long-when 'Socialist' and 'Mar-tyr' seemed synonimous in this coun-try. The then Socialist seemed to be there only to be knocked down, with pathetic resignation he submitted to the rôle. It became traditional in the land that, in all conflicts of social prin and that, in all connicts of social prin-ciples in the camp of Labor, the So-cialist was bound to turn up with lamblike meekness and, with the regu-larity of clockwork, get kicked. Whether the filling of such a 'mission' could redound to the benefit of Social ism or not, I shall not here discuss. Certain it is that the filling of such a 'mission' had to come to an end some time, if headway was at all to be made. A new leaf had to be turned over: if anything was to be knocked down, that thing had to be 'the other thing.'-with the Socialist ou top (Applause). THAT the Socialist on top (Applause). TH NEW LEAF WAS TURNED IN D. A. 49 (Applause); and thereby a new era was opened in the country. "It was in the early nineties that, with the entrance of a few Socialists (Continued on page 3.) .



Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan

Brother Jonathan-I have frequently heard you use the term "exchange walue." Now, I wish you would re-member that I am no college professor, but a plain workingman. What does but a plain workingman. What does that term mean in English? Uncle Sam-And before going fur-

ther, I wish you to remember that one need not be a "college professor" to buckle down to the common-sense proposition, that if he wants to talk intelligently on a scientific question he must use and understand technical terms

B. J .-- But can't you use some other and plainer word?

U. S.-Could you not use some other word than "shuttle," or "woof," when you speak of spinning? B. J.-Yes, I could, but it would be clumsy to do so, and then one might be misunderstood. If you say "shuttle" or "woof" you are understood without the peradventure of a mistake.

U. S.-And that is just why, when talking economics, every sensible man, from the most poetic, like Lassalle, down to the plainest, must use the term "exchange values" instead of some roundabout phrase.

B. J .-- Well, let it be so. What does

B. J.-Wein left her sol, what does the thing mean? U. S.-If you take thirty yards of your cloth to market and wished to have wheat, you would be willing to exchange the cloth for wheat, would ou not?

B. J.-Yes. U. S.-Would you be willing to give all the thirty yards for one bushel of wheat?

B. J.-Are you crazy?

B. J.—Are you crazy?
B. J.—Not yet. Would you?
B. J.—Not much, I would.
U. S.—Why not?
B. J.—Because my thirty yards of cloth are worth \$21, while a bushel of cloth are worth \$21, where a wheat is worth only 70 cents, wheat is worth only 70 cents, a yard

U. S.-That being the case, a yard of your clotn would be equal to one hushel of wheat?

B. J.-Just so; each is worth 70 cents. U. S.—Now, then, the "exchange value" of one yard of your cloth is one bushel of wheat: and the exchange va-lue of one bushel of wheat is one yard of your cloth. "Exchange value" means that quantity of value that goods have, and for which they may be exchanged. B. J. (looking very surprised)—Now, that beats all I ever saw! The thing is so simple. I imagined it was some very profound thing, that "exchange value." I see, however, that the value." I see, however, that "exchange value." I see, however, that there is nothing particular about it. I wonder why you and all Socialists talk so much about it. U. S .- Because thereby hang all the

profits and the law, so to speak.

B. I.-I can't imagine that. B. J.-I can't imagine that. U. S.-I'll show you. Why are you willing to exclauge one yard of your cloth for one bushel of wheat, and thirty yards of your cloth for thirty bushels?

B. J.—Because they are worth the same thing. U. S .- And why are they worth the

same thing? B. J.-Because-why-yes-because-

why, don't you know? U. S.--I do: but do you? B. J.-Well-yes-because-why, of

course

your cloth

B. J.--Very well. What of it? U. S.--A good deal. This is the pivot upon which the whole social question revolves. B. J. (surprised)-You don't mean to

147 East 23rd Street, N. Y. say so? U. S.-I do. Suppose some one starts (Store open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.) a large farm and applies improved ma-Our patrons are requested not to send us checks drawn on banks outside of New York, as a special fee is now charged for their collection. A second 5,000 edition of "Beform er Revolution" has just issued from the press. chinery, and is able to turn out two bushels of wheat in the time and with the labor that the farmer now turns out one bushel, would you be willing to continue to exchange one yard of your cloth for one bushel of wheat? B. J. (with indignation)-Indeed, I would not! would not! U. S.--You would want----B. J.--Every bit of two bushels. U. S.--Do you realize why? B. J.--Well. I guess, on the principle you just mentioned--the amount of labor society requires to produce one ward of my cloth is cound to the over vard of my cloth is equal to the quan tity of labor required to produce two bushels. .U. S.-Correct.-The exchange value of one yard has become equal to two bushels. And suppose the method of bushels. producing wheat were further per-fected, and ten bushels were turned out in the same time that it formerly took to turn out one? B. J. (beating his hands with glee)-B. J. torning he bully! I would then get ten bushels per yard of cloth. The exchange value of one yard of my cloth is equal to ten bushels. U. S.-And if 100 bushels were turn-ed out in the time it now takes to turn out one? B. J.-Bullier yet! I would get 100 bushels per yard; that would be the exchange value of one yard of my cloth. S .- You are joyful before season Don't you see whither that tends? B. J.-No! U. S .-- Let us turn the tables around. Suppose some one starts weaving with a better machine than yoars and turns a better machine than yoars and turns out two yards in the time it takes you to turn out one, do you imagine the farmer would let you have a whole bushel of wheat for one yard of your cloth? B. J.'s face begins to fall. U. S.-Would he? B. J.-No. U. S.-How much will he let you have?

B. J.-Guess only half a bushel. U. S.-Why? B. J.-Because that has become the exchange value of his bushel of whent U. S.-And suppose that competing weaver turns out to nyards with his machine while you are turning out only one, what would then be the ex-change value of the goods of you and the farmer? the farmer?

B. J .- One yard of my cloth would B. J.—One yard of my cloin would be worth one-tenth of a bushel. U. S.—And if your competitor turned out 100 yards to your one? B. J. (with a decidedly sad look on

B. J. (with a declacally sau look on him)—I would starve. U. S.-Why? B. J.-Because one yard of my goods would be worth only one-hundredth bushel, and I could not then produce bushel, and I could not then produce fast enough to keep me in food. U. S.-Do you now see whither all

that tends?

B. J.-I have an idea I do. U. S.-Whither does a tend? B. J.-It tends to my ruin.

production of a single thing-U. S.—And consequently that he who has not the requisite capital, or ma-chinery, to produce with— B. J.—Can't compete with him who

has.

U. S .- And that the result is that he U. S.-And that the result is that he must be ruined. The new Northrop loom, for instance, will throw you on your back, the same as perfected ma-chinery has thrown every small com-petitor on his back. Now, do you see all that there is in that simple law of "exchange value?" B. I. decayes a long sight-Guess f

B. J. (heaves a long sigh)-Guess I

now do. U. S.-The law of exchange value is a cardinal law of economics. It should be carried before the eyes as the Jews carry their phylacteries. It must never be lost sight of. If you lose sight of it for a moment, your whole reasoning capsizes.

Labor, the quantity of labor society needs to produce goods with, estab-lishes the exchange value of those goods

From that fact follows inevitably: 1. That the less labor society n for the production of anything, all the less is its exchange value:

2. That machinery, because it in-creases production and the productive power of labor, causes the exchange value of goods to decline: 3. That, as a result of this, those who

cannot produce with machinery as perfect as the most perfect, are unable long to compete with him who can, because the exchange value of the goods produced by him is so much cheaper that he can undersell the others and drive them out of the market.

4. That the small man is hopelessly lost, whether on farm or in factory:

lost, whether on farm or in factory: 5. That the price the worker can get for his labor power steadily declines--all the advantages of increased pro-duction of wealth falling to the capi-talists, i. e., to those who hold posses--sion of the perfected machine; 6. That the masses, unable to earn their living, because deprived of the instruments socially necessary to pro-duce them, are bound to become more and more depedendent upon the capi-talists; and 7. That nothing short of placing in

the hands of the workers the machinery and the land they need for produc-tion will in the remotest way do them

any good. Otherwise they will decline steadily and inevitably. R. J. (giving Uncle Sam his hand)—

You were right. Technical language is a necessity in dealing with such questions, I now see it all as in a map.

The law of exchange value settles the question. We may flounder about as we like for an escape from the increas-ingly tighter fix in which we are get-ting, but no scheme will bring help. The law of exchange value settles it, that we must more on towards Sedel.

that we must move on towards Social-ism. That or death. U. S.-And you now realize the wis-

dom of the Socialists to hammer upon that point? B. J.-Fully. Only by constant ham-

B. J.-Fully. Only by constant man-mering will that truth finally stick in our noddles. With it we will move on and conquer: without it we shall flounder about as I did at first. Ham-

LABOR NEWS COMPANY.

.10

mer, Uncle Sam, hammer away!

number, 2,200 and Idaho with the low est, 200;

Finally, the Dominion of Canada, the youngest in our sisterhood, closes the line with 2.000.

THE PEOPLE'S May Day issue both in point of its make-up and in point of the reception which it met is a historic document that marks the stage of the Movement in America at the time of the last May Day in the 19th Century.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The Pittsburg, Kans., "Tribune" of the 11th instant, yielding to an impulse of fairness gives the following report of Comrade Frank Jordan's struggle with the local Police: he struggling for free speech to enlighten the wage slaves, the Police struggling to shut the light off. It savs:

Frank Jordan, the Socialist orator, was found guilty in police court by Judge Jerni gan yesterday and fined 55 and the costs of the prosecution. Jordan and his attor-neys took an appeal to the district court. No one expected the police judge to do otherwise than convict. Small use to argue law and constitutional privileges before a policy.

police judge. The testimony of the city's own witnesses failed to establish that there was any breach of the peace. The witnesses would not state that their peace was disturbed. The farthest they would go was to state that they believed that the address or lec-ture being delivered by the prisoner when arrested was not suitable for the Sabbath day.

asy. The complaint did not charge that the offence was a peace disturbance because committed on the Sabbath day. It failed to mention the Sabbath.

to mention the Sabbath. Last evening Jordan delivered another lecture on the same corner and was listened to by several hundred persons. He alluded to his arrest and convictivu and then pro-redel to make the usual Socialist speech. In itself the speech had uothing to tend to a disturbance of the peace. Yet it was in language and delivery the same load,

The above represents two farms, one worked by Smith, the other by Brown. Smith, gets 60 bushels of wheat per are form his farm, which, we'll say, consists form his farm, which, we'll say, consists of 10 arcs-6.000 bushels per year. Brown pets 4.000 bushels from his. Observe that the feature dividing the distribution of the same the feature dividing the two farms. The mighty significance of that frame, the same that rickely arrangement, built of pieces of slab and old poles like as not, marked "the edicits of termal justice," would you? You would not think that that rickely arrangement, built of pieces of slab and old poles like as not, marked "the edicits of termal justice," would you? You would not the path which energy of the same take or perish." Poor thing? You wouldn't believe that that ramshekle affair "marked out the path which interests of Smith and Brown, Would you? Yet, according to Mr. Moreland and Henry George, such are the functions of that fence. It is the dividing the work that the tree of the same that so the same that Brown, which, as between Smith and Brown, the Single Taxer proposes to take. "for the benefit of the community." If assume that Brown's land lie "the margin of cultivation." It anything were to happen to that fence, what would be only the list of and the termal public between the stand to the same that Brown's land lie "the margin of cultivation." It anything were to take, "for the benefit of the community." If assume that Brown's land lie "the margin of cultivation, the she to assertain the land to the same the same public so the same that the and the termal public so freedom? Would be able to assertain the land take would not be able to assertain the land take would not be able to assertain the land take would not be able to assertain the land take would not be able to assertain the land take would not be able to assertain the land take would not be able to assertain the land take the notion low work their land. Brown would he happen the see to barbarism. The Single Taxer should

To the Sections of the S. L. P.

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

ment. It is a handsome, 24-page pamphlet, the contents of which are:

It is a handsome, 24-page pamphlet, the contents of which are: I. Territorial Expansion, by L. Sanial, II. Growth of Socialism in America (S. L. P. election returns). Number I. is a subject now foremost in the minds of the people and will receive attention if Sections see to it that the book is brought prominently before the public; number II. is of great interest to all which take an interest in the development of the Socialist movement in this country. The retail price of this number is only tensive sale. Address orders to the N. Y. Lubor News Company. 147 East 25rd street, New York, or to the National Secretary: HENRY KUHN. 184 William street, N. L.

The exploitation of the workingmen has been attended to by the capital-ists with increasing success. The ab-solute mass of surplus value, which workingman is robbed of by the capitalists, has risen, from 1860 to 1890, by nearly \$200 a year. Relatively, the exploitation has remained the same, although the rate thereof has undergone more or less important scillations.

What significance can the "burden of taxation" have, as against the sums that are squeezed out of the working-man in the shape of surplus wealth? What importance, in view of this, can the oscillations of taxation have, even if they are computed upon a whole family?

True enough, the rate of wages here in given does by no means give an ac-curate indication of the real condition of the workingman. It does not indi-cate what quantity of goods can be bought for a given amount of wages, neither does it indicate to what extent the workers really get the rate of wages.

With regard to the so-called pur-chasing power, the tax-politicians maintain that the same is reduced by the amount of taxes, in that the an ticles of consumption, upon which the taxes are levied almost exclusively, rise in price to the amount that the are taxed. After the above exposition, we do not even need to emphasize the fact that this result, even if it really occurred, is of no consequence to condition of the workingman. The line of taxation from 1870 to 1890 of about \$2.50 per capita of population had evidently not the slightest in-fluence upon the condition of the workngmen. This is shown by the move-ment of wages and prices for 1880 and 1890. While the tax burden remained ingmen. the same; while accordingly, the pur-chasing power of wages suffered no change through taxes, the nominal wages rose, but still more so did also the rate of exploitation rise,

Bochansu
Daniel De Leon:
What Means this Strike?
Reform or Revolution
Lucien Sanial:
The Socialist Almanac
Territorial Expansion
The New Trusts
Catalogues mailed free of charge on a
plication.

THAT TIME WAS, THAT TIME IS NO MORE.

The meeting of the May Day Con-ference, held in New York City on Thursday. April 20, was remarkable for several things. First, the spirit displayed: Second, the action taken regarding compiling reactionary camitalis. So

recognizing reactionary capitalis: so-

alled unions. There appeared at that meeting formations. McVey, Mailly and Prince, consenting the "Central Federated mion," who requested the Conference o appoint a committee to confer with hem for the purpose of holding an hour May Day Demonstration on hour May Day Demonstration on hour and Borobulaga, Prince is the series and Borobulaga, Prince is the ica and Borobulaga. Prince is the who, as a good "labor leader." ared on the Tammany platform in 15th Assembly District during the at campaign and attempted to speak st the Socialist Labor Party canaldate.

Each of the individuals mentioned the granted the floor and in the usual heavy Gomperesque style "orated" bout how we should have "harmony" among ourselves on one day in the year and by turning out together, as called for by the International Con-The set of the set of

appearance it is well to state some facts.

For years past the S. L. P. of New York has called upon the workers to turn out on May Day under its lead in a parade and demonstration, and thus give evidence of their oneness with the workers of the world in their demand

for the abolition of wage slavery. This year, the Central Federated Union (a resuscitation of the moribund C. L. U. and the dead C. L. F.) decided to hold a demonstration for S hours on April 29, and despite the fact that the April 29, and despite the fact that the S. L. P. had issued a call for May 1. filed the capitalist papers—"World" and "Journal"—with stories of how heretofore the S. L. P. had arranged the May Day demonstration, but this year the C. F. U. was going to run it: that 250,000 men would be in line and Union Square would be packed workers brought together by it on that day.

After holding two or three meetings their "arrangements committee," C. F. U. found, their boastfulness bluster notwithstanding, the April their 29th affair would be a fizzle, owing to

What should be a nzzle, owing to the lack of interest that it evoked. What should they do? "Ah! we have it, we'll play those timid Socialists, get them to unite with us, they'll get the crowd, then we will claim it was our crowd."

Chaim it was our crowd. But right there they run on a snag. No more is the S. L. P. like the S. L. P. of old; no more can we be frighten-ed with bonstful lies; no more can we be caught with cheap fakir cries of "unity." "harmony"; no more do we bow down before the fetish of "union." We now want to know what kind of a union it is.

union it is. After the gentlemen had each their fittle say; some time elapsed before anyone could be gotten to make a mo-tion to 'appoint the committee asked for, then, so that it might be discussed, the motion was seconded. Thereupon Comrade Keep took the form and wolved out the methods the

and pointed out that perhaps in the first demonstartion was on behalf of S hours, but that was 10 years ago; 10 years, in which the Socialists had learned a lot, and especially the Socialists in the United States. Dur-ing that 10 years S hours had been got-ten for lots of workers all over the world such year the condition of the world and yet the condition of the working class was no better, and was The cry of 8 hours was a backumber one, as dead as Cleveland's ree Trade cry, and the Socialists of the world called the working class together on May 1 to demonstrate for the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution and the alted political action of the working ass for that end. It was a demontration against wage slavery either of r eighteen hours duration; it demonstration demanding the bolition of capitalism and the capture working class of political Therefore a proposition to pure and simple capitalist concern, which had within its fold men who took the stump for the Democratic party and asked workingmen to vote for that party. The Democrats had at Buffalo murdered members of the working class; the blood of those killed there and at other places dripped from the hands of the capitalist Democratic politicians, and marked the labor fakir who supported them with the brand of Cain. There were likewise men in that C. F. U. dictating its action and policy who worked for the Republican party, which party had at Brooklyn and Hazelton murdered members of the working class; like their Demo-cratic brethren, the Republican fakirs were marked with the brand of Cain. We as class-conscious proletarians could not mark with the aforation icians, and marked the labor fakir as class-conscious proletarians d not march with the aforetime and not march with the aloft during and now would be assassing of our class. For those good and sufficient mesons Keep was opposed to giving m any reany recognition. rade Laffey then told how in the and Assembly District these same fakin, while prating about harmony for, did their best to divide and rend ier the workers on election day thus make it easier for the capits to enslave us.

the capitalists, whilst the S. L. P. was stopped because it refused to allow the Chief of Police to dictate what its speakers should say and also wanted to assert the international solidarity of the working class, and he showed how one of the three members of the C. F. U. committee was such a "Social Democrat," he also showed how the C. F. U. knew their April 29 demon-stration would be a fizzle and in their ignorance and stupidity expected us to come to the rescue. Comrade, Murphy closed the discus-

Comrade, Murphy closed the discus-sion by asking, why, if that "great body, the C. F. U.," was going to have 250,000 men in line, why did they want the Socialist Labor Party and the progressive new trade unionists to turn out with them? Why did they want us now whom they had no use for before? The scheme was too transparent; we would be the tail of no-one's kite. The International Con-gresses had decided that Socialist ac-tion and Socialist principles must dominate May Day' demonstrations and we would be recreant to our duty to turn out for 8 hours in company with capitalist organizations. with capitalist organizations. A rising vote being called for, one

A rising vote being caned for, one rose in favor of appointing the com-mitee, and the other 60 and odd dele-gates representing trades and labor or-ganizations and subdivisions of the S. L. P. rose in opposition. Then the gentlemen who had sat whilst being photographed rather faded out instead photographed rather faded out instead

f walking out. The above story is valuable in this, The above story is valuable in this, that in the past a thing called a union was necessarily a holy thing to be spoken of with bated breath. In the past Socialists were supposed to DO what these "unions," manipulated by fakirs, said should be done. In the past we were tolerated because we were the best and hardest workers for others. In the past we were expected

others. In the past we were expected to act the suppliant and coward. That time WAS, but IS NO MORE. We, the Socialists of to-day, are men who know what we want, ana know-ing will get it.

ing, will get it. We arrived at the parting of the We arrived at the parting of the ways in 1890, from that time we have been steadily pursuing our end, we now are in our right path, henceforth never will we stray from it or allow ourselves to be halted. Nevermore will we be timid or act the poltroon. Henceforth in this struggle, those who are not with us let them, call them. are not with us, let them call themselves what they may, are against us, The Socialist workers of New York have said it. The Socialist workers said it. The flag with that motto upon it has been raised aloft, nevermore will it be lowered, nevermore shall it be trailed, but flying high so that all may see will be a guidon for those who are lighting under the red banner of International Socialism shall know that as the "mark" on which to dress their front. We, who fight the fight of all fights:

we, who must accomplish OUR OWN victory: we, who, when that victory shall be gained, will at last be free, must keep that guidon up and in place. S. S.

D. A. 49.

(Continued from page 2.)

into D. A. 49, a struggle commenced there that culminated in the complete re-vindication of 'D. A. 49's' name. On that national plane, and in full view of the whole working class, the Social-tete who one other stress are the After first beating down the Fakirs within the District itself, and solidify-ing the clear elements, in a manner that attracted the admiration of and even wrung the applause of the public press the new notably Socialist D A press, the now notedly Socialist D. A. 49 extended its sphere of activity be-yond the boundaries of the District; it was its delegation that overthrew Powderly; and finally it was D. A. 49 that smote, in 1895, the whole ring of so-called General Officers, but actual

Labor Fakirs. "No sooner was that work done when D. A. 49 brought on the building of the first bona fide class-conscious economic organization of the workers of the organization of the workers of the country upon a national theater. Thus was formed the S. T. & L. A. But no sooner was the new organization built, when D. A. 49 found itself again called to wrestle from within for the Cause of Labor. One of the bodies it had joined in building the S. T. & L. A. soon gave signs of serious danger. The evil, for some time suspected, came to a head at the Buffale convention last demonstrate for S hours or any num-ber of old hours would be reactionary and despicable. On the other hand, this organization—the C. F. U.—that came asking us to harmonize, was a pure and disuble control to probability faced the fire of a corrupt trepidity faced the fire of a corrupt conspiracy and stamped the threatened confingration out of life. "Since then, its work of internal purification being done, it has stood or breach of the economic organization of Labor; and lavishly is it spending its forces in the doing of its work: it is its speakers, its literature, its organizers that are driving the Labor Fakir hyaenas from cover and into one camp, and is drawing the wage slave into economic solidarity. "COMRADE PRYOR, assure our sisters, whom you represent, that D. A. 49 will hold this banner high and in honor, and, with this noble gift of yours leading the way, D. A. 49 will ever be found in the thickest of the fray, the unflinching defender of the workers' rights and intrepid as-sailer of the workers' foes." (Ap-plause.)

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.]

None But Men who Use Plain Language Can be Trusted.

guage Can be Trueted. To THE PEOPLE.—The editorial "Plain Language Needed," in THE PEOPLE of the 9th instant, on Prof. Herron recalls when he lately lectured in St. Louis. He delivered a good criticism on crapitalism, but not one word as to the remedy. When I asked him if he believed that the work-instruments of production he answered, "Yes." This answer could have been anti-cipated as he was not lecturing to capital-ists but to a crowd of workingmen. When I asked him further if there was any party that advocated these principaes, the soil ists but to a crowd of workingmen. When I asked him further if there was any party that advocated these principles, he said he ddi not know of any such partr. I fur-ther asked him if he ever read the New York PEOPLE. To the great astonishment of the comrades present, he said that he had. "This," still further produce him, "being the organ of the Socialist Labor Party, yon surely know the principles of this party which consists of the working class getting possession of the instruments of production through political action; if yon believe in these principles, why do you not advise the wage class to crist their lor with this party?" He answered that he did not "think the S. L. P. would ever get a following." Bot all this was "a follow. ing" after saying he did not know of any such party. To my question, why he following, I failed to evoke an answer. I have fread two of his books. He clo-quently lays here the nicers of capitalism, but as to any remedy, he is as silent as a clam and as barren as the sand hills of the Sahara. Cape Girardean, Mo., April I7.

Valuable Facts and Figures from

California.

California. To THE PEOPLE.—On the 10th of April, the Section entered the political arena by placing a partial ticket in the field at our municipal election. of that date: we could not mister up sufficient candidates. Last State election, Nov. 8, 1898, Sah Rafael polled 37 votes: on this occasion our bawest vote was \$2, and our highest 236, cut of a total of 66 votes polled. Our candidates were volunteers from our ranks, two out of the four were compara-tively unknown; the other two were old residents. It is a difficult matter to increase interest their situations, life-long party affiliation, and unaccustomed to pay monthly dues in a political party stand in the way. Durha the city campaign no public meetings were endidates have no money to spead. The local press and San Francisco daffies were entirely ignorant, it seems, of the S. L. P. taking a hand. However, the result was hetter than expected. We shall agitate from now on. If our people use, good judge-ment in yearing are in the dela, who have the qualifications to fit them for the posi-tions.

ment in placing men in the field, who have the qualifications to fit them for the posi-lons. California is ripe for Socialism, being of a revolutionary population. The entire P. P. can be brought in line for the next national election. The fusionists in the P. P. were few but held the power, which in the S. L. P. cannot happen. When the Socion has funds we will do our share of propognada work. For instance, the fullants and Portuguese have 10(09) voies in this State, 1 suggested to our S. C. C. that 20,000 platforms be printed in these two languages. Next to the German, they are the most independent and make such faces more than any other class. Again, I know the character of these propiet at present they are volting cattle only: Cali-fornia, with good management, can be con-comty, the P. P., without organization, polled 154 in 1804; organized in five towas, 484 in 1820; with fusion dropped to 78. This proportion runs throughout the State. Our success depends on management. San Rafael, Cal., April 17.

As to the DAILY PEOPLE.

As to the DAILY PEOPLE. To THE PEOPLE.-Noticing that you are trying hard to get a Daily People started, I want to say that if you are successful in petting it I will try and get the news stand in Lewiston to handle the paper of which i made mention to him when I gave him a copy of the weekly PEOPLE to read, and which he likes very nuch. He thinks it would be a good seller if it was a daily. Besides I will pledge myself to get fifteen yearly subscribers. I hope that each one of the readers of the now weekly will do the same in order to make the daily self-anything of all the benefit it would be to our common Cause. Concord, Wash., April 18,

Vancouver Realizes the Need of

"Narrowness". To THE PEOPLE. The Socialist Labor Party is hammering away in Vancouver. We field our first Sounday alight propaganda meeting in the Phrenological Hall on April 16 Inst.

meeting in the Phrenological Hall on April 16 inst. There is a strike of tailors on in this city for a uniform scale and the recogni-tion of the J. T. U. of A., and we took oc-casion to emphasize the common interests of the wage working class. After singing by the Vancouver Socialist Choir, Comrade Newman lectured on "The Attirude of the S. L. P. Towards Trade Unions." and while expressing sympathy for the striking tailors, showed the large audience of work-ingmene resent the necessity for the com-plete union of all the labor forces under the banner of Socialism, for the conquest of the political powers through a party of their own class. He showed how neces-sary it is for all the workers to recognize and act up to their common class interests, and anless they do no. that they, will go

rantage in propaganda work. We will be pleased to correspond with other Sections using the screepticon with a view of ex-changing sildes or if anyone has any suit-able views which they wish to loan or do-nate they will be made good use of if sent to the undersigned at above address. Correspondence and suggestions on the "Good of the Movement" solicited. OSCAR M. GIBBS, Secretary. San Jose, Cal., April 24.

Liberty Silk Work Again.

Liberty Silk Work Again. To THE FROPLE, -1 read in THE PEO. PLE of March 4 as small article about the Liberty Silk Works in this city. Every-thing said there 1 find true. I as a weaver working in the place, see many disgraceful things happening every de, all year around: The Superintendent of the Liberty Silk Co., Mr. John Liver, the "Little Czar." when he comes through the factory every morning at about 9 o'clek, tickes a lead penell and a pad of paper and walks around every floor just looking for "free graits." 1. I saw once a poor wretched girl had a morning paper in her hand; the Superin-tendent saw that; took the number of her loom; next day, pay day, she was 50 cents inted. 2. I saw a weaver picking ont a dirty filling, which was necessary to make per-fect work; he was find 50 cents. 3. The Superintendent once sent a weaver home because he was tabling with another weaver. 4. The Superintendent superzed \$1 from

4. The Superintendent squeezed \$1, from

weiver.
4. The Superintendent squeezed \$1, from a poot Armenian because rain dropped down from the boof on goods, which can be cleaned with 2 ccats' worth of ben-zine 08 cents clear pr.61 for the company).
5. Another time the Superintendent fixed a weaver 50 cents for having sat down on the loom first silk factory in the country which forbids using chairs.
6. One Saturday, about 10 minutes to 12, after the looms had been cleaned, the Superintendent walked through the weav-ing rooms and found dust ca some boons; 25 cents lue for each. There were seven weavers on one floor; four of them refused to obey, and went out; three were poor girls, working from \$3 to 5.50 n week, they didn't dare say a word and stayed there.
7. A Syrian had a few mispicks and little dirt on his plece to plecer is about 60 yards, but they never give right measure, always to 2 yards short, after cutting the plece of and sending down to the office, they ined him \$2. Nearly one-half of his whole week's pay.

nned him \$2. Nearly one-half of his whole week's pay. These few cliations will suffice to indicate the shame, the degree of 'tyranny we have reached in the Liberty Sikk Co. They are enough to give an idea to THE PEOFLE'S readers of our situation under this capital-ist system. New York, April 24.

The "King of Labor Leaders" in Covington, Ky-

Govington, Ky. To THE PEOPLE.-Last Monday even-ing, in consideration of 25 cents paid to the doorkeeper, I was admitted to a meeting at Central Garden, Covincton, Ky., where Engene V. Debs, the "Thomas Jefferson of the Social Democratic party." delivered a lecture apon the subject "Labor and Liberty." The speaker was introduced as the "King of Labor Lenders." He gracefully accented the title with a

The speaker was introduced as the "King of Labor Leaders." The speaker was introduced as the "King of Labor Leaders." He gracefully accepted the title with a smile and a bow, admitted with prile that he was a demagorie and an aritator, and excused himself for being such on the ground that Christ was also a demagorie and an agilator, and, like himself, sought the association of the poor and lowly. For an hour and a half he entertained the audience with sentimental language, flowery phrases, and poetry committed to memory, but as to the elucidation of the cause and remedy therefor, his discourse was the cube root of a vacuum. In flowing, pathetic terms he depleted the misery of the toller and tramp; but even Tahmage, with all his grandloquence and jugging of words and phrases, never gave a more vivid misdescription of the fate of a sinner than did "The King of La-bor Leaders" give of the position of the hat of a sinner than did "The King of La-bor Leaders" give of the position of the source and tramp alike. Both were punpers; the capitalist His heart went out to capital-ist and tramp alike. Both were punpers; the capitalist by reason of what he had, and the tramp by reason of what he had, and the tramp tons of food but no appe-tite, while the tramp has tons of appetties but geload." and numerous other phrases assortion, and quoted such phrases as "The willionaire has tons of food but no appe-tite, while the tramp has tons of appetties but geload." and numerous other phrases and he tramp discuss at the summand-the rest in the subbles he surveyed the pailid faces and listless action of the sons and daughters of the rich who were so unfor tunate as to be bor in their environment of mhappiness. Here all admitation I ever had for bebs immediately vanished. The thought of Harvard and Yale's athletes and Rockyreller, the burden of his mislions, of

and Rooseveit's millionaire Rouch Riders stood forth in strong contradiction to his mental picture.
He told of the sleepless nights of a Rockreller, the burden of his millions, of the haunted feeling that was ever with him, of the skeletons in his closet, and his fear of the skeletons in his closet, and his fear of the skeletons in his closet, and his fear of the skeletons in his closet, and his fear of the skeletons in his closet, and his fear of the skeletons in his closet, and his fear of the skeletons in his closet, and his fear of the skeletons in his closet, and his fear of the skeletons in his closet, and his fear of the skeletons in his closet, and his fear of the skeletons in his closet, and his fear of the skeletons in his closet, and his fear of the skeletons in his closet, and his fear of the skeletons in his closet, and his fear of the skeletons is the scene science, there is absolutely no excuse for a man of Debs' supposed intellectual ability pincing the conscience of the rich in such a toriturous state. A rudimental knowledge of philosophy should feach him that a man's material interest is the principal factor in determining his conception of morality. The enpitalist has the time and means with which to case his conscience-should he become remorseful. There is Florida in winter, Yellowstone Park and Old Point Confort in the sumer, mountain resorts. fifting, flashing, hunting, a trip to Europe, the opera, music in his home, and a thousand other diversions. And the "intellectual giant of the S. D. P." places the ability of this man to enjoy life upon a level with the inhabitants of the squalid tenement house.
A movernent controlled by men promulgating such erratic idens as this can be but a "boom," the object foremost being to "catch the masses."

catch the masses." Debs appealed to pathos instead of rea-

The many thousands of cards which we distributed for agitation purposes and to annonce our meetings were read, at times thrown away and picked up again by others. When, on April 11, the good news came frem New Britain that we had car-ried 2 out of 6 Wards, elected 4 Council-men and 1 Alderman, and cast 711 votes, our comrades set to work with renewed effort. The demand for ballots was un-usually large. The capitalist press of the city and likewise the old party heelers be-gin to take note of our work, and a kind of uneasy to creep over them there was some fear that the New Britain action might be repeated. The local press gave a warning to the old party politicians, like-wise did the New York "Herald" and "World"-also many Connecticut papers. On Monday, April 17, the "Evening Recis-ter" of New Harven came with this on the front page top of third column: "The Counted Because the Wrong Type 1s Used." 25,000 coples of this were given out free to everyone coming out of the different factories on the eve of cleaven.

25,000 copies of this Net of the differen-to everyone coming out of the differen-factories on the eve of election. But the plot was too clumsy as not to be under stood, its purpose was undoubtedly to cher the Socialist tide. It showed us, however the Socialist Lab they did fear the Socialist Labor

how they did fear the Socialist Leove Party. The result of the election satisfied all of us. The capitalist press of the city and State has given a good deal of space to the growth of Socialism. Thousands of workers in this State to-day are confident that the Socialist Labor Party will scon get into power and better a day will be seen.

get into power and better a day will be seen.
The vote in detail was:
Th. Sullivan, Mayor, 22); F. Serret, Comptroller, Loog: Geo, Mansfield, Treasurer, 192; Win, Mayer, Chy Clerk, Loo5; J. Rohmer, Tax Collector, Lol2; F. Zimmermann, Sherlft, Lol4; F. Ganggel, Registrar, Lois, Aldernen: Ward 1, R. Tonmers, 18; Ward 2, D. C'Keefe, 50; Ward 3, G. Marek, 133; Ward 4, C. Koch, 85; Ward 5, M. Stolel, 72; Ward 6, A. Laine, 63; Ward 7, Whittyollen, U15; Ward 8, E. Oatley, 97; Ward 9, P. Gebrok, 145; Ward 7, Whitt, 50; Ward 1, Z. F. Werle, 69; Ward 13, A. Sinchair, 66; The vote for Selectmen was Loi2; Grand Jurots, Loi2; and Constablets, Loude, A total of Li29 ballots were cast. On April 18, last year, we poilled 32; votes; last fall, 604 votes were cast. This doubles our vote withiu one year.

were cast. This doubles our yote within one year. We had in all 70 candidates on the tleket, The total yote was 17,439. The Democrats got 8,435; Republicans, 7,538; Socialists, 1,015 average yotes. This puts the Social-ist vote to 6 per cent. of the total. F. SERRER, New Haven, April 23.

A Correction and a Notification to

Bro. (?) Daly-

Bro. (?) Daly. To THE PEOPLE.—Whother through the humble hand-writing of a plain working-man, or other reasons, some typographical errors appeared in the article "Manufac-juring Strikes," of the 23rd instant, which

man, or other reason, some type relation that the probability of the second type relation the second New York, April 30.

As to A tation.

As to A tation. To THE PEOPLE.-Hudson County has the another step forward in its municipal elections. The vote in Jersey City inst proper variable of the service of the service of the spring was 409, this spring 68%; West Ho-token 140, now 150; Hoboken 115, now 142; Weehawken 3, now 64. Union Hill also in reased, exact figures not yet known. Gut-tington and East Newark, had no icket in the field, being, with the exception of Gut-enberg. Hayonic, Kearney, Harrison, Ar-tington and East Newark, had no icket in the field, being, with the exception of Gut-enberg. Hayonic, Kearney, Harrison, Ar-during the coming months and would be add to hear from sympathizers willing to during the coming and hences. We shall de-during the coming and the securities of the security and to hear from sympathizers willing to overhall, which had been called to com-me out of order, although I displayed a preto spreak on municipal ownership. Con-gressman Daily, the "friend of the laboring many", was pret mainly of politicians, ex-many composed mainly of politicians, ex-many for the securities of the laboring many composed mainly of politicians, ex-many composed mainly of politicians, ex-many composed mainly of politicians, ex-many composed mainly of politicians en-many composed mainly of politicians en-ter enter energ was a goiden opportunity for agitation. Forthwith I began to unmask and undress these legal gentlemen and exposed their ugly nakedness to the uproarious delight of the assemblage. Then followed a dis-course on middle class municipal owner-ship with its inevitable train of evils, and maily the clear-cut demands of the S I.

arcse and asked if I might he allowed the floor for the purpose of asking the Mayor a question. This the chairman at Brist re-fused to do, declaring me out of order. I became so persistent, however, appealing in the name of the workingmen present to be grantied a hearing, that he was finally compelled to yield. I said that since the Mayor had piedged himself to guard the interests of the bush-ness men, the property owners and the tax-payers, that he ought certainly receive the votes of that class, the aforesaid property owners and tax-payers. However, why should 1, a workingman, owning no prop-erty and having therefore nothing to pay taxes on, on account of being robbed of all 1 produced over and above a small amount of wages, due to the private ownership of the means of production by the capitalist class, why should 1 or any member of the working class support the interests of the vorking class support the interests of the since we were exploited out of the greater portion of what wealth we produced any-way, what difference it made to us how the theres divided their hooty among them-selves.

Way, what underende it made to a mong them-selves. It was with the utmost difficulty that I succeeded in getting thus far, being con-stantly interrupted with crises of "Put blm out." "Shut him up," etc., etc. His "Bril-haney" the Mayor, then arose and at-tempted to reply, but becarie so confused that a henchman, he seeing his master's predicament, took his place. After hem-ming and hawing for a while, he answered me by saying that it was the workers who paid the taxes, hot directly, of course, but in the shape of increased and higher cost of living. I again attempted to secure the floor, but was provented by the chairman from doing so. I therefore left the hall, followed by a large portion of the sudience, to whom I explained the stand taken by the Socialist Labor Party on this and numerous other questions. ED. LOEWENTHAL Jersey City, May 2.

ED. LOEWENTHAL

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspon-dents-

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

H. B., CLEVELAND, O.-The Governor of Delaware and all the State officers are Democratic in the Senate there is a Demo-cratic majority of one; in the House there is a Republican majority of 11. Which party, the Republican or the Democratic is in power?

H. W. R., NEWARK, N. J.-The detailed figures you desire will be found in the leaflet on Taxation that the National Exc-cutive Committee is about to issue.

M. K., BOSTON, MASS.-M. V. Ball of Warren, Pa., whose correspondence was published with an answer in last week's issue, raised the same point you did in less space than you. You will find your ques-tion answered there.

E. O. C., WICHITA, KANS.-Comrade Keep was told by several milk sellers in Central New York that milk sold at one time during the past three years for \$4 of one cent a quart delivered at the railroad station.

Station.
J. W. R., ROCHESTER, N. Y.-Don't de-grade a difference or conflict of principles into a personal row. The issues between the Party and the "New Yorker Volksmei-tung" are important issues of principles. In such conflicts much dust always is raised; but the dust is no part of the com-bat, and can be taken for such only by superficial observers. There is no personal animosity in the matter, at least not at the bottom of it; nor is it an issue between individuals. The "Volkszeitung" tries to make it out such, but that is only an evi-dence of its dire stress and distress,-for which we should all have charity.

L. L. J., CANTON, O.-Where did you get the idea from that Marx' economics can have reference to the manual laborer only? Hear Mars-Minself speak (Capital, p. 318): "Capitalist production is not merely the production of commodities...it is essectially the

"Capitalist production of surplus value. The la-borer produces, not for himself, but for capital. It no longer suffices, therefore, that he should simply produce. He must produce surplus value. That laborer alone is productive who produces surplus value for the capitalist, and thus works for the self-expansion of capital. If we may take an example from outside the sphere production of material objects. A SCT MASTER 18 A PRODUCTIVE LAR. WHEN. 1N ADDITION TO BELABO THE HEADS OF HIS SCHOLARS WORKS LIKE A HORKE TO EN. THE SCHOOL PROPRIETOR. THE SCHOOL PROPRIETOR. THE LATTER HAS LAID OUT CAPITAL IN A TEACHING FACT INSTEAD OF A SAURAGE FACT NOT ALTER THE RELATION

INSTEAD OF A SAUSAGE FACTORY. DOES NOT ALTER THIS RELATION." S. D., ALBANY, N. Y.-For ample in-formation on the several issues between the Party and the "New Yorker Volkssei-tung." or the elements that the latter repre-sents, read up as follows: I. ON THE QUESTION OF TRADE UNIONISM: THE PEOPLE of Dec. 25, 1898; Jan. 1 and R. and April 26, 1969. 2. ON THE STATUS OF THE PUB-LISHING ASSOCIATION: THE PEOPLE of April 2 and 16, '90. "B. ON THE QUESTION OF TAXATION THE PEOPLE of March 5 and 26, April 9 and 23, '90, and successive issues of THE FEOPLE including this one. OINTS TO GETHER: The document of the National Executive Committee, B. L. F., in last week's issue. 5. You should also send down il cents to the "Volkszeitung" and get a copy of a new monthly publication that it now is-sues, it is in the "English" inappange; its name is too long to remember; around here it is called "The Tax.Fayer," for abort. It gives what it calls its aide of these ques-tions. It is will worth 8 cents; it would be cheap at 10, considering the fun you

alists to enslave us. Reveral other comrades spoke along the same lines, one saying we might as well harmonize with the Democrats and Republicans on election day as another the second state of the second tions on May Day. Comrade Hausman said that the akins wished to get us in their parade they might lead us past Tam-many Hall and thus show the capital-ties that they had the "goods" they chime to be able to deliver at elec-tion time.

Comrade Abelson showed how the contrade Abelson shower year been solal Democracy had last year been flowed to parade by the capitalist

After the banner presentation the ball was re-opened with renewed gusto. Its programme had many points of in-terest. A "two-step." entitled "Salute the Colors." was dedicated to the 16th A. D.; a Schottische, entitled "You're Alright." was dedicated to the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.; an other Schottische, entitled "Make no Mistake," was dedicated to the 4th A. D.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

 General Agitation Fund.

 Previously schnowledged
 \$39.71

 Section Rideport. Conn. per Keinard.
 2.50

 Section Siamford. per Keinard.
 2.50

 Section South Norwalk, per Keinard.
 3.00

 Freet Lemmon. Barre Vt.
 30

 W. J. Lacy. Jacksonville, Ill., per T.
 30

 A. Hickey
 50

 Section Bellville, Ill., per Hickey.
 50

 Section Bellville, Ill., per Hickey.
 50

 Section Bellville, Ill., per Hickey.
 50

 Section Bellville, Ill., per Keinard.
 3.03

 Section Bellville, Ill., per Hickey.
 50

 Section Bellville, Ill., per Keinard.
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 Section Bellville, Ill., per Keinard.
 3.03

 Section Danburg. Conn., per Keinard.
 3.03

 Gentral Committee, Section Bockville, Cons., 50
 50

 Conn., per Keinard.
 50

 Cons., per Keinard.
 50

sary it is for all the workers to recognize and act up to their common class interests, md. unless they do so, that they will go down to deeper and deeper degraduiton. During the discussion that followed, a question was asked as to our attitude to-wards the so-called Socialists. Carey and Skates, recently elected to the Massachu-setts Legislature. The reply made was that we did not recordize them as Social-ists; as the Social Democratic parts, to which they belong, stands for a contra-dictory pollcy, viz., that of collective own-ership for the cities and private ownership for the farmers. It was stated that as the S. L. P. stands, now and all the time, here and everywhere, for the interests of the wage working class, its plain duty is to denounce the confusion which is plainly seen in the Social Democratic platform. The question coming up as far away as the Pacific Coast, shows how necessary is our party's socialed "narrowness" in de-nouncing any and all attempts to confuse numers by and all attempts to confuse numering any and all attempts and collar-tion. S

vancouver, B. C., April 20.

Methods of San Jose, Cal.

Debs appended to pattern by the solution of the solution is the solution of th

lishment of the future stable system of society. While Mr. Debs' recitation made a pro-found impression upon many of his audi-ence, yet, notwithstanding that he is the father of the Social Democratic party, he sherk'ed that he is not a clear Socialist, for had he been, he would have devoted a few minutes of his time to the elucidation of the class struggle, the evolution of produc-tion, and wage slavery, whereas these salient features of true Socialism were only collaterally touched by a few non-instruc-tive remarks. W. C. BENTON.

Cincinnati, O., April 26. C. BENTON.

The Clorious New Haven, Ct.

Election-

The Clorious New Haven, Ct. Election: To THE PEOPLE.-Our cry now is in votes." The Section New Haven by an uganimous vote decided that from April 1. 1866, the monthly dues for members of said Section shall be 25 cents instead of 20 cents for-merity; and that from July 1. 1800, every member of this Section shall or every member of this Section shall be 25 cents instead of 20 cents for-merity; and that from July 1. 1800, every member of this Section shall be 25 cents of the section New Haven by an uganimous of each comrade our mational organ to ea-able him to be a good and successful aglia-tor for our Cause. Comrades are called upon to help to carry this through. Read-ers of THE PEOPLE are used to join our party and to come to our Section meet-ings, every second Tuesday of the month. at 135 Union street. With April 15 a numary decided to enter the wending in January decided to enter the wending in January decided to enter the wending in January decided to come to copies of it printed and distributed. Com-rates A. Kerstinger, M. Buther, Cha-Merrey, B. F. Keinard, A. Orange, E. Oat-gerwalk as speakers, kept up a good split-tificeen public meetings were held in the different Wards, sumpty stores were used at the pool results instead of regular halls. Merrey, B. F. Keinard, A. Orange, E. Oat-gerwalk as speakers, kept up a good split-tificeen two the sempting neares was mani-tist on the settings were held in the different Wards, sempty stores were used at thorage the campaling as good feeling revealied; a growing interest was mani-tisted by the working people to hear So-cialism presched.

finally the clear-cut demands of the S. L. P. to control all the means of production and distribution to an ATTENTIVE audi-

P. to control all the means of production and distribution to an ATTENTIVE audi-ence. Let me offer this advice to the comrades throughout our country. SEIZE EVERY OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAL IN PUR-LIC. If the majority will not come to hear us, let us force ourselves upon them in their public meetings. Attend the Alder-manic meetings and ask "crazy" questions. Send committees to the Board of Educa-tion meetings and ask for the use or the public school assembly rooms for educa-tion meetings and ask for the use or the public school assembly rooms for educa-tional lectures. The press will be obliged to take notice of you. If they report truth-fully, well and good: if falsely, decidedly better. Your actions are bound to call forth discussion and gossip. These will ald you more than you really imagine. Speak above a whisper about the S. L. P., and its steady increase, in the street cars, ferry boats, or wherever fomebody may bear. Do not leave the entire work to the speak-ers. Sometimes begin talking with a stranger about Socialism as though you prised at the amount of good you can do and how soon the air will be full of Social-ist talk. Then is the time to organize. Branches. F. KRAFFT, Organizer. Jersey City, May 1. Jersey City, May 1.

A Typical Scene-

A typical documents of the product o

be cheap at 10, considering the fun you can get out of it.

W. W. A., LANSINGBUBG, N. T.-Com-rade. De Leon will speak in Truy to the striking building trades on the 5th instant, Will stop at the Mansion House. Call there or leave word.

A. M., NEW LONDON, CONN.-Male births are more numerous in northern lati-tudes, female births are more numerous in southern latitudes; the two about compen-sate.

J. M. D., BALTIMORE, IND.-The May Day Festival is no holiow demonstration. Watch its development. There are volumes in it.

DAILY PEOPLE Minor Fund.

5.00 N. E. DeLany, Buffalo, N. Y

Authorized Agents for THE PEOPLE.

BUFFALO, N. Y.: Peter Steenmans, Jr., 52 Guilford street. SYRACUSE, N. Y .: Geo. F. Whaley, 115 Amy street. UTICA, N. Y .: K. F. A. Nitzschke, 88 Columbia streit. K. F. A. Nitzschke, 88 Columbia street. LYNN, MASS.: John A. Henley, 45 Green street, rear. ST. LOUIS, MO.: Henry J. Poelling, 2140 College avenue INDIANAPOLIS. IND.: G. Reimpler, 1223 Madison street. MILWAUKEE, WIS.: J. Rummel, 310 15th street. NEW BRITAIN, CONN.: Clinton H. Pierce, 49 Winthrop street PATERSON, N. J.: John C. Butterworth, 110 Albion avenue. PITTSBURG, PA.: J. S. Bergmann, 7) Congress Street J. S. Bergmann, 70 Congress Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.: Max Keller, 1016 Hope street, PEOVIDENCE, R. L. Lawrence Lee, Box 206, Oinerville, R. L PAWTUCKET, R. I.: Austin Beoadreau, 40 Lucas street, BALTINORE, MD.: E. T. Maycumber, 1924 Christian street,

MAY-DAY OVERFLOW.

It nder the above head, and beginning with the issue of the 7th instant, we shall successively publish, until exhausted, the the May Day issue, were crowded out mainly for want of space, and most of them only two exceptions, all the contributors an article "casting special light on the State of the writer," it was with regret instruction of the second light on the state of the writer, "It was with regret interest and the second light on the state of the writer," it was with regret int the May Day issue could not be en-arre all of value, the next best thing will sively. The whole set—those that appeared "Overflow,"—will constitute a valuable historic document upon the "iay of the historic document upon the May Day of the 19th Century.]

VERMONT.

CAPITAL'S METHOD OF TEACHING THE PRO-LETARIAT.

By Ernest Lemmon.

The backward industrial development is probably one reason why we still lag in the rear in not having a well equipped Socialist Labor party in Vermont. Headed by the Central Vermont Railroad Company, the small capitalist class, the shop-keeping element, and the adherents of buggy respectability generally constitute the political life of the State. The farmer class, though poor and in debt, still vote solidly with capitalism and reaction. Judging by their appearance, the farmers, like the proletariat, have nothing to conserve except poverty, debts, and hard labor.

With the middle class in full control With the middle class in tun control of the public powers, the only possible result is that petilogging rascality reigns supreme in every department of public life. Every small city and vil-lage in the State is over-run with lawyers, policemen, and sheriffs, who bask in the sunshine of the prohibition, and other antiquated and hypocritical laws, and fatten on their corrupt administra.

The S. L. P. of the State does not in tend to side-track the main issue by at-tacking those abuses, but regard them in much the same light that the British Socialists regard the Throne, I. e., they will disappear when the economic props which sustain them disappear. The Granite Cutters' Union, the only large, though not as yet powerful workers' organization in the State had some nine years ago, a taste of the love the middle class entertain for even this weak, and, to them, comparatively harmless, labor organization. For re-fusing to work with a non-union man several of their members were placed in jail: and thereupon a conspiracy ac-tion, which dragged its weary course through the law courts for a period of through the law contris for a period of six years, costing the union over \$20,000 for lawyer's fees, was insti-tuted against the union and finally ended in a fine of \$2,000 being imposed upon it. Such has been the benumbing influence of pure and simpledom, that even with this object lesson of capital-ist brutality before them, absolutely nothing was done to organize our class yote, until our National Executive Comvote, until our National Executive Committee, two years ago, sent a repre sentative of our Party through the State on an organizing tour. Five Sections of the S. L. P. were

Five Sections of the S. L. P. were thereafter formed. Two of those Sec-tions, Barre and Graniteville, are still alive. We have, I fear, been lacking in that energy and enthusiasm which alone makes one a Socialist worthy of the name. The recent visit of Comrade Avery of Boston has, however, won us new adherents and fired us with hope and new devotion for the cause. and new devotion for the cause.

Unaided by the Trusts, the capitalist class of Vermont has been able to rigidly enforce the law of wages. The highest wages paid by the Central Vermont Railroad Company for ma-chine shop hands, section men, etc., is from a dollar and ten cents, to a dollar and fifty conts per day: while in the and fifty cents per day; while in the saw mills, the factories in Winoskie and the Rutland marble quarries the wages fall below a dollar per day. The workers are also so driven at their work and starved by want of proper food and clothing that they are old ere

they reach the age of forty. There is no employers' liability law

mean the introduction of more machinery, and greater economic pressure gen-erally. Nevertheless, with a knowledge of the educational and revolutionary power of the class-conscious ballot, we, wage slaves of Vermont, face the future hopeful and alert, confident that ere the next century be many years old, we will have won Vermont for So-

DELAWARE.

cialism.

SOME FREAK EXPERIENCES

By P. J. Edwards, Wilmington.

Delaware has been boomed as a State in which "the single taxers are carrying on a lively agitation." In speaking or writing on the subject, the first question that presents itself is, What do those words (single tax) imply? And second, What have its advocates accomplished?

To the first it may be said that the single tax was the abracadabra which enabled a well-meaning gentleman to widely advertise himself and his writings, and those products of his brain and pen having a germ of economic thought put in an entertaining way, led a number of people, who had their thoughts aroused from a dormant to a semi-active state, to adopt it as a political creed; utterly failing, however, to see its fallacies. And having jumped at the conclusion that it was a cure-all for economic ills, they went boldly forth and proclaimed it from hill tops and in valleys, on street corners and in halls, until a great deal of attention was attracted and a demand for Mr. George's works resulted. But after a perusal of these books, thoughtful peo-ple laid them aside, having discovered the sham. There was no principle back of all these arguments, only a new me-thod of collecting tax was advocated. mod of collecting tax was advocated, and to-day the apostles of single tax iterate and reiterate the cry that, if taxes were placed on land, or land values, which is a distinction without a difference, our economic ills would disappear and men and women would onlog unlimited comfort and happingss disappear and men and women would enjoy unlimited comfort and happiness. "Give us free land," is their slogan here in Delaware, "and we will be happy." And this is shouted over this little State day and night, despite the fact that anyone can get land free and free of taxation for ten years if they will start a mill, factory or shop of any kind and place in it the implements of perduction in other words, if they have production, in other words, if they have capital; and in the neighboring State of Maryland the same offer is held out to those who have the means to buy machinery. Regardless, however, of this offer of free land, the single tax This other of the line, the same old worn-out arguments, which have been picked to pieces time and again by the light of facts known to everyone in this State.

Why, then, do they persist? is a ques tion tion that naturally presents itself. Well the renson mostly given for their persistency is, that the most of them persistency is, that the most of them are well-meaning people, yet they are but superficial thinkers and inclined to hero worship. Henry George, at one time, was their Joss, and his elimina-tion has not altered the situation to any extent as yet.

Let me now glance at a specimen of the orators they brought here in 1896. He was a man on the salary list, and He was a man on the same starty list, and at the close of the campaign he re-marked to a friend: "That it made him sick to think those Single Taxers could not see any further than they did, for he believed that Socialism was the cure for the present bad conditions in so-ciety." ciety

With men on the list of speakers who thought one way and spoke contrary to their convictions, is it any wonder that a campaign which was conducted for fifteen months previous to November, 1896, was a fizzle, and the \$20,00 which they claimed to have spent was wasted, and only a fraction over nine hundred votes cast for the single tax ticket?

Let me glance at their career since then. At the city election, held in June, 1897, they polled some six hun-dred votes, and expended seven hundred dollars; expensive campaigning that is, to be sure, and as most of their talking was done on street corners, where did the money go? Probably it went to pay the car fare and hotel bills of the Philadelphia speakers. In November, 1898, they had a ticket In November, 1888, they had a tacket in this city, legislative districts, and they proclaimed they would poll fifteen hundred votes. It is sad to relate, they polled a fraction over five hundred, a loss of about ten per cent, when comloss of about ten per cent, when com-pared with the previous election. At this rate a few more contests will wipe them out completely. And they fall to see why they are on the toboggan glid-ling to extinction! It is the same old story, as has been told about the People's party in the told about the People's party in the West. Fusion is their hobby, and fusion means confusion and disaster. Honest people look with suspicion upon a reform party that is willing to join hands with either of the capitalist parties, and help them to uphold the competitive system, that system which is wrecking homes, lives, hopes, every-thing that mankind holds dear and sacred, is it surprising that single tax arguments fail to draw the masses their way. It is to be hoped that the honest mer It is to be hoped that the honest men among them will cease chasing this shadow of political economy, and soon join those who have already grasped the substance of political wisdom as represented by and in the platform of the Socialist Labor party.

🔍 OFFICIAL.

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

NATIONAL BOARD OF AI'PEALS-Secre-tary Robert Bandlow, 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 this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Meeting held Sunday, April 23, with P. Murphy in the chair. All present except Keep, who was absent on agitation and was excused. The financial report for the week was dispensed with until next meet-

was excussed. The humchai report for the week was dispensed with until next meeting. Committee on drawing up the Statement to the Party membership on the matter of the "Velkszeltung" and thes.Nocalikistic Co-operative Publishing Association, made its report. Resolved, to adopt the same and publish in the Party organs, each of the members of the N.E. C. to sign the same in favor of against, as the case may be. The following members were in favor of the Statement and signful it: Frown, Murphy, Kinncally, Matchett, Sanlal and Keep; against: Stabl. A communication from Chicago, referring to charges disposed of by the Section against two of its members, was received and the Secretary instructed to reply. Section Mi wankee sent an resolution of pretest in the case of two of its members reinstated by the Board of Appeals. The Section Roscoe, Pa., reported the suspension, for the term of six months, of G. Kaiser, C. Heinrich, H. Otto, and J. Otto. The National Board of Appeals sent the following call:

following call: "Section San Francisco is hereby notified that Commrade Oliver Everet has appealed against the decision of the City Central Committee of Section San Francisco, rela-tive engrossing of constitution. The Soc-tion is hereby requested to subbilt his side of the case within four weeks from date of this publication. "HOIERT BANDLOW, Secretary."

Charters were granted to new Sections In: Barre, Vt., and Athol; Mass.

Charters were granted to new Sections In: Barze, VL, and Athol; Mass. Meeting of May 2, with C. H. Matchett in the chair. All present. Financial report for week ending April 22 showeds receipts, \$101,21; expenditures, \$112,31; for week ending April 20; receipts, \$165,75; expendi-tures, \$67,05; Contracte Max Forker app-ared before the Committee to get instructions as to his representing the Party at the preliminary conference for the International Congress, to be held in Brussels end of this month. Resolved, that Commade Sanial be sent to New Britain, Conn. to ald the newly elect-ed officials in their work. Section Chicago, III, reported the expul-sion of Eugene Diotzgen, by a vote of 185 to 3, for having given moral and financial firmingham. Ala., reported the expulsion of Tom Wilson, for having taken part in a Democratic primary. Hickey and Keinard reported good work in fillings and Connecticut respectively. The following communications were re-ceived from the Board of Appeals:

in fillinois and Connecticut respectively The following communications were ceived from the Board of Appeals:

ceived from the Board of Appeals: 1. "Section Youkers, N. Y., is hereby re-quested to submit the facts in the case against Comrade Fred. Remetts, which led to his suspension from the Section, within four weeks from the publication of this notice, Comrade Bennetts Laving appealed to the Beara." 2. "Section Chleago, Ill., is hereby re-quested to submit statement of facts in the case of Eugene Dietzge, expelled, the comrade having appealed from the decision of the Section.

of the Section, "ROBERT BANDLOW, Secretary."

A charter was granted to a new Section at Mesa, Arizona.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY, Recording Secretary,

Canada.

Panten. Anneh 12, 1890. Menten, March 12, 1890. Method of Canadian National Executive of Sandara March 12, 1890. Method of Canadian National Executive of Sandara Method Sandara Method Sandara Sandara Sandara Method Sandara Sandara

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L. D. USHER, Secretary, THE BOSTON Karl Marx Class offers opportunities for developing the speaker, the debater, and the writer. The review each evening consists of an orti statement of what we have studied: what we have found a unit of wealth to be, and the laws which here take place on mosted questions which arise: For instance, for several weeks past interesting discussions have taken place on this question: 'In the le-velopment of value to its 'dazzhug money form'; dees value take a 'dazblug money form'; dees value take a 'daible form; ans it physical objectivity? The class meets at '24 Washington size 4, All comrades and Friends are conflaily web

MARTHA MOORE AVERY, Director. ItOSTON.-Section Poston will hold a meeting upon the Boston Common. Sanday, May 14, 1809, and will continue to hold meetings upon the same as long as the weather permits. The secation of the meet ings to be held is the 10th tree south of The Walk, Charles stratet Mall; hours, 3 to 5 n. m.

New York.

SECTION GREATER NEW YORK.

New York.
SECTION GREATER NEW YORK.
Trace-odings of the General Committee, April 22, 1859, Moethag at 64 East 4th free, Committee on Creating reports favorably on the following:
— The second seco

dorsed. Lists with naturalization questions can be obtained free of charge from the Orgau-

be obtained if we of comparison to the decision for. Branch 11 has appealed from the decision of the Section. The Grievance Committee was ordered to prepare the case for the Section.

of the Sociem. The Grievance Committee was ordered to prepare the case for the Societ. Delegates from 4th A. D. report that the District decided not to give reasons for withdrawing belegate Singron and to state that J. Halporn was elseved delegate at a regular meeting of the District. Moved to accept report. Amended, to seat Hulpeth, Amendment carried by 34 against 20, and motion lost by 31 against 10. The Grievance Committee reports that Emil Sigel, Jr. states that he was out of work for considerable time and promises to pay 510 monthly on account of his in-deletedness to the Section. The Committee recommends to lay over the case till Nov. 1, 1899, Concurred in. The Grievance Committee was instructed to bring in a report on the charges of De Leon against Wablinger at next meeting. The Entertainment Committee reports that German Watters' Union No. 1 passed a resolution condemning the Sociin for hiring Webster Hall, though the conditions will be strictly union in every respect. The Committee has therefore engaged Al-liance walters. Moved and carried that the Grievance Committee prepare henceforth all state-ments in cases of appeal from the Section, except when its reports were not concurred in. The statements are to be submitted to the Executive Committee. Adjournment followed. Mathy PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

have two of the most important and event-fime of peace." so that the results of these elections will bring encouragement and en-thusiant to every comrade and be a record integration of the S. L. P. in Wisconsin. In the entire country the Socialist Labor Party is the indigentable certainty. Is Wisconsin going to be at the end of the procession? Will with the limited means at our disposal and that the work of our countrades was not an easy task, but we believe that still bet-the still can be obtained if the agitation in the State can be carried on in a more the procession? We have the solution of the solution of the state can be carried on in a more the procession? Been done here tofory. If the areans at our disposal would be increased. "Commanders: The State Committee of Wis-committee can be placed in a position to be able to send English and German speak in order to accomplish this the State Com-mittee has decided to eschish a forma-net Agitation Fund for wisconsin. Com-anders we hope this atopead will not be imposed when the state commutee, Frank k. Wisconsinally necessity if we wish to and. The agitation fund has become an understonable necessity if we wish to mark our inductions will be published in the protonable in the consistent of the solutions from Socialists of Wisconsin. Com-ange the state Committee, Frank k. Wisconsinal for the social will not be unquestionable in the complished in the protonable in the socialistic committee, Frank k. Wisconsin State Committee, Frank k. Wisconsin State

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.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE".

Next meeting of the Conference will be MONDAY Evening, MAY 8,

AT NO. 98 AVENUE C. Delegates. Sections not yet represented are request-ed to send delegates. 414



THE FEOPLE. 184 William St., New York City. LAROR NEWS CO., 147 East 23d St., New York City. On mail orders, state exact size of ling wanted

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the United States of America. The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen induced with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought, its numerical strength (at present com-posed of 155 local branches with more than 16,000 male members) is rapidly increasing among workinginea who believe in a the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be adulited to melerahip in any of the branches upon payment of a deposit of \$4.00 for the first class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick bene-nit of \$0.0 for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 4) weeks, whether continuous of with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same ircumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$1.00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$250,00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarifed daughters of may be admitted to the burial benefit of any be admitted to the burial benefit of states are levied according to expenditures in class are levied according to expenditures is a new branch can be formed by workingmen ha good health, and mes a hering to the above principles are invite STAHL, Financial Secretary, 20-27 3d are DR. C. L. FURMAN,

DENTIST, 121 Schermerhorn Str., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Every

Wageworker Is vitally interested in the economic problems of production and distribu-tion. He must study economics; he must study 'Socialism, if he expects to act a man's part and do his share toward emancipating the working class from wage-slavety. A good way to learn is to read

Socialist

Labor Party

Minneapolis, Minn.

Socialism.

view point.

Trades' and Societies' Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trades Unise and other Societies (not exceeding fre-lines) will be luserted under this bedries bereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annum. Organizations should not loke such an or portunity of advertising their places of meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE. SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Dum street, Room 96, New York City, Gen-eral Secretary: William L. Brower, Financial Secretary Murphy, General Executive Loard Meetings: 1st, 3d and 5th Thursday evenings: 1st, 3d and 5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secre-tary Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 2004 Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the for tion meets every Sunday, 10 a. m. is the hail of Essex County Socialist Cha 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 18

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANE UNION, Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum, Business Secretary: Fra-

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE FNTER NATIONAL UNION No. 9. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street. - District 1 (Roheminu), 331 East 7m street, every Saturday at 8 p. m. - District 111 meets at the Clubhouse, 200 East 500 street, every Saturday at 8 p. m. - District 111 meets at the Clubhouse, 200 East 500 street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. 5 - District 1V meets at 342 West 40 street, every Saturday at 8 p. m. - The Board of Supervisors meets every Tass-day at Faultaber's Hail, 1551 2nd avenue at 8 p. m.

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

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 32d and 33d A. D.'s. S. L. P., 118 E 110th Street, N. Y. Business meetings every Thursday. Free reading room oper from 7.30 p. m. to 10.30 p. m. every even-ing. Subscriptions for this paper received here. 412

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO. 1028, D. A. 40, S. T. & L. A., Head quarters 79 East 4th street. Meeting every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Free Hartmann, Pres; Aug. Lauts, Corr Sec'y, 70 E. 4th street. St 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 Frida.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets second and fourth Sunday of every month at 10:30 o'clock a. m., Teuronia Assembly Rooms, 153-160 a avenue, New York City. Subscription or ders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weet-ly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS & TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A. Headquarters, 64 East 40 street, Labor Lyceum, Regular meeting ist and 3d Thursdays, at 8 p. m. 50

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

and join. 34 WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office: 257 E. Houston street. Telephone Call: 2521 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m.

Wolk KING MEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Bushess meet-ing every Thursday 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. 379

Arbeiter- Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse

fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

WORKMEN'S

Sick and Death Benefit Fund of

the United States of America.

10 Go so. Address all communications to HENRI STAHL, Funancial Secretary, 25-27 3d ave-nue, Room 33, New York City.

Workmen's Children Death Benetit Fund

in the State, the capitalist class being thus granted full license. The tale of killed and wounded on the railronds and in the guarries mounts up high. A press report of four or five lines is all that comes of such things, as far as the great docile public are concerned, and a subscription paper circulated among the workers in order to slightly alleviate the suffering of the victim's family or relations. In the granite industry better condi-

tions as regards hours and wages ob tain; but the time is rapidly approach-ing when, with the development of machinery and syndicate control of the industry, the wage workers in the granite trade must submit to a reduction in their wages, unless they imme-diately decide to enter the political arena, armed with the class-conscious bailot of the S. L. P.

There are at the present hour negothations on foot to form a Trust to con-trol the granite industry. The larger capitalists fume and chafe because of the competition of the smaller fry of their class, hence the concerted effort which is being made to freeze them out of the business and incidentally to ma of the business, and incidentally to re duce the cost of production by being better able to dictate their own terms

to their wage workers. The process of capitalist evolution in reducing skilled work to the level of unskilled, although the process has been slow in the granite industry, has not been entirely absent. The pueuma-tic tool, introduced into the trady some pine verses area its being performed as tic tool, introduced into the trade some nine years ago, is being perfected ev-ery year; its notive power is com-pressed air; and its use on the finer grades of work has doubled the output per man. With the planing and bush-ing machine, also driven by compressed air, which was introduced into the trade dive years ago, one man is campile of five years ago, one man is capable of doing the work of twelve men by the old hand process. While the McDonald imachine is, on large work, capable of doing the work of not less than fitteen men. The advent of the Trust will

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

KARL MARX NEVER SAID anything of any consequence

about our portrait of him; but there are those who knew him and pronounce it the best portrait of the

best portrait of the **PIONEER OF SOCIALISM.** India profs. 19 24 inches, with anto-graph and emblem of Arm and Hammer, celpt of \$1.00



In vote on questions former, scontret is general vote. Sections in Canada are hereby notified that the term of office of present N. E. C. being about to expire, they proceed to nomi-nate with as little delay as possible, first, sent of National Executive Committee; sec-ond, Seat of National Board of Appeals. By order of Canadian National Executive Committee. GEORGE MOORE, Secretary.

Illinois.

FREEBURG.-The result of Comrade Hickey's work in this village among the minors was shown on election day, when we elected two Trustees by a vote of 116. The minors are beginning to get class-conscious and are moving fast. We will elect two more of our men next year and have the majority in the Coun-ch. GEORGE HILD.

Massachusetts.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Dear Contrades - The Massichusetts State Committee of the Socialist Labor party at its last meeting voted to call the conven-tion for the purpose of nominating a candi-date for Governor. Lieutenant Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, and Reseiver General, Auditor and Attorney General, and trans-act any other business that may properly come before it sometime the last week in Sectember. The caucuses will be held on one of the following dates. Sept. 11, or 12. The official calls will be issued about 4 weeks previous to the holding of the caucuse. The State Committee calls your attention to the loding of the caucuse. The State Committee calls your attention to the great necessity of enrilling erery So-cialist voter in your city or towa, and they would urge you to proceed at once with the enrolment to ascertain the politics of every voter. L. D. USHER, Secretary.

L. D. USHER, Secretary.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE. Meeting of the Daily People Conference; Contrades S. Cooper and A. Gilikaus in the chair. Thirteen new delegates were seated. A communication from John J. Kinneally, lected by the X. E. C. to represent it at the Conference, was read and ordered to the filed. The following officers have been elected: S. Cooper, Organizer: S. Klein, Rec. Secre-rary; E. Siff, Fin. Secretary: A. Gilikaus, Corresp, Secretary: John J. Kinneally, Trensurer: M. Rosenberg, Sergeant at-Arms, Executive Committee: De Leon, wherry, Warner, Werdenberg, D. Klein, Steinder, Beadien, and Rosenberg, Audit-ing Committee. The vas decided to meet in the future ev-ery 2d and 4th Monday evening in the month: this to go into effect in the month of May. The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to request the surrounding Sec-tions to send delegates to the Conference. The following domations were made by organizations toward defraying the expen-ses: 20th A. D. St: 28th A. D. St. 32d and Kil A. D. St. 30 cents to be paid every month; 34th and 35th A. D. St. 32d and Kil A. D. St. 30 cents to the paid every month; 34th and 35th A. D. St. 32th and the secretary was instructed to publish the proceedings of future meetings in all party organizations four to the next meet-tary. Meeting was then ajourned.

Contains each week.

The proceedings of lutary Party organs, Meeting was then adjourned. S. KLEIN, Secretary.

Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA. - The Socialists of Ken-sington District held their first op " air meeting Saturday. April 25. There was a large attendance. Commde Clark spoke and was attentively listened to. Now let the other Districts of Philadel-phia wake up and go among our brothers with the gospel of Socialism. Get near the working class and show them the way ont. Wake up! M. WAIT.

Wisconsin.

To the Comrades of Wisconsin :-With lightning-like rapidity the year of 1900 is approaching, in which year we will

