

People.

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VOL. IX.-NO. 9.

NEW YORK, MAY 28, 1899.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

FICTION AND FACT.

official Count of S. L. P. Vote in Bridgeport Contrasted with Newspaper Figures.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 20.-We ge now at last able to give a someshat correct account of our vote in the ist election (April 3). Our men waited for the straight tickets to be counted and then reported the scratched vote to be reported in the papers. The papers gave us an average of 230, with 210 for Mayor. We had on our own men's report 226. We began to feel that all was not well, especially us we knew for a fact that Contrade Haigh, for Alderman, had received a large rote. We inquired and got no satisfac-tion, so the Executive Committee was ordered to find out what was the offi-cial vote and see if the papers lied. Meanwhile a recount took place for the office of Tax Collector, and it was shown that NOT A SINGLE DIS-TRICT WAS CORRECTLY COUNT-

It was then reported that the Town Clerk refused to let us have the official figures, saying that only a lawyer figures, saying that only a lawyer could get them. A comrade was orderedid get them. A comrade was ordered to proceed and get the vote, even if it became necessary to engage a lawyer. The comrade, however, obtained the vote through a man who saw the mean moves made to keep us without the information. without the information that we had a

The below list presents a contrast be-tween Fiction and Facts that should make us all pause:

VOTE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Official count JOHN H. BEAUDRY. 213 City Clerk: ALEXANDER McDONNALD. Treasurer: HENRY J. MATHERN. OSCAR HUMMEL. 387 Sheriffs; CONRAD W. NIELSEN, JOHN TYER, CHARLES E. WINDHOVEL, HENRY H. HARRIS,

Aldermen: GEORGE HAIGH. MAN SCHWAR, DENNIS BARWICK, ALBERT SCHMIDLIN, SAMUEL WALKER. FREDERICK KLATT. DANIEL CAHILL. THOMAS N. HOLDSWORTH. NOAH ROLLINSON. ALFRED F. MOFFATT.

Town Clerk: JOHN WARMUTH. Public Weigher JOHN STAINES A. HERMAN GENNERT. AUGUST WINKLER.

We asked the papers to publish the vote as it is. One flatly refused; another wanted five dollars. We shall reserve the right to publish it ourselves with a few reinarks-later on.

EDWARD CRONAN.

C. J. MERCER

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THE "GLASGOW PLAN".

The statement has very often been made by "Municipal Reformers" and others that under municipalization à la wow the condition of the people would be bettered. As an evidence they claim that in Glasgow no taxes are paid, that the tramways make enough surplus to pay all, the city's

running expenses, etc., etc.

The falseness of these statements are easily proven by an examination of "The Glasgow Municipal Records."

issued by the City of Glasgow for the years 1884, '95, '96 and '97.

From such examination it appears that taxes are not only paid in Glas-1807 but that taxes are actually higher in 1807 than they were in 1805. Not aly is the condition of the people not only is the condition of the people not bettered but, on the contrary, poverty and insanity are on the incréase— daspite the "plan." Thus even the false cry of taxation turns out to be deably false in Glasgow. The Transways Committee of Glas-ow presented the following report for the year ending June 18, 1897:

Leaving a balance of £84,506 3.1 Disposed of as under:

| Best of Govan and Ibrox tram-ways | 62,445 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6

Not one penny, it will thus be seen,

went to lower taxes.

The further fact is brought out that taxes are being levied in Glasgow and that an increase of taxation instead of the full of the followa decrease is a reality, by the follow-

Assessments imposed by the Magistrates and Council for year ending May 31:

For year ending May 31, 1807. 60,262 12.6

Govan and Barony (City of Glasgow) expended for care of the poor during year ending:

a "rate." or tax, imposed by said Parish Councils not included in the assessments of the Magistrates and Council. The estimate for 1898 in-creased the amount necessary for poor maintenance about £10,000 over that

The increase of insanity during the year 18:697 compelled the General Board of Lunacy to give utterance to the following doleful statement:

"The sum which the General Board

of Lunacy declares necessary to be raised for the City District Board in the current year, 1897-98, is £16,962, against £10,850 in last year—equal to 56 per cent, of an increase,

"The rate (of taxation) to be imposed winthin the City Parish must therefore be advanced to 3% pence, being an increase of a penny farthing per

"Municipalization" in Glasgow is evidently a striking illustration of how easy it is for a capitalist municipal government NOT to better the condi-

tion of the people.

From these few facts the working class can understand that, if under "municipal ownership" poverty and insanity increase, year by year, such "municipal ownership" can be of absolutely as value to our class.

These facts prove conclusively that it is not a question of "municipal ownership" which concerns the working ership" which concerns the working class, but rather, who shall own the municipality?

The municipality being owned by the working class they can use it to PRE-VENT an increase of poverty and mi-SENT an increase of poverty and misery, thereby preventing an increase of insanity; the municipality being owned by the capitalist class, as Glasgow is owned, that class being a labor-skinning class, they will use it to further skin the workers and thus increase poverty and insanity.

The working class must own the

municipality then, and only then can it use it for itself. The only way the working class can get the ownership of any and every municipality is by voting as a class for its class. It can not get such ownership by listening to the lying statements of the fakir and the fool; it must vote in the platform and candidates of the Socialist Labor Party and vote out the plat-forms and candidates of the capitalists and their crooked bunco steerers, the "municipal ownership" crew.
ARTHUR KEEP.

A correspondence, found elsewhere in this issue, reports the healthy shaking up that Section Hudson County. N. J., has just given the boodling waiters of a Waiters' "Union" of that place. An incident, not mentioned in the correspondence, deserves to be referred

In the course of the discussion which took place in the Hudson County Central Labor Federation, upon the motion of the Section that the Waiters' Union in question be suspended, the following passage at arms occurred:

Delegate of the Union-"Our Union is a good Socialist Union. We have done good work for the S. L. P. We have marched in its parade."

Committeeman of the S. L. P .- "You marched with us. What good was that? We had 600 men in line and polled only 200 votes. That comes of such people as you marching with us. People will say either those were all bona fide Socialists, but they are a lot of foreigners without a vote; or they will say that we sell out on election day.

The time has come to put an end to the lip-service style of Socialist-the men who imagine they can buy the Party's good will by a few acts of show and thereby secure immunity for their corruption.

The hard-worked drug clerks of New York are just now being worked by two elements, either of which is more despicable than the other.

One set of the drug clerks has been played upon by the labor fakir element, and made believe that by paying dues and allowing themselves to be otherwise bled, they could secure by legislation a shorter work day. An other set of drug clerks is hasten

ing to attach their signatures to a declaration that they resent any interference by the Legislature, seeing they ean themselves attend to the question of hours of work. The way the thing is worked is this: the declaration is unrolled before the drug clerk, his employer standing near by; the drug clerk is told that he is under no obligation to sign, and is then invited to sign. The unhappy drug clerk, knowing that he will be fired if he does not sign, promptly signs. For every signature the collector of such "free" signatures gets a certain fee.

Query: Which of the two sets of clerks is more to be pitied, the set worked by the fakir, or the set worked by the Signature Collecting Agency?

Remit by money-order, registered letter, check or, when the amount is small, by two or one-cent stamps. Do not send cash in ordi-The Parish Councils of Glasgow, nary letters! Why run any risks?

The Rise and Downfall of the Latest Utopian Scheme,

COLONISTS APPEALING FOR FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Recent Events at Ruskin-Receiver Applied for and Lands to be Sold-Development of the Colony Idea in General-Birth of Ruskin-Wayland Starts It, and then Makes His Pile Out of It-Disreputable Policy of the "Coming Nation"-Attempts of Stockholders to Veneer the Condition of the Colony-The Founders Now Admit that Ruskin Was Never Intended to be a "Socialistic" Community-Rescality of the Whole Scheme Proven-Colonization Versus Socialism.

at Ruskin, Tenn., commonly known as

Its lands and houses are to be sold, and the hundred or so colonists still on the site of the colony are appealing to the utopians of the country for FIF-TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS to tide them over the "crisis."

During the last three years THE PEOPLE has suggested once or twice that the Ruskin Colony was rotten financially. The reply of the "Coming Nation." the organ of the colony, has uniformly been that THE PEOPLE had but little regard for the truth, and that the colony was on the highest wave of prosperity. Of late these boasts of solvency have been louder than ever and in larger type than ever, proceeding probably from an analogy with the decay of vitality in the human body. It often happens that just before dissolution a man will secure a sudden access of strength which by the unskilled is taken as a symptom of returning life, but which to the experienced eye of the physician naught but the premonition of the death rattle.

Thus with the Ruskin Colony. Three weeks ago, boasting in strident tones of its absolute solvency and prosperity; and while the words were flowing from the pen of the editor, legal proceedings for the sale of the property and winding up the affairs of the colony were being executed.

COLONIES IN GENERAL.

Should the Socialist keep a record of all the failures of schemes developed ostensibly "to rescue society from the ravenous maw of the capitalist sys-tem of production," the elerical labor required would take most of his time; and usually it would be time thrown away. Occasionally, however, a scheme collapses which from the very importance that has been claimed for it by its adherents, as well as the importance it has assumed in many other minds, demands obsequies of a more formal character than such fiascoes merit. And Ruskin Colony, I by its promoters to be "Sousually cialism in practice," is one of these

Four hundred years ago there lived in England a man named Thomas More. At that time (the forepart of the sixteenth century) poverty and misery were prolific in England, as elsewhere in Europe. More's emotions were sensitive enough to be easily stirred, and his sympathies were quick enough to be easily roused. He saw the misery and the poverty and the degradation on every hand, and he may have seen the causes; but he realized his powerlessness to work any great revolution in society; and then, like emotionalists, he took refuge in his imagination and proceeded to con-struct societies and governments in his mind. He was acquainted with the paradise of which St. John of Bible lore had dreamed. (which paradise is generally called "heaven,") and pro-ceeded to dream a dream himself with modifications.

St. John located his paradise off among the stars somewhere. More lo-cated his on earth. Rather than let his imagination course through ether and at last light on a planet, as did the imagination of the Apostle, More took a voyage across boundless seas to South America, and there in the tropics, far inland, he discovers a peculiar people, who inhabit a peculiar land called Utopia.

The political and social evils of six-teenth century England—and those evils were many—were all absent from the Utopians. The social life of the Utopians was molded after a rude form of communism, under which food. clothing, and shelter were produced in abundance for all, and where there was such an absence of vice and such a presence of virtue, such an absence of political inequality and such a presence of political equality, that ever since then the adjective "utopian" has been used to designate the visionary and the impracticable.

Utopia was simply an idea of More's an ideal of More's—a community that lived, moved, and had its being within the confines of More's cerebrum and

Since the sixteenth century other men with easily moved sympathies and vivid imaginations have seen political and social injustice, and, like More, have set their imaginations to work to IMAGINE a State in which political and social injustice would be absent; and with all of them, from More down to Bellamy, the policy advocated has been that of withdrawing from the society where this injustice reigns, going to an isolated portion of the earth, and there, with nature as raw ma-

The Ruskin Co-operative Association, it Ruskin, Tenur, commonly known as he "Ruskin Colony," is about to colapse. this idea, but it undoubtedly secured its inspiration from the monastic orders of the Middle Ages, whose members, discovering that they could not practice their peculiar morals in so-ciety as it then existed, withdrew from society, and in mountain fastness and desert* waste established colonies of hermits, where, remote from even the possibility of worldly temptation, they could live their whimsical lives, practice their whimsical rites, and leave the world without to hammer its way along the rough and winding road of progress as best it might. The analogy between the monastery and the cooperative colony should not, however, be carried further. In most instances the hermits succeeded in leading the kind of a life they set out to lead; with the co-operative colony the reverse is

For more than a hundred years the colony scheme, in its various forms, has been the heaven of the utopian. In the first years of the century Rapp and his band of devotees established Harmony Colony in Pennsylvania. It was about to lapse when Owen appeared, cleared up the debris, and started it over again as New Harmony olony, and that ultimately went to the wall. Then Fourier elaborated imaginary details, and inspired thousands to enter on abortive attempts to live one form of society inside another form of social organization, and his phalanx and phalansterey cropped out in hundreds of little communities, of which Brook Farm was a type. Cabet followed with another ready made suit followed with another ready for society to put on, and learin was born to lead a perilous career. And in later years have come the Bellamy-ites to retire into the wilderness and there reform the industrial order.

THE RUSKIN COLONY-ITS GENE SIS AND HISTORY.

And this brings us to Ruskin, which is the latest effort at colonization.

The idea of Ruskin was first re-

vealed to A. J. Wayland, at the present time the owner and editor of "The Ap-peal to Reason," an alleged Socialist paper, which he publishes in a little country town in Kansas called Girard.

In April, 1893, Wayland published the first number of the "Coming Nation" at Greensburg, Indiana. Populism was then at its height, and the paper became in time the mouthpiece for the misguided who thought they saw in Populism, with its absurd midsaw in Populism, with its absurd mid-dle class demands, a short cut to the Co-operative Commonwealth. Way-land was familiar with the history of colonization in all its forms from Fourierism through Cabetism to Bel-lamyism. He was also acquainted with history of the failure of coloniza-tion with history of the failure of colonization in all its forms. A knowledge of these failures, liowever, did not deter him from attempting to plough the field all over again and harrow it with

a Wayland harrow.
Wayland's scheme was a fertile one, and appeared like this. Wayland owns the "Coming Nation." You enthusinsts increase the circulation to 100,000 a That will leave a surplus of year. That will leave a surplus of \$27,000 a year. This money will be Wayland's, but Wayland will be a philanthropist and use it to purchase 3,000 acres of land as a basis for the colony. Charter members were to be those who sent in two hundred subscribers or paid an equivalent in money. In return, Wayland was to throw in all he had-type, press, sub-scription list, even Wayland himself. The whole "Coming Nation," editor and all, was to go into the pool and serve as a nucleus around which to build the co-operative commonwealth in the midst of a capitalist nation.

In the spring of 1894 a good deal of money was on hand through the efforts of the enthusiasts, and Wayland was on the lookout for a site. In Chicago there was a land company, and that land company owned a tract of land in Tennessee. It was three miles from the rallway station at Tennessee City. It consisted of barren rocky hills, absolutely unfit for cultivation or habitation, having neither fertile soil nor living water. Yet the land company sold one thousand acres of it to Way land for one thousand dollars, and in the spring of 1894 the "Coming Na-tion" issued a call for the martyrs. The fugitives from capitalism began to appear at Tennessee City, and in August nineteen men applied for a charter and became charter members of the "Rus-kin Co-operative Association." The charter was a rather voluminous document, the principal clause stipulating that membership in the colony could only be had by the payment of \$500. They worked on their barren land, cut railway ties from their timber, and starved on the income from the "Coming Nation" until July, 1845. when a crisis was reached, or, rather the culmination of a crisis, for the terial, build a new and model society.

The limits of this article will not permit the tracing of the development of Wayland made the deal with the Chi-

cago land company. The crisis came about in the following manner. One of the agreements made by Wayland was that he would contribute the plant of the "Coming Nation," which he valued at \$12,000. He postponed, however, the legal surrender of the plant from time to time and seemed so loth to do things in a business manner that there grew up a suspicion that Wayland was looking out for Wayland and did not intend to surrender the and did not intend to surrender the plant. In July a demand was made on him for the printing outfit, and he datly refused to keep his promise. He demanded cash for his plant, and he got it. The printed reports of the colony do not tell how much cash he got. The only suggestion relative thereto is to be found in the statement that in October, 1894, they were free from debt and had a balance on hand, while in July, 1895, after Wayland had been bought out and kicked out, the colony was without money and three thousand dollars in debt.

Wayland gone, the barrenness of Wayland's site was more apparent than ever. The colonists had to get fertile land or starve, (as matters have turned out they have nearly starved anyway.) and in June, 1897, they deserted the original site and ran in debt for six hundred acres of fertile land a few miles from Wayland's purchase. On this six hundred acres of unpaid-for land the colony is now located, and when in a few days the hammer of the auctioneer knocks down their property to the highest bidder they will have been taught the lesson, rude though the teaching may be, that the time for hermitizing is gone, and that the ballot box is the place and the ballot the machine for revolutionizing society and ushering in the Co-operative Commonwealth.

FROM STRESS TO CHICANERY. Years ago Socialists demonstrated that material necessity is the motive power of human action. That is to say, that the stomach and other or-gans of the body are the mainsprings to action. The application of this reasoning to the history of Ruskin leads one to sentiments of pity mingled with those of anger for the misguided enthusiasts and promoters who have fought a losing battle in the woods of Tennessee-pity for the enthusiasts' anger for the promoters who have preyed on the credulity of the "re-

The necessity for getting a living

was what led them to Ruskin, and the

continued necessity of getting a living was what led them into a great deal of was what led them into a great deal of the evident chicanery practiced. Their paper, the "Coming Nation," heralded itself a Socialist paper, while its col-mans have ever been open to the most sickening anti-Socialist rot that has ever degraded any paper of its class. In many instances it has been worse than the "Appeal to Reason." Any one of its subscribers was permitted to one of its subscribers was permitted to express himself in its columns, and even to-day, with the fallacy of the free silver policy and the fallacy of the anti-bank power policy thoroughly exploded, it is not unusual to see the or-gan of Ruskin Colony devote columns of space; to Populist dribble, descrip-tive of the oppression resulting from, the "banks," the "money power," and the "gold standard."

It is quite likely, however, that this course has been something of an economic necessity. The principal source of the colony's income has been the "Coming Nation." Therefore every attempt has been made to increase its circulation. But the time was not ripe for a large circulation of a paper teach-ing clear-cut Socialism; hence to get a large circulation they were compelled to publish a lot of middle class delusion, Populist fallacy, and colonization dreamlets. The paper was the last re-sort for every economic freak that capitalism has produced; and it had to accept the di or go out of the newspaper business, which it was loth to do, for going out of the newspaper business meant going out of the colony business. And so the arce was kept up. Having a fairly good printing plant,

they naturally desired to get all they could out of it, and branched out into the publishing business. They began the publication of a "Telegrapher's Advocate," which was to get the tele-graphers imbibed with the colony idea. But after a few issues the "Advocate" discontinued. Then St. Louis "Labor" was having a hard row to hoe, and Sanderson persuaded the Ruskinites to take hold of it and use for its columns matter that had previously been served up to the subscribers of the "Coming Nation." Wherever the Socialist Labor Party had a thriving organization, there "Labor" was sent by the thou-sands with its half-baked Socialism and its milk and water tactics. It was going to broaden the movement. But "Labor" soon suspended.

Then the colony began to manufac-

ture a few small commodities such as eather suspenders, leather belts, chewing gum, and cereal coffee, raised flower seeds and bulbs, enlarged photo-graphs, and attempted to make a few honest pennies in various other ways. They relied on the "co-operation" of their friends to secure a market for their products. This co-operation was necessary because as a general thing their tools were crude, and consequently their products were inferior to those produced by the more modern machin-ery of capitalist production; but the cooperation was not sufficient to enlarge materially the business of the colony.

Early in 1807 the "Coming Nation" was black with headlines describing the "Ruskin College of the New Economy." which was to be built for the only, which was to be outlet for the purpose of giving "Socialist education" to the youth of the land. Every Utopian in the country was appealed to for contributions. Pictures were print-

(Continued on page 3.)

11111111 A. 111/2/2-

To the Members of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

Comrades:-On the 4th of April last the weavers employed by the Slater Mills Corporation in Slatersville went out on strike for an increase in wages. Among the strikers were a number of experienced comrades, who in short order had them organized into a solid S. T. & L. A. After a four weeks' struggle, conducted in a remarkably intelligent manner, a compromise was reached. The men went back under an agreement to increase wages, recognize the Alliance and not to discriminate against any of the strikers. But capitalist promises, like capitalist honor, are froth, and mean nothing. No sooner had the men returned than

steps were immediately taken to crush the revolutionary spirit that had mani-fested itself with such vigor, and to the cost of the capitalists. The boldest comrades were singled out for destruction. Five men were discharged in succession some without giving rea-sons and others were brutally told to "get out" because they were "Socialist disturbers."

The object was plain. These men had been untiring in Socialist propaganda and had rolled up a vote of 27 per cent. in their town for the S. L. P. A Section had just been formed, and the real purpose was to stamp out the Socialist spirit in North Smithfield. socialist spirit in North Smithfield. The corporation owned all the tenements and in putting comrades out of the factory, they would compel them to leave the town, and thus give a free reign to the bunco parties of capital. The comrades remaining would be sent after the others or frightened from all activity. Moreover the employers and activity. Moreover the employers and the objects of their frequent and fer-vant fiersonal praise—the fakirs and their pure and simple unions—would proclaim broadcast the impotency and utter failure of the S. T. & L. A. and the Ş. L. P. to protect wage workers from brutal persecution.

As a result of this, the Slatersville comrades have again gone on strike, fully conscious that their masters were aiming to destroy the Socialist Move-ment in their town. There's a desment in their town. There's a des-perate struggle of Socialist against re-actionary forces. The comrades involved are in extreme poverty, without means, refused credit at the store, and in momentary risk of being evicted from the corporation tenements and driven from the town. They merit and should have the support of every Socialist in the land.

Comrades, this is our struggle. Our principles are at issue, and the effi-ciency of the Socialist and New Trade Unionist Movement is at stake.

The Textile workers of Rhode Island are rallying to the S. T. & L. A. This is practically its first battle with the opposing forces in this State. The lines are sharply and clearly drawn. Now is the time to show what we are made of, and what the S. T. & L. A. backed by the S. L. P. can accomplish for class-conscious workingmen. The Alliances and Sections in Rhode Island have organized to support their striking brethren. The recent epidemic of strikes in our State has almost im-poverished us. We need and must have the help of comrades all over the country. Contributions should be country. Contributions should be made without delay.

RHODE ISLAND D. A., S. T. & L. A.

STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P. Send remittances to the Treasurer,

P. CURRAN, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

An other curiosity that has floated into this office during the week is a broad-paged "Suggestion" from Potterville, Cal., and signed "A Hayseed." Its purpose is to suggest how the people of this country may get their own in 1900. The means to this desirable end is that wagons be fitted out in every State with Kenetoscopic and Phonographic effects, "Kenetoscope to represent Comrades Debs, De Leon, Harriman, Benham, Casson, Mayor Jones and other first-class speakers delivering their best speeches." Us seems that if the people of this country were to be deluged with speeches from such contradictory sources, thep, in 1900, they would be either ready for the lunatic asylum-or for absorbees by the Demo-Republican party.

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

The receipt of a sample copy of this

THE PEOPLE.

labed at 184 William Street, New - EVERY SUNDAY. -

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As far as possible, rejected communication will be returned if so desired and stamps as

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1801.



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In	1888 (Presidential)	٠	٠		. 2.068
In	1890	NO.	-		. 13 331
In	1892 (Presidential) . 1894	•	•	٠	. 21 157
In	1894	•	•	٠	. 33 133
In	1896 (Presidential .		•	٠	. 36.564
	1292				82 204

atisfied with ourselves and with the world! People who have tried it tell me that a clear nce makes you very happy and contented; but a full stomach does the business quite as well. One feels so forgiving and generous after a substantial and well-digested meal-so noble-minded, so kindly-hearted.

JEROME K. JEROME.

THE VOICE OF VIRGINIA'S STATE COMMITTEE.

MANCHESTER, Va., May 21.-At a meeting of the State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party in Virginia, held to-day, the following resolutions were reported as having been adopted by Section Richmond, which requested that same be adopted by the State Committee, and this having been done I am instructed to forward a copy of the resolutions for publication in THE PEOPLE:

"WHEREAS, The Socialist Labor Party is the accredited wing of the International Socialist Movement in the United States, and is charged with the most sacred responsibility that can be assumed by or conferred upon any organization-viz., the emancipation of the proletariat from wage slavery by the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth as a substitute for the anarchical system of production and distribution which exists to-day; and

"WHEREAS, The accomplishment of this great undertaking depends entirely upon the Socialist Labor Party being kept in the straight, uncompromising course which has marked its history, and to which its present strength and influence are solely attributable; and

"WHEREAS, We regard the tactics that are being pursued by our Party as constituting the only guarantee that the S. L. P. will not be retarded in its growth, if not brought to the verge of destruction, through taking up the middle class' burden of tax-reform, municipalization & la Glasgow, etc., etc.; and

"WHELLAS, The dangers accruing to the S. L. P. from this source are likely to increase in future, owing to the fact that our movement is beginning to be understood by capitalism as its sworn enemy with whom a reckon ing must soon be made, and therefore the capitalist class will adopt any scheme in order to weaken or annihilate the political organization of a class-conscious proletariat; therefore

"RESOLVED, First, that for the reasons above cited the State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party in Virginia hereby expresses its hearty approval of the course pursued by the National Executive Committee and by the Editors of our national organs in calling a halt on the vacillating and treasonable policy of the "Volkszeitung," and in refuting the false economics taught in that paper.

"RESOLVED, Second, that we favor a plan whereby the Socialistic Co operative Publishing Association and its work shall be subordinated to the principles and tactics of the Party which brought it into existence, and to whom it should be made responsible for all its acts. Failing in the accomplishment of this, we advocate that immediate steps be taken by the Party through its National Executive Committee to divorce itself from all connection, direct or indirect, with the said Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, and to bring the publication of our national organs under the immediate supervision of the

"RESOLVED, Third, that we take this occasion to express our apprecia tion of the vigilance, ability, and uncompromising faithfulness to Socialist principle, of our National Executive Committee, and of the Editors of THE PEOPLE and the "Vorwaerts," both of which papers are an honor to the cause they so capably represent."

By order of the Virginia State Com-

ALEX. B. McCULLOCH. State Secretary,

"The Pana Strike Settled" is the news of the day. Now get ready to hear of some fresh outrage.

IT MOVES AND SPREADS.

Three incidents have recently occurred, within a few days of one another, that cetrainly are significant for the Labor World. Any one of them would be significant enough; the three combined and crowding together tell an intensifiedly interesting tale, denoting the strong pulsations of the Socialist Labor Party and its spread, together with the accompanying manifestations of such development. The three incidents are strung across the country.

The first is in Roanoke, Va. The S L. P. of the place, being in the midst of a municipal campaign, spreading literature, agitating, thereby dispelling the darkness of ignorance, and accord ingly, threatening the comfort of the owls, the capitalists and the Labor Fakirs reached each other the band. A "Central Trade & Labor Council" of the place, an organization that had hitherto violently opposed "politics in Unions," comes forward with a "Labor" ticket. Its programme reads like the programme of tax-paying saloon keepers and small traders generally; aided by Democratic corruption funds these gentlemen are intent upon no purpose other than creating confusion. split up the workingman's vote, thereby discouraging, if possible, further Socialist agitation, and insuring Democratic capitalist supremacy. The corrupt purpose, being transparent, the immediate effect of the performance is to help bury pure and simpledom; to help recommending the S. L. P.

The second is almost similar but upon somewhat different lines. It is in Cleveland, O. The Central Labor Union of that city is a good deal further developed than the corresponding body in Roanoke. In the latter the Labor Fakir still dominates, the classconscious element being in the minority; in the former it is the reverse; there the class-conscious element is dominant. From the ranks of these a resolution was presented on the performances of Gen. Merriam in the Cœur d'Alene, and it explicitly pointed out the urgency of Labor's marshaling itself under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party. The resolution was adopted. This dose seems to have been the hardest yet administered to the political and labor fakir minority in the body: it seems to have brought home to them, more than anything before, that the fakir's row to hoe is fast becoming rougher. The result of all of which seems to be a split in the near future-one of those splits that denotes internal growth; one of those splits that to the Labor Movement is what the "split" of a milk-tooth is when it is shoved out or broken off by the oncoming strong and permanent tooth of man.

The third took place in Salt Lake City at the convention of the Western Federation of Miners. There the Committee on Resolutions presented over their signatures the following resolution WHICH WAS ADOPTED:

tion WHICH WAS ADOPTED:

We believe that the only means of counteracting the evil effects of that gigantic development of modern evolution—the trusts—is the education of the people along the lines of Socialism, that they may be enabled to understand that instead of being a curse, it can be changed to a blessing by simply changing the ownership from private to collective.

Finally, we recommend that some action be taken whereby all the working people of the West can be brought to a realization of the necessity of united action at the polls, as the surest and speedlest method to redress all our grievances. In our opinion the surest means of attaining this object is through the adoption and support in its entirety of the platform of the Socialist Labor Party. Respectfully submitted.

D. P. HENDRICKS,

D. P. HENDRICKS, T. J. SULLIVAN, E. A. CRELL, JAMES LEMON, THOMAS PATEN,

Thus, beginning in Roanoke, where the S. L. P. is driving the crooks to show their colors; proceeding over Cleveland, where the S. L. P. has ripened further and is snuffing off the crooks; we finally reach Salt Lake City where at a trades convention of no less importance a trade than the Western miners' the S. L. P. is fully endorsed. accepted and recommended to the working class.

In next week's issue the details of the Roanoke and Cleveland incidents will be published. Let this rapid review of the three events suffice for today.

The future belongs to the true.

There reached this office a neat four leaf pamphlet, that, despite its neat, white appearance, may be the harbinger of bloody feats to come. It is an "Appeal to the Dominican People," the people of the island of San Domingo, located between Cuba and Puerto Rico, to "die or be free." The appeal purports to be written by a patriot who tells blood-curdling stories about the present President of the Dominican Republic.

That the "President" in question is none too good to be incapable of the acts imputed to him is a very likely thing. Nevertheless, just such "patriotic manifestos" as the one before us are the kinds of things that "War Syndicates" of capitalists are wont to get up when they have designs on foreign territory. So it began with Cuba.

Barely has the stench of the Seeley Dinner subsided, and the feats of the "moral." "family upholding" Horacio R. Harper among the precious lot of Socialist haters begun to be forgotten, when the "family upholding" spirit of

capitalism made an exhibition of itself in the adulterous Belmont-Sloane af fair: and hardly is this event sinking below the horizon when a new one comes in to supplant both. It now turns out that Mr. Thomas J. Havemeyer did not die "in the arms of his family" at his own home, but rather un-orthodoxly in the house of some other woman with whom that "pillar of society" had been living for some

Did our American delegates approve. by commission or by omission, of the following telegram sent by the Peace Conference to the Czar of Russia?

The Peace Conference lays at the feet of your Majesty its respectful congratulations upon the occasion of your birthday, and expresses its sincere desire to co-operate in the great and noble work in which your Majesty has taken a generous intiative, and for which it begs you to accept its humbl and profound gratitude.

Probably, certainly.

Surely it is not the American people these worthies represent. The American people are not ready to so abase themselves. It is the American capitalist, with his heiresses for sale, that went down at the feet of the Czar.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The Bremen, Germany, "Bürgerzeltung," writing on the May Day holiday

Not only does the capitalist class use all the industrial means of capital to force the working class into submission, but it also wields its political power, with the aid of legislation, to create a jurisdiction which prevents the workers to use the only powerful weapon wherewith to achieve victory, namely ORGANIZATION.

But wherever workingmen, in spite of all oppression and intimidation, have united, true to one another, and have arrayed their organized forces aginst the power of capital, wherever they have stopped the wheels of industry to enforce their just demands, then an France as well as in England, in Austria as well as in "free" America, direarms have spoken in favor of the exploiters, "in the interest of menaced law and order," and if we, in Germany thus far, have been spared such conflicts, it is solely due to the prudent and wise conduct of the German working class educated under the banner of Socialism, who, although subjected to all manner of petty and malicious persecutions during the Bismarckian reign of terror, have never lost our presence of mind, our class-consciousness and above all our ultimate alm.

If the below from the "Boot and Shoes Weekly," a capitalist organ, means anything it means a notice to the pure and simple labor leaders that their days are counted, the bosses no longer needing them to help keep down the workers:

There is an old saying to the effect that the worm which has been tormented for an indefinite period will sometimes turn upon its tormentors.

The worm turned in Chicago quite recently when the daily newspapers closed up their offices and did not print a paper for several days rather than submit to the extortionate demands of the Stereotypers Union. The result was what might have been expected—the defeat of the union. The union stereotypers did not believe that the daily newspapers of Chicago would dare suspend publication rather than submit to their demands. But the worm had reached a point where it could stand it no longer, and the result was disastrous to the union.

union.

The lesson of this strike and its result may well be taken to heart by members of all unions everywhere, but probably it will have little effect. Each particular union or organization of men insists upon knowing themselves how it feels to strike and get beaten.

Clear the way for the Alliance!

This is interesting! This week's 'Vorwaert's," the Party's national organ in German, has the following editorial notice at the head of its editorial columns:

AS TO THE SO-CALLED "SUPPLEMENT TO No. 21 OF 'VORWAERTS'."

Let our readers take notice that the "Supplement to No. 21 of the Vorwaerts," Issued by the "New Yorker Volkszeitung." Is in fact NO SUPPLEMENT TO OUR PARTY ORGAN, THE "VORWAERTS."

The use made of the title: "Supplement to the 'Vorwaerts'" amounts to a fraud upon the readers. The "Vorwaerts' is edited by the undersigned under control of the National Executive Committee, of the S. L. P. The said "Supplement" has been gotten up without the knowledge and consent of the National Executive or of the Editor.

HUGO VOGT.

Editor the "Vorwaerts."

No comment is needed to the facts herein mentioned, except that they are a valuable contribution to the documents that will elucidate near at hand

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

The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is making itself felt in Pennsylvania in a manner that was not anticipated: Inciplent strikes are prevented by prompt compromises on the part of the employers under the threat that, if they don't the men will join the Alliance. The threat works like magic.

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

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 effice.

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

SUMMING UP.

About three months ago a number of applications were coming to this office from the State of Washington, from towns in Ohio and from places in this State for the reproduction of the Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan dialogue on taxation that had appeared in these columns about a year pre-vious. The reasons given for the request were almost identical: formers," acting as advance clouds of dust for the approaching Democratic party storm, were raising the cry of "Taxation"; the people, it was claimed by these elements, were crushed by taxes, the removal of which would be "a step in the right direction," besides being a practical move. Our cor-respondents realized the insiduousness such claims, and wished to brace their neighborhoods against the folly

Indeed, in the whole gamut of capi-

talist dodges to confuse the working class and capture its vote, there is

none in this country so insiduous, plausible and bamboozling as the cry of "Taxation." The circumstance that Labor produces all wealth, and, conse quently, is the sole supporter of the Nation, is used as correct premises and back ground for false conclusions. It is a case in which the jugglery of words is not readily detected. The "re-form" and other capitalist political swindlers grant by implication the So-cialist contention that Labor produces all wealth, whereupon they declare that Labor PAYS the taxes OUT OF ITS WAGES, and, thence point to the immediate relief that Labor would derive from a reduction of the "burden" of taxes: the taxes being lower, it is of taxes: the taxes being lower, it is claimed by these people, the working-man would have to pay so much less for what they need, and consequently would have so much more money left to buy things with. This Three-card Monte swindle forms, if not the ground work, yet the main stock in trade of the "Free trade," the "single tax," the "Good Government" movements. Against this insiduous scheme of deception, the Party in this country has had to firmly put its face: the delusion was found to be a leading ob-stacle in the path of the propagandist in his work of educating the working class in class-consciousness. The false notion that the workingman could get instantaneous relief, not from a third, but from one of the Old parties, could not but act as a lure to draw them from the right course. Accordingly, the Party's literature teams with arguments against the fallacy: facts have been heaped upon facts, figures upon figures knocking down the under-pinning of the sophistry; and in its plat-form declarations the Party crystallized the scientific principle that wages do not depend upon taxation, but upon the law of values as applied to Labor in the Labor market; that taxes are paid by the capitalist class out of that portion of the wealth which the work ers produce but are robbed of in the shop anyhow; in short, that all the jabber about taxes was a capitalist In response to the pressing de-for the said "Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan" making these points it was reproduced on March 5.

Two days later, March 7, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" published a one-column leading editorial dead against the essential principles expressed in that "Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan." In that editorial attacking the principles stated by THE PEOPLE, the taxes were point blank declared to come from the wages of the working class, and the question of taxes was raised to one of importance to the working class, not only by reason of the preponderance of space devoted to it, but also and especially so by reason of the amazing statistics adduced,-the 55th Congress was claimed to have imposed a burden of fifteen hundred million dollars a year upon the people, and this was figured out to mean \$100 a year taken out of the wages of the average workingman's family.

No theory can stand without facts: theories-at least with people qualified to discuss a question. Indeed, a theory is nothing but a deduction from facts: only in the measure that the facts are true and sufficient, and that the deduc tion is logical from such facts is it or the theory sound.

If a ship is claimed to be staunch, tion, and, in so far a theory. soundness or unsoundness of the theory depends wholly upon the fact whether the ship keeps out the water. or whether she does not. If she does, the theory is sound; if she does not, it is unsound. Accordingly, if to the claim that a ship is "staunch" objection is raised, the theoretical discussion about her staunchness becomes sec-ondary; the theory of her staunchness may be sparred with incidentally, but only as a preliminary to the real ques-tion—the question of fact; if the ob-jection is insisted on, then earnest men drop theorizing and consider only: only triflers or ill-intentioned people would bite themselves fast in purely theoretic controversy. The real issue forthwith becomes one of fact not?

The question of fact once turned to. it becomes a question of FACTS, that is, THINGS WORTH CONSIDERING. because only such facts can throw light on the theory of the ship's staunchness. Let, accordingly, the objector produce in substantiation of his claim a cup-ful of bilge water, and his "evidence" will be rejected. It is so triffing that it would not be even worth the while to inquire whether the cupful of bilge water that he produces is bona fide, or whether it is not a fraud; whether he really dipped it out of the vessel's hold, or whether he carried it into the vessel himself. "De minimis into the vessel himself. "De minimis non curat lex" (the law does not bother about trifles) is a principle not of juris-prudence only, not of biology and soclology only, it is a principle of common sense and common decency in debate. The objector to the theory that a ship is staunch, and who would come up with his cup-ful of bilge water as proof, would be roundly hooted out of court. When, however, the objector claims that the ship lets in tons of ocean water, then does he make allega-tions of fact that entitle him to a hearing, but that, at the same time, throw

upon himself the duty of proving his allegations.

Applying these obvious principles to Applying these obvious principles to the controversy raised by the "Volks-zeitung," what do we find? The "Volkszeitung" knew or felt full well that if it joined issue with THE

PEOPLE, and sought to prove that the workingmen DID pay the taxes out of their own wages, by claiming that, since the 55th Congress, the "collar" on the workingman's glass of beer had become larger; that the pack-ages of tobacco had been slightly re-duced; that the number of prizes inside of these packages had become fewer; that patent cough medicines now cost a cent more; etc., etc.,-lt knew or felt that if it adduced any such trifles as evidence it would be laughed at from the start and make no impression whatever. It felt that FACTS, and not trifles, were the essential basis for all theory, and acattack in the colossal figures of fifteen hundred million dollars of taxes, and in the detailed statement of \$100 taxes strapped on the back of the average workingman's family! This certainly was equivalent to saying that a ship, claimed to be staunch, was letting in tons of ocean water. Upon so stupenduous a claim as that, no theory, but facts must have the floor. Yet it has been impossible to get the "Volkszei-tung" down to that. After shortly re-futing its theory with theoretic utter-ances of Marx and Engels, we ques-tioned its facts and pointedly protioned its facts and pointedly nounced its figures juggled,—yet it dodged the issue and sought shelter in a cloud of irrelevant theoretical dust. We then pressed the point; gave con-densed figures ourselves proving that the "Volkszeitung's" figures were false, the tax being less than one half what it claimed, and we proved that its facts were preposterous, that the tax laid on an article of consumption IS not paid by the consumer unless the price rises, and that the price of the articles of workingman-consumption notedly not risen;—yet still it red the point. The Party's Gerdodged the point. man organ, the "Vorwaerts," went into an elaborate examination of the figures, showing the scandalousness of the "Volkszeitung's" attitude;--but all of no avail: finding itself knocked out, the "Volkszeitung" has been burrow ing deeper and deeper into and under abstarctions, prevarications, and misquotations, and downright falsifications and trifles.

Summing up the discussion, this stands out unquestionably:

1. Upon a substructure of what it now knows to be false figures and falser facts, taken bodily from some Democratic campaign document, and even preposterously inflated, the "Volkszeitung" published on March 7 an article the first two-thirds of which make direct agitation for the Democratic party; and, as a result, the last third of which makes direct agitation against the S. L. P.

In Germany, taxes often have a revolutionary effect. Not infrequently it happens that a tax on an article of consumption, beer or tobacco, is felt by the consumer the very next day in the increased price, and thereby produces veritable riots. We have been in-formed of instances where, in such eases, even the soldiers (German sol-diers!) are seen joining the rloters, pulling out their short swords, digging up the paving stones with them, and using these as missiles. In such a country the tax question has a tactical value. The editorial management of the "Volkszeitung" do not realize that they are not living in Germany, Dominated by alien habits of thought, and protected with but Marxism, the gentlemen throw over-board even the fundamental principle uttered by Engels to the effect that taxes are to the bourgeois of much, but to the working class of very little importance, seeing that what the workingman pays in taxes goes in the long run into the cost of production of labor-power, and_MUST BE BORNE BY THE CAPITALIST.

A discussion with people animated so little by the intellectual force or rectitude would seem a waste of time. But not so. It has served to emphasize and re-demonstrate the correctness of the Party's attitude on the question of taxation and, at least, to weaken, if not break down, the evil effect upon the movement that the said scandalous article of March 7 would otherwise have had.

As to the other issues raised by the discussion: the "Volkszeitung's im. pudence of presuming to set itself above the Party; its defiance of the Party's official declarations, and, thereby of its own constitution; Its suppression of the Party's voice; these and many other kindred issues belong under a different head and will be duly treated in the fullness of

A Dread Monster.

Written for THE PEOPLE by E. J.Ride. man, Wausau, Wis]

There is a mighty monster That infests this land of ours,— A horrid, heartless monster Who holds us in his power.

He wants the earth and heavens, And all that they contain, For plunder is his passion And sorrowful his reign.

He attacks the weak and helpless And makes their hearts to bleed, He robs the poor and needy To satisfy his greed.

All that the earth produces For man's happiness and case, He gets a corner on it And then begins to squeeze. And still he keeps on squeezing The poor out of their share, Until to suicide or crime They're driven by despair.

By all that's true and holy. By all that's good and great This monster must be throttled Before it is too late.

For virtue is his plaything. Religion is his jest, They too, must serve his purpose Along with all the rest.

Oh. erstwhile happy nation, Calamity shall speed To hasten thy destruction While a prey to Mamon's greed

Then, friends, all to the rescue! His power you can resist, Else se will overwhelm us, The Dread Monopolist.



Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan

Brother Jonathan—The Socialists make a great mistake in agitating so much among the workingmen and so little among the rich people.

Uncle Sam-In how far is that a mis

B. J.—Because there are more captalists among the workingmen than among the capitalists.

U. S.-Hey? Say that again, B. J.-You don't believe it?

U. S .- What?

B. J.-That there are piles of capitalists among the workingmen.

U. S.-No; I don't believe it. I can no more believe it than I can believe that a Zulu can be a man of Caucasian

B. J.-Now, there you have it. Your answer helps me to make clear my point. You Socialists draw the lines too sharp; you don't allow anything

for sentiment, and what that implies.

U. S.—Make your point.

B. J.—I claim that a capitalist is a bloodsucker, a man who is auxious to bloodsucker, a man of others. That's live at the expense of others. That's what I call a capitalist. And for that reason I say there are lots of workingmen who are capitalists. The man who would live upon others is to all intents

and purposes a capitalist.
U. S.—And the man who will make such a statement is to all intents and purposes a muddlehead. B. J.—Muddlehead, yourself!

U. S .- Would you not like to be a millionaire?

B, J .- Of course I would; think of all the good time I would have!
U. S.—And why don't you take that

good time? B. J.—How you talk! How can I TAKE that good time if I have not the

money of a millolnaire?

U. S.—But a millonaire is a man who would like to be one. The man who would like to take a good time is to all

intents and purposes a millionaire. B. J.—Nonsense, my wishing to be a millionaire don't make me one; to be one I must own a million dollars.

U. S.-It follows that sentiment has nothing to do with case?

B. J.—Nothing whatever. U. S.—Nothing short of the hard ma-terial cash or its equivalent will make

a man a millionaire?

B. J.—Nothing short of that; any fool can see that.

U. S.—And yet it seems that any fool, rou among them, can't see that nothing short of capital can make a man &

short of captus can have capitalist—

B. J.—But if—
U. S.—A capitalist is a man who lives on the sweat of the brow of others, eh?
B. J.—Certainly.
U. S.—He likes that—

B. J.—Yes. U. S.—As much as you would like the

good time that a million dollars would give you? B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Could you have that good time without the million?

sweat of the brow of others unless he owns the necessary capital. To be a millionaire, one must have the million:

to be a capitalist, you must have the B. J.-That's all right. But what I mean is that the Socialists should spend more time in improving the moral sense of the workmen. Instead

of spending so much time in showing them how the capitalist skins them, they should be lectured upon the rickedness of skinning.
U. S.-What good will that alone do

B. J.—It will make Socialists out of

them of how necessary it is to stick to the right terminology in order to arrive at the right tactics. Go about lecturing upon the wickedness of skinning with out showing how it is that the skinning is done, and you will fail to show your hearers how to get out of this wicked system of skinning. You will be looked upon as a pretty and entertaining talker, but you won't get your hearers one inch nearer to their emancipation. Leave the Socialists alone for knowing

LECTURES.

what they are about.

MARTHA M. AVERY, Sunday, May 28, Hill Building, Union square, Comerville, Mass. PHILIP JACKSON, "Mission of the Secialist Labor Party," Sunday, May 28, New Era Hall, Buffalo, N. Y.

Authorized Agents for THE PEOPLE.

HARTFORD, CONN.: Fred. Fellermann, 2 State street, top floor. Fred. Fellermann, 2 State street, 109 noor.
BUFFALO, N. Y.:
Peter Steenmans, Jr., 52 Gullford street.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.:
Geo. F. Whaley, Socialist Headquarters, 100 mm 14, Myet's Block. K. F. A. Nitzschke, 88 Columbia street.

LYNN, MASS.:
John A. Henley, 45 Green street, ress.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Henry J. Poelling, 2140 College avenue. INDIANAPOLIS. IND.: npler, 1233 Madison stre

G. Rempler, 12 MILWAUKEE, WIS .: J. Rummel, 310 18th street. NEW BRITAIN, CONN.: Clinton H. Pierce, 49 Winthrop street.

Clinton H. Pierce, 49 Winthrop street.

John C. Butterworth, 110 Albion arease
PITTSBURG, PA.:

J. S. Bergmann, 7) Congress street.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.:
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PROVIDENCE, R. L.:
Lawrence Lee, Box 206, Oineyville, R. L.

Lawrence Lee, Box 206, Oineyville, R. L.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.:
Austin Beoudreau, 40 Lucas street.
BALTIMORE, MD.:
B. T. Majrumber, 1924 Christian street.

Balance\$400 68

And that is the last information that en published regarding the college building and equipment fund. The lege building and equipment fund. The work on the sub-structure was- of course done by members of the colony, and the money contributed thus got into the colony's treasury. On December 31, 1898, shortly after Herbert N. Casson reached Ruskin, a special boom edition of the "Coming Nation" was published, but not a word appeared about the college or the college fund. The idea had been worked for all it was worth and then dropped.

RETRIBUTIVE FIGURES.

At various times after the Ruskin Colony was started, THE PEOPLE re-ceived numerous communications rela-tive to the advisability of workingmen who had managed to save \$500 joining the colony and handing their hardearned dollars over to the colony officane dollars over to the colony offi-cials. THE PEOPLE uniformly ad-vised against such action, and pre-dicted that the colony would ultimately go to the wall from internal dissenons due to external competition. In July 1897, while the colony was being sued by some of the retiring members, THE PEOPLE printed an article ques-tioning the honesty of the management, and expressed the opinion that the leading spirits in the colony were a ring of unconscionable pirates, who are sailing the waters of the Social Movement under the false colors of Socialism'." In vehement and abusive language THE PEOPLE was told that it was wrong, and to completely knock out THE PEOPLE, the "Coming Nation" resorted to figures as follows:

Colony assets when incorporated . \$18,040,90 Colony assets on Jan. 1, 1896.... 28,114.54 Colony assets on Jan. 1, 1897.... 60,109.95 Among the persons signing this

A. S. Edwards, Paul Schneider, W. H. Lawson, J. K. Lawson, E. B. Lonsbury, M. H. Lonsbury, M. F. Rogers, J. A. Sturgis, Emma White, W. J. Ribley, J. H. Dodson, A. M. Dodson, W. H. Chatiesworth.

The editor of the "Coming Nation" and the writer of the article containing the above statement was A. S. Edwards, at present getting his living by abusing the Socialist Labor Party through the medium of the "English-speaking organ" of Mr. Debs' "Social Democracy" Democracy.'

On January 1, 1897, the liabilities were claimed to be practically nothing, and the shareholders were but sixty-three, making almost \$1,000 a person, while none of them had put in more than \$500 apiece, and many had been permitted to "work out" the price of their shares. This was a really good showing—nearly a doubling of in-dividual assets; recent developments, however, are showing that these assets are largely fictitious.

THE PEOPLE INDICATED.

But the wheels of time roll on, and the colony continues to "prosper." New members are "taken in" nearly every week, the property is improved. and their prosperity becomes so great that on January 28, 1899, less than four onths ago, Allen Fields, President of the Ruskin Co-operative Association, publishes a sworn financial statement in which the assets are given at \$94,073.19, and the liabilities practicaly nothing. It may here be observed garded the thousands of dollars they owe for the land as a liability, because, forsoth, the mortgage is not yet due. This is much like borrowing \$100 for This is much like borrowing \$100 for ninety days, and then insisting that it is not a liability until the last day of stace. And at the time President Allen Fields swore to that utterly misleading statement seventeen members of the colony had applied for a receivership to wind up the affairs of the Association, calling for the sale of the property and the division of the proceeds among the stockholders. The receivership was granted on April 24. but owing to legal technicalities was revoked the following day. Some of the allegations taken from the body of complaint are unique. The object of the corporation as defined in the charter is to establish a mining and manufacturing company. The sevenharter is to establish a mining and handacturing company. The seven-ten persons who make the complaint, and most of whom were charter mem bers, attack themselves and their al-esed principles as follows:

Complainants charge that these by-laws the by-laws of the colonyl are null and and as not being adapted for the purposes a mining and manufacturing company, but are the basis or foundation of a So-cialistic community.

caistic community.

Complainants show to the court that the complainants show to the court that the complainants are engaged in a business of philishing a newspaper called the "Coming station," and under the charter aforesaid the same is not for the purpose of adverting the legitlante business of the desimant of the complainants business venture ander said mining and manufacturing charter, and complainants deny the power of the defendant association to publish said paper for said purposes under the charter aforesaid.

In the light of history, the above allo

In the light of history the above alleations are remarkable. They are ade largely by men who were charter sembers of the colony, by men who are talked loud and written long bout the glorieum. out the glorious experiment they ere making "in Socialism," and now were making "in Socialism," and now they go before the court and swear and remember that mber that one of the swear ers, A. S. Edwards, is to-day posing as a leader in Mr. Debs' Social Democracy, while the "Coming Nation" itself has ever been tossing bouquets to Debs and his co-delusionists) that the Ruskin Co-operative Association was never intended to be a Socialist community, that it was intended to be a corporation run for profit, and they ask the courts of the United States to come to their aid and sit down on any Socialist inclinations that may manifest cialist inclinations that may manifest themselves in the colony. When rogues fall out, then we can get a good deal of information and the present editor of the "Coming Nation" now admits all that THE PEOPLE has ever said regarding the rascality of the whole gang that started Ruskin, from A. J. Wayland down the line to A. S. Edwards. Listen to this:

The same parties have often during the past year stated in conversation that this is not and was never intended to be a Socialistic undertaking.

Here we have the disgusting spec tacle of men who helped organize a "colony in the interest of Socialism" turning around and demanding a windup of the affairs of the Association be-cause the business they instituted is not what they claimed it was. They have ever been appealing to Socialists for support, and now go into court and admit that they are a lot of clever rascals and never intended to put into operation any Socialist principles at all, even though it were possible to do so. W. J. Ribley, one of these men who have been appealing for the good Socialists of the country to rally around Ruskin, describes himself as an Anarchist with strong disciplinarian tendencies.

Other allegations in the bill of these gentlemen are fully as interesting. Listen to the following:

And complainants allege that this corporation WAS IMPRACTICABLE in its conception and is now manifestly incapable of execution. There are NO FUNDS IN THE TREASURY: the property owned by the defendants is yielding no income; and, if any, it is absorbed in the way pointed out in the former part of this bill.

And complainants allege that the Cefendants, by their mismanagement, have never paid one cent of dividend on stock and never intend to do so; but intend to divert the corporate assets to the ultra vires purposes hereinbefore mentioned.

They then give the amount the Association owes on its various tracks of land, and proceed with these words:

land, and proceed with these words:

The defendant corporation has no money to pay off said debts and can get none, because none will buy any more stock and because the corporation is making nothing. In fact, is losing money, 2 * P Premises considered, complainants pray for process, and that they be required to answer without oath, which is walved; and that the property of the Ruskin Cooperative Association be sold, the debts of the concern paid, and what remains be divided among the stockholders. That the defendants, the directors, be enjoined by the State's writ of injunction from doing any acts not within the scope of the powers of a mining and manufacturing company, such as operating a hotel, making a weekly payment of the funds of the corporation to the members of the voluntary association, running or operating a school and lyceum at the expense of the corporation, and from building any more houses for the members at the expense of the voluntary association.

The bill of allegations thus quoted

The bill of allegations thus quoted from is signed by the following seven-teen stockholders:

A. S. Edwards, Paul Schneider, W. H. Lawson, J. K. Lawson, E. B. Lonsbury, M. H. Lonsbury, M. F. Rogers, J. A. Sturgis, Emma White, W. J. Ribley, J. H. Dodson, A. M. Dodson, W. H. Charlesworth, Kate Rogers, Myrtle Sturgis, W. W. White, Ro-bert Jarchy

On July 31, 1807, thirteen out of the above seventeen persons signed the statement in the "Coming Nation," quoted a few paragraphs above, and denied with all the vehemence that gullt could muster that anything was the matter with Ruskin. THE PEO-PLE had said the scheme was impracticable. They retorted that the colonists were doing more to demonstrate the truths of Socialism than THE PEOPLE had ever done or ever would do, and affirmed in black type that Ruskin WAS practicable. Now the persons who signed that statement go into court and make oath that "the corporation was IMPRACTICABLE," thereby admitting that the position of THE PEOPLE and the Socialist Labor Party was a correct position, and that they, themselves, were nothing but a lot of clumsy thimbleriggers.

THE PEOPLE offered the opinion that the colony would ultimately go to the wall from internal dissension due to external competition. In rebuttal it was stated that the colony always had prospered, was prospering, and always would prosper. And the same gentle-men who signed that statement deny-ing the existence of any conditions justifying the position taken by THE PEOPLE, now go into court, all of them, and swear that the colony has never prospered, isn't prospering, and can't get money enough to pay off the mortgage on its property.

THE PEOPLE averred that the colony had not been started to make any experiments in Socialism, but rather that it had been started, and was being run, by a lot of clever rascals whose only object was to prey on the unwary and rope in the credulous. With an earnestness born of despair they declaimed with a loud voice that they were all patriots, that "Ruskin Socialism" was the only Socialism, and that they were doing more to lead people toward the Co-operative Commonwealth than all the Socialist Labor Party of the country.

Now these same persons go into court and swear that the incorporators of the Ruskin Co-operative Associa-tion never intended to found a "Socialistic" community, and that every attenuit on the part of any members of the colony to do so is in violation of the express stipulations of the charter. And the rascality of the whole scheme is more apparent when it is remembered that the seventeen members now making oath to these statements were nearly all of them with the colony durthus shaped the management of the colony. They, themselves, boomed the hotel; they, themselves, boomed the school; they, themselves boomed the "neat little cottages"; they, themselves, boomed the "Coming Nation"; they, themselves, were constantly telling people how virtuous Ruskinites were; and now they, themselves, go into court and swear that the whole business was nothing more than a sham and a fraud. In July, 1897, they signed a statement that the colony was getthus shaped the management of the and a fraud. In July, 1897, they signed a statement that the colony was getting along swimmingly. Since then according to the sworn statements of the officials of the colony more than thirty thousand dollars have been added to the assets, and now in spite of all this "adding" the recalcitrants.

make oath that the colony is bankrupt, and the nonrecalcitrants admit that it is bankrupt by issuing an appeal for FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS to help them over their present "crisis."
And this appeal leads us to the conclusion that the present management are moved by no higher ethical motives than are the "kickers" who are praying for dividends. In the issue of the "Coming Nation" for May 6, 1869, it is contended in bold-faced type that the colony is still prospering, while in the colony is still prospering, while in the issue for May 20, comes the statement that they are in deep financial distress and must have fifteen thousand dol-lars or go to the wall.

Ninety-four thousand dollars in as-

And yet are going to be sold out un-less they can secure fifteen thousand dollars from the skies!

Verily, the bookkeeper at Ruskin must be an acrobat on figures and a juggler with dollar-marks.

The history of one colony is the history of all. The rise and the collapse of Ruskin is a type of the rise and the collapse of all other utopian schemes to revolutionize modern society on a small scale and behind its back. We have no objection to gentlemen forming a partnership for private profit, but we have serious objections to their labelling that partnership "Socialism," and appealing to Socialists to support them in their efforts either to live up to a social principle or to secure for themselves a competence.

Colonization has never been a prin-ciple of Socialism. The International

Movement has not only never indorsed it, but has, on the contrary, at all times and in all cases and places, proclaimed its fallacies. The reason is evident. In the first place a co-operative colony of the Ruskin type differs but little from other business undertakings. If ten persons put in \$500 apiece and start a paper, two doing the editing, two the reporting, and six the other work, with the agreement that after each has received enough of the proceeds to pay his living expenses, the profit, if there be any, shall be devoted to enlarging the business so that the company can make more profit, would that company be an experiment in Socialism? Cer-tainly not—no more than would be any other partnership. Yet when ten or a somewhere and start exactly the same kind of a business, that business is labeled, Socialism by the calumniators of Socialism. Ruskin has never been anything else but a manufacturing con-cern. They have conducted a manufacturing business on a small scale, and have competed in the market for the sale of their products on just the same principles as any other corpora-tion competes. They have bought where they could buy the cheapest, and have sold where they could sell the dearest.

Socialism is that social condition of society that will exist when we have the collective ownership and co-opera-tive operation of all the means of pro-duction by all the people, and for all the people, with complete political con-trol of the same from the municipality to the nation. The co-operative colony is the collective ownership by a few people of a few of the means of production and none of the means of dis tribution. It is without economic power to hold its own in the field of competition, and without political power to

The co-operative colony is not Socialism, is not even an experiment in Socialism, IT IS A DENIAL OF SO-CIALISM, and with but few excep-tions, where the members have beer held together by religious ties, it has been driven out of existence by the superior economic force of private capitalist production.

Socialism is broader than a colony.

It is broader than a municipality. It is broader than a State. The nation itself is the smallest unit for the proper development of the Co-operative Com-monwealth; for the nation is supreme. Even though a municipality be con-trolled by Socialists, that municipality is still under the domination of a capitalist State. Even though a State is controlled by the Socialists, that State is still under the domination of a capitalist nation. But when the political power of the nation is controlled by the Socialists, Socialism is supreme. nation has no superior. It is sovereign, and it, and it alone, is the instrument whereby the Co-operative Common-wealth can be realized.

JULIAN PIERCE.

Washington, D. C.

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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 received. other will be recognized.]

Nationalization.

Mationalization.

To THE PEOPLE.—A good deal of nonsense has been written in later years about
State and municipal ownership of social
utilities, the reactionary part of the press
denouncing said institutions as Socialistic,
and the radical or pseudo-Socialist papers
recommending them as sample-dishes of the
coming Social Democracy.

Against this it cannot be too strongly
emphasized that there is nothing necessarily Socialistic about State and municipal
ownership at all. Nothing deserves to be
called Socialistic unless it aims at the abolition of the wage system. The condition
of labor-power as a commodity is the distinctive feature, the very foundation of
capitalism, and so long as the workers
must sell their labor-power in the market,
whether to private or public employers, it
would avail them nothing, even if all industries passed under the control of State
and municipal authorities. It would merely
be a change from private to official canddustries passed under the control of State and municipal authorities. It would merely be a change from private to official capitalism and the laborer would remain an exploited wage slave. The governing and administrative bodies must be converted from organs of capitalism, as they almost universally are at the present time, into organs of Socialism, by filling them with men, who stand for the abolition of wage slavery-first, last and all the time. "do this by political and revolutionary ... tion is the only and royal road to the Social Democracy.

MORRIS NELSON

Venice, La., May 14.

Socialism and Religion.

Socialism and Religion.

To THE PEOPLE,—On the 24th instant I forwarded the enclosed letter to "Justice," but the Editor of that journal refused to publish it, because, I suppose, it lacked the literary finesse requisite to adorn the pages of his paper. I hope, however, that I shall meet with better and more courteous treatment from THE PEOPLE, which is by far and away the truest and most masterly exponent of the great gospel of scientific Socialism. I ask you to publish the letter in the hope that it may do somewhat to deter atheistical fanatics and other faddists from subordinating the Socialism Movement to their own peculiar notions, by using it as a propagative force thereof.

Dublin, Ireland, April 29.

THE SUPPRESSED LETTER TO THE

THE SUPPRESSED LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF "JUSTICE."

"Dear Comrade:—"I have perused with surprise, not to say astonishment, the fierce, fire-cuting, and altogether eccentric cutselies of your esteemed correspondent R. Wackington on Free Will and Determinism. Now I want to know what has Socialism to do with religion? He may probably think he has answered this question, but notwithstanding his peculiar dialectics, I am still at a loss for the answer, and want to know why religion should occupy the important part in Socialist discussion to which he and a few other morbid-minded, sceptical and irresponsible people would fain assign it. To my mind and in my humble opinion the introduction of religious discussion into the Socialist Movement is a disintegrating element more pregnant with scriousness, menace and anger than the most subtly aggressive more on the part of the possessing class.
"It is one of the things, I think, which has

It is one of the things, I think, which has

class.
"It is one of the things, I think, which has materially retarded the progress of Socialism in England; and I therefore venture to say that it would be a very desirable thing to vigorously exclude all religious discussion from the Socialist Movement, except under exceptional circumstances.
"Have not Socialist agitators enough to do to inoculate the workers with the economic teachings of doctrinaire Socialism, without entangling themselves in lucx-tricable webs of theological discussion?

"We all must sympathize (sic) with the men with the abnormally developed latellects stored with a superabundance of human knowledge who always fret and chafe ander any restraint which custom or accepted dogma would strive to impose upon them; but surely if one of this class of men be a Socialist with the interest of the cause at heart he should subordinate his personal feelings in this respect in his efforts to forward the cause, and ought not to do anything that might in anywise throw discredit upon it.

"The Socialist Movement is not an arena

ward the cause, and ought not to do anything that might in anywise throw discredit upon it.

"The Socialist Movement is not an arena wherein to display your belief or disbelief in the existence of a God. The Socialist Movement, if I rightly conceive its import, is a movement which aims at transferring the land, and the means of production, distribution and exchange from the hands of the privileged and plundered many; a movement which recognizes tytanny in every form or system of Government which allows one man to exploit, to plunder his fellow human belugs; a movement which recognizes and maintains that the whole course of history has been merely a preparation for the grand emancipation of labor; a movement which is based upon a system of economics laid down and formulated by Karl Marx, one of the profoundest, ablest, and most enlightened social philosophers that has ever embelished the realm of science—this movement is for complete freedom from economic traidom, and ought, and should not harbor or help to propagate the doctrines of the Atheist, the Agnostic, the Pontheist, or the Christian. It ought, in short, to be non-sectarian in order to enroll every class-conscious worker under its banner. The workers have not time at this stage of the evolution of society to discuss religious tenets; they must tolerate each others' religious beliefs, in order to secure to the movement that solidarity which is the pre-eminent essential of success.

"Workers of the world unite; you have only your chains to lose, and a world to gain."

"Yours fraternally,
"W. J. BRADSHAW."

"Yours fraternally, "W. J. BRADSHAW."

A Correction About "The Proletarian-

To THE PEOPLE.—Would you kindly rectify this: The Section Springfield publishes "The Proletarian" but it is intended that all the Sections of Hampden and Berkshire shall be responsible. Section Westfield is particularly active in writing for it.

ADOLF MIELLEZ.
Springfield, Mass., May 18.

Coustruction of a Boston S. L. P. Organization Statute.

Organization Statute.

To THE PEOPLE.—Please state, in conformity with the following illustration, how many members must or may constitute the Ward Committee.

"Sec. 1. The S. L. P. in the City of Boston shall in every Ward elect a committee to be called a Ward Committee to consist of not less than three Party members, with an additional member for each hundred votes or major fraction thereof cast in the respective Wards at the last municipal election for head of the ticket of the S. L. P."

This is the proposed law. Now suppose there is a membership of sixty-five in Ward 9, and that at the last municipal election at which a Mayor was elected Comrade Goldstein received 300 votes in Ward 9.

The Mayor of Boston is elected for two years, while the Board of Aldermen is elected to serve one year only, so there are each year municipal elections, while there is a "head of the ticket" only once in two years.

This latter point is of course self-evident.

years.
This latter point is of course self-evident.
If you will make a statement upon the number of the Committee you will confer a favor.
M. G. M. favor. Boston, May 19.

[According to the wording of the above quoted Sec. 1, together with the allegation of fact that the head of the S. L. P. ticket polled 500 votes at the last preceding municipal election in Ward 9, the Ward Committee of Ward

allegation of fact that the head of the last preceding municipal election in Ward 9, the Ward Committee of Ward 9 must consist of 8 members.

The circumstance of such a question being at all asked seems to point to a conflict of opinion upon the construction of the first part of the Sec., to wit, whether the election of the additional one member for each 100 votes, or major fraction thereof, is as mandatory as the election of the three Party members just previously provided for, or bear accepted the beer, still it was drunk by the acceptance of the beer, still it was drunk by the members.

The C. L. F. declared at its special meeting that, under its constitution it could not suspend the union on those charges, as it could not be proven that the union itself had done those acts; all the C. L. F. could do and did, was to pass a vote of censure on the union. This meeting took place last Sunday morning. In the afternoon and in the same hall, Section Hudson County assembled in special meeting, and having bear of the C. L. F. passed a resolution, that if the could not suspend the union on those charges, as it could not be proven that the union itself had done those acts; all the C. L. F. could and add, was to pass a vote of censure on the union.

This meeting took place last Sunday morning. In the afternoon and in the same hall, Section Hudson County assembled in special meeting, and having bear of the country of the C. L. F. of Hudson County assembled in special meeting, and having bear of the country of the C. L. F. of Hudson County assembled in special meeting. The country of the country of the country of the country of the union on those charges, as it could not be proven that the union itself had done those acts; all the C. L. F. passed a resolution that it country of the coun

whether the election of the additional members is optional. The optaion above given is based on the construc-tion that the election of the additional members is, not optional, but as man datory as the election of the three. If the framers of th meant otherwise they did not say so.
The size of the Party membership in
Ward 9 is of no consequence.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

More Humors of the Taxation Question-

QuestionTo THE PEOPLE—A few days ago a fine little b-pounder of a boy arived at my home. We named him Adrian. Considering that the children of the projectarians ought to be Socialists, and sound ones, I was antious I had little Adrian in my hands I asked him: "Are you a Socialist?" He said: "Ya"; I then asked him: "Do you pay imagine how relieved I felt at this last answer in particular. Considering that he IS a consumer, and considering also that the "Yolkszeitung" contends that the ESth Congress has thrown a \$20-ayear burden of taxes on every member of a workingman's family. I felt greatly relieved to know that little Adrian's birth did not mean \$20 taxes more out of my earnings. In my case it would have meant \$120 a year taxes borne.

would have meant \$120 a year taxes borne by me!

I asked a few "Volkszeitung" readers here whether they were paying taxes, they said "Yes"; I asked them what kind of taxes and how much and to show me their tax-list. They called me "crazy," and said the Editor of THE PEOPLE ought to be discharged for making such a big mistake. With May I I gave up the "Volkszeitung."—the official organ of the tax-payers, saloon-keepers, beer societies, sick and death henent societies, and obli trade unions, and have taken the "Vorwaerts" instead. I now circulate my "Vorwaerts" instead. I now circulate my "Vorwaerts" instead. I now circulate my "Vorwaerts" among the "Volkszeitung" tax-payers. We now have 7 subscribers for THE PEOPLE here, and more coming. By the time the Anti-Tax Democratic workingmen votes scribers for THE PEOPLE here, and no coming. By the time the Anti-Tax Dem crattle campaign to catch workingmen vot with strikes this village, we expect to in condition to resist it—thanks to TH PEOPLE and "Vorweerts."

GUSTAVE LANGNER.
Milford, Conn., May 12.

A "Socialist" Speech.

A "Socialist" Speech.

To THE PEOPLE.—Last evening, May 10, the recent acquisition of the Social Democratic party. Mary Ellen Lense, snoke upon "The Necessity for Socialism." Relng somewhat curious to hear what she knew about the subject of Socialism. I attended the meeting. Although I listened very carefully, taking numerous notes, I did not hear the word Socialism mentioned once in the course of her remarks, and it was altogether as good an exhibition of mental ground and lofty tumbling as I have ever heard. It was doubly anusing from the fact that near me was a gentleman with whom I am slightly acquainted, who is a follower of what is known as "philosophical" anarchy. The beginning of the address pleased him greatly, and he informed me that he thought that was pretty good Anarchy, and I conceded that he was quiteright. Later on, however, the speaker indulged in some more mental a rebatics, and contradicted point blank what she had previously said about "ilberty," whereat my acquaintance informed me he was not an orator, but he was willing to bet good money he could make a better Socialist speech than the orator of the evening, and again I was forced to admit that he was entirely correct. I only mention this to show the general trend of the speech. Not once did we hear a single word about the economics of Socialism, but judging from the scripture texts which the Jady hurled at us very frequently, and her numerous references to Christianity." Her euloxium of John the Baptist and Jesus Christ did indeed win applause from the rear-for the hall, but in the easy language of the day, "there were

owently, and her numerous references to Christianity some were heard to remark the subject should have been "The Necessity for Christianity." Her euloxium of John the Baptist and Jesus Christ did indeed win applause from the rear-of the hall, but in the easy language of the day, "there were others." also members of the bubs organization, who did not seem to enthuse much over that portion of the speech.

About two thirds of the time was consumed in playing for the gallery, the usual denunciation of Mark Hanna and Brother Bill coming in handy to catch the crowd.

Sindwiched in between were such contradictions as these: First, we were told that "Free access to the soil would destroy povert." etc. Later we were told of the miserable condition of those who had access to the soil. Again we were informed of the wrongs of taxation, that it was a crime to tax air, water or land, and fifteen minutes later the working class was advised to get hold of the power of taxation and use it in the benefit of the people. It struck me if taxation were criminal, why should it not be done away with altogether? In raking over the beef trust we were glowingly advised of the heroes at the front who had fought for the liberation of the Cubana, and for liberty and humanity in general, who were fed on rotten beef as a reward, were for interty and humanity in general, who were fed on rotten beef as a reward, were for interty and humanity in general, warfare and strife for commercial supremard yeacaping the lady entirely. It was simply a "war for humanity," the boys were bady war in the interests of freedom and humanity was news to me, and this was termed a "Socialist speech." The idea that any capitalist government sets loose the dogs of war in the interests of freedom and humanity was news to me, and this was termed a "Socialist speech." The Gods defend us from such "Socialism" as this.

In the matter of the history of the two old parties, which we were told had fulfilled their mission, whereas we, were under the impression that the pencil

South Boston, May 11.

Boodling Walters.

Boodling Waiters.

To THE PEOPLE.—During the last campaign a report appeared in the Democratic organ. "The Observer," and also in the Republican organ, to the effect that the United Waiters' and Bartenders' Union of Hudson County, saffiliated with the Central norganization founded by the K. L. P. and endorsing our platform had endorsed Mayor Fagan on the Democratic ticket with 69 members and worked hard for that gentleman. These reports and many other acts of the members of that union caused charges to be brought by the Branches of the S. L. P. of Hoboken to the County Committee of the Section S. L. P. of Hudson County. A committee of five members appointed to the Central Labor Federation demanding the expulsion of sail union, and slaso stating that if the C. L. F. did not do so, the Section would withdraw from the proposed Labor Day Picnic.

The committee appeared before the C. L. F. and went from there with a committee of three of the C. L. F. to examine the books, etc., of the accused union. These were found to be clean and in order. Still the committee found that said union had not protested against the reports in the local papers or against the stricles published on the matter in the "Yelkszeitung," further it was found true that at least three officers and degates of the union opening acted as challengers for the Democratic campaign clubs. Further that Mr. Fagan deposited \$10 at the headquarters of said union "for the boys"; aithough it did not appear that the union "officials" accepted the beer, still it was drunk by the members.

The C. L. F. declared at its special meeting that, under its constitution it could not

would withdraw from the Labor Day Picnic. This resolution was passed after a very long and hot debate with the vote of 19 against 14, many members having left the meeting to visit the picnic of the Westside Assembly Districts.

We of Section Hudson County expect a bitter fight from now on, but the majority is satisfied as this action had to be taken sooner or later anyhow.

HENRY SCHRECK.

Hoboken, N. J., May 23.

Get rid of the Socialists.

Cet rid of the Socialists.

To THE PEOPLE.—I what to inform you that orders from the head of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company are "get rid of the Socialists."

You will remember it was last February election when it required the combined efforts of the Republican and Democratic parties to defeat the S. L. P., and the company closed down its works and sent every foreman to the polis to do their best.

The election was so close that they have determined to crush it out of Wilmerding, consequently our comrades are being discharged: excuse: "Have no work," while at the same time they are biring men to take their places. This may retard the growth of Socialism somewhat; but I believe it will in the long run show to the working class where their interest ites.

Wilmerding, Pa., May 22.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

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

M. J. McA., COVINGTON, KY.—The man was once, not long ago, in the employ of the railroad mail department; stole letters containing money; and was arrested. We got all the documents in this office.

L. B., BALTIMORE ,MD.—The writer of the recent Baltimore letters, signed "Armand Hammer" is Henry A. McAnarney. He stands for principles that have no place for labor skates.

J. T. C., BARRE, VT.—Shall use the verses at some convenient time.

A. I. S., SALINEVILLE, ILL.—We are no authority on how "free thinkers" bury their dead, or on snything connected with that fraternity. Address "The Truthseeker," this city.

"J." NEW YORK.—The "Tax-Payer" is a howling success, every fakir in the land is crying for it—like children for Pritchers Castoria.

E. I. R., BOSTON, MASS.—Comrade Barne's May Day address was received too late for publication last week owing to its length. Shall like to publish it, and shall do so soon. When exactly, could not say; that depends upon many circumstances beyond one's control. Shall make an effort for next week.

How to Organize Sections.

All persons dissatisfied with present political and economic conditions, and who believe that the land, water works, gas works, telephone, and telegraph lines, the commercial highways on land and sea, with all their appurtenances and equipments; all the mills, mines, factories, machinery, means of produc-tion and agencies of distribution, created by the efforts of the laboring class through all the centuries of the past. ought of right to be nationalized, and operated for the benefit of collective humanity, and who are convinced that the disinherited producing class can and must transform the capitalistic methods of production and distribution into a social and co-operative system, are hereby invited to identify them-selves with the Socialist Labor party, which alone goes to the root of our social and economic evils.

1. Any ten persons may organize themselves into a Section provided they accept the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and sever their connection, absolutely, with all other political par-

ties. 2. OFFICERS TO ELECT.

1.—Organizer. 2.—Recording and Corresponding Sec-

2.—Recording and retary.
3.—Financial Secretary.
4.—Treasurer.
5.—Literary Agent.

6.-Chairman, each meeting. ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Reading of minutes.

2.—New members, 3.—Correspondence. 4.-Financial Report.

5.—Report of Organizer. 6.—Report of Committees.

7.-Unfinished Business. 8.—New Business.
4. There shall be no initiation fee

charged. Amount of monthly dues is fixed by each Section. A monthly remittance of ten cents per member shall be made to the National Executive Committee. A full report of the first meetin

including a list of members, with in-closure of 10 cents per capita is necessary to obtain a charter.

6. Per capita checks are furnished by the National Executive Committee at 10 cents each; such checks are pasted in monthly column on the membership card, and charged to members at such excess rate as will cover the amount of dues fixed by the Section.

7. Each Section shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month, and some monthly meetings for public

and semi-monthly meetings for public discussion or lectures on political or economic questions.

8. Quarterly reports of the numerical strength and financial standing of

cal strength and mancial standing of members, party progress and prospects, shall be promptly sent to the National Executive Committee.

9. Any person residing in a city or

town where no section of the party exists may make direct application to the National Secretary, inclosing one month's dues, and will thus be enrolled

month's dues, and will thus be enrolled as member at large.

For pamphlets, leaflets, platforms and other information, address the National Secretary, HENRY KUHN, 184 William street, New York City.

To the Sections of the S. L. P. The first of the supplements to the So-cialist Almanac-No. 2. Vol. I., "People Library"— is now out and ready for ship-

Library"— is now out and ready for shipment.

It is a handsome, 24-page pamphiet, 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 pablic; number II. is of great interest to all who take an interest in the development of the Socialist movement in this country.

The retail price of this number is only 5 cents, which makes possible a very extensive sale.

Address orders to the N. Y. Lebor News Company, 147 East 23rd street, New York, or to the National Secretary.

HENRY KUHN.

MAY DAY OVERFLOW

[Under the above head, and beginning with the issue of the 7th instant, we shall successively publish, until exhausted, the several contributions, that, intended for the May Day Issue, were crowded out mainly for want of space, and most of them on account of arriving too late. As with only two exceptions, all the contributors grasped well the nature of the request for an article "casting special light on the State of the writer," it was with regret that the May Day Issue, could not be enlarged so as to take them all in. As there in the May Day issue that in the service of the writer, it was with regret that the May Day issue that the part line in the State of the writer, it was with regret that the May Day issue, the first in the service of the writer, it was with the "Overflow,"—will constitute a valuable historic document upon the "lay of the land" and the spirit of the Movement in America at the time of last May Day of the 19th Century.]

INDIANA.

HER WEALTH AND POV-ERTY.

By G. Rempler, Indianapolis.

It is not so many years ago when this State was an agricultural community. The discovery of coal fields marked the beginning of a new era that amounted to a revolution in our industrial life. With the subsequent discovery of natural gas, Indiana swung into first rank as an industrial State.

The whole Union has heard of the GAS BELT, so full of wealth, so adopted to productive institutions, that the capitalists from everywhere hurried to throw their millions into it. The consequence was that hamlets, a The consequence was that hamlets, a few years ago never heard of, grew from a few hundred to 15,000 and 30,000 inhabitants. Wage workers from everywhere were drawn hither, mostly tin and glass workers. These industries are the most prominent of all new-coniers. Efforts have been made to locate the whole textile industry of the United States here, but so try of the United States here, but so ar without success.

As a farming State, Indiana is well

to the front. The average staple are raised here in abundance. Under sane conditions this State should be an ideal one, where a peaceful, progressive and a wealthy community should live, in the best of homes and surroundings. But, alas, such is not the case. With such facilities in production, i. e., to such facilities in production, i. e., to exploit the wage worker, the capitalist grows arrogant. I believe that this State, with all her splendid endowments of Nature, will be the last camping ground of the dying capitalist in this century within the Union. You can draw your own conclusion as to the reasons. Everything they need here in their business comes almost for nothing: coal direct from the bowels of the earth; stick a pipe in the ground and, behold, you receive all the gas and, behold, you receive all the gas you want; put a notice for help in the daily papers and you can get almost as many and cheap laborers of all kinds as natural gas.

Do the workers here enjoy all these

nany gifts of nature? You may ask a coal miner, Are you prosperous and happy? The answer is this: "Do not ask me such a question, it does not fit me, we have gone from one reduction to another, from one strike to another, from one standard of living to a lower, lower and lower we have sunk, until we cannot longer belief ourselves hu

The farmer with a fertile and productive soil finds himself in the same position. Indeed, it must seem strange to them, that no matter how much more than usual they have to sell, every passing year forces a greater number of them to the wall.

In the workshops the modern capital-ists cannot be excelled. To say they are masters of the situation is not adequate. They stop at nothing. In Muncie is a large glass factory: on its roof in large letters you can read the following sign: "No Union Labor Wanted Here." This is the State where street car companies still get perpetual franchises. We have the honor (?) of being repre-

sented in the U. S. Senate by a young man whose election is due to his ability to twist facts so that any penniless per-son, after listening to him a while, imagines himself a millionaire.

The last Legislature passed a law that no person can stay over night on the public highways without permission of the adjoining property owner.

The hospital's repair shops of capitalism of the adjoining property owner.

talism) here are indeed a study. As to the penal institutions, it is something not often seen, that there are more ac-

contrade having appealed from the decision that lailsm) here are indeed a study. As to the penal institutions, it is something not often seen, that there are more actual farmers than mechanics in the State penitentiary—among these two grandsons of a former U. S. President. This in short is a picture of this State.

Old style trades unions have risen and fallen; labor laws have come and gone; reforms and reformers have intoxicated the people; and yet capitalism rules with a tyrannic hand.

COLORADO.

THE PARTY'S DEVELOP—MENT.

Syn. 6. Greist, Denver.

In 1894, when Section Denver, S. L. P., was organized, not more than a dozen people in Colorado possessed a clear conceptual idea of Socialism. The peculiar conditions which obtained in the State made it exceedingly difficult do de effective propoganda work. The peculiar conditions which obtained in the State made it exceedingly difficult to do effective propoganda work. The people possessed but one idea and that essentially reactionary, viz., Free Silver. It was therefore incumbent upon us to destroy the "Idol of the Market place" but in order to do so we recognized the fact that it was absolutely necessary to teach the philosophy of Socialism.

In the spring of 1895 we, therefore decided to put a municipal ticket in the field the result proved the correctness of our judgment, 138 votes having been counted for the S. L. P.

The following year the free silver barons and the rest of the worshipers of the windy man from the windy State by New Yorks the result proved the correctness of the windy man from the windy State by New Yorks and the windy State by New Yorks the same nature that is to be found in the state of a provident providence with the pullosophy of Socialism.

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The following year the free silver barons and the result proved the correctness of the windy man from the windy State

our open air meetings; but we persisted

our open air meetings; but we persisted and held our ground, 160 votes being cast for our Presidential Electors. In the spring of 1807, the comrades raised nearly one hundred dollars and purchased a horse and wagon in which a tour of the State was made. Gen-erally the speakers were treated with consideration, but occasionally it was necessary to employ force for purpose of protection. As yet it was impos-sible to organize new Sections, but the work was effective. In the fall, when a Socialist candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court was put on the official ballot, 1.444 votes were recorded. Down to this time there were but

Down to this time there were but two Sections in the State. Now the conditions were such that the work of organizing had to be commenced, but hampered by lack of funds, compara-tively little could be done. The term Socialism had, however, suddenly be-come eminently respectable and an al-most infinite variety of fakirs, includ-ing secies/section, political, and labor. most infinite variety of fakirs, including ecclesiastical, political, and labor, had instantaneously become "Socialists." Consequently, it was absolutely necessary to draw a sharp line of demarcation. The line was drawn, of course we were "narrow," "bigoted," and all the rest. But the scientific habit of thought and the scientific method proved effective, and despite the side-shows organized by the fakirs, new Socialist Sections were formed.

At this juncture many things com-

At this juncture many things combined to make our propaganda most effective. The People's party, in the throes of dissolution, committed suicide. The reactionary Democratic party and the party of the people of th ty suddenly showed signs of life and was ultimately resuscitated by the political doctors, and the "wave of prosperity" had revived the G. O. P., so it was said, but it was generally attributed to the Gold Cure. Nevertheless, it was apparent that the capitalist bosses feared the effect of Socialist agiposses feared incerior of socialist agreements thation. So our speakers were quite impartially arrested both in Republican and Democratic cities and towns. And yet, in spite of police interference and the wholesale throwing out of votes on the wholesale through the tree hinealities, which only applied to Socialist ballots, our vote increased to nearly 1.800. The past election excitement had hardly died out, however, when our State Organizer was called to the Western part of the State by Section Olathe, which paid all of the expenses, and in a few weeks four new Sections were organized and at present letters are being received from all parts of the State asking that a speaker parts of the State asking that a speaker be sent to hold meetings. The out-look is certainly fine. Three municipal tickets in the field this spring, with a good prospect of a large increase of the vote. Here as elsewhere the capitalist class is more and more demonstrating its incapacity and the conditions which confront the intellectual and industrial proletarian are rapidly forcing them to a critical analysis of facts which will impel these to join the Socialist Labor Party. So on this MAY DAY we feel that from now on the future belongs to us and to us only. The comrades of Colorado send greetings to the com-rades of the world.

OFFICIAL.

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

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

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

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

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

Session of May 23, with C. H. Matchett in the chair. All were present. The finan-cial report for the week ending May 20 showed: receipts, \$159.05; expenditures, \$107.78

in the chair. All were present. The finan-cial report for the week ending May 20 showed: receipts, \$159.05; expenditures, \$107.78.
Section Pittsburg, Pa., reported the ex-pulsion of F. M. Gessner and Edward Schmelz and the reinstatement of W. S. Tuescher, Section Clinton, Mass., reported expulsion of Louis Leucht, for having slandered and refusing to vote for the Par-ty's candidates at the recent town elec-tion. ty's candidates at the recent town elec-tion.

The Board of Appeals sent the following communication:

"Section Pittsburg, Pa., is hereby requested to submit statement of facts which led to the expulsion of F. M. Gessner, the comrade having appealed from the decision of the Section, said statement to reach the Secretary of the Board within four weeks from date of this notice."

demonstration intended as a display of lack of confidence in the integrity of the National Secretary, it was resolved to reject the communication and refuse to receive the same. A resolution of Section Ellianbeth. N. J., against the statement of the National Executive Committee on the situation in New York and siding with the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," was received and ordered printed.

By-laws of Section Boston were referred to a special committee. Comrade Sanial made a partial report about his visit to New Britain.

Charters were granted to new Sections

made a partial report about New Britain.

New Britain.

Charters were granted to new Sections in: Farmersville, Cal.; Salem, Mass, and West Superior, Wis.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY,

Recording Secretary.

Connecticut.

RESOLUTIONS OF SECTION NEW
HAVEN ON THE CONTROVERSY
RAISED BY THE "NEW YORKER
VOLKSZEITUNG" AGAINST THE
PARTY PRINCIPLES AND TACTIOS

We, the members of Section New Haven, S. L. P., do not approve of the attitude taken of late by THE PEOPLE in antagon-ism to the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" and the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Asso-ciation.

ism to the "New Yorker Volkszetung amociation.

While we believe that free discussion of
a subject will help to enlighten the readers
of a Party organ, yet we do not believe
that the columns of THE PEOPLE should
be made the monthpiece of anyone or more
persons to gittack others for a mere personal
concern: be it therefore.

RESOLVED, That Section New Haven,
Coun., in meeting assembled, do hereby
protest against the columns of THE PEOPLE being used for standerous attacks
upon a daily paper which has advocated
the principles of Socialism for the last 20
years; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the columns of THE
PEOPLE should be used for educational
purpose, rather than for creating dissension
in the ranks of our Party.
We do hereby protest against the resolution of the State Committee of Connecticity
published in THE PEOPLE on May 14, as
not in conformity with the opinion of memlers of Section New Haven.

RESOLVED, That the above resolution be
published in THE PEOPLE. "Vorwaerts"
and the "New Yorker Volkszeltung."

Massachusetts.

EAST ROSTON.—Readers of THE PEO-PLE and sympathizers with the Socialist Labor Party residing in East Roston are hereby informed that Ward Branch 2 of Section Roston meets at 161 Havre street 1st and 3d Tuesdays in each month.

NEWARK.—General meeting of Section Essex County, at headquarters of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Septingfield avenue, Sunday, May 28, 1869, 2 p. m. The good and welfare of the Party will be discussed, also other important business of the Party will be transacted. All members should attend. Members in good standing only will be admitted.

New York.

16th A. D. MANHATTAN.—This Assembly District will hold a smoker and entertainment on Saturday, May 27, 1859, at 48 Avenue C, for the benefit of the campaign fund. The comrades and friends are requested to attend and make this affair a great success. See advertisement.

Ohlo.

To all Members of the S. L. P. of Stark

County, Ohio.

A County Convention for the purpose of nominating a ticket for the fall elections will be held on Sunday, June 4, 2 p. m. sharp, at 115 North Piedmont street, Canton. As there are other matters of importance to be discussed, it is desireable to inve a large attendance.

Beginning with the month of June, Section Cauton will meet every 2d and 4th Sunday until further notice.

ORGANIZER.

Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURGH.—The 38th Ward S. L. P. Section is having remarkable success in its meetings so far as new members are concerned and the acquisition of new readers for THE PEOPLE.

Rhode Island.

To the Members of Providence Section, S.

L. P.
RESOLVED, That the City Committee of Section Providence, S. L. P., shall, and hereby does, call a special meeting of Section Providence to take place in Textile-Hall, Olneyville square, on Tuesday evening, June 6, at So'clock, for the purpose of transacting Party business, and taking action on the resolution of Section Pittsburg.

By order of the City Committee.

L. SILVERBERG.
M27.J4 Secretary.

M27,J4

Comrades:—The annual plenic of the S.
L. P. will be held Sunday, May 28, at 11
a. m., on Fassal's Farm, Pocasset Road,
Manton. The heavy expense incident to
conducting the Congressional and municipal
elections last fall and the State election
this spring has saddled a debt of \$125 on
the Party. A vigorous open air campaign
this summer has been planned, but this
debt must be wiped out and a surplus put
into the treasury to permit us to do the
work contemplated. Comrades and friends
in Providence, and those outside who can
possibly come to Providence, should attend
this plenic and personally assist in making
it a financial success. Fassel's Farm is the
first on the left hand side of Pocasset Road,
Manton, Ride on Manton avenue cars (not
Manton avenue and Centredale) to end of
route: take read to the left at the point
where the cars stop, and Pocasset Road is
the first turn to the left from this road.
The farm is only a few minutes' walk from
the cars. A party wagen will carry women The farm is only a few minutes walk from the cars. A party wagon will carry women and children from the cars. R. I. State Committee, S. L. P. T. CURRAN, Secretary.

To S. L. P. Sections, S. T. & L. A. Alliances and Progressive Labor Organizations of

Rhode Island. Rhode Island.

Greeting:—The State Committe of the Socialist Labor Party bereby invites you to send three delegates to a joint conference to take in charge the proper celebration of Labor Day. The conference is to be held in Textile Hall, Oincyville, Monday evening June 5, at 8 o'clock. Delegates should be properly accredited with written credentials.

JAMES P. REID, CHARLES KROLL, J. D. McCANN, Committee on Conference. M28,J4

Virginia.

STATE COMMITTEE.

RESOLVED, That we oppose any change in the organization of the National Executive Committee, such as is contemplated in the plans offered by Section Minneapolis and by individual members of the Party. Helleving that these plans are advocated in good faith and with loyal motives, we nevertheless are of the opinion that at this stage of the Socialist Labor Party's growth our present plan of organization is the very best that can be devised, and that it would be a most dangerous departure to replace the experienced and thoroughly trustworthy men who now are in executive control of the Party's affairs with others of less experience.

By order of the State Committee,
ALEX. B. McCULLOCH,
State Secretary

General Executive Board, S. T.& L.A.

Conoral Exocutive Board, S.T.&L.A.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on May 18. Present, Murphy, Vogt, De Leon, Luck, Boudin and Brewer, Luck, Chairman.

Communications:

One from Secretary Eberle, of D. A. 15. Pittsburg, Pa., stating that at the mass meeting held at Latroble the pure and simplers put up a strong fight to prevent the organizing of a Local; neverties, a good Local was organized. One from A. Hepburn, Toronto, Can., stating that the cloak-makers, after several successful strikes, had organized into a Local Alliance. He also helieves that with a little more agitation a District Alliance can be organized in that city. One from Fred Frank, Secretary Labor Lyceum, Rochester, N. Y., stating that the tailors of that city had organized a union and they wished to affiliate with the Alliance and requested the necessary ma-

terial and instructions. Attended to. One from Comrade Ella Reeves Colin, of East Orange, N. J., offering her services to help agitate and orzanize for the Alliance. The Board instructed the Secretary to thank the comrade for her offer, and inform her when the opportunity arrived will be pleased to call on her to assist. One from Massillon, O., requesting information and material to organize the miners as they were disgusted with Blatchford, who is now a member of the Industrial Commission; McBfride, expresident of the A. F. of L.; Cameron Miller, former member of the Executive Board of the Pittisburg District and now an Inmigrant Commissioner; John P. Jones, the Labor Commissioner; John P. Jones, the Labor Commissioner of Ohio, and a few lesser lights who are holding small jobs under the State and National Government. Attended to. One from Comrade Keller, Secretary D. A. 12. Philadelphia. Pa., stating Locals 72 and 25 of the textile workers had withdrawn from the National Union and were now discussing the advisability of joining the S. T. & L. A. Also D. A. 12 had censured the Editor of the Philadelphia (Tragicialti" for ignoring the rapid growth of the S. T. & L. A. The Editor of the "Tageblatt" replied that he merely published local matter and had nothing to do with the movement outside of Philadelphia. One from Secretary Kroll, of the new District Alliance of Rhode Island, requesting that they be given the State of Rhode Island, as their territory. Granted. One from Peter Damm. Secretary of D. A. 11 of Chicago, Ill., stating that at a joint meeting of the Carriage and Wagon Makers a resolution was adapted to demand that the funds of D. A. 11 held by Thos. J. Morgan beturned over. The demand was made, but Morgan refused to comply with the same. The Executive Boards of these unions will take further action. One from Secretary of L. A. 220 of Hawk Ruu, Pa., requesting the constitutions and addresses of all Districts and Locals, as he is about to publish in book form "Tracic Pages" when we sent out matter to th

Illinois.

Mine Workers, Smithton, Pa.
Sheet Metal Workers, London, Ont.
Mine Workers, Coultersville, Pa.
Cloakmakers, Toronto, Ont.
Watervilet Machinists, Watervilet, N. Y.
Carpet Workers Alliance, Worcester,

Carpet Workers' Alliance, Worcester, Mass.

Workingmen's Progressive Union, Rockville, Conn.

The new design for the button of the S. T. & L. A. was presented by the Secretary and indorsed. Members wishing them
can have same for 50 cents dozen.

The Secretary was instructed to notify all Locals and Districts to vote upon the following places for holding the next convention: New York, N. Y., and Philadelphia,
Ph.: the date being the third Monday of September. Vote to be closed on August 1, 1839.

The request of the Du Rois contrades for

1879.
The request of the Du Rois comrades for Lithuanian literature, the Board instructed the Secretary to say it was impossible to comply at the present time.
The request of the Rockville Local for Comrade Reid, of Providence, to go to their city was granted, and the Secretary instructed to communicate with Comrade Reid on this matter.
There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

ing adjourned.
W. L. BROWER, Secretary.

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.

clously acknowledged 876.59 I. State Committee, per Keinard 3.00 Fall River, Mass, per Keinard 5.00 Taunton, Mass, per Keinard 3.11 Roston, Mass, per Keinard 1.65 Medford, Mass, per Keinard 1.25

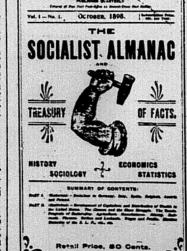
DAILY PEOPLE Minor Fund.

Previously acknowledged\$2,360.99 A. Estienne, N. Y. City Total\$2.361.49

Press Fund for the Workers' Republic, Dublin, Ireland.

HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE LIBRARY.



your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

DISCUSSION MEETING

Yorkville Agitation Committee,

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1899,

No. 206 EAST 86th Street. Order of business is as follows:

1. Controversy between the "Volkszei-ung" and THE PEOPLE. 2. General action of General Committee of Section Greater New York.

Representatives of the editorial staffs of both papers are invited. Only members in good standing are ad-mitted upon presenting their card of mem-bership.

ATTENTION, COMRADES! Crand Smoker & Entertainment held by the

16th Assembly District S. L. P On Saturday, May 27, '99, for the benefit of the campaign fund, at their headquarters,



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ment from All the World. You want it! Send for it. Subscription, 50 cents a year: 25 cents for six months: 15 cents for three months. Sample copy mailed free. Address

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MORRIS HILLQUIT, Attorney at Law,

GENERAL OFFICE. SOCIALIST TRADS
AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Dean
street, Hoom 96, New York City. General Secretary: William L. Brower.
Financial Secretary Murphy. General
Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3d and
5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Meeting
tary Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 18th
Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Trades' and Societies' Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trades Use and other Societies (not exceeding the lines) will be inserted under this heads acreafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annual Organizations should not lose such an opening of advertising their places of meetings.

SECTION ESSEN COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the Section meets every Sanday, 10 a. m. the half of Essex County Socialist Charles and the Assembly Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 18

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

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTEL
MATIONAL UNION No. 9). Office and
Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.

-District I (Bohemlan), 331 East Ins
street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 10 Stauton street,
meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East with
street, every Saturday at 7:30 p.

-District IV meets at 342 West cal
street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The
Board of Supervisors meets every Toeday at Faultaber's Hall, 1551 2nd avenue,
at 8 p. m.

day at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 2nd avesua at 8 p. m.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS, meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday ever-ing at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 6th street. Secretary: PETER STAPLE

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 32d and 33d A. D.'s. S. L. P., 118 H. 110th street, N. Y. Business meeting every Thursday. Free reading room open from 7:30 p. m. to 1):30 p. m. every evening. Subscriptions for this paper received here. MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO. N. T. & L. A., Head

JUES, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Head-quarters 79 East 4th street. Meethags every Friday at 12 o'clock noon, Fred. Hartmann, Pres., Aug. Lauts, Corr. Sect., 70 E. 4th street. SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P. 34th 35th A. D., S. E. Cor. of 3d and and 1-30th street. Open every evening Regular business meeting every Friday.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets second and fourth Sunday every month at 19:30 o'clock a. m., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 158:160 avenue, New York City. Subscription eders taken for the Scand. Socialist Westly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

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