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\*\*\*\*\*\* VOL. IX.-NO. 10.

# The



People.

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PRICE 2 CENTS.

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## Address Delivered by J. Mahlon Barnes.

Puritan Hall, Boston, April 30, '99.

Comrades and Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen of Boston:-I greet you and congratulate you upon the fact that this is the largest audience ever assembled in your city under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party to celebrate the International May Day. Know ye, comrades, that this meeting is but a link joined to thousands of others in cities, hamlets, villages and towns, making a chain that reaches around the world, bringing the proletariat into unison of hope, of aspira-tion and of common noble purpose; the abolition of the System of Capitalism. Though but ten brief years have passed since the establishment of this

feast by the International Congress of the workers in Paris, we point with pride and satisfaction to the fact that prine and satisfaction to the fact that a milliant army, larger than any cru-sale, infinitely larger in the given period of formation than any world movement ever witnessed. To-night its millions march under the universal banner of the Socialist Labor Party. Furlle yet would be our gatherings un-less we pause and take from the experience of the past some guide for our onward march of the morrow. Therefore we ask your attention for the con-sideration of some of the struggles or efforts on the part of the workers in the past.

The trades unions, or craft association of the trades unions or craft association against in

tions, opposing infant force against infant capitalism, first demand our tention. To grant them credit due. us remember that, with infant capital-ism, larger numbers of small bosses were engaged in the same business in a given locality: Smith. Jones and Brown, as shoe manufacturers, by concert of effort among the workers easily could be, and frequently were, played once against the other to the benefit of the workers. Smith's men would strike: Jones and Brown would em-ploy them, and steal Smith's trade. But with the better organization of capital and higher concentration of in-dustry, the turning point came, and this by-play of capitalists against capi-talists passed away, and shall be tallists passed away, and shall be known no more forever. When Smith, Jones and Brown clasp hands (com-mercially) across the city, across the State, from nation-border to nationborder, and then around the world, the blind alone would fail to see a changed condition, demanding a new policy on the part of the class of the proletaire. No further in illustration need we go but point out the trend of capitalism in three months of the year, 1899: In-dustrial combinations have been form-ed, capitalized at double the value of all those established during the whole year of 1818. Trade unions existing now must be judged by their policies and tacties. By their works ye shall know them. They are potent or impothou them. They are potent or impo-tent, useful or useless, beneficial or mischievous as revealed by the touch stone of their purposes and accom-plishments. Slogans or mottos of craft organizations in the youthful days of this century are interesting.

First, masons—"Fair profit to the boss; fair treatment to the men."

Second, plasterers—"The welfare of the master, the interest of his men."

Third, wheel-weights—"Prosperity of the master, and applied to the master."

the employer and employe."
Fourth, Liverpool eigarmakers, 1835
"Fidelity to employers, and unity among men."

is strange, 'tis passing strange, purposes here set forth in the light of the great world-wide revolutionary movement, now on to the death of exploitation, industrial tycanny and

But, say you, these are antiquated mottos of trade unions. Well, then, by all means, let us have some up-to-date from J. B. Lemmon. Treasurer of the "great A. F. of L.", and endorsed by Frank K. Foster, representing the

tackmakers of Boston: "The interests of employers and em ployés are identical." (Sic!)

ployés are identical." (Sic!)
Again, the slogan of every pure and simple trade union to-day is: "A fair day's work for a fair day's pay."

I want to make a suggestion of a notio or two to the pure and simple leaders; and I hope they will be ap-proved of, for I opine they would be more direct, to the purpose, quite as logical, and with more rythm; so that, if used as a battle cry, they would sound better in chorus, to wit: "A little foolishness for some little fools"; or "A little moonshine for some little

We must remember, whatever of solidarity there appears in trade unions to-day is due entirely to the influence of Socialism; for craft organizations remained local craft organizations with all their narrow-mindedness, jealousies, craft prejudices and suspicion of the rest of the world of Labor until the flash-light of the economics of Karl Marx made us feel the common pulse-throb, by his: "WORKMEN OF ALL COUNTRIES, UNITE:" must remember, whatever

Assembled here to-night, we enjoy the high privilege of citizenship. How is it that we are so singularly blessed against all the races and generations, during all the ages past? Why do we vote? Let us answer briefly: "A con-cession from capitalism for the benefit of capitalism, with the rising industrial power of capitalism."

power of capitalism."

Capitalism was first confronted by the opposition of political power, yet in the hands of the feudal barons, or

NEW YORK, JUNE 4, 1899.



the landed aristocracy. Not then, as now, was the elector's choice recorded in secret by means of the paper ballot; but voice-vote prevailed; "James an-nounced his vote for Jordan at the hustings," and it was so publicly rec-orded. Under these conditions, meek capitalism, confronted by the necessity capitalism, confronted by the necessity of controlling political power for its class, began to say the prettiest things imaginable about "Brotherly Love," and "Equality before the Law," and "Equal Responsibilities in Citizenship for the Working Class," The Bible was brought forth to assist their claim; and every tender chord was touched. Capitalism sat greedy-eyed behind its false pretence, its profession of philanthropy and brotherly love. Knowing full well that when their workers would have a vote, the workers would would have a vote, the workers would vote for their employer or his represen-tative, or would not be given work. Thereby the capitalist, employing ten newly made voters, counted for eleven votes; and the capitalist employing one votes; and the capitalist employing one hundred men counted one hundred and one votes,—all in favor of the capitalist's political supremacy, and against the political power and supremacy of the landed aristocracy. Even as by chattel slaves in the South, was the owner's vote increased in like manner. The wage slave made political power for his master. Have we not well paid for his master. Have we not well paid the debt to capitalism for our fran-chise? We have enthroned the capi-talists in power. From the White House down to the Constable in your bailiwick, by our votes they handle the dynamite cannon, the Gattling gun, the thug's repeating-rifle and the policeman's club! Why we vote we have seen; revealed

also is the horrible fact that we vote for murderous blood-stained capitalfor murderous blood-stained capital-ism now with the secret ballot. The all-important question is, Why do we not vote as workingmen for our class? Who telis you not to bother wour little head about politics? Who charges you with being union-wreckers? If you speak of united political action by the working class, who charges you to leave political power in the hands of your masters? Who forbids you dis-cuss politics in your trades unions? your masters? Who forbids you dis-cuss politics in your trades unions?— The Labor Leader, the Fakir, the Traitor! They, drawing salaries from the workers, receive political prefer-ment and place from your enemy, the capitalist. Honest and true we know are many thousands of our rank and file in trades unions. Against these we raise no voice of condemnation, but we do on the fakir and traitor, on whose brow the mark of Cain appears more plainly every day wherever he appears. If there be no Socialist to-day to scourge him, there will be one day to scourge him, there will be one to-morrow, and three the next day to proclaim his villator. Under such leadership the pure and simple unions go into back-door politics, to wit, with bowed head and cringing limb: "Please, Mr. Political Boss, be kind and do something for us, your voting cattle," Results: An eight-hour law is passed by Courgess during General is passed by Congress during General Grant's second term, more than twenty-five years ago, and yet it is not en-forced! Why? Because the Governfy-ne years ago, and yet it is not en-forced! Why? Because the Govern-ment was halted by reason of a mis-placed comma in the printed bill, and the Government, therefore, CANNOT FULLY COMPREHEND THE PUR-

Just think, a misplaced comma, the slip of some printer's devil, or some devil of a printer, prevents the enforcement of an eight-hour law for twnety-tive years, while capitalist

reason on their very faces, crucifying grammar, with or without any punctuation warks are strictly enforced, to

the greater glory of great capitalism. Ten years of time and labor and much money was expended by the miners of Indiana to get a Check-Weigh law. It took the Supreme Court ten minutes to declare it unconstitutional? tional! Fourteen years the cigarmakers of the country labored to get a law in New York State to abolish tenement house work. In six months after its enactment, upon the first trial of the

law, the Supreme Court informed the cigarmakers that those fourteen years were filled with love's labor lost. In Pennsylvania, ten years ago, a law was passed abolishing company or pluck-me-stores; so flagrant did their operations become that, in 1897, a bill was presented to Governor Hastings, Republican, for the purpose of taxing them; he promptly vetoed it on the ground that there was a law upon the statutes expressly forbidding the ex-istence of such institutions within the confines of the State of Pennsylvania. Governor Pattison, Democrat, and Governor Hastings, by the non-enforcement of this law, have proved their hostile attitude towards labor, have from the time of taking the oath of office perjured themselves with every breath they drew. Yet we find labor skates in the mine workers' and steel workers' and printers' unions giving both of them a certificate of good character, and on the stump proclaiming how each of these Governors loves

labor;-jobs-jobs-are by this gentry required, whether from the workers or the capitalists! Do you remember the Industrial Commission bill, prayed for by all trades-union-Democrat-and-Republican fakirs: a bill properly characterized by THE PEOPLE as the "Fakirs' Pension bill"? At the last A. F. of L. conven-tion their chagrin was displayed, and because there were not enough pen-sions or places granted to the fakirs, a resolution was passed deploring the fact that President McKinley did not fit to appoint a larger number of real, true blue honest labor representatives on that Commission.

The City Council ordnance of Syra cuse, N. Y., for the employment of union labor only, became inoperative. Last week, Denver's Eight-hour law was knocked unconstitutional; backdoor politics is the real thing-is it?

door polities is the real thing—is it?
These out-workings, coupled with a
fact I hope you will bear in mind, that
TO-DAY THE PRODUCER RE.
CEIVES AS WAGES A SMALLER
PROPORTION OF THE VALUE HE
CREATES THAN EVER BEFORE
IN THE HISTORY OF MANKIND,
characterize the nurs and simple trade IN THE HISTORY OF MANKIND, characterize the pure and simple trade union movement under fakir leader-ship as a FLIGHT rather than a FIGHT before the onslaught of economically and politically entrenched capitalism.

Remember also that trade, under capitalist competition, gravitates to the source of cheapest supply. Trade unions with their "fair day's wage" notwithstanding, that explains why New England textile mills go South, and why so many erstwhile Boston cigarmakers are sectorized in Bills. cigarmakers are sojourners in Phila-delphia, and why many others of that craft, heretofore well paid in other localities, are now separated from home ties and their families, and dis-porting themselves in the cheapest of

cheap Pennsylvania diets designated by us as "The Klondike."

On a delicate subject now I desire to be rank with you. While caring nothing particularly for the unenviable position I am placed in, I am really sorry that such a large number of good people as compose this large audience should find themselves by reason of my presence under the ban of the "Executive Board of the Cigarmakers" Union No, 97 of Boston." They sent me a registered letter to Philadelphia, hoping thereby, I presume, to keep me hoping thereby, I presume, to keep me away from, filling this engagement. Let me tell you, I have received other letters before for the purpose of keeping stlent on this great class struggle. Some of them from smarter people, who, by failing to sign their names, concealed the hand that upheld capitalconcealed the failed that upned capital-ism. I take it however THAT-THE HEAD GEAR AMOUNTS TO NOTH-ING, THE STAMP OF THE HOOF AND THE ROAR OF THE CAPI-ALIST DEVIL IS ABOUT THE SAME THE WORLD ROUND. This is the letter. is the letter:

"Boston, Mass., April 27, 1899.

"J. Mahlon Barnes, Esq.
"Dear Sir:—At a regular meeting of the Executive Board of the Cigarmakers' Union No. 97 I was directed to in-form you that the tickets for your lec-ture in the City of Boston bear a spurious or imitation label of the Al-lied Printing Trades' label.

"HENRY ABRAHAMS, Sec'y. A "spurious label"! Who set themselves up to judge it spurious? "Imitation of Allied Printing Trades"? NO. I see distinctly the ARM AND HAMMER on this label, that stands for the uncompromising resolution. volutionary movement of the Social-ist Labor Party, for the complete overist Labor Party, for the complete over-throw of capitalism. I judge it not "spurious." You need not hunt around for Barnes' position, you will find him in the economic and political move-ment on the side of the class struggle represented by this ARM AND HAM-HED that strikes capitalism and its MER, that strikes capitalism and its henchmen everywhere. Sam Gompers might call it spurious, but I would call him TRAITOR! No imitation, for if this symbol were on the Allied Print-Trades' label, they might be charged with fighting capitalism, and it would be lible to say so. Let us see whom this Executive Board are trying to "protect.

In 1894, when that great wave of or 1894, when that great wave of sentiment over-spread the organized workers' realm and a majority of the rank and file favored by vote "Plank ten," the collective ownership and con-trol of the means of production and distribution (out of which they were robbed by Iscariot leaders), the great Typographical Union only wanted the land; and since then, by reason of the land; and since then, by reason of the machines, Typographical Union No. 6 of New York, known as "Big Six." took the matter literally and solved the labor question by sending its unem-ployed artist members to a farm on Long Island to grow sweet pickles and cross-eyed potatoes. "Big Six" helped cross-eyed potatoes. "Big Six" helped to fight capitalism in an other manner not to be overlooked while touching this class struggle. Whitelaw Reid, for years in season and out of season, with boast and brag, made merry war upon the printers' union. But in time it came to pass that he was to stand before his countrymen as a candidate for Vice-President. Now was the printers' chance. Great preparation was made. Slugs of discontent would

rain upon such a candidate; old rules were brightened up and every printer had a gleaming dagger in his boot and one in each eyo. When hi\_Mr. Reid whistled, then sang a little tune ("I love your union, boys")—a conference—and then so far as "Big Six" cared, we had," as time a labor candidate for we hadn't as tine a labor candidate for years! Again these pure and simple organizations, as before mentioned, stand for "fair day's work," for "a fair day's pay," which correctly inter-preted means: "You may rob us, Mr. Canitalist but yob us in december, and Capitalist, but rob us in decency, and according to our rules; and, if you use according to our rules; and, if you use this label, you may not only rob us, but we will try and get you as many more to rob as we can and will even fight those Socialist workmen; who deny you the right to rob!" Some of the phases we have touched upon to-night we hope will be pondered over and bring us to a clearer view of our duty, and a stronger purpose for its performance.

performance.
There are but two positions that can be occupied; one on the capitalist side the other on the Socialist side. We earnestly invite those not yet numbered with the Socialist to enroll at once Into no infant movement ask we you to enlist; but for strength of numbers: firmness of purpose; clearness of is-sue; and constant world-wide growth it is unequaled and unrivaled. Two million votes in Germany; one million seven hundred thousand in France; hundreds of thousands in Belgium and Austria: its tens of thousands in America and elsewhere, tell of the legions coming and coming fast to the point of victory, and position of conquerors. From the great North land where from the watch towers the midnight sun is seen, from the most southern South American Republic, from old Japan and late arriving Puerto Rico, the song of the Sons of Toil echo and reverbe-rated: "Man shall be free." And by this mighty international chorus, and by the sacrifice and struggles of its true sons everywhere, we know that the earth and the fullness thereof shall belong to, and be enjoyed in happiness and peace, by those who alone produce

The S. L. P. vote in Roanoke, Va., at the municipal elections just helds is: Greenwood, for Treasurer, head of the ticket, 110 votes; this is 32 votes more than at the last election.

ForCouncil, Welch, 1st Ward, recoived 50 votes: Boon, 2d Ward, 15: Tate, 3d Ward, 39; and Goodman, 4th Ward, 49.

A jokist sends us this under the head of "Meditations by William Rockefeller":

"The Socialist Labor Party is growing slow, but sure. It is moving like a high stone wall, driving before it the rats and driving them into the sea."

Section Stockton, Cal., participated in the local election held there on May 9, and polled an average of 220 votes out of a total of 3,400. This was an increase of sixty per cent. in six months.

Remit by money-order, regis'ered letter, check or, when the amount is small, by two or one-cent stamps. Do not send cash in ordinary letters! Why run any risks?

The S. L. P. State Convention's Important Acts.

Ticket and Resolutions.

THE TICKET: For State Treasurer: SAMUEL CLARK.

For Judge of Supreme Court: DONALD L. MUNRO.

For Judge of Superior Court: VAL. REMMEL.

ALTOONA, Pa., May 28.-The S. I. P. State Convention of Pennsylvania met yesterday at Carpenter's Hall and adjourned to-day, after three enthusinstic sessions.

There were present 35 delegates, representing 27 Sections and Branches in the State, several of which were organized through the recent S. T. & I.. A. agitation.

John Root, of Pittsburg, was temporary Chairman. The convention went into permanent organization with H. C. Parker as Chairman, and Val Remmel Secretary.

Besides nominating the ticket above given, the convention adopted the following resolutions on Party tactics, principles and discipline:

ON THE S. T. & L. A.

WHEREAS, It has been demonstrated by the stirring events that have transpired on the industrial field during the past year that the organiza-tion known as the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is of the greatest as-sistance to the Socialist Labor Party in the propagation of militant, scientific Socialism: and

WHEREAS. It has also been demonstrated that the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is the only bona fide labor organization that can secure any bene-fits for the workers under the Capital-

its for the workers under the Capitalist System, whilst opening to them the pathway to their emancipation from wage slavery; therefore be it RESOLVED, That the Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania, in Convention assembled this 27th day of May, 1899, do re-indorse the wisdom and action of the Socialist Labor Party's National Convention of 1896 in its entional Convention of 1806 in its en-dorsement of the Socialist Trade & La-bor Alliance; and be it further RESOLVED, That the Socialist La-

bor Party of Pennsylvania use its ut-most endeavors to organize the workers of this State under the banner of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. ON CONTROVERSY RAISED BY

"VOLKSZEITUNG." WHEREAS, The Socialist Labor Party is at the present time hampered in its most effective work in the propagation of class-conscious Socialism and the economic organization of the workers in the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance by the opposition tactics of

one H. Stahl, a member of the Na-tional Executive Committee; and WHEREAS, Said Stahl has taken, in onjunction with the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," an unscientific stand on the tax question, thereby confusing, clouding and compromising the Social-ist Movement of America; therefore

be it
RESOLVED. That the State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of
Pennsylvania do, on this 27th day of
May, condemn the attitude and action
of said H. Stahl, and recommend his
removal from the National Executive
Committee as soon as possible, by the
manal method.

ON PARTY ORGANS.

RESOLVED, That this Convention again, and with emphasis and greatest pleasure, pronounces our unqualified approval of the unswerving course in the tactics and policy of our Party's the tactics and policy of our Party's national organs, THE PEOPLE and the "Vorwaerts."

VAL. REMMEL, Secretary.

## ROANOKE.

ROANOKE, Va., May 23.-We are in the midst of a municipal campaign in which we have a full ticket, and are spreading tons of literature. Now, then, Comrades Welch, Peters,

Tate and Goodman are members of the Central Trade and Labor Council as delegates from their respective unions. At the meetings of this body we endeavored by every fair means we endeavored by every fair means and open arguments to draw the members out in a friendly discussion of municipal affairs. But they would have none of it (politics not allowed). Nevertheless, by the dead weight of the majority they decided to put a so-called "labor ticket" in the field. Its purpose is to weaken our vote, on the one hand, and to divide the workers on the other, in order that the regular on the other, in order that the regular Democratic nominees may slip in. My comrades and I were present in the C. T. & L. C. when their nominee Mayo accepted their nomination and took the floor to ask for instructions, saying in substance this: "Gentlemen, I rise to ask for information in regard to my ask for information in regard to my position in this campaign. I am not a politician, know nothing about politics, but ask what I stand for, what policy, what principle, under what obligations am I to this body; what promises am I to make, am I free, or am I bound by any rules or regulations." The Chair-

(Continued on page 2.)

## THE PEOPLE.

- EVERY SUNDAY. -

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in advance:

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

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1891.



## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED

88 (Presidential) . . In 1898 . . . . . . . 82,204

Once we thought all human sorrows Were predestined to endure; That, as man has never made them. Men were impotent to cure; That the few were born superior. Though the many might rebel; -Those to sit at Nature's table, These to pick the crumbs that tell; Those to live upon the fatness, These the starvelings, lank and wan. Old opinions! Rags and tatters! Get you gone! Get you gone! MACKAY.

# THE VOICE OF MISSOURI'S STATE COMMITTEE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 25.-The following resolutions were unanimously passed at the regular meeting of the Missouri State Committee:

RESOLVED. That the Missouri State Committee, S. L. P., do condemn the bourgeois principles advocated, and tactics employed by the "Socialistic Cooperative Publishing Association" of New York, in refrence to the articles in in the "Volkszeitung," and the purloining of the Party mailing list for private

RESOLVED, That we do endorse the principles and tactics set forth in the Party papers, THE PEOPLE and "Vorwaerts" as straightforward, and conservative of the interests of the Working Class.

LOUIS C. FRY. · State Organizer.

#### TRYING TO COVER UP THE SUN WITH A BLANKET. Readers of THE PEOPLE are aware

of the tussle that has for some time been going on in Pittsburg, Kan., be tween the Socialists, who demand free speech, and the city authorities, who sought to repress free speech, that is to say, Socialist free speech.

These authorities did not object to Salvation Army "free speech." That was all right. The Salvationists preach contentment on earth, leaving the field free for the capitalist brigand; the Salvationists call the sufferers' attention away from where they are, and promise glories hereafter. Such "free speech" suits the brigand class of Capi-

But Socialist free speech is a horse of a different color, and that color suits not Messrs. Capitalists. Socialist free speech calls attention to things on earth; it calls the attention of the sufferers to their rights, aye, to their duties; it makes of them men, not poltroons; it teaches them how to redress their wrongs; it teaches them to bring heaven down on earth, and begin the enjoyment of Paradise here. That sort of free speech has a hook to it. That sort of free speech interferes with the comforts of the class that wants to live on the backs of the workers and laughs in its sleeves at Paradise. That sort of free speech won't do.

Accordingly, after the Pittsburg authorities had tried illegal arrests, brow-beating and roughianism, and yet were worsted all along the line, they passed a new ordinance, intended exclusively to keep the Socialist speakers off the street on Sunday. This is

the ordinance:

ORDINANCE No. 426

ORDINANCE No. 426.

An Ordinance to prohibit the use of the public streets of the city of Pittsburg for certain purposes therein named, on the first day of the week commonly called Sunday.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Pittsburg:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful formaking of any political speech, argument or address; or to make or deliver any address or lecture on any social, political, mechanical, scientific or other secular subjects; or to engage in the advertisement of any medicine, article, invention, or of any goods, wares or merchandise; or to give or engage in the giving of any concert, or theatrical entertainment on any of the public streets, avenues, alleys, lanes, parks or other public grounds within the corporate limits of the city of Pittsburg on the first day of the week commonly called Sunday.

Section 2. That any person who shall violate any of the provisious of section one of this ordinance, by doing any of the things therein prohibited on any of the public grounds within the city of Pittsburg on the first day of the week commonly called Sunday, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars. Section 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its pasage, approval by the Mayor and publication in the Pittsburg Daily Hesdilght.

Passed and approved this 12th day of April, A. D. 1839.

Attest: E. W. ANDERSON.

City Clerk. Attest: E. W. ANDERSON,

City Clerk. Thus again the cloak of Religion is used to conceal the Devil's hoofs and forked tail. But what will it avail? Suppressed on Sundays, the

Socialists will be all the more active on the other days of the week. And what is more, Capital, that grinds on Sundays as it does on other days, will, on Sundays, furnish material for all the more convincing Socialist addresses on Mondays.

The Pittsburg municipal representatives of that thoroughly theistic capitalist class will find out that they have tried to cover up the sun with a blanket.

"SWEET ARE THE USES OF AD-VERSITY," Etc.

Nebraska "Grand Council United Commercial Travelers" held recently a session at Hastings, where they gave vent to their opinion on Trusts by passing the following resolution:

WHEREAS. The Grand Council of Nebraska has noticed with great distress and alarm the rapid formation of trusts now in progress in nearly all lines known to commercial transactions, resolved, that the time is at hand when commercial travelers, individually and collectively, must use every effort in their power to impede the progress and wipe out of existence formations that are taking from us situations for which we have spent years of time and toil to praire ourselves and that we stand ready to assist to the best of our ability in any movement that will relieve us from the inflience of that well-known tyrant, the Trust.

Sweet are the uses of adversity, which, like the toad, ugly and venomous, bears yet a precious jewel in his head. The Trust, meaning thereby the privately owned contrivance of production that bids defiance to the smaller concerns, is such a toad. It is ugly and venomous. Its economic power, coupled to the political power that it takes in hand, turns it into a despot, that pauperizes the reople and turns them into abject slaves. Yet ugly and venomous as such a toad is, it does bear a precious jewel in its

The Trust-toad is but a developed toadpole. So long as the toad is not full-blown the poison that in him is remains concealed, and, being concealed, the correct means to his destruction remains hidden. Trust-toad is the developed germ of private ownership in the means of production. Until the germ is developed, illusions untold fill the popular mind. Among these illusions the leading one is that anyone, provided he be industrious, can secure economic independence and welfare. While this illusion prevails, the class, the only class that can remove the evil is incapacitated from fulfilling its mission. Its inability arises from the circumstance that it is cut up, divided,-not a unit. The class that is called upon to slay the monster and secure freedom must first realize its solidarity as Working Class, as Proletariat. But, in the minds of the members of large sections of the Proletariat, the word "Proletariat," the idea of "Working Class" is repulsive. The terms are to them identical with "common labor," with the "Great Unwashed." . External appearances conceal the underlying economic kinship. Thus clerks, Commercial Travelers, etc., still disdain the idea of belofiging to the same class as the mechanic and the hod-carrier; and thus the ranks of the Proletariat remain broken.

The Trust-toad, venomous though it is, bears on its head the precious jewel that it brings home to the "Washed" Proletariat its oneness with its "Unwashed" brother; it tears the illusions of the former to shreds; it opens their eyes,-at least starts to open them. But for the Trust, one might well despair of ever solidifying the Proletariat of all conditions; of bringing home to what might be called the "Clerk Class" the fact that, though it seems to work with its head, and, all other external appearances to the contrary notwithstanding, yet it is an exploited class, just as the manual worker, and that its class interests are one with these. But for the Trust, in short, economic slavery might remain a perpetulty, by reason of the guilding of the yoke that some wage slaves bear, preventing them from seeing the YOKE itself, and thus preventing that unity of their class that is the prerequisite to successful emancipatory work. The Trust aids in this clarifying and unifying process. Even if the Trust did nothing else, that is jewel enough on its head.

The Commercial Travelers are being tutored by the Trust; let Socialist literature basten their graduation into the class-conscious, militant army of the Proletariat of this country that is marshalled under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party.

## POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

Municipalization à la Glasgow is given this black eye by the San Francisco, Cal., "Class Struggle":

cisco, Cal., "Class Struggle:

Those so-called "Socialists" who tear their hair, because the S. L. P. sharply and firmly opposes the advocates of State Socialism-bureaucratic Socialism, which is now being pushed by a section of the capitalist class in this country headed by such men as Hearst, Pingree, Jones and Aliged-would do well to consider the paragraph below from an article by Enrico Perri, ontlining a proposed law in Italy. to apply to employes of State owned enterprises. State Socialism is the kind desired by the present ruling class, that will enable that class to hold its rank and diguity and remain masters of the workers. Ferri

that class to hold its rank and dignity and remain masters of the workers. Ferri says:

"The laborers and officials of the public industries—railroads, post-offices, etc., are entirely deprived of the rights of union and may not even enter into a union should they be in the service of a private indivi-dual.

in any strike by the railroad, post-office and telegraph employés will be punished the same as desertion."

The Charlotte, N. C., "News" and the "Observer" of the same place are teeming with articles expressive of the consternation and rage of the whites of the place at the large and steady exodus of the negroes from the city and State. The unpunished butcheries of Wilmington are now bearing fruit. Labor-power, mainly colored in that region, is fleeing from capitalist brutality, that there masks itself with the mask of race-hatred; and the exodus is thinning out the Labor market. The white capitalists know what that means: it means a supply of Labor that threatens to fall below the demand, and that, accordingly, threatens to raise the price, i. e., the wages

of the workers.
What to do? The "Southron" capitalist class has for years been scheming to re-subjugate and brow-beat Labor; disfranchisement and butcheries were thought to be adequate; but the unexpected result now confronting these worthies balks their plans. What to do? The next things to do is to pass laws that shall reduce the working class back to the state of serfs, and, if that won't suffice, the retrovolution will take us back down to chattel slavery.

A social system that has fulfilled its mission, and still outlives it, is bound to retrace its steps. Capitalism is at the end of its tether; unless overthrown, and the scepter is passed over to Socialism, barbarism must ensue.

The Holyoke, Mass., "Transcript," stiles "bigoted" the below letter, which it is honest enough to print in full, and which was sent by Alderman Ruther, of the Socialist Labor Party, to the Secretary of a Committee who invited him to attend a reception to President McKinley:

McKinley:

I am in receipt of your invitation to take part in the reception of William McKinley. President of the United States. I fully realize that this invitation was extended to me as a courtesy on your part prompted by kindly feelings, and jet I cannot accept it without violating every principle for which I stand and become a hypocrite. To my mind William McKinley stands as chief representative of that volgar and brutally vicious robber class which is now it control of the machinery of government, using it for all it is worth to benefit their own class interests and in opposition to the interests of the common people, trampling under foot every principle of honor and justice held sacred for a century by a people whose master minds taught them that this country guarantees to every man the inallenable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Under the regime of this trustified and syndicate robber gang this noble principle is made a mockery, and the life of the people is becoming a drudgery and a burden. I cannot and will not worship at the shrine of any high priest of the God Mammon or his class for whose destruction as a class I am devoting every energy of my life.

The "open parliament" column of the Sing Sing, N. Y., "Star of Hope" has a valuable contribution to the question, What makes the criminal? It is this:

It is this:

From articles that have recently appeared in the public prints. I infer that the theories of Professor Lombroso and his school of Criminologists are strongly influencing the opinions of those who make a study of crime and criminals. Although I cannot claim to know as much about some things, as Professor Lombroso, yet from an intimate knowledge and long association with the professor criminal, it seems to me that the theories emannting from his "gignantic intellect" are simply fine spun non-sense. The professor tells us if a man has a head of a certain peculiar shape and features that do not harmonize with certain rules he is a natural or born criminal. Let us see how this theory of Professor Lombroso fits the facts of observation and history. Inspector Byrnes of New York, is a man who, by reason of univalled opportunities for observation and long experience as a thief catcher is peculiar; fitted to pass judgement in this matter. When he was saked if he and his officers detected criminals by their appearance, he replied that an officer who arrested men because of their appearance was too much of a theorist to be of any practical use. Indeed if criminals only had to contend with detectives acting on the theories of Lombroso their lives would be one of ease and the officials of a penitentiary or prison would have to enlist in the army of the unemployed.

Those who make a practical study of crime and have a sincere desire to cure this evil will, in my humble opinion, succeed in the exact ratio that they are not influenced by the writings of Lombroso, Max Nordau and other pseudo philosophers, of their creed. It seems to me that observations and practical investigation will prove, beyond doubt, that et eiter makes or mars the mau.

I hold primarily, that a man is what he eats. An ill-fed man is an ill-conditioned man, no matter what the shape of hils bead

beyond dotoo, that it is the formative period of youth that either makes or mars the man.

I hold primarily, that a man is what he eats. An ill-fed man is an ill-conditioned man, no matter what the shape of his head or at what angle his ears may be set. When the English Government sent the thieves from Newgate and the harlots from the seven dials to the Virginia Colony it was according to Lombroso, implanting on the shores of America the progenitors of a race of criminals. These men and women were the offspring of criminal parents—these parents themselves being the progeny of criminals. And yet upon landing in the colony the great majority of these natural criminals became honest men and women. Was it the sea voyage that changed the shape of their heads and set their cars at the proper angle?

The Senate of the United States and the halls of Congress hav cacheed with applause, excited by the eloquence of the men who were direct descendents of these "natural" criminals. Battles have been fought and won, and the generals who won the could, if they would, trace their pedigree to these same "natural" criminals. Why was it that Harrington, the great London pick-pocket, upon being transported to Australia, became an honest man and died very old, very rich, a magistrate, and universally respected? Why was it that the casket girls, the dumplings of the Paris female prisons, sent out to make wives for the colonists of Louisiana, became the mothers of a race of honest men and women? The natures of these "natural" criminals were transformed because their environment was changed.

For the first time in their lives they entowed perfect freedom, plenty of good food.

transformed because their environment was changed.

For the first time in their lives they enjoyed perfect freedom, plenty of good food, pure air and sunshine in a new country where the competition was not so murderous as to drive the weak to the wall before they attained to manhood and womanhood. In spite of the carefully wrought out theories of Lombroso I am of the belief that men are entirely the creatures of environment and of what they eat.

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.

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

# ENTHUSIASM

Produced in France by Socialism and its Spokesmen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.-In these days of beginnings, these days when the Socialist Movement is in its formative stage in America, some of us probably experience discouragement from time to time at the lack of enthusiasm among the working class for the new regime. Each country has experienced the same period of lethargy, but also in each country has there grown a marvelous movement that is now the wonder of the world. It may be encouraging to read an account of the enthusiasm that Socialism is able to inspire elsewhere-in France, the country that we most resemble-, and thus be able to forecast some of the scenes that will enliven American cities in the near future.

About the middle of May, Jean Jaurès, Gérault-Richard, and one or two other Socialists left Paris for a little agitation trip through France. At Grenoble their reception was such as to temporarily well-nigh stop the business of the city, and in the evening the largest hall obtainable, with a seating capacity of six thousand, was packed to the doors. From Grenoble the route led to Marseille, and the special correspondent of the Paris "Petite Republique" sent the following graphic description of the entrance into the city:

MARSEILLE, May 12.—Jaurès, Gér-ault-Richard, and Zévaès, escorted by Deputy Mayor Coulet and Municipal Councillors Parguier and Quicili, of Marseille, left Grenoble this morning at forty minutes after eight. The train reached Marseille at a

quarter after six. Since half past five the approaches to the station had been invaded by a large crowd of Socialists. The interior of the station was filled with delegations from Socialist groups. unions, and other organizations from Marselle and the neighboring depart-ments. When the train entered the station, a most remarkable enthusiasm prevailed, and the great crowd broke forth with cheers, and shouted till the station shook: "Vive Jaures! Vive le Socialism! Vive the Socialist Repub-After a quarter of an hour's rest in

one of the waiting rooms, where the Secretaries and Presidents of the unions came to shake hands with the party. Jaurès, Gérault-Richard, Pressensé, Psichari, and Zévaès started to leave the station. No sooner did they appear at the door than the crowd, which completely filled the court, began to cheer frantically. It was a forest of hats and canes and open hands waving above happy and joyous faces. And from one end of the court to the other nothing could be heard but the vast chorus of voices heard but the vast chorus of voices shouting: "Vive Jaurès! Vive the So-cialist Republic!" But even that was cialist Republic." But even that was not enough. At the moment when Jaurès and the others got into the car-riages the Socialist band, under the direction of Citizen Noble, began to play the Carmagnole, and with the acplay the Carmagnoie, and with the accents of this revolutionary hymn the enthusiasm redoubled. The police attempted to force a passage for the street cars, but found themselves powerless to do so. With this evidence of our strength these gentlemen took their cue and made no further attempt to interfere with the organization of to interfere with the organization of the parade. The cortege began to move. At the head of it marched the Socialist Band playing the Carmagnole and the International, while the crowd applauded and took up the chorus. We marched slowly, very slowly, and as we advanced the people along the streets greeted us with cheers and then joined the procession. cheers and then joined the procession. The tramways were black with men and women, and the trees looked like human grapevines, so filled were they with our enthuslastic friends. Again and yet again the air echoed with the cries: "Vive Jaurès! Vive Gérault-Richard! Vive the Socialist Republic!" And what a crowd there was all along the Avenue de la Gara and along along the Avenue de la Gare and along the Boulevard du Nord! And the cheering never let up. At times it had the violence of a whirlwind. From the windows of the stores the men tossed their hats in the air and the women clapped their hands. Jaurès, standing up in the carriage, responded with a wave of his hand, and like a clarion call his voice rang out with the cry: "Vive the Socialist Republic," and was lost in the cheers of the enthusiasts. And Gérault-Richard and Zévaès were joining in the chorus of the Carriag-

It took half an hour to get from the station to the hotel. From time to time we had to stop, so great was the crowd that wished to get close enough to the carriage to shake hands with Jaurès. On through the Boulevard Dugommier, and then what a sight! The Rue de Noailles and the Rue de Meilhan were black with people as far as the eye could reach. Here more than thirty omnibuses were brought to a standstill by the crowd. The coachmen and the passengers, however, made no complaint, for they, too, applauded and cried till the street it-seif fairly trembled: "Vive the Socialist Republic! Vive Jaurès! Vive Gér-ault-Richard! Vive de Pressensé! Vive Zévaès!" Not a discordant note to be heard.

When the immense cortége left the When the immense correge left the Rue de Noailles at the entrance to the Grand Hotel the ovation redoubled, and cheers for the orators were blended with the revolutionary verses of the Carmagnole. At the door of the Grand Hotel a compact crowd of women was massed waving baskets of flowers. massed waving baskets of flowers, palms, and superbly beautiful red bou-quets. They greeted ardently the champions of the Socialist Party. We entered the hall of the hotel, and there the presentations took place. The wo-men and girls of the Tobacco Workers' men and girls of the Tobacco Workers'
Union presented Jaurès with two magnificent bouquets and welcomed him
and his friends in the name of the women proletariat of Marseille. The
women retailers presented the orator
with a beautiful basket of flowers, and
the market women gave a superb
paim. Jaurès thanked them and said

with feeling that he was profoundly impressed by this manifestation of sympathy coming from the women workers, who were joining their bro-thers in misery and servitude in the common struggle for justice and the common fight for the overthrow of capitalist exploitation.

In front of the hotel more than fif-teen thousand persons were massed, covering the Rue de Noailles, the end of the Rue de Meilhan, and the end of the Boulevard Dugommier. The de-mand for the orators could not be withstood. When they stepped out on the balcony they were met with a burst of applause that lasted several minutes. Then Jaurès, with his pow-erful and resonant voice, thanked the Socialist and working class population of the great city, which had affirmed with so much emphasis, with so much force and unanimity, its sentiments of justice and its revolutionary and Socialist completely and socialists are socialists. of justice and its revolutionary and So-cialist convictions. And in closing he cried: "Vive Marseille! Vive the So-cialist Republic!" Then de Pressensé spoke briefly. He declared that he only wished to second all that Jaurès had said, and that he, too, could but cry: "Vive Marseille! Vive the So-cialist Republic!" For more than twenty minutes the orators were cry: "Vive Marselle: Vive the So-ciallst Republic." For more than twenty minutes the orators were cheered by the crowd without the militarists, reactionists, or clericals giving the faintest intimation of their

boasted strength.

The valliant Socialist population of Marseille has done justice to its calumniators, and the latter have learned that they are powerless before the unanimity of this magnificent demonstration. 'The impression caused by the reception given to Jaures is profound. Marseille has proven this even-ing that she is ever one of the im-pregnable citadels of French Social-

To-morrow evening the great meet-ing is to be held.

Every time a French aristocrat gives a reception in Paris the news is cabled to every daily paper in America, but we look in vain for any cable messages giving an account of the marvelous work the French Socialists are doing. For this news we are compelled to rely on the Socialist press, and in the above translation an attempt has been made to give the account fresh from the

## IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 20.—A memorable session of the Central La-bor Union of this place was held on the 17th instant.

The following resolution was intro-

WHEREAS, General Merriam, in the full exercise of the duties dictated to him by exercise of the duties dictated to him by the class interests of the class to which he belongs, has ordered the mine owners of the Coeur d'Alene District to discontinue employing union men, whence it is clearly evident that the organized Labor of Amer-ica has nothing to expect but bullets and injunctions from the capitalist class of the land, whether the Republicans or Demo-crats happen to hold the reins of govern-ment:

and, whether the Republicans of Democrats happen to hold the reins of government:

WHEREAS. The Trades Unions declared
through the A. F. of L. in favor of independent political action, a declaration
which, however, means nothing else than
to elect the so-called 'best men' of the
capitalist or middle class parties, who, after election cheat the workers by electing
to the Senate the Hannas, Depews and
other representatives of the exploiting class,
men who are responsible for the murders
committed upon the workers in the Hocking Valley, Pittsburg, Homestead, Coeur
d'Alene, Bunfalo, Chicago, Brooklyn, Cleveland, Hazleton, Pana, Virden, Wardner and
the mining district; therefore be it
RESOLVED. That the Central Labor
Tulon of Cleveland considers the duty of
every citizen, who prizes free speech and
free press, and who considers desirable the
removal of a social system that is responsible for the daily recurring murders, sulcides, robberles, prostitution, war, poverty
and misery, to—Sever all connection with
the capitalist and middle class political
parties, which uphold the present system
of exploitation, and to give his vote to the
Socialist Labor Party that has made the
emancipation of the workingmen of the
earth its mission, through the international
solidarity at the ballot box.

The resolution was read by Comrade
Coven and prefound silence; he then

The resolution was read by Comrade Cowen amid profound silence; he then supported it with a few words. Thereupon the pure and simplers broke loose and sought to scuttle the resolution by political manœuvres. Points of order were raised; amendments were made; it was moved to refer the matter to the local unions; among others, a Debists moved to strike the words cialist Labor Party," the latter mo the latter motion

claist Labor Party, the intermotion being met with laughter. The representatives of the cigarmak-ers were of the opinion that, personal-ly, they had nothing against the reso-bution, but that they were bound to represent their organization consisted of all sort of people, attached to all sorts of political views. Of similar kidney were all the argu-

ments brought against the resolution. After all obstructions had been removed, a vote was taken, resulting in

30 for and 8 against.

The only delegate of the bakers who was present, and who is the overseer of the bakers' employment bureau of the place, an organization that consists almost exclusively of Germans among whom there are several Socialists, voted against the resolution. It is not risking too much to say that he will yet rue his conduct. What the results are that may be ex-

pected from the adoption of this reso-lution, is a matter on which there may be different views. But this much is certain that the fakirs and pure and simple unions will try everything to bring on a rupture. It is evident that the political "inflooence," which they are in the habit of bartering off to the highest bidder at every election, must shrivel into nothingness under such circumstances. One needs not be a prophet to foresee how things will de relop. Conditions will arise that will

sharpen the contrast between the pure and simplers and the Socialist or progressive elements in such manwhere the hopelessness of conducting Socialist propaganda in "pure and sim-ply" unions had for its result the founding of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

CLEVELANDER.

## LECTURES.

JOSEPH MALLONEY and J. DUCH-ARME. Sunday, June 4, Boston Common. FRED W. LONG, "The Fourth Plank of the S. L. P. Platform and the Land Ques-tion," Saturday, June 3, Kensington Labor Lyceum, Philadelphia. JOSEPH MALLONEY, Sunday, June 4, 8 p. m., 27 Hill Building, Union square, Somerville Mass.

Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan Brother Jonathan-I have been doing ome hard thinking. Uncle Sam—You need it badly; hope it has done you good.

B. J.—Can't say it has. The more I think on this question of bonds and taxation the more mixed I get. U. S .- And yet it is easy as rolling

off a log.

B. J.—That may be. But I can't get rid of the idea that taxes are in the nature of a burden upon the people.
U. S. —All the people?
B. J.—Yes.

B. J.-1es.
U. S.-I think I see your difficulty. You are preoccupied with middle class modes of thought. See here. We are living under the capitalist system of skinning, not under any of the systems of skinning that have previously pre-vailed. Do you think you have a clear idea of what the capitalist system

B. J.-To be frank, I don't think I

U. S.-To get a clear idea thereof it is best to contrast it with the previous, the feudal or landlord system B. J.-I think I understand that sys-

U. S .- Don't be too hasty. Under the

to operate as his own portion of the lord's land. The proceeds of that labor were his own. In payment for this privilege he had, however, to work one or two or more days for the lord ex-clusively on the lord's domain. Say, that the lord demanded two days? work; on those days the vassal's labor was the lord's. The vassal had the other five for himself. Under this system, you perceive, there is no attempt to cover up the fact that the lord appropriated some one else's work.

B. J.—None, whatever.
U. S.—Now suppose that beside the proceeds of those two days' work the

ord wanted more.

B. J.—He would then demand of the vassel that he work for him three

days.
U. S.-That was one way. Another and a quicker one of getting at the goods was to levy a tax on the vassal. Was not that taken out of the wealth that he produced when working for himself, which, therefore, belonged to him, and which, but for the tax he would keep and enjoy?

B. J.—Just so.

R. J.—Just so. U. S.—Now turn to the capitalist sys-

B. J. sinks his hands deeper into his U. S .- Does the capitalist work at

B. J.-Not unless sponging be conside

B. J.—Not unless sponging be considered working.
U. S.—Yet he has it all?
B. J.—Every bit.
U. S.—Who works?
B. J.—The working class.
U. S.—Does the capitalist say to the wage worker: "Here is my factory; if you work two days for me, I shall let you work the other five for yourself?" you work the other five for yourself?"

B. J. looks blank. U. S.—Not much. He says: "Work six or seven days in the week and I shall give you \$5 or \$7." Do you not perceive that under this system the

skinning process is concealed?

B. J.'s eyes open wide.

U. S.—Under this system it does not appear, as under the other, that the worker is propertyless. He imagines himself to be a property holder of some sort. He does not clearly agreety that sort. He does not clearly perceive that what he is paid is about the least he can get. He does not notice that, in point of fact, he has been "taxed" dry of all that he produced as fast as he produced it. The old notion that taxation taxes prompts away from the tion takes property away from him still lingers when he has no property, left to him to be taxed off.

B. J. (claps his hands)—I see! U. S.—It follows that the matter of taxation concerns property that is stolen from the worker by the capitalst system before the worker ever gets

hold of it. Do you catch on?

B. J.—I do. But another thing begins to puzzle me.

gins to puzzle me.
U. S.—Which?
B. J.—Why on earth do not these howling panacea peddlers teach the people these things?
U. S.—There is nothing puzzling about it. The secret is "laziness"—stupendous "laziness." These people won't read systematically: they have a notion they can evolve it all out of their inner consciousness, and, as that is by far easier than to study, they shoot off their mouths. I tell you, Jonathan, had I the time I would take these fellows one after another over my knees, right side up, and give them my knees, right side up, and give them such a walloping as would concentrate in one minute all the spankings they ever received from their mothers.

B. J. (spitting into his hands)—Right

you are. I am ready to help you just as soon as you get the time. I'll hold as soon as you get the time. I'll these fellows, and you dust them.

Assassination of character is a favorite trick of, and, unfortunately, an easy thing to the capitalist class. Through their press they can sling calumny around, thus add insult to injury.. Thus did the French capitalist class to the Communists; and thus the American capitalist class doing to the exploited miners of Cœuer d'Alene. Against these unfortunates, whose real, surely serious, offence is that, having the power, they did not long ago mop the floor at the ballot box with their exploiters; against these unfortunates, who have tolled so that the idle capitalist might live, the cry of "Molly Maguires" is now raised!

If there is any Molly Maguires conspiracy in Idaho it is in the capitalist camp.

# FREE SPEECH

pered With by Capital but Up-1 by Socialism in New Jersey. BAYONNE, N. J., May 25 .- On Sa-BAYONNE, N. J., May 25.—On Sa-may, May 20, three young members Bergen Branch, Hudson County S. P., invaded this peaceful City of Apone. The Mayor had in a mo-ment of forgetfulness granted them is any permission to hold open air in his bailiwick; but, after deliberation on the evil effect lism, he regretted his action rdered the uniformed "guardians peace" to arrest the malefactors they persist in their nefarious S. So, when the young men ar-on the specified corner, Avenue on the specified content. Avenue d 22d street, they were met by t one-half of the "finest" of the and threatened with arrest and gn punishment on the first at-t to exercise the constitutional of to exercise the constitutional tof free speech. These police said "a city ordinance is superior to the stitution of the United States." hing daunted, however, Comrade weathal mounted the platform, a ox; and opened the meeting, only be as promptly arrested, hauled to appear in court on the following

After the arrest, and during the interral of waiting the arrival of ball, His Honor expressed a desire to speak ore the 'phone with a representative of the S. L. P. Comrade Herrschaft, it, responded and the following column ensued:

rrschaft-"Is this the Mayor?"

Herrschaft—"Is this the Mayor?"
Mayor—"Yes."

H—"I am the representative of the socialist Labor Party in Bayonne. This evening one of our members has been arrested for violating a city ordiance. Is this what you wish to speak to me about?"

""" """

M.-"Yes."
H.-"What is this ordinance?"

M.—"It is an ordinance;

M.—"It is an ordinance prohibiting
the bolding of meetings by any society
of organization on the public highways of the City of Bayonne;

M.—"He love her this continues." L-"How long has this ordinance in effect?"

"Ever since I have been Mayor." H.- That is quite a number of

M-"Yes."

H.-"That being the case, how is it that we have been allowed to hold meetings in this city before, on the same avenue, and various cross

dreets:
M.—"That was during a public cam-

aign."
H.—"Ah! What is a campaignwhen does it begin, when does it end?" M.-"Well--it ends after election." H.-"Right, but the election is not

here yet."

M.—"Why don't you people hire
halls? Halls are cheap in Bayonne."

H.—"Yes, halls are cheap, from \$15
to \$25 per night, and the Socialist Laher Party being composed of workingmen, not millionaires or millionaires' and, nor having the corporations behind them, cannot afford to hire them. But if you, the Mayor, or the City of layonne will pay for them, we shall estainly make use of them."

M.—"Well. I don't want you to think that there is any personal animosity on my part; the ordinance is thus, and see that it is enforced."

I must see that it is entorced."

L-"Yes, you must do your duty,
but we Socialists hold that the ordinance is unconstitutional. The Constitution of the United States guaranstitution of the United States guarantees every citizen the right of free speech and assemblage, and it is only a matter of courtesy on our part to sak you for permission."

M.—"Well, if you wish to fight the City of Bayonge that is your priviles."

H.-"Yes, and we shall avail our-selves of it. I don't wish to take up any more of your valuable time, nor
waste any of my own, so I bid you
good night."

After this conversation the bail had
arrived, and Comrade Loewenthal was

dered to appear the following Mon-

On Monday morning, Comrade Loe on annuay morning. Comrade Loe-wenthal appeared; the charge—dis-enderly conduct—was preferred by the Sergeant. Upon being asked what he had to say in his own behalf, the com-rade denied having been disorderly and denounced the whole proceeding as a petty plece of political persecution; he was interrupted by the Dog-berry with: "I want no such talk here! You are fined one dollar." This Com-You are fined one dollar." This Commide Loewenthal refused to pay, whereupon he was locked up. This was at 10 a.m. The services of a kmb was at 10 a.m. The services of a mmb of the law were then procuired, and at 130 p.m. a decree from the Appellate Court was handed to the astonished Dopberry, ordering the release of the prisoner and declaring all ordinance curtailing the right of free speech or assemblace unconstitutional.

At 8 o'clock the same evening we At 8 o'clock the same evening we held without permission from "His Honor" a rousing demonstration at the same place, "His Honor" being one of the listeners, while the police effectively squelched any and all attempts at interruption.

The next fight on hand is at Harrison, where the creature, whom seed, were the creature, whom seed, were the creature.

son where the creature, whom accident made a candidate, and general digust and apathy elected, declared to the correctors that neither he nor the our conrades that neither he nor the police wanted any Socialism, will be taght his first lesson in the Constitute which he has sworn to defend but which he is as ignorant of as he is ch he is as ignorant of as he is Lucien Sanial: everything el

YOUNG SOCIALISTS.

The New York "Finest," who have a often disported themselves breaking open the skulls of workingmen on strike, believing all the time that they are themselves of the Allie are just as themselves of the Allie are just as inke, believing all the time that the same themselves of the elite, are just how making experience. The "shoots have making experience among is being re-introduced among its being re-int

The "shoo-fly" is the detective, who, he civilian dress, prowls among the betrelian and spies upon them. Incidentally, it is not the patrolmen alone who are hereby taught a lesson, alone who are hereby taught a lesson, alone who are hereby taught a lesson, alone who are hereby taught the hard la Glasgow municipalizationists should take note.

The treatment received by these Potentials of the programment of th

The treatment received by these Po-lessen, who are municipal employés, lossen to the treatment that all em-ployés of capitalist municipalities or the munioveraments can expect. The muni-ipality owns the Police: but, as Capi-days the municipality, its em-ployes are humiliated, besides being

# TRADES UNIONISM.

The S. T. & L. A. the Only Sound Unionism in the Land-

[From Brooklyn "Arbetaren," Swedish Party Organ.]

In New York there exists a daily Socialist paper in the German language. That is cheering, or rather would be, if the paper, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" is its name, did Yorker Volkszeltung" is its name, did not put itself above the Party and con-sidered itself entitled to take publicly a stand against the tactics that have been accepted by the Party conven-

It is the position that the "Volkszeltung" is now holding towards trades unionism, that we are now considerunionism, that we are now considering. It rarely lets an occasion pass by without crticising the pure and simple movement, and that is right, but at the same time it comes out as a foe to that trades unionism which has thrown pure and simple tactics overboard, and on the economic field emerges as an interpreter and a medium among the masses for the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. This stand is all the more unintelligible as the "Volkszeitung" claims to represent the very same Party.

When THE PEOPLE, official organ of the Party, attributes to the stand

of the Party, attributes to the stand taken by the "Volkszeitung" the slow progress of the Party here in Greater New York during the last few years, New York during the last few years, we think such as tatement is only too true. The "Volkszeitung," being a daily paper, would, during this time, have been able to do lots of good for the cause of Socialism if it had been working FOR, instead of AGAINST the Party's tactics on trades unionism, or instead of ignoring them altogether, as it generally has done as it generally has done.

That a Socialist trade union organi-

arion, always ready to do battle and armed accordingly, is requisite to in-spire the workingmen with enthusiasm and interest, has been shown to our and interest, has been shown to our readers not only by articles and notices in this paper ("Arbetaren"), but also by contributors from the very fields where the Socialist Trade & Labor Alwhere the socialist trade & Labor Allance has laid down its foundations. The joy, awakened by the new refreshing tactics have in all these articles been described. These contributors probably knew nothing of the "Volkszeitung's" position towards the S. T. & L. A. But they did see the difference between PURE AND SIMPLE and SOCIALIST tactics of trades unionism; and the latter have called into life new confidence, whereas the former have been unable, or have been lacking even the will, to lead the workers in the right direction.

How possibly could the workers have gotten this difference clearly demonstrated to them if the S. T. & L. A. had not existed, and taken a hand at the liance has laid down its foundations.

not existed, and taken a hand at the right moment? The "Volkszeitung" did nothing to

The "Volkszeitung" did nothing to show that it was just the S. T. & L. A. which lead the workers to victory in Allegheny. "It was Socialism," that paper abstractly declared, thereby of course proclaiming for itself, as a Socialist organ, part of the honor, although, as a matter of fact, the paper, being an adversary to the S. T. & L. A. was rather an obstacle than a A., was rather an obstacle than a

cumstances aid in a movement under-taken by the economic phalanx of its Party. Just think what economic and Party. Just think what economic and moral assitance a daily paper through its influence could bring into play to victoriously carry through a wage battle! What would be the outcome if that daily paper be committed to a policy of withholding its assistance by reason of its disapproval of the Party's tactics on trades unionism? Such a paper, of course, could not support tactactics on trades unionism? Such a paper, of course, could not support tactics that it disapproves of, and the support of which by it would demonstrate themselves to be correct and effective? It is in a difficult dilemma the "Volkszeitung" has placed itself in, we fear. The "Volkszeitung" holds that we should stay in the old trades unions and win over a majority to Socialist

and win over a majority to Socialist tactics. That may sound very reason-able, but from what we have said in the above it may be understood that it does not hold good.

And what about the large masses of

workingmen that the old unions DON'T WANT TO organize? A great many unions are putting up so high an admission fee'as to make it practically impossible for very many workers to join. The "Yolkszeitung" knows all

what, then, is the use of preaching unto deaf ears? These pure and simple unions have an INTEREST in the tactics that they are pursuing;-or at least THEIR LEADERS have.

least THEIR LEADERS have.

Leave them alone, then, and let us Socialists turn to those workingmen who have an interest in a REAL proletarian organization that does not put up fences around its grounds, but which, on the contrary, is tearing down all obstacles in the way of general acceleration. If the Socialists want eral affiliation. If the Socialists want to reach the masses, THAT is the way they will have to manage it.

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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 recognized.]

Important Request from Colorado. To THE PEOPLE.—The State Committee

statements at the heart of all Sections of the Socialist Labor Party and friends in the State of Colorado:

The State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party is this State, being desirous of keeping our State Organizer constantly in the field from now until after the next Presidential election, finds it to be necessary to appeal for funds to enable it to do so. During the past two years much effective work has been done, not only in the way of clearing the ground, but also in organizing Sections. But the condition obtaining now make it incumbent upon us to wage an aggressive war upon the political forces of capitalism to the end that the people may come to understand the necessity of overthrowing the existing anarchistic system and establishing a Socialist Commonwealth. The events of the last few months pressage a rapid intelectual change on the part of the people in the near future, in fact, already signs are not wanting to prove, that the intellectual revolution is going on, and consequently it becomes our duty to direct the forces into right channels, in order to prevent our civilization from going down in ruins.

In this State the outlook is magnificent, and it is absolutely necessary for us to crytallize the various Socialist elements into a compact Socialist Movement, based upon sound scientific principles, in order to do so, however, it is necessary to raise money to pay railrond fare and meet incidental expunses, else many clices and towns cannot be visited where organizations could be formed. Certainly all can understand the fact, that education and organization are essential to the work of building up a movement which has for its object nothing less than the emancipation of the working class from its condition of slavery. Such a movement is worthy of your support. We therefore carnestly ask you to contribute as much as possible, monthly or in lump sums, for the purpose outlined. We have no hestitancy in sajing.

object nothing less than the emancipation of the working class from its condition of slavery. Such a movement is worthy of your support. We therefore carnestly ask you to contribute as much as possible, monthly or in lump sums, for the purpose outlined. We have no hesitancy in saying, that our State Organizer is one of the ablest men in the Socialist Movement, and fully capable of doing the work required of him. For two years he has given his time for a mere nominal wage, and at this juncture does not ask for more than the \$25 monthly he receives, but your Committee feels, that he should receive at least that sum, insomuch as he has refused lucrative positions for in order to remain in the movement. Now is the crucial time, and if the sum of \$50 monthly can be raised to pay railroad fare and maintain our Organizer, when the next election takes place the Socialist vote in this State will be so large, that no doubt will remain of our ultimate success.

Those of you who are able to contribute to the propagand fund, as established by your Committee, are requested to send remittances to H. Warnecke, 317 37th avenue, Denver, Colo., who is authorized to issue receipts therefore and who wil have to make an accounting of every dollar spent in his semi-annual financial reports.

By order of the Colorado State Committee of the S. L. P.

H. WARNECKE, Secretary.

Pictorial.

To THE PEOPLE.—The Socialist Labor Party is making history in this Pittsburg district in Pennsylvania. At Fayette City, Mrs. Jones (who, by the way, was sent up there by the fakirs to head off Comrade Schulberg) and he came together. Of all the nonsense ever heard she outstripped it. She, as well as Debs, believes that the capitalists will become Socialists. Why, the "good-hearted" couple pitty the capitalists are not happy." She mentioned the word "Socialist" once, and then she begged the pardon of the under-paid coal miners. She recited very poorly some poetry and told a lot of foolish sentimental truck. Among other things, she told of a "ralirond stockholder" she met on a train to whom she gave an "Appeal to Reason"; the next time she met him, he was a ("me-too") Socialist, and was ready to fight for the cause. She started an hour late, knowing that Comrade Schulberg was there; and when it was support time she, being one of the "broad" kind, closed by calling for "Appeal to Reason" subscribers. Seeing the men were going to get fooled again by her gush. Conrade Schulberg jumped on his feet and asked the privilege to say a few words. The meeting granted the request. The result was she did not get one subscriber for that trashy paper. Belleving in "women rights." Schulberg gave her her deserts. This "Socialist" Mr. Jones came to her meeting escorted by a Republican labor fakir by the name of McKenna, and she also said that the miners' trade union was a workingman's college. Yes, a college where fakirs are bred and get good jobs. After Schulberg was through roasting her, the miners have rented the Opera House for a Socialist meeting; considering that we only polled two votes in that town, it is all right.

The week has been good in California, a nearby place, where we never polled a vote, we succeeded in organizing a Section of the

only poned to the control of the week has been good in California, a nearby place, where we never polled a vote, we succeeded in organizing a Section of the S. L. P. In Roscoe, where we have a German Section, we organized an American S. S.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 24.

#### **One of Many Communications From** German Party Members Sent to but Suppressed by the "Volkezeitung."

Editor "New Yorker Volkszeitung": Since you have sent me a copy of your English edition, I take the liberty to send you my opinion about it. But you must excuse me if I do this in the German language, because with regard to yourself I must take care lest a misunderstanding may

you my opinion about it. But you must excuse me if I do this in the German language, because with regard to yourself I must take care lest a misunderstanding may ensue.

The immeasurable length of your declaration makes it difficult to determine whether your opposition to the Party is a conscious or unconscious one, or whether it is a harmonious mixture of both, but as I cannot make my letter as long as your article, I shall have to come to the point at once.

You say "the right of the Party press, at the proper time and in a decent manner to point out any weak points of the Party's tactics (which must always adapt "itself to circumstances) in order to bring about the required improvements in that respect, must be jealously guarded; that right is simply indispensable (3) for the progress of the Party. Such criticism is therefore constantly exercised in our Party press in all countries and especially in Germany."

To put the last sentence in the right light, I need but point to a fact that happened last year in the city of Dortmund, Germany, concerning the Socialist Editor Dr. Luetzenau (see THE PEOPLE of October 2, 1508).

But I would like to make just a few suggestions bearing on your "indispensible right to point out weak points of the Party's factics." You will have to admit yourself that you did mutilate news of great importance to Party members (since the Party has with such a large majority recognized the S. T. & L. A.), and that, since you did cut out just such points as gave credit to the S. T. & L. A.), and that, since you did cut out just such points as gave credit to the S. T. & L. A.), and that, since you did cut out just such points as gave credit to the S. T. & L. A.), and that, since you did cut out just such points as gave credit to the S. T. & L. A.), and that, since you did cut out just such points as gave credit to the S. T. & L. A.), and that, since you did cut ont just such points as gave credit to the S. T. & L. A. and that since you did cut ont just such points as gave credit to the S. T.

Criticise all you like, but the exercise of censorship is not criticising, nor is to confiscate and to critisic one and the same thing; and yet you complain bitterly about the Editor of the "Vorwaerts" because he published a resolution of the General Committee, as he had been asked to do, and left asked a resolution of the General Committee, as he had been asked to do, and left and your private explanations.

I thank your private explanations.

I thank your private explanations.

I thank you for having shown me where the "New York Party bosses" are to be found; thus far I had always looked for them in the "Vorwaerts" and THE PEO-PLE and have been wondering that there I could not find anything of the kind.

Now a few words as to the question of taxation which takes up three of the four pages of your English edition. According to my opinion this whole tax business has been dragged into the controversy by you for no other purpose than to mask the attacks which you have directed against the Party and which I placed above in the right light. Because of these attacks, you have been sharply rapped over the knuckles by the Editor of THE PEOPLE on several occasions and your whole rage is, in this tax question, directed against him.

You cite very many quotations, but in none of these have! I thus far found that it is said that the workers pay the taxes. On the contrary, the workers of Austria are today curtailed in their suffrage JUST BE-CAUSE THEY PAY NO TAXES. But this is of secondary import; what I want to show is that, not content with attacking the Party, its officers and its press, you try also to split up our platform. More than one speaker of the Party have I heard, even such as were stubborn opponents of the S. T. & L. A., but all of them were of the unanimous opinion that a single plank torn from our platform and grafted upon the present social system, would be useiess for the workers and injurious to the Party, unless it came shout and was forced through by a majority of CLASS-CONSCIOUS WORKERS and such of th

endured only if presented in a brilliant and capitisating way.

Even if THE PEOPLE, in its own style, should at times take a step too far in advance, it will do less harm than if it lagged behind a step. The tactics of the "Volks. zeitung are not only wearlsome, but also positively injurious, as has been sufficiently shown in THE PEOPLE.

But the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" still delights in the "magnificent success" it achieved through the Henry George movement, and would evidently be willing to be again deceived in a similar manner. But enough, it is to be hoped that the hostility of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" will come up before the next Party convention. The watchword of the Party, however, must always be: "Relentiess and incessant battle against all outside and inside foes of the Party."

Rochester, N. Y. May 7.

Rochester, N. Y., May 7. METZLER.

#### Increasing Class-Consciousness in Rockville, Conn.

in Rockville, Conn.

To THE PEOPLE.—It does not require much for anyone to see how the weavers have been used as tools of the manufacturers. From one election to the other they are told by the boss to meet at a certain place. Saturday before the Presidential election. There, a good supply of so-called "sound money badges" are found on hand, or whatever the game may be of the capitalist Republican party. The weavers who come are taken by the collar and labelled, paraded through the streets to the depot, packed in cars like herrings and shipped to Hartford, where, after some 4 hours of tramping through the streets, they are lucky if they get a little stale cheese, bread and black coffee. After shouting themselves hourse, they come home, are marched to the town hall, where the last act of the circus is performed. They are arged to yote for Prosperity and Sound Money. Even some of our gentlemen of the pulpit take a hand in blind-folding the workers by calling upon all that is below or above us that the country may be saved.

Now, to show how completely the weavers are in the power of these people I give here an exact copy of the certificate used by the mill owners when a weaver leaves any of the woolen milis:

"This is to certify that (Bill Jones) has been in our employ and having completed his contract with us is ENTITLED TO AN HONORABLE DISCHARGE.—(Signed) Superintendent."

This, in itself, looks innocent enough; but without it, you cannot get work in any

his contract with us is ENTITLED TO AN HONORABLE DISCHARGE.—(Signed) Superintendent."

This, in itsel', looks innocent enough; but without it, you cannot get work in any other mill in town. The certificate is withheld on any pretext, such as leaving without two weeks' notice, or taking part in any organization which is harmful to the mill owners. Many more such iron-bound rules could be mentioned here did space permit.

On May 1, the weavers in one of the mills were presented with a cut in wages of 30 per cent. on all the Army cloth-made for Incle Sam, in order to enrich still more John Winnamaker, who has the contract and subjets it to the lowest bidder. This is where the Socialists got in their work. A meeting was called of all textile workers, with the result that we now have here a Local of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance with a large membership. We expect James Reld, of Providence, next week to organize us still further. The standard we have raised shall never be hauled down till every worker enjoys the full product of his toil.

Rockville, Conn., May 24.

## Pingree and Jones Socialists.

Pingree and Jones Socialists.

To THE PEOPLE—A certain labor organ lately ended a brief career of three monts. Its Editor applanded Governor Pingree and Mayor Jones. Such a violation of the class struggle sent it where all the rest of such experiments have gone—to purgatory to get clarified on the interests of the classes. After being purified they will no doubt return and become clear, sound members of the class-conscious movement.

It is true, these fellows (Pingree and Jones) call themselves Socialists, or "socialistic." but this is the very thing that makes them all the more dangerous to the working class. As long as these chaps repudiate the idea of the tollers, as a class, getting possession of the government as an instrument to obtain possession of the means of production, no matter how "socialistic" they may claim to be, they are merely using the livery of heaven to serve the devil in.

using the livery of heaven to serve the devil in.

Our worst enemies now are not the ones who call us had names, but those who cast charming smiles upon us, and say as the spider said to the fly, "come into my partior," etc. However the capitalist may deal with the toller, it is simply a case of the powerless class (the minority capitalists) trying to control the powerful class (the majority propertyless class). This can only continue as long as the tollers are unconscious of their political power and class interests.

These Pingrees and Joneses deal with the workingman like some of the slave-holders previous to the Civil War dealt with their slaves. They were continually talking about doing something to "improve the condition of the slaves." But should an Aboiltionist demand that the slaves should do something for themselves in the way of shaking of their backs the whole pack of white-livered blood suckers, then these goody goody slave masters would hang this Aboiltionist to the first tree. In the history of the world there has always been two

A Kansan Speaks Out.

To THE PEOPLE—I have before me Vol. 1. No. 1. of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" of April 29; headed "Mouthly English Edition." On the first page is an address to the members of the S. L. P. of the United States of America. I have read the same and wish to thank the comrades for sending me it.

I have read all that the paper contains, and as I have been reading THE PEOPLE for some time and have the May Day issue before me, by consparing the statements I am forced to conclude there is something wrong. Taking it, as I have had it presented to me by both sides. I must say that the position of THE PEOPLE is well taken. Sam Gompers must surely have written this address to our members, because, in all its "broadness," or roundness, it shows that SOMEONE HAS BEEN HIT.

"If the Editor of the English Party organ assumes that we will answer his arkuments he is mistaken," says the "Volkszeitung"—who ever heard tell of a "Pure and Simpler" getting down to an argument?

The arguments are unanswerable, so why

crooks.
For this very reason the Socialist Labor Party HAS adopted its "narrow views" and its noncompromising attitude.
That is why strong men who WANT what they KNOW THEY WANT are joining every day, and when THE PEOPLE because of the property of the pro what they KNOW THEY WANT are joining every day, and when THE PEOPLE begins to "broaden" its policy THEN SHALL WE CALL IT TO ACCOUNT. Surely, we have had enough of this "obliging" policy! Look at us here in Kansas! We dropped all our class lines and hastened to build the fence outside even the Trust fence.

ed to build the react thing and everybody,
We took in every thing and everybody,
and elected—well, what?

and the Trust.

We took in every thing and everybody, and elected—well, what?
Leedy, Doster, Clements and the Trust, and then it was: "The workers be d—d!"
D—d if it wasn't!
For through these worthles the State mined coal by CONVICTS, and sold it in competition with coal mines by UNION MINERS.
The large stockmen and our State by the

MINERS.

The large stockmen had our State fix the stock yards so as to make it convenient for them, then had the railroads to organize the stock business, so that the small fry could not enter into competition with them. This was arranged so that "organized labor" endorsed it, and even wanted a chance to endorse more of the same. Yes, we want something NOW.

Yes, even the small farmer and little merchant, so that they could "employ labor."

to endorse more of the same. 1es, we want something NOW.
Yes, even the small farmer and little merchant, so that they could "employ labor."
The "interest of Capital and Labor is one." We can't tell which "one." Read Comrade Lipscomb's article in the May Day issue, if you don't believe me.
The people, who are so broad that their lines cannot be seen, usually have high pointed heads, you can readily see this to be so by taking the "Apeal to Reason." Its upper story is so large and roomy that it has neither cobwebs, furniture or jewels, its small space is so taken up with self that other things have not got even one little corner. I fear its now N. Y. appendage could not find a chair unoccupied there.
Well, so it goes. But let me tell you we here are conscious of our position NOW, and propose to keep our lines distinctly marked; we will also see to it that no "broadness" obliterates those lines.
Our sentinels will see to it that our camp is not surprised by any "broadnesses."
We are tired of following "broad" roads that lead everywhere and end nowhere. Our own class road is straight, likewise "marrow." but straight is the path and narrow is the way that leads to our goal. He who has entered that path must not waver or faiter in his rasrch, for it is war to the death. The Cause cannot fall, but some of our smay fall; but if we do, let us do it like men; with our face to the enemy.
Comrades of the "Volkszeltung":—If you are aweary beyond your breaking point, go into to retirement for a spell and recruit. Step aside for the present and regain your strength. Our column is in fine trim; we cannot halt because some of our old-time Generals are Tifed. We will excuse you for a time, but as the enemy is in retreat we must keep up the pursuit. All your words do but strengthen the position of the Party.
You have not raised one point against it in my humble judgement. If you are under the influence of Gompers then you MUST STEP ASIDE, as we are not in the mood to be trified with. Remember, that "he who is not with us is again

#### Light on that Resolution of Section Elizabeth, N. J.

To THE PEOPLE.-My Section, Section Elizabeth, N. J., adopted, on the 15th in-

To THE PEOPLE.—My Section. Section Elizabeth. N. J., adopted, on the 15th instant, with 14 votes against 7, a resolution denouncing the Statement of the National Executive Committee, published in the Mary Day Issue. The resolution would indicate that the Section stands on the side of the "Volkszeitung." As the resolution is to be printed in the Party press, and is apt to create a faise impression. I desire to show how little that vote does actually represent the Section. These are the facts:

1. Only ONE of the members present could nor speak German; all the other English-speaking comradies were absent from the meeting at which the vote was taken. They stayed away because, at the two previous meetings, where this resolution was debated, the German speakers spoke German only, and to translate everything into English would have taken too much time.

2. Only ONE of the 14 members who voted for the resolution reads THE PEOPLE, all the others are either wholly unable or unwilling to do so; while, on the other hand, 6 out of the 7 who voted against the resolution are readers of the "Volkszeitung." hut do not take their information from that paper alone.

3. Among the 14 who voted for the resolution there were men who had not been to the Section meetings for sbout two years; and others of the 14 admitted that they were not clear on the matter, but that someone had told them that the other side "wanted to kill the 'Volkszeitung." and that, therefore, they voted as they did on the other hand, each of the 7 against the resolution is an active member and seldom misses a meeting.

I simply state this to show how easy it is to carry, at a ONE-SIDED meeting, a resolution denouncing as "one-sided and unjust" a statement that is based upon facts.

A MEMBER OF SECTION ELIZA-BETH, S. L. P. Elisabeth, N. J., May 2).

## Light Breaking in Alabama.

Light Breaking in Alabama.

To THE PEOPLE.—A few coal miners in Belle Ellen, fully conscious of their class condition, and long ago convinced that, along the lines of the pure and simple trades union, no real improvement can be made in the condition of the miners, put their convictions into practical shape last Saturday by organising a Sectica of the S. L. P. with 23 members. John Kikel was elected Organizer. A. J. Forsenburger Recording Secretary, John Erwin Financial Secretary, and Louis Auer Treasurer.

It is to be hoped that the existing corrupt social conditions which the working class in general, and the miner in particular is made to feel, should cause every thinking one among them to pause. There can be no doubt that so soon as the workingmen arrive at a knowledge of his class condition, he must, first of all, break off with the politicians of all shades of capitalism, and forthwith connect himself with the Socialist Labor Farty,—the only progressive party whose principles are unshakable, and

Dyersburg, Tenn., May 26. C. R. DAVIS.

## Belle Ellen, Ala., May 25. Development in West Hoboken-

on election day cast his vote for tha. Party and thus urge on the Co-operative System.

It is genarily known that the miners have most to suffer from the pressure of monopoly, trusts, etc., especially with regard to Labor Legislation for the protection of life and limb. The miner should guard against error of imagining that the casting of his vote for any of the capitalist caudidates will cause these to feel under the obligation of attending to the workers' welfare. Far from it! These lawgivers are preempted servants of Capital, and not the agents of the working class that produces all wealth, hence they are corrupt.

Comrades, so long as sufficient physical and moral strength in us is, let us make clear to our fellow wage slaves the principles of the S. L. P. so that we may soon be emancipated.

JOHN KIKEL.

Development in West Hoboken.

To THE PEOPLE.—The 3d Ward Branch
2, which meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday
of the month in Bucchier's Hall, corner
spring and Jane streets, decided at its last
meeting to conduct the meetings in Engish hereafter. The Brach has existed
about 13 months and is today no stronger
than when it started, as the German-speaking element don't seem to take much interest in the cause of the Socialist Labor Party anymore, and in seem to effect
y anymore, and in seem to make any
est for the PEOPLE residing in West Hoboken to come and join our Branch, and
we feel confident that in a short time we
will then have a far superior organizatios
than we have at present, and also with

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

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

L. S. V., INDIANAPOLIS.—Why should we give space to the turning down of Kurzenknabe by the brewers and his conviction by them of scandidous practices? He was before that turned down and convicted in these columns. It is THE PEOPLE that drove him out. Once driven out we are through with such people. We don't bother about corpses.

H. U., DETROIT, MICH.—The matter was received. But, as it closed with "signed" and no names were appended, it was taken to be meant for private and unimportant information only. If the subject matter is considered of sufficient importance to demand space, forward the signatures and then the communication will be submitted to the National Executive Committee for instructions whether to publish or not. or not.

"EX TRIANGLE," NEW YORK.—What is our "candid opinion of the N. Y. Central Fakirated Union"?—Exactly the opinion that, judging from your language, you evidently entertain of the concern.

M. G. M., BOSTON, MASS.—No. The clause in question uses mandatory language. The trouble with the clause is that the mandatory language it uses is evidently out of place. On such subjects, not "must" but "may" is the proper word. Then its construction would be that, if the Ward chooses to have a complifice the construction would be that, "may" is the proper word. Then its con-struction would be that, if the Ward chooses to have a committee, the commit-tee's number is limited to a maximum of 3 members, plus as many more as there were 100 votes, cast for Mayor at the last election.

B. T. H., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—"Is it the policy of the S. L. P. to capture EV-ERY election office?"—Yes." "Is a distinction to be made between a special and general election?"—No. "If it is in our power to elect our man to fill ANY vacancy, is it not our duty to do it?"—Yes.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Fred. Hearst, of Providence, R. I., (2,006) got the New Bedford watch. Section Los Angeles, Cal., is requested to send the books to Jas. T. Hancock, 13 Linden street, New Bedford, Mass. Fred. Hearst also is requested to forward his address to the above address.

I. I., SEATTLE, WASH.—The statement is wholly false. If anyone makes it to you, demand of him to produce the copy of THE PEOPLE referred to. More than one of these retailers of slander has been nailed just that way. Try it and you will surely nail your man.

"READER." NEW YORK.—We don't know that there is an "Editorial Sinfi" on the "Volkszeitung." One Editor is elected: he is Hermann Schlueter, and is a Party member. Julius Grunzig, who is not a Party member, and Alexander Jonas, who is, seem to officiate as assistants. Grunzig was the writer of the articles that assailed the Party's trade union policy: and Jonas, we are told and believe, was the writer of the scandalous tax article of March 7 that, with faise statistics, flew into the face of the Party's attitude on taxation.

M. L. NEW YORK—We see busting

M. L. F., NEW YORK.—We are hunting up the names and offices for you. Shall give you a complete answer as soon as they are complete.

H. S. A., LINCOLN, NEB.—Let the Section send those gentlemen a copy of the MAY DAY PEOPLE with the article on "Trusts" marked.

#### ROANOKE. (Continued from page 1.)

man of the committee was instructed by the Chair to answer. (Bear in mind those gents had said it was not a poli-

tical movement, yet here was a politi-cal candidate asking for instructions.) The answer was like this: "Brother The answer was like this: "Brother Mayo, you are under no obligation whatever; unlike the other party (meaning us) we have no rules, no iron-bound obligations; you are perfectly free; you will announce yourself the nominee of the 'Labor Ticket', and we will do the rest. You stand for la-bor that is all; this is not a political movement but simply a labor move-

SECTION ROANOKE, S. L. P.

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

clalist Aimanac-No. 2, Vol. 2, Property Contents of which are:

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

I. Territorial Expansion, by L. Sanial, II. Growth of Socialism in America (S. L. P. election returns).

Number I. Is a subject now foremost in the minds of the people and will reveive attention if Sections see to it that the book is brought prominently before the public; number II. Is of great interest to all who take an interest in the development of the Socialist movement in this country.

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

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

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

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

Canadian Nat- Exec- Committee.

Montreal, May 22, 1899.

Meeting of Canadian National Executive ommittee, S. L. P. Comrade I. F. Joques a chair; R. J. Kerrigau, Recording Secreary; E. Stuart, Treasurer.

Report of Auditors appointed to audit ooks and accounts of N. E. C.;

nepert of Auditors appointed to audit books and accounts of N. E. C.:

"To Comrades of Section No. 5:—We, your Auditors, appointed to audit the books and accounts of the N. E. C., beg to report that we met the National Secretary by appointment on May 16, and persualit to instructions from this Section, requested the National Secretary to call the N. E. C. to explain items in and not in the report. The National Secretary refused to call the Committee, nor would be allow us to call the Committee, or would be allow us to call the Committee Under these circumstances we cannot endorse the report published in the name of the N. E. C., since we find that some members of that Committee were not permitted to attend the deliberations of that Committee. Hence all tems adopted by the rest of the Committee cannot be considered as constitutional or legal. For these reasons we cannot endorse this report.—T. Soucey, P. Drolet, E. Stuart, I. F. Jaques."

F. Jaques."

Comrades:—In view of the foregoing we were forced to take action. We believe that all our officers are our servants, not ourmasters. We propose to deal with our officers as with our Parliamentary Representatives. We believe in discipline from below, not from above: Rule of the People, Hence, Montreal, who is just now in charge of the helm of our craft, asserts no "coups de, etatt."

of the bein of our crait, asserts no coups
Comrades, as soon as we receive the returns of the vote for the seat of the E. C.
we shall go back to our Sections to endeavor to teach loyalty and respect to our
Party laws and constitution and the dictates of the Social Revolters.
Comrades, we give your authority for our
action: Constitution, Art. 4, p. 9, sec. 1;
Miscellaneous Regulations, p. 14, sec. 3.
By order National Executive Committee.
A. ANGER.
I. F. JAOUES,
R. J. KERRIGAN,
B. RODIER.
C. STIJART,

B. RODIER.
C. STUART,
T. SOUCEY.
E. P. DROLET.
L. MONDELINE,
Members Nat. Ex. Com.
A. Address all communications to
A. ANGER.
National Secretary,
506 Mont Royal avenue.

ections' Resolutions on Controversy Raised by the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" Against the Party's Principles and Tactics.

SECTION GREATER NEW YORK.

SECTION GREATER NEW YORK.

The General Committee of Section New York calls upon the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association to declare unequinocally its subordination at all times to the Party, as we cannot regard the Association n any other light than as a Committee of the Party for the performance of a Party function, though it is endowed with a legal existence owing to the exigencies of the aw of this State.

The editorial management of the "Volksteitung" is to be entirely in accord with

on this page, and which confirms the essen-tial facts adduced by the National Execu-tive Committee and THE PEOPLE.]

## SECTION INDIANAPOLIS.

SECTION INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis, May 27.—The following resolution was adopted and ordered sent to you by a special meeting of Section Indianapolis:

WHEREAS, The modern Labor Movement, i. e., the value thereof for a healthy growth, is demonstrated by the clearness of tactics and of action, in the use of both of which the S. L. P. is showing itself to be the only workingman's Party, in common with the International Socialist organizations, our policy and Party must forever remain proletarian;

WHEREAS, The work of the S. L. P. is to educate the masses in Socialism, with the ultimate end to abolish capitalism and institute the Socialist Commonwealth;

WHEREAS, It would be a criminal act to bring into our Party false teachings, such as the sudden departure of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" on the tax question, a question second to the real question that concerns Labor:

WHEREAS, The National Executive Com-

fact by the soat to defend the lateraction of Socialism and to defend the lateraction of Socialism and to defend the lateraction. We are of the opinion that if the N. E. C. thought it to be its duty to interfere in the controversy between the "Volkszeltung" and THE PEOPLE. It should also have exercised its authority over THE PEOPLE compelling same to use a more convincing and less abusive language.

PITTSBURG.—To the comrades of the S.
P. of Kansas we herewith submit the ames and addresses of those who contri-uted to the agitation fund for the month (April). 

Total ......s

J. F. ELKNER, State Sec'y.

PORTSMOUTH. — Section Portsmouth was reorganized in this city in Feb. last, and since that time we have been progressing fairly well, considering the difficulties we have to encounter here. We started out with ten members: we now have 23 in good standing. We intend to hold meetings throughout the coming months to educate the people in the principles of Socialism. The seed has been sown in this city and it has taken root, and all it now needs is judicious and persistent cultivation to bring forth good fruit. Section Portsmouth will be heard from in the factory, on the street, and at the poils. It was largely through the efforts of Comrade Hill that this Section was formed. He kindly gave us the use of his house to hold meetings in until we secured a hall. Our meeting room is small but it answers our purpose for the present. There are good workers in our Section; we have no room for drones. Come, comrades, let us rally round the grand principles of Socialism, the brotherhood of all mankind, and let us never relax our efforts of flinch from the fight until we arrive at the goal, a government of the people, for the people, under which all may receive the full fruits of their labor. New Hampshire. SECTION PORTSMOUTH, S. L. P.

PROCEEDINGS OF GENERAL COMMIT-TEE, MAY 27, 1809.

Meeting at 64 East 4th street. Comrades Keep and Brown presided. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read. Committee on Credentials resorts favorably on the following: New York—12th A. D., Millis Hammer; 16th A. D., M. Gelsler, M. Eckstein and L. Roth in place of Paul Joseph, L. Eckstein and H. Eckstein; 26th A. D., Br. 2, S. Klein and I. H. Welsberger; 30th A. D., M. Hillquit. Brooklyn—6th A. D., Chas. S. Van der Porten; 16th Ward. Br. 1, B. Katz and R. Stone; 23d Ward. A. Hindes, The report was concurred in and the delegates seated.

46 new members were admitted.

The debate on the report of the Executive Committee on the late proceedings in the "Volkszeitung" Publishing Association, was then resumed. At 12 o'clock the previous question was called for. The motion to adopt the report and concur in the recommendations was carried by 47 votes against 20, and the meeting adjourned.

Following is the report:

To the General Committee, Section New

To the General Committee, Section New York.

To the General Committee, Section New York.

We present sto you the following report in accordance with your instruction to the City Executive Committee to investigate the late proceedings in the Socialist Cooperative Publishing Association and present a report of its findings.

The E. C. summoned the following eight witnesses, four from each side: be Leon. Vogt. Flebiger. Max Halder. Schlueter, Jonns, Stahl and John Heinrich. All are members of Section New York as well as the S. C. P. A. Halder could not appear and was excused, and Heinrich denied the right of the E. C. to summon him and refused to appear.

Comrade De Leon made the following statement: The constitution of the Publishing Association contains a clause providing that the publications of the Association must be in accord with the principles and tactles of the S. L. P. On Dec. 14. 1898, the "Yolkszeltung" contained an editorial article criticising the present trade union policy of the Party and deploring the fact that the old policy "of boring from within "was given up. Another article followed in the same strain. The Board of Directors of the Association thereupon passed a vote of censure on the Editor. At the next meeting of the Association a monassed a vote of censure on the Editor. At the next meeting of the Association and the contraction of the contracted for the motion, excepting Seubert and Ehrenpreis, insiled the articles as the beginning of an attack on the party's policy. Helarich tried to ridleule the party outside of this city. Stahl said the General Committee was hopeless and corrupted. Hergert said that the "Volkszeltung" would die without the support of the conservative unions. Jonas, following Hergert, said that a rupture between the support of the conservative unions. Jonas, following Hergert, said that a rupture between the support of the conservative unions. Jonas, following Hergert, said that a rupture between the support of the conservative unions.

that the Association is not virtually a committee of the Farty.
Comrade Schlucter, Jonas and Stahl referred to the English monthly edition of the English monthly edition of the Harly would make. The following statements were made in answer to questions put to each one separately.
Comrade Schlucter:—The "Volkszeitung" rubbishing Association is independent of the Party and co-ordinate with it. It can at any time change its constitution as well as its attitudes towards the Enrity. He was a list attitudes towards the Enrity. After the last Schlor he score to the Landau and it has ever since loyally supported the Aliance. The "Volkszeitung" shad editorials in favor of the Aliance, and it has ever since loyally supported the Aliance. The "Volkszeitung" usually reprints articles which appear in the "Vorwaerts" but he did not reprint one "Vorwaerts" but he did not reprint one "Vorwaerts" articles which appear in the "Vorwaerts" articles on the role of the Aliance, her the spirit of Socialism and the Socialist Labor Party that animated the men in Aliceheny. He did not know whether the Alliance is animated with the Socialist spirit. A national convention cannot decide that a particinar organization is animated with Socialist spirit, but everyone must decide for himself. He does not know why the national convention that he was a support of the Aliance in Aliegheny, though he believed the information of the "Volkszeitung" correspondents to that effect. He maintains that he paid due tribute to the work of the Aliance in New Bedford (though fa reprinting the article from the "Volkszeitung" correspondents to that effect in the Aliance in the Aliance for aliance in the Aliance in the Great whether in making tone should think he would attack the Party and its policy, he felt himself called yupon to do so because of the Association, he answered that he/cid not know. Nor does he know why ceftain statements made in the Central Federated Union at a recent meeting in reference to the Aliance he would attack the Party by misrepresent

Socialist victory, and the warm welcome Mayor Chase received at the hands of the worst forruptionists of the labor movement in this city.

Secondly, Editor Schlueter says that individually he is opposed to the Aliance, but that editorially he has loyally supported it. How the 'Volkszeltung' has supported it, How the 'Volkszeltung' has been dead to be supported it has been dead to be supported it.

I have been dead to be supported to be supported it. How has been dead to be supported it. How has been dead

WHEREAS, The P-thousit Seventine content in most long a strack, but merely the justifiable cert. He called the party is a strained of the party in t

less the association recognizes itself as subject to the control of the Party. To maintain, as Editor Schineter and other members of the Association do, that the Publishing Association is independent of the Party and co-ordinate with it, is tantamount to a declaration that the Association is superior to the Party and can dictate the policy of the Party and can dictate the policy of the Party and can distance the policy of the Party and can distance the policy of the Party and can distance the policy of the Party through its control over the press of the Party. The Association that he would support the Party in the future, and his assertion before the Executive Committee that he has loyally supported it in the past—an assertion utter, ly at variance with the facts in the case of the Alliance and receiving a very unusual confirmation in the controversy on taxation—these promises and assertions cannot do away with the force of his declaration that the Publishing Association is entirely independent of the Party, co-ordinate with it, and can at any time change its attitute towards it. A Party cannot depend on the mere good will of an independent outside organization.

We cannot undo the past. The harm that has been done cannot be wiped out. But to avoid future mischlef we recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

The General Committee. Section New York, calls upon the S. C. P. A. to declare unequivocally its subordination at all times to the Party, as we cannot regard the S. C. P. A. in any other light than as a committee of the Party for the performance of a Party function, though it is endowed with a legal existence owing to the exigencies of the law of this State.

The editorial management of the "Volkszeitung" is to be entirely in accord with antoinal.

This report, together with the resolutions embodying our demands, are to be trans-

The constant mational.

This report, together with the resolutions embodying our demands, are to be transmitted to the S. C. P. A.

H. SIMPSON, Secretary.

[This report to the General Commit-tee was suppressed by the "Volkszei-tung" in its report of the session of the

BROOKLYN, 23d WARD.—Socialists and friends of this Ward who wish to help in organizing a Branch of the S. L. P. will meet on Tuesslay, S. p. m., at Murden's Paint Store, 337 Summer avenue. Com-iade-Hanford will speak.

KEEP'S TOUR IN WESTCHESTER CO. KEEP'S TOUR IN WESTCHESTER CO.
The Westchester County Committe, S. L.
P., met at Tarrytown, N. Y., on May 21,
and completed arrangements for a tour of
the county, for the purpose of organizing
Sections in every town in the county. Arthur Keep, State Organizer, will be the
speaker, and the places and dates are as
follows:

speaker, and the places and follows:

Dobbs Ferry—June 13.

Tarrytown—June 14.
Sing Sing—June 15.
Verplanks Point—June 16.
Wit Plains—June 17.
New Rochelle—June 18.
Mt. Vernon—June 19.
Mamaroneck—June 20.
Tuckahoe—June 20.
Chaunecy—June 21.
Westchester—June 23.
Mt. Kisco—June 25.
Armonk—June 25.
Chappaqua—June 26.

#### Ohlo-

POLISH SECTION, WILMERDING.—Not being financially strong enough to send a deterate to Cleveland, Polish Section Wil-merding has donated \$8.25 to the agitation fund. WM, ADAMS.

#### 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 8 o'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.

To S. L. P. Sections, S. T. & L. A. Alliances

Fó S. L. P. Sections, S. T. & L. A. Alliances and Progressive Labor Organizations of Rhode Island.

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

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

SLATERSVILLE STRIKE FUND. SLATERSVILLE STRIKE

St No. 1, E, Sherwood ... \$1.00

st No. 5, P. Jesse ... 1.00

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st No. 57, C. Kroll ... 10.75

ttle Billy, Newark N. J. 1.00

K., New York City ... 1.00

K., Brooklyn, N. Y. ... 1.00

sh, Syracuse, N. Y. 1.00

sh, Syracuse, N. Y. 1.00

ce M. Burnham, Poughkeepsie N.Y. 1.00

Regular meeting held of "Daily People" onference on May 22, at 98 Avenue C, with onrades A. Gillhaus and Pomeranz acting 3 Chairman and Vice-Chairman respec-volv

Four new delegates were seated. Following reports of organizations have been received.

26th A. D. donates \$1 monthly towards expenses of the Conference, same amount is donated by the 28th A. D. (alled special meeting for organization). is donated by the 28th A. D.

30th A. D. called special meeting for organizing D. P. Club; 22d and 33d orders 25 copies of THE PEOPLE weekly for distribution in order to get subscribers; 34th and 35th donates 50 cents monthly towards expenses and adopted a motion that every member of the District be a reader of THE PEOPLE; 16th and 18th A. D., Brooklyn, donated 50 cents. American Branch I, Brooklyn, \$1, and will give 5 cents monthly from every member.

The mass meeting arranged by Conference will take place June 7, in Teutonia Assembly Rooms.

Committee have been ejected to black that the place place is the place of the p

will take place June 7, in Teutonia Assembly Rooms.
Committee have been elected to hire the hall and procure speakers.
It was decided that every delegate shall in future report as to the progress made by his organization toward procuring subscribers for THE PEOPLE.
Folloinwg organizations responded to rollicall: 1, 3, 5, 2, 4, 6, 1), 10 Br. 1, Br. 2, 16, 18, 21, 26, 28, 30, Br. 2, 32, 33, 34, 35, N, Y, A, D.'s; 16, and 18 A, D.'s, Brooklyn, American Br. 1, Brooklyn, and N. E. C., S. L. P.

SAMUEL KLEIN, Secretary. A "Daily People" Club was organized with 20 members on Tuesday, May 23, at 98 Avenue C, 16th A. D., New York, Next meeting will be held Friday, June 2.

General Agitation Fund.

Total .....\$114.14

# DAILY PEOPLE Minor Fund.

Previously acknowledged ......\$2,361 49
Gus. Weiss, Coppell, Texas ...... 1.90
Peter Herrides, Allentown, Pa .... 25 Total .....\$2,362.74

HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

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

# Continued Discussion Meeting

# Districts of Yorkville, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1899,

# No. 206 EAST 86th Street.

Order of business is as follows: 1. Centroversy between the "Volkszeitung" 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. 423



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Hope street. Philadelphia, Pa.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The
County Committee representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., ia
the hall of Essex County Socialist Club.
78 Springheld avenue, Newark, N. J. 18

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

Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Fed.

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NATIONAL UNION No. 9). Office as
Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.

-District I (Bohemian), 331 East Has
street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 10 Stanton street.

meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III (German), at 10 Stanton street.

III meets at the Clubbouse, 206 East 301
Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV meets at 342 West 41
Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The
Board of Supervisors meets every Tenday at Fauthaber's Hall, 1551 2nd avenue,
at 8 p. m.

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

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MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Head quarters 79 East 4th street. Meeting every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred Hartmann, Pres.; Aug. Luntz, Cor. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th street.

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PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS & TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 68 of 3. 7, & L. A. Headquarters, 64 East 40 street, Labor Lyccum. Regular needia 1st and 3d Thursdays, at 8 p. m. 30

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and join.

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14th Assembly District. Business meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock,
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