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# The People

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VOL. X, NO. 7

HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S. L. P.

NEW YORK, MAY 13, 1900.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

## THE FORESTS.

### Mysterious Fires Occurring in Suit Lumber Market.

#### CAPITALIST VANDALISM.

The Argentine Savage Killed an Ox for the Sake of One Pound of Meat, and Left the Rest to Rot—The Capitalist Savage Proceeds Upon Similar Lines for the Additional Purpose of Adding to His Luxury and to the Degradation of His Fellow Men and the Enslavement of the Workers.

STONEHAM, MASS., May 2.—Comrade Hoesack recently had a note in THE PEOPLE on the plank in our platform which calls for the scientific management of forests and waterways. The matter is again forcibly brought before us by the recent disastrous forest fires in the Northwest. While these fires may have been caused by accident, the significant fact remains that they came at a time when the lumber market, which for some time has been exceptionally strong, shows signs of breaking. When Leiter was trying to hold his wheat, and the incoming crops were flushing him off the earth, several of his grain elevators "accidentally" burned down. Now the same "accident" has happened to the standing timber. It often happens that such a misfortune is unavoidable. It happens under capitalism, still more frequently, that such a misfortune is simply a crime. A class which will force a strike and then shoot down the strikers; which will wreck the rolling stock of a railroad, and incidentally kill and maim a few people; which will hold back much-needed food in order to create a market; a class which, in a word, will commit every conceivable crime against fellow human beings, would have little or no objection about burning down square mile on square mile of much needed timber.

We know that in order to obtain bark for the currying industry it is customary to select prime hemlock or oak trees and strip them standing. The bark is taken from a few feet above the roots to the lower branches. This is done in such a manner that the tree is not killed. We also know that the sugar maple was almost exterminated by the methods of the "poor little farmer" formerly used. He would slash the tree about to the heart in order to have it bleed well, but he did not bleed it more than one season. Down in Maine they have almost a deputy to each lumberman in order that the lumberman may not kill the deer during the close season. The distant huntsman comes with his modern weapons, and he brings with him money for the trading class in power, so in order to keep him coming they protect the deer, but the State of Maine does nothing to prevent the wholesale destruction of forests by the capitalist class. The owners of the pulp mills along the Miramichi river in New Brunswick have in the past ten years, destroyed more timber than they have used.

The utter impotence of the capitalist government is shown by the means employed to overcome the evil effects of the waste. While the forests of the west, northwest and lower Canada are being criminally and ruthlessly destroyed, we have an Arbor Day when we set out some sickly tree or shrub that we shall, when winter is on us, take in out of the soil and use for firewood. It is the same way with parks. The working class is crowded amid sewer gas and filth, and the capitalist class, who are the good politicians come along and give us a city "plung" in the name of a little plot of ground that could not be used for any other purpose. It is all so much like charity, that takes away with both hands and a cutting gun, in order that it may give us a teaspoon and receive a column of space in the paper therefor.

Our Socialist plank is no makeshift piece of frank legislation, but it is a deep scientific, necessary demand. We have an interest in the forests of this country, and their destruction is a crime against the whole of society. The capitalist class is denuding the land as rapidly as it can, it is polluting the streams and poisoning the air. We are forced, for our very lives, to end this state of affairs. And this coming campaign will have additional reasons. Perhaps Mr. Alger's little political experience cost him more than he could afford, so he is forced to make it up, or perhaps some of Mr. Alger's lumber friends had a little too much to handle with ease. Either way, we will have a sufficient excuse for a forest fire, and either would be of benefit to the Republican or Democratic campaign.

#### They Request a Vacation.

READING, PA., May 4.—The iron, steel and tin workers of Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio will make a demand at the National Convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, to be held in Indianapolis, May 15, that the manufacturers be compelled to close their mills during July and August.

The vacation requested is certainly a reasonable one. Will it be granted? Hardly! Vacations are not for the workers; vacations are for the idlers. The workers have to enjoy vacations so long as they have to "renew" them. They will enjoy vacations only when they TAKE them. And this won't be so long as they have the idlers into political power, thereby keeping them in possession of the machinery of production.

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## OPEN LETTER.

To Thos. I. Kidd of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Mill Union.

DENVER, COLO., May 1, 1900.

TO MR. THOS. I. KIDD:  
MY DEAR SIR.—As the worker in the planing mill industry is directly or indirectly affected by the condition of all the workers in all other industries, and as distress seems to be the prevailing custom at this time, I believe it a good time to come to a correct understanding as to where we are at.

As you are the head and front of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America, and as I was at one time an active member of the same, and seeing that they are now in deep troubles, we should come to some kind of an understanding as to what is the best method to pursue so as to get out of this condition.

You claim to be a Socialist. So do I. But you say you do not believe in political action. I claim the opposite. You cry "No politics in trades unions." I hold this position of yours to be false and at variance with your declaration that you are a Socialist.

I want to discuss this through your Woodworkers' Journal. You say it puts you in a bad light with someone else. Result, I am shut out.

Economic conditions go on developing. You union feels the grind. Strikes and lockouts come on. We find the capitalists are in control of the Government, and that we get the worst of it in all our struggles.

I find all my friends and shopmates discussing the issues of the day at all their meetings both public and private; and in all cases the discussion turns to political questions. I find only the ignorant and the fool clamoring for "no politics" in this or that body.

Now, sir, I want you to answer me this: What good will your members, who are at present on strike or are locked out, receive from your union after paying high dues during our recent so-called prosperity? Do you still hold that "the interests of capital and labor are one?" Still advise "fighting capital with capital?" Our penitents against their millions? Will you tell us what good we have received, and are still to receive, from our paying a per capita tax to the A. F. of L.? You having at one time advocated the New Trades Union Movement, through the Woodworkers' Journal, will you explain which or what one you mean? Will you explain to us wherein the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is not regularly organized? And will you, further, point out where and how Daniel De Leon and his co-workers are "disreputable" and "dishonest"?

You admit that Socialism is bound to prevail. Therefore, will you point out to the humble workers the *modus operandi* by which it shall be brought forth? What are YOUR tactics?

As the Woodworkers' Journal "has no space for these discussions," and as it is read only by a few workers, I transfer the discussion to THE PEOPLE, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. I am sure you will also be allowed space for reply.

Awaiting your pleasure, I remain respectfully yours,

E. O. COCHRAN.

#### Mock-Turtle Gompers.

Mr. Samuel Gompers has again broken out in his genre role of mock-turtle tragedian, wherein he is not to be matched. This time it was on the stage of the variety theatre, known as the Central Fakirated Union.

The story of the old maid is well known, who, flying off on a certain occasion into a paroxysm of rage at some remarks about her appearance, that she reentered, cried out in the wild attitude of a Medea: "If anyone says I am old and homely, I shall rush to the table, grasp the carving knife, and"—all hearts stopped beating, and the climax came—"and cut myself a slice of bread."

With this master performance for a model, Gompers stepped last Sunday before the footlights of the Central Fakirated Union Theatre to "denounce" the order of Judge Freedman, enjoining the Gompers International Union of Cigar-makers from supporting the striking and locked-out cigarmakers with strike benefits. Gompers struck the kind of attitude that Artemus Ward describes as the "berud, largo, berud!" style, and fairly shrieked out: "I have come to violate Justice Freedman's injunction; I shall violate it by—again many a heart, in dread anxiety, stopped beating." Judge Freedman's heart? Bless you, no! The heart of the treasury of Gompers' Union, whose fakirs themselves schemed the injunction so as to keep their treasury from being bankrupted, and thereby leaving them without the fund for salaries; the collective heart of that treasury and those fakirs felt gripped; what would that during Gompers' do? What flight of expensive heroism was he to plunge in and drag both them and their salaries at his heels? And the climax came—"I shall violate the injunction by making speeches to the strikers!"

The fakirs breathed again. Their salaries were safe.

An "Open Letter" from Thos. A. Hickey to the Western Federation of Miners' Convention, that meets tomorrow, arrived too late for insertion in this issue. Its value is, however, lasting; it will be published next week.

Revised and improved editions of three pamphlets—"The Co-operative Commonwealth," "The Proletariat," and "The Capitalist Class"—are now going through the press of the Labor News Company. They are valuable to the student, the agitator and to the general reader. Send your orders and spread the light.

## SKIRMISHES TOWARD THE CRISIS.

### Meeting of Lithographers to Effect a Trade Organization.

Discomfited Fakirs, Whose Weapons Are Falsehood of the Whole Cloth, So as to Fit Their Corrupt Schemes in Favor of Capitalism—An Address on the S. T. & L. A. Drives the Point Home.

Thursday, April 26, the lithographic artists and engravers met at Teutonia Hall, Third Avenue and Sixteenth street, New York, for the purpose of forming a trade association for the protection of the craft.

Long before the meeting was called to order it was evident from the "button-holing" and "star chamber" conferences of the pure and simple labor fakirs present, that the "slate" had been made out, and that the organization would be formed on the lines of pure and simple fakirism. Any lingering doubts on this point that might have existed in the minds of the Socialists present were soon dispelled upon hearing the tenor of the remarks of the two first speakers. They evidently meant to get up an old-style labor organization for corrupt purposes.

The third speaker was Comrade Thomas Jacob, of Jersey City. The commencement of his address was the signal for obstructive tactics on the part of the labor fakirs and their friends. No sooner had he begun speaking than a wild-eyed, half insane-looking anarchist, with hirsute adornments bristling out in all directions, jumped to his feet with a "point of order." When the chairman decided against him, a freakish-looking individual, with long unkempt hair falling over his shoulders, sitting beside the first objector, jumped to his feet with another "point of order." The chairman overruled both points, and the speaker proceeded as follows:

Thomas Jacob's Address.

"Your assembling here to-night for the purpose of forming an association of your craft for mutual protection, is a practical recognition of the fact that individually you are unable to protect yourselves; and to this extent, it is clear, you recognize the necessity of union among workers."

"But this very laudable purpose on your part does not make it at all clear just how far you think this union should extend, and does not indicate on what principles you purpose to found your organization."

"The success of your union will depend entirely upon the soundness of the principles that underlie it. It is a recognized law that man's final action is directed and controlled by material interests. If the organization you form here to-night does not, in the end, improve the material condition of its members, it must soon die out, or become, like thousands of others now in existence, simply the cat's paw of advancing men, who will use it as a means of advancing their own personal interests. Therefore, the vital question before you is, upon what principles should your organization be built to best accomplish the purpose you have in view?"

"To answer this question intelligently we must first find out what forces are at work in society and how the operation of these forces affect your condition."

"The history of your own trade for the past thirty years furnishes this information, and if you bear with me for a short time I will endeavor to trace in brief outline the points that bear most strongly on the subject."

Old Conditions Among Lithographers.

"Thirty years ago a proposition to form a union among lithographic artists and engravers would have been regarded as an attempt to 'lower the social standing of the lithographer to that of the mechanic,' and would have been indignantly rejected."

"To-day there is no doubt that the condition of these highly skilled, intelligent workmen is, on the whole, little better than that of the ordinary mechanic."

"The change in the condition of the lithographer is accompanied by a total change in the productive agents within the trade; and these new productive agents sprang into existence in obedience to changed conditions of production in all other lines of industry."

"Therefore the causes that steadily reduce you to a lower and more dependent condition and, at the same time, give greater power and independence to your employer, are general causes that not only apply to your trade but, with equal force, to all other branches of industry."

"Thirty years ago the chief agent of production in lithography was muscle and brain; agents that were entirely under the control of the workers. The pressman who supplied the power and mechanical skill, and the artist who originated and executed the design, were masters of the situation, and on their intelligence and industry depended the success of the employer. It is true they were subject to competition, but only such competition as equal skill and industry could offer."

"Under these conditions the tools of labor were practically under the control of the workman. If his employer did not pay as much wages as he could earn if he worked for himself, or nearly so, he could pick up his tools, remove them across the street, and set up in business for himself. He could make and prepare his own designs for the printer, and it was an easy matter to have them printed on the hand press."

"Under these conditions there were not any millionaire lithographic bosses; it is true, the workman was always able to command sufficient income to live comfortably, and bring up an intelligent and respectable family."

"In those days of small industries, the

market in all lines was limited, and competition keen. Instead of one house supplying its product to one hundred thousand or more consumers, as it now does, probably twenty houses or more competed for this trade. If lithographic labels were used, twenty different designs were required to distinguish the goods of the different houses, and 10,000 prints of each would probably suffice.

New Conditions.

"But as industry concentrates in the hands of the trusts and corporations, one concern supplies the whole market, and consequently needs but one design to distinguish its goods, but instead of 10,000 labels, hundreds of thousands and millions are now printed."

"This great demand for prints called into existence the steam lithographic press, and your trade, like every other, has since steadily developed in the direction of machine production."

"From the time of the introduction of the first steam lithographic press, the importance of production by power and machinery, in the lithographic trade, has grown, until now it is the dominating factor in the industry, dispensing entirely with the skill of the hand pressman and reducing the demand for the work of the artist and engraver to such an insignificant low point that he is no longer in a position to dictate what his wages shall be. He can no longer take the tool of his craft and move it across the street, and set up in opposition to the boss. The chief tool is now the gigantic 'Multi-color, self-feeding, rotary press,' and it is not his property, but the property of his employer. Add to this the combination of several houses into one and the consequent reduction in the demand for workmen, and you must readily see that your power is gone. You no longer control the tools of your craft. They are the property of your employer, and through their possession he forces you to work at whatever wages he chooses to give, or rather, as there are always plenty of idle lithographers at the wage that the starving idle lithographers will be willing to take your places for. Thus you are robbed of all you produce, except barely enough to sustain life and bring into the world an offspring to continue the same weary round of toil, and submit to the same shameless exploitation."

#### The Aim to Be Held in Mind.

"As long as the instruments of production are the private property of your employers, so long may you look forward to nothing but lives of toil and misery."

"If you realize this, then the chief object of the organization you form here to-night should be to obtain the possession of the instruments of production; unless you own the machinery of your craft there can be no improvement in your condition, but, on the contrary, that condition will become harder and more hopeless until you finally settle down into a state of abject slavery."

"Capitalism, the modern system of industry, relies entirely upon monopoly of the means of labor for its existence. And to continue the monopoly it has seized the political powers, and through them the power to enact the laws and institutions that make the system of wage-robbery valid. And in case the exploited wage earner, finding his lot too hard, rebels against their robbery, they summon to their aid the police, militia, the army, or even the navy if it becomes necessary to bear into subjection the helpless victims of their injustice and exploitation."

For this reason the second object of your association should be the conquest of the public powers, so that you can make laws in favor of the working class and use the powers of government to restore to the workers the rights and rights that it is now used to deprive them of."

#### The Cardinal Purposes of *Bona Fide* Organization.

"Unless your organization embraces these two purposes as its fundamental principles, you can accomplish no improvement in your condition, and you will become like the mere pure and simple unions, a tail to the capitalist kite, and be used as they are, simply to prevent workmen from uniting by the cry of 'no politics in the union.' A trade organization without politics—labor politics, class-conscious labor politics—can accomplish nothing of lasting value, because it attempts impossibilities. It attacks the capitalist class at its strongest point. Its only purpose is to bring labor into combination on the economic field, and by this combination raise the price of labor. Now, it proposes to do this by fighting the capitalist by means of strikes and boycotts. In other words, to fight capital with capital. Such an unequal contest could only have one end—DEFEAT. The average wage of the worker only suffices to sustain life; to secure this he has nothing to offer but his labor-power. This commodity is perishable. It cannot be put away on a shelf, as other commodities can, for six months or a year, to await a more favorable market, for, if it was, nothing would be left but a grinning skeleton, and long before this condition was reached a simple lock-out would bring the worker under entire subjection."

"Now, if you tried force, what chance would you have against bayonets, bullets and gassing guns? You see that combination on the economic field alone can never succeed against such odds. But attack the capitalist where he is weakest, and he must fall before you. Use the ballot. At the ballot-box he is at your

mercy. You out-number him ten to one. No wonder he wants a Union with no politics in it! No wonder he keeps the Labor Fakirs in pay to perpetuate such Unions! He knows when the workmen unite in a class-conscious political party that the days of his exploitation are numbered, for once shorn of political power, he will soon be deprived of economic power. Therefore, organize a Union on the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance plan, that not only fights on the economic field when a chance of success offers, but carries the strike on, at the ballot-box, until the capitalist is forced to stop appropriating the property of the worker and is deprived of the political power that enables him to do so.

#### Class-Conscious Unionism Backed by a Class-Conscious Labor Party.

"If your demands are backed by a class-conscious political party, your chances of success are increased twofold. In the first place, a refusal may cause a lock-out, just as it does now in the pure and simple Union. But with this new feature, every lock-out not only causes economic loss, but threatens the capitalist with the total loss of political power. For every day the strike continues new voters are being added to the Socialist Labor Party, and the success of this party does not only mean an increase of wages, but a total destruction of the wages system, and, consequently, the power of the capitalist to live on the labor of others."

"Between these two dilemmas it is plain that he will rather give a little more in the form of wages, than continue the strike, and egg the workers on to his complete annihilation. For this reason, a Union supported by a political party is much more powerful than the organization that cries 'No politics in the Union!' Organize in the S. T. & L. A."

Comrade Jacob was followed by Comrade Ebert, who defended political action, and showed that trade organizations could only be successful when backed by a political organization like the Socialist Labor Party. In proof of this he read extracts from a report showing the work accomplished by European Lithographers' Associations, organized on the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance plan.

#### Fakir Fieks Falsifying.

The telling arguments of Comrade Ebert aroused the fakirs to the highest point of excitement. They began to fear that their "slate" would be broken and their prey escape them. At this point Secretary Miller whispered to the chairman, and he immediately announced that the next speaker would be Mr. (?) Ficke. How men laying any claim to intelligence could listen to such an ignorant rant as this fellow is hard to explain, and it must be supposed that he would not have been allowed to speak at all if the schemes of the fakirs had not been in such danger. He carried every mark of the ward heeler.

He began by saying he was a Socialist, and proceeded to prove that, instead, he was a first-class fraud. He was so carried away by the fear of Socialist success that he was thrown entirely off his guard, and proceeded to lie in a most reckless manner about the S. T. & L. A. and its officers. Of course, he had to take the cudgels for the discredited and blackmailing International Union of Cigarmakers by relishing the falsehood about the Alliance having scabbed it at Davis' shop.

Comrade Emil F. Wagner, of Jersey City, asked the privilege of the floor to reply to those charges; but the fakirs got frightened, and set up such a howl that the chairman "lost his head," and uproar and confusion prevailed for fully fifteen minutes. When order was restored, Comrade Rosenblath made a motion that Comrade Wegener be given permission to reply to Ficke's charges. The fakirs, who can never fight in the open, opposed this, but did not dare to vote against it for fear of arousing the suspicion of their dupes, and Comrade Wegener then poured hot shot into Ficke, tearing his falsehoods to pieces. He showed that fifteen members of the pure and simple International Cigarmakers' Union tried to force eighty unorganized cigarmakers in Davis' shop to strike, how they failed to do so, and how the S. T. & L. A. not only organized them, but secured an increase of wages as well. Ficke did not dare to reply. He sneaked to the back of the hall and rejoined his fellow fakirs, and no doubt was roundly rated for his stupidity.

An effort was made to establish a temporary organization. The plan to immediately establish a permanent one had to be abandoned owing to the unexpected discomfiture of the fakirs. The meeting adjourned to meet some other day.

#### Utah's S. L. P. Vote.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, May 6.—A bye-election was held here last week to fill the vacancy created by the unseating of Roberts in Congress. While the Democratic candidate carried the day, the Socialist Labor Party scores a big increase. John H. Hamlin, the S. L. P. candidate, polled 627 votes, a fact that has caused much attention, and is stirring up much discussion.

The Congress district embraces twenty-seven counties. With three exceptions, S. L. P. votes were cast in all. The three exceptions are: Kane, Piute and San Juan. As to the twenty-four counties that polled an S. L. P. vote, they rank as follows:

Salt Lake, with 323; Juab, with 62; Utah, with 45; Weber, with 41; Sanpete, with 38; Cache, with 26; Sevier, with 19; Toweel, with 13; Summit, with 11; Box Elder and Davis, with 6 each; Grand, Millard and Morgan, with 5 each; Emery, with 4; Garfield, Uintah and Washington, with 3 each; Wayne, Wasatch and Carbon, with 2 each; and Beaver, Iron and Rich, with 1 each.

Another feature of the election is that it records the fact that the Populists have lost their identity. They were absorbed by the Democratic—that residuary legate of all the freak and reform political movements of the land.

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

## THE ALLIANCE!

### Rousing Meeting of Cigarmakers at Cooper Union.

#### DOWN WITH THE FAKIRS!

The Eyes of the Striking and Locked-Out Cigarmakers Opened by Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance Speeches—Picket Committee and Label Committee Men of Fakirs in Force to Try and Prevent the Workers from Hearing the Speakers—Fakirism Howled Down and Bundled Out of the Hall.

The mass meeting of the striking and locked-out cigarmakers, called by the Pioneer Cigarmakers' Union, L. A. 141, S. T. & L. A., at Cooper Union on the 5th inst., was a memorable occasion; fully a thousand people were there, and the labor fakirs, who attended in considerable numbers, must be given credit for having contributed their full share to the effectiveness of the meeting. The disturbances that they tried to raise, their efforts to break up the meeting, and the questions that they put—all helped to illustrate the many points scored by the speakers, and proving to the rank and file of the cigarmakers present that the labor fakir officers of the International Union ran the union and the strikes, not for the benefit of the men, but for the benefit of the salaries drawn by these officers.

At 8:30 p. m. the beautiful banner of the Pioneer Alliance was planted on the stage. This was the signal for the fakirs in the employ of Tammany to start operating. Cries of "Scab! Rats!" resounded through the hall. But the cries did not resound long. They were drowned under a storm of cheers and applause. The incident had the effect of a "test vote." The fakirs' faces fell. After that only the most drunken ones, or those who felt the rope tightest round their necks tried any disturbances. But the attempts were sporadic and short lived, and the disturbances were thrown out.

The meeting was called to order by E. Eckstein, secretary of the Pioneer Alliance, who introduced Wm. L. Brower, the General Secretary of the S. T. & L. A., as chairman of the evening.

Brower outlined the birth and development of the Alliance. He then introduced Isaac H. Ficke (cigarmaker), Chas. Vanderporten (cigarmaker) and Daniel De Leon as the closing speaker.

The speakers took each a subdivision of the issues that confronted the cigarmakers and all other workers. The connected argument showed that the International Union of the cigarmakers had not benefited the workers; that it had not prevented their decline in the scale of life; and that it could do nothing for them. The reason was shown to be that International Union ignored the class struggle, and denied the fact that the Labor Question was essentially a political one. This conflict was a clean-cut conflict between the Capitalist Class and the Working Class. The officers and pharisees of the International Union stood on the side of the capitalist. They were active, through ignorance or corruption, in keeping the rank and file in ignorance so as to keep their own jobs, political and otherwise. Thus, they acted as pullers-in for the parties of capital, and placed in public office representatives of the capitalist class, who, with "injunctions" and "lock-outs" and "strikes" and "prevented the workers from progressing. The time had come to profit by the bitter lessons learned. No organization of labor was worth a farthing that did not organize upon the class lines, warring against the whole capitalist class, together with its filthy decoy ducks, the Labor Fakir, and, on election day, did not plump its votes against that political party whose platform proclaimed the abolition of the Wage System of Slavery. There was only one such political party in the land—the Socialist Labor Party; it had proved its integrity so thoroughly that not one of its worst defamers believed the truth of his charges; and it had proved its vitality by mounting the floor with traitors from within and holding up its colors triumphantly, defiantly, against the banded foe without. There was only one trade organization—the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance—that was built upon the proper lines. It alone was so framed as to render the life of the labor fakir in its midst impossible. The present strike and lockout had come to its present desperate pass due to the felonious leadership of the International Union; whatever chance there was for winning, of at least saving something from the wreck depended wholly upon the promptness of the men to organize themselves in the S. T. & L. A. Represented and led by such a respected and honorable body, the men might yet prevail. Otherwise, their slaughter would be inevitable.

#### Question and Answer.

A question asked to the closing speaker by a man in the audience deserves mention. The man declared his unqualified approval of all the principles and tactics announced by the speakers; nevertheless, "in the name of humanity," said he, "this strike and lockout is like a very sick man," and he wanted to know whether it was wise to approach such a sick man with the declaration that he was going to die and there was no hope for him.

The questioner was answered thus: "Your comparison is excellent. If a patient is brought to so low a condition on account of being treated by quacks, THE thing to do for such a patient is not to leave the quacks alone so as to practice further on the patient and to get more fees, but to fire them out (*loud applause*). This strike and lockout IS a sick man, a very sick man. It has been brought to death's door by the ignoramuses and quacks, the corrupt International Union pharisees. In the name of humanity! it is INHUMAN to leave this patient in the hands of the leeches. The thing to do is to give the patient—the strike and lockout—a chance, by grabbing these fakir-quacks by the nape of the neck and throwing them out of the window." (*Loud and prolonged applause.*)

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Table with 2 columns: Year and Socialist Vote. Includes data for 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, and 1899.

A pig will poke his nose in the trough and think of nothing outside it; but if you've a man's heart and soul in you, you can't be easy a-making your own bed and leaving the rest to lie on the stones.—GEORGE ELIOT.

IN THE DAILY PEOPLE BUILDING.

Last week's number of THE PEOPLE was issued in transit, while moving from the old and temporary to the new and permanent quarters of the Party's national organ; this week's number is issued from THE PEOPLE'S, the Party's, own home.

While the various offices in the building are yet far from being in shape, yet the most important ones are forward enough to allow work being done in them. In all the other rooms work is being pushed; and an effort will be made to have the Party's Hoe Perfecting Press—the gun from whose throat will issue THE DAILY PEOPLE—mounted in time to enable it to operate before the delegates to the National Convention, that is to meet June 2, and issue a virgin production in their presence.

FINANCIERING WITH INJUNCTIONS.

Facts innumerable have been reported in these columns that went to prove the International Union of Cigarmakers, Messrs. Gompers & Strassers' organization, to be not a labor organization at all, but essentially a banking concern, run for the purpose of creating a "Gold Reserve," so as to secure, in the midst of declining wages with the rank and file, the increasing salaries of the "Union's" placemen—Presidents, Financiers, Strike Committees, Label Committeemen, "Organizers," and other leeches on the backs of the workers.

The Labor Fakir officered International Union of Cigarmakers is no more a labor organization than the army of the Tsar of Russia. As the Russian Army, so is the "Union's" rank and file made up of workmen, but, just as the the Russian Army, so is this "Union" officered by the worst foes of Labor, who tyrannize, play with it as with a pawn, fleece and sacrifice it.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The below sets of extracts from the New York capitalist press are singularly luminous. They illustrate the just estimation that the plundering class in power make of bona fide Socialism and of the bogus articles periodically set afloat to deceive; of bona fide unionism, and that spurious article misnamed unionism, and which, in this country at least, is alone responsible for the continued degradation of the working class.

Two May Day parades were held in this city. One was held on Saturday, the 25th of last month; the other on May Day. The former was a fraud, the latter was genuine. The former was gotten up and headed by notorious corruptionists in the Labor Movement in this city. It was marshalled by a leading labor fakir, William F. Derringer, of "Roosevelt-MacDonough Legion" celebrity, and it was favored by the bogus Socialist parties of the city, with neither organization, vote or standing; the latter was the creature of the New Trades Union organizations in the city: from top to bottom it was truly representative of the purest, most intelligent, most virile and most effective elements in the Labor Movement of New York and vicinity; it was headed by the Socialist Labor Party, Section New York, that political organization of the proletariat that has earned the hatred of Labor's foes, that has drawn upon itself all the shafts of these, and that, trampling down all their machinations, stands to-day a recognized power, steadily triumphant. The former, inherently worthless, lacked, despite all brag and bombast of fakirdom, even that appearance of strength that numbers might seem to impart; at best it numbered 3,500; the latter, inherently powerful, and not needing numbers to puff it, fell very little, if any, behind the other in numerical strength. Finally, the former, being made of straw, fizzled away at Union Square; the latter, consisting of veterans, culminated in a mammoth mass meeting.

Now, how did the capitalist press treat these two demonstrations? It treated them in excellent style, in a style that renders evident their appreciation of the fact that they understood them both to be real "demonstrations;" the former a demonstration of utter impotence, so utter as to deserve and need booming; the latter a demonstration of power that deserves and requires suppression—at least the attempt to suppress.

local leaders. This situation was not objected to by the leaders, and for this reason: Every time they wanted to make a big haul for their treasury, they whipped large masses of the men into great expectations, got them to go on strike, and thereby fleeced them of "initiation fees," dues, etc., all of which the deluded workers paid in the hope of the "raise in wages" held out before their eyes. These expectations, of course, failed every time; in regular order the men were sold out and had to return to work beaten. But whatever mishap befell the men, the strike was a success to the International Union fakirs: they made their haul: initiation fees, dues, etc., were captured, and no expenditure was incurred, because most of the men, not being members, the "Union's" treasury paid them no strike benefit. Thus things used to run once upon a time; but conditions have changed, and with them methods.

Some ten weeks ago a similar strike for a similar haul was ordered by the financiers of the "Union." Thereupon some five or seven other manufacturers made common cause with this one, and locked out their men. The "Union" now attempted a bold financial stroke. In order to secure the big haul of initiation fees and dues of some 8,000 men, it decided to pay strike benefit for all, members and non-members. This was intended as bait. It was like dropping in a dime to pull out a dollar. In order that the scheme succeed, the strike had to be quickly won. But the manufacturers held out: the financiers thereupon "raised the ante" to the men to stiffen their backs; but still the manufacturers held out. To continue to pay strike benefit under such circumstances ceased to be the dropping in of a dime to pull out a dollar; it became the dropping in of a dollar to pull out a dime. This is no financing, and it had to be stopped. And how did the "Union" go about to top it? By the back-door process known to fakirdom, ITSELF BROUGHT ABOUT AN INJUNCTION AGAINST ITSELF TO STOP ITSELF FROM PAYING STRIKE BENEFITS!!!

This was a stroke of financial genius to get out of a hole by. The recently convicted Wall street "Napoleon of Finance" never did anything to equal it. The reprobate fakirs can now strut before their deluded dupes, declare their readiness to pay strike benefits, but announce, with many loud diatribes against the Judge and silent blessings on him, that they are enjoined, and, but for that, their "Union" would "spend its last cent in behalf of Labor."

The Labor Fakir officered International Union of Cigarmakers is no more a labor organization than the army of the Tsar of Russia. As the Russian Army, so is the "Union's" rank and file made up of workmen, but, just as the the Russian Army, so is this "Union" officered by the worst foes of Labor, who tyrannize, play with it as with a pawn, fleece and sacrifice it.

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The World, bestows a front page report, over a column long, upon the demonstration of impotence, and pats it on the back with the following string of fiction: Over 30,000 persons were in line. It was the biggest labor demonstration ever witnessed in this city. William F. Derringer was the Grand Marshal. The demonstration was concluded by a meeting which filled Union Square and the side streets to overflowing.

So great was the marching throng that the last two divisions of the parade were unable to find a place in the square and had to disband before they reached it. Besides its size, the parade was remarkable for the fact that the trades unions connected with the Central Federated Union, formerly most conservative, marched behind the red flags of the Socialists, and cheered the Socialist speeches from the cottage in Union Square, to the echo. In fact, there were ten red flags to each American flag carried by the paraders.

More than one hundred organizations, including the various branches of the Socialist Labor and the Socialist Democratic parties, now united were represented, and some turned out their membership almost to a man.

As to the demonstration of power, however, that paper wisely thinks it wise that the least said about it the better, and tries to dispose of it with this squib: SMALL PARADE BY THE DE LEON FACTION OF SOCIALISTS.

About five hundred followers of Daniel De Leon, the deposed leader of the Socialist Labor Party, who still maintain an organization under that name, had a little parade of their own last night in opposition to the big Socialist and Labor parade of Saturday. About five hundred were in line, half of them boys. Only red flags were carried.

The Sun, in the course of a somewhat shorter report on the demonstration of impotence, in which, while falling greatly below The World, still feels constrained to more than double the actual figures, romances thus: The May Day parade of the Socialist Labor Party and the Central Federated Union which took place last night was larger than former years. The parade started from Tenth street and First avenue and marched to Union Square, where a meeting was held. Speeches were made by Daniel De Leon, Patrick Murphy, Julian Pierce and others.

But when it comes to the hated demonstration of power, this paper closely follows Hungry Joe's report in size and contents, thus: DE LEONITES' MAY DAY PARADE A SMALL ONE.

About five hundred persons, one-half of them boys, took part in the parade of the De Leon wing of the Socialist Labor Party last evening. The parade started from Tenth street and First avenue and marched to Union Square, where a meeting was held. Speeches were made by Daniel De Leon, Patrick Murphy, Julian Pierce and others.

The Times, the paper through which still breathes the spirit of that Governor Roswell P. Flower, who himself signed the 10-hour law for the railroad workers, and immediately broke it by hurling the whole militia of the State upon the Buffalo strikers so as to help the railroad capitalists to break the 10-hour law—that visionary paper that imagines the Right to Plunder Labor is forever, starts its report of the demonstration of weakness with these significant words: Organized labor held its annual Spring parade and demonstration last night. At least twenty thousand workmen and women, representing all trades, were in line.

Coming, however, three days later to report the demonstration of power, it dodges figures, draws upon its imagination for "divisions in the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party," and says: Thousands listen to rabid speeches in Union Square, etc. There is a general denunciation of existing conditions and representative bodies. Division on Debs.

Finally the policy-shop Daily News, whooper-up for Tammany, spread itself over a column and a half, and reached the climax at both ends. What that climax was, on the side of the demonstration of impotence, may be judged from the following delirium tremens whoop: Labor's May Day demonstration passed away beneath a halo of glory, and it was almost dawn this morning when the last of the 50,000 men, women and children directly interested in the celebration left Union Square Park.

The parade, in which 100 organizations marched 40,000 strong, was a success from start to finish. The speech-making at Union Square was greeted with true enthusiasm, and the leaders in the movement deserve unlimited praise.

And as to the demonstration of power, the demonstration of that body that last year shattered all the Daily News' hopes about the Socialist Labor Party being smashed—as to that demonstration, the Daily News says NOT ONE WORD!

Could X-rays more completely betray the hidden recesses of the body than these sets of extracts betray the inner thoughts of the capitalist press? They betray the fact that the capitalist press fully accepts the Socialist claim that capitalism has nothing to fear from bogus Unionism or bogus Socialism, and that, with true animal instinct, the Beast of Capitalism detects its deadly foe, the foe that will slay it, in the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

The Danish paper Arbejderen has expired. Its career serves well to point a moral and adorn a tale.

The paper was the Danish organ of the Socialist Labor Party, published in Chicago. As such, and so long as it was such, it prospered. Then came the July 10 crash, and the paper went over to the Kangaroos. Now it is dead.

The S. L. P. does not consist of sheep. Its membership can not be dragged at the heels of any one man, or set of men. Officers may be disloyal; they may desert; but they can carry only their own disgraced bodies with them. The Danish comrades could not be delivered. Their paper having deserted the Cause, they left it to its fate. And that merited fate soon overtook it.

But this is not all. With the death of Arbejderen another lesson is learned. The subscription list of the paper has been turned over to a silly capitalist paper, the Review... Kangarooism is headed towards capitalism. Concealed in treason, it blossoms into corruption.

DOWN WITH SOCIALISTS!

BY WILLIAM BRACKE.

"Down with the Socialists!" This cry has been often raised; not improbably you have heard it before now, dear reader; possibly you have joined in it yourself, or at least it may have hung upon your lips—so general is the belief that Socialism and wickedness are identical. I can well imagine your transport of indignation at the deed of the fiend Norcross, who, in the insane pursuit of his own selfish ends, was ready to sacrifice the lives of scores of human beings; I can imagine your readiness to tear him to pieces, to impale him as a horrible example, to bury him alive, to consign him to the flames, or to wreak any other act of vengeance upon him. No punishment inflicted upon so reckless a criminal would seem excessive. Now, then, are not the Socialists criminals of the same stripe with Norcross? Are we not told they propose to do away with everything that is sacred—property, wedlock, the family? Have they not been charged with arson and murder? Are they not, at bottom, more damnable even than a Norcross? Is it not their purpose to inflict their pestiferous ideas upon the whole of humanity, while Norcross's deed could at worst destroy the lives of one or two dozen people only?

These and such like thoughts have probably at some time crossed your mind, dear reader; and if you yourself did not think so, some neighbor of yours, someone or other whom you have met, has certainly felt this way and given vent to his feelings. If, indeed, you have ever indulged in such thoughts and have put to yourself the honest question, "What, after all, do I actually know about the Socialists?" you must have admitted to yourself that your knowledge on the subject was next to nothing; that you have been influenced not so much by a clear knowledge of the wickedness of the aims of Socialists, as by an ill-defined prejudice against them. But an intelligent man must KNOW what he does; he must be able to account to himself for his acts; when he hates and persecutes others he must be certain that his conduct is just. No good and intelligent man will be willing to hate and persecute people whose aims are sensible and whose conduct is just.

Let us, then, dear reader, look into these Socialists, and ascertain what it is they want. At the close of our investigation you may then with a clear conscience and deliberately, either set your face against all Socialist aspirations with redoubled force, should you have become convinced of their wickedness; or, should you have discovered that their aims are good and just, add your efforts to theirs. Whosoever you may be, dear reader, I wish to believe that you are not inclined to hug wrong and reject right.

The "Division" Libel.

"The Socialists want to divide," so we are told with positiveness. People will have it that the Socialists want to plunder every one who owns property; that they will then divide up this plunder equally among all; and that, as soon as inequality in property shall have again asserted itself, a new division will be undertaken, and so on. Above all, we are told, are money and land to be the subject of division. Now, pray tell me, dear reader, have you ever met anyone who actually proposes such a plan? Never! Such a person you cannot have met; there is none such. Such a plan of a general division would be the craziest the human brain ever conceived. To whom would a railroad, for instance, be allotted? Who is to receive the rails? Who the locomotive? Who is to receive a coach or car? As everyone would be entitled to as much as anyone else, there would be no question of equal distribution other than to smash up everything, and let one man carry off the spokes of a wheel, another the splinter of a door, a third a coupling pin, a fourth a section of the boiler, etc. Such things, assuredly, are not thought of even in a lunatic asylum.

As to a division of the money and soil of the country, the thing does not merit a blush, seem so ridiculous; no physical impossibility stands in its way; and, accordingly, the charge may have a color of truth. But let us see. In the first place, the money and soil of a country, constitute only a part of the total wealth, while the money alone is a very small fraction thereof. Even if Socialists did contemplate the division of these, the charge that they want to divide ALL property would fall, and would have to be limited to the smaller portion of the nation's wealth. But even this amended charge will prove upon closer inspection as essentially silly as the other.

Futility of Land Division.

In the second place, with regard to the soil, there would have to be as many barns and homesteads, or factories and other improvements as there are allotments of land; each proprietor would have to be equipped with all the means requisite to cultivate the soil or produce upon it; with out these the land itself would be of no use whatever to him. To understand this, while keeping in mind the necessity of production upon a large scale, is to understand the utter futility of the division of the land. History has taught that such a procedure can bring no help. During the great French Revolution of 1789—a revolution initiated and carried through by the class that has now become dominant, namely the capitalist class—it was believed that the French agriculturalists could be made happy by dividing among them the large landed estates. And what was the result? The French farmers are so poor to-day that many of them live in hovels that hardly deserve the name of houses. And are our own American small farmers, who constitute the bulk of our farming population, much better off? Only the large bonanza farm or plantation proprietors thrive; as to the small farmer, despite the advantages of a young country, his labors are often more arduous than those of anyone else; he is driven to work himself to a bone to keep his property free from debt, and even then he does not usually succeed. His distress comes from the circumstance that, under existing economic conditions, agriculture cannot be carried on successfully unless large tracts of land are worked with the most improved agricultural machinery. What agricultural land is now experiencing, urban, or land used for industrial purposes, has invaded the fields as it has the cities. The day of small production has gone by never to return, only a production upon a large scale, carried on co-operatively, and impelled by powerful machinery, can be successful. This is a fact of which none more than the Socialists are penetrated, and which they preach at all times. The division of the land would accordingly, imply the divi-

sion of forces. Socialists stand for just the reverse.

A Ridiculous Anecdote.

Again, with regard to the division of money, an anecdote, invented years ago for the purpose of ridiculing the aspirations of the people, may be here quoted with contrary effect. The yarn is that a rich New York banker was once accosted by two workmen with these words: "Sir, you are a rich man; we want to divide with you!" The banker was no wise disconcerted, but calmly pulling out his purse, said: "With all my heart; the thing can be done on the spot; it needs no complicated arithmetic; I am worth ten millions;"—great glee on the countenances of the would-be dividers—"there are to-day fifty million inhabitants of the United States; each one is, accordingly, entitled to twenty cents from me; here is your share," saying which he handed the two workmen four nickels apiece, and walked off smiling in his sleeves, while the two fellows stood looking at each other with long faces.

This anecdote is a boomerang. The charge that the Socialists would divide the land, investigation shows to be a lie of the whole cloth; the charge that they would divide even so divisible a thing as money is self-evidently ridiculous. The whole charge about "division" is a fabrication to deceive the people; it is an insult to the intelligence of our masses. But this insult will be resented. People cannot long be fooled with nursery tales and bugaboo stories. They cannot fail to realize that the increasing numbers of Socialists cannot be animated by insane objects. There are crazy people enough in the world, but the 24,000 citizens who cast last November their ballot for the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party, the State of New York, and the 85,000 who voted for the Socialist Labor Party's ticket last year in the United States, cannot possibly be all crazy! Behind and at the bottom of such a movement there must be something else than insanity.

If you attend the public meetings held by the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party, if you look into their papers, their literature, or their publications, you will arrive at the conviction that Socialists, so far from proposing the introduction, aim at the abolition of "division." This may sound strange to you; yet it is the fact.

Capitalism Divides.

The Socialists know that it is now, under the present system, that "division" is in full bloom, and they furthermore hold that "division" is now carried on in the most unjust manner imaginable. Think only of all the savings and other banks, and the life insurance companies that have "failed" as the term goes, during the last ten years down to date, almost all of whose officers are not only well-to-do today, but leading men in the community, enjoying the highest reputation; think of the tens of thousands of bankrupts that are registered every year, a large percentage if not a majority, are fraudulent, and by means of which a highway robbery sort of "division" is practised upon other people's property. But it is by no means the Socialists who first discovered the secret that "division" is practised to-day and in most unjust manner at that. The fact is attested even by people who rank among the adversaries of socialism. You have surely heard of an Englishman named John Stuart Mill; he is considered one of the greatest intellects among the foes of Socialism, and his class has heralded his fame everywhere. Now, then, this great political economist of the capitalist class has this to say upon the subject: "As we now witness, the proceeds of labor are being distributed in almost inverse proportion to labor so that the larger shares thereof fall to the lot of those who never work at all, the next largest is harvested by those whose labor is nominal only, and who, towards the end of the labor shrinking in the same proportion as labor becomes harder and more disagreeable, until the most exhausting and most repulsive kind of labor cannot count with certainty on earning the most indispensable support of life."

This sounds shocking; nevertheless, if you look around, if you draw upon your own experience, do you not, dear reader, find the statement confirmed? Those into whose laps flow new riches day by day, those who can tumble from one enjoyment into another, have not, probably, done during their whole lives a single stroke of useful work; without working themselves, they sponge upon the fruits of the labors of others. On the other hand, look at those who eat their daily bread in the sweat of their brow; look at the workman—at him who is constrained to work for wages. If he is not a miser, if he is not a miser, what is not left in the lurch by bad luck, he has possibly succeeded in laying by a few savings; the large majority of the wage-workers do not, however, despite all their skill, industry and strength succeed in doing even that little; when they breathe their last breath they are as poor as they were on the first day they started in to work; and how many are not those who, despite all their industry are unable to shield themselves and their families from hunger! Just go, dear reader, among the weavers of New England; the coal and iron miners of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Washington; the cigarmakers and all other manufacturing hands in our large cities; look, in fact, into every corner of our country, what do you see?—industrious human beings, men, women and children, working, if they at all have a chance to work, at starvation wages during inhumanly long hours. Do they ever get the full proceeds of their labor?—No, never!—Do they ever get one-half thereof?—Hardly ever!—Do they get enough for their almost countless, hard work, to live as man should live?—In very exceptional cases only! Look at the clerks, salesmen and saleswomen in our groceries, dry-goods and other shops, who must be decently and even neatly clad and can rarely sit down and enjoy a regular meal, at wages that can scarcely keep body and soul together! Look at our car drivers and conductors who are engaged for ten hours a day in all sorts of weather and in very responsible positions at scanty wages. Look at our agricultural laborers, whose wages, according to the United States census, amount to little more than \$200 a year without boarding and lodging, but to much less with full board—and to about half as much all over the South! Look at our tenement house cigarmakers, tailors and shoemakers, who, in company with their wives and one or more children are huddled together in miserable dens, at work for 14, 16, 18 hours a day at wages that are a disgrace to civilization.

Division Among Middle Class.

Such is the case with the wage-workers; how is it with the small, independent producer—the self-employed mechanic, small trader, manufacturer and farmer? As to the self-employed mechanic, you will not find him, dear reader, except in off corners of the country, he is not even a vanishing element of our population, as the other small self-producers are, he may be said to have vanished already. What is it that struck him? The same cyclone in which our small traders, man-

Lectures.

CHELSEA, MASS. May 6, Chas. Krull, of Providence, R. I. stereopticon lecture on Machinery and Tools, 7.30 p. m. G. A. R. Hall, 25 street, admission, 10 cents. NEW YORK May 10, J. C. Hogan, "Problems of Day and Their Solution," People's 9 Seventh street (Non-Party notice).



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

UNCLE SAM—What tomfoolery are you now again up to?

BROTHER JONATHAN—In what way?

U. S.—I'm told you are going to join a Bryan club. That's tomfoolery enough, I'm sure, for any workman.

B. J.—Oh, you make me tired! I suppose you would like me to join your Socialist Labor Party!

U. S.—That would be sensible, indeed! So sensible that I couldn't quite expect it from you, as yet. But I thought you'd sense enough to stay away from any of the capitalist parties that you have been flopping over to for the last ten years, and each of which has in turn betrayed you.

B. J. (with a condescending nod of the head)—You see it is this way: You Socialists are right. You have the right theory. But, Lord, how impractical you are! Your route goes too slow. It will take an awful long time before you educate the people and get there. Socialism is too slow. We want to move on faster. This slow system of education will never do the work. I want to get there by a leap.

U. S.—Hem!

B. J.—By the way. I want you to join our new Union.

U. S.—On what principles have you organized it?

B. J.—"Principles"?

U. S.—Yes, "principles." The question seems to surprise you. Do you ever start a thing without some principle?

B. J.—Well, I don't know about "principles." What we want is to get up a Union of our trade. Bring in all the men. Strike for higher wages—

U. S.—And get left? With nobody at the end of the strike having anything to show for it except the salaried officer?

B. J. (impatiently)—Well, what would you have us do? Would you have us remain unorganized so that the boss could grind us down?

U. S.—Oh, no! I believe in organization. But there is "organization" and "organization." I believe in "organization" that is organization; I don't believe in a thing called "organization" that leaves you more helpless than before, like all these pure and simple, old-style British Unions, that have presided over the steady degradation of us working people.

B. J.—Well, how would you have us organize?

U. S.—I would like to see an organization of our craft where the men know what the issue is between Capital and Labor; where they understand that there is no salvation for them unless they themselves own their machinery of production; where they understand that the way things now stand, they can't even improve their condition, unless, with every palliative that they strive for and get, they keep in mind the necessity of pushing on to the conquest of the public powers; where they understand that a Union is only a capitalist device to paralyze the Labor Movement unless the Union operates hand in hand with a class-conscious Labor Party. In short, I would like to see a Union planted on the principles of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance: fighting the capitalist in the shop, and on election day marching with the Socialist Labor Party to the ballot-box, and smiting the capitalist plunderer. That would be an organization. All else is moonshine.

B. J. (who all the while was listening with perceptibly increasing impatience)—Oh, you make me tired! That's the way with you. You Socialists want to run ahead. You don't stop to think that in these things that you mention require time. It requires education; slow work; we can't get there by leaps. You Socialists are too hasty.

U. S. (grabbing B. J. by the collar, turns him around and administers to him three kicks that set him howling)—Go away, for a fraud that you are! Only a minute ago you maintained that we Socialists believed in too slow a method, seeing that we believe in educating the people; and now you claim we are too hasty. Only a minute ago you were for leaping forward, and now you are for crawling backward. Begone! You are a type of your species. You look for pretexts to do that which will line your pockets at the expense of the rest of the workingmen. You know the Socialists are right in teachings, aims and methods. But these aims, tactics and methods don't suit you, simply because you have crooked schemes, and therefore you libel the Socialists.

B. J.—Lemme go!

U. S.—Not yet, you double-faced fakir! Not before you tell me exactly what day politician has you in pay this trip, and what leech of a capitalist has you on his pension list. Just cough up the secret, or I'll kick you black and blue for trying the confidence game on me.

B. J. (collapsed like a diabolus)—Well, I'll tell you. Pat Keenan.

U. S.—The Tammany ward politician of the 16th A. D.?

B. J.—Yes, he is paying me for boozing Bryan and the capitalists who sit with him want me to get up Unions that will pass resolutions for their political candidates this fall. Now, lemme go!

U. S. (gives him a parting kick)—Get and if I catch you at this dirty work again, wherever it may be, I'll expose you for what you are,—a lackey of the fleecers of your class. Go!

U. S.—Lemme go!

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FORCES OF NATURE

That Are Placed Gratis in the Capitalist's Hands by Machinery.

The productive forces resulting from co-operation and division of labor cost capital nothing. They are natural forces of social labor. So, also, physical forces, like steam, water, etc., when appropriated to productive processes, cost nothing. But just as a man requires lungs to breathe with, so he requires something that is work of man's hand in order to consume physical forces productively. A water-wheel is necessary to exploit the force of water and a steam-engine to exploit the elasticity of steam. Once discovered, the law of the deviation of the magnetic needle in the field of an electric current or the law of the magnetization of iron, around which an electric current circulates.

Cost Never a Penny.

But the exploitation of these laws for the purposes of telegraphy, etc., necessitates a costly and extensive apparatus. The tool, as we have seen, is not exterminated by the machine. From being a dwarf implement of the human organism, it expands and multiplies into the implement of a mechanism created by man. Capital now sets the laborer to work, not with a manual tool, but with a machine which itself handles the tools. Although, therefore, it is clear at the first glance that, by incorporating both stupendous physical forces and the natural forces of social labor into production, modern industry raises the productivity of labor to an extraordinary degree, it is by no means equally clear that this increased productivity is not, on the other hand, purchased by an increased expenditure of labor. Machinery, like every other component of constant capital, creates no new value, but rids only its own value of the product that it makes to beget. In so far as the machine has value, and, in consequence, parts with value to the product, it forms an element in the value of that product. Instead of being cheapened, the product is made dearer in proportion to the value of the machine. And it is clear as noon-day that machines and systems of machinery, the characteristics of instruments of labor of modern industry, are incomparably more loaded with value than the implements used in handicrafts and manufactures.

Value Transferred by the Machine.

In the first place, it must be observed the machinery, while always entering as a whole into the labor-process, enters into the value-creating process only by bits. It never adds more value than it loses, on an average, by wear and tear. Hence there is a great difference between the value of a machine and the value transferred in a given time by that machine to the product. The longer the life of the machine in the labor-process, the greater is that difference. It is true, no doubt, as we have already seen, that every instrument of labor enters as a whole into the labor-process. But this difference between the instrument as a whole and its daily wear and tear is much greater in a machine than in a tool, because the machine, being made from more durable material, has a longer life; because its employment, being regulated by strictly scientific laws, allows of greater economy in the wear and tear of its parts; and because the materials it consumes; and lastly, because its field of production is incomparably larger than that of a tool. After making allowance, both in the case of the machine and of the tool, for their average daily cost—that is, for the value they transmit to the product by their average daily wear and tear, and for their consumption of auxiliary substances, such as coal, and so on—they each do their work gratuitously, just like the forces furnished by Nature, without the help of man. The greater the productive power of the machinery compared with that of the tool, the greater is the extent of its gratuitous service compared with that of the tool. In modern industry, machinery, provided for the first time, marks the product of his past labor work in a large scale gratuitously, like the forces of Nature.

The Rate of Value-Transferring.

Certain general factors of production, such as buildings, are, in comparison, economized by being consumed in common, and they therefore make the product cheaper. In a system of machinery, not only is the framework of the machine consumed in common by its numerous operating implements, but the prime mover, together with a part of the transmitting mechanism, is consumed in common by the numerous operative machines. Given the difference between the value of the machinery and the value transferred by it in a day to the product, the extent to which this latter is value makes the product dearer depends, in the first instance, upon the size of the product—so to say, upon its area. Mr. Baynes, in Blackburn, in a lecture published in 1858, estimates that "each reaf mechanical horse-power will drive 450 self-acting mule spindles with preparation, or 200 three spindles, or 15 looms for 40-inch cloth, with the appliances for warping, sizing, etc." In the first case it is the product of 450 mule spindles, in the second of 200 three spindles, over which the daily cost of one horse-power, and the wear and tear of the machinery set in motion by that power, are spread; so that only a very minute value is transferred by such wear and tear to a pound of yarn or a yard of cloth. The same is the case with the steam hammer mentioned above. Since its daily wear and tear, its coal consumption, etc., are spread over the stupendous masses of iron hammered in a day, only a small value is added to a hundredweight of iron, but that value would be very great if the European instrument were employed in driving in nails.

Squandering of Labor-Power.

Before the labor of women and of children under ten years of age was forbidden in minescapitalists considered the employment of naked women and girls, often in company with men, so far sanctioned by their moral code, and especially by their legends, that it was only after the passing of the Act that they had recourse to machinery. The Yankees have invented a stone-breaking machine. The English do not make use of it, because the "wretch" who does this work gets paid for such a small portion of his labor that machinery would increase the cost of production to the capitalist. In England, women are still occasionally employed of horses for hauling canal boats, because the labor required to produce horses and machines is an accurately known quantity, while that required to maintain the women of the surplus population is below all calculation. Hence nowhere do we find a more shameful squandering of human labor-power for the sake of despotic purposes than in England, the land of machinery.—MAY'S CAPITAL.

DAILY PEOPLE.

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The Capitalist's Calculation.

As already stated, a steam plow does as much work in one hour at a cost of threepence as 66 men at a cost of 15 shillings. I return to this example in order to clear up an erroneous notion. The 15 shillings are by no means the expression in money of all the labor expended in one hour by the 66 men. If the ratio of surplus labor to necessary labor were 100 per cent, these 66 men would produce in one hour a value of 30 shilling, although their wages—15 shillings—represented only their labor for half an hour. Suppose, then, a machine cost as much as the wages for a year of the 150 men it displaces—say, £3,000—this £3,000 is by no means the expression in money of the labor added to the object produced by these 150 men before the introduction of the machine, but only of that portion of the year's labor which was expended for themselves and represented by their wages. On the other hand, the £3,000—the money value of the machine—expresses all the labor expended on its production, no matter in what proportion this labor constitutes wages for the workman and surplus-value for the capitalist. Therefore, though a machine cost as much as the labor-power displaced by it costs, yet the labor materialized in it is even much less than the living labor it replaces.

The use of machinery for the exclusive purpose of cheapening the product is limited in this way: that less labor must be expended in producing machinery than is displaced by the employment of that machinery. For the capitalist, however, this use is still more limited. Instead of paying for the labor, he only pays the value of the labor-power employed; and therefore, the limit to his using a machine is fixed by the difference between the value of the machine and the value of the labor-power replaced by it. Since the division of the day's work into necessary and surplus labor differs in different countries, and even in the same country at different periods or in different branches of industry, and, further, since the value of the laborer at one time sinks below the value of his labor-power, at another rises above it—it is impossible for the difference between the price of the machinery and the price of the labor-power replaced by that machinery to vary very much, although the difference between the quantity of labor requisite to produce the machine and the total quantity required by it remains constant. But it is the former difference alone that determines the cost to the capitalist of producing a commodity, and, through the pressure of competition, influences his action. Hence the invention, nowadays, of machines in England, that are employed only in North America—just as in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, machines were invented in Germany and Holland, and just as many a French invention of the eighteenth century was exploited in England alone. In the older countries, machinery, when employed in some branches of industry, creates such a redundancy of labor in other branches that, in these latter, the fall of wages below the value of labor-power stands the use of machinery, and from the standpoint of the capitalist whose profit comes not from a diminution of the labor employed, but of the labor paid for, renders that use superfluous and often impossible. In some branches of the woolen manufacture in England, the employment of children has during recent years been considerably diminished, and in some cases has been entirely abolished. Why? Because the Factory Act made two sets of children necessary: one working six hours, the other four, or each working five hours. But the parents refused to sell the "half-timers" cheaper than the "full-timers." Hence the substitution of machinery for the "half-timers."

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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.]

Homestead, Pa., Very Much at Work.

TO THE PEOPLE.—The movement in Homestead is in splendid shape—especially since Comrade Hickey's coming. We have now only 1000 left of our number who failed to get a ticket at the recent municipal election. A few laggards remain, non-militant because non-revolutionary. These will either send themselves out of town or be kicked out of town by the militant members refusing to take up their work in the class struggle. We have been meeting for the last ten days—all well attended—in addition to our regular hall meetings. Have sold about 75 "Ball Pens," 50 "Tragic Pages," and about the same number of "What Means" and "Reforms" in the same time. Of course, as you know, we are not forgetting subscriptions to THE PEOPLE. Comrade Lawry as Organizer, Comrade Peter Newman as Recording Secretary, Comrade Dowell as Financial Secretary, Comrade Albin, Treasurer, and myself as Literary Agent. Candidates for legislative, State Senatorial and Congressional Districts have been nominated and we are in good shape for the fall campaign. Keep your eyes open for the "Boog" in these districts, and for Homestead in particular. Death to the pig "boar-shiva"! Live the Socialist Republic!

Homestead, Pa., May 1.

O. Kangaroo! O. Kangaroo!

TO THE PEOPLE.—The same boater-kid and alien Gossman—who visited Newburgh, also visited Keokuck. Here he somehow raised enough money to carry him to Newburgh. The same boater-kid who came across the real article called Kangaroo. And he was the real stuff. He got like a fish. Look, says he, "I've been open for the Boog in these districts, and I'm entitled to be kicked out of them that one of those 'goat' articles." The Boog is an endorsement of their action from that notorious political Crook, who has been the Boog in these districts, and I'm entitled to be kicked out of them that one of those 'goat' articles. He commenced with Ohio! I stopped him right there, and wanted to know why did his party run a ticket of 'Socialist' and 'Boog' in Ohio? He answered me the S. L. P.? And finally why did the Socialist Labor party cast by far more votes than their combination of Kangs, Pures and Simplers, and Kluge? He answered me: "Now, you see how DeLeon fools you. 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OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—J. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS (GILFILLAN)—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

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

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee was held on Monday evening, May 7, at the headquarters of the Socialist Labor Party, 2 to 6 New Reade street. J. H. Sauter in the chair.

Section New York reported following vote on candidates for the National Executive Committee: Forbes, 305; Forster, 193; Kuhn, 227; Kleinberger, 40; Kranz, 19; Pierce, 255; Wherry, 266; Lightourn, 79. Forbes, Forster, Kuhn, Wherry and Pierce having received the highest votes, were declared elected.

The new committee organized with Sauter as Treasurer, and Pierce as Recording Secretary. National Secretary reported that Lightourn's acceptance did not reach him until after the ballot had been printed.

Financial report for week ending May 5 showed receipts amounting to \$41.70; expenses, \$41.55.

Section New York reported vote on delegate to Paris Congress as follows: Sauter, 364; Kuhn, 21.

Rochester sent a communication relative to its May Day festival.

Secretary of Illinois State Committee reported that State Convention would take place at Peoria on May 26 and 27.

Section Denver sent in \$100 for the Daily People Fund.

Indiana State Committee reported having arranged for an agitation tour through the state during May. Comrade Peeling of St. Louis is to be the organizer.

Section Lawrence, Mass., reported having arranged an entertainment for the Daily People Fund.

Section Roanoke, Va., sent in five dollars for the Daily People Fund.

Section Milwaukee, Wis., reported the election of Richard Koepfel as Secretary of the Wisconsin State Committee. His address is 1025 Fifth street. Section Milwaukee also reported the election of Chas. Minkley as delegate to the National Convention.

Section Seattle, Wash., sent in \$10 as the result of their May Day celebration for the Daily People Fund.

Haledon Branch of Section Passaic County, N. J., sent in \$13 as the result of its May Day festival for the Daily People Fund.

Lengthy communications were received from the California State Committee relative to the trouble with Section San Francisco. Mention was made of the fact that Section San Francisco had refused to turn over to the new State Committee the funds held by the old State Committee. This new development of the recalcitrance of Section San Francisco was fully discussed, in connection with other recent actions of the Section.

Moved by Hosman and seconded by Forster that Section San Francisco be suspended, and that Organizer Holmes be instructed to reorganize the Section. Carried.

Charters were granted to Sections at Smithson, Pa., and Louisville, Colo. The meeting then adjourned.

JULIAN PIERCE, Recording Secretary.

ILLINOIS.

STATE COMMITTEE. The Illinois State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party has been called by the State Committee, S. L. P., to meet May 26-27, at Peoria, Ill.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE.—On May 14th there will be the regular business meeting of the S. L. P. at Beck's Hall. Every comrade is herewith urged to be present, as the important matters of representation at the National Convention in New York, and the nomination for a Congressional candidate must be settled.

THE PRESS COMMITTEE. Per Alb. Schmutz.

LOUISVILLE.—On May 13th there will be held the first Concert and Picnic of the Workman's Singing Society, at Eisenmenger's Park, Market and 34th streets, commencing at 2 o'clock. Music by a good band; dancing. Ten cents admission per person.

MASSACHUSETTS.

SPRINGFIELD.—Springfield Section held an open air picnic on May Day with Comrade Schulberg as speaker. Good attendance. Twenty-five copies of "Bill Dea" sold.

F. A. NAGLER.

SECTION BOSTON.—Celebrated May Day establishing a headquarters at 45 Eliot street, rooms 4 and 5. Owing to the fact that our comrades are wage slaves the headquarters can be kept open only in the evening. Room 4 is the business room, and when not in use, will be suited for the day or evening to any organization having upon strictly Socialist principles. Application for the use of this room is to be made to Comrade Dyer Engler, 9 Wave avenue, Dorchester.

Room 5 is being fitted up for a reading room. Donations to the library have been promised, and more such will be greatly appreciated. It is important that all standard works, economic, historic and philanthropic, which bear upon Socialism, should be among the first placed in the library. With our increase of votes we must provide the means for education and enlightenment within as well as without the party.

Donations to the library may be sent to the Librarian, Dr. Harriet E. Lathrop, 827 Boylston street, Boston. A bookcase is greatly needed.

The Literary Agent of the Section, C. Crosswell, has a good supply of party papers and other publications for sale at the headquarters. The comrades are urged to send sympathizers and would be purchasers to inspect his stock.

Considerable furniture has been given to the Section by the Scandinavian Socialist Club.

The funds necessary to establish the headquarters have been raised by donation and voluntary monthly contributions. In order, however, to maintain and properly develop the headquarters, each and every comrade in the city should interest himself or herself and endeavor to obtain donations and to increase the list of monthly contributors. The Financial Secretary, Dyer Engler, 9 Wave avenue, will receive moneys and names of new contributors.

Headquarters meet every Friday evening, at 45 Eliot street. Up and to work, then, comrades! May the headquarters prove a source of strength to the S. L. P.

HARRIET E. LATHROP, Secretary.

NEW YORK.

S. L. P. STATE CONVENTION. The State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of the State of New York is hereby called to meet at the city of New York, in the Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, on Friday, June 8, 1900, at 4 o'clock p. m. The principal business to be transacted at the convention is the nomination of candidates for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and Engineer and Surveyor.

The Sections are called upon to take steps at once to provide for their representation in the convention. The basis of representation is as follows: One delegate for 50 members; one additional

delegate for 50 additional members; one delegate for every 100 members. The Section is entitled to one further delegate for every 200 additional members or majority fraction thereof. Delegates must be elected at primaries regularly called, or at conventions of delegates elected at primaries. None but members in good standing of the Socialist Labor Party are entitled to participate in the election of delegates.

Dated New York, May 4, 1900. The State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party.

HUGO VOGT, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

Regular meeting of the General Committee of Section New York, S. L. P., will be held on Saturday, May 12th, 8 p. m., at 177 First Avenue, Manhattan. Delegates should not fail to attend.

L. ABELSON, Organizer.

OHIO.

STATE NOMINATIONS. On account of the heavy expense resting on the members of our party this year, the State of Ohio has decided not to hold a State Convention, and has nominated a ticket by referendum vote. This is the ticket selected:

For Secretary of State, Samuel Borton, Hamilton, Co. Valley; for Judge of Supreme Court, Dan W. Wallace, miner, of Hollister; Dairy and Food Commissioner, Otto Steinhilber, wire weaver, of Columbus; Commissioner of Common Schools, William Garrity, potter, of Akron; Member of Board of Public Works, David F. Cronin, laborer, of Hamilton; President Electors, Fredrick Landorf of Cincinnati, George E. Jones of Cincinnati, George Steinbrecker of Middletown, John Herzog of Dayton, John Cooper of Hollister, William Sonnenberger of Shawnee, Benjamin L. Parry of Canal Dover, Robert Robertson of Mineral Point, Ellis Bartholomew of Lima, John H. F. Juergens of Canton, Francis Henry of Beidler, Andy Nesbit of Beilleville, J. M. Stephens of Steubenville, Anders Solter of Salineville, A. Alois Freyhal of Canton, John Able of Columbus, Lewis Freeman of Chillicothe, Louis Rivkin of Akron, Henry Piper of Geneva, John Bindus of Cleveland, George Eilman of Cleveland, Brower Maizegon of Cleveland and L. J. Greve of Collierville.

The Secretary of State has notified this committee that it is not necessary to wait for National nominations to collect signatures. Therefore the Sections and members throughout the state will in a few days receive the petition lists, and are urged to immediate action, so as to enable an early filing of the nomination papers.

Cleveland was chosen as seat of the State Committee.

The Ohio State Committee, S. L. P., P. C. CHRISTIANSEN, Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE.—There will be an adjourned meeting of Section Providence in Textile Hall, 1955 Westminster street, Sunday, May 13th, at 7 p. m. sharp, to discuss problems that come up before the National Convention. Every comrade should be present and give his views upon subjects to be discussed.

H. FASSELL, Sec. City General Committee.

Down With the Socialists.

(Continued from Page 2.)

ufacturers and farmers are now struggling desperately for existence, he inevitable concentration of the machinery of production with its accompaniment of large production. The trials and hardships of the self-employed mechanic of twenty years ago, are to-day the trials and hardships of all our "small people"

—traders, manufacturers and farmers; and the fate in store for these is the same that overtook the small self-employed mechanic—they are all about to be stripped of their property, and to be hurled into the proletariat or wage-working class. Here and there one of them may by reason of extraordinary good luck, or by dint of extraordinary rascality, swing himself up into the class of the large producers and escape the wage-driver and exploiter of wage-slaves. To-day none can successfully wage the competitive battle who has not at his disposal large means, large capital, large machinery of production. The small trader is driven more and more to the wall by the large emporiums; the small farmer wears himself out in his endeavors to compete with the large farmer, who can produce farm products upon the market much more cheaply than the small fellow, because he produces more amply, thanks to the largeness of the tracts he operates and the gigantic machinery that he works with; both the small trader and the small farmer fall thereupon into the hands of the usurer, who finishes them up, and the end of the song, or rather tragedy, is taken in their ruin.

This, dear reader, is the situation all around. The industrious portion of our population accumulates no property, and is even a prey to want and worry. All the wealth they produce falls to those who never work, or whose work is too trivial to be taken into consideration. For the industrious, starvation; for the idler, wealth! This is the sort of "division" that goes on to-day! Would you say that this is as it should be, dear reader? Certainly not!

Sometime ago the British Government ordered an inquiry into the share of the product of the British people that fell to those who did work and the share that fell to those who did not work. What do you imagine, dear reader, was the result? The investigation showed that those few who perform no manner of work took more than one-half of the whole product, while the British working people did not receive as much as one-half of the whole product, i. e., of the fruits of their own labor!

But do you imagine that matters lie differently with us here in the United States? If you do, dismiss the thought. The figures of our last two censuses, together with those of all subsequent statistical publications bearing upon the matter, show that three-fourths of the proceeds of the nation's labor stick to the fingers of the capitalist class, the class that does no labor, or that if it at all exerts itself, does so in gambling speculations, in criminal conspiracies, whereby one set of its members tries to defraud the other and the whole public, or to debauch the public opinion—the workers, those who really and actually produce the nation's wealth, get barely one-fourth of their own toll back in the shape of wages!

Can you, dear reader, sanction such a state of things? No, never! No one whose heart is not wrongly placed could sanction that. However one may curse the Socialists, he must be admitted to be right in this point. The unequal distribution of the nation's wealth cannot continue, nor can the system last that lays a premium upon idleness and punishes industry. Such a system must go. It is wrong! Hence it must be changed! No Socialist opposes private property for labor performed, as they are frequently charged with doing; on the contrary, Socialists demand that such property be kept from the clutches of those people only who do nothing and yet take the lion's share of the property produced by others away from its rightful owners. Socialists war against every form of pri-

rate ownership that is based upon idleness, and at the same time they strive to secure to those who do perform useful services, to those who do work, the full return of their toil. Socialism demands concentration.

Daily People

(Continued from page 3.)

DAILY PEOPLE BOSTON MEETING.

On May 20, at 3 p. m., at Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton street, Boston, a meeting will be held under the auspices of Section Boston, S. L. P., in aid of the Daily People Fund. Daniel De Leon, of New York, will deliver an address on "The Socialist Press of America." A short musical programme will be rendered previous to the lecture, as follows: Piano solo, Anna Muriel Dunlap; singing, Karl Marx Club; baritone solo, Samuel Freedman; singing, Scandinavian Socialist Singing Chorus. Doors open at 2:30 p. m. Admission fee, 15 cents.

A. GOLLERSTEPPER, 709 Hackensack Plank Road, West Hoboken, N. J. Dealer in CUT FLOWERS.

C. PETERSEN,

Insurance, 2-6 New Reade St., Box 1576. 166 Fifth St., MANHATTAN. BROOKLYN.

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Platform, per 100, without 40c.

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Application Cards, English and German, per 100, 40c.

Rubber Seals made to order, with Arm and Hammer, each, 67c.

Orders should be accompanied with cash. It implies an unnecessary waste of time and money to keep the accounts for such small amounts, often sending a number of bills before collection is made, which time and money can be put to better purpose.

Address all orders to Henry Kuhn, 2-6 New Reade street, New York city.

Trades & Societies' Directory.

Standing advertisements of trades unions and other societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of 10 cents per line.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., MEETINGS at Headquarters, No. 431 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa. Free Lectures every Sunday, 3 p. m. Speakers' Club every Wednesday, 8 p. m. State Committee, every 1st and 3d Sunday, 9 a. m. Section Pittsburg, Central Committee, every 1st and 3d Sunday, 7:30 p. m. Pittsburg District Alliance, No. 15, S. T. & L. A. meets 2d Sunday of every month, 11 a. m. Machinists Local, No. 190, S. T. & L. A. meets every 2d and 4th Saturday, 8 p. m. Mixed Local, No. 191, meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday, 8 p. m. 14 Ley street, Allegheny, Pa. 13th Ward Branch of Allegheny, meets every 2d and 4th Sunday, 3 p. m., at 14 Ley street, Allegheny, Pa.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets Sunday, 3 p. m., at 98 Avenue C, New York. Daily People stamps may be purchased by delegates from L. Abelson, Assistant Organizer, 68 Avenue C; E. Jiff, Financial Secretary, 362 Canal st.; Julius Hammer, recording secretary, 304 Rivington street. 410

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUARTERS of 34th and 35th A.D., 481 Willis ave. Business meeting every Friday evening. Free reading room and pool parlor open day and evening. Free lectures every Sunday evening. Subscriptions for this paper taken. 449

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard street. Organizer, J. Koplun, 307 Hargis street.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S.L.P., meets 1st Sunday of month, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Essex Co. Socialist Club, 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Address communications to John Hossack, secretary 105 Princeton ave., Jersey City 444

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S.L.P. The County Committee representing the section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 426

SECTION HARTFORD, S.L.P. Headquarters, 284 Asylum st. Room 10. City Committee meets 1st and 3d Tuesday, 8 p. m. (German) 1st Monday, Br. 3 (American) 2d and 4th Monday of month, at 8 p. m. 456

SECTION BUFFALO, S.L.P. BRANCH 4, meets at International Hall, 251 E. Genesee st., near Michigan st., upst. Public lectures and discussion every Sunday, 8 p. m., except 4th Monday of month, which is reserved for business meeting. Everybody welcome. Bring friends along. 461

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S.L.P. Headquarters and free reading room, 205 1/2 So. Main st. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129 1/2 W. First street, corner Spring. 435

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 32d and 33d A.D., 169 E. 109th st. Business meeting every Tuesday. Free reading room open from 7:30 to 10:30 p. m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. 412

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274 S. T. & L. A. meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday, at 8 p. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Secretary, K. Wallberg. 408

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., S.L.P. headquarters, 853 Grand ave. Westville Br. meets every 3d Tuesday at 8 p. m. S.L.P. Hall. Visitors welcome. 425

SCANDINAVIAN SECT., S.L.P., Br. 1, meets every 1st Sunday of month, at 9 o'clock a. m., at 235 E. 38th street orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, Arbetearen. 429

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