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The People.



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VOL. IX.—NO. 4.

NEW YORK, APRIL 23, 1899.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

AS IT SOWED,

So Is Philadelphia's Capitalist Class Reaping.

HUMANITY IS KIN.

The War, Declared for the Benefit of Trusts, is in the Meantime Utilized by Capitalist Contractors Who are Breeding Pestilence Far and Wide, Reaching into the Homes of the Rich.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—The stench that has arisen from Algiers enlarded beef has a good second malodorousness in the conduct of affairs at the Schuylkill Arsenal in the Southwestern section of this city. This institution, backed and aided by the corruptionists in the War Department at Washington, in combination with a gang of unconscionable Philadelphia clothing contractors, not only spread contagion in the camps at Chickamauga, Tampa and at Santiago, last summer and fall, but it can be held largely responsible for the present plague of typhoid fever which is carrying off so many citizens of Philadelphia, the relation of the attending circumstances forming an interesting story.

Your correspondent told in these columns last December that Factory Inspector F. C. Campbell, a political appointee of Governor Hastings, the most discredited of all Pennsylvania's Governors, reported that much of the sickness in the Army could undoubtedly be attributed to the making of the soldiers' clothing in certain numerous sweat shops of this city where diphtheria and scarlet fever were prevalent all last summer in the most virulent form. Since the December report the Factory Inspector has further stated to the Legislature that in a number of instances the clothing was so manifestly infected with fever germs on account of the suffering sweaters' children making their sick beds on piles of the clothing, and further that the clothing was so actually alive with all kinds of vermin that could be bred in filthy human habitations, that much of the clothing had to be destroyed and contractors were given to understand by the officer in command of the Arsenal that they must find better places hereafter in which to make clothing for the "patriots" who were fighting for the Sugar Trust and Tobacco Trust amidst the tents, canteens, Tagals, capital made trollops of Chickamauga, and cans of rotten Egan beef to be found in the Philippines and in Cuba.

There is a great deal of impenetrable mystery about the Schuylkill Arsenal and the man Brigham who runs it in the interest of the "skins" who farmed out the Government clothing to the miserable sweaters while the wives and daughters of the down-town mechanics frantically pulled one another's hair under his very nose, in their struggle to get the Army work, and their own bread, until it became necessary to call in the police to maintain order. The Factory Inspector, who owes his position to the anti-Quijano faction, says nothing about the names of the big contractors, but he inadvertently severely on a woman who took out work and gave it to sweaters to a very limited extent, but it is generally understood that John Wanamaker, the holy man of long work hours and short pay, got tents, shoes, etc., and that William Wanamaker, his pious and devout brother, a Sunday School Superintendent, got 55,000 blouses to make at 90 cents each from the Government.

The Factory Inspector, if all I hear is correct, has not told all the facts in the case. On Saturday last, I was informed by a man, employed in the Schuylkill Arsenal, that large quantities of this vermin-infected clothing had been burned in the Arsenal, that he was one of the men engaged in burning the clothing, and that the soldiers had to pay for this clothing out of their per diem allowances as well as for the garments substituted for the burnt ones, while the big contractors, who were in league undoubtedly with the Arsenal and Washington authorities, got their cold cash. My informant was in the Army, he lives in the 30th Ward, is employed in the Arsenal and holds his job through politics, and is worthy of belief.

This rascality on the part of the Arsenal authorities, acting in concert with the capitalist and contractors who are upholding the piracy in the South Seas that was organized by our Hanna-Maximley form of leech Government for the exploitation of the Tagals and Cubans at the hands of a so-called "patriot soldiery," has had a terrible effect. Disease has been spread broad-cast and nowhere has it been worse, than in Philadelphia where it is charged to the dirty condition of the Schuylkill water, our only water supply.

Dr. Shoemaker, one of the physicians attached to the Health Department, recently said that it was not our water supply, but as he owes his job to the Republican bosses, he qualified his statement by saying that it was the water which had been contaminated by the sewerage. The crimes of capitalism, perpetuated upon an innocent poor people through the connivance of a Government resting on the shoulders, or rather in the pockets, of a corrupt, dangerous and heartless aristocracy of contractors'

dollars, has reacted upon itself and we now see in Philadelphia, in the homes of the well-to-do, the effects of that murderous system which all the time grinds out the lives of the poor and defenceless sweaters along Second, Monroe, League and other streets in the slums of Philadelphia. It is a plain manifestation of the "lex talionis."

The situation is an ominous one as the lives of the people and the public water system is involved at the same time, one being at the mercy of an epidemic of typhoid fever and the other in danger of being gobbled up by a syndicate of Philadelphia's millionaires and thrifty politicians, and it is to accomplish the purposes of the latter that the muddy waters of the mountain-fed Schuylkill are represented by the scheming and the thoughtless to be fever-laden. What Dr. Shoemaker unwittingly said is correct. It is not our water supply direct but our sewerage that is to blame. The links in the chain are perfect.

Capitalism demanded the war to spread its commercial claims. War was declared, the patriots, fired by the bosh of the New York "Journal," Philadelphia "Inquirer," et al., rushed to the front, the contractors rushed to Washington for contracts, and they in turn sent their prey to the fever dens of Philadelphia, and from there the clothing went to the Army camps where men fell before the disease like sheep with the rot.

It did not end at the camps. Last fall the numerous hospitals of Philadelphia were crowded with typhoid fever victims. They were in all parts of the city and the debris of these patients, daily and hourly thrown into the sewers, found its way into the river, to a small extent, but through a larger extent into the sewers, and the sewer gases, penetrating the dwellings through the interior household drains, sent the fever into the houses. The disease has been particularly fatal amongst the "better classes." In Germantown, where the rich do dwell in palaces, there have been ten times as many cases as in the slums.

Thus it is that capitalism has sown death and reaped it. The poor sweaters, sending his poorly paid work to the Army, brought back to the door of his rascally contractor the typhoid fever, while he himself escapes, and this fever is to be made an excuse to condemn the water supply in order that he, the embodiment of capitalist greed, may bury the dead in forgetfulness beneath his dishonestly gotten dollars.

Philadelphia's fever plague is the direct effect of her capitalism, as is here proven clearly, and this capitalism wears the church mask to a greater extent here than elsewhere, and I propose to describe a local specimen of our capitalist church in THE PEOPLE.

ADDRESS ISSUED

By S. T. & L. A. Miners of the White Shaft of Pennsylvania.

Realizing at last that there should be a radical change made by organized workers, to meet the changed conditions brought about by the ever increasing concentration of capital in the productive industries; and understanding that the old pure and simple form of Labor Unions, with all their antiquated and erroneous ideas on economics, will have to be superseded by a Union that recognizes the fact that there is a class struggle on between the wealth havers and wealth producers; we recognize that it is absolutely necessary that the workers should be aware of the fact that the power that they have placed in the hands of their masters, namely the political power, has been the most effective weapon in aiding them to beat to the earth the working class, whenever an attempt was made by them to better their conditions.

The Solons of the U. M. W. of A. have been teaching us that capital and labor are brothers, and that we should vote in the interest of our capitalist brothers, especially those that they, the Solons, recommend. Now we realize that as long as we surrender to the capitalist our most effective weapon, the ballot, just so long will our conditions as wage slaves grow steadily worse, and just so long will massacres of the workers, such as occurred at Hazelton, continue.

Fellow Miners, join with us in strengthening the organization that believes in following up the strike in the mines and factories and continuing it at the ballot box, until it will become possible for the working class to regain and use for their own welfare that political power they have surrendered in the past to their masters, the capitalists. You, then, would be able to realize that a law passed for the safety or welfare of the miners, would be enforced by officials whom you would place in those positions, taken from the ranks of your own class, and not be, as it is at present, promptly declared unconstitutional by the Judges owned by your masters.

Therefore, it is as a class, conscious of its strength, aware of its rights, determined to resist wrong at every step, and sworn to achieve its own emancipation, that the wage workers are hereby called upon to unite in a solid body of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle.

Issued by the MINERS' LOCAL, S. T. & L. A., Organized at Du Bois, April 8.

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.

TRAGIC PAGES—CHAPTER 7.

PANA, Ill., April 17.—This place has again been lightened by the flash of guns. The mines have whistled their song of death, and eight ghastly corpses line the way. A dozen men and women are lying at death's door; four companies of State Militia are patrolling the streets with their steel bayonets glistening in the April sun, while the old Gatling gun is being polished on the side. The union miners and the imported negroes are exchanging glances of hate. The cockroach business men are patting their empty stores like lone sentries in a sepulchre. The town is posted all over with the red notices of martial law. Nobody knows what the future has in store, save that another blood-spattered tragic page has been written in the book of the coal miners' life.

I know the coal miner as the young mother knows her first born. I have been in Pana while the bullets were still hot in the flesh. So, from personal observation, not hearsay, I write this latest Tragic Page.

The man who would understand a subject must understand the terms employed therein; so with this story. There is a term we must understand that is the key-stone on which this Tragic Page is built. That term is UNIFORMITY. Having grasped what "uniformity" means, we can lift the drop-curtain and gaze understandingly on the Tragedy of Pana.

"Uniformity" is an effort made by some operators and miners in a State, and again in the different coal-producing States to fix an equitable scale to suit the various conditions under which coal is mined. For instance, a mine that has a 5-foot vein can produce coal cheaper than one with a 2- or 3-foot vein; a 7- or 9-foot vein is better than a 5-foot vein. Again, a mine with a 7-foot vein may be 200 miles from the seaboard, while the 3-foot vein mine may only be 40 miles. These various conditions lead to all kinds of confusion in production and in the miners' scale. Hence this attempt for uniformity.

The slickest of the operators uses this condition to beat down the men's wages. For instance, one of the wealthiest of operators, as he is the shrewdest, is Col. Rand of Illinois, the infamous "Jimmy" Rand. He used this difference in the cost of producing coal to the queens taste in beating down his men's wages. Owing mines in Ohio, Illinois and Pennsylvania, he would reduce the wage in Pennsylvania; if his men struck, he would work his Ohio mines overtime to fill his contracts. If, as was usually the case, the men submitted, he would go to his Ohio mines and say: "See, in the Pittsburgh district they are mining coal at 55 cents; you must come down in your wages or I must shut down my mine." If they did not consent: down went the mine, and his Pennsylvania mine did the work. Again, he would bring his Illinois mines into play, and the same old skin game would be repeated. So he played both ends against the middle;—down went the wages tumbling.

But this lack of uniformity had a check, and Rand's game and the other operators' was blocked. It was checked in Illinois. Within the past 18 months, the miners of Illinois got together and organized. True, it was along pure and simple stupid lines; true, again, they were led and organized by labor skates and political crooks, who, as they organized each union, informed the men that "the operator is entitled to a fair profit on his investment," and that on no account were they to have politics in their union, thus depriving the men of their best weapon, and traitorously leading them to believe that the capitalist was their brother. Nevertheless, they organized the whole State almost to a man and established "uniformity" between State and State.

Understanding "uniformity," the rest of the story is plain.

The operators did not like this move of the miners for a cent. True, the miners' union would not hurt them in a political sense. Ratchford, Mitchell and the other bunco-steerers for capitalism would see that the men did the voting cattle act alright. Hence along that line the operators were safe. But they wanted more profits, and to get these profits the organization had to be broken. The coal operators are thoroughly organized. At one of their meetings in March, 1898, they decided that the mines in Pana were the ones that should cut prices and smash the union. This for several reasons:

First, the Pana mines were immense ones. Over 600 men were employed.

Second, PENWELL, THE OPERATOR, WAS THE MAYOR OF THE TOWN, and, consequently, could get all the assistance from the powers that be without trouble.

Third, the move of organization that was spreading over the State had to be checked, and Penwell was the man to check it. Then the operators could point to Pana and say: "I can't compete with Pana, so your wages must come down," thus breaking through "uniformity" within the State.

On the 31st day of March, 1898, when thoroughly organized, the men presented a demand for the Springfield scale of 40 cents a ton run of mine. Penwell refused, the men struck, and acting as men will act who do not read the signs of the Labor Movement in the sunlight of class-consciousness, they called on the State Board of Arbitration. Needless to say these modern King Canutes could not order back the waves of the class struggle. They called business men, operators and miners before them. The opera-

tors refused to appear. After a lengthy pow-wow, they decided to cut the men's demands from 40 to 35 cents per ton. This the men consented to, although 7 cents below the scale; but to their surprise, the Penwells & Co. refused to give in, although every other mine in the district was paying 40 cents. They were out to smash the union, and swore they would stick 'til hell froze over. This was a safe play, seeing they knew they were backed by the political power.

From that time (April 15, 1898), up to September, 1898, scarce a ton of coal was mined. The men were getting liberal support from outside; they said they could stay out all summer and winter, too. Purgatory might freeze as well as hell before they would go back. In September, the Pana operators played their trump card. They sent agents to the South and brought in over 500 negroes to run the mines. Rioting ensued; lives were lost; but still they got in, and, after a fashion, ran the mines. Now, indeed, there was trouble for poor Pana. The negroes that came on had a number of roughs and thugs amongst them. On each party night these worthless fought like demons amongst themselves. To vary the monotony of their dull lives, they went out and fought the whites, always led by a desperado named Stephens, a 200-pound six-footer, who would sooner fight than eat.

In the meantime, the strikers were busy. They were working amongst the more timid of the colored men, advising them to get out of town. If they consented, tickets were bought to all points from Alabama to New York. By paying them in some cases, by entreaty in others, and by using moral suasion with a shot gun and a club, the miners succeeding in thinning the ranks of the imported scabs considerably; so much so that on Saturday, April 8, it looked as if there was about to be a stampede. Penwell & Co. were at their wits' end. Something had to be done, and done quickly. A conference of interested parties was called. Amongst those present was a Colonel Hickman of Peoria, Ill., who is attached to the Naval Arsenal. He is heavily interested in Illinois mines. At this conference it was decided that what was needed was the State troops; the "niggers" feared the deputies as much as they feared the strikers; nothing but the State troops would save the day. There and then these "law abiding," "thrifty," "religious" capitalists formed a plan to turn the town up side down by starting a riot, get the State militia in, and thus stop the stampede of the negroes.

Their plan was simple, and as follows: On the following day, Monday, send big Stephens out in the town loaded with whiskey and a gun, and trust to him to start a riot. Out went Stephens; he visited the jail, in which a number of his friends were located for fighting amongst themselves; there he met the Sheriff, and deliberately shot at him; the Sheriff shot back; Stephens rushed out, firing all the while; one of his shots striking Xavier Lecoq, a French union miner, in the forehead, killing him instantly. Stephens was chased into Penwell's store, shot down, disarmed, and locked up at once. This shooting was the signal for the desperadoes in the mines to begin their bloody work; then followed the most blood-thirsty massacre of an innocent people that has ever disgraced the crime-stained record of capitalism in America. From out of the towers over the shafts of the mine a deadly stream of lead was rained onto the innocent people of the town. Frank Colum, a beer bottler, was shot dead; Carrie Felix, a waitress in the St. Charles Hotel, was shot in the spine in the dining room of the hotel; Sandsworth, a laundryman, shot in the head. These, with six other inoffensive citizens, were in a moment wallowing in their own blood. The deputies shot back; down went "nigger" after "nigger." A woman, one-half mile away, had her arm shot off. Bang, bang, bang, went the shots at the rate of 100 a minute. It was as if Inferno had broken loose. The siege of Paris was duplicated on a small scale. In these towers, armed with Krag-Jorgensen rifles, the guards could shoot with safety. It was almost impossible to hit back. They were led by Bud Overholt, of the Overholt mine, WHO WAS ELECTED CITY TREASURER OF PANNA BY THE MINERS IN 1897.

Colonel Hickman rushed to the telegraph office and telegraphed news of the riot to Governor Tanner. After him rushed the Mayor of the town, G. V. Penwell. So we see the operator Penwell as Mayor telegraphing for assistance for the operator Penwell as a business man. Verily, the Japanese Pooh-Bah was not in it with his Pana prototype. Whether Tanner owns stock in Illinois coal mines or not I don't know; but I do know that this "friend of labor," whom the fakirs in the last National Convention of the United Mine Workers thanked for his "stand for organized labor," ordered the State Militia—rifles, bayonets, Gatling guns, and all—to Pana inside of 45 minutes from the receipt of the Mayor-operator's telegram, and this despite the strong protest of Sheriff Downey that no State Militia were needed, that he could and would maintain order. But Downey's protest was unheeded; the operators needed the State troops in their business; and what is a capitalist but a man who for if not to supply such demands? The town is now absolutely dominated by the military, even the policemen had their clubs taken away; every deputy was disarmed; and the Sheriff

informed that if he returns to Pana he will be disarmed, too.

Thus we see how well the bloody plan of these scoundrelly operators worked. The stampede was averted. The mines are running again. Temporarily the laurels rest on the operator's brow; but at what an awful price! Innocent men and women murdered; the vile passions of race hatred stirred up as never before; homes destroyed, wives made widows, children orphans; and—all to beat down the poor devils of slaves of the mine to starvation point, so that their exploiters can live in luxury. Yes, they have won temporarily, but the streaks of the dawn of our day is in the skies.

Now I will take Pana from the political side. I have shown how the men, misled by pure and simple frauds of the Ratchford-Mitchell strike, had voted for their operators Penwell and Overholt, one of whom orders them to be shot, the other deliberately shooting them. This taught them a lesson. They dimly realized that they needed the political power if they were to succeed in their strike. Unfortunately for them they had been roped into the "Social Debauchery." A fellow from St. Louis named Hoehne, with a mouth and chin like a mackerel, came to Pana and organized a branch of the Army-building, millionaire applauding, colonization, farmers' demands, Jewish, "American" movement. They had some 90 charter members. A Mrs. Smith was sent to them to instruct them on Socialism as taught by these queers. She stayed a week speaking every night. The "Yorks-Anwait," a German, and the English organ of the "American" movement was poured into the town by the thousands. Oh yes, they were learning Socialism at a great rate; so well did these poor dupes of Debsomania learn it that, at a meeting held a month ago—although 100 strong and knowing the miners' vote could carry the town for the revolution and thus send fear into the capitalist's heart by attacking him in his weakest and most vulnerable spot—the SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF PANNA VOTED NOT TO PUT A TICKET IN THE FIELD! This too by an almost unanimous vote. What a lesson this incident teaches! What a slap in the face to the weak-kneed who object to our "violence"! Fed on milk and water mush, they acted in a milk and water way. Taught not to rely upon themselves, they leaned on a Democratic capitalist worth \$100,000, who is (oh, mamma!) a friend of labor!

In an attempt to hide the death of the A. R. U. the "Social Democracy," so-called, was born. In deceit it came into the world, it was brought up by nurses who knew nothing but to hate and envy, and showered all that hate and envy on a movement that, true to its revolutionary impulses, demanded discipline in its ranks and hence would not tolerate the "Americus" of anarchistic temperament who first saw the light in Southern Russia. Fed by queers that are attracted by all revolutionary movements, fake or otherwise, its food was mush and water. With its praying Porter in Massachusetts and its crying Debs elsewhere; its fool Chase applauded by millionaires in Boston and its equally fool Debs doing ditto in New York; with its Haverhill skates voting for armories, and its labor fakir all around it,—need anyone wonder that this abortion "teaches" the proletariat but to destroy it? As well expect a courtesan to teach the ethics of purity in a seminary of Virgins, or an awful dodger teach the young idea how to shoot in a kindergarten. Compare Pana with New Bedford where under more trying circumstances we organized the proletariat on revolutionary lines and come within 5 spots of carrying the city!

Away with the sham! The Pana incident stamps failure and disgrace on its brow.

With Comrade Von Behrin, of Springfield, we held a meeting in the afternoon of the riot. We took up the action of the "Social Democracy" branch in refusing to put a ticket in the field; showed them what an error they made; showed up the rottenness of the "Social Democracy of America and Patagonia," colonization swindle and all. It did not take these miners long to see what a fool they had made of themselves. Off came their white flag of truce party buttons, they asked for our red badge of honor, some 50 of which had been sent them. The Social Debauchery has gone down and out in Pana, the S. L. P. has come to stay.

Let me recapitulate:

1. Pana is selected by the operators as the point where they can smash uniformity;
 2. The men falling in their demands, strike;
 3. The Board of Arbitration fails to settle the strike;
 4. Colored miners are imported from the South with accompanying riot;
 5. The men ship a number of them away (about 200) and arrange for a stampede;
 6. Mayor Penwell and the other operators plan a riot so as to bring in the State troops;
 7. The riot takes place; eight killed, including two women, and a dozen wounded;
 8. Governor Tanner, despite protests of the deputies who have been maintaining order right along, orders into Pana State troops;
 9. "Social Democratic" party put to the test fails disgracefully;
 10. The S. L. P. steps in, organizes a Section; smashes the "S. D." and breaks ground for the revolution.
- There is the story of Pana written in the blood of her proletariat and read in the rifle flash. It is a story that teaches many lessons.
- The crimes of capitalism; the failure of pure and simpledom; the necessity for class-conscious action at the ballot

(Continued on page 8.)

TO ACTION!

Call by Kansas State Committee, S. L. P.

VISIONARIES, AVANTI!

No Muddle-Headed Mixtures, Empty, Platitudinous "Radicals," "Broadnesses" or Cheap Patentees of "Cut-Cross-Lots from Nowhere to Nowhere," Need Apply.

To all Sections Socialist Labor Party of Kansas, Members at Large, Friends and Sympathizers of Socialist Propaganda.

Comrades—Your Committee is desirous of maintaining a State Organizer in Kansas—one capable of presenting our cause intelligently and effectively against the combined factions of the political parties of capitalism, both the avowed, apologist and defenders of the present "Law and Order," and the reactionary stool-pigeons of whatever economic size and political color.

Haphazard, semi-occasional sporadic efforts must give place to systematic propaganda of uncompromising Socialism, that is Socialism—to the end that we have virile movement. A movement that comprehends itself, and therefore presses forward to its goal with precision and confidence.

Only thus can we rid the rank and file of re-vamped schemes, dished out by the mental and moral wrecks of the rising waters of the Social Revolution. We are confident that you agree with us that a cause worthy of belief is surely worth working for; that the means used should logically be proven and found correct by experience.

The Socialist Labor party has through storm and stress have proven the inspiration and the means of firing the workers with determination and solidarity which capitalism both fears and respects. We are self-poised, firm because we ever grow in numbers and compactness that will not be bamboozled, caught with the rhetoric, nor blinded by concessions that don't concede.

Comrades! Now is the time. Join us in lifting Kansas out of the doubtful wavering column of reaction. Let us force the hands of misleaders of the people. Only then will the working class be able to see the ignorant covering submission and inactivity—or worse, mis-activity in participating in the quarrels between the defunct middle class and plutocrat.

(1) What is to be done?
(2) How shall we go about it?
Much. Old Sections recruited and firmly established. Spread the circle of influence of literature that will clarify and enlighten the ALREADY DISCONTENTED. Save the honest but unwary from muddle-headed mixtures, empty platitudes styled "Radicalism," "Broadness," and whatever other cheap patents, "cut-cross-lots" routes from Nowhere to Nowhere.

He is lost who lingers to take sides with chronic victims of spleen, whose public status is determined by personal affections and private interest.

While recognizing the social role of sentiment, we allow that even for the sake of temporary popularity we must not unguardedly allow sentiment to degenerate into sentimentality; we desire organization and education as the means of conquering the public powers which furnish the Socialist victors with the means of supplanting capitalist class with the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Now is the crucial period in America—in Kansas. Just a little foresight will save much misdirected energy. Ask yourself: "HOW MUCH CAN I GIVE MONTHLY TO THIS CAUSE?" Settle that yourself, first, then suggest this plan to your circle of friends, viz., if there be no Section S. L. P. near you, then select some one among yourselves through whom you may remit DURING THE FIRST WEEK OF EACH MONTH, all the voluntary sums collected the month previous. The undersigned will duly acknowledge same. If you are isolated, then send what you feel able to, directly. Nothing too small—1 cent and upwards. Sections may supplement their dues with voluntary offerings through their organizer. Call attention to this in your meetings. Members at large and others who sympathize with the efforts of your Committee will do us a favor to push this call.

Whoever receives this, circulate the appeal and write us of the local outlook. Some may be able to accommodate the organizer while on circuit. AT LEAST SEND YOUR ADDRESS FOR LITERATURE.

Literature must be distributed; meetings advertised, etc. All desiring speakers write what will be done to aid him; and when desired. We are preparing a route now for organizer. Do not delay your reply. Suggestions craved.

We have secured an able comrade who will undertake the agitation without a stipulated income—Join in maintaining bona fide Socialist propaganda. By Order of State Committee.

J. F. ELKNER, Secretary, 201 E. 4th street, Pittsburg, Kan.

MANUFACTURING STRIKES.

A Page From the Dark History of a New York Labor Fakir.

For reasons which I cannot explain here I have not informed the comrades and readers of THE PEOPLE how some strikes are manufactured by the great (?) misleaders of labor a la Go. But as the saying goes, better late than never.

Last July, there was an election for a business agent for the different locals existing in New York of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, and Brassworkers of North America.

There were several candidates, among them Brother (?) T. M. Daily, the present Treasurer of the present Central Federated Union. Of course, such a drawing card as he is was elected. E. J. Lynch, President of the International Union, was present at the meeting, when the election took place.

He was requested to address the meeting. He wished the union great success, spoke of the election of Bro. T. M. Daily, a brother who "sacrificed himself at all times and even has left the shop for the cause of his fellow better workman." Lynch forgot to state though that Daily only got \$1.25 per day in the shop, while for "sacrificing" himself he got \$2.50 per day besides expenses and "so forth."

For some time the worthy Business Agent has absolutely nothing to do, as most of his like does—draw salary and do nothing.

The rank and file began to grumble. "Why should they pay an extra tax, when there is no need of a Business Agent?" His position became somewhat shaky; he had to do something to keep it up, besides he was not satisfied with the \$15 a week and expenses; he wanted more. What could he do? He was at a loss; but Great Scott, there is a good idea! Why not cause a strike to take place in some shop? That would make him prominent; the "Journal," and all the labor papers that are taken in, would "write him up" how he lead a great strike, brought the strikers to a great victory, etc., etc.

The idea was splendid. Without much hesitation he went right to work. The shop he chose was the Micheal & Vancio chandelier factory. The two spinners engaged there could hardly make a living at work's work, so they arranged for piece-work; that way they thought they could make a few cents more. Our worthy Business Agent, who is looking for the welfare of his fellow craftsmen only went to the Spinners' Local and told them that it was high time to do something to better the condition of their fellow sufferers. As the polishers were being badly paid, it was a good time to get their wages raised. The fact that the spinners were working piece-work was also wrong, it was "the ruination of the trade." He worked upon their feelings to such an extent that they, the spinners, decided to go out on a sympathetic strike when and wherever the polishers should be ill-treated. Brotherly Love!

It was also decided upon the advice of Bro. Daily that piece-work should be abolished. Then Daily saw the Polishers' Local. He told them the time had arrived when they could get rid of the foreman in the polishing room; said foreman was a suspended member who did not believe in belonging to what he termed "such a fake union." Daily worked solely on their prejudices and, no wonder, he got them to consent to strike. Upon the consent of the two locals, Daily ordered a strike with the following demands:

1. Abolition of piece-work.
2. Advance in wages for the polishers.
3. The reinstatement of any union man who may have been discharged, the shop to be union throughout.

One demand, i. e., an advance in wages of 50 cents per week was amended at Daily's suggestion.

As to the grievance against the foreman nobody knew about them except a few polishers; no demand was made regarding the foreman, and none of the other branches knew of any such, or were told of them.

The polishers went out at noon, but the spinners and the men in the other branches refused to go out, not having been advised of the time. The spinners were then called out by the President of the Local.

It was necessary to have the assistance of the other men; so Daily went to the Fishers' Local (87). They had but a few men who belonged to the union. He laid the matter before them, saying that as their co-members were out on strike, it was the duty of a sister Local to help them, besides, there were more than 50 men who would join their union, and that the non-union men were only too glad to join. After a discussion the fishers decided to call out their men.

To show how much veneration pure and simple leaders have for the law of their own organization, and how they fake strikes in opposition to the well settled policy and laws of their organization, I insert the following from the constitution of the Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers' and Brassworkers' International Union of North America:

ARTICLE VIII.
Section 1. In the event of a disagreement between the Subordinate Union and an employer, which, in the opinion of the Local Union, may result in a strike, such Local shall notify the Secretary-Treasurer, who shall immediately send the nearest executive officer to the scene of trouble, and with the committee from the Local, shall wait on the firm and try to come to an amicable settlement of the dispute, and they shall report their findings to the Secretary-Treasurer, who will apprise the other members of the Executive Board of all the circumstances, and, if a majority of said board shall decide that a strike is necessary, such Union may be authorized to make a strike.

As to the demands:

Piece-work had been abolished by the firm the very day of the strike, because piece-work was not profitable for the firm.

The raise in wages had, at Daily's suggestion, been dropped by the polishers, they being told that such a demand would prolong the strike and put off the day of "victory."

So the only demand left was the reinstatement of the strikers and the shop to be union.

With a far-away look through his learned spectacles, and blowing his nose till the chemical bottles rattled on their shelves, the professor began his lecture:

"Young Ladies and Gentlemen:—Our subject this evening is parasites. The English word, parasite, is derived from the Greek words, "para," which means beside, and "sitos," which means food. So that, literally, parasite means one who eats with or at the expense of another. Parasites are found in both the animal and vegetable kingdoms in great numbers and in all parts of the earth. All plants and animals, except parasites, derive their sustenance by their own exertions from the natural sources of wealth, viz., the sun and the elements which go to make up the earth and air. But parasites do not go to these natural sources for their living. They live upon what others have produced.

"Animal parasites are divided into two classes, viz., the "entozoans" (from the two Greek words, "ento," in, and "zoan," life) which, like the tapeworms, live within the bodies of their victims and the "epizoans" (from "epi," upon, and "zoan," life) which, like the louse, the flea, the mite and the bedbug, live upon the outer surface of their victim.

"Now, my dear pupils," continued the professor "you may be interested to know that a well known example of this latter subdivision of the order of parasites is a species of Man himself known otherwise as the species capitalist. You will note the position of this interesting species in the following scientific classification of the animal Man: Kingdom, animal; branch, vertebrate; class, mammalia; order, primate; sub-order, anthropoid; genus, homo; species, capitalist.

"I am more than sorry that I have thus far been unable to capture a specimen of this species to exhibit to the class. Such a specimen, preserved in alcohol, would make a valuable addition to our collection. But, if you are observing, you may see large numbers of the species for yourselves. They usually infest the wealthier portions of the city.

"The capitalist, as a rule, wears a diamond upon his shirt front and a comfortable look upon his face, together with other and more elaborate articles of apparel. He walks with his toes out and he carries a gold-headed cane. His victim also frequently walks with his toes out, that is to say, out of his shoes.

"You will recognize this peculiar species, also, from the air of importance that he assumes. You would think from his bearing that he owned the earth in fee simple, together with the adjacent planets, and that he even held a first mortgage on the Great White Throne and the Mansions not made with hands.

"There is this difference," the professor went on, "between the species capitalist and other species of parasites, as, for example, the bedbug, viz., that the capitalist, while he lives upon the laboring man, he does not live directly upon his flesh and blood. He does not like workingman. He prefers porthouse. But he lives upon the wealth which the workingman creates. He does not take quite all of this wealth for he is shrewd enough to see that if he took it all the worker would starve and very soon he (the capitalist) would have no one to produce for him. So he takes all the wealth except what is necessary to keep the laborer from the point of starvation. He thus exploits the laborer of his product.

"How does he do this? It is very simple. He has in various ways got possession of the necessities of production and distribution, viz., the land, machinery, factories, railroads, steamships, etc., and the laborer, being denied access to these sources of wealth must work for the capitalist."

Here a young gentleman, whose ears just appeared above his collar, arose and asked: "Professor, why do you say the worker MUST work for the capitalist? Is he not free to quit work if he chooses?"

"Certainly, my son," said the professor, "and so also he is free to prospect for gold in the mountains on the moon if he so desires. The only difficulty is the trifling matter of securing transportation across the intervening ether."

The young man saw the point and subsided.

Resuming his lecture the professor said: "The capitalist parasite, like the farmer, waters his stock three times a day and sheers his sheep as often as possible. He drives the geese to market and beards the rye in his own field.

"It is interesting to note some of the contrasts between these different species of parasites. Some parasites are very small and weigh no more than a prayer on election day, while the capitalist often weighs over 300 pounds. Most parasites, like the bedbug, wear no clothes at all, while some members of the capitalist species are chiefly ambitious to be considered as authorities on matters of dress. Likewise some parasites have almost no stomachs at all, whereas the human or capitalist species are often enormously developed in the region of the abdomen.

"Still another difference is that while most parasites are not ashamed of their calling and are always ready to answer to roll call, so to speak, as parasites, the Man parasite is unwilling to be classed as a parasite at all. He assumes not only that he is not a useless cumbrance upon society but that he is actually "the whole thing"—that he is the principal toad in the puddle, and that there would be a serious disturbance of the solar mechanism if he should suddenly drop out of sight. This hallucination is a direct result of a disease that commonly affects the species known as swelled head."

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.

A LESSON IN ZOOLOGY, PARASITES.

[By W. A. Corey, Los Angeles, Cal.]

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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.]

Bravo, Newark:
To THE PEOPLE.—The official count shows the Socialist vote of election to be 870 in Newark, against 521 last spring, an increase of 349 votes.

The bill providing for the election of the Socialist Party by district, instead of by wards, was defeated by a two-thirds majority, the Socialist Labor Party being the only political party opposed to and fighting this bill deserves the full credit for its defeat.

A. P. WITTEL.
Newark, N. J., April 18.

Face to Face With the Republican Party in New Britain, Conn.
To THE PEOPLE.—Our city (rather ours to be) has a population of about 28 or 30 thousand people, of which the industrial center. The factories consist of building, hardware, iron work, casting, etc., cutlery, knit goods, and a great variety of smaller industries.

The voting population is about 6,000. Out of the six wards, the 2d, 3d and 4th wards have always been Republican; the 5th and 6th wards have been Democratic.

The total vote cast last Tuesday was very small. There were 2,151 votes cast, of which the S. L. P. received 711, or about one-third of the whole. So with these parties in the field the next year we will have a real victory.

The two wards which we carried are the Irish-American wards; in capturing those two wards, the last stronghold of that bunch party, the Democrats, is gone. We will be face to face with that class-conscious capitalist gang of criminals, called the Republican party. Indications point to the theory that the Irish and Germans will soon join hands against the Socialist. We are taking in new members each meeting night every Friday and we are doing all in our power to make class-conscious men of the approval of our here, and no quarter will be given and none asked.

We expect to have hot old times at our Council meetings as we are in a hopeless minority. The Council is composed of 10 Reps., 5 Socialists, 5 Democrats, and 1 so-called "citizen," who is a Republican in every sense. As the Mayor is also a Rep., might say they have really 21 men out.

There is a fine field for the S. T. & L. A. to work in here in New Britain, as there are scarcely any organizations, and such as are there have no sympathies. We just killed off our last fakir.

If we had a leaflet bearing on the tactics of the party it would be of a great deal of use. It should have here, but, of course, to be in line with their former actions they will at once descend upon us. Let them come; our guns are always loaded and ready to fire. Let us have our motto: YOU ARE EITHER WITH US OR AGAINST US.

Our candidates elected are:
5th Ward (formerly Democratic)—Alderman: Geo. C. Schenk, machinist; Councilman: Chas. E. Patrick, insurance agent; Andrew G. Brandt, laborer.
6th Ward (formerly Democratic)—Councilman: Wm. J. Gillette, machinist; Samuel Scherer, bottler.

There was no nomination for Alderman to be made in the 6th Ward, only each two years.

CHAS. E. PATRICK.
New Britain, Conn., April 16.

A Very Likely Thing.
To THE PEOPLE.—How the "Volkzeitung," through its all around muddled tactics and false teachings is confusing the more weak and sentimental minds among its readers, is clearly shown by the following:

Having heard that a well known Scandinavian Socialist, although he had before been an S. L. P. man, was lately preaching "Liberty and Justice for all," our motto about. With a pitying look at me, for my ignorance, he confessed that he had caught that "malady" by being a "CONSTANT READER" of the "Volkzeitung." You are right in telling what you can to prevent the disease from spreading.

H. JENSEN.
Brooklyn, N. Y., April 16.

Homestead At Last.
To THE PEOPLE.—I had a grand meeting here on Sunday, April 9, addressed by Comrades Schulberg and Val. Remmel, both of whom are Irish Socialists. I received round after round of applause from the crowd of listeners which filled our little hall to its fullest capacity. After the speakers had finished their remarks, I added several more names to our roll. We will hold another meeting Sunday, April 22, at 2:30 p. m., our speakers on that date will be Comrades B. R. Moore and J. J. Bridgeport. We feel at present that we will at least be able to still add seven or more on that date.

MES. LOWRY.
Homestead, Pa., April 17.

From the Camp of the Proletariat.
To THE PEOPLE.—I have taken hold of our national German organ, the "Vorwaerts," and have got a German comrade to hustle for it among the Germans.

For the benefit of my German comrades who read the "Volkzeitung," I will inform them that I am an Irish Socialist, who converted to Socialism by a Spanish Socialist; and, I, the Irishman, will now try to convert my German fellow slaves by helping them to get the "Volkzeitung." In my experience, I find that the most responsive element to the teachings of scientific Socialism is the Belgian workingman in this country.

I wish to say I pay no taxes. My board bill remains the same as it was before the war, and I get as big a glass of beer now as I did before the war and I pay the same 5 cents of tax.

I also wish to say that the "Pope," "Boss," "Tyrant" and Intolerant Editor of THE PEOPLE suits us here all right, as I believe the people who are opposed to him had to work 12 hours a day in the dirty shop, that the "Boss" would suit them too.

The next National Convention of the S. L. P. will endorse the present Party program, adopted in 1896, that THE PEOPLE has followed. Since Comrade Hickey was here and made a vigorous attack on the Labor Fakir I have had no trouble to secure subs for the Party Press.

T. F. DUGAN.
Moline, Ill., April 15.

LETTER BOX.
Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.
[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

H. D. McT. MANCHESTER, N. H.—That our ancestors were all savages at one time is a historic fact of much importance. It is a shame that the man who would feed himself by such a statement, to the extent of turning away from Socialism because of the statement, has too squamous a stomach to swallow the pig and then carry it off. He will have to be a passenger on the trip, nudged with tea and toast.

J. J. BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The S. T. & L. A. is not bigotedly wedded to any one system of "boring." It is willing to have the boring done from within as well as from without, from above as well from below. But it must be BORING and not humbugging. It is catholic in its tactics. It believes in the working class "Bore" and the "Bore" of the ruling class. It is a simple system of unionism, together with its Labor Fakir misleaders, BORE them down to the bottom of the sea. The only "boring" that the S. T. & L. A. has no stomach for is the "boring" that consists in boring oneself into the stomach of the capitalist class via the stomach of the Labor Fakir. Bore away.

M. K., 5th A. D., N. Y.—There is no honor in doing your own trade that we know of. Your duty to the S. L. P. is to gather around you enough stalwarts of your trade, apply for a charter to the S. T. & L. A. through D. H. 49 and then carry out a systematic union agitation in the trade.

G. S. S., ST. PAUL, MINN.—The Allegheny strike was a great success in so far as it showed what could be done if the

workers are class-consciously organized in trades and, consequently, backed up by an increasing class-conscious working class vote. Weak as the organization of the S. T. & L. A. now is, it accomplished what it did; strong, it would dictate the law to the bosses and read them the riot act.

J. S. NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—A man who has worked as long as you have, and yet has so little to show for it, should be among the last to apprehend anything from the Socialist Republic. The revolution would indeed require your surrender of your present paltry means of existence, but would in return make you a stockholder in the mammoth national factory of the Co-operative Commonwealth. Your little holdings, are essentially an illusion of property. Of course you are justified to earn your living by them.

C. L. KIFFLE, PA.—Such papers and such men do harm. It is ever far to convert a raw Republican or Democrat than to convert a man who has previously been converted from either into some nonsense. Such men lack the basic sense of the matter; they have acquired erroneous notions and these notions must first be wiped out of their minds. You can't teach that 2 + 2 make 4 by first teaching that they make 1. The man, who through habit and unthinking, maintained that 2 + 2 make 3 can be more easily taught that they make 4 than the man who has been in the habit of unthinkingly saying that 2 + 2 make 2 is wrenched out of that habit, and is taught that they make 4, and believes he now is thinking rationally. The revolution is hard to cure from his error; and for the very simple reason that, while his first error hung loosely on him, he never having even thought of the matter, his second error will cling to him because he had not there knowingly. Early correct training is the advice of all authorities of pedagogy. It is now a thinking matter, and a bad start is hard to correct.

R. F. F. POTTSVILLE, PA.—You may feel quite sure that the appearance in these columns of the article "Socialism from A to Z" was no apparent break from our orthodox, and more than the previous article, "Socialism from A to Z." Such a fall advantage of a "blind-view," we can see that both had better not have been published, not because they were unorthodox, but because, for some reason or other, they were likely to be and were misused. At any rate their publication has done us as much good, that the kind of wrongful approval they received in many quarters, raised, serves as an experience and will be used as a ready weapon against that oft-repeated statement that THE PEOPLE is "too radical" to give the vote cast by the same thing. Since then the switches have been locked tighter yet.

C. S. ADAMS, MASS.—Would you really spoil a good story by depriving it of its breezy Western flavor? For the rest, never mind the "Volkzeitung." I used in an anecdote, will shock people whom we would like to attract. Somewhat, this subject is covered in the answer to "R. D. McT." in this very issue. Shall here only add, on a specific point raised by you, that people who would be shocked at such words are apt to be either hypocrites or nobby-pampered, very much like people who are shocked at the use of the word "die" and insist in calling it "bub," and avoid the word so much that they don't say "legacy" but "limosity."

W. G. TRENTON, N. J.—There is no conflict between the vote for National Executive Committee to be held in the issue of March 26 and that given in the issue of April 16. The first table given the vote cast by all the Sections located in Greater New York; the second table gives the vote cast by Section Greater New York only. Section Greater New York comprises only the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx (old New York) and the Borough of Brooklyn.

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

1. Any ten persons may organize themselves into a Section provided they accept the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and sever their connection, absolutely, with all other political parties.
2. OFFICERS TO ELECT.
 - 1.—Organizer.
 - 2.—Recording and Corresponding Secretary.
 - 3.—Financial Secretary.
 - 4.—Treasurer.
 - 5.—Literary Agent.
 - 6.—Chairman, each meeting.
3. ORDER OF BUSINESS.
 - 1.—Reading of minutes.
 - 2.—New members.
 - 3.—Correspondence.
 - 4.—Financial Report.
 - 5.—Report of Organizer.
 - 6.—Report of Committees.
 - 7.—Unfinished Business.
 - 8.—New Business.
 4. There shall be no initiation fee charged. Amount of monthly dues is fixed by each Section. A monthly remittance of ten cents per member shall be made to the National Executive Committee.
 5. A full report of the first meeting, including a list of members, with inclosure of 10 cents per capita is necessary to obtain a charter.
 6. Per capita checks are furnished by the National Executive Committee at 10 cents each; such checks are pasted in monthly column on the membership card, and charged to members at such excess rate as will cover the amount of dues fixed by the Section.
 7. Each Section shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month, and semi-monthly meetings for public discussion or lectures on political or economic questions.
 8. Quarterly reports of the numerical strength and financial standing of members, party progress and prospects, shall be promptly sent to the National Executive Committee.
 9. Any person residing in a city or town where no section of the party exists may make direct application to the National Secretary, inclosing one month's dues, and will thus be enrolled as member at large.
 - For pamphlets, leaflets, platforms and other information, address the National Secretary, 184 William Street, New York City.

The English translation of Karl Marx' "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 73 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply Labor News Co., 147 E. 23d Street, N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Henry Kuhn, 184 William Street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS.—Secretary Robert Bandlow, 183 Champlain Street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.—National Executive Committee—Secretary George Moore, 61 Hyde Street, Montreal.

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

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go into effect at this office by Tuesdays.

National Executive Committee.
Special session held Sunday evening, April 16, to consider the request of the Board of Directors of the Co-operative Publishing Association to insert in THE PEOPLE, a rejoinder to the article "Socialists," printed in the issue of April 2. All members were present and L. Sanial was elected to the chair.

John Nagel, the President of the Association, acting as spokesman for the Board, advised that the Board had considered their right to insert their statement without the approval of the National Executive Committee, and that they had decided to confer with the N. E. C. as a matter of courtesy only. The N. E. C. promptly and unhesitatingly waived a decision of that point at that time. The rejoinder, for which publication was requested, consisting of 14 typewritten footnotes, was read by the Editor of THE PEOPLE, and was then given the floor and made an exhaustive statement, supported by a mass of documentary evidence on the attitude of both the Publishing Association and the editorial management of the "Volkzeitung." The statement was read by members of the N. E. C., the Editor of the German organ, the "Vorwaerts," and the National Secretary then each took the floor, either supplementing the information presented or dealing with the facts brought out in the debate. Matchett declaring that while he had seconded the motion in order to bring the matter before the house, he could not see how, in the face of the facts presented, publication of the rejoinder could be granted.

On the side of the Board, Nagel, Koenig and Schneppe spoke. The former endeavoring to show that the "Volkzeitung" was so situated that it could not take a different stand and that the paper had always been, and was now, loyal to the party, the latter merely insisting that the article go in.

The motion to publish was defeated by a vote of 11 to 10. The following were present: Sanial, Matchett, Murphy and Koenig.

Resolved to elect a committee to draft a statement to the party membership upon this whole matter. Sanial, Keep and Matchett were elected to the committee.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY,
Recording Secretary.

Meeting of April 18, with A. S. Brown in the chair. The financial report for the week ending April 16th showed receipts \$42.20; expenditures \$104.07.

Section Milwaukee, Wis., reported the expulsion of John Moser on charges containing four different counts.

The National Board of Appeals sent the following call for publication in the party organ:

"NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS.
"The Socialist Liedertafel, an affiliated subdivision of Section Greater New York, has appealed from the decision of that body, refusing to recognize it as a Branch of the organization, and demanding that its vote be counted in the election of national officers. Section Greater New York is hereby notified to reconsider the appeal, and to notice the action within four weeks from the date of this announcement.

"ROBERT BANDLOW, Secretary.
"Cleveland, April 15, 1899."

Resolved to send a delegate to the "Daily People" Conference, and John J. Kinneally was elected.

Chas. E. Cook and Peter Gogerty, both of Lockport, N. Y., were admitted as members at large.

Enough reports were received from organizers Keinard and Hickey, the latter having been very successful in many places in the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Charter granted to new Section in Springfield, Ill.

Resolved to meet Sunday, April 23, at 4 p. m. the committee on statement to the party in the "Volkzeitung" matter to report at this meeting.

California.
SECTION SAN FRANCISCO, of the Socialist Labor party, has been compelled to denounce a local organization calling itself the Liberty Branch of the Socialist Labor party. In order that comrades may not misjudge this action, or be misinformed as to the actual facts, the following statement of the reasons therefor is hereby submitted.

For over two years this so-called Liberty Branch has not bought due stamps, paid any dues, or in any way contributed to the needs of the various organizations of the Socialist Labor party.

It has charged its members ten cents per month for dues, giving receipt for the same on the 1st of each month, and has thereby conveying the impression to its members that they were members of the Socialist Labor party. This so-called Liberty Branch bought the "Class Struggle," the official organ of the party, and is still continuing this boycott.

On the eve of the election of November 22, 1897, this so-called Branch, whose members were not members of the Socialist Labor party and had absolutely no voice in its councils, issued thousands and thousands of circulars, and secured the names of the nominees of the Socialist Labor party, and calling upon all voters to knife the Socialist ticket by not voting for this candidate, thus reducing the percentage of the vote.

On the 30th of January, 1899, the Socialists of San Francisco met in convention, and after a session lasting several days, decided to send a delegate to the National Executive Committee from each District. The convention decided that all Branches must cease to exist, and called upon all members to join their respective Assembly District Clubs and German Branches complied with this order, the Jewish Branch had already disbanded; but the so-called Liberty Branch refused to do so, and advertised itself as the Liberty Branch of the Socialist Labor party, the party to which it never contributed one cent in dues, and to which none of its members had ever paid dues.

And most important of all, this so-called Branch has several members who deny and ridicule the class struggle; and, being good talkers, they are able to lead their misled brethren to believe that they are addressed by the members of the Socialist Labor party.

For these reasons this so-called Branch must be deemed antagonistic to the Socialist Labor party, and it is, therefore, the duty of all true Socialists of the city to discontinue their support to, this so-called Branch, but to openly denounce it at every opportunity. It should be crushed wherever it is yet uncrushed, and its members should be put upon its own candidates at election times, or endorse the candidates of other parties, and thus cast a stigma upon our party, and mislead those voters who are not aware that the Liberty Branch is in no way connected with the Socialist Labor party.

Comrades, do your duty. If we are to succeed in our struggle against organized capitalism, there must be no law in our organization, there must be no question of the integrity of our members.

By order of the National Executive Committee,
THOMAS BEISFORD, Organizer.

Massachusetts.
SECTION ATHOL.—The preliminary work in the organization of Section Athol was well done; as a consequence an audience (almost entirely composed of workmen, which is all true Socialists) was secured in the opening of the meeting. Comrade L. G. Hulse was chairman, and although this was his maiden effort, he would have thought him practiced in the art. The subject of the lecture was "The Necessity of Class Politics by the Working Class." The closest atten-

"SOCIAL REFORM" AND REVOLUTION.

Private ownership in the instruments of production, once the means of insuring to the producer the ownership of his product, has to-day become the means of expropriating the farmer, the artisan, the small trader, and of placing the non-producers—capitalists and landlords—in possession of the products of labor.

These social reforms, that stop short of the overthrow of the present system of property, to be unable to abolish the contradictions which the present economic development has produced, he by no means implies that all struggles on the part of the exploited against their present sufferings are useless within the framework of the existing social order; that they should patiently accommodate themselves to all ill-treatments and forms of exploitation, which the capitalist system may decree to them; or that, so long as they are at all exploited, it matters little how.

The conversion of the machinery of production, together with the means of communication and transportation, from private into public property is the Revolution—a revolution, that is irresistible and inevitable.

The productive forces that have developed in the lap of capitalist society have become irreconcilable with the very system of property upon which it is built. The endeavor to uphold this system of property is tantamount to rendering impossible all further social development, to condemn society to a standstill and to stagnation, a stagnation, however, that is accompanied by the most painful convulsions.

Every further perfection in the powers of production increases the contradiction that exists between these and the present system of property. All attempts to remove this contradiction, or even to soften it down, without interfering with property, have proved vain, and must continue so to prove themselves as often as attempted.

For the last hundred years thinkers and statesmen among the possessing classes have been cutting and trying to prevent the threatened downfall of the system of private property in the instruments of production—i. e., to prevent the REVOLUTION. SOCIAL REFORM is the name they give to their perpetual tinkering with the industrial mechanism for the purpose of removing this or that ill effect of private property in the instruments of production, at least of softening its edges, without, however, even touching private property itself.

Let not the position of the Socialist be misunderstood. He pronounces these social reforms inoperative in so far as they pretend to remove the growing contradictions, which the course of economic development brings out into ever stronger light, between the powers of production and the existing system of property, at the same time that they strive to uphold and to confirm the latter. But the Socialist does not thereby mean that the SOCIAL REVOLUTION, i. e., the abolition of private property in the instruments of production, will be accomplished of itself; that the irresistible, inevitable course of evolution will do the work without assistance from man; nor yet that all social reforms are worthless, and that nothing is left to those, who suffer from the contradictions between the modern powers of production and the system of property, but idly to cross their arms and patiently to wait for better days.

When the Socialist speaks of the irresistibility and inevitableness of the social evolution, he of course starts from the belief that men are men, and not puppets; that they are beings endowed with certain necessities and impulses; with certain physical and mental powers, which they will seek to put to their best uses. Patiently to yield to what may seem unavoidable, is not to allow the social evolution to take its course, but to bring it to a standstill.

When the Socialist declares the abolition of private property in the instruments of production to be unavoidable, he does not mean that some fine morning, without their helping themselves, the exploited classes will find the ravens feeding them. The Socialist considers the breakdown of the present social system to be unavoidable because he knows that the economic evolution inevitably brings on those conditions that will compel the exploited classes to rise against this system of private ownership; that this system multiplies the number and the strength of the exploited, and diminishes the number and the strength of the exploiting classes, both of whom are still adhering to it; and that it will finally lead to such unbearable conditions for the masses of the population that they will have no alternative but, either to go down in silence, or to overthrow that system of property.

Such a revolution may assume manifold forms according to the circumstances under which it is effected. It by no means must necessarily be accompanied with violence and bloodshed. There are instances in the history of mankind when the ruling classes were either so exceptionally clear sighted, or so particularly weak and cowardly, that they submitted to the inevitable and voluntarily abdicated. Neither is it necessary that the social revolution be decided at one blow; such probably never was the case. Revolutions prepare themselves by years and decades of economic and political struggles; they are accomplished under constant ups and downs, sustained by the conflicting classes and parties; not infrequently are they interrupted by long periods of reaction.

Many are the ways in which the economic development may be affected; it may be hastened and it may be retarded; its edge may be dulled, or it may be sharpened; only one thing is impossible—to stop its course, much less to turn it back. Experience teaches that all attempts in this direction are not only fruitless, but increase the very sufferings which they were intended to remove, while, on the other hand, those measures, that are really calculated more or less to relieve some existing ill, have themselves the tendency rather to accelerate the economic development.

When, for instance, in the early stages of capitalism, the wage workers destroyed the machine, opposed woman labor and so on, their efforts were and could not be otherwise than fruitless; they arrayed themselves against a development that nothing could resist. Since then they have hit upon better methods whereby to shield themselves as much as possible against the injurious effects of capitalist exploitation; they have established their trade unions, and they have started their independent political parties, each of which supplements the other, and with the assistance of which they have, in all civilized countries met, with more or less success. But each of these successes, be it the raising of wages, the shortening of hours, the prohibition of child labor, the establishment of sanitary regulations, etc., gives a new impulse to the economic development; together, they have either caused the capitalist to replace dearer labor with machinery, or they have forced up his pay-roll, and thereby have rendered the competitive struggle harder for the small capitalist, shortened his economic existence, and hastened the concentration of capital.

Accordingly, however justifiable, or even necessary, it may be that the workmen establish labor organizations for the purpose of improving their condition, by lowering the hours of work, and other equally wholesome measures, it were a profound error to imagine that such reforms could delay the social revolution; and equally mistaken is the notion that one cannot admit the usefulness of certain social reforms without admitting that it is possible to preserve society upon its present basis. On the contrary, such reforms may be supported from the revolutionary standpoint because, as it has been shown, they stimulate the course of events, and because, so far from removing the suicidal tendencies of the capitalist system, they help them along.

The turning of the people into proletarians, the concentration of capital in the hands of a few, who rule the whole economic life of capitalist nations, none of these trying and shocking effects of the capitalist system of production can be checked by any reform whatever, that is based upon the existing system of property, however far reaching such reform may be.

There is no political party, however fossilized and anxious it may be to preserve things as they are, but has its misgivings with regard to this fact. Each of them still advertises its special plan of reform as THE means whereby to prevent the crash; but there is not one of them that still entertains complete faith in its own panacea.

Dodging will not help them. The corner stone of the present system of production—private property in the instruments of production—becomes every day more irreconcilable with the very nature of the means of production. The magnitude of these instruments of production have reached, the social character that their functions have assumed, mark them for common, social property, without which, instead of being a blessing they become a curse to mankind. The downfall of private property in them is now only a question of time; it is sure to come; the only question still open is as to the time and the manner in which the revolution will be accomplished.

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.

S. L. P., Canada Section 6, Montreal. Montreal readers of THE PEOPLE are invited to attend a LECTURE, To be given in FRATERNITY HALL, 1715 Wellington St., Montreal, by R. SMITH. Subject: "The Meaning and Necessity of Socialism."

West Side Agitation Committee. Discussion meeting on Friday evening, April 22nd, 8 p. m., at the WESTSIDE LABOR LYCEUM, 342 West 42d Street, N. Y. Subject: "The Present Situation in Section Greater New York."

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-affirms the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule. Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children. Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

RESOLUTIONS.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands:

- 1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.
2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.
3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.
4. The public lands to be declared inalienable. Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been complied with.
5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.
6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.
7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation.
8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt.
9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.
10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.
11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.
12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, state and nation).
13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.
14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.
15. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.
16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal), wherever it exists.
17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers.
18. Municipal self-government.
19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.
20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.
21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

tion was given to Comrade Martha Moore Avery during the entire address. On Saturday night and at this meeting on Sunday (April 23) 200 PEOPLE were sold. After the meeting 9 subscribers to THE PEOPLE were obtained. Section Athol was organized with 12 members. The following officers were elected: Organizer, L. G. Howe; Secretary, Emil Burke; Treasurer, Alie Schmidt; Literary Agent, Samuel Gross.

KEINARD'S TOUR. Fall River—May 8. New Bedford—May 9. Taunton—May 10. Abington—May 11. Norwood—May 12. Dedham—May 13. Boston and vicinity—May 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20. Lynn—May 21. Haverhill—May 22. Groveland—May 23. Lawrence—May 24. Fitchburg—May 25. Athol—May 26. Clinton—May 27. Worcester—May 28. Springfield—May 29. Chicopee—May 30. Holyoke—May 31. Northampton—June 1. Westfield—June 2. Pittsfield—June 3. Adams—June 4. North Adams—June 5.

SECTION LYNN will, on the evening of May 1, conduct a May Supper and Entertainment in Lesters' Hall, Andrew street, Supper from 6 to 8 p. m. Entertainment at 8 p. m. Admission 15 cents. The Karl Marx Club is now a certainty, the first meeting will be in Lesters' Hall, April 29, and will meet every Thursday thereafter. We have ordered 1,150 copies of the May Day issue of THE PEOPLE, and believe from present indications these will be sufficient. By the end of the month we expect to have THE PEOPLE on sale in every news store and every news stand in the city of Lynn. THE SECRETARY.

TOUR OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY. S. T. & L. A. WILLIAM L. BROWER, IN BOSTON AND VICINITY. April 22—8 p. m., Bakers' and Confectioners' Progressive Union No. 1, Harugari Hall, 1965 Tremont street. April 23—Sunday, 10 a. m., at the mass meeting of the Boston Bakers, Dexter Hall, 987 Washington street. April 24—8 p. m., at mass meeting in Lesters' Hall, 54 Andrew street, Lynn. April 24—4 p. m., at Bakers' and Confectioners' Progressive Union, Backstreet and Hanover street, Boston. April 25—Wednesday, 8 p. m., at Mason Hall, 36 Center street, Boston. In Stanahan street, at a meeting are in the hands of Wm. F. Corcoran, to be held Monday or Tuesday. April 25—Sunday, afternoon at 4, a conference of shoe workers will be held at the Bakers' Headquarters, 1965 Tremont street, to which all shoe workers in favor of the S. T. & L. A. are urgently invited. All mail for Comrade Brower should be addressed to this office and arrangements for additional meetings can be made through the undersigned.

HENRY WEINER, Secretary District Alliance 10, 1005 Tremont street, Boston.

New York. ATTENTION, SOUTH BROOKLYN! A preliminary meeting with a view of organizing a Branch of the Socialist Labor Party for the part of South Brooklyn above 40th street, will be held at Miller's, 4th avenue and 53d street, Saturday, April 22, at 8 p. m. Readers of THE PEOPLE, living in the part mentioned, are earnestly requested to attend and also to induce their friends and acquaintances to appear. THE COMMITTEE.

Ohio. TO ALL SECTIONS S. L. P. OF OHIO. Comrades:—The vote upon place and date of convention resulted as follows: For Columbus, 97 votes; for Dayton, 67 votes, and for Zanesville, 36 votes. The State convention will therefore be held at Columbus, Sunday, May 28, at 10 a. m. Sections are requested to send delegates. Each Section or each Branch of a Section is entitled to three delegates. With the beginning of May or as soon as everything is ready an organizer will be put in the field. It will be necessary to purchase a horse and wagon, and therefore we remind Sections and members again not to forget the agitation fund. Comrade Max S. Hayes, of Cleveland, will be the organizer, and enough funds should be in to keep him out until election time, next November. The State Committee. P. C. CHRISTIANSEN, Secretary.

Rhode Island. The attention of comrades in Providence and vicinity is called to the May Day Celebration by the Rhode Island District Council of Textile Workers (S. T. & L. A.) and the Socialist Labor party in Textile Hall, 0109ville, on Monday, May 1, at 8 p. m. Comrade Keinard, of New York, will deliver an address, and dancing will close the evening entertainment. Schult's Orchestra will provide the music. This will be the initial observance of Labor's International Holiday in Rhode Island and comrades are urged to assist in making it a complete success. The State Committee. T. CURRAN, Secretary.

General Agitation Fund. Previously acknowledged \$17.51 Section McKim, Ill. per Hickey 2.15 Section McKim, Ill. per Hickey 2.50 Section Rock Island, Ill. per Hickey 1.50 Section New Britain, Conn. per R. F. Keinard 6.05 Section Meriden, Conn. per Keinard 5.00 Section New Haven, Conn. per Keinard 5.00 Total \$39.71

DAILY PEOPLE Minor Fund. Previously acknowledged \$2,338.62 Subscriber 1.01 J. Osterling, Pullman, Ill. 1.95 Total \$2,341.57

DAILY PEOPLE Major Fund. N. E. De Lang, Buffalo, N. Y. \$5.00 HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

The Workers' Call Clean Clear Cut Socialism. Contains each week: 1. Scientific theoretical articles on Socialism. 2. History and news of Socialist movement of the world. 3. Current events from Socialist view point. One year, 50 cents. 6 months, 25 cents. 36 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Trades' and Societies' Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annum. Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings. GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADES AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duane street, Room 96, New York City. General Secretary: William L. Brower. Financial Secretary: Murphy. General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3d and 5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secretary Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 224 Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa. SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 100. CALL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS UNION). Meetings every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Fred. CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 92, Office at Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street. District I (Hoboken), 331 East 7th street, every Sunday at 8 p. m. District II (Germania), 10 Stanton street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m. District III meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 90th street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m. District IV meets at 342 E. 11th street, every Saturday at 8 p. m. The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1051 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m. EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: PETER STAPLE. MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO. 1028, D. A. 4th St. & L. A., Headquarters 79 East 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Aug. Lautz, Cor. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th street. SOCIALIST STREET CLUB, S. L. P., 34th 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d ave and 14th street. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday. SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets second and fourth Sunday of every month at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at Teutonic Assembly Hall, 100 West 90th avenue, New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, Scand. Am. Arbetera. PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS & TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 85 of 5th & L. A. Headquarters, 64 East 4th street, Labor Lyceum. Regular meeting every Thursday evening at 8 p. m. THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY OF YORKVILLE meets every Monday evening at 206 E. 86th st. This Society aims at the intellectual education of a thorough knowledge of Socialism by means of discussions and debates. Com. and John. WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office: 257 E. Houston street. Telephone Call: 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meeting every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Clubhouse, 528 East 11th street. English lectures every Sunday evening. Bowling alley and billiard room open every evening. Visitors welcome. Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. It is a numerical strength of 150 local branches with more than 16,000 male members; it is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern industrial revolution. Workmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of a deposit of \$4.00 for the first class and \$2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$4.00 for 40 weeks and \$4.50 for another 40 weeks. A burial benefit of \$250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit of \$1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditure in cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 25 workmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 25-27 3d avenue, Room 33, New York City. Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is: REINHARD LACHNER, 13 Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y. WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance. Organized 1873. Membership 14,000. Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity. OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street, New York, daily, except Sundays and holidays from 1 to 9 o'clock P. M. BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Elmira, Albany, Oneida, N. Y., Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic and Trenton, N. J., Manchester, N. H., Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass., New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Conn., Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Luzern, Altoona, Pa., Chicago, Ill., Cleveland, Ohio. For addresses of the Branch-bookkeepers, see "Vorwärts." BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM, 849-855 Willoughby Av. (Formerly 61-63 Myrtle Street.) Meeting Rooms. Large Hall for Mass Meetings. Books open for Balls and Pic-Nics. Workmen—Patronize Your Own Home. JOHN OEHLER'S Steam Printing, 87 Frankfort Street 87 Cor. Pearl St. Fr. B. Square, N. E. Station. Orders will be taken at 116 E. 2th street, heavy Avenue A and First Ave., New York City. I. Goldmann's Printing Office, 200 Broadway, Telephone: 171 Franklin.