

0000000000000000

PRICE 2 CENTS.

A FEW SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Socialistic Tendencies Manifesting Themselves in Many Unexpected Quarters.

inent Bryanite Politician of Brooklyn Publicly Withdraws from the persocratic Party-His Explanation Points to the Truth of Socialism-A Remarkable Speech by Governor Lee, of South Dakota-Socialism No Longer Daridad, but Candidiy Examined.

arge vote.

"Finally, I am no longer content to waste time in fighting half way reforms and compromises, and believe that the best and the quickest results come by strict adherence to one's principles. If half the magnificent energy and divine devotion displayed in our churches, our prohibition parties, our anti-saloon leagues, our charity organizations, our anti-tyce crusades, etc. were seen in

Upon the above, comment is unnessary. It is the expression of relief

sary. It is the expression of relief which is heard on every hand as the fallacy of "reform" is exposed to the eye of intelligent criticism. Along the same line, though less strik-

ing in their economic significance are the utterances of Gov. Lee, of South

The glst of the speech, which has a

satisfaction of worthy aspirations; not for

out to work in behalf of the great masse

selves to harmonize with the principle of equity upon which the system is built.

searing burdens, but there is avi

speedily as possible. There is only on stion involved: 'Shall the blessings of

and death.

dvance in public opinion rethe principles of Socialism or marked and rapid in the ten
as past. Ten years ago, aside
meagre literature of the Sogranizations, there was scarceager, book or magazine that
f Socialism, and if a reference
ale to the theory or its supportcas couched in words of derision,
and of unconcealed hostility,
a the last five years both apathy
position have been mitigated,
and and magazine led the way,
ow one can scarcely peruse a
earl without finding articles conands to the theory or its support was couched in words of derision, of satire and of unconcealed hostility.
Within the last five years both apathy
and opposition have been mitigated.
The standard magazine led the way. ow one can scarcely peruse a being the questions formerly dealt only in the books and periodicals

suell in the interest of the Socialist movebent. The questions in national merty discussed from a purely parti-zan or immediate expediency stand-point, are now considered in a broader saloon leagues, our charity organizations, our anti-vice crusades, etc., were spent in a cause that strikes first at the root of all these evils, in a cause that seeks first to set right four economic conditions, how some would we see the end of poverty and vice, and plenty walking through the land. Trusting that you will receive this in the kindly and sincere spirit in which it is given, and that you will see the necessity of my giving publicity to my position. I beg leave, my dear Mr. Bryan, to remain, yours, with deep respect and esteem.

"EUGENE V. BREWSTER."

"Upon the above comment is unner. and a deeper manner. Behind the cal-culations of all men whose opinious occupy the public mind upon impor-tant questions, is found evidence that the Socialist theory (and the probabil-ity, the possibility or the sureness of its realization) is considered no small factor in the conclusions put forth.

Not only is this true in regard to the printed opinions of the men of thought and knowledge in this country, but some of those who occupy positions of vantage in society are finding themselves unable to stem the tide of Socialist thought, and are driven sometimes reluctantly, sometimes with joy, to embrace and uphold the doctrines of callecticies. f collectivism.

The symptoms of this development were first found in the ranks of scienjoined in the work. And recent events bring testimeny that the breaking away from old methods in thought and teachings of morality. teachings of morality are to be followed by the adoption of the Socialist iple as a basis for action by men high in political life and activity.

When the revolt occurred some months ago in the ranks of the Democ-

racy against the \$10-a-plate dinner spread for themselves by the magnates was attended by W. J. Bryan and those who were content to call him leader. E. V. Brewster was foremost in arranging the Brooklyn banquet. He has persistently supported Mr. Bryan by pen and tongue on all occasions. He has held Bryan up as the model orator and the ideal statesman. But all this is changed now. Mr. Brew-ster's eyes have been touched with the light, and he has left the ranks of the

Democracy. In a letter dated March 17, directed to W. J. Bryan, he says, in part: My Dear Mr. Bryan:-

ty Dear Mr. Bryan:—
ty Dear Mr. Bryan:—
ty Dear Mr. Bryan:—
an constrained to inform you that I
no longer consistently support the
noratic party nor yourself for the presney so long as you and it retain the
ent well known position on public ques,

* * I have always maintained
you are to-day the one great agitator
orater in the public eye. * * I
of written a recent magazine article in
the showed by facts and figures how
could and should be elected. But in
past few months strange and suforessen
itioss have been forcing me. to alter
position. * * I ajmit that there
thousands of others holding opinsands of others holding opin-unto mine who will remain nutil the end, and I know they

base their actions upon the doc-fite lesse, of two evils, or per-in the idea that the Chicago plat-is stepping stone to future reforms, no longer satisfies me. A com-of this kind only retards and de-nave no doubt that you could and of Pre-sident, do much good and abeviate the sufferings of the abeviate the sunerings of the An oddate will temporarily relieve of a broken limb, but it will never actine the bones must be set. Let at remain too long under the oplate repairing the real injury and it is

selves to harmonise with the principle of equity upon which the system is built.

"These propositions are met with the rejoinder that 'this is Socialism.' That does not disprove, but rather confirms its truth. The trust is Socialist. It is private Socialism. It is unregulated Socialism. That does not disprove, but rather confirms its truth. The trust is Socialist. It is private Socialism. The trust is Socialism. Our purpose is to change the scope of this Socialism, broaden it out; destroy socialised plracy and erect a system of fraternal cooperation in its place. But dissenters do not go further than to declare that 'this is Socialism,' as though that were sufficient to forever put it aside. You are a Christian' was once considered a sufficient snewer to the claims of Jesus' followers. You are an abolitionist,' was once a powerful argument against the abolition of chattel slavery. The sailbout twitted the stemboat; the ox cart ridiculed the stage coach; the stage coach made fun of the locomotive, but the facts were not changed. The best will survive, as it has survived. Socialism must succeed capitalism in the natural order of progress, and if you will not recognize it now I shall not quarrel with you. Time will furnish the argument.

"These changes are now within the limit of an ordinary day's work. The conversion of production for private profit to production for the general welfare cannot be hought about, till the Triat of Trustent all-shoothing, all-dominating, all-owning monopolist has taken possession of the country and forced the people, in self-defense, to expel, as this monopolist has in turn expelled from commercial existence all with whom he has been at war. The people are slow to more and patient in they are commercial to be present the production of the general welfare cannot be hought about, till the Triat of Trustent all they are commercial existence all with whom he has been at war. The people are slow to more and patient in ing most of your attention, incan that the American people dive. Regretfully you seem to be side of the case, and securify on that side, you would ally destroy the trust. You me to realize, dear Mr. Bryan, once arguments that you apertust also apply equally well and machinery, and yet you destroy that. It seems very uses, that the machine and the then to us by an all-wise Crea-sten and lessen our toll, and the stupid management of them them a curse rather than a the stupid management of them them a curse rather than a. The question is, then, How sain, the good qualities of the the machine and eliminate publice. There can only be republic ownership and consmay mean Socialism, but other way cut of it. It is a of evolution. It is inevitable the conditions and the said of the conditions and the said is the only practice only possible remedy. Being of this, and seeing the great lev taking a stand diametrically and believing that the party detrierating from its '96 charante in the said is persistently support the party that seeks to destroy in a greatest achievements—the organization of industry called-

sideration of the great industrial combination known as trusts have brought these men to the opinions they now

The trust, as an example and a mani-

approach with caution a conflict with

nor wise.

The expressions for Socialism are not at all confined to the strictly scientific or political field. For many years and it many pullets there have been men. or political field. For many years and in many pulpits there have been men who taught a broader base of human morality than that contained in orthodox Christianity. But unfortunately their ideas were clouded with the economics of the class room and the necessities of pleusing a congregation but little made up of the poorer classes of society. The price of pews and the multiplication of the pew holders defeated or obscured the generous ideals of their fancy or judgment and left them with many pretensions of liberality, teaching the doctrine of reut, inextending morality.

A few weeks ago one of the most noted of these pulpit oraters threw down the bars of prejudice and the restrictions of false economics and bold-ly proclaimed himself the apostle of justice for the producing classes. Lyman Abbott, of Brooklyn, preached a sermon, whose general tone was that of a plea for a justice not known to

Sprague are notable examples of cler gymen who have grasped the econo nics as well as the mere humanitarian

Breaking down the text books of the past in the class room, breaking down the political axioms and maxims of all generations, breaking down the dog-mas of religion and the prejudices of race and class, Socialism moves on, at Dakota, whose remarks at the recent trust conference at Chicago, elicited the adverse criticism of nearly every sup-porter of capitalism in America. last to bring humanity to the condition inst to bring numanity to the condition of economic justice, with free access to natural resources and the results of the lingenuity of man; these no longer the toys or weapons in the hands of in-dividuals, kings or trusts, but the com-The gist of the speech, which has a clearness seldom supproached by an apparently new convert, is given here:
"We may legislate against private monoply still doomsday, but so long as we do not deprive these institutions of their ownership of the means of production and distribution, we need entertain no hope that they will cease to torment as, for experience has shown that they thrive under mon legacy and the universal interest of all mankind.

The trust, as an example and a manifestation of capitalism, was predicted and lessons drawn from it by the Socialists long before its actual presence made such havoc in the industrial fields and in the thought of the men foremost in the affairs of the nation.

Educators in the universities now approach with caution a condict with

approach with caution a connet with the theories or the advocates of Social-ism. The authority of text books is brought in question by both student and instructor, and the way of the op-position to Socialism is neither easy

them with many pretensions of liberfor human endeavor and the hope for

Rev. Chas. H. Vall and Rev. F. M. hase of Socialist thought.

The Work of the Joint C

CARRIED ON IN

ist Labor Party and the So

The delegates elected by the B ter (S. L. P.) convention were: J. Mahlon Barnes, Philadelph G. B. Benham, San Francisco, C Hayes, Cleveland, O.; Job Hai Los Angeles, Cal.; Morris Hi N. Y., and W. E. White, New H.

Wm. Butscher, Brooklyn, N. Y. tor Berger, Milwaukee, Wis.; Je

Chase, Haverhill, Mass.; Jas. F. Co Haveri'll, Mass.; Margaret H Roxbury, Mass.; Frederic Heath, waukee, Wis.; G. A. Hoehn, St. Lo Mo.; W. P. Lonergan, Rockville, C Seymour Stedman, Chicago, III. Berger did not attend.

Job Harriman was elected chairs John C. Chase, vice-chairman for committee. Margaret Halle was se tary for the S. D. P. delegation. N. I. Stone secretary for the S. L.

After a short preliminary discu-it was decided to take up the mo-of importance, and after their ac-consideration, to take a vote upo

The Unity Committee of the cratic Party convened at the Lycenm, 64 E. 4th street, New City, at 10:30 a. m., Sunday,

New York City; N. L. Stone, New City; F. J. Sleverman, of Hoch

The delegates selected by the In apolis (S. D. P.) convention were:

consideration, to take a vote upobest arrangement for the bring about of unity upon satisfactors.

The subjects were taken upolows: Name, constitution, party and a subjects which the subjects were taken upolows: Name, constitution, party and a subjects and the subjects are upon the subjects are upon the subjects and the subjects are upon the subject are upon the subjects are upon the subject are upon the subje

Socialist Union and Vigorous Pro-

- PROPERTY OF

found in an attack upon the system of which these monopoles are the fruit. Revolutionize the control of production and distribution. Make is democratic. It is now an imperial system. Substitute public for private ownership. Throw off private for public monopoly. Crush the rule of money and establish the rule of men. Do not destroy the machines, nor blot out the details for swift and perfect handling of commodities, but make things for people to use, not to fight over, and maybe die later for the want of. Produce and distater for the want of. Produce and dispaganda.
The spring election at hand; we have mited our forces with the S. D. P., and a vigorous campaign is the result. There are always some impediments to our local agitation the leading one being that many still confuse us with to use, not to fight over, and maybe die later for the want of. Produce and dis-tribute wealth for the enrichment of the race; for the gratification of needs and the the De Leonites. Up to last summer these were in control here, and the degradation into which the movement fell is indiscernible. Their name is the private profit and plunder. Fuch a policy can be squared with the Declaration of Independence and the Golden Rule. Such synonym for chicanery and humbug. They are destroying themselves. One by one even the "faithful" become sick a policy will destroy punise and between pre-callty and give birth to a new social life of which the people are capable when they are delivered from the dread of starvation at heart and abandon their old pals. The few left tried to put up a local ticket and had scarcely enough mem-bers in good standing to fill up the general ticket. They tried to circulate petitions; 1,300 names being necessary to secure a place on the ticket. Hun-"How are the details to be arranged? I "How are the details to be arranged? I do not propose to go into that. No system ever had a fixed line of unchangeable defails. Fit details will be supplied as the requirements of the system dictate. Details will come fast enough when the principle has been agreed to. The details of the present system are good enough, if the engines of capital were reversed, and put to work for the whole people. Details are a matter of experience. No man could have predicted fifty years ago the details of the present business system; no man can fore tell now the details of a system fifty years hence. Details change every day, but one dreds of workingmen refused to sign. and trade unionists especially would drive them out of their meeting places. Driven to desperation they fraudulently signed bogus names, which upon covered, and the papers were refused. On one paper there were fifty names in the same handwriting. This is De Leonism with a vengeance. The spirit hence. Details change every day, but one of the master inspires the little band thing is settled; a set of details which en-riches 5 per cent. of the population at the expense of the other 95 per cent., ought to everywhere. The same tricks everywhere.

with them, must to some extent suffer for their actions, which are held up as being typical of the Socialists. It is a herculean task to build up a local movepent whichhas fallen into the slough

In the present campaign street meetings are held and within the next two ings are h weeks we shall have circulated fifty thousand leaflets, newspapers and pam-phlets. The S. D. P. sections contain brainy men, who are learning very fast and with a little more experience in political agitation the progress will be very rapid.

JOSEPH HENRY.

—The May Day Number of The People will not contain controversies between Socialists. It will not pay much attention to those who have tried to mislead and wreck the Socialist movement, nor the few whom they have succeeded in befooling. It will be addressed to wage workers and will show them what Socialism is and why they should become Socialists. It will be a good propaganda paper. Distrib-ute it. Order early, so that there will e no delay in mailing.

—Do you want Lissagaray's "His-tory of the Commune?" Get new sub-scribers, yearly or half yearly, for The People, to the amount of \$2, and ask People, to the amount of ex. and asset for the book as a premium. If you are a little short on your list, just give six months' subscriptions to a couple of your friends, to make it up. You will still be ahead on the deal, besides having helped those friends along the right

can be regarded as a real thing if she there a pup. If the pup lives at a real bette and assessment as a sun.

on strictly party lines, Hoehn opened the debate brief argument for the name, So brief argument for the name, Soc Democratic Party, pointing to its pa-tige in Germany and the victories a-ready won by the party under the name in the United States during the

past eighteen months.

Benham presented an argumen gainst the name. Attention was call ed to the fact that the name to meaningless from the Socialist stan point; that the name was misleading and that the name lost its significant tions were given and it was sh that the Socialist conventions in that the Socialist conventions in the United States in 1877 and 1884, a though composed almost entirely Germans, had discarded the name inappropriate for a political party this country. The prospect of its ing contester by the Democ party in any or all States was, in tion to many other objections, allud to in this statement made in opposite to the name. to the name.

Nearly all the delegates took part facts were developed, although the chief arguments in favor of the mawere made on its behalf because of a hold it had made upon the people a the success that had attended the success that had attended career in this country. Margaret H gave some light upon the word "so from an etymological stanpoint, a man, Butscher, and Chase particul desired the name Social Democ retained during the present camp Carey did not particularly like name, but declared its necessity

the present campaign. Hillquit, Sieverman, and Ha Hiliquit, Sieverman, and Harriall pointed out the necessity of a name, one that would indicate not the character of the movement, bu unification of forces, Femer many Social Democrats had requ of him to vote against the name S. Democratic.

Democratic.
History, etymology and pane were all made basis for argum against the name. Stone regather retention of the name S. D. P. mistake, as a new name would new material and dissolve all pe

that might exist.

The debate was heated, and the ifications of the debaters was we played.

Shortly after 6 p. m. Free Heath said he desired to speak for the benefit of the S. L. P. dele for the benefit of the S. L. I could only speak in executin accordance with this, were excluded from the reconference went into execut. Heath made charges again the members of the maintant attended the Indianaction. Heath stated that it delegates had broken failt to the support of the maintain the support of t

to the support of the Democratic. The charges to be completely false.

treen the Iwo COMRADESHIP.

ip dissatisfied and to prevent un

MONDAY MORNING. ittee met 9:30 a. m., Monday

reh 26. Chase, speaking for S. D. P. delegation, said that after full consideration, if was decided that in the interests of the movement two names

submitted to the referendum. This ment was received with mani-tions of satisfaction by the S. L. festations of a

The matter of the National Execu tive Committee was now taken up. Stedman desired a national cou ouncil to select a national executive and proposed Chicago as

the seat of the committee.

Benham stated that accessibility to mbership and expense of meeting should be considered. That no one city should select, nor could the Naal Executive Committee tional Executive Committee be brought from localities; long dis-York all good results could be obtained ndvocated New Haven as the seat and that a provisional committee of 14 be elected, 6 from New York, 2 from Connecticut, and 6 from Massach Connecticut, and 6 from Massachu-setts, half the delegation of each State to come from each purty as now con-stituted. A discussion of considerable ength now took place on seat of Na-tional Executive Committee. Carey presented the name of Springfield as the seat of the National Executive Committee. Hayes and Sieverman

immittee. Hayes and Sleverman
she for New York City, Hoelm
fed Claveland, Halle advocated
Class opposed Chicago. One
mayor of the latter
at it was to be the home
Debs, who would like to be in
such with the Executive Com-

oth sides that if either of the old sents of the National Executive Committees be selected it might not be best for the The party press new came up for consideration. Halle, Carey and Stedman vigordsly advocated the establi

of an official organ, the Social Demo-cratic "Herald" to be selected for that purpose (to contain only news best suited for the membership), and that it be supported directly by the funds of the party, each party member to re-ceive the official organ regularly. The People of New York was also a be regarded as an official organ for pro-leganda purposes, but to be left upon the ordinary basis of subscriptions re-garding its support. Benham wished to place every paper on equality of op-sortunity: if the party wished to fee

ortunity; if the party wished to fur-nish a paper to each member let the member select his paper and the party member select his paper and the party cet a special rate and pay for all such papers. Harriman and others sup-orted the latter proposition. Sted-nan, Haile and Carey spoke against it.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Stone moved that two names for United Party be submitted to refm. Carried. Also that there e a question asked of each member in he ballot: Are you willing to agree the result of this vote, the vote of th parties to be counted as a whole?

ried unanimously.

ames to be submitted:

ocial Democratic Party.

nited Socialist Party.

ominations for seat of National Ex-

five Committee were now in order. miliquit for prudential reasons was clinst New York City and in favor of ew Haven. Harriman favored ringfield, because of the particularly endly feeling between the Spring-eld S. D. P. and S. L. P. membership. falle favored Chicago, for many reaons, particularly geographical. New
faven, Springfield, New York, and
licago were put up for informal balt, lowest to be dropped out in each
cessive ballot. Finally but New
wirk and Springfield remained. The
D. P. desired a delegation caucus,
a retired. The S. L. P. likewise.
reconvening after 20 minutes for
ucus the S. L. P. delegation, through
armes, declared themselves willing to
lopt the choice of the S. D. P. deletion of either Springfield or New
dt. The S. D. P. reported that they
i decided to submit three cities to decided to submit three cities to referendum—Chicago, New York, Epringüeld. This again involved serge, which had been left out of a. L. P. calculations, having been ped in informal joint ballot. The D. P. signin retired and decided upon maskeld, which was declared adoptstedman and Halle voting for Chi-

Adopted. Halle and Stedman only against it.

Julius Gerber, organizer of Section Greater New York, announced that New York desired to entertain the delegates. When the committee addelegates. When the committee au-lourned at 7:30 they proceeded to the dining-room, where substantial re-freshments and speechmaking were in-dulged in. Comrade Lisseur, of New dulged in. Comrade Lisseur, of New York, was toasimaster and received the guests with an eulogistic address, and commenting favorably upon the work of the Rochester and Indianapolis conventions and that of the conference ommittee. Chase, Harriman, Hayer committee. Chase, Harriman, Hayes, Carey, Sieverman, Hillquit, Stedman, and Rhrnes spoke. All the speakers were met with manifestations of great delight whenever, the subject and sureness of unity of the Rociolist forces were touched upon. This mark of hospitality is one of

TUESDAY.

many evidences of the splendid move ment in New York.

On Barnes' motion, each delegation then nominated four names from Massachusetts, four from New York and two from Connecticut, to be selected from by the membership by referendum. The names were as fol-lows: S. L. P., Massachusetts—Kaplan, Oliver, Fenner, and Wrenn; Con necticut—White and Bartels; New York—Hillquit, Slobodin, Stone of New York City, Sieverman of Rochester The S. D. P. nominees were: Massa chusetts—Haile, Jones, Chase, Mc Cartney: Connecticut—Lonergan and

Sweetland: New York-Butscher, Gwy r. Gordon, Phillips Stedman moved that the National Council be composed of two delegates from each State; the council to elect a National Executive Committee of 11 the latter to be removable by council the latter's members to be removable by the State membership electing This was finally modified them. This was many moduled and adopted as follows: One of the council to be elected from each State; they to mominate not less than fifteen members, this list to be submitted to referendum, seven. to be selected for a National Executive Committee. Harriman, Benham, and two others voted and spoke agains

the proposition. The Rochester platform and the S. The Rochester platform and the 8. D. P. demands were adopted as a platform for the united party.

Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman were endorsed as the national nominees of the united parties.

Constitution was taken up. Boards of appeals abolished: Word local to be used instead of either branch or secas now used in the parties organization. National Council to

continued. National Council to held Spanish on motion of Hocha, samp system of dues adopted, and many other alterations, changes and abbreviations made, both S. L. P. and S. D. P. constitutions being considered.

Party press taken up. Carey pro posed two party organs, one for offi-cial news, one for propaganda. Hoehn saw impracticability. Benham wanted National Executive report and other official matters furnished to any paper that wanted them. Sted man declared that in the open field the S. D. "Herald" could not exist, as it had been uesd as a propaganda sheet and sent to every party member. It was finally decided to have the united party pay any deficit on the S. D. "Herald" not exceeding \$60 per week for six months following the unon of the parties, the S. D. "Herald" to ion of the parties, the S. D. "Heraid" to be furnished to all members that might request it sent, and that every member pay ten cents per quarter and select (from a list to be furnished by the National Executive), one of the party papers. It was considered unwise to withdraw the "Heraid" from the memthe paper had been supported, and as the dues now went into the general funds of the united party, it was equitable to see that the "Herald" was out upon a footing until adjustment to changed conditions was made. It was decided that Chicago should elect a campaign committee for the conduct

esidential campaign. Eugene Dietzgen was unanimously chosen as the united party representa tive at the Paris Congress No local or State organization can

tuse or compromise with any capitalis Provisional Executive Committee

authorized to make proper arrangements for organization in American

The S. D. P.'s voluntary offering t nit two names was an evidence f their sincerity in union and con of their sincerity in union and con-fidence in the membership. The S. L. P. also signified the proper spirit when it decided to stand by the choice of the S. D. P. as to the seat of National Executive Committee.

It was a conference that will have a great historical significance and one that not only reflects credit upon the that not only reflects creat upon the organizations represented, but upon the rising Socialist movement of the United States. The proceedings of the conference were carried out with dignity and precision. No actions, except those that they believed to be for cept those that they believed to be for the good of the movement were per-formed by those members who sat through its sessions. The early deliberations of the con

ference were marked by decisive and logical debating, and the presentation logical debating, and the presentation of arguments brought out a considerable amount of legislative and parliamentary ability. The latter part of the proceedings was a streuwous effort by all to adjust affairs so that a working organization could be turned over to the referendum. The vote in favor of milty seems a foregone conclusion.

FROM STRANCE QUARTERS

Come Tardy Words of Sympathy for the Idaho Miners and of Doubtful Warning for Other Workers. The New York "Evening Journal" Tells Some Plain Truths at Some Astonishing Comments in Regard to the Struggle of in the Cour d'Alence-What Are We to Think?—Helf Truths Lies. Which Are the Worse?

From a very strange quarter comes the following editorial upon the out-rages perpetrated by the mine owners and the government authorities in the Court d'Alene district of Idaho. The article is worthy of careful reading; Cour d'Alene district of Idaho. The article is worthy of careful reading: and it is worthy moreover, of very careful consideration, in view of the source from which it comes. It will be stived for reference, and for comparison with other utterances that have come and especially with somethat are likely to come, from the same source. It appears in the New Yorz "Evening Journal" of Saturday, Match 24, 1900.

"Evening Journal" of Saturday, March 24, 1900.

The "Journal" is a little late in its sympathy. It has waited until the Socialist and trade union papers had forced a knowledge of the facts upon the people. At the best, even giving the "Journal" full credit for sincerity of purpose, its sympathy, offered at this date, sayors somewhat of mockery. The "Journal" moreover is a littly vague in its comments and its advice. It is rather hard to tell how the "Journal" would have its readers act or vote in order to prevent the repetition of these borrors.

But let us prepent the article first, be fore making further comment: "There is a long and interesting story in the Cour d'Aleae mining troubles. "The strikers began by acting very hadly—no doubt whatever of that. They or their friends unquestionably made mistakes, blowing up a mill with dynamits, etc. "Of course, it is probable that the mise owners in their own way abused their power as wickedly. But a mine owner can always here lawyers, or, if need be, Government officials and the arm—the strikers cannot. Thateface, the striker should be careful.

"You know that in that mining region."

"You know that in that mining region men were arrested without warrant. United States troops, sent to obey mine owners' orders, shut the men up in a 'bull-pen.' The District Attorner was the tegal sulviser of the Standard Oil corporation. He suspended the habean corpus idea entirely-said that if the cours had issued habean corpus papers he would have lissed that of the cours had issued habean corpus papers he would have lissed that for the official evidence:

"An old man was slow in hypology up with the procession of anion men tocked in the peace, and feelis. A young near tolick troops were sent hurried the off man along, predding him with the point of a baronet. Said the old man:

"Don't crowd an old man so hard. I fought four years for your liberty."

"This was preposterous, because the young negre soldier with the bayonet was not born when the rebellion was fought out.

vise you.

"The choice of men to vote for in this country is not much of a choice as yet. Later on, when things get warmer, there will be a real division—the producers against the consumers. Then your votes will count, although you may have to stand being called Socialists, which is a terrible name.

"We began this merely to indulge a personal desire to tell General Merriam that he is a lunatic. You know how often you feel like calling some one a lunatic. We can do that whenever we like. Dunally we refrain but not this time. Study the provocation. General Merriam. delegated by McKinley. sends this dispatch to Washington:

"Since the trouble in Idaho originated in histile organizations known as 'ahor unions,' I would suggest a law to be encoted by Congress making such unions or kindred societies a crime. Surely history furnishes an argument sufficiently in favor forces.

furnishes an argument sufficiently in far of such a course."
"Indeed, General Merriam. Do you kn that fifty thousand better men than y

inst fifty thousand better men than you lost their lives in the work of exteblishing the right of workingmen to form unions? Don't you know that such californed molkeys as you are often get their Governments into serious trouble? Don't you know at least ten you.

lican vote against him.
just one of two hundred to
nual jokes on union labor,
why it to safe to lock m
pens and and

"Journal" may at It is prompass by the pattern pictor. If we bester a patter taken up, if we believed that it tors of the "Journal" really was champion the cause of the class and help it to eleter, its of the past and the future would preven a realing so valuable an ally—even at

tinue to vote for their enemies, are very true and yery pertinent. But what is the reason? And what is to

erty that aims to prevent

or will it be four emainates of the Democratic is whoever he may be—as again Kinley, and using the history Cœur d'Alenes as a campaign ment for Steunenberg's politica

whoever he may be-as against Mekinley, and using the history of the
Cœur d'Alenes as a campaign argumuch of that buil-pen matter out West.
Every man who wanted to go to work had
to say under oath that he disproved of
unions, that he was sorry he ever Joned
one, and that he was sorry he ever Joned
one, and that he would never join another.
General Mertiam, REFERENTING Mc
KINLEY, SENT THEHE BY McKINLEY,
forbade the mine owners hiring any man
who had not signed such an oath.

"But please don't think that any of the
is intended to make you vote against Mc
Kinley. It would not change your rote
anyhow, dear union man. You knot, that,
You are full of wrath now, But when election time comes, there is just one thing
you de NOT do, and that is think. You
never thought on eight pen and the campaign a lifelong habit in a non-thinking individual.

"If you think it means more money to you,
you will vote for McKinley,
and not know or care why.

"Should you vote for a Democrat, you
might get another idiot like Cleveland sending Pederal troops to Chicago against the
Governor's protest, so really, you see, it
would be-rather presumptions for us to advise you. think there is any exact condition in which the food, warmth, and clothing which are necessary for the mere maintenance of the functions of the body in their

THE PEOPLE.

iglist Labor Part PUBLISHED WEEKLY 184 William Street, New York By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-lishing Association. Telephone Gall: 302 John.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED

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

THE MAY DAY NUMBER. The issue of The People for Sunday April 29, will be a special May Day Number. It will be of double sizelight large pages instead of four. It will contain articles by many of the best writers in the Socialist Party, and traits of prominent Socialists, Its space will not be devoted to personalities nor to the memory of past dissen sions, but to the promulgation of th truths of Socialism. Altogether it will be the best propaganda paper ever is sued in the English language in this country.

Now is the time of all times for the active propaganda of Socialism. Presidential, congressional, state, and local elections are in sight. Political Interest is awaking. By May 1, every one will be discussing political problems The policies of the other parties are it doubt. Our policy is clearly defined. Recent industrial changes, as well as recent political events, are preparing hundreds of thousands of men through out the land for the reception of our doctrines. Our opportunities are great er than ever before. The iron is grow ing bot; it is time for us to strike and to strike hard and effectively.

We cannot afford to wait. As the campaign goes on, as men make up their minds, with no reason or with some shadow of reason, to vote for this or for that capitalist party, it will be more and more difficult for us to win them to our side. To be first on the Jeld is half the battle; for we, as Socialists, are sure to be the last to leave

The iron is hot. Let a giant blow b delivered at the end of this month, by the holding of mass meetings, demonstrations, parades, festivals, under the red flag of the Socialist Party, in every city of the land, and by the distributi in meetings, on street corners, in work shops and factories, or from house to among workingmen, of thousands of copies of the May Day Number of The People.

While the May Day Number is to be mid: the ordinary size, the price will not be increased. Let every section or branch and every isolated comrade buy one hundred or five hundred or one and, as many as they can afford and so help in carrying the light of Socialism to their fellow workers, Orders should be sent in early, so that none will be disappointed.

THE "DAILY BOCUS" AND THE

ented "boss" perpetrated fresh joke upon his confiding readers last week in the shape of a picture "new press" that he claims to ht for the publication of "Daily Bogus." The picture thad a strangely familiar look, and investigation confirmed the suspicion that this "new press" was simply the old "Abendblatt" press upon which two ex traordinarily dirty editions of the "Ro

gus" have already been printed. Another feature of this number "Bogus" is worthy of comment. "boss" writes a long editorial upor the persecutions which Tammany lasticting upon him and winds it up with a fervid and significantly worded

Let it be remembered that the Re publicans, just at present, not being in ver and having no chance at the official stealings, are very loud in their denunciations of the Democratic rule. which they describe, rightly enough, "Organized Crime"-Just so, capita's and quotation marks and all. This is a pet phrase of theirs. They are always appealing to "all decent elements In the community"-that is always the exact phrase to sweep away this "Organized Crime."

"Organized Crime" means the Der eratic party and very rightly, "All the Republican party—and very The first name exactly fits iles, and the second does not fit

him to say, and exactly the prope logy for him to use, se ne has long maintained suspicious relations with the Republican machine, and that those relations seem to be

growing closer every day. All of which leads us to make a pr diction: This disappointed politician masquerading as a Socialist, but pow so rudely unmasked, will end by grate fully accepting a political job from the Republ'can party, and will shake the dust of his pseudo-Socialist past from his feet, greatly to his own relief and

"SIGNS OF THE TIMES." In Engel's remarkable introduction to his book, "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," there occurs this passage,

explaining the purpose of the book:

"The present little book is originally part of a larger whole. About 1875 Dr. E. Dühring, 'privat-docent' at Ber-lin University, suddenly and rather lamorously announced his conversion o Socialism, and presented the Ger man public, not only with an elaborate Socialist theory, but also with a complete practical plan for the reorganiza ion of society. As a matter of course, he fell foul of his predecessors; above

all, he honored Marx by pouring out upon him the full vials of his wrath. "This took place about the time when the two sections of the Socialist Party in Germany—the Eisenachers and Las-salleans—had just effected their fusion, and thus obtained, not only an increase of strength, but, what was more, the faculty of employing the whole of their strength against the common enemy The Socialist party in Germany was just becoming a power. But to make it a power the first condition was that the ewly-conquered unity should not be And Dr. Dilhring openly form around hims sect, the nucleus of a separate future party. It thus became necessary to take up the gauntlet thrown down to us, and to fight out the struggle whether we liked it or not."

This passage, with some that follows it, have a peculiar significance for us in America to-day. Indeed, the whole book may very profitably be read and studied by every Socialist in America; with the present position of the movement and the present condition in America held clearly in mind.

The Socialist parties in this country are to-day on the verge of union. The union is certain to be accomplished, if not in one form, then in another.

The development of industrial conditions and the natural progress of the labor movement are bringing larger and larger numbers of workingmen and also members of the middle class nearer to Socialism, and must very soon bring a large part of them into the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party is soon to "be come a power," a recognized power, in American politics. It behooves us, as twenty-five years ago, to see to it both that our united party shall not go astray in quest of recruits, and that no new, crude and half-developed party shall be allowed to arise.

In an article printed upon the first page of this issue, under the heading, 'A. Few Signs of the Times," attention is called to the fact that many elements hitherto hostile to us show some indications of throwing in their lot with ours. (It may be as well to say here that these editorial remarks should not be considered as applying in any peculiar way to the persons mentioned in that article, but as applying in general to the present situation.)

Now these "signs of the times" not but encourage us; at the same time they should give rise to careful consideration on our part. The situation is full of opportunity for us; it is also full of danger. It is for us to use the opportunity and avoid the danger. Of the opportunity, it is not necessary to speak further. Of the danger, something must be said.

When, owing to some rapid change in ons or to the s zation of those changes, large numbers of new recruits come into a heretofore small but clearly defined revolutionary movement, there is a great danger that these new converts, generally less clear in their ideas, and always less amenable to revolutionary party discipline may commit the party to some unwise

We cannot refuse to receive those re cruits. We do not wish to do so. We welcome them gladly. We wish they were more numerous and that they had come earlier. But in the very sincerity of our welcome to them there may lurk a danger. We must constantly watch ourselves, that we may not be tempted to make any compromises in order to ecure their adhesion.

The most marked danger of all is the tendency of those now in the move ment to regard the getting of Socialist votes as the highest immediate aim of the Party. This is a false and pernicious view. We want votes, indeed We are a political party; and, as such, we nominate candidates and try to poll large vote for them. But we must never forget that the mere election of Socialist candidates would avail nothing. These candidates must be elected by Socialist votes. And the election of Socialist candidates by rotes which did not represent Socialist thought and feeling would be a por tive disaster. We work, therefore, no o make votes for our candidates, but

make Socialist votes. establish this idea. Immediate vic-cy at the polls is likely to be the marian criterion of party success.

There is also the dauger that certain elements only half understanding the truths of Socialism, may leave the old parties without joining us; may set up a new, semi-socialist party. Such an event would be most unfortunate. It would end; of course, either in the disintegration of the new and crude party. or in its gradual development to point where it could coalesce with the true Socialist Party. Either end would be satisfactory. But in the meantime, invaluable energy would have been wasted and lamentable confusion cre nted, in the friction and strife which such a movement would involve.

To avoid this danger, it is necessary that we should always evince a spirit of fraternity, of sympathy, of that sort of toleration which does not mean compromise, toward those who are tending toward us. We must treat them with due respect, as agreeing with us in bair." part, and in part honestly differing. And, above all, we must lose no oppor illegal prostitution must be kept as th tunity to present our views to them. to expound our principles, to discuss our differences calmly and convincingly.

The most effective means of reaching these people who are now peculiarly open to conviction is undoubtedly the Socialist press. Every party organization, every individual comrade, should make it a point of honor to do the utmost in extending the circulation of Socialist papers. Time and money so spent will be a thousand times repaid in the harvest of genuine Socialist votes.

This is no time for inaction. More than ever before, the Socialist Party needs workers. We dexpect every man to do his duty"-and every woman hers toward the party of the working

THE 'SAPHO" CASE.

So Olga Nethersole has been indicted by the grand jury, here in New York for presenting a play. Daudet's "Sapho," which is alleged to be an offense against public decency. This is merry sport. For who was it that started the crusade against "Sapho?" It was the New York "World," ably seconded by the New York "Journal." That these papers, every issue of which is a more flagrant, as well as a more widely presented, offense against public decency than any of the vulgar shows nightly performed upon the New York stage-that they, along with the unutterable Mr. Comstock and other gentlemen of like character, should pose as the champions of public morality is highly proper-in this age of respectable shams

It is not necessary, however, to insist upon the "vellowness" of the moralityvendors, nor more than barely to refer to the malodorous personal character of some of the individuals engaged in the crusade. It is not necessary to defend "Sapho," in which any foul-minded spectator can find foulness and any healthy-minded person can find healthy instruction and entertainment-just as the professional vice-suppressors found the Helpe monument "immoral" and the decent people found it a sane and wholesome work of art. The main question is not whether Miss Nethersole's assailants are moral or whether Miss Nethersole's play is immoral. There is a much bigger question here or rather, there are two much bigger questions:

Whereof, the first is this: What mean these spasmodic, hysterical and loudmouthed outbursts of the supporters of capitalism against the truthful por trayal, upon the stage or in literature or in paintings and sculpture, of real human life, whether in its eternal aspects, which are natural and healthy, or in the temporary aspects, often unnatural and unhealthy, which it has

aken on under capitalism! Even the portrayal of real human life in its normal and healthy aspects, mind you! Mr. Comstock and his extraordinary society almost go into convulsions at the idea of any person being allowed to look at a painting or statue of a naked human figure. So violent are their protests that we are tempted to wonder whether these godly people ever take off their own clothes when they bathe, and whether they do not consider it very indecent in their Creator to have allowed them to be born without clothes.

The Comstocks, fortunately, are rare specimens. But the same spirit, to some degree, pervades all so-callled respeciable society, and prevents open reference to the most common facts of human life, no matter how good the reason for such discussion. At the same time, it must be observed, these same subjects may be discussed by hints and circumlocutions and cant phrases; and so long as the subject is properly veiled behind indirect forms of speech, the most unhealthy and therefore immoral allusions will raise

laugh instead of a frown. Now for this false modesty which, in ts sensational forms, as in the Comstocks and the yellow journals, be comes absolute prurient bypocrisy, we can find only one explanation.

We all know that capitalism, as th nost developed form of class society, by giving to one class of people exces ive power and leisure and means of uxury, and by imposing upon the res of the people overwork and physi-want and a sense of inferiority, i

this real every year; it is well ! against Socialism, for

e mostly from the up quite right, of course, but yet "a pu of human nature," the unfortuna women, on the other hand, are o bly shunned by good society, as " lepers." But, on the other hand, let man or woman in good society hono ably marry a factory girl or a man-society holds up its hands in hol horror, or at least in deprecation such "shocking bad taste" and prophecy of dire misfortune: b girl in good society marry a n or a prince, with no pretense of sonal affection, but purely as a c mercial exchange of beauty for mor or title-society outdoes itself in gir dinners and receptions to the "happ

But these devious ways of legal an monopoly of the better classes. Other wise, what would become of the Amer can home, of all religions and ethica sanctions, of law and order, and of the fruit of law and order-profit, interes and rent?

Hence capitalist society, afraid of the results of its own abnoraml workings is compelled to veil its vices under virt nous words and to silence the implous voices that would speak the truth.

We do not mean that capitalist s ciety is clearly conscious of what it is doing. Very probably it is not. Ever the Comstocks may half believe them selves sincere. But society's abnorma life, and society's fear of it's own pol luted face, conscious or unconscious are real; and they explain the frantic attempts to suppress the publicity of

out confessing the very reason of its prudery, it cannot make a distinction between the portrayal of unhealthy and of healthy human life in regard to the relations of the sexes. Nay, more, class society, itself living a false life cannot even see the distinction. Its natural functions are perverted: it loves the perversions, but fears the results; what can it do but secretly to practise the perversions and openly to forbid the consideration of those nat ural functions?

And so it does. Not only does it seel to suppress a "Sapho," which repre sents certain pet sins of society; it als seeks to prevent the exhibition of beautiful picture or statue, lest the sigh of a female figure might set one t thinking-wrongly? No! Lest it migh set one to thinking rightly.

ten system can b rotten fruit. And we have a very nar seous exhibition of such products 1 the crusade against "Sapho" and in the general "anti-vice crusade" now agita ing the respectables of New York. So much for the first question. The

second is more briefly put and answer ed. It is this:

What is the result of the attempt suppress such plays as "Sapho," su books as the "Kreutzer Sonata" an Zola's works, such objects of art as th Helne monument or the "Advent e Spring?"

Of course, in general, the only rest is to whet the public curiosity and 1 give it an unhealthy turn, thus increa ing any evil tendency that may exist. The "World" frankly declared the

the first result of its attack upo "Sapho" was an immense demand for the book on which the play is founded at all the libraries and book store Copies of "Sapho," carefully edited a as to accentuate any vile suggestion were offered on the street for 5 cent they were advertised as "hot stuff they sold by hundreds of thousand If the "World," before beginning th crusade, did not arrange so as to get royalty on the book, then the "World showed unusually poor business sens It is an evident fact that the "World for the sake of a profitable sensatio did more to corrupt the minds of readers than a thousand Nethers could do, even though they were as b as they are painted.

But if the suppression crusade st eeded-if such plays and books con be effectively suppressed-what then Does any one suppose that ignorar is better than knowledge? Does a one really suppose that ignorance a nnocence are the same? Does any suppose that right judgments can founded on anything else than know edge? Does any one suppose to knowledge can be gained in any o way than by free observation and discussion? Finally, does any one pose that to silence a word destre the thing that the word denotes?

To every question, the only ansa s "no." If the Comstocks and the low journals and the prudish mamning and parsons of good society could st reed in stifling the freedom of art at of discussion in these matters the would do an even worse work than ti wil work they actually do.

Comrade Frank Mueller, of Oueld N. Y., sends in 44 subscriptions for Ti People. Comrade Chrales Drees. elphia, will have to keep a cl Philade watch on his laurels lest they tched away. Will not some o

et week's low

rvival of the fittest on to human society, and a reply to certain common ar e for existence."

robserve this thing abou

recis" of capitalist corporations or are almost always the pre-consolidations? The Standard le and the Whitney-Brady cap arried on a "war" in the New ty lighting business. Presto! ifted. The Third Avenue and ropolitan Street Railway com New York "were enemies." They are one. Andrew Car id dear Mr. Frick (both of ad fame) have been presenting pectacle of "violent hostility. They join hands and proceed workers in the spirit of love (between themselves e workers-though Carnegie that, too.) The matter i hinking over. And when you ought it over, let us ask you you not observe that the 'vio tility" of the capitalist parties Letly the same sort? They fight indeed. But how fraternally operate in the interests of the t class! Populist-Democrat berg and Republican McKinley an example. Think that over one third suggestion: Did is ar to you that the capitalist the worker is the exact coun

f his "hestility" to other capi-Capitalists, in business and in pretend to tight and end by g'each other, In business and s, they pretend to love the nan and end by cutting down i. Interesting, isn't it? Well, moral. DERICK SCRIMSHAW.

s gone out for the sad sons of toll, illumined their way. p in the breast of the clay and the are blocen our comrade away.

sound by no creed, by no pulpit or e work of his life he began; words had the ring of a man agle that soars to the loftiest peak e trend of mind you could see t through the finsh of these eyes

ould speak s that longed still to be free. and how true was the clasp of nrt whole his voice when he spoke; most and first in our cause did he

form of some sturdy old onk. to believe that our comrade Fillat and the battle of Uf. we must still watch for

t his keen sword in the strife

has left us, at least, his example sabpseifish and rare. and right to the end of his t conrage to do and to dare.
AUGUSTA HOWE CHAMBERS,
en, March 14, 199).

prized Agents for THE PEOPLE.

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Does any one still believe that larg are the product of intelli-dustry, or any thing in the nature of human worthin ess? If so let that one take a week off and spend it in some of the surrogate or appea courts, where the wills of our million aire bread-masters are in litigation.

'Two home it May cournsire We

Joseph Richardson and Emma J. Mc Leny of the City of New York Doc agree with each other that if we Be come Mann and Wife by Marriage we will Nott claim Norr you any monyes orr property of each other During life orr after death.

"J. RICHARDSON. "3 September 1881. This document belongs to the exhib its in the contested will case of Millionaire Richardson, late of Spite Hous Lexington exenue, New York, one o our great captains of industry, and one of the few persons possessing the necessary hoggishness, ignorance and cunning to secure a place among mill-

Comrade Long, at the Cooper Union gave a few tres line the other night by referring to an old lunatic lady in one of our asylums who, though believing herself dead, is yet competent to rope in an immense annual income from our incomparable system of unproduced reand unrewarded producers causeless effects and effectless cause

Recking with unpurgeable crim Kentucky, having poisoned the political atmosphere of Ohio, Pennsylvania Montana, and elsewhe and debauchery, the Republican party still has the effrontery to continue the rôle of moral reformer here in New York, toward her twin sister in all evil opportunity, the Democracy of Tam cany. No superstition was ever more disase, no faith ever more irrational, than that which still keeps live. thinking workers langing onto these two old wives of the gibbet. Persons wives of the glbbet. Persons who do not care for immoral reading should not read Democratic or Lepubcan reform newspapers between this time and fall.

those that are based upon the theory that our voters are idiots. Are they really so? The toil of testing this seems immense, comrades but reber we are not doing it all. Capitalism is building a force of resistance to itself which is the exact equivalent of its own madness; that force is in the silent social sanify now slowly leading men's best thoughts to Socialism

This vast rack, roar and riot of the profit-hungerers, this confusing maze of cross purposes is not all unmenning: it is not all a hopeless muddle. Out of its blackest hour the full day lmrst. Innature it takes but a few minutes from the whole blackness of night io the whole brightness of day talism is as the scaffolding and the oarding to the new palaces of science humanity and order. She thinks she is ruler over the builders and is building for herself for evermore out of their toil. But behind and within is slowly rising, brick for brick and ties for tier, the veiled commonwealth of the builders themselves; who, though it be at her bidding, are building now ore wisely than they know." These stave-built and unsightly palaces of lath and plaster shall fall like the walls of Jericho; and when the dust is abated the successor of capitalism shall appear a finished structure—th Socialist Commonwealth.

Professors Herron and Gates, who have been guilty of teaching Chrisfanity at Grinnell College, lown, a good of the strong magning the board of management. They raised their volces in behalf rose up and stoned them. On step, gentlemen professors; and let it be into diss-conscions Socialism

"There is a Society for the Suppres sion of Vice," writes Mr. Comstock, "but it is unfortunate that there s also a Society for the Prevention of Crime:" with the result, still furth complains Mr. C., that the latter has got hold of a two hundred thousand collar bequest intended for the former. Mr. Comstock could only supures "fhe prevention of crime" and get those dollars, or if the other fellows could only prevent "the suppression of vice" from being remembered in any more wills, vice would be d and crime prevented in well printed annual reports until the day

Worshippers of the yellow calf are ooking forward to the greatest time dolatory has experienced since first pan-capitalistic pilgrimage to London in 1852. The patriots, the sword fighters, the pen-fighters, and the tongue-fighters of the world will forget their "anti" views, their local hos-tile hues, and will blend together for mutual admiration and pocket-picking in one bright yellow at the Paris Ex position. There will be more uncon scious Socialism, achieved and noten tial, at that one show, despite tentions of its promoters, than was ever seen before in one place since me be there? If not, why not? Wouldn't you like to go? As an American, yo an inalienable right to pursu your happiness over there on that oc casion. Ah, "you will be working the coal mine, or maybe No accounting for tastes. People find happiness in various ways. Let us try to appear satisfied, or we may los our jobs.

As long as the cause of political lift erty continues to be the romanti fetish element of public life, ntinue to have Kruger's and the so dier victims of their ambitious greed duly followed by a better ordered slavery of labor. When this war is over it will be found that about every thing has been destroyed but the go mines and the bondholders. T The romance of the war shall pass away, the grass shall smile green over thou-ands of the graves of the dead, roman-

aperial Britisher ever thought of craves, out of which the of the world's arist grow. To be sure, there was a tim when the respectable placidly in general of the huma daughter in Africa, really became wor ried, Kruger at one time threatened the gold mines, but he is an adept in hypocrisy; he did not mean it; tho gold mines were dearer to him and his foes than all the rest of civilization.

What are business men to do! The principle of competitive profit-making is so false and feroclous that the combatants, in proportion to their success tremble on account of the treachery eceit and unfidelity fostered around them by their own business method They who while capting as natriot on human liberty were, as capitalists secretly conspiring to destroy it who applied to the laboring people, fine bemselves confronted in their own boards of management with such trained and effective duplicity as bide them quake. On the field of labor there is little left to resist them, little core to conquer. Now for one au-The secrets of the capitalistic divan-

are leaking, leaking; big corporation being betrayed by some of their own managers, raids are organized or stock values, railroads, and scrett ompanies are being secretly assass ated by their own big men. The capi talistic man is now forced to flee fro binself; and whither shall be fle Waither shall the capitalistic man flee from bimself and his own methods of fraudulent, competition? His first fraudulent . competition? refuge is obviously the trust; where each member, by fron-clad agree ands himself to injure nobody insid the trust itself: the trust is a ring of peprobates facing outwards with arms presented against all the world; in that position, shoot as they may they can not shoot one another; and thus alone are they safe. With less personality, more self-binding laws, with arms aws, courts, and judges of their own the trust will continue for a time, the last raft and refuge of unsocial com ave them from one another very long. These who are strong enough to form trust to suit themselves to-day will form another or break it up to sult them better to-morrow. Whatever epetitiev man forms he can refere deform, and will betray. Whither shall they flee? Already the word Socialism on the lips of the world.

When we are all "reformed" in New by those baptist Johns who emerge from the political wilderness just before every election, who will re-form the reform Johns? In the name of law and order, these people display more rebellion and sow more contempt for public authority during one season of partizan righteousness than the Chi ago agarchists ever thought of. The good newspapers are now teeming with mulicious, reckless, and slander ous speech against the police and all the authority of New York's city gov ernment. In the name of righte he reformers have formed a Sunday school of hatred and anarchy. They reap in whirlwinds of crime and sham Who will reform the reformers? Ask the Socialists.

Russell Sage declares that no mon an be made by selling gas at 50 cents therefore New York cannot have it Then, this eminent gentleman lack to the old, old fakir trick of as furing his customers that the reason why they will not pay so little and heir superior intelligence. "The people of this city would not tolerate gas that could be sold at that price." Don't you see? Is there anything on earth that the people of this city would not tolerate after suffering themselves so long to be "stuffed" with sage?

But suppose the people of this city answered: "It is not MONEY we want to be made, thank you, Russell, but What would Russell answer? In his wrath he would say: "You may go to -the coal mines and make it yourselves." And that is just what they will do, I trust, within time of our venerable financier. Another step, line by line and precept by precept, towards Socialism. But really is it true, as Mr. Sage states, that the oil wells of Am hausted? Is there no government to the United States to protect the people against those who threaten and bring about such a calamity?

James Walsh, who has been suing the Cornell iron people for damages on ac count of injuries received through a defective derrick of theirs, has been non-suited by the learned Judge O'Brien, of the Appellate Court, because, though the plaintiff proved that an accident lind happened, and also the way it happened, he had not proved WHY it happened. James Walsh was hit on the head; proven. This thing hit him on the head; proven. But J. W WHY the said what-you-call-it hit him on the head and wherefore he had a head there an then on the premises aforesaid, the case is dismissed. This is court logic for laborers. When will laborers be gin to reason for themselves? The Marquis of Aurelia Hanna is

not to be left alone at Washingto nany other eminent specialists in the ndustry of corrupting legislatures are taking their seats beside him now, and many more are coming. When a legisature begins to condone these crim against itself, the need of further in julgence in the intemperate use o money at election time grows upon i like the drinking habit, and it w gins to blink in the morning itself Bribery, militarism, imperialism, i eems as if the history of the Reepublic was written for us to shiver over. What a mindless, soulless de spotism the parliaments and congress es of capitalistic mations become. Re sining the semblance of deliberat taining the semblance of deliberate assemblies, going through all the make-believe of reasoning and debating their way to a decision and a vote, they are in fact merely automatic assemblies sent there to record the will of the gold masters. Instead of Hou, Gentlemen in their places, it were just

es, but whet angels or devils speak what matters it We know what the vote will be—'ils i strictly party vote—'tis a gold vote. The young maiden liberty which appears so pretty in statuary is bespoke; she is

REVIEWS.

THE TRUST QUESTION

TO WHAT ARE TRUSTS LEADINGS Ry James B. Smiley, Chicago, 1909. Pana-phiet, 64 pages. Price, Li cents. Sold by the Socialist Literature Co., 64 E. Fourta street, New York.

This pamphlet of sixty-four pages is he best popular presentation of the Socialist attitude on the much discuss ed subject of trusts that has as yet apbest that could be written by a Social ist. The author seems to have sus-cumbed to the wealth of information he had, and as a consequence the treatment is not systematic, the topics are not arranged in consecutive order and a good deal of matter has been par in which could easily have been spared without any loss to the reader, giving place to more relevant informat

No doubt the only scientific point of view to take in treating the question of trusts is that of evolution. In the the Socialists were among the first, it not the very first to take that position This the author has attempted to do but not very successfully. To do jus-tice to such a subject within the space of a camphlet, one should confine him self strictly to the question at issue, making no more digressions than is absolutely necessary. This our author has not kept in soind. In the various subdivisions of the

namphlets we are taken repeatedly back to the primitive stage of age ancestors with the result that on ecount of lack of space the whole in to be hurrled over in the space of a page or two, hardly leaving a clear perception in the mind of the reader who is unfamiliar with that part of the history of mankind, and only diverting

his attention from the subject proper. The reader would have been far better off had Mr. Smiley given us sketch of the economic evolution dur-ing the last few decades and shown, with the aid of facts and tieness th ecessity for the development of the question go untouched, Instead of that he has chosen the method of co-operation and competition, of drawing analogies between the social and plant life, etc. While such argui may prove convincing to some, and at of their author, they show that he has not quite shaken off the ways of the social Utopian who thinks that argucial order.

Another point which the author has falled to bring out is the question of how the interests of the working class are affected by this whole develop of the question go untouched. Instead, the author has treated the whole ques tion largely from the consumer's standopint? Some twenty odd pages of the pamphlet give a good-deal of use ful statistical information in connec-tion with the latest industrial development. This is one of the best features of this interesting pamphlet, which, in spite of all the "sins of omission" enumerated here, is generally sound as far as it goes, and desc put into the hands of non-S counterpoise to the silly stuff dis out by the "trust-smashing" out by the Trust-smanning demagogues and their organs. N. I. STONE.

Socialist Publications.

ENGLISH. The People. Weekly. Official organ of Socialist Labor Party. 184 William

street, New York. The Class Struggle. Weekly. 117 Turk street. San Francisco, Cal. The Workers' Call. Weekly, 26 North

Ciark street, Chicago, 111. The Proletarian. Weekly. Labor Lyceum, Poot's Block, Springfield, Mass. The Citizen. Weekly. 193 Champials

The Vorwirts. Weekly, Official organ of Labor Party, 184 W street, New York. The Volkszeitung. Daily. 184 William street, New York.

GERMAN. .

The Tageblatt. Dally. 117 Turk street, San Francisco, Cal. The Tageblatt. Daily. 613 Callowbill

DANISH NORWEGIAN. Arbejderen. Weekly. 25 North Clark street, Chicago, Hi.

The People will issue a special May Day Number on April 29. Sections should order bundles in advance for sale or distribution at May Day onstrations and festivals.

-The Socialist Literature Com pany has a supply of excellent portrait buttons, bearing photographic like-nesses of Marx, Engels, Lassaile, and Liebknecht. Literature agents of Party organizations will do well to order in large lots, thus securing a liberal discount. The sale of buttons can well be made a source of revenue to the

---The People, one year, 50 cents; Lissagaray's "History of the Com-mune," clothbound, 70 cents; together, so cents; by mail, 90 cents.

- "The People's Marx," translated from the French of Gabriel Deville, is a popularization of Marx's great work. It is sold by the Socialist Literature

—Don't forget that from now to May I every two dollars' worth of new subscriptions (yearly or half yearly) sent in entitles the sender to a copy Lissagaray's "History of the Comme," free,

URE A COLD IN ONE DAY omo Quinine Tr ney if i at Rassian writer, Pisareff, d that we must view men titles, as either plus or they or their deeds have of the people, and minus had the opposite effect. linets, the class-conscious lew all important historiwell as social reforms edy existing social evils sipoint of their class, as

in this article to treat the the same critical analysis; sed conclusion, we are il stamp it as minus. Of discovered the cause of ditie's economic affments es, of periodical and chron employment, of the de proportion to increased pro sealth, etc., and in accord sent teachings of science, re a disease is to remove its ogle taxers also suggest specific and panacea.

e (single taxers call it value) an abor has been expended, the sinters rightfully claim grows out of of demand of the community sold rate to it. Being a product of the community it must belong to the com-centry, and no individual should be ed to pocket the "unearned incre ment." All economic rent must be col-lected in the form of a tax, while all er direct and indirect taxation must

Enterprises bould also be placed at auction and ader the hammer of the public auc-lancer, be rented out to the highest bidder. The single taxers claim that this will destroy, not only the specu-lative price of land (they call it "land peropoly"), but also other trusts and solies; and that the "producer" summend the full value of his projust failing to receive which he can apply his labor to the soil and be independent. The single tax will solve the labor problem; industry being freed from all taxation will receive a great stimulus; and only "legitimate profit" and "legitimate interest" on apital invested (which is "natural and ust") will go to the enterprising captains of industry. The laborer will be "free," for if denied the full value of his "labor" he can apply himself to the resources of nature and "be his own boss." At present "everything over and above a mere subsistence to the producer goes to the landlord. Destroy the landlord's income and you have de-stroyed the landlord class," and all will be well. The banker will receive bi "legitimate interest," waich under the single tax, they tell us will be very in-significant; the merchant and manufac-turer will receive their "legitimate conts," which, they tell us, will be in-ignificant, and the balance will go to

As all the means of production are primarily derived from the soil, through the exertion of human labor, by substituting the State as a landlord tend of Tom. Dick, and Harry, "all will have access to capital, everybody will be in a position to make advanus contracts with the capitalist by paying him legitimate interest on his capital invested.

II.

Had the single taxer been satisfied to claim for his scheme of taxation the first place in all forms of taxation, he might rest assured that Socialists would have never molested him. But he is not satisfied with this alone; the single tax, he assures us, will solve the labor question, and will give the pro-ducer the full value of his product. And it is to this assertion and assump-tion that we decidedly object. Before attacking the single tax, let

us first, Mr. Single Taxer, take a lool conditions, our form then clothe this system with the Single Tax and see whether or not it has wrought a perceptible change in the condition of the wage worker.

ed, that nowadays people produce tor their own consumption, not for their immediate use. All produce for the market; there they exchange the products for each, and with it buy all their necessities. In other words, we produce commodities principally nowadays, while several decades ago peo-ple in this country produced primarily satisfy their own wants, and only inged the surplus in the market.

Mr. Single Taxer, you will also adhas find an employer who owns the which his factory or establish is fouilt

must also admit that labor pro all wealth.

let us now apply the Single

let us take a farmer who harvests i and average crop. Under the single that may only a single tax in cash to ernment, while nowadays he pays a little more in taxes the sole owner of his pro Under the Single Tax, as well as lays, he will have to sell his pro first for each and with that buy he will receive then the ful of his product in exchange? Will har be possible for the wheat ring to hits a little tighter and get th tallars which the farmer may

in taxation? To be more correct, put it concisely: The product of is divided into wages to the hired reat to the landlord, profits to alist, and interest on capital layexted. Suppose then that you have eliminated the landlord, what assur-ances have you that the share which goes to the laborer will be benefited by it instead of that which goes to the Sanitalist.

in spite of the increase of rent the Eng lish farmer thrives and is a gentle and his capital commands respect from the landlord, who frequently squander his ill-gotten gains. So you see, Mr. Single Taxer, that in the only country where economic rent is exacted by a landlord class, the poor and helpless capitalist, by the introduction of mod-ern farm machinery, and by the extensive and intensive farming, has sue ceeded in becoming a leisurely gentle-man, while the farm laborer is a wage slave. Under the Single Tax will no the poor farmer be compelled to com-pete with the bonanza farmer, with the farmer-capitalist? And how will the imposition of taxes upon land alone help him to compete with that farmer-capitalist, who, by means of his larger capital, is able to get so much more profit out of every acre of land?

Let us take those industries that do not require special monopolistic privi-leges—tailoring, printing, shoemaking, knitting, etc. In these industries, the mechanic is free to choose between employment by a master and self-employ ment at his trade. Still, in most instances, he chooses the former, because he is unable to compete with capital. But, you will say, "let him apply him-self to the land" under the Single Tax system. Well his lot will be the same ns that of the small farmer above men-

monopoly that has monopolized the yeast industry, the eracker industry, the distilling industry, the wire nail industry, etc. What became of the independent fisherman, Mr. Single The seas and not, monopolized. Yet the independent fisherman is a thing of the past. Was it not capital that drove him and his antiquated nets and boats out of existence?

It is the lack of capital that has driven the former independent producers into wage slavery, and it will

do the same under the Single Tax.

Let us now consider those undertakings that require a large amount of apital as well as franchises to start with-mining, railroading, city lighting, etc. You will admit that eyen under the Single Tax, a poor devil will not be able to handle these enterprises; that it will require a combination of capitalsts to bid for the franchise. What assurance can you give us that the gov-ernment will get the full economic rent? Is it not possible, under the Single Tax system, for the capitalists to combine and present only one bid, as was done a few years ago, when a part the Pacific Railroad system sold at auction, or as was done in 1890 in Minneapolis, when the city advertised for a bid on fuel and received one and the same bid from all the fuel dealers?

And woud it not be possible under your system to water stock and to charge exorbitant prices for services? 111.

But, Mr. Single Taxer, you aver-that the monopolistic land price increase because the rate of interest decreases, and that this is proof sufficient that everything over and above mere sub-sistence to labor and a minimum of "legitimate profits" and "legitimate interest" on capital invested goes to the landlord.

You are partially correct, Mr. Single Taxer; but what of it? Remember that we are discussing here the Single Tax question from the standpoint of he wage worker. It is true that the rate of interest is decreasing, and we cannot digress in this article to demonstrate the reasons thereof; but one hing is certain, that, though the rate of interest and profits is decreased, the aggregate of interest and profits by reason of the enormously increased minimum of capital required and by reason of the concentration of industry, is immensely larger than it was several

decades ago. Suppose, Mr. Single Taxer, some pice evening while you are on your way home, a robber confronts you and. pointing a revolver at your head or breast, says: "Throw your hands up." and rifles your pockets of \$100 which you happen to have with you; right by him stands another highwayman of gentlemanly appearance and dressed n gentleman's clothes, who takes no risk in the bold hold-up; but the minute the robber has secured the \$100 from you, he is compelled to stand up and deliver \$60 or \$70 out of that booty, because, perchance, the deed was perpetrated upon the soil of which the gentlemanly-appearing highway-man is the rightful and legal owner.

Do you for one moment suppose that. of the cobber had to give up only 10 per what he had stole from you cent. of instead of 60 per cent., he would have aken as his share only \$40 plus the \$10 for the landlordly rob bers, and would have left the balance

with you?"
You will readily understand that you represent the wage worker; that the irst man to exact from you the surplu is the industrial capitalist; and it is his misfortune, not yours in the least, that he has to divide the plunder with one who has a legal advantage over him.

wer him. While the wage system is in existnce, the laborer's misfortune is no that the monoplistic price of land is increasing, but that it is so low in some places that he can yearn to own a home. Those workingmen who own mortgaged or even unmortgaged omes are the most submissive to capl tal's rule and domination, and are the most stubborn obstructionists in their mions as well as in the political field With them a question of reduction of five or ten dollars a year in taxes on heir property is likely to be consid of higher importance than a gain of a dollar a week or more m wages.

IV. So far we have not disputed that the State or landlord is able to collect the full economic rent (by which the Single Taxers only understand rent as eluci-dated by Ricardo—differential rent, due to natural advantages.) But I do now to natural advantages.) But I do now dispute that phase of the argument and claim that in practice it is impossible to collect the full economic rent, and that under the present form of taxation as well as under the Single Tax, a part of the rent which does not belong to the capitalists is and will be appropriated by him; and is sawly instance. The

ground for a dwelling or business place or for farming unless he is given a contract for a longer or shorter period of time, at a specified sum per year. Do you or does anybody else know what the rental of that lot or farm will such a case, reaps the benefit of the in-creased rent? What lot of capitalists will rent the roadbed for a railroad from the State and invest millions in their rolling stock, and be at the inercy age this? Then you increase the pow-

ers of the State—you individualists!

Another proof of the capitalist being able to pocket rent under a long contract while that contract term has not expired: Suppose the minimum capital required nowadays to cultivate an acre of wheat is ten dollars, and that the average profit is 10 per cent., or one dollar. The average yield of such land cland that does not ordinarily bring rent) is eleven bushels; the price of wheat is one dollar a bushel. Suppose a capitalist took hold of it and invested twenty dollars of capital per acre, cul-tivating the land by the most modern methods, and the resultant yield is twenty-five bushels instead of twenty-two. Here you have three bushels, which if rent were collected annually. would go to the landlord or the State, but which now goes to the capitalist farmer. Suppose the ten dollars to be invested in land which ordinarily brings fifteen bushels; at one dollar bushel and 10 per cent, profit on capita invested, the rent from such land ould be four bushels, or four dollars to the acre. Suppose the capitalist to rent it for a number of years (any number more than one; and put in twenty dollars capital to the acre and reap twenty-eight bushels; at the same price and rate of profit, he would be entitled only to twenty-two dollars of the pro-ceeds, and six dollars would be the economic rent; but his contract only calls for four bushels, or four dol-lars as rent. Does not the capitalist appropriate in this instance that which should go to the landlord under present conditions, or to the State under the

Single Tax system? Now, Mr. Single Taxer, this is not merely the product of a Socialist imag-lation. Any wide-awake business mark will substantiate it

And so, as we have seen, because of the concentration of capital, the poor capitalist is able, at the end of the week, to put more into his pocket at a smaller margin than he formerly could at a larger margin. As to the landlord's rent, on the other hand, the concentration of industry, as well as the modern growth of tenements, has reduced the price of land in the outskirts of cities very sub-stantially; and not only in the outskirts but in the very heart of every city, the

price of land is considerably reduced.

What is your dectrine to the ways workers? Can it abolish wage slavery? Does it guarantee to the producer the full value of his product in exchange?

Does it even guarantee to the State the full remal price of land? Is it not possible for a clique of capitalists to absorb the franchises for a nominal rental of land, then charge the public xorbitant prices for services, and at the price for their labor power?

Until you can satisfactorily, and without hedging and hemming, answer these questions, I maintain that the benefits offered to the wage workers of the Single Tax are a minus quantity. A. HIRSCHFIELD, M.D. Minneapolis, Minn.

—A dispatch from Rome says: Ga-briele d'Annunzio, the novelist and poet, who was elected a deputy to the Italian Parliament about a year ago, has left the Moderates and joined the ranks of the Socialists. During the hottest part of the debate at the lastsitting of the Chamber, he left his sent and crosd near the Socialists, watching the struggle in the attitude of reflec-

tended a gathering of the Socialist group, where he was received with cheers." Consolidation goes on, all along the line. The Meropolitan Street Railway Company absorbs the Third Avenue Company. The Cramps, the giant shipbuilding concern of the world, takes in one more competitor, the Hill-man Company of Philadelphia. The man Company of Philadelphia. The Carnegie and Frick companies get to gether with a capital of \$160,000,000. A pretty good record for one week. What will the "trust-smashers" do

At the close of the sitting he at-

about it? -The report of the New York State Bureau of Labor Statistics for the last three months of 1809 states that the number of workingmen unem ployed during that period was large than in any other quarter of the year It further shows that during the last three years-a period of "prosperity"over 20 per cent, of the working people in this State have been without en ployment. Rather a good showing for prosperity, isn't it?

----Accustom yourselves to close ac curacy of statement, both as a princi-ple of honor, and as an accomplishnent of language, making truth the test of perfect language, and giving the intensity of a moral purpose to th tudy and art of words; then carrying the accuracy into all babits of thought and observation so as always to think of things as they truly are, as far as in us rests.-Ruskin.

"Freedom." a colony paper from the Pacific coast, speaks of people who see no alternative but "the devil of unrestrained private monopoly and the deep sea of state monopoly, i. e. Socialism." We wonder where "Freedom gets its definition of Socialism? Perhaps it is from Republican and Demo cratic misrepresentatives. Let us inform "Freedom" that Socialism does not in-"Freedom" clude the idea of the State or the idea of monopoly. We wonder, too, what is "Freedom's" idea of a golden mean. Is it "restrained" private monopoly? We shall have to wait a long time to see it work.

WORKINGMEN! To omit buying a working MEN: 10 ome day in week for a year would enable you to get The People for a year. Why not do it? You would be healthler for thus fasting one day from the garings-barrel to the capitalist daily press dishes out to you—mighty poer staff for your good

The upholders of capitalism are much exercised now in regard to propriety of a poor man (they reco-him as one who works for wi Vreeland, superintendent of the his

Vreenini, supermirinent of the vropolitan Railway system, favors idea of marriage. It makes the wo more "contented." and conseque more "valuable" to his employer. worker, taking upon himself the sponsibility of a family, feels his comic dependence upon his master n keenly, and is "consequently" r submissive, slavish and humble. "value" of the worker is embodie these latter attributes. To be "val ble" is to submit to an extension hours, reduction of wages—in every indignity that the capital class can heap upon their he

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the wan's suffragist, distinguished alike her ability as a platform speaker the density of her ignorance of cause of the evils in society, says s in favor of the workings wife, "If the workingman's wages not large enough to support a wit is the fault of his employer," C. C Deborahs are scarce in these days.

The Lond bill for the restricting second class mail matter was defe in the House of Representatives March 24 by being recommitted to Post Office Committee, by a vote of to 96. This bill, if understood,

the following story:
"Eugene F. Loud, of California sires the operation of the United State Postal service to be so restricted to the greater part of the cheap litera now distributed among the people mail may be handled and a profit to for the express companies of United States."

A bill was recently introdu the House of Representatives to set all surplusage of congressional report to the insane asylums. As the insane asylums are inhabited principally those made mad by the operation the laws, is it not adding insult to jury to punish them with such rea matter? The original plan of asylums was to protect and cure, but this seems like a scheme to irritate the patient and confirm the disorder.

Great men like senators are above common things or petty trifles. When the Republican members of the New York legislature tried to get a bill through taxing mortgages, Boss Platt told them plainly that if it did not excmpt 4 per cent. mortgages he would defeat the bill. This 4 per cent. exemp tion was to relieve the New York Cen-tral Railway. The bill was thus de-feated for the sake of favoring one feated for the sake of favoring orporation. Great is the power of the boss. Great is the people that up the boss. Great is the corporation takes charge of the people throug

The statements now in from the ish budget in India present wi known as a "favorable showing." the finances of the country ar isfactory to the English plund But there is now in India a com of affairs that has probably never paralleled in all history. In 1899 eral millions of the inhabitants the died of starvation. This year conditions are even worse, for country has not recovered from th palling destitution of a few years It is predicted that from 25,000,0 50,000,000 of the miserable people die this year. The death of these ple, so long as the financial reposatisfactory, is nothing to the Be "statesmen." Millions of pounds ling for the placing of the Boers t the British flag; millions of huma ings in India are dying under the

Mr. Sheldon, who conducted the peka "Capital" as a "Christian da has announced that he is roing to to get together a million bushe corn to be sent to the starving peof India. The exactions of capitali Ireland brought starvation in that tile country in 1849; America sent loads of corn to the sufferers. 200 years after the introduction of ilization in India, millons of people brought to their death, while the v gaged farms of Kansos, all drained by the capitalists of Am are to be "cordially invited" to aid to a country exploited by the ish counterparts of the Ame mortgage holders. Competition dustry brings "out the best there the land and tools.

The Buds Will Die.

W. J. Bryan is the author of beautiful sayings, but to our min following is one of his best: "W not trying to array one class a another; we are trying to teach class its relation to every other, person who warms by the fire not forget the hand that bring coal from the mine. The person eats at the table must not forget man whose toil loads the table bounties. The person who can chimself with the best that the l produce must not forget those in muscle and brain create the r Shall the bud, blooming in beauty shedding its fragrance upon the despise the roots of the ro cause they come into actual co-with the soil? You may pluck the and other buds as beautiful will; but destroy the roots and all the

In all of Mr. Bryan's speeches is more or less expression in sym for what he is pleased to term toiling masses," but the people toiling masses," but the people getting tired of so must sympto-cant—no action. The platform cant—no action. The platform is in the next campaign must ex more than sympathy. "We sympat or "We denounce and oppose," etc. What the people want is not symbut economic equality and the which shall say, "We demand" "propose to do something" is party that will be more likely tract "the toiling masses."—But I Chieftain.

FURRESPONDENCE

to their communication, healdes to their communication, healdes is signature and address. None he recognized. All communication is a water of the written op one side of the market of the written op one side of the same of

From Kansas Dityof The People.
out of the jungle of false and mis-cries which the activity of the So

m-rement here and throughout the y has eroked from the capitalist the "Sermon-on-the-Mount," "Turn-her-Cheek," "Blessed-are-the-Meek," sin of Charles M. Sheldon and his ign edition of the Topeka "Capital," "arth-in-the-Loud's" Socialism of a lo-ceacher exertionsty mentioned in this farth-in-the-Loud's" Socialism of a locacher, previously mentioned in this condence: and the snave assertion o offound Kansas City "Star" that So a, anarchy, and communism are al ity heard one clear note this week

ity heard one clear note this week, Comrade Job Harriman talked to 200 people at Shrine. Hall; and one the sext morning, the "Times," many the sext morning the "Times," many the public an account of the meeting, while the sharp points and telling sents had been softened down, yet the public a clearer statement of Son than is ordinarily to be gathered the columns of a capitalist daily is no doubt that the speech fiself horoughly understood by all present, sign literature was distributed, and all applications for membership in the in were received.

in were received.

The first time Comrade Harriman met the Kansas City courades, but he state in the renembered; should be come it will certainly tax us to take care Monday morning editions of the local-

Monday morning editions of the local contained interclews or alleged interwith our candidate. One paper commend that "he did not look like the ordinatorner." We know he is not in any like an ordinary reformer either, and seem to have found it out naws as will be some trouble here about get un ticket on the official ballot. The in decided to test the law popuring twist to the petition to take oath that a zere hona fide supporters of the Party has a being in conflict with the American Ballot Law which prescribes seems of hellot; and it is likely we will be take the matter to court and apply for order to the Election Commissioners, Of course, we may fail; but even so we will not have lost much and can make good

not have lost much and can make good advertising out of it. We cannot get offi cial standing at this election anyway, as the law prescribes that the percentage

Call the Roll.

Editor of The People.

Who will contribute \$1.00 to the national campaign fund by June 1? Call the roll. It is imperative that a campaign fund of several thousand dollars be available not later than that time, thus enabling the National Newscotter to show the second of the second o National Executive Committee to shape minaries for an effective national cam-, and to derive all possible advantages ing from large orders of printing, etc. ing from large orders of printing, with may be repeated by August 1, with ier unanimous contribution of \$1.00

a largely increased membership. Such fund, together with State and funds, will insure a vigorous com and give to the Socialist movemen ica an impetus that will win to its be prependerating voting power of king class. A million votes for Sos the preponderating voting power working class. A million votes for Some this year would seat in the United a Congress for the first time legislative into the working class. Ability is not the working class. Ability is not they say; but let not the ability for shop propaganda constitute our whole ing capital. Shall Socialists sit in ress next year? Then come on with dollars, and a million wage-workers for Debs and Harriman.

H. H. ACTON.

ton, Mass., March 23.

The S. D. P. Platform. r of The People. taken toward union of the

taken toward union of the Socialists. I desire to call the attention is Socialists, irrespective of party tions, to the vague and unsciewoording of the newly adopted S. platform and warn our committee adopt the same.
he first paragraph they declare that
liberty * depend upon equal

the first paragraph they declare that liberty * * * depend upon equalized and economic rights." Now this ague and unscientific; for while life may rolonged (sometimes), made happier, or bred, by better economic conditions, itself is a certain organic chemical iss yet undiscovered, and does exist in dungeons and under slavery, the second paragraph, they meant to the the field that the simple tool has a replaced by one more complicated, fring social labor to produce it as well use it; but as the paragraph stands.

is use it; but as the paragraph stands, suveys the meaning that the industrial fution has simply decreed that the infunl tool of former years should become social tool of to-day. e third paragraph begins: "Capitalism

private ownership of the means of pro-lon, is," etc. Now, private ownership of means of production is not capital tion is not capital individual farmer owns his means of individual farmer owns his means of hetion, and our Social Democratic dis will not accuse those people of becapitalists. Capitalism is more than ste ownership of the means of productives private ownership of the means production in a commodity-producing nunnity does by no means mean capitalthough in such a community there is chants' and usurers' capital in existants' and usurers' capital in existants' and usurers' capital in capitalism is meant industrial tal, capitalism is meant industrial tal, capitalism is meant industrial produce commodities in order that produce commodities in order that capitalist may extract surplus value. doubt our Social Democratic friends erstand all this, but in the heat and enlasm of their work, they let that vague

insm of their work, they let that vague improper wording slip in.

'to their "steps in the right direction," ink it is very unwise to assert those in thomal platform of a preletarian Socializarty. Suppose a "citizens' ticket" or other reform party ticket to demand of those in a local campaign; then the titers of the S. D. P. would be put endefensive and kept there all the time siers of the S. D. P. would be put en defensive and kept there all the time singn why they do not unite to get the pat a time" wish the majority r, the one that has a ghost of a show ulung the "one step at a time." I if trust to the courrades all over the try to formulate their local demands saformity with Socialist principles and alist tactics. conclusion, I wish to exhort the united mittee to be minuated in their deiller-

nittee to be animated in their deliber a only by a desire to further the cause evolutionary Socialism and not by to bargain and gain advantages. A. HIRSCHFIELD, M. D.

er in error. I sat within a few fee

As to the ordency of his desire for unless t only remains to be said that Mr. Putney' and votes were for the majority re-of the committee, after it had been known that the majority report, it ed, would positively close all negotia made known that the majority report. If carried, would positively close all negotia-tions for unity. All speeches and votes made in favor of the majority report (after the full knowledge of the import of the motion and its results were manifest) were speeches and votes against any and all unity or union, and were in effect, manifest-ations of a desire for the dismissal of the ations of a desire for the dismissal of the representatives of the Rochester conven-

Editor of The People.

Our meetings in Academy of Sciences Half on Thursday evenings are continuing to be very successful. Many are turned away from every meeting. The whole movement has taken on renewed signs of activity the taken on Penewed signs of activity than the Research convention. since the Rochester convention.

since the Rochester convention.

The Commune Analyersary entertainment, held in Turk Street Temple on Saturday evening, March 11, was a success both from a social and a financial standpoint. The proceeds go to the "Class Struggle."

SOCIALIST.

Bandlew Misreported.

Editor of The People.
Your correspondent in Cleveland, in com-Editor of The People.

Your correspondent in Gereland, in commenting upon my address before the Central Labor Union relative to the printers out-of-work henefit, seriously inisrepresented me. I was speaking only of the German-American Typographia of New York, not of "Big Six." And I said that out of 1,000 members, from 250 to 300 were unemployed. I hope you will make this correction, so that I may not appear to have reserted to exaggeration.

exaggeration ROBERT BANDLOW. Cleveland, O. March 24.

One More

Editor of The People.

It might be of interest to honest tollers o know a little more about Prophet Daniel me weeks ago the employees of L. Stark Co, went out on strike for an increas wages of \$1.50 per thousand eigats in some grades, and \$1.25 in others; they called a meeting and decided to become nembers of the International Cigar Makers' Union or the international Gigar Makers I filed; a committee was then sent to the headquarters of I. C. M. U., informing that union that the men had decided to organize a local. In ten minutes a local was organized

The De Leonites, upon hearing that the men had organized under the L. C. M. U., immediately sent word to the "Pioneer Alliance" to call a meeting for the sirkers on Thursday evening. Feb. 18, 1900, at 18 Avenue C. (the headquariers of De Leon's clique.) This was done. Rudoif Kaiz neted as chalirman and Schulberg as secretary. They told the men that they should join the Pioneer Alliance, as strikes are but a farce without the Alliance, and after they bud listened to prescriber shoult be Leon's farre without the Alliance, and after they had listened to preaching about De Leon's siliance, something like three hours, the men went home, without giving in their names. The sole purpose of the meeting was to discourage the strikers rather than to organize them, as honest men should. But the men stood shoulder to shoulder and remained with their union; and the strike was won by the employees. It only proves that the De Leon clique tried to wreck the local and buildoze the strikers, and I doze my to force the men back to and I dare say to force the mer work with a pack of S. T. & L. similar to their trick in Davis' s alas, it was all in vain. No allian no fakirs could buildoze the men at Stark' H. H. LEBOWICH.

New York March 9.

"Friends of Labor."

Editor of The People.

Permit me, through the colomus of our organ, to furnish an additional eye-opener to those workingmen who are laboring under a false notion that the New York "Journal" is a "friend of labor."

When the delegates of Puerto Rico laid the orderances of the workingmen of their

the grievances of the workingmen of their country before the workingmen country in such a conspicuous and demonstrative manner as was asserted at the meeting in Cooper Union—the "friends of labor," the "Journal" and the "World," as napor, the loornar and the world," si well as the rest of the capitalist press hardly noticed this fact. But hardly was the voice of the middle class of Puerte the voice of the middle class of Puerto Rico heard on a question affecting the mid-dle class interests of this country, as on the tariff question, we saw whole pages de-voted to the defense of middle class inter-ests of Puerto Rico exhibited in the front show window of that famous shop of mid-dle class interests.

Why is this? Because the middle clars

manufacturers are alraid of being forced out of existence perhaps in the near future, and are seeking shelter in the unnexed islands in order to be able to get out of its desperate condition by means of cheap la-bor, and yet not lose its market in this country. Hence its clamor for free trade granted to the Island.

Resides the "Journal" utilizes the same lasue as a weapon against the other wing of the capitalist monster—the Republican party. N. BENDIN

The Cigarmakers' Meeting.

The Cigarmakers' Meeting.

Editor of The People.

A good mary of our comrades were walting to see how the "Bogus" would report the mass meeting arranged by the 16th A. D., in order to call the attention of the Socialist voices in that district to the latest outrageons act committed by the "Boss" and his clique against the Cigarmakers' Union. The report came late, but come it did: We had an idea how it would be reported, for we used to read enough of such ported, for we used to read enough of suive" men disrupted a "pure and simple in-bor-fakir meeting," how he made them all shiver, and finally they ran away through a back door, leaving our "agressive" and vigorous comrade master of the situation, vigorous comrade master of the situation, Indeed the comrades will remember that lmost every week we were treated to such report, coming from some remove planted with titles in the largest available

type.
On the night of this meeting I remarked to some comrades: "Wait and you will see how our meeting was 'smashed.' how our speakers were 'put to flight,' and how the meeting 'wound up with cheers for the S. T. and L. T."

and i. T.

To show up all the bluffs, to nail all the
lies combined in the "Bogus" report of our
meeting is an impossible task, for there is a
lie in almost every word, and it would be meeting is an impossion:
lie in aimost every word, and it would be
injust to occupy the space of The People
with a full reply. Therefore, I will only
take up one or two items, believing that
that will be sufficient to show what the

that will be sufficient to show what the whole article amounts to.

The "professor" says that when Courade Cowen asked for a show of hands, of all those that are members of the Cigarankers. Union, "about 25 hands went up," and that when he asked for a show of hands of those that are members of the Alliance, "a forest of hands went up." The object is to make it appear at least to his readers outside of New York that the cigarantees of the International Union deal."

Hunter, the silverworser, S. Schuter, the bookbinder; Hofman and Newman, former ly-tailors, now agents of the "Tailors' Progressive Union, No. 11;" W. Brower, once upon a time showworker, now the general secretary of the S. T. & L. A.; L. Abelson, "organizer of the Lower of the Lower matter" and

secretary of the S. T. & L. A.; L. Abelson, "organizer of De Leon's own party;" and the hands of others whom I know personally but me not sure as to their occupation except THAT THEY ARE ANYHING BUT CIGARMAKERS.

They tried to pack the hall and were there in as large numbers as they could possibly muster. And everybody could see that they were well organized for the purpose of breaking up the meeting, which, in spite of all, they did not succeed in doing. We can see the "professor's" finish. He will soon be politically dead, and the time has arrived for him to go to Rhode Isdaud; for the more intelligent and less higoted of his followers, even in the 16th A. D., are beginning to open their eyes and investigate. beginning to open their eyes and investigate matters, and I am sure that he will soon have no supporters left. The other item I wish to take up is the

The other item I wish to take up is the following: Comrade P. Fiaeschel is indignant because the "professor" like about him in that article, saying the comrade made a motion to adjourn, and only a few voted against it, thus capturing the meeting. Comrade Fiaeschel says "If he would only have sajd one word then the "professor' could make out of this word a hundred; but how can he make something, out of nothing." Now everybody who was there knows that Comrade Fineschel did not say a word af that meeting. I would sak the comrade did he never see a magician on the comrade did he never see a magician on the stage making 'ducks out, of wind?' The or" can make anything out of the

wind at his disposal,
N. S. REICHENTHAL.

W. 1307 From Cleveland.

Editor of The People.

The temperature in Chycland is now near
the belling point, both industrially and po-

The strike of the stogle makers against
Poster Brox. is still on. The Central Labor Feder Bros. is still on. The Central Laboration, with which the Cigarmakers' Union s affillated, donated \$20 to the striking stogicmakers, as a practical demonstration of the "solidarity of labor." The C. L. U. of Cleveland is all right, all reports to the

of Cleveland is all right, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

On March 22, 1990, at 8 a. m., 1,500 machinists, both union and non-union, concluded that they wainted a vacation. They did not ask their employers whether they could have one or not, but simply laid down their tools and quit.

They struck for nine hours' work with an reduction of pay. They were practical Socialists in a certain scase, in that they were seeking to shorten the hours of labor, in proportion to the increasing powers of production, brought about by labor-saving machinery. I presume they din't think of this when they struck.

Over against the International Machinia's Union, the creators of wealth, is the Na-Union, the creators of wealth, is the Na-tional Metal Trades Association, the pos-

tional Metal Trades Association, the pre-sessors of wealth. Europty stomaches against well-filled pocketbooks; habor against capi-tal; unarined men against the armed pow-ers of government. The powers of govern-ment are on the side of the strong; the powerlessness of no government on the side of the weak.

powerlessness of no government on the side of the weak.

On the one side—militarism; on the other side—the mob. On the one side—'law and order' and "discipline;" on the other side—the policeman's club; on the other side—the preliceman's club; on the other side—the preliceman's club; on the other side—the tracialist's head.

'The past rises before me like a dream,' and I see the visions of the street ear strike. Shall this strike be a repetition of the former one? I hope not, but—I feez.
Machinists! Courageous, almost reckless fifteen hundred! Why is there not a Socialist mayer instead of Parly, the lickcialist mayor instead of Farley, the lick-spittle of the capitalist class, in the City Hall? Why is there a Nash instead of a Hall? Why is there a Mass instead of a Socialist in the governor's chint at Colum-bus? And finally, oh, machinists, noble fif-teen hundred. Why is there not a Socialist in the President's chair instead of a Mc-Skinley?

in the President's chair instead of a Mc-Skinley?

Tora your thoughts laward and read the answer there. YOU! YOU are the guilty men! YOU! voted the policemen's gans, and the militia's bullets into the hands of your ENEMIES instead of your PRIENDS.

And now, one of your friends tells you that you must take the consequences. But the class-struggle is on. There is no retreat!

The Socialists will stand by you in all your enden.ors. despite the treuendons odds.

Should you win, the Socialists will rejoice with you. Should you lose, the Socialists will ended by the your standard will condole with you, and bid you to weep not as those without hope, but to carry your strike to the builtot bex, to the end that when you next strike ludustrially the powers of government may be on your side and not on that of your enemies.

powers of government may be on your side and not on that of your enemies.

The political pot is also boiling and will soon be at white heat. In may last article 1 said that Thomas H. Bell, the Republican candidate for school director, would have to come off his semi-class-conscions high horse or be beaten in the house of his political friends. He has done so. The Cleveland "Leader," the chief organ of the aristocracy of wealth in this town, has 'demanded of Bell that he promise to retain Jones as superintendent of schools, as the price of its support and the support of the wealthy classes.

wealthy classes.

The meat in the coccanut is this: Jones retained, means the continuation of Normal School favoritism, of basement schools, and of general conservatism. Jones ousted, MIGHT mean radical changes and a general uplif; for the benefit of the poor man's children. Beil tecognized his masters, came to his

milk and went down on his kr "Leader." Here is his statement: "To the Citizens of Cleveland: In view

"Londer." Here is his statement:
"To the Citizens of Clereland: In view of the fact that false reports have been circulated throughout the city to the effect that it is my intention, if elected to the office of school director, to interfere with the educational department of our public schools by removing the present superintendent, Mr. Jones, and namy principals and teachers, I deem it but just to the public to make an open declaration regarding such reports. I have never at any time entertained an intention to remove either Mr. Jones or any other member of the educational staff, nor have I ever expressed such intention to siny one: and may and all reports to the contrary one willfully false.
"My pre-priminry campaign having been conducted without making a pledge of promise with reference to my position or appointment, I had hoped to continue up to the election free from all such pledges or promises, but knowing how succed a regard the people of this city have for our educational system, and how jeelmusty they wester resent any material interference with it and in view of the false largeression consist by the circulation of the above reports. I have concluded to forego my estimal down of making as pledges are ma

The De Leonites played what they it would be a trump card inst week. Be were beaten out of sight. So into were they that they wanted to fre out. In other words, if they could their way, they would have the Austhaliot all to themselves. In other the De Leonites desired to disfra those who did not agree with them agine the De Leonites in power? New York of the could have the right to live for else would have the right to live for else would have the right to live, let a vote! Thus have the tyranta shows it

The petitioners protesting recognition of the Socialist Pathat the appellation "Socialist Labtor cause confusion."

the De Leonites or Kickapoos, as they are nick-maned in Cleveland;

The Happy "Kangaroos."

The "Kick" of the "Kickapoos"
Didn's Hurt Them,
And the Board of Elections says the Names of their Nominees Will Appear on the Official Ballet,
"The protest of the "Kickapoo" Socialists before the Board of Election against the nominees of the "Kangaroo" Socialists before the Board of Election against the nominees of the "Kangaroo" Socialists before the Board of Election against the nominees of the "Kangaroo" Socialists before the Board of Election with won factions again appeared before the board with the result that the "Elekapoo "petition was disminsted and the "Kangaroo" ficket will be pinced out his foliod. When they left the room, the "Kangaroo" were happy, while the "Kickapoos" were sangy,

Arthur Keep, of New York, again represented the "Kickinpoon." At the previous hearing he declared that if an adjournment were taken until presented when the manner would predict the manner would predict the manner would predict the would predict the signatures on the "Kamanso" petition were frandulent. Yesterday he said he was mabble to prove enough of the algustances fraudulent is make the petition invalid, and asked for a rating by the hoard on the question that the similarity of the name "Socialist Party" to "Socialist Labor Party" was not and similarity of the name "Socialist Party" to "Socialist Labor Party" was not end-sient ground for the hoard to refuse the formet theet on the build. He was informed that it was not.
"Very well," he said, "then there will be no use wasting time in producing evidence," Mr. Rucckey then moved that the "Exchapoo's" portest be disminsed, and fine me this was carried unanimously."

Exit Keep with his tait feathers draeping.

Seriously speaking, wasn't it an outrage?
But—every dog has his day.

The Commune featival at Hungaria Hall was a grand success. Over \$200 was clour-ed; 1,200 people were present. Max it Hayes delivered the oration.

Eugene V. Debs will speak in Cleveland, April 19, under the Caspicas of the Centres Labor Union. There will be a "Hot time in the old town that night!" Labor will turn out on masse to welcome our candidate. He would be the "next Fresident" if labor would do its duty.

Hurrah for Cleveland! She has at less aroused hereoff from her long sleep and expects every working man to recognize his own class interests. The clease struggle is an industrially and politically. Harrah for the machiliaits and for his machiliaits and for his

Under Socialism. A great many persons are fearful that Socialism will abolish individualthat Socialism will abolish individuality. They are afraid the Socialist state will forever har them from the possibility of becoming "it." A little careful study on this question will disabuse one's mind of that idea and the opposite conclusion will be reached.

opposite conclusion will be reach The nearest approach to a Social stitution in operation to-day is the lic school. The pupils enter us basis of absolute equality with: ence to privileges, rights and a tunities. And yet nowhere do we a place where individuality stand stronger or more prono

We find the ennores the career where each is accorded in nearly his just reward, and that, i without trampling upon the rights others. In the school room the entering the reare nearly an individual than others. In the school room the child is more nearly an individual than is any other position in life. That this is true is due to two reasons: First, the public school is maintained by the public collectively, irrespective of any individual benefit. Second, the public school is maintained solely for the pur-pose of educating the youth and fitting him for future usefulness.

Socialism guarantees to those work a just reward—as in the room the youth who masters he dies is given grades accordingly pass through the public school of the control of

To add to ed ities of life-clothing, food, a cent, recreation-would comple-rork of the public schools—wou

THE SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.— 64 East Fourth street, New York City. 65 CThe Party's literary agency.)

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMPTTEE Secretary, T. Bersford, Room 41, 126 Kearney street, San Francisco. Meets on first and third Fridays in the month.

CONNECTICET STATE COMMITTEE.
W. E. White, 220 Exchange street, New
Haven, secretary. Meets second and
fourth Sunday of the month at Aurora
Hall, 125 Union street, New Haven.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE-Scre-tary, R. A. Morris, 314 E. findiana street, Chicago. Meets second and fourth Pri-days in the month, at 65 North Clark MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE. Secre

tary, Geo. A. Eastman, 128 Orchard street, Detroit, Meets last Friday evening of month, at Finnett's Hall, Birard and Catherine streets.

SEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE-Secretary, John P. Weigel, Trenton, N. J. Meets third Sunday in the month, at m., at Newark,

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE, Se tary Louis Roth, 64 E. 4th street, New York. Meets every first Monday in the month, 8, p. m., at above place.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE-Secretary. M. S. Hayes, 193 Champlain street Cleveland, O. Meets on call at the Sec-tion Hall, Cieveland.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE-Corresponding Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 201 Callowhill street, Philadel-phia, Pa. Meets first and third Mon-days of the month, at 8 p. m., at above place. CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Section

threater New York; Organizer J. Gerber, 64 East 4th street. Meets every Monday evening at above place.

GENERAL COMMITTEE, Section Greater New York-Organizer, J. Gerber. Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday of the month

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party amounteements can go in that are not in his office by Tuesdays, 3 p. m.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MOSTON.

The joint committee appointed by the R. L. P. and the S. D. P. of Boston has decided to hold a joint meeting of members of both parties on Sunday, April 1, at 2 p. m., in Pheenix Hall, 724 Washington street, for the purpose of discussing the eatures of the united Socialist Party.

Delegates to the Indianapolis convention still report. There will also be a report of he results of the conference between the ommittees on Socialist Union appointed by he Rophester and the Indianapolis conventors.

ats have been made for a ban-

Arrangements have been made for a ban-quet to follow the meeting.

All reembers of both parties are urgently invited to attend.

M. KAPTAEN, S. O'SHAUGHNESSY, J. EPSTEIN, Committee of the S. L. P. SQUIRE E. PUTNEY, JOHN WEAVER SHEEMAN, M. J. KONIKOW, Commit-tee of the S. D. P.

BOSTON KARL MARX CLASS.

BOSTON KARL MARX CLASS.

The Karl Marx Class has changed its place of meeting from Unity Hall to Room to, 1120 Washington street, corner of Dover. Meetings are held every Saturday night, beginning at 7:20 p. m., for lectures and discussions on Karl Mara's "Capital."

The outline for April is as follows:—The Working Day; Limits of the Working Day; Intensity of Labor, Surplus Value and Profits; Modern Machine Industry; Value Transferred by Machinery to the Product, The subject for May is Co-operation in Industry.

course of public hectures is being given der the auspices of Section Minneapolis, Nicotlet Hall, 265-300 Nicotlet avenue, on following Sundays at 3 n at Micollet Hall, 365-309 Nicollet avenue, on the following Sundays at 3 p. m., sharp: April 1. "Trusts," by Frank D. Larrabee, April 8. "The Issues of the Next Cam-nalgu." by Dr. A. Hirschfield, April 15.—"Charity," by Thomas H.

NEW YORK.

To the Designates of the Pirst of May Conference: The first meeting of the con-ference will be held on Saturday, March. 31, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. 4th street. Every delegate should be present.

LECTURES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Courtees IN GREATER NEW YORK.
Comrade G. B. Benham will speak on Friy evening, March 30, for the 4th A. D.,
4 E. Brondway.
Comrade Berlin will give a lecture before
e 16th A. D., at 220 F. Second street, Friy evning. March 30, on the subject:
4th, Liberty and Happiness."
All readers of The People are invited to
tend these lectures and to take part in
senssion.

FOURTH A. D.

Regular meeting held Friday, March 23, at 264 E., Broadway, with Comrade Naumann in Jile chair. Resignation of Comrade Goldberg as recording secretary accepted. Constrade B. Schnifer elected in his place. Decided to advertise concert and package party, to be held Friday evening, March 3), at the headquarters, 264 E. Broadway. A committee was elected to distribute tickets. Decided to arrange a mass meeting, with speakers in the Jewish language, to be he'd Friday, April 6. Committee entrusted with the duty of sending The People to citizens in the District reported progress.

et reported progress. L SCHAFFER, Recording Secretary.

CIALIST LITERARY SOCIETY Come and hear the best speakers on so al and economic subjects, at the clab-oms of the New York Socialist Literary selety, 264 Brondway.

April 1, at 8 p. m., 8. Lienauer on "Zion-

1 S, at S p. m., Rev. Chas, H. Vall, of "Modern Socialism" and "FrinciBeleatife Socialism," etc.
discussion and questions on any
pertaining to the subject of the lecre invited. Two minutes allowed each
in discussion,
appropriate of Socialism are especially

A free lecture on Socialism will be given by Comrade Benham, editor of the "Class Struggle" of San Francisco, Cal., on Mon day, April 2, at 8 o'clock p. m., in Germani

WILLIAM WOLLNIK, Organizer A CALL

To the Trade and Labor Organiza-tions of the City of New York.

In the year 1880 the Internation Labor Congress, then assembled at Paris, instituted the first of May as International Labor Day. The origina purpose was to make known to the class, by means of tr demonstrations, the immediate mands of the workers-a normal eight labor of women and children, and legal protection to the life and limb of the workers. The first of May was chosen as the day to proclaim that the workers of all countries were united in the above and similar demands for immediate relief.

But every program that truly stands for the interests of the working class as opposed to the interests of the capi-talist class, must sooner or later lead to the ultimate aim-the emancipation of the working class by abolishing the capitalist system and the establish ment of the Co-operative Common

The first of May, originally intended to express such demands of the workers, the fulfillment of which was nece sary to their very existence, has later become the International Labor Day of the class-conscious proletariat the world over.

To-day the truth of the Socialist arguments is apparent to every hones and thinking workingman. The capi-talist government will ever be a pliant tool of the capitalist class until the working class is completely enslaved or the present system of wage-slavery abolished.

The brutal policy of the government at home and abroad against working men (witness Puerto Rico, Idaho, last trolley strike, Judge Bookstaver, etc., etc.) the rapid multiplication of trusts and the consequent driving out of the small man from one branch of the trade after another, makes it imperative that the workingmen open their eyes and join the Socialists in the vement for emancipation.

The organized workingmen of New York must see to it that they do not lag behind in the march of the proletariat the world over. For years it was impossible through the intrigues of some individuals and indifference of others to have harmony in the labor movement of this city. This disgrace to the labor movement in years past must be wiped out by an imposing rally, which shall be a manifestation of our unbroken spirit and determina tion to advance in spite of all obstaganized labor more plainly prescribed, never before did the hope of success shine more brightly on the proud and unsulled banner of Socialism.

We, therefore, invite all trade and labor organizations in the City of New York to send each two delegates to a First of May Parade Conference to be held on Saturday, March 31, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. 4th St., Mauhattan, to devise means and make all necessary arrangements for the

For the City Executive Committee Section New York, S. L. P.: J. GERBER, Organizer.

How to Organize Sections.

All persons dissatisfied with present political and economic conditions, and who believe that the land, water works, 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 dislinherited producing class can the disinherited producing class can and must transform the capitalistic methods of production and distribution methods of production and distribution into a social and co-operative system, are hereby invited to identify them-selves with the Socialist Labor party. alone goes to the root of our

which alone goes to the root of our social and economic evils.

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

2. OFFICERS TO ELECT. 1.—Organizer.
2.—Recording and Corresponding Sec-

retary.
3.—Financial Secretary.

4.—Treasurer. 5.—Literary Agent. 6.—Chairman, each

ORDER OF BUSINESS

-New members.
-Correspondence.
-Financial Report.
-Report of Organizer.
-Report of Committee
-Unfinished Business.

including a list of members, with in closure of 10 cents per capita is neces

6. Per capita checks are furnished by the National Executive Committee at 10 cents each; such checks are 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 prespects, shall be promptly sent to the National Executive Committee.

9. Any person residing in a city or journ where no accides of the party risks may make direct application to have been accided to the party first may make direct application to have been accided and the second to the party first may make direct application to have been added to the party first may make direct application to have been added to the party first may make direct application to have been added to the party first may make direct application to have been added to the party first may make direct application to have been added to the party first may make direct application to have been added to the party first may make direct application to have been added to the party first may make direct application to have been added to the party first may make direct application to have been added to the party first may make direct application to the party first may be a party first ma

SO CIALISM -IN ITALY.

Inder this title the New York "Eve ing Post," last week, printed a very in teresting letter from its Italian corre spondent, dated at Rome, March 1. We

We are having exciting times at the University of Rome. Prof. Labriola, the Socialist, has succeeded in stirring things up to such an extent that th police have closed the university doors and declared the lectures suspended The immediate cause of the trouble was the demonstration which accompanied the lecture on Glordano Bruno, celivered by Prof. Labriola last week, but the action of the authorities in assuming this policy of repression is due rather to the spread of Socialism among the students, which it mani

The announcement that Prof. Labriola would lecture on the work of the great free-thinker was received with unrestrained enthusiasm by the students, and they prepared to make the event a worthy celebration of the tri centenary anniversary of Bruno's exe cution-which would take place on the 17th of February. Memories of the excitement of 1889 brought older men to the scene, and, as the students gathered in full force long before the hour for the lecture, the crowd at the unithe building was large enough to hold

it. The professor yielded to the de-mands of his students, and delivered the address in the open air. This naturally attracted a still larger audien which completely filled the space in front so that it was soon impossible to get within hearing distance.

The lecture itself was impassione and eloquent, and at its close the en thusiasm of the crowd was let loo The Italian blood was in effervescence cries of "Viva Giordano Bruno!" wer mingled with an occasional "Viva il Socialismo!" The excitement, which in the main was good natured, was waxing high when the police made their appearance in sufficient numbers to overawe any attempt at a serio Socialist demonstration. They passed up to the university and barred the entrance; it was then announced that the buildings would be closed for two weeks. Such a means of punishment is not very effective with a refractory body of students, and there was any one of them said to me: "The lockedout employees of this industry won't die for want of work." It was merely another holiday. The older men, how-ever, made voluble and angry protests against our "Cœsarism." The interesting question now is what will become of Prof. Labriola. Some think that he will resign his position upon the facul ty and enter politics as a Socialist eader. But this is mere personal opin ion, and nothing has yet happened which will indicate what he or the

authorities have in store for us. The incident is significant insomuc as it shows the part which Giordana Bruno is playing in the "New Italy," of which we are always hearing nowa days. Most of us remember the stir ring times in Rome when the statue of this so-called atheist was unveiled in 1889, in the Campo di Fiori. The protest that then went up all over the Roman Catholic world was joined in by prelates of Protestant churches as well. Newspapers like the London "Times" took side against the action of the Italian Liberals in taking Brune as their champion. It is said that Leo XIII. spent the day on which the statue was unveiled fasting and pros trate before the altar in his private chapel. Surrounded by his cardinals he besought the pardon of heaven for formed in the Campo di Fiori; it could be seen from the windows of the Vatican. More than this, he assembled secret, extraordinary consistory, and in it declared that his own freedom was endangered by such an event, an that the Holy See had been subjected to the greatest insult in modern times

The Liberals, on the other hand, too up the name of Glordano Bruno as their war cry. The persecuted philoso pher of the Renaissance became agai the champion of free thought in Italy. And thus it happened that one who very name had been almost forgotten was at once raised to the level of Savonarola and Huss. Indeed, so obs had his name become that we read o the attempts of writers of the last century to prove that no such ever existed. It has been a tardy, but a just recognition, for Italy can point to no truer genius in the last four cen-turies than that of Giordano Bruno. ione has stood for a fuller liberty, nor suffered more in championing its cause. His name has become a word to conjure with, is the symbol of Italian defiance of the papacy. Students even term him the Italian Luther, and though this is extravagant, it is significant of his position as a national hero. The statue of Bruno stands in the

Campo di Flori—no longer a place of flowers—in the centre of the business portion of Rome. There is a quaint picturesqueness about this however, for here the country people gather at the vegetable market, dress ed in their bright and variegated cos tumes. The little donkey-carts are the of an interminable bargaining. and the scene grows more and mor animated with every lira of produce sold. Each article has its price fixed, or rather unfixed, according to the gul-Hiblity of the buyer, and the chatter of tongues and the laughter of your girls give a dash of life to the o streets by Pompey's Theater. In the midst of such a scene the statue of the great philosopher has been erected. For this square was once the place where criminals and heretics were executed, and it was here that Bruno was burned. The crection of a statue in his mor on the very spot where the In-sistion had scattered his ashes in the quisition had scattered his ashes in the confidence that it had stamped out his

us heresy is a commentary upon tendencies at work in "La Nuova

Plansa, of Ital

gate the truth of the accusation. ought to be the time now to recognize the true position of the man who pre until, less than forty years ago, the work of a German scholar brought work of a German scholar brought them into notice. Hegel, who owes so much to them, relates that in 1830 they were forbidden to be shown in the public library of Dresden; they were regarded as blasphemous and obscene which the Inquisition attached to its victims has endured so long in the face

At the age of fourteen he joined the Dominican order, intending to devote his life to study in the seclusion of the cloister. He entered the monastery of St. Dominic at Naples, and there ed thirteen years of severe study, interrupted only by occasional visits to neighboring cloisters. It was in that ancient pile, among the perfumed gardens and half-hidden villas that watch over the city of Naples, that the great Aquinas had formed the structure of mediaval thought His cell which is with St. Peter's as one of the most sacred spots of Catholicism. And this spot was now to be polluted by the greatest sceptic of the sixteenth cen-

tury!

At first young Brune attempted to keep his speculations to himself, but his naturally frank nature betrayed, him. He brought upon himself the displeasure of the monks, whose suspicions had long been aroused. He was charged with one hundred and thirty ment he escaped to Rome. There he cast off his monkish gown and re-nounced his vows-and for the next twenty-five years he was an outcast wandered from town to town earning a bare living by teaching school and delivering occasional lectures. Pro-tected for a while in Paris, he there produced some of his best work. For and, where he stayed at the court of Elizabeth from 1583 to 1585. But ever enets, and though he had the protection and friendship of Sir Philip Sidn making his life intolerable. He re crossed the Continent, and spent At last he was decoyed to Venice by a false friend, Mocenigo. This was a fatal step, for the Inquisition now had him in its clutches. Mocenigo de-nounced him and he was turned over or trial. But the Venetian Inquisition did not conduct the prosecution with sufficient insight, and he was finally turned over to Rome. The result was his condemnation. Seven years was

Such was the lot of the first teacher of the principle of evolution. It seems almost impossible to believe in the achievements of this man whose life And yet in his out as they were in his lonely wan differs from that of animals in qua cented no compromise from the imhistoric champion of the new de which are the protest against milita ism in Italy.

ism and Slavery" and "Marx' Thuf Value"; Liebknecht's "Social

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APRIL 1, 1900. THE PEOPLE, SI

the Pixxa, marks as definite an action of Italian freedom. The second lions around its base are not be agreative—eight champions of files whom the church has especially shorred, among them Wyelif and it was one thing for the government to exalt Bruno as over against the church, and it was another thing for the Socialists to exalt him as against the covernment. For exercise,

for the Socialists to exait him as against the government. For circumstances have changed rapidly since 1889, and now the very men who used the name of Bruno as the rallying cry of free thought find their thunder stolen by the Socialists, and are smitten by their own thunderbolts. The temporal authority is facing Socialism, much as the spiritual authority is facing the temporal. And so there is after all a deep significance in the treatment of the present government of the celeof the present government of the cele-bration in honor of their one-time here.

It may be of interest to say a word about the unique personage around whom the struggle for enlightenment in modern Italy has centered. Such gross misunderstanding of a great character as was shown in 1880, and that even in England, ought not to be possible any longer. The epithet atheist in those days succeeded in poisoning most minds against him before they had made any attempt to investigate the truth of the accession. ceded Bacon in philosophy and Darwin in science, and from whom Leibnitz and Spinoza drew their doctrines. It is rather a sad commentary on the tol-erance of this century that in both Protestant and Catholic countries the works of this man have been placed upon the Index, shunned and dreaded,

Glordano Bruno was born in 1548 in

was an almost uninterrupted persecu-tion. And yet in his works, thought ngs, he developed Darwin's theory is the clearest terms and along the ac-cepted lines of our most advanced sci-entists. Such assertions as that "man tity, no. quality," will show the radi-cal nature of his thought. And when we remember our own trouble over the Inquisition of the sixteenth cen-tury when it had a man like Bruno to deal with. And still the battles of the Inquisition are being fought over ies itself with his cause, and the phil osopher whose indignant passion accepted no compromise from the insti-tutions of his day, and spared no evil in them, is instinctively chosen as the

--Good cheap pamphlets for propa-ganda use are: Kautsky's "The Prop-tariat," "The Capitalist Class," "T Class Struggle," "The Cooperative Commonwealth": Hyndman's "Social of Value"; Liebknecht's "Socialism What It Is and What It Seeks to Accomplish"; Lassaile's "What It Capital?"; Eagels' "Socialism from Utopis to Science"; Kropotkin's "Appeal the Young"; Simons' "The Man Und the Machine"; Yall's "Mission of the Working Class." "Merric England" good to start men thinking. All the pamplicts can be had, for 5 or 16 cm. ing to bring about the principle.

achieve anything in the world toy requires organization. Battles are
won without soldiers—fancy going
any without an army; those who
in to be soldiers, and believers in
staying at home in their arm
in. The idea is preposterous, of
the Well, then, how is Socialism
is brought about through politics at
fallot box without an organized inicent army behind it? Where will
the rejoluter of the stay-at-home the rejoinder of the stay-at-home dividual, who stands aloof, and sers at the efforts of those who are being the hours

esting the battle for all they are sorth, "We disagree with your meth-ds, and besides a man has to look ster his living, and the workers are adifferent and give no encouragement or any one to bother much about Well as to our methods, are they possible? What are they? First at all who belong to the party must understand that Socialists must be prederstand that Socialists must be pre-sed to work on the lines laid down; at is, to build up an organized move-ent that shall be uncompromising in its principle, taking the field to bring into existence war of its own, not shamed or afraid to be known what it stands for. The process will be ew, but success is ultimately cer dn. Of ourse, it all depends on the ization, and its adherents wheth er the pace and growth is slow or fast Once having made up your mind to foin, show yourself to be a sticker when convinced, you will then be able

nembers than the Socialist one, the at society, and has great forces arrayed against it, but its chief and most lety, and has great forces arpowerful agent of opposition is the press-which is owned exclusively by the large capitalists. Against those treous forces the Socialists the built of whom are working men and women have to battle for the faith that is in them. In every country the Socialists recognize this, but undismayed keep pegging away, and meet every demand nade upon them, so far as their limited resources will allow. "Socialism is all right, but it is to

No movement demands more from its

So is any distance when first contem plated, but each step taken lessens it and brings you nearer to the place in view. Think of the glory of being a cialist to-day. It raises one above th e majority put up with, whilst we tanding all the facts, and why ges are so, also know the trend of lety and can look calm and cetulty, with a clear and no-vision of the Socialist state of future. Socialists live in a world of thin a world. A dream? Yes, it will a reality.—The People, Sydney, Ads-

Energy expended in "curing" the ranch diseases of the tree of Capital sm is wasted, inasmuch as it is energy aken away from the axe that, striking the to lay low the evils that are but the fruits of the Tree of Evil. A boodler cannot help getting rich,

WISDOM FOR WORKERS.

even if he is mad, so long as the wealth makers insist up on presenting him with their hard-earned money. Every worker, in order to maintain st get the permission of a capialist to work; he must pay for that sermission by agreeing to take, as rages for his labor, a small-very mall portion of his wealth his labor roduces, leaving the greater part in the hands of the capitalist, who "gives the employment".

im employment." The capitalist thus grows riche without working, while the toller works without growing richer. The ompetition of workingmen for em-loyment (always growing keener) turned over to Rome. The result was his condemnation. Seven years was spent in a dungeon prison, and he was finally burned on the 17th of February, 1600.

Such was the lot of the first teacher nachinery, creates a larger and larger surplus value for the capitalist class.

Tals is capitalist exploitation. There is only one weapon that you torkers can successfully use against the blood-sucking class, and that is the ballot.

take you strongest, and make rs weak. Fight them with votes. fou are many, capitalists are few, an on can out vote them ten to one. rding to divine law the capitalist the tollers' brother, but according law he is their butcher.

Fight your battles with the weaps

to lerstand that they (the workers) are at beasts of burden, the turning point social condition will have boodlers are always prating "honest labor," the "dignity of the "hestimable privilege of

a free' workman," etc., but the

fine care to keep outside the rank honest laborers." never say much about the long y lever say much moont the long hours in factory or store; the un-ng monotony of the work; the dis-u caused by holding the body in or tion so that the machine, may no time; or outside labor during ent of summer and the cold of r, with improper clothing—all are factors that ruin the health porkers and endanger the race

suld be a magnanimous act on not of the workers to take the re' places and allow them to en-"mestimalle privilege of heing workman" for a while, and see any would enjoy themselves.

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