The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously re-

No bills or receipt sent to indi-



People.

Only duly elected and approved

VOL. IX.-NO. 44.

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

NEW YORK, JANUARY 28, 1900.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

S.L.P. Name and the Emblem

Remain With S. L. P. 74,463 is a decided majority over

Such is, translated into the vernacular, the gist of a decision, rendered on the 19th instant, by the Appellate Di-vision of the Supreme Court of this State upon the appeal of the Kangaroo clique of riff-raffs in this city that thought to deck itself in borrowed teathers by trying to steal the honored name and emblem of the Socialist Laname and emblem of the Socialist La-bor Party. Beaten last fall before the Secretary of State, beaten before the Police Commissioners, beaten before the Supreme Court, and finally snowed ander on election day in the city by the referendum of 14,463 Socialist voters, that brought into full light the riff-raffs' hopeless minority and utter insignifi-ance, they tried their luck once more by carrying their case up to the Appel-late Division. After a full consideration of the eloquent affidavits—eloquent on both sides—as will presently appear—the full court decided unanimously to throw out the appeal. In its decision the court states in substance: "The election having been held, the issues in the case are settled": in other words, the 14,463 men who voted the Socialist Labor Party's ticket are an overwhelm-ing majority over the 912 who boycot-ted it."

Nor could it be otherwise. Again, a few facts in the case deserve to be genrally known.

POINT V. in the Party's printed brief

POINT V. in the Party's printed brief is as follows:

The faction appealing is entirely on paper, being a clique of three of four men who control a German newspaper called the "Volkastium," This is clearly apparent from the record, on an examination of the jurat of each affidavit in cluded between pages 14 and 105.

On examination it will be seen that these affidavit are sworn to on a date ANTERIOR to the affidavit of Henry Slobodin, which affidavit is verified on the lith day of October. 189: yet each of the affidavits mentioned, which antedate said Henry Slobodin's affidavit, ASSUME TO VERIFY THE AFFIDAVIT OF MENRY SLOBODIN. WHICH WAS NOT MADE UNTIL SEVERAL DAYS AFTER THE AFORESAID AFFIDAVITS, and these are the affidavits upon which they claim membership and base their alleged referendum.

The printed case on appeal containing all the affidavits, is in this office open for inspection. The point above made in the Party's brief will be found sustained by the signatures to the

sustained by the signatures to the OATHS of not less than 35 Kangaroo affiants," swearing to the correctness if an affidavit THAT DID NOT EXIST. It is quite in the fitness of things that such a printed case on appeal bears on

ts cover the legend:
"Morris Hilquit, Attorney for Appel-

If such "affidavits" are not "eloquently convincing," and aidful to the determination of a case, nothing could be.

A second fact that it is instructive to ponder over is this:
The whole question hinged upon the

regularity of the "special session" of the General Committee, which the re-actionists and ready-swearing Kan-garoos called for the evening of last July 10, and at which they "overthrew" all the Party officers. The meeting, it was shown by affidavits on both sides, was called by a minority of members of the committee; was called without previous application to the officers of the Section; was called by notice print-ed in a paper on the morning of the very day when the meeting was called for, and in a paper in a foreign lan-suage, at that; finally, no notice what-ever was given in the said call of the purpose to "depose" the State and Na-

tional officers.

The Party argued that a meeting bearing such ear-marks of Anarchy was irregular, and its decisions null and vold. How did the Kangaroos argue?

This wise: ction New York had no rules and "Section New York had no rules all regulations upon how to call special regulations, therefore—" [from these admitted premises, the Party argued that, in the absence of special regulations, the parliamentary law of the land must prevail; that, accordingly, no spe-cial session of a body can be held without due and timely notice being given to all its members, besides notice of the purpose of such special session;—not argued the collection of international de-rafe;—"therefore," said they,

"therefore," said they,
"there having been no special Section
regulations on the subject, the ways of
brarism, of Anarchy, of rowdyism,
and the ways of American parliatery principles, should prevail."
With such a Timbuctoo theory of
Brares on their line the Kangaroos

namers on their lips, the Kangaroos re kicked out.

Finally, there is a third point:
The Party, with a case clear as crystal relied solely upon the soundness of its position. Accordingly in choosing a counsellor-at-law, it looked solely to character and ability, and placed the conduct of all its cases in the hands of the talented lawyer, Benjamin Patterson, Esq., who has managed them with marked ability. How did the Kangaross proceed. For one set of cases they cook a practitioner, supposed to have a practitioner, supposed to have
a practitioner, supposed to have
with Tammany; when the ema case first came up, they took ana, a Republican politician lawyer, posed to have "pull" with the Reblican administration in Albany;
sted, and wanting to appeal before a
mocratic court, they drop their Reblican lawyer, and engage as their
smael to argue the appeal ex-Judge
lity, the relative of one of the judges
to had to decide the appeal!!!

The back-door method of aiming at
seems is as conscieuously absent from

as is as conspicuously absent from as fide revolutionary party as it is signosity present with buffoons,

YOUNG MEN,

Stop, Look Around, Think Carefully

For years the cry has been: Go west, young man! West? There is no west, no north, no

Go west, to give your brains, your energy, your work to the development of the country!

Will you go to the cities—to Chicago. St. Louis or Omaha, to the plains of Nebraska, or to the sun-burnt fields of

Arizona, to the City of the Golden Gate, or to the banks of the Columbia? Everywhere there is not only no call for your labor, but there is a surplus of labor in the market even in these days of prospectity and plenty.

The field no longer waits for you, there is no chance of you becoming a successful farmer; the bonanza farm has found its natural home in the far

Go to the mines?-There are more miners than the demand calls for, and truly there never was a place where so much misery reigns as in the mining

Will you go to the cities? Oh! but ne farm districts are giving their contingent of surplus labor to the already overcrowded labor markets in the cities.

What will you do, young man, you who are called the salt of the earth. Will you become traveling salesmen to spread the trade of Eastern manufac-turers into west and south?—But the old drummers are hunting for a job; the monopolized industries have no use for their labor; moreover, how will you be able to crowd in where they are crowded out?

Let us suppose that your parents were able to give you an education, that you became doctors, lawyers, engineers, what then?—The future of the collegebred engineer lies in a draughting office the pay of which will hardly compen-sate for the money expended for the education he received. The future of the doctor is hardly more promising. for thousands have to subsist on hardly more than what the mechanic receives, and most lawyers develop into shysters and stay there.

There were times when you looked into the future with confidence, when you read the stories of men, now prominent in public life, who were once poor and worked themselves up to their present position. You heard that every native-born American has "a chance to become President"; you took stock in that, forgetting that the odds two one to about twenty millions. Your ambition knew no limit; poor as you might be, menial and unimportant as your position was, you had your eye on the future and hope sustained your energy. When you grew older, your ambition slackened, for your hope for the future had no solid ground. If you were a shop boy then, how much farther are you now? If you were a laborer then, where are you at present? If you were selling goods behind the counter for some one else, tell me, do you sell your

own goods now in your own store?

And still there are men who say:
"The world has a reward for every honest workingman, a future for every am-bitious man, a future for every genius." No, no, my friends, not in this social No, no, my friends, not in this social system of capitalism. True, some succeed, but we so often forget the multitude that fails. Are they all unworthy? I say, No. How often do you ask yourselves the question, Why is all this so? Why is it that before a person could succeed easier, that there was plenty for all who wanted to work? It is worth while inquiring into this, where so much depend upon it.

depends upon it.

How many of you are not there looking forward to the time when you will be able to give to her whom you love the home and comforts of which you dreamt for years but which many of you will never be able to procure for want of ready cash. Let us look into the question and see what causes it that your labor is not in demand. Some of you will answer, The Demo-

cratic rule; others, the Republicans, and most will say, the trusts.

But I say, do not blame parties, do

not blame trusts, blame yourselves. It is reserved for you to decide the future of your country, the future of your parties and your trusts.

Life is short, and if there is a hell hereafter it is bad enough, and there is

no sane reason for making one on earth.

Look at the trust, see how ingeniously, how economically it works. Your idea was always to become a rich man, a stockholder, why then shall we not all become stockholders in one gigantic trust—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, where our-dividend would be the labor performed for that trust.

This is the idea of Socialism, an idea based on justice and intelligence.

We say that as everything comes from the earth, he who owns the earth owns natural opportunities; and he who owns the factory, the store, the estab-lishment, which others need to work, owns the social opportunities. These owners of national and social oppor-tunities own the working class. It is undeniable that these owners, simply by their ownership (to which none has by their ownership (to which none has a just claim, unless robbery, cheat and fraud be called just claims) live in wealth and luxury, leading idle lives, while those who do all the work receive merely a paltry wage.

Who now has found a solution for the problem of the nineteenth century?—
The Socialist Labor Party, which says: "Ueta for what you want, yote for eco-

"Vote for what you want, vote for eco-nomic freedom, vote for the Socialist Commonwealth, where all will be free and none will be slaves."

Are you with them, young men of America?

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

ERIE, Pa.

Municipal Field.

The S. L. P.'s Clear and Class-conscious Tcatics Upheld—The Lion in the Way of the Working Class-Labor's Full Demands Held in View While Seeking Any Immediate Improvement Obtainable—The Ticket—Vote it!

Our Platform.

For the first time the Socialist Labor Party decided to take action in the municipal election in this city, this

spring.
We therefore present to the voters of this city, and the laboring man especially, the following principles and de-

We re-affirm the tactics and principles laid down in our Party Constitu-tion, adopted in General Convention in

We believe in the clear and class-conscious tactics of the Party, which has marked its course in the past. We hold that there can be no fusion with any party within the realm of capitalist politics, and we have nothing in com-mon with any of the old parties, which are the tools of capitalism.

We hold that Labor, the creator of all wealth, should also be entitled to the same, but we know that, while the means of production and distribution are owned by the capitalist and operated

for profit only, Labor will be fleeced. Capitalism, or the present competitive system of production, tends to degrade mankind, to destroy the health and hap-piness of the workers, to corrupt legislators, and to cause constant strife be tween employer and employé. Capital-ism must be held responsible for the frightful list of preventible accidents and deaths.

It is the cause of crime and the cause

of enforced idleness. It bestowes prosperity on the few and poverty on the

While Capitalism is in possession of the instruments of production and all natural resources, it bribes and corrupts legislators from the Nation to the municipality, and has at its command the entire power of government with its army and police force to keep the labor-man from securing better conditions.

A system of production, not for profit, but for use, access to the tools of production and to natural resources will remove poverty, lack of employment and the cause of crime, and it would be conducive to the welfare of humanity.

Therefore we demand that all the

means of production and distribution be made the common property of all the people, that every man have the right to work and receive the full result

But the emancipation of the laboring class from capitalism must be achieved by their own class; they must unite into a political party of their own, against all parties of capitalism.

Our Local Demands.

 We demand that the city acquire the street railways, electric light plants and gas works and all public utilities requiring a public franchise, same to be operated co-operatively by the employes under control of the city administration

2. Abolition of the contract system on all city improvements; direct employ-ment of labor by the city, union labor to be preferred.

3. Minimum wages to be two dollars day and eight hours to constitute a day's work.

4. The city to erect public bath-houses at the Bay, and at least one in each section where shops are located. 5. Taxation to full value of all vacant lots and farm lands within the city

limits.

Our Candidates. First Ward-Alfred Black, select

Second Ward-J. Gingenbach, select counsel: J. C. O'Sullivan, school di-

Third Ward—Gus. Benson, select cousel; Chas. Mehler, school director. Fourth Ward—Chas. Fleeman, school

director.
Fifth Ward-John Coffey, school director; Chas. Hirsch, select counsel.
Sixth Ward—Otto Bens, school di-

Appeal.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 15.—Local Alliance No. 104 (textile workers), S. T. & L. A., is now engaged in the fourth strike since last spring. Our organization is composed of every branch of our industry; and if there is a strike of textile workers, some of our members are inevitably involved. Now, we have 60 members who were working in the upholstery trade. They are out now seven weeks. Last year we paid out \$1,200 for strike benefits to our members. bers. Our treasury is now exhausted, and we are compelled to appeal to our Comrades for assistance.

We may state here that we have engaged Comrade S. Schulberg to speak to the strikers in general. He has succeeded in winning a good many for our cause, so that the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance will have additional organizations here in the near future.

Hoping that'we do not appeal in vain,

Fraternally,
D. A. 12, S. T. & L. A.
MAX KELLER, Secretary. OSCAR SEIDEL, Delegate to Dist. No. 12, S. T. &

L. A. Endorsed by the G. E. B., S. T. & L. A. WM. L. BROWER, Gen'l Sec'y, 23 Duane St., N. Y.

fishing for Organs. First Attempt to Contest the A Pittsburgh, Pa., "Divine" on the Labor Ouestion.

He Tries to Catch Andrew Carnegie's Eye for a Bonus by Lecturing on the "Foes of the Laboring Man", the fors Being "Lack of Ambition", "Idleness", "Extravangance" and "Sunday Toil" -The Fiction Overthrown with Facts

Some books are lies frae end to end, And some great lies were never penn'd: Ev'n Ministers, they hae been kenn'd, In holy rupture,

A rousing which, at times, to vend, And nail 't wi Scripture.

But this that I am gaun to tell Which lately on a night befell Is just as true's the Deil's in hell Or Dublin city

That e'er he nearer comes oursel 'S a muckle pity.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 23 .- "This that I am goin' to tell" hinges on an incident that took place on Sunday evening, January 7 inst., wherein one Rev. J. L. Updegraph delivered himself of a sermon entitled, "Foes of the Laboring Man." The Rev. Updegraph labors in the vineyard of the fashionable "East" End," Pittsburg, which contains more millionaires to the square mile than any other section in the United States outside of New York City. This environment no doubt has its influence on the "think works" of the Reverend, as some of his remarks will show.

He started off with a grand flourish of trumpets by defining the foes of the aboring man to be "Lack of Ambition," 'Idleness," "Extravagance," and "Sunday Toil." Then he went on to state that many people with a subject like this would spend the time in a tirade against the capitalist as the worst foe. I do not think them (capitalists) as bad as depicted. This is shown by the increase of 7½ per cent. in wages, affecting 45,000 men, unasked for, by the Carnegte Company, and the pension fund of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Fearful as the labor agitator pictures the millionaire, he would glad-

ly exchange places with him." Now, let me turn the searchlight on the magnanimous philanthropy of the two great companies named. It is true that on the first of the year the Carne-gle Steel Co. advanced the wages of common labor from 14 to 15 cents per hour, but it does not affect 45,000 men. The growth of the Carnegie steel interests in the last 15 years has been marvelous, and if the number of workers had increased in proportion to the development of steel producing capacity, in all likelihood there would be 45,000 men employed at the present time. But labor-saving machinery has made wonderful strides in the steel industry; work done by 4 or 5 men to-day re-quired the services of from 40 to 50 men 10 years ago: so that while the output of the steel mills has increased tenfold, the number of men employed has not materially increased in the last 15 years, and to-day this company does not em-ploy more than 10,000 men. One-half of this number are classed as skilled work-men, so that at the outside limit there were but 5,000 men, the unskilled la-borers, who received the munificent (!) one-cent-per-hour advance. Quite a dif-ference between 45,000 and 5,000!

The Rev. moreover, did not mention the fact that in the last 3 years the wages of this company's skilled workers had been reduced from 20 to 60 per cent.; nor did he mention the fact that for the year 1899 the Carnegle Steel Co. rolled up the enormous sum of \$42,000,-000 in profits, one-half of which goes into the capacious pocket of Andrew Carnegie, as his share of the plunder, fieeced from this army of wage slaves. To have mentioned these facts would have destroyed the effect of this sycophantic sermon. Some have surmised that this Carnegie puff was aimed to bring down a church organ,—and thereby hangs a tale.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has well adver-

tised his name throughout the length and breadth of the land by a judicious and breadth of the land by a judicious scattering of church organs and libraries here and there. Three years ago the pastor of a church in a neighboring town of Pittsburg sent a letter to Mr. Carnegie stating that it would be pleasing in the eyes of the Lord, the congregation, and himself, if a pipeorgan was planted in his church. Mr. Carnegie, being in New York at the time, requested the "Divine" to bring a deacon or two along to hold an interview. This was done, and Mr. C. spoke thus: "Your church is in a town adjacent to many of our coal, coke, and steel industries; this church needs a new organ which will be placed there, provided you faithfully promise that in case any trouble arises between our case any trouble arises between our company and its employes your influence and aid will be freely given to the Carnegie Steel Co." The promise was made, the organ was granted, and the prayers of the congregation were wafted heavenward for the good and welfare of the donor, who, by the way, is a pronounced believer in the principles of Darwin and Spencer.

Likewise, the philanthropy of the Pennsylvania Rallroad Co. has several blow-holes in it, which can be plainly observed, if looked into closely: A few weeks ago the P. R. Co. issued orders case any trouble arises between our

weeks ago the P. R. Co. issued orders to retire the old employes at the begin-

ning of 1900. Accordingly, on the 1st of January from 1,500 to 2,000 old men, who had faithfully served the great corporation from 30 to 50 years, were discharged and placed on the pension roll. charged and placed on the pension roll. The pension amounts to one per cent. of their former wages for each year of service, viz., the man who had worked 40 years draws 40 per cent. of his last year's wages. This move, as the capitalist press admits, caused general dissatisfaction amount these old employés satisfaction among these old employés who had given up their life-time to en-rich the stockholders who had never seen the P. R. R. In the approach to old age, these men had been forced into minor positions, with minor pay, so that their pension is a mere bagatelle. Many people, who do not understand the re-lentless march of capitalism, will deem this action of the P. R. Co. honor-able and humane, to the Socialist the action stands out bold and clear as another step toward a greater exploitation

Some of the great railway companies have recently issued orders to superintendents, instructing them to employ no more locomotive firemen over 25 years of ago, or weighing less than 160 pounds. In explanation of this peculiar edict, the railway managers claim the edict, the railway managers claim, the traffic is growing greater, the trains larger in size, requiring heavier engines which need robust, strong young men to handle. When the railroad companies have secured the pick and flower of the army of wage slaves, the glitter-ing bait of an old age pension spurs them on to giving the best service they can to the great corporations. If they should be discharged before the oldage limit is reached, they forfeit all rights to the pension fund. Thus the whip-lash of old age and helplessness whip-lash of old age and neipiessness is held over these men, driving them to their utmost to maintain the "good graces" of the company. They dare not strike, they must be docile, and if the younger element should grow rebellious, the old veterans nearing the age limit are railed on to steady them up. limit are relied on to steady them up, and hold them in line. A more gilded and cruel form of wage slavery has never yet been conceived of under cap-italism. The Rev. Updegraph must have been talking for a free pass.

The preacher's driveling bosh about the "idleness" of the workers is too silly for comment. When a worker is dis-placed by a machine he is forced into idleness, until he successfully underbids some other slave.

As to "extravagance," the Rev. says: "Many a man's extravagant wife and children, demanding almost as well furnished homes and handsome dresses as those of his employers, have driven him to despair." I leave this for some stronger pen to dissect, yours truly is afraid to touch it. I might grow vituperative, sarcastic, "billingsgaty."

The Rev. finally wades into "Sunday toil." Despite the bribes of liberal donations, pipe-organs, and free R. R. passes from the capitalists the theologaster occasionally forgets himself, as he stares into the empty pews before him, and emits a howl of rage at the desecration of the Sabbath day by those who operate their mills and factories on Sunday. Three years ago, when a large iron works in Pittsburg started to operate on Sunday, there was great commotion among the sky-pilots. Denunciatory sermons were discharged in volleys; indignation meetings were held by the score; finally the labor fakirs took a hand in the scrimmage, and an organization was formed. One Dr. Webb was imported from Phila-delphia to interview the mill managers, who severally told him, their competitors operated their plants on Sun-day, and they were compelled to do the same. The excitement culminated in a monster mass meeting held in the Bijou Theatre, to which all labor fakirs and preachers were invited. The fakirs were out in force, but out of the ONE HUN-DRED AND FIFTY preachers invited only TWO appeared. The fakirs opened out in regulation style about how the workers must organize, organize organize: the preachers told the audience that they must save their souls; in the midst of the love-feast a Socialist took the floor, and demanded to know why the ministerial fakir com-bination did not proceed to enforce the Pennsylvania Sunday labor law: and he added that suits were then pending where small contractors had been arrested for violating the Sunday ob-servance law. This was a bomb-shell in their camp. The meeting soon adjourned, and from that day to this there has never been a word said about Sunday toil, excepting the occasional whine from some belated pulpit.

Fellow-workers, arouse your lethargic minds, study the principles of Socialism, and with the S. L. P. ballot abolish the capitalist system! With it will go the hypocritical, nonsensical cant of the Rev. Updegraphs and others of that ilk. Vote for the Socialist Reor that Hk. Vote for the Socialist Re-public, where knowledge, wisdom, plen-ty, and peace will forever banish cor-poration pension-funds, theologasters, labor fakirs, capitalists, and the nu-merous brood of parasites who are fattening on our lives' blood. J. R. ROOT.

The manufacturers of baking powders, each of whom contended that the "stuff" of all the others was poisonous, "stuff" of all the others was poisonous, have at last made peace, recognized the healthfulness of their competitors' proneathrulness of their competitors products, and formed a trust of \$20,000,000, which they christened the Royal Baking Powder Co.—From "The New Trusts"; see book review in this issue.

The English translation of Karl Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through The Propt.s, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx's picture as frontispiece. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist can even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply, Labor News Co., 147 E. 23d st., N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents.

To the Voters of Duluth, Minn.

Fellow Workingmen:

The time is again drawing nigh when you will be called upon to vote; again will representatives of the capitalist parties appeal to you to place them in office as "your servants"; once a year you have a chance to speak at the polls for what you want. Will you do it? For the first time in the history of Duluth the Socialist Labor Party has placed a ticket in the field.

For Alderman-Second Ward-Julius Dworschak, cigarmaker.

In view of this, we deem it our duty to briefly outline our position.

SOCIETY .

is to-day divided into two great classes, separate and distinct from each other, as night is from day. On one side we find the Capitalist Class, owning the means of production and distribution, i. e., factories, railroads, mills, elevators, ships, mines, shops, machinery tors, ships, mines, shops, machinery and tools, necessary in the production of wealth. On the other hand we find the Working Class, which owns nothing but its labor power (mental or physi-cal), which it must sell in the labor cal), which it must sell in the labor market for whatever price can be obtained for it, just as corn, shoes, potatoes or any other commodity. The part which the Working Class, or, more plainly, the worker, receives as the price of his commodity, Labor power, is known as Wages. With Wages he buys the necessities of life, food, clothing and shelter, thus reproducing labor power.

power.

The age of small individual production is past when a mechanic owning a kit of tools, and invariably the raw ma-terial, could work alone, finish and sell his product, receiving in return the full value of his labor. There was no competition among workers; no child labor; no labor saving machinery. The mechanic was his own master. Many years' apprenticeship was necessary to acquire a trade. There was no idle Capitalist to divide with. All this is changed.

PRODUCTION TO-DAY

is carried on on an ever-enlarging scale. Immense machines, continually becoming more gigantic and costly in their nature, have robbed the independent mechanic of his tools, reducing him to a mere machine tender—a cog in the great industrial mechanism. Instead we find hundreds and thousands gether in great factories, organized and drilled with a discipline equal to the Kaiser's army—chained together, as it were, in a life of Wage Slavery, each assigned to the place where his or her labor power produces the greatest profit to the master—the Capitalist—receiving in return just enough wages to keep body and soul together. Small keep body and soul together. Small wages to the Wage Slave means large profits to the Capitalist, large wages means small profits. So long as profits accrue to the Capitalist, so long will the factories be kept in operation, otherwise the sign "Closed" appears upon the door and the workers are left to starve. You may sometime conceive the notion that you are

"NOBODY'S SLAVE," "NOBODY'S SLAVE,"
and "quit your job." You think you are
a "free man." You soon d'scover your
slavery. For "quitting" one master you
seek another, to whom you sell your
labor power. Unable to find a master,
you must beg, steal or starve! Thus
the Working Class is at the mercy and
caprice of the Capitalist Robber Class,
which owning the tools of production which, owning the tools of production created by, but stolen from the Working Class, is able to say whether we shall live or starve. But between these great

classes there exists THE MIDDLE CLASS

consisting of small tradesmen, farmers, "cockroach" factory owners, etc. While it is a separate class in itself, it is nevertheless but a division of the Cap-italist Robber Class, continually at war with the other division, inasmuch war with the other division, masmica that, what Capital is possesses is not sufficiently effective to be a factor in production, i. e., it is not equipped to withstand the competition of improved withstand the competition of improved machinery. To put it more plainly, it is a fight between "big" and "small" capitalists for supremacy. Trusts and combines having cheapened the cost of production, are savened combines having cheapened the cost of production, are squeezing the life out of this class. Thus stripped of econo-mic power, its members are pushed into the ranks of the Working Class as the ranks of the Working Class as Wage Slaves, thus widening still more the gap 'twixt Capitalist and Working Classes. Naturally the Middle Class feels bitter toward their "big" brother robbers of the trusts, etc. This is why we hear it howling "Bust the trusts, they are ruining the country!" "Down with the greedy money power!" etc. Yet this class has an interest in upholding the profit system of private ownership. It wants to get back power. It hopes to overthrow the upper class of robbers, that it may become the of robbers, that it may become the dominant robber class! Thus there is a war known as

THE CLASS STRUGGLE,

progressing between these three classe, which cannot be ignored or ended until the entire Capitalist Robber Class is overthrown at the ballot box with the class conscious votes of the Socialist Labor Party. The Capitalist Class understands this. It must have courts to protect its interests. The seats of Congress must be occupied by its representational on Page 3.)

(Continued on Page 3.)

THE PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE

UNITED BI	IAIES.	
In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068	
In 1890	13,331	
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157	
In 1894	88,133	
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564	
In 1898	82,204	
In 1899		

What custom wills, in all things should we do't?

The dust on antique time would lie unswept, And mountainous error be too highly heeped For truth to overpeer. SHAKESPEARE.

By a blunder in the composing room, lest week's issue of THE PEOPLE was numbered and dated wrong, bearing the number and date of the previous week. It should have been:

No. 43, January 21.

"THE HIGH MISSION OF THE BLACKMAIL IN CIVIL-IZATION."

It is now in order for the poets, professors, parsons and politicians of Capitalist Society to come out with verses, essays, sermons and stump speeches on the high mission of the blackmail in promoting civilization. These gentlemen are in the habit of cribbing Socialism in the way cribbers always crib; take one point, wrench it out of its connections, and then, with that as a text discant upon the beauties of Capitalism. It is so they do on the subject of the Trust. Socialism teaches that the trend of civilization is to relieve man of the arduous toil of producing the necessaries of civilized life, in other words, WEALTH; that the increase of wealth is predicated upon the power of the means of production; that this power goes hand in hand with the concentration of production; and, finally, that the Trust is the highest contrivance of production, being the most concentrated form, and, consequently, that the Trust carries with it the potentiality of increased and general well-being; but, Socialism adds that this potentiality for good is turned into an actuality for harm by the private ownership of the Trust, whose efficacy as a promoter of wellbeing is possible only when the Trust shall have been freed from the private ownership that now destroys its powers for good. This last point and conclusion the spouters for Capitalism suppress. Cribbing the first part of the reasoning, they sing the praises of the Trust as it now is, and vaunt its mission as a lever of civilization. Such being the mental and moral course of the upholders of Capitalism on the subject of the Trust, why not on the subject of the Blackmail?

Facts have of late been finding their way in the press, telling of the blackmail practices of some agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. These agents are almost stone-blind when they see a horse that belongs to a large concern and is not in fit condition; but when a wretched one-horse fellow is spied, his horse is, ten to one, condemned as unfit for work. Now, then, by this system of blackmail. upon both the small and large horseusing concerns, it is evident that the life of the small fellow is rendered more and more burdensome, till he is at last forced to throw up his small tool (onehorse wagon), sink wholly into the ranks of the proletariat, and leave the field freer for the large tool (manyhorse wagon) concern, or embryonic

Here certainly is a fine subject for poets, parsons, professors and politicians of Capitalism. With their wonted moral turpitude and prurient love of paradox, they should lose no time to sing the praises of the blackmail as a lever of civilization.

The Rev. Minot J. Savage will not be charged commission if he takes the

CONFIRMED WITHIN TEN MONTHS.

It was in the issue of only last April 2 that the article entitled "Sign Posts," appeared in THE PEOPLE. The writing and the publication of the article were deliberate steps, taken after mature consideration. It had become absolutely necessary to convey to the Comrades and the friends of the Socialist Labor Party throughout the land full and authentic information upon the nest of foul corruption and revolting reaction that a hitherto trusted Party organization-the "Volkszeitung" Publishing Association—had degenerated into. The article told of the corrupt

and reactionary speeches made at the

Association against the Party during a long series of sessions, at which the reactionists and corruptionists in the Association united to uphold the hand of an untrustworthy editor, culminating, on the evening of March 23, with speaking him free of blame. The passage of the article closed with these

words:

Well and wittily did a comrade strike off the situation on that evening of Merch 23. The yearly election for the Editor of the "Volkszeitung" coming up in the order of business after the above votes, the comrade nominated JUSTUS SCHWAB as the most appropriate man for the office, under the circumstances.

We imagine we can hear at this stage the cry of surprise: "What, Justus Schwab; that lager-bier Anarchist; that notorious enemy of the party; that clown of the Labor Movement; is HE, too, a member of the 'Volkszeitung' Publishing Association'." Yes, and not only he, but a number of others of more or less equal kidney.

Unmasked by that full exposure, a

Unmasked by that full exposure, a howl went up from the midst of the corrupt cabal: the truthfulness of the article was denied; and the new Board of 'Volkszeitung" Directors, a set of reprobates, fitly representative of their constituency, published, and, stealing THE PEOPLE's mailing list, issued to THE PEOPLE's readers a "denial," the 'strong point" of which was that the facts alleged in the "Sign Posts" article "did injustice, by misrepresenting the Publishing Association." Within ten short months the "Sign Posts" article receives a striking confirmation.

Readers of THE PEOPLE are aware that Section New York, as the largest stockholder, instituted proceedings before the Attorney-General to dissolve the "Volkszeitung" Association on several valid grounds, one of these being that the "Volkszeitung's" conduct of hostility to the Party was alienating from the paper the support of the Party, thereby running the "Volkszeitung" into bankruptcy. The Association denied these allegations by "affidavits"—whose affidavits? The Business Manager's, the best if not only qualified man in such a case, or perhaps some other employee? No! The leading affiant, the only affiant against the Party's allegations on these two heads of unfaithfulness to the Party and of resultant declining circulation is-well, who?-why, JUSTUS SCHWAB, the aforementioned Lager-Bier Saloon Keeper Anarchist, and, of course, foe of the Party. That passage from his "affidavit" deserves to be immortalized. He swears:

It is absolutely and unqualifiedly false and untrue that the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association is acting contrary to the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party or has lost the support of the members and voters of the Socialist Labor Party, but that the true intent of this application is simply that the said Eber Forbes belonging to a party of men who has severed their connection with the branch of the Socialist Labor Party supporting the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, and who arrogate to themselves the right to proclaim themselves the Socialist Labor Party, whereas they are a more small Party, whereas they are a mere small tion of men formerly belonging to that

Apart from the significance of the

'Volkszeitung's" having to fall back upon Justus Schwab for a certificate of good S. L. P. character; apart from the still greater significance of all the "Volkszeitung" employees having to be left aside, and a Justus Schwab, an outsider and keeper of a saloon, having to be picked out to deny by oath the obvious truth that the circulation of the "Volkszeitung" is declining;-apart from all this, there rises the mountainhigh significance of the recklessness with which the Justus Schwabs utter statements, and even take oaths;-despite the quadruple judicial decisions (each demanded by the "Volkszeitung" itself), establishing the ample fact that the S. L. P., and not the "Volkszeitung" clique, is entitled to the Party's name, "affiant" Schwab swears that the men of the S. L. P. "arrogate to themselves the right to proclaim themselves the Socialist Labor Party"; despite the fact that the S. L. P. vote in the Nation and the State went up at the last election, and that even in Greater New York the S. L. P. vote of last year was 14,463, barely 900 less than the year before, and this in the very teeth of urgent calls by the "Volkszeitung" upon "all honest workers not to vote" and to 'smash the S. L. P.," despite these irrefutable facts of record, "affiant" Schwab swears that the men of the S. L. P. "are a mere fraction of men formerly belonging to that Party."!!!

Mental cleanliness and moral cleanliness, these are qualities inseparable from the bona fide self-respecting revolutionary movement of labor. Mental and moral lepers can only gangrene such a movement.

The "affidavit" of Justus Schwab is but one of the features of the "Volkszeitung Party." Some more such features will be exposed next week. To know them is invaluable. They are proof of the nature of the needed cleaning that the S. L. P. has undergone in expunging such folks from its ranks; and they will serve as "Sign Posts" for the further guidance of the militant proletarians.

The officers of the United Mine Workers have scored one more success.

For attending the funeral of a fellow For attending the funeral of a fellow miner, who was killed in a recent mine accident at Bear Valley, 100 miners em-ployed at the Bear Valley, Sterling and Henry Clay shafts, near Shamokin, Pa., were unceremoniously discharged.

If this is not "progress," if this is not one of the landmarks of pure and simple unionistic success, what is it?
Ratchford, Dolan, Warner (not forgetting Gompers) ARE delivering the

The Mayor of New Rochelle, N. Y., having discovered that a large number of children in the town did not attend school for want of shoes, bought shoes and had the children sent to school.

Did this Mayor proceed upon the principle that wise physicians do in sight of a painful disease? Such physicians do not lose sight of present pain in their effort to cure the ill itself. They devote all proper attention to alleviating the present pain; but, being neither quecks nor scamps they give neither quacks nor scamps, they give not their whole thought to palliatives; least of all do they deliberately neglect the central ill and cause of pain, there-by affording themselves an opportunity to pose as "assuagers of human suffer-ings." No; the wise and honorable physician never loses sight of the central cause of causes; hand in hand with opiates, he marches upon the stronghold of the disease, and seeks to over power and overthrow it. Was that course adopted by the New Rochelle Mayoralty applier of shoe-opiates? In-

As a Capitalist Rep-Deni. politician, the Nev Rochelle Mayor upholds the Capitalist system, whereby the children of the working class are in ever larger numbers kept from school for want of shoes, and for a thousand and one other reasons. He upholds that social system of iniquity; thus, not only doing nothing to remove that central ill, but doing his level best to continue it; and, while thus perpetuating the cause of suffering, he indulges in ostentatious displays of "relleving suffering."

The harlotry that Capitalism turns every sentiment and principle of humanity is the crowning feature of its turpitudinous existence.

Yerkes, the Chicago millionaire and ex-convict, is giving illustrated lectures to young men on the theme: "How to Make Money and Preserve It."

The illustration consists in Yerkes himself. What stereopticon picture can be completer and more brilliant than Yerkes, standing before the foot-lights, as an illustration of the principle that the Capitalist-system way "to make and preserve it" lies across the criminal code?

Seth Low, President of Columbia University, made a very excellent ex-hibition of the intellectual bankruptcy of his class on the occasion of a lecture that he delivered before the Federated Union in this city a few Sundays ago.

After having ranted for an hour, slinging about intangible commonplaces, he sat down, whereupon scores of questions were fired at him. Among the questions was this:

"What will be the ultimate result of the dis-placement of labor by machinery?"

To which he, with the unblushing-ness of capitalist perfidious ignorance and ignorant perfidy, answered:

The tendency shown by the general ob- The perfection of labor-displacing machinery moves faster than this alleged "general observance of the eighthour law." Say that a capitalist once employed 100 men at 10 hours a day; that meant that he got out of his men 1,000 hours' of work a day. Say he now does lower the hours of work to eight a day. Does that mean that he will now need 25 more men, to wit, 125 men, to produce as much as before? That is idea which the Seth Lows, with perfidious ignorance, mean to convey; the fact which, with ignorant perfidy, they suppress is this: Our capitalist will tend to introduce machinery at which wealth, formerly produced in ten hours may be produced in 5 hours. What is the result?

The result is that our capitalist will throw out 25 men, and with the remaining 75, working them 8 hours, and more intensely, by reason of the machine, will be getting a larger equivalent of former hours out of their hides; he will be scooping in more wealth, and, along with the "tendency shown by the general observation of the eight-hour law, the army of unemployed will grow apace for the Seth Low militias to shoot

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

With much gusto the Pittsburg, Pa., 'Press" makes this announcement:

Mayor W. J. Diehl awarded at noon to-day the contracts for printing the city advertising. The newspapers selected are the Press, Post. Chronicle Telegraph, Times and Volksblatt.

The bid of the Dispatch was lower than that submitted either by the Times or Volksblatt, bu it was ruled out on legal technicalities. Mayor Diehl held that the bond was defective as to the wording of the bid. His decision was sustained in an opinion by City Atteracy Clarence Burleigh.

Is the point clear? If not, the following explanation will make it so.

Each of the papers to whom the city printing is awarded by the Mayor is a so-called non-Union office, and the point is emphasized by the express ruling out of the "Despatch," although a lower bidder, but a coquetter with the

If the rank and file of the International Typographical Union does not learn from this and other instances that the route on which its leaders lead it is but a route of disaster; if they do not understand from this and numerous similar experiences that the support they give to their Kennedys is but cause to their downfall as effect;-if they do not comprehend that, then their evolution into intelligent, because militant, proletarians will have to proceed through valleys of the Shadow of Death to them, while their leaders will continue to fatten on political and other lobs, besides membership in "Secret Boycott Committees" at \$5 a day and expenses, blossoming forth in new hats, new overcoats, striped trousers, square meals, etc., etc.

The Philadelphia, Pa. "Evening Bulletin" records the correct fact that

Despite the fact that there are two Social Democratic Mayors of cities in Massachusetts and two Social Democrats in the Senate, ne-body seems to be frightened.

It might have added with increased correctness that the above facts have been a positive source of comfort to the capitalist class generally, on the theory that Socialism was scuttled,-so think the owl capitalist politicians.

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

WHAT DID IT.

Important Light Thrown Upon the Recent Socialist Success in London, Ont.

By ARTHUR KEEP, New York.

The result of the election in London, Ontario, mentioned in THE PEOPLE of the 14th instant, is worthy of the attention of all thoughtful men, not alone for the large vote cast and the forcing the two old parties to unite, but for the way in which the battle was fought and the position taken by the S. L. P.

Having participated in that campaign

myself, on the invitation of D. A. 9, S. T. & L. A., I am informed upon details that I think it wise to emphasize. London, Ont., is no Haverhill, and the Comrades there are neither visionaries nor middle-class folks with Socialist mask. The story of the battle really begins in 1898; it is wise to begin at the beginning.

The gentleman who sent and signs his name to the report—A. B. Barter—of the victory, said in the report: "If this SPLIT of the union vote HAD BEEN AVOIDED, there is no doubt that our Comrade would have been elected with a handsome majority over the combined capitalist party vote. • • The fact that Comrades Darch and Ross were endorsed by the Trades and Labor Council, and that said endosement did not have its full effect in getting for them A SOLID UNION VOTE, in consequence of the truthful presentation of the baneful effects of pure and simple tactics by our speakers and writers, is PATENT TO ALL." (The capital letters are mine.)

Mr. Barter is a sentimentalist, and being such, he is in duty bound to always know his side is wrong and BE-LIEVE the other side is right; he must always think his side of no account and the other side very strong; he must always think that noise, brag and bluster are signs of overpowering strength. If man does not act and think thus he is not a good sentimentalist, and Mr Barter as a sentimentalist is a "dandy"

of the first water.

To be a good sentimentalist, one must also possess the faculty of denying facts and accepting the boasts of crooks and fakirs in their place. This faculty Mr. Barter has in large quantity and uneven quality. Some men are born sentimentalists; others acquire sentimentalothers have it forced on them. Mr. Barter must have got there all three ways, as a sentimentalist crossed with a strain of absentmindedness he takes the whole gazabo.

Just previous to the election of 1899 there was trouble on the street car lines and every politician was out to "square himself with the working class. Chief among these was a Tory named Wilson, among these was a Tory named Wilson, who was running for Mayor. The Trades and Labor Council, at the solicitation of the leaders (?) of labor, endorsed Wilson, and he was elected over the Liberal, or "Grit," and Socialist candidates. Chief among the fakirs in control of the T. L. C. were Messrs. Marks and Plant, the first the editor of a "labor" paper (trade, tinsmith, yet of a "labor" paper (trade, tinsmith, yet not belonging to the only union of his craft in London, the Sheet Metal Workers L. A. of the S. T. & L. A.); the second an Alderman and printer. Marks in his paper and Plant in other ways actively supported Wilson and worked against the Socialist candidates.

Comrade Appelton, our candidate for Alderman in Ward 5, did not possess the "property qualifications" to take the seat if elected, so said Mr. Plant, great friend of the worker, who used the fact that Appelton was a poor man against him.

Comrade Darch at the time took the position that Wilson could not and would not help the worker. There was no wavering, the fakirs were bitterly attacked.

After the election of Wilson, Marks and Plant, with a few choice spirits, finding it necessary to do something, got the worshipful Mr. Mahon, of the street car men's union, on deck, and between them a strike on the street rail-roads was brought about last May. There were several reasons (?) for calling the strike, but they were only surface ones. The main cause of the strike was a lack of sufficient coin of the realm on the part of Mr. Marks and other choice spirits. Mr. Marks ran a paper that led a consumptive sort of an exist-ence, doing the Micawber act. Thus, thought Mr. Marks, "a strike causes great show of sympathy by the public for the strikers, eyah, papers are being bought, ads. can be gotten easily. It is well. I will hump things"—with the result that his paper sold like ice in summer, and business men refused not 'ads.," whereupon Mr. Marks blossomed forth in new and gorgeous raiment.

The strike lasted a considerable time, and from various cities money came in for the strikers-ne balance sheet has yet been shown of those moneys—and, as is usual under pure and simple management, several gentlemen, holding various positions of trust, found it convenient to visit relatives, in far-off cities at the time, and took various and sundry portions of the funds with them for safe keeping. The money must be safe; it hasn't got back yet; it certainly isn't lost. A berth-deck cook once asked the captain of a ship if a thing was lost when you knew where it was? "'no," said the captain. "Very well," the cook, "then the scouce-kettle's not lost, it's overboard." So in this case, it is known where the money is, provided it is known where the gentleman it fol-Not alone did the labor fakir play his

skin game on his own hook, but he tried to play it for his master, the capitalist politician. A committee of "prominent men" was appointed to "arbitrate" the strike. But owing to the "obstinacy" of the men the arbitration racket did not work. The strikers became restless and began to ask, "Where is this our Mayor who was going to do so much standing for us?" And the Mayor apstanding for us?" And the Mayor ap-peared, told them he was with them, etc., etc.—same old song and dange. Then some detectives were hired by the railroad, which, by the way, is owned by a gentleman in Cleveland, Ohio, who has close connections with Senator Hanna. Of a sudden boys were being urged to stone cars; cars were stoned, derailed, etc., etc. The police stood by and laughed, not because they were with the men so much as because Mayor Wilson didn't object. He was waiting his time to have an excuse to

say the strikers had violated the law, and therefore had lost his sympathy. The Socialist Labor Party and D. A. 9

of the S. T. & L. A. were not idle. Fearlessly, truthfully, they showed the strikers and their supporters what should be done, also telling them to look out for Mayor Wilson and the fakirs. One day some boys broke up a car, with the police, as usual, standing by and laughing. The next day the militia, with Maxim gun in tow, marched down the main street and the street car strike was a failure. Mayor Wilson encouraged the violation of the law unt' he saw his chance to pull out. Then he sent for the militia.

The game didn't work, though. The

sent for the militia.

The game didn't work, though. The S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P. had done their work. Capitalism was to get it in the neck on Election Day. The rank and file of the pure and simple unions demanded, and forced the fakirs in the T. L. C. to accede to that demand, the endorsement of Darch, the Socialist. for Mayer. And the rank and file wust have east their votes for him. Despite Mr. Barter, the trade union vote must have gone solid for Darch, otherwise he

could not have gotten 2,402 votes.

In municipal elections the qualifications for voting are: First, owner of a house assessed at \$400 or over; second, renter of a house the assessed valuation of which is \$400 or over. Women owning property may vote. in a boarding house or hotel can vote. in a boarding nouse or note: can vote, no one except those possessing the above qualifications can vote. Thus many workingmen are deprived of a vote. Again, there are not more than 1.500 men organized in unions. I make the figures over the mark instead of under—including S. T. & L. A. members. Say, there were 1,500 organized workers, then 1,485 voted for Darch, the other 15 voted, as they always have, for the one who put up the most stuff.

The result in London shows conclu-

sively that it is the FIGHTING TACTICS that win. Had the S. L. P. not scarified the fakirs, the rank and file would not have voted the S. L. P. ticket. We did our duty to the proletariat by warning them in time and then fighting those who had betrayed them. The battle in London was a man's fight, the monkeys were relegated to the rear, the freaks were put under cover, the crook was sent hurling, and we met Mr. Capitalist face to face and whipped him hadly. All he won by was 235 votes, with all the forces of his class at his back. At the next election for the Provincial Parlia-ment we'll wipe up the town of London with them: then all our forces can come into play, because there is no property qualification on the vote then.

The stalwarts of D. A. 9, S. T. & L. A., and Section London are fighters from their toenails to the ends of their hair; they know they're in a fight, and they make the labor fakir know it, too.

Nothing called "labor union" is sacred to them, unless it is really what it pur-ports to be. The freak, the fakir, the crook, all are fought, and fought to a standstill, too. "No compromise with anybody or anything," is the cry, and it's a winning one, too. In London we met the fakir and he has gone up Salt Creek. Hereafter, instead of "working" the working class for fine suits of clothes, and other extras, the fakir will have to do the panhandle act.
It is a glorious fight they wage, and

gloriously they wage it. Clear the way for Section London, S. L. P., and D. A. 9, S. T. & L. A.!

Progress of the Trust.

Strides the Capital Lords are Making Toward the Socialist Republic.

There is always one thing that puzeles the non-Socialist, and that thing is the absolute indifference with which the Socialist regards what the reform-ers are pleased to call the "onward march of the devastating Trust." The following in the trail of the trust, and he will talk on it till he gets red-eyed and bleary; then he will ask the Socialist what he thinks about it, and the Socialist will reply: "The trust is all right, and the sooner it wipes your little business men off the face of the earth the better for us proletarians. It is true it has a sort of 'devastating on-ward march,' but it is principally devastating a wing of the army that is hostile to Socialism, so why should we And the reformer shrugs his shoulders and passes by on the other

There are new trusts and old trusts. The old trusts are treated in the Socialist Almanac, and the new trusts have been brought down to a later date in the pamphlet entitled "The New Trusts." It is by Lucien Sanial, and is valuable continuation of the Trust Question as discussed in the Almanac. The pamphlet is intended as a handbook for everyone who desires to be up to date on the Trust Question, and some telling paragraphs are written relative to the effect on the working class of the growing trustification of industries. There are also many new facts regarding the increased power with which the capitalist class emerged from the panic of a couple of years ago. Here is a

pointer:

There were many other ways in which the economic power of the capitalist class was vastly increased during the period in question. For instance, with the "ready cash" at its command it improved many opportunities of purchasing at low prices valuable reservoirs of natural wealth, such as mining lands, forests, etc.; also tracts of land at commanding geographical points, thereby tightening its held upon the sources of production and taking advanced positions on all the lines of future industrial and commercial development.

The contents of the pamphlet will

The contents of the pamphlet will give an idea of its scope

The Iron and Steel Trusts.
The Tobacco Trusts.
The Whiskey, Beer and Malt Trusts.
The Sugar Trusts.
The Sugar Trusts.
The Grain, Flour, Biscuit and Baking Pow-

er Trusts.
The Pulp and Paper Trusts.
The Rubber Trusts.
The Electric City Trusts.
Other Great Trusts.

There are also interesting mono-

The Middle Class: its Origin, its Rise, its

Fall.

The Foreign Trade of the United States in 1880 and in 1898. (This is exceedingly Valuable, for it shows to what extent the United States has become involved in the world-wide struggle for "markets."

German Trade Unionism.

German Trade Unionism.

The pamphlet "The New Trusts" should be read by every one that wants to keep abreast of the industrial development of the day. It will also aid him in puncturing the on-coming Bryanistic "Trust-smashing" Presidential campaign of the Demorratic capitalists.

Price, five cents per copy.

Ten copies, thirty-five cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COM-PANY,

147 East 23d Street, New York City.

Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathas

Brother Jonathan—It seems to me that Socialism is another Christianity. Everybody calls himself a Christian. It seems to me that all that Socialists should do is to point out that facit, and they are bound to succeed rapidly. Jesus was a Socialist.

Uncle Sam-Your allegiations of fact and your conclusions are both false. It so happens that Christianity is not Socialism, and that Jesus was not a Socialism.

B. J. (astonished)—Does not Socialism mean to establish happiness?

U. S .- Certainly.

B. J.-Well, Christianity aims at the same thing.

U. S.—Your argument amounts to this: Christianity and Socialism and at the same thing, consequently the are identical. B. J.—That's about the size of it

enough to entertain that notion.

U. S.—Are there not gold bugs who sincerely believe a gold standard will make labor happy? B. J.-I guess there are some dull

U. S .- And don't you know many a

oilver bug who honestly and devotedly holds to the principle that all the worker needs to be a happy man is the

free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1? B. J.-I regret to say that there are such noodles.

U. S.—Both gold bugs and silver bugs aim at the happiness of the workers, don't they?

B. J.-They do.

U. S.—According to your way of res-soning it would follow that, seeing that gold-bugism and silver-bugism aim at the same thing, they are, therefore, identical. Are they? B. J. (fumbles in his pockets)-No,

they are not.

U. S .- Neither are Socialism and Christianity.

B. J. (very much enraged)—Will you explain to me what you Socialists mean by such tactics as these? Why, you wilfully deprive yourselves of public support and useful arguments.

U. S.—What we mean is to succeed, and we know that all "arguments" that convey a false impression and interfere with the acquiring of correct knowledge, can never lead to the success of a cause, however rapidly they may occa-sionally lead to the individual success of scheming knaves.

B. J.—And would the saying that So-cialism means to establish Christianity and that Jesus was a Socialist convey false inpressions or interfere with the acquiring of correct knowledge?

U. S .- Yes, siree!

B. J .- I doubt it!

U. S.—Because you don't know what Socialism is. B. J.-Isn't Socialism good will

man on earth, and to live as the early Christians did? U. S.—No; Socialism does not propose to establish the social system of the early Christians, and, on the other hand

early Christians would not estab lish Socialism. B. J.—That takes my time!
U. S.—The early Christians live!
common, Socialism don't want that
callism demands that work should
done in common, and that con-

could not have occurred to the art Christians.
B. J.—Why not?

U. S.—Simply because the idea of working together cannot occur to may until the machine, the mammoth mechine of production, such as we know it to-day, was in operation. The early Christians lived in the days of small production. The tool of production was dividually could operate it. The com-munity of life that they instituted was an aspiration. Even in those days, isdividual production brought on ser evils in its wake. The way out of not be visible to them by reason of the absence of collective work which the machine enforces on man, and they resorted to communal life, and communate life. munity of poverty.

B. J. looks puzzled. U. S.—In point of good intentions i Christian Fathers and the Socialists are one. In point of methods they could not be one in the days of the Christian one. In point of methods they not be one. In the days of the Car Fathers all that men could aspire was equality of poverty and mutual

negation. B. J.—Isn't mutual abnegation Socialism and good?

U. S. (smiling)—Mutual abneration may be very good to lighten one other's burdens. This feeling was sible when it was still impossible the no one should bear any burden, and only those aim at it to-day who not aware of the fact that the productive mechanism has increased in such whose the contract of the state of the a way that none need bear burdens But Socialists know that to lighten the burden of toll of workman John Tom Jones. To-day, no one need burdened. Collective work thrown burden of toil off the shoulders of a This is Societies. burden of toil off the shoulders of This is Socialism. Those who up it are like the early Christians only so far as their object is good; they unlike the early Christians in so that the Socialists are working at time when the good that the Christians aimed at can be introduced.

for all.

B. J.—I can accept that all

enough.

U.S.—It is important, though, to the distinction in mind. If you do, will be marching with your feet facts; if you don't, you will be expected to illusions and be misled by scheme.

AS TO THE LABEL.

Brisofe View by an Insider Who Says What he Knows.

Boston, Jan. 20.-THE PEOPLE's anwer to C. S. J., of Washington, D. C. this week's "Letter Box," in referto the Cigarmakers' label is certally worthy of attention. The answer seclares said label a fraud, or, in other words, that it is not what it is claimed

I do not wish to dispute that fact, but I do not believe the matter should drop

The most important part of old, or capitalist, trades-unionism is the label: therefore, I think, the question merits something more than a passing answer to an inquirer.

The cigarmakers were the first to adopt a "union label," and for twenty years they have been booming it, using wary possible means to bring it before

What has been accomplished in all those years? Nothing. The condition of us cigarmakers has not improved. pespite our label, we dare not engage in a strike, knowing full well that it means defeat; and although our label says that the organization advances the moral, material and intellectual welfare of the craft, our craft is now, after twenty years, morally, materially and otherwise worse off than ever be-

The label says: "This certifies that the cigars herein contained were made by a first-class workman." In the main that statement is false, as the question of the ability of the workman never ep ters where labels are granted, because the union which issues the label may know at the time that the contents the box were made by an apprentice and that the cigars have neither make

Secondly, the label states that our Cigarmakers' International Union is an organization devoted to the advanceent of the moral, material and intel ectual welfare of its members and the eraft in general. The best proof of the hollowness of those professions is to be had from the financial report issued in April, 1899. At that date the membership was far below that of other years, being only 26,460—about 18 per cent. of the craft in the United States. Nor did was far below that of other years, the union at any time contain more than 25 per cent. of the cigarmakers of the country. Under those conditions it would be interesting to know how the "moral, material and intellectual" welfare of the craft has been advanced.

I do know that the material welfare of the AGITATORS, of the FINANCIAL and GENERAL fakirs has been advanced, but as to the craft in general, that is another

The financial report for 1899 shows The financial report for 1899 shows that there was expended for strike benefits \$25,118.00, or less than one dollar per member, while the expenditures for galaries foot up \$70,085.54, to which is added \$27,379.71 for label agitation, making a total of \$97,465.25, or almost 44 a member. There you have the contrast. For the "moral margial and intrast. For the "moral, material and intellectual welfare" of the craft there was expended less than one dollar per memfor fakirs, \$4 per member. Now as to results.

Workingmen are told that if the Blue Label is seen on a box, it is proof that the cigars it contains were not made in tenement house.

New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, Cleve-land and some other large cities have their quota of cigarmakers, belonging to the union, who work in the same rooms in which they live, eat and sleep; ment houses, and yet their product the label. Such men, possessing but a small capital, are obliged to make forced sales, and are compelled to sell at the lowest figure, certainly it cannot be claimed that the label on their prodact does much towards advancing the oral, material and intellectual" are of cigarmakers.

It is the boast of the fakirs that trades unions were founded to secure for their members better conditions in trade matters, thereby advancing their general welfare. The Cigarmakers' was organ-ized for that purpose, and the label was adopted when it was seen that ordinary methods of trades union agitation were of little value.

The union label was intended ure better conditions for cigarmakers in general, but having been found of little value for that purpose, it is being ed in the interest of the fakir gang controls the union: two-thirds of the dues and assessments, now being collected by the I. C. M. U., would never the label. The cigarmakers as a body derive no benefit from the label, but the leaders do.

There would not be any fat salaries the leaders were it not for the label; we would be no junketing trips at the spense of the union; thousands of men a day and railroad f. 'e, and all the

The city of Boston is one of the best Temples of how the C. M. I. U. has been the cigarmakers.

In that city you will find every cigar-maker or packer a union member; every abop uses the label; the label is granted to the manufacturers because they com-by with the conditions imposed on them by the union, whose property the ben by the union, whose property the

One would suppose that Boston must be a paradise for cigarmakers, and that

he a paradise for cigarmakers, and that our lot must be a happy one, yet the fact of the matter is quite otherwise. There is an old saying that there is more than one way to kill a cat. This same can be applied to cigarmakers. There is more than one way to cut the same can be applied to cigarmakers. There is more than one way to cut the same can be applied to cigarmakers. There is more than one way to cut the same of cigarmakers: the bosses know it, the men know it, and the union hows it. Here in Boston, as in every city, one or the other of the many ways being used. In non-union, non-this cities, wages are cut in the old being used. In non-union, all cities, wages are cut in the old in the cities, wages are cut in union by by a direct reduction; but in unionwages are constantly being an indirect manner, and the union

winks at it, knowing full well that a protest would throw the label out of the shop, mean the loss of members, a reduction in the amount of dues coming in and, consequently, a reduction in \$5 a day jobs for fakirs, who could not earn \$2 a day working at the bench.

In the past ten years wages have been cut 30 per cent, despite an increase of 8 per cent, gained four years ago. The gain of \$1 per thousand of four years ago was a direct increase, but the reduction of 30 per cent, was indirect. There is not a cigarmaker here in Boston who can earn to-day as much as he could ten years ago, notwithstanding the increase of a dollar. There is not a shop in this city but is more of a penal institution to-day than it was in 1890—even the cigarmaker's privilege of "smokers" has been almost taken away from him; his condition has grown steadily worse from year to year, so much so that many of them make cigars at home after quitting work, in order to enjoy some of the "moral, macigars at home after quitting work, in order to enjoy some of the "moral, ma-terial and intellectual" advancements which the label promises them. In spite of these facts the manufac-

turers are being granted, and have been granted all these years the label with-out any protest from the unions.

One would naturally ask, "Why was not the 'power' of the unions used in behalf of their members?" But the truth is that the unions have no power and they know it: they would be smashed if they tried to; and, if the unions are beaten, where will "Sammy's," or Tracy's, or Abraham's, or the other fakirs' salaries come from? The leaders would have to go to work like common, every-day, cigarmakers, and that would never do; so the union must be upheld; they must boom the label, no matter how close the wrappers are counted; no matter how short the fillers are weighed; for they must save their own skins, and, as self-preservation is the first law of nature, they apply it

for all it is worth.

This applies to all cities; the unions have no power; the label is a fraud and the only ones who profit by it is the gang in control, while the duespaying cigarmaker is more of a slave to day in the "good" union label towns. to-day in the "good" union label towns and cities than ever before in the his tory of the trade.

TRUTHFUL.

Address.

(Continued from Page 1.)

tatives; every "public" officer from U. S. President down must be its servant; the police, militia, army, must be outposts on the skirmish line, that when the Workers become "unruly" and strike for higher "wages" they can be strike for higher "wages" they can be clubbed into submission or shot down! The Government must be the agent of Capitalism. When profits are touched, the soul of Capitalism is aroused to fury. The agent then acts. Thus we find the Republican Party—the party of the trusts, etc. On the other hand, the Democratic party, while this party is substantially the party of the Middle is substantially the party of the Middle Class, always supporting Wage Slavery, it nevertheless poses as the "Workingman's party." By this means you are kept divided and fighting among yourselves. One election you put in power the Rep.-Capitalist servant and then curse him for "selling out," next elec-tion you put in power the Dem.-Capitalist servant only to find him as great a "rascal." The truth is the Rep. and Dem. are really but wings of one party. Both stand for Wage Slavery; for rob-bing Labor. With either in power you are clubbed and shot when on strike; both despise you, but, desiring your vote, they come before you with honied words about "the brotherhood of Capital and Labor," etc.

EVERY POLITICIAN

and candidate of these parties tells you that he "is nobody's tool." "He is an honest man." "He represents the interests of all the people." This is false. We have shown the interests of Capitalist and Worker to be antagonistic. As well can one mix oil with water! Like two trains coupled together, pulling in opposite directions, are their interests. The Capitalist wants profits, without work; the Worker wants wages. Both must come from wealth created by Labor. One is robbed—the other robs! How can he represent both robbed and robber? He is either a scoundrel, or an ignoramus, or both, not describe your work wanner. deserving your support. Such a "man' is Mayor Truelsen of our city. This is Mayor Truelsen of our city.
man proclaimed himself the refuge the Rock of Ages of "all classes," yet during the recent street car strike, when he had a chance to prove his position, he not only proved traitor, but de-liberately aided the street car Capitalists by delaying action by the city, in failing to call a special council meeting to investigate the trouble and lend the strikers all possible aid! Not one alder-man proposed appropriating money to help the strikers; not one raised a hand against this Labor exploiting concern! Why? Because they are the servants of the Capitalist Class.

Had the Council been composed of S.
P. Working Class representatives, the strikers would have received every assistance possible. Had the Mayor been a Socialist, the company would have been forced to grant the demands of the strikers, or answer to court pro-ceedings, and instead of your union being smashed on the rocks of Capitalism, it would to-day uphold the banner of Revolutionary Socialism. Plainly did the Socialists at that time tell you the fight was lost in the start; that it was useless to fight the Robber Class 364 days in the year for better Wages, only to vote them into power on the 365th; that you must carry the spirit of Class-Conscious Labor Politics into your union; that to be "unionists" during the year, but to scab on election day was suicide; that you must rally under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party for your emancipation from Wage-Slavery.
"He who would be free must himself strike the blow." Not being satisfied with this, this servant of Capitalism went further. The S. L. P. has been wont to hold meetings on the streets. during the warm weather, where we could meet and speak to our fellow Wage-Slaves, and show them the key to Wage-Slaves, and show them the key to our liberation, always with good crowds attending. The inroads we thus made on Capitalism were soon discovered. Not daring to accept our standing challenge to debate the Social Problem, the Cap-italist Class of our city decided to stop our meetings. Truelsen, being mayor, and the police were pushed forward to prevent us workingmen, citizens, from exercising the right of free speech and peaceful assemblage! Later we find this servile lickspittle of Capitalism framing a special street ordinance, sole-ly to prevent our meetings! Thus in Truelsen is photographed the rascality of the whole Capitalist Class and its host of hirelings. We hear much of officials

"SELLING OUT."

This is deceiving. When a candidate accepts a nomination from either old party, he pledges himself to defend the Capitalist Class—Capitalism—and all that that implies. He endorses the clubbing of Workers by police. He endorses the shooting of miners at Lead-ville by Dem.-silver-mine-owners, and smiles at the murdering of miners at Hazelton by gold-standard-stand by-the-flag-Rep. mine owners! Thus he does as he agrees to do. He never does nor ever will represent the Working

Down with such "friends of labor!"

BOGUS SOCIALISM.

The Middle Class, knowing its death is nigh, is striving to prolong its life by reducing taxation. How is this done? Knowing that the Working Class are awakening to their class interests, and are rapidly drifting toward the Socialist Labor Party—toward Socialism—it seeks to divert your attention from the real issue, to Bogus Socialism, in order to enlist your support in its interests. "Municipal ownerships" of gas plants, etc., one time looked upon as "crazy schemes," has been found just the thing you with. Why? Simple When the city owns these utilities, instead of the profits going to a few Capitalists, it is used to pay the running expenses of the city, thus reducing taxes of the Middle Class. Under Bogus Socialism the Workers will remain Wage Slaves as before, at the mercy of the Capitalist Ruling Class, which employs Labor for profits only.

This is why we are told to vote for "Municipal Ownership." This is why the S. L. P. is called "too radical," because it proposes to stop the swindle; that we should not oppose it because "it is a step in our direction." The city "it is a step in our direction." The city owns the water and light plant now. Are you better off than before? No! Have the hours been reduced for the same wages? No! Have the city's idle been employed? No! Has gas and water been put into your house at cost. price? No! Where, then, have you benefited? Not until the Working Class owns and controls these public utilities will you receive the benefits thereof. This cannot be accomplished until you place confidence in your Class and vote in power the S. L. P.

Fellow Workers, awake! Do not let false "issues" lead you astray!

DAILY PEOPLE.

Regular meeting held on Sunday, Jan-Yagman as chairman and vice-chairman respectively. Upon favorable report of Credential Committee, the lowing delegates were seated: New York—Assembly Districts 6th and 10th, Krist and Gottlieb; 8th, Henry Yager and Lewis Robinovitz; 12th, H. Knobloch and Adolf Weinstock; 14th, M. Kleinberger and H. Lightburn; 20th, John Slavin and Louis Isaacson; 32d John Slavin and Louis Isaacson; 32d and 33d, J. Bernstein, L. Rasmussen and E. Siff; L. A., 274, S. T. & L. A., Olsen and Tholstrup. Section Hudson County: O. Becker and Ch. Herrshaft, Roll cell showed that delegates from the following organizations were present: New York—Assembly Districts 4th, 6th and 10th, 8th, 12th, 14th, 15th and 17th, 16th, 19th, 20th, 23d, 26th, 28th, 30th, 32d and 33d, 34th and 35th; Daily People Club No. 1; L. A. 274. S. T. & L. A. Brooklyn-4th, 10th, Daily People Club No. 3, 17th, 21st, Br.

Members of organizations not repre-sented at above meeting will see to it sented at above meeting will see to it that their delegates attend. Following nominations were made: For Organizer, Thomas Hickey: Recording Secretary, Julius Hammer: Financial Secretary, Ephraim Siff: Treasurer, Henry Kuhn; Sergeant-at-arms, Jarold; six members of Executive Board, H. Lightburn, M. Kleinberger, Gottlieb, Yagman, Lewin, Cooper, Wegman and Tzemach. Election is to take place at next meeting, on Sunday, Jan. 28th, at 3 p. m. sharp, which no delegate should fall to attend. Delegates will bring lists of pledges, payments upon which have been made. JULIUS HAMMER,

Secretary.

CONFERENCE.

On Sunday, Jan. 28th, at 3 p. m. sharp, at 98 Avenue C., New York, at ich election of officers will take place. Delegates are urgently requested to at-

JULIUS HAMMER, Secretary.

"The Bull Pen."

Comrade Hickey's article on the Bull Pen will appear in pamphiet form on January 25th.

It has been thoroughly revised, and numerous additions have been made. It is an excellent pamphlet for agitation. PRICE.

1 Copy, 5 cents. 10 Copies, 30 cents. 100 Copies, \$2.50.

There is already a heavy demand for is pamphlet, and Sections should send in their orders at once. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 147 East 23d street, New York City.

Resolutions on the Death of Comrade Fred. Ney.

Fred. Ney.

To THE PEOPLE—At a meeting held by Section Canton this afternoon, the following resolutions were adopted in honor to our late Secretary. Comrade Fred. Ney:
WHEREAS, Comrade Fred. Ney has been suddenly taken from our midst, being struck by a railroad train while attempting to cross the tracks, be it

suddenly taken from our acceptance of the tracks, be it.

RESOLVED, That we recognize that we have lost a faithful comrade and co-worker in the cause for the ernancipation of the working class, one, who was honored and respected by all who knew him, and

RESOLVED, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy towards the bereaved parents, brothers and sisters, and the young betrothed of our deceased Comrade; further

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our Section, and a copy given to the parents; also copies be sent for publication to our organs; the N. Y. PEOPLE, Buffalo "Arbeiter-Zeitung and Cleveland "Volksfreund.

PETER MARTI,
JOHN JUERGENS,
WM. S. POORMAN,
Committee.

Canton, O., Jan. 14.

Socialism

And the/Labor Movement.

The New York Labor News Company carries the largest and best stock of So-cialist Books to be found in the United States. Below we give a partial list of books kept in stock. Inquiries relative to Socialist literature will be cheerfully Send a postal card for catalogue.

 Karl Kautzky:
 \$0.05

 The Capitalist Class.
 \$0.05

 The Proletariat
 .06

 The Class Struggle
 .06

 The Co-operative Commonwealth
 .05

 Paul Lafargue:
 The Evolution of Property
 1.90

 The Right to be Lazy
 .10

 The Religion of Capital
 .96

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Prince Bismarck and State Socialism. 1.00 ederick Engels: ederick Engels:
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10 cents each. The Workingmen's Marsellaise.
The Hand with the Hammer. The Party's Emblem.
Down with Slavery. Words by Shelley.
On the First of May.

Socialist Labor Party Emblem Buttons. These buttons are a brilliant red, with the "Arm and Hammer" emblem strik-

ingly arranged. 25 cents a dozen:

We also have in stock a large number of standard books on Philosophy, Lit-erature, Political Economy, History, So-

Catalogues free to any address.

ciology, and Natural Science

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Lectures.

JAN. 26.—B. F. Keinard, Stereopticon Views, Crytie Hall, Peekskill, N. Y. JAN. 28.—Herman Richter, "The Socialist La-bor Party, its Aims and Objects," 313 Gra-tiot avenue, Detroit, Mich. JAN. 28.—James Croeby, "Single Tax," Labor Lyceum, 1820 Cham; a street, Denver, Col. JAN. 23.—Frank MacDonald, of Stoneham, Mass., Textile Hall, Oineyville sq., Prov-idence, R. I. JAN. 28.—Justus Ebert, "The Socialist Move-ment," Club Rooms, 414 E. 71st street, New York. ment," Club Rooms, 414 E. 71st street, New York. JAN. 28.—Thos. A. Hickey, "The Bull Pen," Wu zier's Hall, 315 Washington st., Brook-Wu zier's Hall, sio Walling and Solyn. 25.—Julian Pierce, "Capitalism and Solan". Club Rooms, 528 E. 11th street, cialism." Club Rooms, 528 E. 11th street, club Rooms, 628 E. 11th street, cl JAN. 2.—Julian Pierce, "Capitalism and Socialism." Club Rooms, 528 E. 11th street,
New York.
JAN. 28.—Arthur Keep, "Socialism," Club
Rooms, 481 Willis avc. New York.
JAN. 29.—Harry Carless, "Trusts." Glebel's
Hall, 94 Danforth avc., Jersey City, N. J.
PEB. 4.—James Pershing, "Experiments in
Colonization," Labor Lyceum, 1820 Champa
street, Denver, Colo.
PEB. 4.—Melko Meyer. "The Class Struggle,"
313 Gratiot avc., Detroit, Mich.
PEB. 4.—Rudolf Katz, "Trade Unionism," 414
E. Tist street, New York.
PEB. 5.—Thos. A. Hickey, "Uncompromisina
Socialism," Washington Hall, 225 Myrtle av.,
Brooklyn.
PEB. 7.—"Socialism and its Use of Capital,"
1085 Payne ave., cor. McHenry street, Cleveland, O.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be executed.

Great Hot Times in McKeesport.

Great Hot Times in McKeesport.

To THE PEOPLE.—At present we are in the heat of a municipal campaign, with the Republican ticket on one side of us, and the "Citizens" candidate on the other, the Demoratic candidate being thrown in for a little side show.

Talk about "anarchy," the "lawlessness of Socialism"—the recent city primaries of the Republican party held here. Jan. 8, certainly took the cake of all of them.

You could see drunks in all kinds of languages, in all shapes and forms. You could find drunks standing up, sitting down or lying on the pavements, trying to work off the effects of Keystone or Iron City beer—two very popular brands of beer used on this occasion. In fact, the primaries were held to decide which of these two brands of beer would officiate at the next regular Sunday drunks in this city. Of course, the voters, in order to decide which of these two brands of beer would officiate at the next regular Sunday drunks in this city. Of course, the voters, in order to decide which would be the best beer, had to imbibe a certain quantity of the fluid.

By the way the voting went, the honors must have been evenly divided. It is not yet, at this date, decided which brand wonout.

The Socialist Labor Party of this city, in the midst of this burley, pursues the even tenor of its way, seeking to educate the working classes, teaching them class struggle.

We have a certain element with the Republican party here who are wont to call themselves "reformers," that is, they want better city government, they want to stamp out, the gambling dens, do away with speakeasies, close all shops on Sundays, and pass a law to compel every one to go to church on Sunday. But, as Coursade Dr. Andrew Hunter, our candidate for mayor on the S. L. P. ticker, said, What do they care how hard the workingman has to work in the mills, how little pay the gets, so the working man keeps good on the street and spends his money with them, for they want to reform the city on the same plan.

During the campaign we have repeatedly chall

plan.

During the campaign we have repeatedly challenged all candidates of either party to an open debate of the question, to show for what reason they should be elected. On Jan. 10, we advertised a meeting for the express purpose of allowing all candidates in the field to be present and discuss the political and economic questions. We guaranteed to furnish the hall and the audience, and stand all expenses. When the eventful night came, the audience came, we came, but the capitalistic candidates came nit.

VOTER.

* VOTER. McKeesport, Jan. 14.

Another Whack at T. F. Connelly.

To THE PEOPLE.—I see the comrades are turning the searchlight very freely on labor fakir T. F. Connolly, of Lowell, Mass. Will you let me have a whack at him? When, in 1895, at the Spinners' National Convention at Boston, he assured me with all the seriousness in the world that he was a Socialist. I asked him how long he had been a member. "A member of what?" he asked. "Why, or the Socialist Labor Party, of course." "O. I'm not a member." he replied, "to tell the truth, these fellows talk too revolutionary for me." When I tried to explain to him that a movement, in order to be Socialistic, must of me." When I tried to explain to him that a movement, in order to be Socialistic, must of me. This same fellow after a lot of gush, dramatic effect and reciting of poetry, a la Doba, brought in a resolution of which the following is a sample paragraph: "That we. WITH DUE HUMILITY, beg our legislators to vote for such measures as will beacht labor." When I protested, saying that it was an insult to workingmen to ask them to beg with humility for what they had a right to DEMAND, I was promptly sat on by labor fakirs Howard and Ross, who were then and reversely the second of the Legislature, and the resolution was adopted. And those are the back and call good fellows, because they may "sometime" come our way.

C. STOEBER.

Springfield, Mass., Clear Eye. To THE: PEOPLE.—Section Springfield, Mass., which has its own comfortable head-quarters in Foot's Block, on Main street, decided at its last meeting to hold agitation meetings with lectures followed by discussions every alternate Tueeday during the winter. The first of these meetings took place Jan. 23. Everyhody is invited, and especially the comrades and friends who believe that the uncompromising character of the S. L. P. 1s a necessary attribute of a revolutionary party, and must be upheld.

Just now a great howl is up against the

comrades and friends who believe that the uncompromising character of the S. L. P. is a necessary attribute of a revolutionary party, and must be upheld.

Just now a great howl is up against the ladies of the S. L. P. It proceeds partly from men who have not grasped and never will grasp the truths of Socialism; partly from people who are weakened and fear the strong opposition that must be encountered by moving ahead on a straight line.

This outery is nothing ner; it has always been heatened and or less. It PROVES THAT THE S. L. P. MOVEMBENT IS A MOVEMENT AT MOVES—following its own course.

When we declined to fuse with the Populists we were denounced; ditto, when we refused to help the Social Democratic party for ignosing the class struggle that is going on the company of the colonization scheme in the backwoods of Tenessee; ditto, again, when we criticised the Social Democratic party for ignosing the class struggle that is going on the colonization scheme in the backwoods of Tenessee; ditto, again, when we criticised the Social Democratic party for ignosing the class struggle that is going on the class struggle that is going on the standard by which other Socialist bodies must be gauged and judged, and such bodies must either come up to it or go down before it. The S. L. P. cannot go down to every new thing that comes along. The Socialist movement of this country must come up to the standard of the S. L. P. If in the past the S. L. P. had followed the advice of every Tom. Dick and Harry, there would be no Socialist movement of this country must come up to the standard of the S. L. P. It in the past the S. L. P. had followed the advice of every Tom. Dick and Harry, there would be no Socialist parases now.

Did you ever look at the matter in this way, fellow workers? Po you commence to realize of what importance tactics are? If you do, then you will be perhaps more inclined to forgive us for calling those that want to unite with everybody. "muddle-heads." Such tactics will do all right for a singing society, b

"For the Greater Honor of God-A. M. D. G."

"For the Greater Honor of God—
A. M. D. G."

To THE PEOPLE—I have just passed an hour with two book agents, each of whom claimed to have the only authorized edition of the life of D. L. Moudy. It was not a "soul-lifting hour," because the agents said wicked things about one another and about the rival's books, and each claimed that the other was a fraud. One was much surprised that I did not close a bargain with him, especially as his book weighed nearly two pounds and could be obtained for two dollars cash, or twenty-five cents a week for an indefinite period. The book was printed on the cheapest and coarsest of paper and bound in a famboyant style that is sure to make it popular with our best cittzens. It had a gold stamped Moody standing erect with index finger raised in warning to an artistic crimson devil who crouched on his tail in the lower corner of the cover.

It was the custom at the time of the miracle plays for the person who played God to wear a becoming coat of gold-foll and nothing else. Sometimes the foll closed God's pores and threw him into convulsions from which he died. I looked earnestly to see the gilt Moody convulse, but he was evidently saved by his extensive expanse of shirt-bosom. The whole thing was enacted on a ground of cold peagreen that reminded one somewhat of the dyspeptic tings acquired after a course in Sunday-school baked bean suppers. The words used by these agents were stronger than any ever used by Mr. Moody, They even cursed and set an example to Mr. Chapman (who is writing another "only authentic life" and Moody's whole career. No one will close to Moody's whole career. No one will close to

E. Tist street. New York.

FEB. 5.—Thos. A. Hickey, "Uncompromising Socialism," Washington Hall, 225 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

FEB. 7.—Socialism and its Use of Capital," 1068 Payne ave., cor. McHenry street, Cleveland, O.

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

Hy speaking, to see the sanctimonious wool five time of the seramble going on just now is a fitting or can deny his great power on the platform. Neither can any one truthully deny that the working class can have any sympathy. He has said a hundred times that conditions were all right; that the slavery which degrades and brutalizes was 'ordained of God'; that we should return a just amount to our employer. It all leads to the expression used by a man on the other side, Vicur-General Byrne, that HIS church taught the poor the

eternal felicity of the next world, so that they might be content with their lot in this.

The papers contain advertisements of some fourteen lives, all "authentic," complete and authorized, of the great evangelist, and I wait in fear and trembling for the sdwent of the other twelve agants. There is one thing in which Moody had no peer, and that was in the great art of taking up a collection. His executors may not have his command over hearts and minds but they are making an avril hustle to keep the financial part of the work going, Men like Moody are the greatest hold the conservative element can have. The average man looks to them as a good thing to keep the masses in cheek. In the church we are "brothers in Christ," and our contributions, though small and thankfully received—because they foot up well. At election time we are the people, and all that it implies. When men are needed to die of builet boles, acurry, camp fever, debility brought on by insufficient condemned beef, or intestinal diseases brought on by sufficient condemned beef, we then bloom forth as the "attirdy sons of the country." and become most patriotically flaggy. However, when we have to go out on strike, the Moodys, Byrnes, campaign orators and all forget the brother-hood, the sturdness, etc. and we are nothing but the "dissatisfied mob" that must be taught a lesson. We alone are inconsistent. We be live that when sooms Pecksinfian, oily rascalives.

class. All this dispusting fight over Moody's biography is characteristic of the capitalist
class. The repulsive quarrel of the agent is
characteristic of the would-be capitalist. Alone
ther will tell you of their subject's greatness,
will throw out a few plous phrases and will
dwell upon the fact that the book draws you
so much nearer to God. When they come tosteher and it is necessary to drive the for-

destiny" to spit and scratch, but also that they only follow the course of Uncle Sam in seeking new markets.

A nation uses God as a cloak, while they fool him they fool the people. The poems the English verse writers are squirting just now have some really complimentary things about the "all-powerful, our Father." They are things that should make him blush with modesty. The Moody book-agents say some mighty pretty things about the character of the creator of all, and both the nation and the agent have one thing in mind—to sell their warss. This Moody squabble is only one of a thousand things in church and State, and they all have one foundation. It is not for the interest of the working class to uphold any system in which the morality is so low that what they term God, and would have us believe they believe in, is used as a cloak for the vileat crimes, the most brutal inhumanity and the dirtlest, mastiest little tilts of which a degraded race is capable.

Dracut, Mass., Jan. 19.

Hammering Away in Vancouver.

To THE PEOPLE—We held a very successful week's meetings here last week with our Comrade W. S. Dalton, State Organizer for

To THE PEOPLE—We held a very successful week's meetings here last week, with our Comrade W. S. Dalton, State Organizer for Washington, as the speaker.

The S. L. P. was not able to enter the city elections with a ticket this year, owing to the property qualifications, which are \$500 real estate for Aldermen and \$1,000 for Mayor. Thus is the working class disfranchised under the "free" British rule, and thus is the lie given to the "free" British rule, and thus is the lie given to the "free" British rule, and thus is the lie given to the "free" British rule, and thus is the lie given to the "free" British rule, and thus is the lie given to the "free" British rule, and thus is the lie given to the "free" British rule, and thus is the lie given the mouth of the capitalist class and its inhelment of the property of the book of the Socialist Cass and the working clerkers to the Socialist. So we arranged these meetings in place of runders, "Principles of the Socialist Labor Movement." "The Class Struggle." "Trades Unions True and False." "Reform and Revolution." and "Government by the S. L. P.

On Sunday night last we paid \$10 for the use of the City Hall (under City ownership), and held an Immense meeting, at which Comrades MacDonald and Dalton spoke to fully \$500 men and women. The hammering the capitalist class get from the speakers, covering the whole gamut of the Social question, was hugely enjoyed and applauded by the working class audience. Once more the thrill of New Trades Unionism.

A man said to me after the Sunday night meeting, "I heard Debs when he was here, and the Socialism he talked seemed to be up in the air, but after hearing your S. L. P. speakers I see that it is the only salvation of New Trades Unionism.

A man said to the after the Sunday night meeting, "I heard Debs when he was here, and the Socialism he talked seemed to be up in the air, but after hearing your S. L. P. speakers I see that it is the only salvation of the working class and it want to help bring it about." The reason for this is

the S. L. P., Interpretable the back of his head all the time, and impelled him to action.

Throughout the meetings Comrade Daiton gave them the soundest revolutionary sentiments they had ever listened to, and they liked it. This is a good sign, and, with other signs of the times, tells us that on this North Pacific Coast all we need is funds and thorough organization to carry the S. L. P., the party of Social Revolution and Human Emsicipation, into power. Speed the day! As a net result of Daiton's visit, we have added to our list of subscribers to THE PEOPLE, and consequently the membership in the movement, and shall at once move into a better hall.

A. H. S.

LETTER-BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspon-

(No questions will be considered that come anonymous letters. All letters must carry bona fide signature and address.)

E. B., DETROIT, MICH.—1. Inquire from "Workers' Republic," Dublin, Ireland, 2. Cushing's Manual is generally considered a standard on parliamentary practice. For fuller information take Jefferson's treatise.

T. T. E., CLEVELAND, O.—That is not the question. To test the wisdom or the reverse of wisdom in exposing such matters, you must bring them to the touch of this principle uttered by ancient wisdom: "Where it is wholesome to speak, there it is unwholesome to be silent.

"NEW YORKER," N. Y.—If you wait till next week's issue you will have full information. In this week's issue you will find Justius Schwab's "affadavit." Next week we shall furnish you with the "Volkaseitungs" assets and liabilities furnished to the Attorney-General, from which to anticipate a little you will be able to judge how prime the liabilities are and how "paper" the assets are.

A. D. P., NEWPORT, KY.—I. A public officer—elected or appointed to office—cannot be
prosecuted for "perjury," on the ground of his
having failed "to do his duty." He would
have to be dealt with according to his specific
office. In some cases he may be impeached;
in others tried for raisprision of funds, etc.

2. The oath of office of public officers is to
uphold the Federal and State constitutions
and laws; in some cases a clause is added to
the effect that he shall perform his duties "to
the best of his ability."

B. G. SOUTH NORWALK. CT.—They say so, but it is not true. The Kangarooos have not one single large city. Chicago not excepted. Last year's election told the tale as to New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Boston, Cleveland, Philadelphia, etc. If there had been an election in Chicago, the same experience would have been made: the Party would have beid the bulk of its vote, if not increased it.

MARK MORRIS, OAKLAND, CAL.—The circumstance that the middle class enthuses over bureaucratic or State Socialism does not make that a middle-class affair, anymore than the unchasseonscious workingmen's enthusing for silver renders the free coinage of silver a proletarian movement. State Socialism is essentially an upper-capitalist move. It implies the wiping out of the middle class. Of course the tyranny upon the workers of such a unification of power (the political and the economic) in the hands of the capitalist government would be ideal.

C. K. NEWARK N. J.—Refere we are able

C. K., NEWARK, N. J.—Before we are able to answer you, we must know what you mean by "Russian Nihllist." Define which of the several branches or manifestations of Nihllism or Nihilists you have in mind.

Cigar-Wakers. Attention!

An agitation meeting of the Pioneer Alliance of Cigarmakers' L. A. 141, S. T. & L. A., will be held

MONDAY, JANUARY 29th,

8 o'clock, at 414 E. Tist Street.
Cood speakers will address the audious. Ah
Ciparmakers are invited.

Report of the Gen'l Sec'y, Socialist Trade

To whom this may concern, Greeting!

The officers of the International Association of Machinists, together with their various labor fakir allies, having unbosomed themselves against the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance Machinists, a statement of the case on the part of the S. T. & L. A. is now in order. The statement will serve the double purpose of demonstrating the tissue of falsehoods and chicanery upon which pure and simpledom must rely tissue of falsehoods and chicanery upon which pure and simpledom must rely for existence, and of exemplifying the fact that pure and simpledom is no part of the labor movement, but is a clumsy, criminal carricature of the shipwrecked competing middle class, and a carse to the working class, seeking their dues to live on and sell them out.

So much has been said and written by the officials of the International Association of Machinists and its ally, the

the officials of the International Asso-ciation of Machinists and its ally, the "N.Y. Volkszeitung," about the machin-ists attached to the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, an explanation on our part may enlighten the craft on the methods pursued by the International Association of Machinists in their vari-ous skirmishes with the employers of the district of New York.

The Morris Heights Strike,

The machinists employed in this shop prior to the strike were not all in the ranks of organization. Some were members of the Socialist Trade & Labor members of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, some were members of the I. A. of M., and the remainder did not belong to any organization. The nine-hour agitation that was started by the of M. was first considered by the I. A. of M. was first considered by the machinists in the Morris Heights shop in the latter part of July, 1899. Several meetings were held, and great promises were made by Delegates Warner and Cameron to all the machinists who were not members, if they would join, or assist the I. A. of M. in getting the nine-

hours work day.
Glowing reports were made of the things already achieved from this agitation, and as the Morris Heights firm were being pushed for orders, it would be a very easy matter to compel them

be a very easy matter to compet them to submit to the demand. So said Warner and Cameron.

On October 4, the firm was notified of the demand, but they refused to grant it, claiming that the notice was too short. The strike was then ordered and all the machinists came out.

all the machinists came out. One of the Alliance members was ap-pointed on the Strike Committee, and he continued to perform his duty as such until one night about four weeks later he attended a meeting of his Locel, L. A. 98, Swedish Machinists, S. T. & L. A., and there heard a report to the effect that Delegate Warner, of the I. A. of M. had visited the Moore Iron Works and refused to allow a member of the S. T. & L. A. to work there unof the S. T. & L. A. to work there un-less he would produce a card of the I. A. of M. Comrade Person reported his position as a member of the Strike Committee of the Morris Heights, where the I. A. of M. men were out on strike, and stated that it would be well for the Swedich Machinets to find out if the Swedish Machinists to find out if the I. A. of M. Governing Board would en-dorse the action of Delegate Warner in this case; if they did, he (Comrade Person) would have nothing more to do with the strike at Morris Heights, and would seek employment elsewhere. The Swedish Machinists' Union, L. A. 98, then sent a committee to this office to request me to try to bring about a meet-ing between a committee of the L. A. 98 and the Governing Board of the I. A of M. The meeting was arranged and a thorough explanation of the action of Delegate Warner was made to the Gov-erning Board, and I asked if the Board was going to endorse such actions. They would give no straightforward answer to my question. After a general dis-cussion, Delegate Warner said: "Mr. Brower may as well know of the action of our last convention, which was that the I. A. of M. adopted a resolution re-fusing to recognize the card so any other organization of machinists except that of the I. A. of M." I then inquired if the Governing Board intended to carry

enioreed, and that would stop this guerield on by the I. A. of M. against other machinists' organizations; but as far as the S. T. & L. A. machinists were concerned, in his estimation, they were not bona-fide organization of machinists; they were scabs and union wreckers. When asked where the members of the Alliance had scabbed it, he said at Tarrytown, Morris Heights, Sprague's Elevator Works in Newark, N. J., and at the Hydraulic Pump Works in Brooklyn. I at once made a general denial of the statement made by Warner, and demanded proof.

out that resolution in this district, in-asmuch as we had five bona-fide or-ganizations of machinists attached to

the Alliance. I could get no straight-forward answer to this question either. Delegate Warner stated that if he could

have his way, the resolution would be enforced, and that would stop this guer-

manded proof.

In the case of the Hydraulic Pump Works, Warner stated that one night a meeting of the employees was called for the purpose of organizing. He went there and explained the benefits to be derived from the I. A. of M. When he had finished, a loafer by the name of Thos. A. Hickey took the floor and denounced him as a fakir, and said that his organization amounted to nothing. He said, further, that through the action He said, further, that through the action of this man, Hickey, he was unable to organize the men, and for this reason he considered the Alliance members had scabbed it in that the

had scabbed it in that shop.

Hydraulic Pump Works.
What really happened at the Hydraulic Pump Works' mass meeting is as fol-

Trouble broke out. A meeting was Trouble broke out. A meeting was called for the purpose of organizing the men. A debate was arranged between Geo. H. Warner, representing the I. A. of M., and T. A. Hickey, representing the S. T. & L. A. Warner opened and made the usual stupid pure and simple speech for 45 minutes. When Hickey's speech for 45 minutes. When Hickey's turn came, he said, "Will every man present who is a 'monkey-wrench machinist' hold up his hand!" Instantly all but four or five of those present held up their hand. Hickey then said, "In the Beston Dry Dock these days and the Beston Dry Dock these days are In the Beston Dry Dock these days." the Boston Dry Dock three days ago I was handed this card by my opponent. It reads, 'We will have no monkeywrench machinists in our organization.' Now, sir," Hickey continued, "if you distribute cards saying you will have

no monkey-wrench machinists in your organization, and if your organization sanctions and orders such cards, what a fraud and swindle is it not for you to come here and try to organize the monkey-wrench machinists present."

After Hickey made this point, the monkey-wrench machinists present rose en masse and hooted Warner from the hall,

As to Tarrytown,

As to the labor fakir's charge that, in the strike of the Rand Drill Works at Tarrytown, it was the "red button brigade" that broke the strike the that broke the strike, the facts in this case do not bear out Warner's statement. When the strike was ordered in this shop, the helpers, who were members of the Knights of Labor, offered to assist the machinists, but their offer was rejected, as the machin-ists were mechanics and did not need their assistance. The helpers remain-ing at work, assisted the non-union machinists whom the firm had been able to secure (said machinists being by no means members of the Alliance, as the picket which the I. A. of M. sent in to the shop to work and get information will vouch for) to break the strike.

Sprague Elevator Works.

"The strike of the Sprague Elevator works of Newark, which took place about three years ago, was lost and the scabs were organized into a Local of the Alliance," so Warner stated. Another member of the Board here said. We could have organized them, but not for the small initiation fee for which you people organized them. Had they joined the I. A. of M. they would have then said that with the International people it must be a matter of dollars people it must be a matter of dollars and cents and not a question of principle. They replied to this by saying that the International Union had to pay their delegates and high rent for their offices, and had to charge high initiation fees and dues. I informed them that the Machinists' Locals of the Alligner in Bloomfeed and Newerth ad alligner. ance in Bloomfield and Newark had only been organized since April, 1899, and could bring members of these unions before the Governing Board to prove that the statement of Delegate Warner

Morris Heights,

Warner said that in the strike of the Morris Heights shop from the begin-ning the members of the Alliance who worked there were opposed to it, and while they came out on strike with the rest of the men, they were always agitating to have Alliance speakers address the strikers and finding fault with the officials of the I. A. of M., and that one of the Alliance men by name of Gaffney was always advising the men to return to work, and that members of the Alliance went in to work right after the strike was declared. Knowing that his statement was a deliberate falsehood, I requested the Governing Board to receive committees from the five different Machinists' Local Alliances, who would confront Warner and prove to the satisfaction of the Board that this statement was a tissue of falsehoods. On November 1, committees from these five different Locals and myself met the Governing Board, and I repeated for the benefit of all present just what had been stated by Warner, myself, and members of the Board at the first interview. The chairman of the Board stated that I had covered the ground fully. I then called on Comrade Peterson, of the Bloomfield Machinists' Local Alliance, to answer Warner's charge that his organization was composed of scabs. Comrade Peterson stated that only a very few of those who scabbed it three years ago were now employed in the Sprague Elevator Works; those who were working there now were almost all new men. That the Bloomfield Machinists' Alliance was composed of mostly young men and none of them had ever scabbed it in the Sprague Ele-

The committee of the Swedish Ma-chinists' Alliance of Newark, N. J., stated that their members had only been working there about 18 months, and they knew nothing of the strike of three years ago.

Rand Drill.

Comrade Gaffney then stated that it was not true that Alliance men were working in the Rand Drill at Tarrytown; that he had worked there prior to the strike and knew a number of the machinists, and that he had inquired about the statement made by Warner and Cameron that Alliance men were and Cameron that Alliance men were scabbing it there, and found that it was absolutely untrue.

On the strike of the Morris Heights. Comrade Person stated that the state-ment made by Warner that members ment made by Warner that members of the Alliance were scabbing it in the Morris Heights shop was false, but the facts of the case were that at the present time there were 50 International men that had broken from the ranks in disgust at the actions of Warner and Cameron, and had gone in to work. This was not denied by the Governing

I then asked the Governing Board the following question: Do you propose to recognize the working card of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance? If not, the members of the S. T. & L. A. will take up the gauntlet you have thrown down, and fight you to the bitter end. The Governing Board refused to give me a direct answer to my question,

and the committee then left the hall.

At the next meeting of D. A. 49 this report was submitted and a resolution was adopted declaring the strike of the Morris Heights shop off, as far as the members of the S. T. & L. A. were concerned.

The five Machinists' Local Alliances attached to D. A. 4 and 49 have now organized a Conference Board and will fight the International Union to a finish.

In conclusion I will say that the S. T. & L. A. has always assisted labor organizations on the economic field, and while we have spent our time, money and energy in that direction, we have never failed to try and impress upon the wage workers the necessity of following un their economic work by voting class. up their economic work by voting class-consciously at the ballot box. The time is come when we may no longer allow the ignorant and corrupt labor fakir element to cloak itself with the word "union" and under that cloak do the dirty work of faking bones for them dirty work of fishing bones for them-selves to gnaw at, and keep the poor workers a prey for the capitalist class. WM. L. Brower, Gen'l Secy., S. T. & L. A.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is, an invitation to subscribe.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beekman street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS-Thomas Curran, Secretary, 61 Hanover street Curran, Secretary, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA-A. B. Barter, Secretary, 860 Rich-mond street, London, Ont. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY— 147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

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

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting, with P. Fliebiger in the chair. All present. The financial report for the week ending Jan. 20th showed receipts, \$151.15; expenditures,

Section Providence, R. I., reported the election of permanent National Board of Appeals; Thomas Curran, 64 Hang over street, Providence, R. I., was elect-ed Secretary of the Board. The Workingmen's Publishing Association re-ported the election of H. Simpson as Editor of Abendblatt. Approved. Luxenberg admitted as member large.. Editor of Italian organ, Proletario," requested that the atten-tion of authorized agents of THE Peo-PLE be called to sample copies sent to them by "Il Proletario," with a view to have them distributed and subscriptions solicited. He also stated that Chicago and Boston have a very small circulation, considering the number of Italian workingmen residing in these cities. Agents will please take notice, and help the paper along whenever they

can.

Nominations for delegate to Paris Congress were received as follows: Lucien Sanial, Daniel De Leon, Max For-ker, Hugo Vogt, B. F. Keinard, Chas. H.

Corregan and John R. Root. Further nominations for place of holding National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party:

cialist Labor Party:

NEW YORK, by:—So, Norwalk and New London, Ct.; Hudson Co., N. J.; Peabody, Lynn, Haverhill, Fall River and New Bedford, Mass.; St. Louis, Mo.: Troy and New York, N. Y.; Evansville, Ind.
PITTSBURGH, PA, '+v:—Reading, Patton, Grove City, and Pittsburgh, Pa.; Denver, Col.; Hartford, Ct.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., by:—Taunton, Mass.
BOSTON, MASS., by:—Malden, Mass.
SYRACUSE, N. Y., by:—Utica, N. Y.
CHICAGO, ILL., by:—Bridgeville, Pa.
BUFFALO, N. Y., by:—Woburn, Mass.
MILWAUKEE, WIS, by:—Providence, R.
I.: Chicago, Ill.
CLEVELAND, O., by:—Suterville, Pa.
COLUMBUS, O., by:—Richmond, Ind.

JOHN J. KINEALLY, Recording Secretary.

A Call for Nominations.

The Sections of the Socialist Labor Party are hereby called upon to make nominations for a delegate to represent the S. L. P. at the International Socialist Congress, which will be held at Paris, France, during the summer of the

current year.

Organizers of Sections will please submit this call at the next regular meeting, and report the nominations made, to the undersigned, not later than Feb. 3d. 1900. To defray the expenses of such delegate, an assessment of 15c. per capita will have to be levied for the collection of which a special stamp will be issued by the National Executive Committee.

For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P. HENRY KUHN, National Secretary,

61 Beekman St., New York City.

MASSACHUSETTS.

AUXILIARY.—The regular quarterly meeting of Greater Boston Auxiliary will be held at 724 Washington street, Jan. 28, at 7 P. M. HARRIET E. LATHROP.

NEW BEDFORD.—WHEREAS, The methods of L. D. Usher being detrimental to the S. L. P. for many months and finally terminating in his dirty Judas work, when he, being under a cloud, sought to disrupt a party that is of such strength that it shows him to be either an imbecile or knave to suppose his puny attempt would do other than to bring shame and condemnation from both his former vomrades and those whom he sought to benefit: and

vomrades and those whom he sought to that he will that and Whereas. His methods are such that he will two to regret his action, and even men of his own stamp will scorn to place trust or faith in one who is capable of teaching the art of

petrayal; and
WHEREAS. We recommend him to the
mercy of those who seek to gain by his action; and be it RESOLVED. That Section New Bedford, Mass., goes on record as condemning the action of Usher and his cohorts, Goldstein, etc.; and, be it further RESOLVED. That we recognize as our legal representative Jeremiah O'Fihelly as State

Organizer.

Committee on Resolutions:
SIMON F. LYNCH.
RICH. PARKINSON.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

SECTION GREATER NEW YORK.—Proceedings of the General Committee: Regular meeting held at 528 E. lith street, Manhattan, Saturday, January 13, 1900, 8 P. M. Chairman, Edwin O. Smith: Vice-chairman, S. D. Cooper. Twenty-five aub-divisions sentew delegates. The following sub-divisions were represented by old delegates:

MANHATTAN:—9th, 15th and 17th, 19th and 21st, and 33d and 33d Assembly Districts, and Bohemian Branch No. S.

BROOKLYN.—3rd and 9th and 6th Ward Branches. (These sub-divisions will please take notice and send new delegates or provide those sent with credentials.) The following were absentees:

MANHATTAN.—1st, 3d and 5th, and 2d Assembly Districts, and the Italian and Finish Branches.

BROOKLYN.—2d, 5th, 12th, 13th and 14th, 5th and Branch No. 1, 21st Assembly Districts assembly Districts assembly Districts assembly Districts assembly Districts assembly Districts.

Branches.

BROOKLYN.-2d, 5th. 12th. 13th and 14th. 15th, and Branch No. 1, 21st Assembly District.

(Sub-divisions will please see to it that these delegates attend.)

Seventeen new members were admitted. The vote on the seat of the National Convention, 1900, resulted in the nomination of New York.

B. F. Keinard was nominated as delegate to the International Socialist Congress at Paris, France, 1900.

All sub-divisions reported assemble.

the International Socialist Congress at Paris, France, 1900.
All sub-divisions reported steady progress and good work for THE PEOPLE and the DAILY PEOPLE Fund.

MANHATTAN.—8th A. D. reports the opening of permanent headquarters at 75 Ludlow street.

16th A. D. demands a settlement from subdivisions for entertainment tickets outstanding.

activations for entertainment tickets outstanding.

18th A. D. reports the opening of headquarters at 281 Avenue B.

28th A. D. reports the enlargement of its Club Rooms.

13d and 33d A. D. has opened a course of regular Sunday evening lectures on Jan. 7.

BROOKLYN.—19th A. D. demands a settlement from subdivisions for entertainment tickets outstanding, notably the 6th Ward Branch, and the 15th 19th and 21st A. D's.

20th A. D. reports the proposed holding of an entertainment and reception at Schwaben Hall, Knickerbocker and Myrtle avenues, on Feb. 4, 1960, for the purpose of raising a fund for permanent headquarters.

Branch No. 2, 21st A. D., reports the opening of regular Friday evening lectures.

3d and 9th Ward Branch reports the dissolution of its Branch in conformity with the new by-laws and the transfer of most of its members to the 19th A. D.

CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Reported that it chartered Sulzer's Westchester Park

for a Party Picnic on July 4, 1900; the extension of Keinard and Flickey lecture tours in New York and Brooklyn (see announcements elsewhere); the publication of a weekly lecture bulletin in THE FEOPLE for New York and Brooklyn.

At this juncture business was suspended to take up a collection for Comrade August Ruhback, whose sudden iliness and expulsion from the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, of which he was a member, has left his family destitute. The collection netted \$12.40.

12.40. Nominations resulted as follows: ORGANIZER-Lazarus Abelson.
RECORDING SECRETARY-Alfred C. Kihn.
FINANCIAL SECRETARY-Lazarus Abel-

TREASURER-Eber Forbes.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS-F, Fulling and A. Gillhaus.

CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—S. D.
Cooper, F. Fulling, Edwin O Smith, Rudolph
Katz, M. Stark, Julius Hammer, Adolph Klein,
Jos. Scheurer, Irving H. Weisberger, J. Seidel
and Arthur Keep.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE - Justus Ebert, Hugo Vogt, Eler Forbes and Julian

Pierce.
GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE—Dow Hossmann, Jack Dorman, Eudolph Katz, J. Keveney and Alvin S. Brown.
AUDITING COMMITTEE FOR SECTION NEW YORK—Sam. Klein, Joseph Sauter, J. Seldel, J. Pilout, Jack Ferman and Jos. Scheurer.

Seddel, J. Pilout, Jack Herman and Jos. Scheurer.

AUDITING COMMITTEE, NATIONAL AND STATE—W. Keveney, Eber Forbes, Julian Pierce and E. Siff.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE — Mrs. Dorman, Joseph Sauter. Miss Asch. Mrs. Brouchmann. William Larnen, Irving H. Weisberger, J. Kleinburger an i Thomas Wright. DELEGATES TO D. A. 49. S. T. & L. A.—Lucien Sanial, Arthur Keep, Dow Hossmann, Jos. Scheurer, F. Fulling, George Luck and P. Joseph.

The City Committee was instructed to hire the Academy of Music, Manhattan, for a Sunday entertainment for the benefit of the DAILLY PEOPLE Fund.

Adjournment followed.

A. C. KIHN, Sec'y.

NEW YORK.—Regular meeting of the General Committee of Section New York, S. L. P., will be held on Saturday, January 27, 8 p. m., at Club Rooms, 528 East 11th street, New York, Delegates should not fail to attend. Election of officers and committees and other important matters will be transacted. L. ABELSON, Organizer.

WISCONSIN.

CITY CONVENTION OF THE S. L. P. AT MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The City Convention of the S. L. P. of Milwaukee will take place on Saturday, February 24th, at 8 o'clock P. M. sharp, at Kaiser's Hall on Fourth street, hetween State and Prairie streets, for the purpose of making nominations for City Officials and Aldermen to be voted for on April 3d. Every comrade should be present. Non-members, having voted the Party's ticket at the last election, and readers of THE PEOPLE are entitled and requested to attend.

By order of the County Committee,
RICHARD KOEPPEL, Chairman.

Daily People Minor Fund.

Total.....\$2,426.55 HENRY KUHN, Sec'y. Daily People Conference.

S. L. P. Supplies.

Platform, per 100 40c.

Arm and Hammer, each...... 67c. Orders should be accompanied with It implies an unnecessary waste of time and money to keep credit ac-counts for such small amounts, often sending a number of bills before collec-

sending a number of bills before contection is made, which time and money can be put to a better purpose.

Address all orders to Henry Kuhn, 61 Beekman street, New York City.

Form of Pledge for use of Individual Sympathizers.

To Henry Kuhn, National Secretary S. L. P., 61 Beekman street, New York City:

undersigned herewith pledges The himself to contribute the sum of \$......
for the establishment of a daily Socialist newspaper n the City of New York, on or about July 1, 1900, said sum to be paid in full by May 1, 1900. I herewith send \$..... on account, and promise to pay the balance in monthly installments of \$...... (or in full) on or before May 1, 1900.

Name.....

P. S.-Contributors will either clip or copy this form of pledge. Only such pledges can be considered as made in good faith as are accompanied by part payment.

The Economics of Socialism. By H. M. HYNDMAN. Cloth, \$1.20.

It is quite common to hear people say they cannot read understandingly Karl Marx's "Capital," and the wall that stops them is his analysis of value and surplus value. Economics of Socialism" was written to popularize these two fundamental principles of Modern Socialism. It will serve as a good introduction to "Capital."

CONTENTS.—Methods of Production; Value; Surplus Value; Circulation of Commodities; Industrial Crises; Rent. Interest and Profit; The Final Utility of Final Utility.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 147 East 22d Street, New York City.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE will meet on SUNDAY, Jan. 25th 1900, at 3 p.m. at 28 Avenue C.

Nominations for officers of the Conference are to be made and other important business to be transacted. No faithful delegate will be absent.

JULIUS HAMMER,
457
Secretary,

FREE LECTURES ARRANGED BY THE

Yorkville Agitation Committee Every Sunday Evening, 8 P. M at 414 E. 71st STREET.

SUBJECT FOR SUNDAY, JANUARY 28: The Socialist
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Calendar

Of Organizations Represented in Section New York, S. L. P.

General Committee meetings, 2d and 4th saturday, 8 P. M., at Club Rooms, 525 East Instreet. Manhattan.
City Executive Committee meetings, 1st and 3rd Saturday, 8 P. M., at 23 Duane street.
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Greene avenue. 5th-2d and 4th Thursday, 8 P. M., at 83 Bart-

lett street.
6th—Every Monday, 8 P. M., at 43 Ellery st.
7th—Ist and 2d Thursday, 8 P. M., at 125
Third avenue.
10th—Every Sunday, 8 P. M., at Wurzier's
Hall, 315 Washington street.
12th—Ist and 3d Thursday, 8 P. M., at 65
12th street.
13th and 1th—ist and 2d Wednesday, 8 P. M.,
119 Franklin street.

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15th—1st and 3d Saturday, 8 P. M., cor. Manhattan avenue and Broadway.
16th and 18th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 P. M. at 1898 Fulton street, 17th-2d and 4th Friday, 8 P. M., at 414 Quincy Every Sunday, 10 A. M., at 193 Hvergreen avenue. 20th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 P. M., at 113

Linden street. 2.
21st District, Br. 1-2d and 4th Friday, 8 P. M., at Schelliein's Hall, cor. Vermont and Atlantic avenues.
21st District, Branch 2-Every Friday, at 8 P. M., at Washington Hall, 93 Thatford avenue, 7th District (Polish)—lat Wednesday in month, at Kowalski's Hall, 657½ Third avenue.

Trades' & Societies' Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trades Union and other Societies (not exceeding five lines will be inserted under this heading hereafte at the rate of \$5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an exportunity of advertising their places of meanings.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets second and fourth Sunday, at 3 P. M. at 98 Avenue C, New York.

362 Canal street. Financial Secre SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEAD OF TERS of 34th and 35th A. D., 451 WM AVENUE STATES STATES MAY BUSINESS MEETING EVERY FIRST STATES OF THE STATES O

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., Man-every first and third Sunday, at 2 P. L. Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard St. Organis, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges street.

THE N. J. STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. 2 meets first Sunday each month, 10 A. M., w headquarters, Essex Co. Socialist Club, B Springfield ave., Newark, N. J. Address com-munications to John Hossack, 105 Princests ave., Jersey City, N. J., Sec'y.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. To County Committee representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a.m., in the half of Essex County Socialist Club, 72 Spring-field avenue, Newark, N. J.

neid avenue, Newark, N. J.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P. Headquitters, 234 Asylum street, Room 10. City Camittee meets 1st and 3d Tuesday; Branch (German), 1st Monday; Branch 3 (American, 2d and 4th Monday each month, at 8 p. m.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Bacquarters and Free Reading Room, 2014 Main st. Public meetings every success p.m., at Foresters' Temple, 125% Value 1st st. cor. Spring.

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SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Br 1. Meets second and fourth Sunday of month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 140 East street. Subscription orders taken for Scand. Socialist Weekly, Arbetaren.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, BRANCH meets first and third Sunday of every at 10 A. M., at Linnea Hall, 315 Albertavenue, Brooklyn. WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. S. T. & L. A. Office, 257 E. Houston street Telephone Call: 2321 Spring. Meets ever Thursday, 3 p. m.

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