

VOL. IX.-NO. 45.

CLOSING LETTER the Trial of the Miners at Vienna, III.

reflections on Some of the Leading Scenes a the Trial-Craft-consciousness and Class-consciousness-The Duty of Bona Fide Membership in Organizations of

VIENNA, Ill., Jan. 31.

Mr. John Barney :--Dear Fellow Toiler,-The trial is The men have all been acquit-

They had proved perfect alibis. This trial has proved the miners to be very craft-conscious. That is, they are become conscious of the fact that they cannot force from the capitalists a larger share of the wealth produced by the toilers except by united and con-corted action. Never have I witnessed mch fraternal feeling as that displayed throughout the trial. Every member of your union seemed to think himself your union seemed to think ningent equally charged with the offence alleged against the defendants, and equally bound to see them through. It seemed free from all taint of dollar-and-cent motive. It was a grand display of sol-idarity (within a solid body) of your

It is not very long ago, John, since not used to talk long and loud about "net competition," and that you had a right to compete with your fellow miners in selling your labor for what-ever price you thought best, just as you would in selling hats, toothpicks and nocks. You have outgrown this fool-inhees, and become craft-conscious. But—it is not a part of the capitalist class alone that we have to fight; it is not alone the owners of the mines, the the above factories or railroads whom we must meet in desperate conflict. It is all the capitalist class, who are united in a solid body against all the crafts, I mean the wage class. There is not any meen the wage class. There is not any one craft in the country that is strong mough to fight all the capitalists. Hence to meet the whole of the enemy, we must meet it with the whole of our strength. Any one craft is only a small part of the strength of all the wage free then if we are many and inclass. Then if we are manly, and in-tend to meet the whole of the enemy, we must meet him, not as one craft, but that is, we must not only be craft-conscious, but above all we must be class-conscious, conscious of the strength and dignity of our class, the wage class.

It would be nonsense to talk of our strength and dignity if we were the minority. But you know we have grown into a good round majority. In other words, we are the only power in the land—the political power. Never-theless, if we act in the future as we have acted in the past, by dividing and going over into the camps of the enmy, and losing our identity as a class, we will be simply absorbed by the little and big capitalists, and used in arraying one part of our class against the other. This is what we did in the last campaign by voting the two capitalist ickets of Democrats and Republicans. But if we go to the polls and display qual class-consciousness as the miners equal class-consciousness as the miners recently displayed craft-consciousness at the trial, we will capture all the in-struments of production, and there would be no more capitalists to battle

with. Now, John, don't you think if your leaders and officials in your union are honest and intelligent, they should ad-vocate these principles of class-con-sciousness? More, don't you really think they should devote all their spare time in teaching these principles? On time in teaching these principles? On the other hand, if they ignore these principles, and especially if they go over this the camps of the enemy (the cap-fielding, don't you think they are mis-lading the rank and file? If they do the knowingly, don't you think they are setting the traitor to their own class? And don't you think that if any of the work and file fail to ernose these soand don't you think that if any of the math and file fail to expose these so-called leaders, he, too, is doing his class great injury? Don't you think he would show them up to be labor fakirs? deeply regret to report your bro-the, one of the defendants, to have igand even spurned, his class. As know, this brother holds a State thow, this brother holds a State in your union. Suppose you led to establish your moral char-would you call upon the class within us to testify to your good ester? Or would you call upon own class, especially your fellow the worked in the bowels of the worked in the bowels of the worked in the bowels of the bower of the state of the state with you? Your brother metally spurned our class by trying wables his moral character through other persons than the middle class, little capitalists. little capitalists. Tou will remember that in one of my trious letters this trial exposed the applialists. It was one of the most copilalists. It was one of the most moralizing incidents of the trial to s batch of merchants and politi-tas brought into court room to swear the moral character of your brother. a can never atone for it. He has not be moral character borther, but all his repudiated his brother, but all his

No doubt you will see how the Gov-ernor will never fail to fulfill his prom-ises with Ryan to pull the wires in get-ting him public pap, and he (Ryan) in return will never fail to steer a certain number of votes into the Governor's political shambles. At least, Ryan on the witness stand seemed to think the the witness stand seemed to think the Governor all right, even if he did fail in all his promises with the miners. John, open your blinkers, and just think of the working class, who is the only class numerous enough to hold the political power, asking a class, who are nothing but a few political sick kittens. —I say, just think of us asking favors of the sick kittens! You will recall how, in one of my previous letters, this trial in one of my previous letters, this trial showed Brush, the mine owner, to be a sort of monster in human shape. But

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

this Brush never betrayed his own class like some of our labor fakirs betray our class, and, with traitorous designs, split our political power and cause us to fall prostrate before the capitalist Juggernaut. If you had workingmen's politics in your union, there would be no capitalist pap for labor fakirs, and, of course, you would have no fakirs. Yours for labor, JOHN PROLETARIAN.

#### That "Advance."

#### A Strike Because of an "Advance of Wages."

LONSDALE, R. I., Jan. 20 .- We are experiencing here the phenomenon of a strike because of an "advance of wages," or, to put it less paradoxically, we are here seeing illustrated the fraud of the recent "advance" boom.

Some six months or so ago, I wrote in THE PEOPLE regarding the "philanthropy of one Col. R. H. I. Goddard and his Lonsdale Co. In that article it was explained how the weavers employed by the company were "getting it in the neck" through the introduction of the Northrop loom. Since this company began to replace the old-fashioned loom by the labor-saving one, the men weavers have been receiving \$9.25 per week for running ten looms and the women \$7.75 for eight looms.

On December 24 this truly "philan-thropic" concern posted up a notice to the effect that there would be an "ad-vance in wages of 10 per cent.," to take effect December 11, and the employees were pleased to see that their beloved masters were "following the noble ex-ample of their Fall River brethren." The weavers running the Northrop looms expected to receive \$10.17 for ten looms, instead of \$9.25, as formerly; but to their dismay and disgust when they to their dismay and disgust, when they went in to work on the morning of December 11, they found that some of their number were to be discharged to make room for those left at work, to RUN TWO EXTRA LOOMS, and to be paid by the cut or piece. Under the new schedule, 4 cents was to be paid for a cut supposed to be 60 yards long, but in reality a cut is nearer 70 yards. The looms will turn off but two cuts each per week, so it will be readily seen that per week, so it will be readily seen that a 12-loom weaver would receive \$9.60 for 24 cuts, and a 10-loom weaver \$8.00 for 20 cuts, or—an "advance" of 35 cents and 25 cents, respectively, for run-

The weavers could not see the "ad-vance" in the same light as did their philanthropic masters, so they decided to leave those "automatic machines which need no watching" alone. They came out on strike and held a meeting, appointing a committee to go and see the company. The committee met the agent, Mr. R. I. Gammel, who is also a large stock-holder. He advised them to go back and "give the new schedule a trial." Some of the weavers had been four for four four four four four running the looms from four to six months, and were not slow in telling him that they were in a position to know whether or not his proposed schedule was a "cut down" or an "ad-vance." The agent also pretended that he would not oblige the men to run ex-tra looms, but the fact remained that weavers had been discharged that very day to establish the system. When asked what the old weavers must do, some of whom had worked thirty years for the company, he said he guessed they would have to seek employment elsewhere—the same old story of capitalism, the master caring not what be-comes of the poor old worn-out slave whose blood he has sucked until there is nothing left but a poor, shrivelled up old carcass. The weavers formerly ran five and six looms, and were paid 66 cents per cut, and could make as much wages per week as they can running the new looms, for having a smaller number to look after they could run them better, and, consequently, turn off more cloth. Thus there is a strike on because of an "advance."

# WHO OWNS THE SAVINGS?

### Trenchant Figures that Demolish a Whole String of Delusions.

The Statements of Capitalist Mouthpieces, About the Large Amount of Money "Saved" by the Working Class, Exposed as False-The Overwhelming Ma-jority of Depositors Shown to be from the Middle Class, and an Overwhelming Amount of the Savings Theirs-These Savings, Being Used by the Monopolists, Ald them in Driving the Middle Class Down to the Proletariat-The Notion of "Fighting Capitalism with Capital", or of Private Co-operative Plans Demonstrated to be Intensely Foolish.

The Yarn of the Philadelphia, Pa., "Public Ledger" About the "PoorGrowing Richer" Knocked Out, and its Figures, Purporting to Prove Large Savings by Working-men from Savingsbanks Beturns, all Knocked into a Cocked-Hat.

[From THE SOCIALIST ALMANAC.] | the number of "deposits" (as in many It is a stock argument of capitalist nouthpleces on the stump and in the press that the number of deposits and the amount deposited in the savings banks demonstrate that upon the whole the working class of this country is highly prosperous. Their assump-tion, of course, is that these deposits, or a large portion thereof, came from wage-working people; and, singular to say, this falsehood is generally accepted as unquestionable truth. In reply to several inquiries concerning this mat-ter an article appeared in THE PEO-PLE of November 29, 1896, which is here partly reproduced, and in which we showed clearly that at least ninetenths of the deposits—and probably more—belonged to the middle class. The figures used in the article were for The ngures used in the article were for 1895, and therefore differ a little from those for 1897. But the changes that have taken place, far from impairing our arguments and conclusions of two years ago, emphasize them strongly.

In 1895, the number of depositors in savings banks, or, to be more accurate,

States.	Popula- tion.	Number of mfg. and mech. wage Workers.	Number of Deposits.	Sums deposited.	Excess of workers over deposits.	Excess of deposits over Workers.
Ohio. New Hampshire.	4,000,000 400,000	331,000 64,000		\$85,000,000 67,000,000	245,000	100,000

follows:

There are no statistics showing the employment of savings bank deposi-tors. The case of New Hampshire, however, immediately shows the absurdity of the prevailing notion --carefully nur-tured by capitalist mouthpieces-that the wage workers engaged in manu-facturing and mechanical industries constitute the bulk of the army of de-positors: for if every one of the 64 000 positors; for, if every one of the 64,000 mechanics and mill operatives of New Hampshire had a savings bank account, there would still be 100,000 depositors belonging to the other classes of people.

By one quarter of the 64,000 workers in manufacturing and mechanical employ-

By persons belonging to other classes.....16,000 deposits, or 10 per cent. of the total number. By persons belonging to other classes.....148,000 deposits, or 90 per cent. of the total number.

New Hampshire, then, supplies us a maximum proportion, that we can safely use as a basis for the whole country in estimating the percentage of savings banks deposits contributed by the whole wage-working class. This percentage can only be 10, at the utmost, and may be considerably less. For, in the first place, due allowance must be made for the obviously gross exaggeration in the above fundamental supposition that one manufacturing or mechanical worker in manufacturing or mechanical worker in every four saves money (since under that supposition all the savings bank deposits in Ohio would come from such workers); and, in the second place, it is safe to say that, with the exception

being chiefly farm and common labor-ers, miners, teamsters, 'longshoremen and other freight handlers, sailors, office boys, messengers, "cash girls," sales-women, etc., etc., who are all paid the lowest rate of wages. In that proportion the savings bank deposits of the whole country would therefore be contributed as follows:

of domestic servants (besides superin-

tendents, overseers, well-paid clerks, and such like, who consider themselves as members of the middle class, and are

in thorough sympathy with it), very

few of the wage workers engaged in other than manufacturing and mechan-

ical occupations can save money; these

\$1,630,000,000 181,000,000

against \$25,000,000 in the "Buckeye"

If all the above statements were not If all the above statements were not deemed sufficient to show the absurdity of measuring the welfare of the work-ing people by the returns of savings banks. I might further observe that by this measure the wage workers of New York State would be 102 times as well off as those of Wisconsin which, with off as those of Wisconsin, which, with a population of 1,900,000, has only 1,439 a population of 1,900,000, has only 1,439 deposits aggregating less than \$180,000: or that in Austria-Hungary, where the reported savings are \$885,000,000, the workers are better off than in Great Britain. where the savings are only

\$815,000,000; and so on, ad infinitum. But the point of importance, which I think I have made quite clear, is that the bulk of savings bank deposits in this country is supplied by the middle class, to the extent of at least 90 per cent. of their amount. And right here, before passing to the next considera-tion, I might also remark that the large and growing deposits of the middle class in such States as New York and Massachusetts are by no means an evidence of its permanent solidity and safety. This fact rather betrays a sense of insecurity, which impels the people of that class to lay by some money for their wives and children in the fear of possible failure or of death under circumstances that would make a settlement of their affairs somewhat uncertain in its results. A Gould, a Vanderbilt, a Rockefeller, or any such, does not de-posit money in a savings bank or take an insurance policy, unless, perchance, he desires to "boom up." for his own purposes or to oblige a friend, the con-

Now, if the maximum contribution of the wage-working class to the sums accumulated in the savings banks is only, at the very utmost, 10 per cent. (which upon the basis of the latest re-turns would foot up \$180,000,000) how turns would foot up \$180,000,000), how foolish is it to imagine that this class, with that sum of "savings" as "capital," could, through co-operation, free itself from the yoke of capitalism! To be sure, \$180,000,000 is a formida-

ble sum; but it is formidable only, (1) when concentrated in a few hands working together for some special obyorking together for some special ob-ject, and (2) on condition that the object shall not be opposed by the infinitely greater mass of other capital. 1. The very purpose of "saving," which in the sense here considered is

to lay by money for immediate use in case of emergency, would naturally for-bid any combination—not only between the 480,000 depositors of the working class, but between the 4,392,000 deposi-tors of the middle class—through which their money might be tied up in commercial, financial, or manufacturing ventures. Necessarily limited in their operations by this purpose, the savings banks invest their money chiefly mortgages on first-class improved real estate, municipal or State bonds, and loans strongly secured, that can be called in on the shortest possible notice. They keep a large amount of cash on hand, in their own coffers, and their deposits in banks are subject to im-mediate withdrawal.

2. Were such a combination possible it would, as soon as attempted, imme-diately be met with the combined opposition of all the great capitalistic forces, for which it would be mere child's play to break it down and wipe it out. Not only the \$180,000,000 of the working class, but the \$1,600,000,000 of the middle class, if those two classes entered into the combination, would promptly disappear in the huge maw of the fortybillion-power plutocratic octopus. LUCIEN SANIAL.

### **Correct Forecast.**

HOLYOKE, Mass., Jan. 29 .- In addition to that excellent analysis by S. S. Bos-ton, of the political film-fiam game now going on in Haverhill, Mass. I wish to add a few figures to clinch the point, and to hold up to the wondering gaze



PRICE 2 CENTS.

Socialist Organizations Have not Assumed the Contract of Saving People Who Fold their Arms, and do not Aid in the Work -God Helps those Who Help Themselves -No "Palliatives" Without Final Goal-

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 21 .- The Socialist Labor Party held a city convention, adopted resolutions and placed in nomination a city ticket to be voted for at the election in April. Theodore Adams was elected chairman and James Lloyd secretary of the convention. Oscar Treer, W. R. Hensel and James Lloyd were elected members of the City Committee.

THE TICKET. For Judge of Police Court: B. F. MARTZ. For Justice: Theodore Adams.

The convention was conspicuous for the absence of boodiers, fakirs and municipalizers who expect the Socialists to furnish the thunder for their great salvation scheme for bankers to loan

salvation scheme for bankers to loan money on, while they pose as martyrs, to buying city utilities. Our city is said to be full of poverty-stricken people-all "Socialists," of course, but waiting for an outstretched arm to save them: We have thrown the responsibility where it belongs. They must, if they want help, co-oper-ate in helping others. It must be un-derstood that a few poor self-sacrificing Socialists who bear the expense of a Section have not assumed the contract of saving people who fold their arms. of saving people who fold their arms, and find fault that not enough is being done, and this, that and the other thing is not right. The following was adopted as our

#### PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor Party of Columbus, Ohio, in convention assembled, re-affirms and endorses the principles and programme of the National Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance as an economic factor in the class struggle. We charge this (and every other city government in our country) in conjunc-tion with the dominant system of the

government in our country) in conjunc-tion with the dominant system of "or-ganized labor," with, and condemn and hold them responsible for the awful condition through which the country is passing; we congratulate the "pauper labor of Europe" for its good judgment in electing Socialists to the administra-ion of their site affects tion of their city affairs, and for having a system of organized labor, acting in co-operation with the Socialist political body, and thus continually progressing with the end in view of establishing the

co-operative commonwealth. We do not charge our city govern-ment with any crimes not inherent in the law of capitalism. It is a capitalist government, and acts to that end; when this is understood it must be recognized as an unfortunate and a condition not to be endured.

In the surplus value on profit, which In the surplus value on pront, which is now more than eighty per cent, and which the capitalist class congests in its hands by squeezing it out of the workers, is found the secret of the "dogs of war" being turned loose to hunt "new fields for investment" and exploitation, and an indefinite period of wars is precipited. Thus the wars of wars is precipitated. Thus the wage workers of cities become a principal factor of responsibility for wars and their own degradation by not acting as an economic and political body to the end of operating the industries of the land in such a way as to supply the nec-essaries of life instead of the present capitalist class way to produce profits one

Again, on the other hand, if every one of the 86,000 Ohio depositors was shop or factory worker, there would til be in that State 245,000 such work-

number of deposits).

ert (or 3 in 4) without a savings bank account; in other words, under this extreme supposition only 1 in 4 such workers would save money in Ohio, where the conditions of labor are certainly, on an average, no worse if no better than in New Hampshire. Apply-ing to New Hampshire this MAXIMUM (and obviously exaggerated) proportion of 1 in 4, we would find that the deposits in the latter State were contributed as

instances the same depositor had sev-eral deposits in different banks), was

in round figures 4,880,000, and the total

amount deposited was \$1,811,000,000 (eighteen hundred and eleven million dollars).

In these grand totals, the State of Ohio, with a population of 4,000,000, figured for only 86,000 deposits, amounting in the aggregate to the comparatively insignificant sum of less then 95,000,000 within a sum of less

than \$35,000,000; while New Hamp-shire, with a population of 400,000 (or one-tenth that of Ohio), showed very

nearly 164,000 deposits, aggregating about \$67,000,000 (or almost double the number and amount of deposits cred-

number and amount of deposits cred-ited to Ohio). Mark, furthermore, that the number of wage-workers engaged in manufacturing and mechanical in-dustries was (in 1890) 64,000 in New Hampshire (or 100,000 LESS than the number of deposits), as against 331,000 in Ohio (or 245,000 MORE than the number of deposits)

To facilitate perception I tabulate as

her sad incident of officially be our class was State Secretary of your union. On the witness he told of frequent interviews he with the Governor of Illinois. How Governor made him numerous iss to help the miners in their the How, on cross examination, he will the Governor to be like all tablet governors—failed to fulfill his tablet governors—failed to fulfill his tablet to protect "capitalist proper-

#### To The Point.

The Seattle Section of the Socialist Labor Party, at a business meeting on Jan. 17, voted to refuse the invitation of the Citizens' Nonpartisan Committee, requesting the co-operation of the party in the coming municipal campaign. The following resolution was passed almost unanimously after a short debate:

"RESOLVED, That the Secretary be instructed t onotify the Secretary of the Citizens' Non-partisan Committee that Section Seattle of the Socialist Labor Party, representing the wage-wroking class only, is determined to obtain political supremacy in Seattle and to run its municipal government in the most partisan manner, and in the interests of the wage-working class only." .

Total ... of deposits, but one-tenth of the total sum deposited, is credited to the work-ing class, thereby making the average deposit of a person of this class equal deposit of a person of this class equal to the average deposit of a person of the middle class, or \$370; a sum prob-ably too large by one-half or more.) I took New Hampshire and Ohio for. a comparison because, in the absence of statistics of depositors' employ-ments, the great excess of deposits

4.880.000 \$1,811,000,000 (Observe, also, that in the above esti-mate, not only one-tenth of the number | great excess of workers over deposit great excess of workers over deposit in the second State, obviously afforded a wider and therefore more correct basi to work upon in order to arrive, throug arithmetic reasoning, at an approxima tion of the distribution of savings ban deposits between the wage-workin class and the middle class. But simila contrasts, not less suggestive, exist be tween other States, as, for instance, tween Pennsylvania and New Y which compare as follows:

States.	Popula- . tion.	Number of wage-worker in mfg. and mech. employments.	Number of Deposits.	Stims deposited.	Excess of workers over deposits.	Excess of deposits over workers.
Pennsylvania New York	5.700,000 6,600,000	620,000 850,000		\$68,500,000 643,000,000		765,000

Here are two contiguous great States -the greatest in the Union-that do not very largely differ in population or in the number of wage workers em-ployed. The rates of wages paid in similar employments, the cost of living similar employments, the cost of a ring and the mode of life of the laboring people are substantially alike in both. Yet in New York the number of savings bank deposits is more than 6 times, and the amount deposited nearly 10 times reat as in Pennsylvania.

as great as in Pennsylvania. Manifestiy, no possible difference in the conditions and habits of the labor-ing classes of those two States can ac-count for the enormous difference in their savings banks returns. But if the condition of their respective middle classes are considered, the difference in question is readily explained. In New York City, which, including its imme-diate suburbs, comprises nearly one-half of the population of the "Empire". State, there is a very numerous and active middle class, that is still upon active miquie class, that is suit upon the whole, quite prosperous, despite the inroads made upon it by concentrated capital. It is, at any sate, far more numerous, active and prosperous than

that of any other great city on th continent, not excluding Boston, which with its suburbs, comprises about one third of the population of Massachu setts, and where, for similar reasons the savings bank deposits are also ver-large. To this middle class, composed arge. To this middle class, composed of small merchants, shopkeepers, deal-ers and business agents, fairly paid clerks, professional people (male and female), etc., can unquestionably be traced the bulk of deposits in the gigantic savings banks of the American metropolis. Likewise to the middle class of other commercial centres, ac-cording to its local importance and special conditions, can be traced the standing of those centres in the matter-of savings banks. In Philadelphia, middle class has in great part made it a point to "own its homes," and has, therefore, but little money to deposit in savings institutions. In Chicago the middle class is largely speculating, and the result is seen in the fact that Illinols, with a population greater than that of of small merchants, shopkeepers, dea with a population greater than that of Ohio, and with a city that aspires to be the centre of the universe, has only \$24,000,000 in its savings banks, as

10 ts	and to hold up to the wondering gaze of our Comrades the contemptible rôle those "me-too" Socialists play under the leadership of Carey, Chase, et al. In 1897, Haverhill polled 3,513 votes for Governor, divided as follows: •
is ch a-	Prohibitionists
k g	In 1898, the total vote for Governor was 4,645, divided as follows:
1r e- e- k,	Prohibitionists
t D - is	Above figures indicate that the Demo- cratic leaders saw their finish approach- ing, and that speedy action on their part was necessary. What then should suggest itself more readily than a fusion between themselves and their step- brothers of the Social Democrang? Two points were to be gained thereby, to wit: to crush (?) the S. L. P. and to place the Democrats in power by proxy. Hence the result in 1899.
8- 1- 8,	Social Democrats
ydliddeenecder its.neds.	Social Democrats 2.30 Democrats 0.000 The game of flim-flam is complete, the Social Democrats have swallowed the Democrats—only that the Demo- crats are on the outside. The Democrats having helped Stop- brother Social Democrat to elect a Mayor, will now ask for their reward, and that means undivided support of the Democratic party in national af- fairs. Here is where the fun com- mences for the Socialist Labor Party. Stepbrother will get bounced, and Mr. Democrat will continue the firm as of old—alone. The election figures of 1900 will also be the obituary of the once famous (?) Socialist (?) Social Democracy of Havir- hill and surrounding village. M. RUTHER.
1c	A. RUTHER.

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

that go to one class only. In order to smooth the sharp corners and make it possible to exist until a reorganization of industries can be ef-fected we submit the following plat-

1. Protection to workers in case of strikes, including their maintenance. 2. Employment of unemployed. 3. All work for the city to be done

direct and without the intervention of

4. So levying taxes as to protect the home.

5. The city to build houses to be rented to the poor people at a rental basis on covering repairs and incidental

expenses. 6. The establishing of coal yards to supply the home with fuel at cost.

7. A pension for old people so regu-lated as to protect the city from imposition.

In submitting this platform, we also call upon the wage workers and all honest citizens to organize Branches of Section Columbus in the various wards, in conformity with the rules of the So-cialist Labor Party, in order to have an effective organization so as to be in position to instruct, advise and control candidates and representativees.

Exploited by the big capitalists, de-ceived by their labor leaders, left in the lurch by the preachers, the mine workers have reached a condition from which nothing but the revolutionary in-spiration of Socialism can raise. See adv. "Tragic Pages," on 2d page.

The English translation of Karl Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire," that Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PROPLE, 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 afford to be without it. Apply, Labor News Co., 147 E. 23d st., N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

2

In	1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In	1890	
In	1892 (Presidential)	
In	1894	
In	1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In	1898	82,204
	1899	

Why do they prate of the blessings of Peace? we have made them a curse,

Pickpockets, each hand lusting for all that is not its own ;

And lust ofigain, in the spirit of Cain. is it better or worse Than the heart of the citizen hissing in war

on his own hearthstone? TENNYSON.

#### SPECIFICATIONS.

A letter or two that have run in since the item in last week's Political and Economic column on the w.y President Seth Low's "general observance of the eight-hour law" works, suggests the treatment of the question from another side.

Say a manufacturer employs 100 men, 10 hours a day, producing \$400 worth of wealth. The agitation for the eighthour day begins; the manufacturer keeps on resisting until he has extracted all he can from his then machines. That point reached, and new machinery being available wherewith five hours' work are equivalent to ten formerly, he invests in the new machine, "yields" to the eight-hour pressure, but keeps only 75 men at work. What is the situation? 1. The manufacturer produces \$480 worth of wealth,-\$80 more than before; 2. The army of the unemployed has INCREASED by 25, instead of decreased,

as was expected; <sup>9</sup>3. The labor fakir shouts with joy. He says nothing about how the army of the unemployed has increased, and thereby the condition of the working class has deteriorated. Tho' out of work, dues may be squeezed out of them for a while. The fakir brags of how "the union reduced hours." and invites everybody to join (pay dues).

4. The 75 men at work enjoy their luck, and think it is for all time.

This status lasts until the employer, through competition with his fellows, begins to lower wages, and uses the unemployed to carry out his designs. Suddenly, the fakir begins to howl "scab!" And thus the endless chain continues.

Employer and fakir work hand in hand for a while, then the fakir's misdeed boomerangs back upon his head. and, instead of kicking himself for his stupidity, or repentfully smiting himself upon his chest, he seeks to throw upon the hungry out-of-work man, the man whom he sought to ignore, the man whose sufferings were nothing to him,-upon that man he seeks to throw the odium, but in vain.

Thus Nemesis overtakes the guilty. For a while the manufacturer profits; but he profits only by the fakir, because it is thanks to the fakir that the unremains he comes, however, when even the manufacturer is overtaken by Retribution. The workers' eyes open, and they proceed intelligently, kicking both fakirs and manufacturers overboard by voting the Socialist Labor Party in and all others out.

or twice by the same stratagem, would be apt to become wary, learn from experience. Not so with the British officers in command. Caught twice, they learned nothing: did not even learn from the third experience; walked blindly into the fourth; and, with the confidence of inexperience, have just tumbled into the fifth trap, spread out before them in the identical way with all the previous ones, and been mowed down at Spion Kop. Surely such per-severing in and total disregard of experience, or incapacity to improve by it, cannot be accidental; it denotes, it is a trait of character.

Now, turn to the conduct of "pure and simple" trade union labor leadership. What is seen there? The identical perseverance in and total disregard of experience that characterizes the conduct of the British officers in South Africa. Labor revolt after labor revolt has flung itself against the trenches of capitalism, and has seach time been resisted and crushed by the identical capitalist strategy. Indeed, as monotonously identical as the Boer traps are, are also the capitalist traps into which the working class has fallen, and been routed under 'pure and simple" trade union leadership with the regularity of clock-work. The illusion of fighting capital with capital, the illusion of holding the interests of the Working Class to be identical with those of the Capitalist Class, the blindness to the fact that the Labor Movement is essentially a political question, the resulting principle of leaving the political power with the Capitalist Class or of even deliberately placing that decisive and deciding power into capitalist hands,-these are the lures with which Capitalism has for the last generations regularly entrapped the workers, and with which "pure and simple" trade unionism continues to be

lared to successive massacres. Such perseverance in stupidity, such utter disregard of experience on the part of the old style, or "pure and simple," or British trade unionism in its struggles with the Capitalist Class was a mystery, puzzling to the observer. The talk of the cannon in the Transvaal is dispelling the mystery. One now undenstands how the thing comes about. Pure and simple trade unionism, as often shown in these columns, is the legitimate child of England. Strained through the loins of British conditions. the "pure and simple" mind carries the stamp of the habits of thought and of the mental characteristics of its exploiting and dominant British class. Important features of these characteristics are now being heralded to the world from the military field of battle by the hoarse roar of the cannon in the Transvaal, and thus light, valuable, inestimable light, is thrown upon the conduct of "pure and simpledom" on the economic field of struggle.

#### INSTRUCTIVE PAGES.

Two weeks ago THE PEOPLE published the application of Section New York to the Attorney-General of this State for the dissolution of the "Volkszeitung" corporation; last week a part of the opposing affidavits of the corporation was published and commented on; this week there will be found on the fourth page two supplementary affidavits in support of the application for dissolution. These two supplementary affidavits are in rebuttal of those affidavits offered by the corporation, and expose the fraudulency of these on the subject of the corporation's solvency. They do more, however. They help illustrate the nature of the barnacles that are apt to fasten upon the ship of the Social Revolution, barnacles whose perfidy to the cause of Labor it is often difficult to detect, but when detached must be given short shrift. These affidavits are instructive pages in the Labor Movement.

same crimes. Such a man, he was told to his face, was a blot to a labor organization, and, if occupying a position of trust and confidence, was a danger-spot that could not be too soon cast off; and cast off he was in short order. Such a blot and danger-spot the "Volkszeltung" has long been; in the sacred temple of the Labor Movement, it has long plied its harlotry; the ulcer cannot be too promptly and thoroughly cauterized: and cauterized it shall be.

Let none look lightly upon the docu-Let none look lightly upon the docu-ments that are being published in the case of Section New York, Socialist La-bor Party, against the "Volkszeitung" Corporation. They should be read with attention; they, are invaluable. Agita-tion for Socialism is not enough; knowl-edge of economics is not enough; one edge of economics is not enough; one also know and thoroughly undermust also know and thoroughly under-stand the sort of obstacles that rise in the path of the Movement of Labor. As a knowledge of the stars is not enough for the navigator, but he must also know the locations of the sunken reefs, so is the science of Socialism no enough to the militant; he must be pos not ed upon the character of the reefs that rise and are apt to rise in his path. There are more instructive affidavits

ot come.

Canadians, disfranchised in their own country, are rushing to arms to prevent the Boers from keeping the franchise from the propertyless Uitlanders

Is not this a case parallel to that of our own Americans, "reconcentrado" in the large cities by American Capitalism, rushing two years ago to arms to pre-vent the Spaniard from "reconcentradoing" the Cubans?

And are not both illustrative of the crazy pranks of men hunger-driven by the whip of capitalist society?

THE DAILY PEOPLE is approaching amain. The need for it is felt stronger by the day, and stimulates by the day the efforts put forth to insure its start. its existence, and the consternation of the many-colored foe that is to feel its daily broadsides.

By a vote of 29 to 8, the South Caro-ne Senate killed the bill making line twelve years the minimum age at which children can work in the cotton mills of the State. The argument was:

The mothers are the best judges. The argument meant:

First pauperize the parents, and then let us shelter ourselves behind the distress that we ourselves create, and then use that to intensify more profit-producing distress.

#### POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The New York "Journal" has simplified the art of definition down to a minimum. "What is Socialism?" Some one asks it; and the answer comes like a flash:

Socialism is the science of improving social conditions. Throwing off British control and governing orrselves was Socialism. Freeing the slaves was Socialism. Declaring that a black man is Socialism. The word "Social-ism" is misunderstood by its cnemics and also by those who imagine themselves "Socialists."

Following the simple system of this definition, if the question is asked, what is dentistry? The answer would be:

Dentistry is the science of relieving pain. Giving a man with the belly-ache a purge relieves his pain and, therefore, is Dentistry. Paring off a man's corns relieves his pain and, therefore, is Dentistry. Cutting a cancer out of a man's stomach relieves his pain, and, therefore, is Dentistry. The word "Dentistry" is misunderstood by its enemics, and also by those who imagine thergselves "Dentists." Leave vallow four balls of the science and the science and

Leave yellow journalism alone, and it will turn everything into the jaundice.

A pamphlet entitled "United States Merchant Marine on the Oceans" has made its appearance in Cleveland, O., and is extensively circulated "where it will do most good,"-Washington, D. C., especially. Its purpose is to boom the scheme of the "Ship/Subsidy Bill" (the Hanna-Payne bill), in other words, it is intended to promote the policy of paying money out of the public treasury to carry on a private industry.

Is this "a step towards Socialism?" We may almost be prepared to be told so by the elements made up partly of people who seek private, profit from ideas that are growing to be popular, and partly of people who are so illbalanced as to be duped by such schemes.

## "CATCHING FLIES."

By ARTHUR KEEP, New York.

At Waterbury, Conn., last December At Waterbury, Conn., last December, while at dinner, a gentleman at the head of the table leaned towards me and, examining my S. L. P. button, said, "A Socialist, eh? I am always glad to meet a Comrade." Then he said a few more things, among which was the following: "Bad split we had in the Party, wasn't it?" 11 7

"Oh I don't know," said I; "it was a mighty good vomit."

That made him open his eyes as wide as a misfit pair could open, but while evidently surprised at the answer, he came back to the fray, saying next: "How is THE PEOPLE getting on?"

"It's doing well; fine as silk," said I. "It's a fine paper; best paper in the country," said he, "but it's too harsh, too harsh."

'Yes, too harsh for crooks," said I. "Oh! well," he said, "you can catch more flies with molasses than you can with vinegar

"Yes," I said, "if you are out to catch files."

At this the gentleman pouted, hinted mildly at "billingsgate"; so, as he had worn out my patience, I thought I'd tell him some homely truths, and I did so after this fashion: "Did you," I asked, "ever think about who it is uses such expressions as 'catching flies'? Does not that expression belong in the vocabulary of the sharper, bunco steerer, three-card monte man and fakir along with its relatives, such as 'catching suckers,' 'playing chump,' 'working 'em,' 'skinning the jays' and the old, time-honored tale of 'Will you walk into my parlor, said the spider to the fly?' Who are those who use such expressions but those who are out to 'do' someone? Only those who want to 'catch files,' not for the flies' sake, but in order to kill them, care about giving them molosses; only those who want to disassociate someone from his property in a sneaking way, without much risk to themselves, use such expressions. It is only those who prey off ignorance who talk that way.

Then I left the gentleman to ponder over what I had said and went my way rejoicing as does a man who feels satis-fied with himself over a job well done.

Walking along the main street I happened to look in a store window and, be-fore I knew it, found myself contemplating the photo of the very gentleman of the dinner table, posed in an attitude of pensive meditation, on the face an overgrown smirk of self-compla-cency, arrayed in garments the upper half of which appeared to belong to a Cowboy from the Bad Lands and the lower half the remains of a tramp-tailor's trousers. Underneath the photo, in display type, I saw this, STUART REID.

followed by this, "Hear the Machinist Orator." The whole was so redolent of sawdust, peanuts and pink lemonade that I had only to close my eyes and see a onering circus in a country town, and that which stood out as the most prominent feature was the "Barker" for the sideshow working his little game of "catching flies."

A gentleman, now dead, named P. T. A gentleman, now deau, named r. t. Barnum, holds the chief niche in the temple of notoriety as a fakir. He it was who said "There's a sucker born every minute;" also did he say "The people want to be humbugged."

Stalking through this land of ours are a number of cheap imitators of the Mas-ter, who, where Barnum wanted to catch thousands, are willing to catch one or two and in their desire to emulate the great and only P. T. become carica-tures. Such are the Stuart Reids, who ape the advertising and yawp the talk of the prince of fakirs.

In the childhood of man the incanta-tionist, the wizard, and the medicine-man with their tall hats, bells, flummery and fairy tales may have been a power; the present day incantationist, tom-tom beater and strolling fakir is as out of place and as much of a mon-strosity as would be the monkey in the

council of man. Away with them! We are men, and fight a man's fight; we are out to MAKE MEN and not to 'catch FLIES.'

Too long and too often have we of the working class been "played" by the Reids and their ilk. Let us understand once for all that we are not flies and that he who wants to "catch" us shall be self and thrown into the oblivion he deserves.

## THE LABOR FAKIR.

The Characteristics of these "Heulers' for the Capitalist Class.

The labor fakir is a modern product, an evolution of the last days of capital-ism. 'To the uninitiated the term may require a little elucidation, in order that its true significance may appear and that elucidation may best be had by comparing the labor fakir with other fakirs. Take the street fakir, for ex-ample. A few days ago one of them stood on a box on a street corner and got off the following song:

got off the following song: Now, gentlemen, I am golrs, to perform one of the most marvelous feats known to the art of necromany. You see this chain I have in my hand; it is a large chain, and is technically known as a 'log chain.'' It is five feel long, and contains forty pounds of the hardest from that ever lived. Now, gentlemen, I am going to swallow this chain for your edification. How am I goigg to do it, insamuch as the links in the chain are larger than my mouth? That is for mo to determine. How am I going to digest it? That is imy concern. All that should an-iperest you is the fact that I am going to swal-jow the chain. But before I perform the mar-velous feat, gentlemen, I have here a few porces of my own specially-prepared oniment for corns, ingrowing toenails, bunions, and all ther afflictions of the pedal extremities. I have just 50 boxes of this ointment here, and when these 30 boxes are sold I shall swallow the chain.

The street fakir then hung the chain on a hook, adn proceeded to sell oint-ment until the crowd began to dwindle, when he again tok up the chain and told the wondering simpletons that he was about to swallow it.

The labor fakir mounts the platform and sings this kind of a song:

and sings this kind of a song: Walk right up, fellow workers. We are all horny-handed sons of toll. We have been working with our mouths for the last thirty ears. We have sacrificed our lives on the silar of the working class. We are going to unloss. Then we will perform great feats. We will bring the capitalist down into the will bring the capitalist down into the white hold him up by the hair of his head and the workers into pure and simple working we will use him into the guitter. We will being the capitalist down into the inter business to do; we are short of money, we won have worked our vocal organs for, lot have worked our vocal organs for, lot when may years-and before we swallow the hour we must first collect pure and simple union, and we want to sell you membership cards, how are we going to bring the capitalist down into the mire? That is for us to determine, by where there? Again that is our business, You pay the dues-we will be there? Again that is our business, You gay the dues-we will then the faithful fakirs get to work

Then the faithful fakirs get to work raking in the dues until the enthusiasm begins to wane and the crowd of gulli-bles dwindles away, whereupon they again bring out the chain and profess to be able to swallow it.

A street fakir is a fakir who claims to able to perform marvellous feats, and who makes a living out fo the gul-libility of those who believe he can do what he says.

A labor fakir is a fakir who claims to be able to benefit the working class with a trade union of the type of those belonging to the American Federation of

And if one wishes cumulative evidence fo the rascality of the fakirs, one has but to read "Tragic Pages: A Study of the Labro Fnkir," by Thomas A. Hickey: Mr. Hickey takes the United Hickey: Mr. Hickey takes the United Mine Workers' Union as a type, and, by examining its recent history, the his-tory of its strikes, shows that "the miners lie naked in the storm, while their labor fakir leaders revel and riot in debauchery."

The contents of the book are especially sugegstive:

Proletarians organized for their Own Slaughter. Miners starve in the Storm while the Labor Proletarians organized for their Own Slaughter. Miners starve in the Storm while the Labor Fakirs Revel and Debauch in Riot. Partnership Between Hanna and the Officials of the United Minew Workers' Union. After Robbing the Miners by an Iron-clad Con-tract, Hanna, the Gold-standard Repub-lican Mine Owner, is Endorsed by the Free-Silver Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers' Union. Labor Legislation Exemplified by Laws in Fa-vor of the Miners' Law. Unconstitutional. I. "Run of the Miners' Law. Unconstitu-tional. Churchianity Works Hand in Hand with the Oppressors of the Miners' Tenth Annual Convention of the United Mine Workers' Law.

Workers:
Politics Inseparable from the Union.
If they are not Socialist Politics, they are Capitalist Politics.
Pana, Illinois:
The Men Strike.
Arbitration a Failure.
The Negro Pitted Against the White.
Riot Planned by the Operators.
Blood and Carnage.
Martial Law.
Scolelist Labor Party to the Bescue.

Socialist Labor Party to the Rescue.

"Tragic Pages" is the best pamphlet published with which to knock the life

out of the labor fakir. Five cents a copy. Ten copies for thirty cents. One hundred copies, \$2.50. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

Uncle Sam and Bother Jenather Brother Jonathan-There was a scialist meeting the other day that show damn the Socialists forever in the em

damn the socialists interest in the so of the workers in this country. Uncle Sam--Did it fire bombs? B. J.-No; it favored the importation

of pauper labor. U. S.-You are mistaken; what it de was to denounce the new anti-immignation movement humbug.

B. J.-What is the difference? U. S.-A good deal. This anti-in-migration scheme is a fraud on the people.

B. J.-Do you call it a fraud on the people to relieve the labor market? U. S.—That would not be a frace, the to make believe one wants to relieve the labor market, and in that way gain the advance of those in whose interest is labor market, and in that way gain the confidence of those in whose interest it is that the labor market be relieved, and armed with their confidence scales power to overstock the labor market some more—that is the fraud. B. J.--In what way do these anti-in-microtion movements do that?

migration movements do that? U. S.-The labor market is over-stocked to the compositors; did im-

migration do that? B. J.-No; type-setting machines did.

U. S.-The labor market is over-stocked to the cigarmakers; did in migration do that? B. J.-No; the numerous machines

did it. U. S.—The labor market is over-stocked to the weavers; did immign-

B. J.-Why, no; the steam and auto-matic looms did it. U. S.—And so we may go through the whole gamut of the nation's industries. Machinery, born in the country, over-stocks the labor market in one day more by displacement than immigration does in a month New participation

more by displacement than immigrate does in a month. Now, anti-immigra-tion laws cannot, in the very nature of the thing, be enforced, and their viola-tion is hard to detect; on the other hand, the injury done to labor by priv-vately owned machinery could be romedied by the popular ownership at it. When a pickpocket wants to ris your right side pocket he tips your he on the left; he thereby throws you of your guard on the right and has fr play. These anti-immigration bills at of that nature. In the first place,

of that nature. In the first place, sounds plausible to impute the hard ships of labor to immigration; on the

ships of labor to immigration; on the other, the way to save all the good there is in the machine, and at the same time prevent its ravages among the worker, is not so clear. It is therefore the veriest imitation of the pickpocket's trick to beat the alarm against im-migration. By doing that, even if im-migration. By doing that, even if im-migration were wholly stopped, capi-talist exploitation would continue us-abated through the displacement of

abated through the displacement d labor by the machine. The capitalist would have engaged the attention a the workers with a question the amounts to nothing, and would therein draw their attention away from the re-

draw their attention away from the raissue. Don't you see the fraud? B. J.-But doesn't immigration a some harm? Won't you take half a loaf rather than nothing? U. S.-I would take a quarter of a loaf rather than nothing; but I refers to accept two lumps of stone as large as a loaf each and called loaves for a loaf of bread. Who are the neonly the

loaf of bread. Who are the peop bring in the immigrants? Is

workers?

#### WHAT ELSE THE CANNON IN THE TRANSVAAL IS SAYING.

Engels or Lasalle observed some where that the exploiting, labor-fleeciar class in a community does not dominate only in the sense of oppressing the bodies of the working class, but also dominates the minds of the workers in the sense of placing upon these the stamp of its own habits of thought or mental characteristics. Events in South Africa are furnishing a striking illustration of this interesting phenomenon, and they are thereby throwing valuable light upon quarters least expected, to wit, the conduct of "pure and simple" trade union labor leadership. Since the war broke out, five important actions have taken place: Elandslaagte, Maagersfontein, Stromberg, Colenso, and just now, Spion Kop; at each of these actions the British were put to shameful rout, suffering heavily in wounded, captured and killed; and at each occasion they were bested by the identical Boer strategy, to wit, caught in a trap, laid by the pretence of fighting at a certain place, luring the British thither, and thus catching them on a fire-swept spot. Brilliant tho' the strategy is, it has become monotonous by its unvarying iteration. It should seem that any one, even though not trained in arms, who was caught once

A special class of crooks that the Labor Movement attracts consists of gentlemen who seek to line their own nests out of the misery of the workers. One of the favorite schemes of such crooks is to set up a howl against some particular wrong being done to labor, yell and write on the "sufferings inflicted upon labor" by such wrong, and-set themselves up as collectors of funds to "relieve the distress." The funds so collected are either wholly appropriated by the barnacles, or are kept and used for as long a period as possible. The affidavits published in this issue convict

the "Volkszeitung" of this practice. The Idaho horrors were promptly swooped down upon by the "Volkszeitung." Day after day it revelled in articles on the subject, and-of course, issued a call for contributions "to relieve the distress of the strikers." Moneys came in,-credulously, confidingly. The trouble in Idaho started last April; now, then, down to January the 10th of this year .--- the date of the Corporation's affidavits,-THE TWO HUNDRED AND ODD DOLLARS THUS COLLECTED HAD NOT YET BEEN FORWARDED TO THE SUFFERERS FOR WHOM THEY WERE DESTINED BY THE DONORS!

Nor is this an isolated instance. When the recent strike in Denmark was on, the "Volkszeltung" also hastened to announce its anxiety to receive funds "for the distressed strikers"; funds did pour in;-but were held here, and not forwarded until a full month after the strike was over, and when "questions began to be asked."

When Powderly was overthrown, he fell before the charge of virtually the

Of course, the Ship Subsidy Bill is not a step towards Socialism any more than municipalization à la Glasgow. What it is in, reality is one more evidence of the false pretences of capitalism that it stands upon individual efforts, and that its State is not a means for capitalistic business.

The Capitalist State, the State in the hands of the Capitalist class, is nothing but a concentrated club for capitalist exploitation. It is the pivot upon which the Capitalist class revolves. It is the citadel of Capitalist power. 'All the declamations that Capitalism indulges in against Socialism as a system of "Paternalism" stand exposed by this Ship Subsidy Bill. Under Capitalism, the State is a stepfather, cruel to the masses, good to the few. Under Socialism the State, being the people's property, could not be turned to private

This Ship Subsidy illustrates the point Under Capitalism, wealth produced by the working class is appropriated by the exploiting class, through the State, in order to place in the hands of the exploiter still greater exploiting Under Socialism, ships being power. needed, the co-operative labors of the people would produce them, leaving them in the hands of the people to be turned to the people's advantage.

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

Fairy stories told to children are perhaps but fairy tales; told to men, they are lies, and the liar should be whipped out of the society of men. We are "blazing the way" for the

We are "blazing the way" for the proletariat; let us mark every tree along the route, cut deep too, so that those who follow may follow easily, and

thereby do our duty as MEN. Those who spread molasses do but clog our steps, and compel us, like flies, to stick in our tracks, and thus cause us to be easily killed. We are not flies, and can tell molasses when we see it.

Keep off the fly paper and hurl out of the path the fellow with the molasses. Only men can attain to the dignity of the Socialist Republic. MAKE MEN.

#### Milwaukee, Wis.

A grand prize mask ball is arranged by the "Union Pleasure Club" for Sat-urday, February 17th, at the Vorwaerts Turner Hall, corner Third street and Reservoir avenue. As the club has de-cided to turn over the entire surplus to Section Milwaukee, S. L. P., all Com-rades and "readers of THE PEOPLE" are cordially invited to attend.

Handsome prizes will be given to the best individual masks and groups. Ad-mission, 50 cents for gentlemen and 25 cents for ladies. Tickets bought in advance, 25 cents for gentlemen and one lady's ticket free with each gentleman's ticket. Tickets for sale in advance by janitor of Vorwaerts Turner Hall; Henry Kroeger, 967 Third street; Henry Thielges, Shooting Park; John Ziel, N. W. corner Third and Galena streets; W. Corner I hird and Galena streets; Becker's saloon, cor. Third and Lloyd streets; Milwaukee Printing Co., Third street, opposite Schlitz's Brewery, and by all Comrades.

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

147 East 23d St., New York City.



Written for THE PEOPLE by Cors Tornek Arroyo Grande, Cal.]

[About two years ago there appeared in some [About two years ago there appeared in some of the coast papers a short account of the wreck of a freight train, in which a tramp, who was "stealing a ride," was very badly injured, and was suffered to remain amid the debris, while the crew of the wracked train were engaged in saving the freight. When the tramp was finally released, he had but life and strength enough left to ask for a piece of bread, a... immediately expired.]

'Tis only a tramp, 'tis said; Only one of the many dead; One more life that's sealed; One more buried in Potter's Field.

'Tis only one more proletaire. Whose brief life of care. Shadowed by need. O'erwhelmed him indeeg.

His was the labor skilled, Yet another his place filled; A hopeless wanderer he, Displaced by Modern Industry.

'Twas sad the life he led, Wandering in search of bread, Till on a night of rain, Enscouded on a freight train.

He dreamed of hunger stilled At a banquet of his guild. Bright visions round him play Of an earlier, happier day.

Then came a terrible shock; The whole train seemed to rock--Then a downward plunge and a roar, And life for him is almost o'er.

For weary hours he lies, Amid the wreck on broken ties, And in wild delirium raves. While the train hand the freight saves

"'Tis only a tramp," they said, Nor care if he be living or dead, Though crushed and bleeding he lies, Till, opening his dying eyes,

A pitying stranger he descries, To whom he feebly said: "Please, I'd like some bread." And then fell back-dead.

workers? B. J.—No; the capitalists. U. S.—That being so, just this bey they fool you with a stone that they call "half a loaf!" These very esti-ists who want the immigrants are to the ones to keep them out! They want the whole loaf of genuine bread the consists in your ballot, and they fire you a law which, according to yourse it is in their interest not to enform You are a fool, and they know it, and that's why they keep on with the hat's why they keep on with

that's why they keep on with the tricks to trick you out of your ballot. B. J. looks creatfallen. U. S.—Not the foreign laborer is the enemy you should guard against, the enemy is the capitalist class. The work-ers of all lands are your brothers. Von the capitalist class down and out.

#### Lectures.

Lectures. FEB. 2.—Frank Campbell, "The Labor Fakil" Hicadguarters 13th A. D., New York. FEB. 3.—Thomas A. Hickey, "Sidelines a Brooklyn Capitalist Politics for Works men," Schiellein's Assembly Rooms, orange of Vermont and Atlantic avenues, Brookin-FEB. 4.—A. S. Brown, "The Structics for Freedom," Club Rooms, 535 E. 110 Struct PEB. 4.—A. S. Brown, "The Structures for Freedom," Club Rooms, 535 E. 110 Struct PEB. 4.—A. S. Brown, "The Structures for Freedom," Club Rooms, 535 E. 110 Struct PEB. 4.—A. S. Brown, "The Structures for Freedom," Club Rooms, 535 E. 110 Struct PEB. 4.—A. S. Brown, "The Structures for Freedom," Club Rooms, 535 E. 110 Struct PEB. 4.—A. S. Brown, "The Structures for New York. PEB. 4.—A. S. Brown, "The Structures for New York. Tat street, New York. Tat street, New York. Tat street, New York. FEB. 4.—Joa, F. Mailoncy, State Organiza-tureries Hail, 35 Washington Hall, "Myrile avenue, Brooking, PEB. 50, 8 P. M.—Thomas Hicker, "There promising Socialism," Washington Hall, "Myrile avenue, Brooking. PEB. 11.—Thomas Curran, "Objections to Brooking, Breathing," Textile Hall, Oineyville st, "The clailem," Textile Hall, Oineyville st, "The PEB. 11.—Thomas Curran, "Objections to Brooking, PEB. 11.—Thomas Curran, "Objections to Brooking, PEB. 11.—Thomas Curran, "Objections to Brooking, PEB. 11.—Thomas Curran, "The Surged states of the sta

Telling, Telling, Telling, "The Surfred Hendrick," did E. Tist st., New York PEB, 11th.-Musical and Literary Entar-ment, Labor Lycoun, 1820 Champs Denver, Colo. FEB, 11.-Julius I. Bacher, "Capitaliss," Gratiot avenue, Detroit, Mich.



## THE LABEL, AGAIN.

#### me More Testimony Given From the Inside.

Urica, N. Y., Jan. 14 .- The Letter Box univer in to-day's PEOPLE on the utter hollowness of the Cigarmakers' Interbollowness of the Cigarmakers' Inter-national Union label recalls to my mind some facts and figures, some experiences made by me during my long years of membership in that fakir-run union, that I feel should be hitched to the Let-me Box answer for public information

that I feel should be interfed to the Lef-ter Box answer for public information. The time is the right time, too. Prior to 1880 the existence of the Cigarmakers' Union was very precari-cus. The strikes of 1877 and 1879 played ous. The strikes of 1877 and 1879 played great havoc with it; its membership waned, and its funds disappeared. The development of moulds, the "bunch maker," and "roller" system, together maker," and "coller" system, together maker," and "coller" system, together with tenement house work, had placed the organization in jeopardy. The maller unions throughout the country, the stronghold of the C. M. I. U., were in danger of being swept out of exist-nece owing to the competition of New Tork tenement house cigars. The lead-ers were at their wits' end, and the danger forced them to act. The adop-tion of the "union label" was the result. With it they hoped to stem the tide of capitalist development; to secure com-plete control of the industry and have the employers in as much awe as beplete control of the industry and have the employers in as much awe as be-plans failed; they did not do what they hoped to: the men as individuals, and the unions as a body, continued to hold the employees in as much awe as be-fore. Strikes were lost with as great fore. SUTINES were lost with as great a frequency as formerly; wages were cut as often as they had been prior to the advent of the label. In fact, the same, and worse, conditions prevail to-ther as prevailed theory of the theory of the theory is a set of the label. ame, and what, controls a gao. The "union label," of our or any other fakir-run trade, has done nothing for cigar-makers; being founded on a false pfin-ciple, it can and will never do anything except to give fat pickings to leaders (?) except to give fat pickings to leaders (1) of that trade which has a label, the mame as it has done for the fakirs in the Cigarmakers; and what is worse, such labels will hurt the workingmen, as I shall show. When the label was adopted it was thought every cigarmaker would be

When the label was adopted if was thought every cigarmaker would be forced into the union. Hopes ran high; they could see better wages before them, shorter hours, better shop conditions, and that they would be the ones to solve and that they would be the ones to solve the the labor problem and emancipate the wage slave. But alas! their hopes have been dashed to the ground. We slave to-day as of yore; hours of labor are as long, wages are smaller, shop conditions are worse, and where we formerly got our "smokers" every day, we can't get any now unless we pay for them.

any now unless we pay for them. The cigarmakers expected to see the bosses falling over each other praying for the label, instead of which they have do the praying to get the boss to take the label.

Let me here give an example of how

the label is "granted" to employers. The regular procedure is to have a committee visit the employer to try and induce him to use the label. This will give an idea of the conversation that

"Good morning, Mr. Jones; we are a committee from the Cigarmakers and we are sent here to try to get you to use our union label. We are satisfied you use your men fair, pay our price for labor, and we can't see any reason why you don't use our label." Mr. Jones: "Well, gentlemen, I find

that my business is getting along very nicely without the label; and as you say that I use you justly as workingmen in wages and otherwise, I think you should be satisfied."

ould be satisfied." "Well, Mr. Jones, you see we are going to boom our label; and if you use it you can sell so many more cigars and earn a larger profit. You will have every union man trying to find a market

Mr. Jones: "Well, gentlemen, I will think it over. I am busy now." Whereupon the committee retires, and reports to the union. Some member, who does not work for Jones, jumps up and moves to boycott Jones; then all those who work for Jones rise and erv "That who work for Jones rise and cry "That will lose us our jobs!"

The committee, it will be noted, appeals to Jones' material interest against other competitors, and after being re-fused, when the question of forcing him comes up, the impotency of the

union is apparent. There is not a union label manufactory of any considerable size in the country which does not handle more non-union cigars which are bought, than union goods which are manuBaltimore, in 1889, spent \$1,382.41 for "label agitation," and it is an open question if there are 10,000 label cigars sold in the whole city. Buffalo spent \$1,793 for "label agitation" and .com-mittees, and for every label cigar sold 10 non-label cigars are sold. Cincin-nati spent \$1,780, and it is known as one of the worst non-union towns spent \$1,180, and it is known as one of the worst non-union towns. Sytacuse spent over \$1,400. I could go on and show that in no part of the country can it be said that the union label has been of any advantage to cigarmakers.

cigarmakers. The leaders are unanimous in their statement of the value of the union label. Why? When "Sammy" was junketing around the country in aid of the garment workers he found the value of the label, and so did others; it fur-nished him with funds to live without working, but the poor garment workers had to foot the bills, for which they re-

ceived nothing. Do you see why the fakirs shout: "Boom the label!" Despite the label, capitalism has ad-

vanced with rapid strides in the cigar This is my testimony. OUT-OF-"SMOKERS."

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Don't forget to give your P. O. address

Don't forget to give name and date of

Don't write your signature as the' you

Don't write proper names so as to insure the chances of their being misspelled; Don't write on sheets of uneven size;

In Memorian of Olaf Stromberg, Los

In Memoriana of Olaf Stromberg, Los Angeles.
To THE PEOPLE: The Socialist Labor barts of los Angeles lost one of its loyal memorial of stromberg. The function was covered with of Stromberg. The function was covered with the death of Compare of the Socialism (a with the death of Compare of the Socialism (a with the death of Compare of the Socialism (a with the death of Compare of the Socialism (a with the death of Compare of the Socialism (a with the death of Compare of the Socialism (a with the death of Compare of the Socialism (a with the death of Compare of the Socialism (a with the death of Compare of the Socialism (a with the death of Compare of the Socialism (a with the death of the Socialism

his last hours were southed by the sound of the approaching tread of the Army of Emand-factor, whose existence he had helped to bring forth. Through all his long illness he never com-plained, but cheerfully battled against the section, to which he was so firmly attached, by promptly attending the meetings and assist-ing in carrying on the work. He had the love and esteem of all the members of the Section, as well as all honorable people outside the organization with whom he came in context. Section Los Angeles County, Socialist Labor party, at a special meeting, held January 12, 1990, acopted the following resolutions of reaver to the late contrade: WHERRAS. Grim death, after a long illness, has removed from our midst one whose devo-dender, class-conscious Socialism stands forth a shining beacon light to guide the feet of the dowa-trodden working class, who seek to emancipate themselves from wage slavery-bers of the Section, and impels them in this bour of sorrow to express their approaching the stering which endeared him to the hearts of the mem-bers of the Section, and impels them in this bour of sorrow to express their appreciation of the stering worth and high qualities of heir late co-worker and commade; therefore, to it. RESOLVED. That Section Los Angeles

their late co-worker and comrade; therefore, be it RESOLVED. That Section Los Angeles County, S. L. P., recognize the noble work ho has performed as a member of the Section, and keenly feels the loss in him of a faithful and valuable comrade-one who was an earnest advocate and trustworthy co-worker in the cause of our economic emancipation; RESOLVED, That the death of our comrade only strengthens our determination to redouble our efforts for a speedy aboiltion of the capi-affst system and the deliversues of the work-ing class from industrial slavery: RESOLVED, That we spread upon the min-utes these resolutions as a tribute of respect to our late comrade, of our fraternal esteem in class-conscious solidarity: RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the official organ of the S. L. P., THE PEOPLE, 61 Beekman St. New York.

York. After the reading of the resolutions, com-rades and friends were invited to to<sup>10</sup> as last look at the remains of the departed or and The comrades of the Section, about - when through the streets for about twelve blocks, at the head of the procession, under the banner of the S. L. P., which was draped in mourn-ing. At the gates of Evergreen Centery tho march was again resumed to the grave there tribule of love and respect to the late com-rade, as follows:

adents who prefer to appear in

afraid he would break his neck in getting to the depot to give the distinguished visitor an invitation." The inability of bourgeois political economy to deal with the problem of Capitalist Society has long ere this been pointed out by the Socialists. Utterances such as Prof. Hadley's will save us the trouble in the future. They demonstrate the imbeelity and intellectual bankruptory of the spokesman of Capital." The only question presenting itself to the news-paper reader on reading the accounts is: "Fool or knave?"

aper reader on resains the state of the stat

Settling Accounts in Massachusetts With Fire-Crackerites.

Settling Accounts in Massachusetts With Pire-Crackerites.
To THE PEOPLE: --It has been often and fully said that this good old State of Massachusetts is the freak's elysium. Everything from witchcraft to Kangarootsm: from the function of the south of the settline of the settl

ing their contempt for the silly efforts of the cracker exploders to kill the Party has gotten rid of the last of the superfluous ex-crescences which it began shedding on the 10th of July. When Section Lawrence learned that the conspirators had at last eprung their little game, a special meeting was called, and on Thursday night, 18th inst., all who could at-tend wore present at that meeting, and many, and contempt for, the clique of hyporites, crooks and conspirators who would, fit hey could, run the Party, and use it for the fur-therance of their own pockets, or, failing that, try to kill 14, and their stupid dupes who are thick-headed enough to allow themselves to be hyponitzed into unholding this clique in their metarious proceedings. A set of resolutions was read and adopted enthusiastically, as fol-lows: WHEREAS, On Janaury \$, 1900, in the city of hoston, the culminating point was reached in the conspiracy of long standing, which had for its sole purpose the complete surrender of the Socialist Labor Party to a set of crooks, whose highest ambition was to use the S. L. P. as a private smap for the purpose of further-ing their crooked career, and furnishing them with a certain amount of revenue and infu-ence; and WHEREAS. This conspiracy, made up as it was of "Kangaroos" and other questionable elements, bad for its helf conspirators Martha Moore Avery and David Goldstein, of Boston, and there, members of the Socialist Labor Party, and having conspirato in various ways, within and without the Party, to cause its surrender to the "Kangaroos" for the gratifica-tion of their selfah aims and for pecunlary considerations in more effectually looting the Party trasury; therefore be it RESOLVED, That we demand that the sald Martha Moore Avery, David Goldstein and L. D. Usher, together with their accessories, ac-complicage and dupes, who alded or abetted their compiracy to wreck the S. L. P., and whe were members of the Party at the time fraiterous conduct, and expelied from member-ting to may be specially h

LETTER-BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspon

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

C. D. S., JACKSONVILLE, ILL .-- 1. The

C. D. S., JACKSONVILLE, ILL.--1. The speculator is wholly a parasite. 2. The Jobber, in so far as he may be a speculator, is likewise a parasite; in so far as he may render social services as a middle-man, his occupation fails wholly within the depart-ument of distribution. 3. The retailer fills a place in distribution, he is a middle-man rendering services to society. Co-operative labor develops and requires the services of the middle-man; he is the dis-tributor of the wealth turned out by the pro-ducer.

tributor of the wealth turned out by the pro-ducer. P. K., CHICAGO, ILL.-The position that to join the A. F. of L. or other pure and aimple trade organizations is wrongful is in exact obedience to the constitution and resolutions of the Party members to join the organizations of their trades is introduced by a whereas, which reads: "We recognize the necessity of carry-ing on the war against capitalism simultane-ously on the political and economic fields." It can not, therefore, mean that the Party con-siders rightful the joining of trades organiza-tions which the Party itself has condemned as having "fallen hopelessly into the hands of dishcoest and ignorant leaders," and as "buff-ers for capitalism against whom every intoi-ligent effort of the working class for emacipa-tion has hitherto gone to pieces." This lan-guage the Party heid deliberatily against the A. F. of L. and K. of L. in the wherease that introduce the second by which the Party endorsed the S. T. & L. A., and the decision was overwherimingly uphield by gen-eral vote.

Organize the Alliance, all else is moonshine.

Organize the Alliance, all else is moonshine. E. C. D., ST. LOUIS, MO.-Your point would be well taken if the article had not been merely a communication from Dublin. Tre-ind, reporting the lines upon which the Trish Socialists work, or have to work, and how they are affected by the war in Africa. That contribution, so far from misleading by con-ruling through its "disharmonisting" with the editorials and other deliberate uiterances of tHE PEOPLE. is liuminated by and inverse-by illuminates THIS PEOPLE'S attitude. The wo illustrate a point often made in these col-ums, to wit, that, even France not excepted, this country is the only one in which the Re-volutionary Socialist Movement can and does the numerous causes that warp the Movement abroad. J. S., CLEVELAND, O.-We are even in

J. S., CLEVELAND, O.-We are even in doubt if these initials are correct. Your latter can't be used until we can read your name. Proper names should be written with par-ticular care. Almost anything can be made out of a proper name not clearly written.

F. W., UTICA, N. Y.-The "Yoiksseltung," do you mean? Well, "she" is quite sick and dying, so sick and dying that "she" has ap-plied for admission to the "Sick and Desth Benefit Pund." Whether they'll take such a "risk" is doubtful: insurance associations don't, as a rule, take in members in the last stages of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

R. K., NEW YORK .- Find out where Bebe

A. A. NEW IORA. Find out where been said that, and in what connection. When you have done so, then, be careful you don't mis-judge him. Remember that, to a man stand-ing in Europe, the Atlantic Ocean is described as lying West; while to a man standing in New York, the Atlantic Ocean is described as lying cast; and yet both mean the same thing and are right.

Any fork, the Atlantic Over in the second of the second

S. S., CHICAGO, ILL.-You can refuse to pay. The "Sick and Death Benefit Fund" is

pay. The "Sick and Death Benefit Fund" is exclusively an insurance concern. Assess-ments are obligatory upon you and all other members only when such assessments are legitimate; and they are legitimate only when intended to carry out the legitimate objects of the concern. The upholding of a paper does not fall within the category of such legitimate objects. If you are expelled for non-compli-ance with such illegitimate assessments, or if you are refused the sick or other benefits, you can compel your re-instatement or the payment of your benefits by legal proceedings.

print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.1

Don't write on both sides of the sheet; Don't write on tissue paper;

looth-pick is handy, pens preferred;

Don't write with pencil;

Den't crowd your lines;

paper when sending clippings;

wished to remain incognito;

Don't take this ill.

Don't abbreviate;

and date of letter;

sheet;

factured, and the union cannot stop

Under the prestige of a union label factory they sell non-union goods as their own product, and a protest from the union would throw the label out of

The union would throw the label out of the factory: a thing the union fears. And so the label-fakirs prosper. A few years ago the union here in Utica resolved to withdraw the label from all manufacturers who handled from union goods. As a result they withdrew the label from every manu-facturer, and the employers got along without it so that in a few months the villout it, so that in a few months the label fakirs of the union went again in committees around to the same bosses, burger tham to the label bosses, beging them to use the label again and they would allow them to sell as any non-union cigars as they pleased. Up to this day some of the largest facto this day some of the largest fac-

I know of a case where a union mem-ber was ruptured pulling cases of to-tecco around, when the boss asked an-ther of his men to do the work the man runed clinking that he could not ar In Troy, N. Y., same thing. ed, claiming that he could not afrd to injure himself the same as the

te boss thereupon discharged that an, and when the case was brought be-fore the union they did not dare with-draw the label from the employer. Thus the label in that shop is a direct protection of the employer against the Every union has a label committee, at a makers, an injury to the workers. Every union has a label committee, and in some cities it consists of a dozen

In New York, a position on the label and hold it a year or two, he can then the saloon business.

The duties of a member of the com-mittee are to draw his salary (\$3.00), his ited are to draw his salary (\$3.00), his ited are money, and then go to some micon, play cards, sell cigars for a micon, play cards, sell cigars for a micon and make an extra for doing so; for all of which the cigarmakers of New York are taxed about \$20,000 a year.

J. E. Machion, cor. Louis and Holings HIVERSIDE, CAL:
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march was again respect to the grave, where the full control of the provide the section, paid the hair of the section, paid the section. The section of t

#### President Hadley Dealing In Saw-dust.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

He Came, He Spoke, He Went. To THE PEOPLE:-The great Debs has come and gone, and with him have gone sundry hard-earned dollars, taken from the pockets of those whom he would emancipate. His visit here was a small branch of the "Social Democracy" (sic) who have based their only hope to a future existence on a Debs visit. Hut Debs costs money, lots of it; so, then, How to pay the expenses? was a puzzle to the local Debsites. A bright mind among them said. "Debs is playing all the other central bodies of labor in the land for suckers, why not the Louisville. L. U.?" Now, the C. L. U. of Louisville, like nearly all similar or-ganizations in the country, is a thoroughly ganizations in the country, is a thoroughly fakirated body, willing to use the name of Debs or anybody else (who swallows it), in order to advertise itself before the public and order to advertise itself before the public and put on a spurious Socialist face, so as to knock down the justly dreaded S. T. & L. A. A correspondence was begug; the advance agent of Debs, a Mr. Rogers, thereupon appeared be-for the C. L. U., fixed the terms at which his suddenly as he had appeared. About a thousand tickets were printed and portioned out to the affiliated organizations on a pro-rata scale. These tickets, however, HAD TO BE PAID OUT OF THE TREAS-URIES OF THE RESPECTIVE BODIES-for Debs takes no chances.

further RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be ordered spread upon the records of this Section, and a copy be ordered forwarded for publication in our National official organ, THE PEOPLE. Lawrence, Mass., Jan. 21, 1900. SAM. J. FRENCH.

He Came, He Spoke, He Went,

on a pro-rais scale. Disc dickets nowers, HAD TO BE PAID OUT OF THE .TREAT-URIES OF THE RESPECTIVE BODIES-for Debs takes no chances. The local Brewers' Union No. 110 thus re-ceived 55 tickets, for which the union PAID CASH, and passed a resolution to fine every member 25 cents who failed to use the ticket he received. This was done to have the seats occupied for, as in the case of the brewers, it is certain that four-fifths cannot understand English, hence were there for no other than "filing" purpose. I enclose you herewith a "filing" purpose. I enclose you herewith a "filing" purpose. I enclose you herewith a "filing of the 'Debs Herald." which was pub-lished especially for the occasion; the adver-tituenon. So much for the methods of the "American movement." The audience consisted of about 600 people at the hishest, 100 of whom were "vice-presi-dents" who eccupied the stage. The vice-presi-dents were a fine lot to look upon, consisting of labor fakirs, bankrupt politicians and shyster lawyers. Debs spoke for fully two hours and a hail. That he is a fine speaker we will not deny, for in his delivery he re-minds one much of the late Robert Ingersoll, whom he seems to copy both in methods of our cornades truly remarked at the close it was a 'very fine' taik, but it did not make a SINGLE CONVERT. And this is true, for he mentioned neither the S. L. P. nor his own S. D. P., they did not exist for him at all, and at the close of his address he left every-body in doubt as to what he meant by "or-ranize." 'organize," much in the manner of and at the close of his auditer meant by "o body in doubt as to what he meant by "o ganize," "organize," much in the manner

ganize," "organize," much in the manner of Gompera. That he desires to be friends with every-body could be plainly seen from the fact that he lauded "unionism" to the skies, with-out once pointing out its errors and weak-ness of pure and simpledom. The trust question he handled very good, but

out once pointing out the entries and weak ness of pure and simpledom. The trust question be handled very good, but as to the class struggle be seemed to be very muck at sea, giving no definition of the same, although using the term. "Buil Pen" in the rudience, so that in this way Debs' visit may still result in doing good. Louisville, Ky., Jan. 22, 1900. THE PRESS COMMITTEE. Per ALDERT SCHMUTZ.

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

A. A. D., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Don't fail into that mistake. Indignation at wrong is the attribute of virility: the violence and length of indignation, so far from denoting weakness, are a measure of vigor, indicative of the dc, th and breadth of the merement that indignates. Did you ever come across this the form and the false former of the protocol The form and to the Ocean: "Why do you rage ao? The wind is not so very violentnay, it is already fallen. Look at me. I rose into no foaming waves, and am already smooth again."

into no foaming waves, and am already smooth again."
"ASTONISHED." BOSTON, MASS.--You are "astonished?" Well, here are the names of the 35 Kangaroos referred to, who SWORB to the 35 Kangaros Kings).

C. O. O., WASHINGTON, D. C.--It is six of the one, half a dozen of the other. If there is any difference botwcen the religionist or bigot and the athelist, that difference, like so many other things, was illuminated by the genius of Voltaire, who, in one of his stories, asyn: "The bigot would sacrifice lphygenia on the eve of her nuptials, the atheist would deflower her."

eve of her nupitals, the sinesis would denower ber." "MEMBER." BROOKLYN, N. Y.-See an-swer given above to S. S., Chicago, III. As to your additional question, no appropriation can be made out of the treasury of the "Sick and Death Benefit Fund." except for the legit-imate purposes that the Fund has been cre-sted for and incorporated. Its purpose is to in-sure WORKINGMEN in cases of sickness and death; i'i purpose is not to insure sick or dy-ing PA: ERS. If your local branch makes any such appropriation, you can bring down upon it the Superintendent of Insurance, and the thing can be made bot for the offers-mailtonal as well as local. If the conspiracy to loot benefit of a private paper continues, you should clib with others to secure the protection of the law, that otherwise would be too costly far any one member to undertake.

## AWAY WITH DERELICTS!

Second Shot Fired into the "Volkszei tung", Disproving its "Affidavits", and Proving its Insolvency and Fraudulency.

### 

IN THE MATTER The Application of Eber

Forbes, as Treasurer of Sec-tion New York of the Social-ist Labor Party, to the At-torney-General of the State of New York, to ask leave of a competent Court, having jurisdiction thereof, to bring an action against the Socialan action against the Social-istic Co-operative Publish-ing Association to procure a judgment vácating its Char-ter and annulling the exist-ence of said Corporation.

#### I.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK,

CHRISTIAN PETERSEN, being duly CHRISTIAN PETERSEN, being different says: That he is the owner and holder of a bond similar to the one annexed to the petition of Eber Forbes herein, which was issued to Hugo Vogt. That the said bond was issued to deponent on or about the 24th day of Octonent on or about the 24th day of Octo-ber, 1895, and that ever since said date, by virtue of said instrument, and by permission of the Board of Directors and Managers of the Socialistic Co-Operative Publishing Association, the deponent was admitted to all the rights of membership therein. That deponent paid into said Socialistic Co-Operative Publishing Association the sum of Five Dollars therefor.

Dollars therefor. That ever since deponent so held said instrument, he has voted at all meetings of said Association at which deponent attended. That when deponent received said instrument, it was upon the undersaid instrument, it was upon the uncerve no dividends thereon, or to acquire any property rights whatsoever in the prop-erty of the Socialistic Co-Operative Publishing Association, but in any event, he could only receive the return of his reid Five Dollars

event, he could only receive the return of his said Five Dollars. That on or about the year 1894, de-ponent was the book-keeper of the aforesaid Socialistic Co-Operative Pub-lishing Association. That subsequently between the month of April, 1895, and the month of November, 1897, he was cashier of the aforesaid Socialistic Co-Operative Publishing Association, and that from the month of November, 1897, to July 10th, 1899, deponent was the business manager of the Socialistic Co-Operative Publishing Association, and was succeeded on the last mentioned day by Richard Bersick, one of the affants in behalf of the opponents to affants in behalf of the opponents to the above entitled application. That deponent is thoroughly familiar

with all the financial and business affairs of the Socialistic Co-Operative Publishing Association up to July 10th, 1899, and that he is thoroughly familiar with all the property which the Social-istic Co-Operative Publishing Associa-tion owned, and had acquired up to July 10th, 1899, and with all the liabil-ities that said Association was subject to up to the aforesaid July 10th, 1899. That decompt has read the affderit

That deponent has read the affidavit of Richard Bersick, verified the 10th day of January, 1900. That said Rich-ard Bersick in his affidavit does not pretend to swear to the value of the assets alleged in his affidavit, but only assumes to swear that the statement in his affidavit is a true and correct state-ment according to the books of the Socialistic Co-Operative Publishing Association

ciation. That one of the items of assets there-in stated is "advertising account, out-standing, \$7,644.55." That deponent is familiar with this advertising account, and that during the time that deponent was business manager of the Socialistic Co-Operative Publishing Association, it was about the same amount.

Co-Operative Publishing Association, it was about the same amount. That nearly 50 per cent. of said ad-vertising account is uncollectable, and that the aforesaid advertising account outstanding of \$7,664.55 is worth no more than the sum of \$4,000. That depotent is thoroughly familier

That deponent is thoroughly familiar with the items of assets designated as subscription account outstanding, \$2,-235.35." That said outstanding sub-scription account is for subscribers to the newspapers of the Socialistic Co-Operative Publishing Association who have not paid. That they are scattered throughout the United States, and that cember, 1898, said account was about the same amount, and that to de-ponent's own knowledge, 90 per cent. of this subscription outstanding is uncol-lectable, and that said subscription ac-count outstanding as an asset is worth no more than the sum of \$250.00. That deponent is thoroughly familiar with the "Carriers and Agents account" stated in the assets, the Almanac ac-count, stocks, etc., and the New Year's address account and trade and rent ac-counts, and that during the time that deponent with business manages of the deponent was business manager of the said Socialistic Co-Operative Publish-ing Association, they were about the same amounts on the books of said Assame amounts on the books of said As-sociation, and that, to deponent's knowledge, they are uncollectable, to the extent of at least 50 per cent, and are not worth over 50 per cent. of the amounts that appear upon the books of the Association. Deponent further says: That he is thoroughly familiar with the inventory account of the assets alleged in the af-fidavit of Richard Bersick, which in-cludes the Potter press and six (6) Lino-type machines, and which are set forth in the books of the said Association as worth \$22;365.24. That the said Potter press was purchased by the Socialistic Co-Operative Publishing Association in 1887. That said machine is antiquated, old and worn, and of a peculiar shape, and permits but one style of paper to the Association. and permits but one style of paper to be printed thereon. That the market value of said Potter

ber, 1898, of the Socialistic Co-Operative Publishing Association were never worth more than the sum of fourteen of 8,300 per Sunday, but that in the year

Profishing Association were never worth more than the sum of fourteen thousand dollars. That deponent is thoroughly familiar with all the liabilities of the Socialistic Co-Operative Publishing Association, and that, in December, 1898, the liabilities of the Socialistic Co-Operative Publishing Association amounted to the sum of \$20,000, and that at no time between De-cember, 1898, and the 10th day of July, 1899, have said liabilities of the So-cialistic Co-Operative Publishing Asso-ciation been less than \$20,000. That it appears by the affidavit of Richard Bersick that the books of the Socialistic Co-Operative Publishing Association show liabilities at the pre-sent time to the amount of \$23,741.71. Deponent further says: That the "pa-

Deponent further says: That the "pa per account" among the liabilities o the Socialistic Co-Operative Publishing Association, as appears from the affi-davit of Richard Bersick, amounts to \$3,681.07, and so amounted to said sum

\$3,681.07, and so amounted to said said on the 10th day of January, 1900. That said account represents indebt-edness to the firm that supplies paper to the Socialistic Co-Operative Publishing devices in conserver and represents an Association for paper, and represents an Association for paper bills for 23 weeks. That in the regular course of trade, said paper is sold by said firm to the Social-istic Co-Operative Publishing Associa-tion to be paid-on a credit of not more than 30 days.

The "business loan account" includes The "Dusiness Joan account incidents an amount of about \$125.00, which re-presents a collection made for the ben-efit of mine-workers in the State of Idaho, who were locked out. That the Socialistic Co-Operative Publishing Association received said money as trustee, but has failed and neglected to pay the same to the beneficiaries, the lockedout miners of Idaho, up to January 10th, 1900, and has placed said sum in its "business loan account," as deponent is informed, and verily believes.

Deponent further says: That ever since December, 1898, the Socialistic Co-Operative Publishing Association has been insolvent, has not had assets enough to satisfy its Habilities, and at various times has refused, neglected and

failed to pay its obligations. That during the year 1899 the Social-istic Co-Operative Publishing Associa-tion has been sued by various individuals

That one of the items of the liabilities of the Socialistic Co-Operative Pub-lishing Association is the sum of \$215.00 owing to the Socialist Labor Party, for almanacs, and that it has been request-ed to pay the same, but has refused and

ed to pay the same, but has refused and neglected so to do. That one of the liabilities of the So-cialistic Co-Operative Publishing Asso-ciation which does not appear in the affidavit of Richard Bersick is a judg-ment obtained against the Socialistic Co-Operative Publishing Association by one Samuel Prince, amounting to the sum of \$635.12 which, deconent is insum of \$635.12, which, deponent is in-formed and believes, has never been paid, and which is undischarged of record.

Deponent further says that he, in this affdavit, heartily joins with Eber Forbes in petitioning the Attorney-General to ask leave of a court having competent jurisdiction to bring an action against the Socialistic Co-Operative Publishing Association to procure a judgment vacating us charter and annulling the existence of said corporation, and deponent further petitions by virtue of the instrument which he now holds, and for which he paid into the treasury of the Socialistic Co-Op-erative Publishing Association the sum of Five Dollars, whether the same be a bond or a share, and whether deponent be a stock-holder or a creditor, that the Attorney-General maintain an action in behalf of the people of the State of New York to procure a judgment dis-solving the corporation known as the Socialistic Co-Operative Publishing As-sociation, pursuant to Sections 1,785 and 1,786 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Deponent further says: That he has read the petition of Eber Forbes, and that as stated in said petition of Eber Forbes, and to deponent's own Eber Forbes, and to deponent's own knowledge, on or about the 14th day of December, 1898, said So-cialistic Co-Operative Publishing Asso-ciation began publishing in the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," matters diame-trically opposed to the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party, which said cor-poration was formed to have newspa-pers advocate, and that after the 10th pers advocate, and that, after the 10th day of July, 1899, all the papers pub-lished by the said corporation ceased to be the organ of the Socialist Labor Party, and have in every manner con-travened the tactics and policies of the Socialist Labor Party in violation of the Preamble of the Constitution of the So-cialistic Co-Operative Publishing Association. That the said corporation in its newspapers, published by it, since the 10th day of July, 1899, advised all voters at the last election not to vote for the reg-ular candidates of the Socialist Labor ular candidates of the Socialist Labor Party, and that, ever since, said corpor-ation has violated its Constitution in failing to co-operate with the Socialist Labor Party, and acted contrary to the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party, it has lost the support of the members and voters of the Socialist Labor Party, causing its publications to lose a large number of subscribers, and will each week and each day of its existence con-tract additional debts and obligations in order to make up the deficit arising from the loss of its subscribers, advertising patronage and other sources of income. the loss of its subscribers, advertising patronage and other sources of income. That annexed hereto are the last re-ports issued by the corporation, the So-cialistic Co-Operative Publishing Asso-ciation, some of which are signed by deponent jointly with Richard Bersick and others, by Richard Bersick after deponent severed his connection with said Socialistic Co-Operative Publish-ing Association. and Sociation. That said reports verify the affidavit of Eber Forbes as to the continued loss of subscription receipts, and show the growing deficits of the Socialistic Co-Operative Publishing Association. Deponent further says: That annexed barefor is a statement of the sizevillation Deponent further says: That annexed hereto is a statement of the circulation of the New Yorker Volkszeitung, pub-lished by the Socialistic Co-Operative Publishing Association, for the years 1898 and 1899, including the daily and Sunday editions. That it appears from said statement that the circulation of the Daily New Yorker Volkszeitung in 1898 averaged 43.179 per week, being 7,200 circulation per day, and that in the year 1899, its circulation averaged a little over 40,000 per week, being a circulation of 6,600 per day. That the Sunday edition in the year 1898 amounted to an average

1899, it averaged but 7,800 per Sunday. That this statement is up to May, 1899, and that since May, 1899, the circulation of the said New Yorker Volkszeitung both daily and Sunday has sub-stantially decreased, as appears from

the official reports. Deponent further says that the men employed by the Socialistic Co-Opera-tive Publishing Association as editors, compositors, pressmen and in other de-partments do not contribute their labor partments do not contribute their labor to the corporation on any co-operative plan or scheme, but are regularly em-ployed by the Socialistic Co-Operative Publishing Association at regular weekly salarles, and draw said salarles according to the terms thereof, whether the Socialistic Co-Operative Publishing Association earns any money or not. Association earns any money or not and that many of the men employed by the Socialistic Co-operative Associa-tion, and so paid weekly salaries, are not members thereof or shareholders or bondholders, and do not claim to be members of said Socialistic Co-Opera-tive Publishing Association.

That never, since deponent has had any connections with the Socialistic Co-Operative Publishing Association, have the editors, printers, compositors and all the employees of the Socialistic Co-Operative Publishing Association, or operative rubinality association, any of their labor to said corporation on any co-operative basis, but have always been paid a weekly salary, irrespective of the earnings of the aforesaid corporation.

CHRISTIAN PETERSEN. Sworn to before me this 25th :

day of January, 1900 HUGO VOGT, Notary Public, Kings Co. Certificate filed in New York County.

Daily.	Daily.	Sunday.	Sunday.
1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
March 4 43,286	41.193	8,420	7,856
March 443,286	41,193	8,420	7,867
11	41,181	8,430	7,851
" 18	41,019	8,358	7,855
** 2543,190	41.095	8,337	7,885
April 143,043	40,968	8,353	7,843
843.134	40,974	8.322	7,812
. 15	40,918	8,311	7,855
** 22	40,893	8.302	7,829
** 29	40,829	8,336	7,826
May 6	40,643	8,336	7,784
13	40,648	8,321	7,784
** 20	40,545	- 8,295	7,749
** 27	40,518	8,273	7,718

II. CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK. SS:-

PETER FIEBIGER, being duly sworn, says: That he is a member of the Socialist Labor Party and of Section New York, and has been a member of the Socialist Labor Party since about January, 1888. That he then joined Section New York of the Socialist Labor Party, a regular, recognized Section of said Party, and that he subsequently joined Section Brooklyn, a regular, recognized Section of the Socialist Labor Party

That in about the year 1890 he became the owner and holder of a bond similar to the one annexed to the petition of Eber Forbes herein, which was issued to Hugo Vogt, and that ever since said date, by virtue of said instrument, and by permission of the Board of Directors and Managers of the Socialistic Co-Opand Managers of the Sociation, the de-ponent was admitted to all the rights of membership therein. That deponent paid into the said Socialistic Co-Opera-tive Publishing Association the sum of Five Dollars therefor.

That ever since deponent so held said instrument, he has voted at all meetings of said Association at which he attended. That when deponent received said instrument, it was upon the understanding that deponent was to receive no dividends thereon or to acquire any property rights whatever in the proper-ty of the Socialistic Co-Operative Publishing Association, but, in any event, he could only receive the return of his said Five Dollars, and was admitted to membership because he was a member of a recognized Section of the Socialist

Labor Party. That during the year 1892 deponent was president of the corporation, the Socialistic Co-Operative Publishing As-sociation, and that during the year 1894 he was treasurer of the Socialistic Cooperative Publishing Association, and that up to March, 1899, he was a director of said Socialistic Co-operative Publish-

That deponent is thoroughly familiar with all the financial and business affairs of the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association up to March, 1899, and that he is thoroughly familiar with all the property which the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association owned and had acquired up to March, 1999, and with all the liabilities that said Association was subject to up to the aforesaid date, March, 1899. That deponent has read the affidavit of Richard Bersick, verified the 10th day of January, 1900. That said Richard Bersick, in his affidavit, does not pretent to swear to value of the assets alleged in his affidavit, but only assumes to swear that the statement in his affidavit is a true and correct statement according to the books of the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association. That one of the items of the assets therein stated is "advertising account, outstanding, \$7,664.55." That deponent is familiar with this advertising account and that during the time that deponent was an officer of the Socialistic Cooperative Publishing Association it was about the same amount.

Deponent further says: That one of the creditors included in the "loan ac-count," is one Schaefer, which loan amounts to the sum of \$400, and amounts to the sum of \$100, and which has not been paid although the same was demanded of the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association in March, 1899, while deponent was director thereof. That said demand was made by the ad-ministratrix. and widow of said Schaefer, and that said loan has not yet been paid, as deponent is informed and believes.

That in December, 1898, the liabilities of the Socialistic Co-operative Publish-ing Association amounted to about the sum of \$20,000, and that the assets of the said Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association in December, 1898. were not sufficient to pay the liabilities and have decreased up to the present date. That, as appears by the affidavit of Richard Bersick, the liabilities in January, 1900, amount to the sum of \$23,741.71.

Deponent further says: That he became a member of said Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association purely as a representative of the Socialist Labor Party and to protect its interests and to see that the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party were carried out by the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association pursuant to the original contract entered into between the New Yorker Volkszeitung Publishing Association and the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, which contract has been submitted to the Attorney-General herein.

That the following individuals are now the officers and directors of the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing As-sociation: John Nagel, president; Fran-cis H. Koenig, secretary; Adolph Groeh-linger, treasurer; Edward Behnke, Adolf Loewenthal, Paul Flaeschel, Her-mann Wallstrom, Maxim Romm and Reinhard Meyer, directors; Herman Schlueter, editor-in-chief. That none of said officers and di-rectors are members of the Socialist Socialistic Co-operative Publishing As-

rectors are members of the Socialist Labor Party at the present time and not members of any recognized Section of the Socialist Labor Party. That, according to the contract under

which they were admitted to member-ship and pursuant to the By-Laws of the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, and pursuant to said con-tract aforesaid, they are subject to expulsion as members of the Socialistic

Co-operative Publishing Association. That the aforesaid officers and di-rectors and a number of their friends, none of whom are members of any rec-ognized Section of the Socialist Labor Party, now manage, conduct and con-trol the aforesaid Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, contrary to the intent and purport of the afore-said agreement and contrary to the intention and purpose of the men whose property and money constitute all the assets of the Socialistic Co-operative

Publishing Association. That the aforesaid officers and di-rectors claim to be members of an alleged Section of the Socialist Labor Party, but said Section is not recognized by the Socialist Labor Party, and will more fully appear by the affidavit of Hugo Vogt, verified the 27th day of January, 1900.

Deponent hereby joins with Eber Forbes in petitioning the Attorney-General to ask leave of a competent court having jurisdiction thereof to bring an action against the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association to procure a judgment vacating its charter and annulling the existence of said cor-poration, and deponent makes this petition either as a creditor or as a stockholder as the Attorney-General may construe the afore mentioned bond, by virtue of which the deponent is a member of the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association or a creditor thereof, and also petitions under Section 1,786 of the Code of Civil Procedure, re-questing the Attorney-General so to do. Deponent further says: That the said Socialistic Co-operative Publishing As-sociation has, in violation of its con-stitution and of the original contract between said corporation and the New Yorker Volkszeitung Publishing Assoclation, admitted persons to member-ship who are not members of any recog-nized Section of the Socialist Labor Party

That at a meeting of said Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, held on the 25th day of January, 1900, at which deponent was present, one Charles Entz was admitted to membership, although he was not a member of any recognized Section of the Socialist Labor Party. That deponent pro-Charles Entz, but his protest was disregarded. PETER FIEBIGER Sworn to before me this 27th day of January, 1900.

### OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Heary Kubn, Secretary, 51 Beekman street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS-Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, 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 22rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

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

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Regular meeting held, with A. S. Brown in the chair. The financial re-

port for the week ending Jan. 27th: re-ceipts, \$87.20; expenditures, \$21.37. A letter was read from the manager of the Labor News Co., advising revision and bringing up t odate of various leaflets. Referred to the Advisory Board of Labor News. Section Provi-dence, R. I., reported the expulsion of B. L. Gershanik for giving support to Jewish Kangaroo paper. Section Bridgeport, Conn., reported expulsion of Giovanni Fescie, and Section Hudson County, N. J., expelled Edward Loew-enthal for treason.

Section Milwaukee, Wis., sent a communication aiming at a change of constitution bearing upon the travelling ex-penses of delegates to the national convention, these to be borne by the Party at large. The Secretary was instructed to inform the Section that it must first secure the support of the number of Sections prescribed by the Constitution, and to point out, at the same time, that it would be impossible, in point of time, if for no other reason, to make so sweeping a change so short before the

national convention of this year. A. F. Moffatt, Box 123, Newtown, Conn., sent a letter stating that Chas. J. Mercer, of Bridgeport, the Secretary of the Connecticut State Committee, S. L. P., is to speak in that town at a meeting called for Friday night, Feb. 2d, in vacant store adjoining M. J. Quealey's saloon. The purpose is to organize a Section.

Nominations were received for delegate to Paris Congress from various Sections, nominating Comrades Sanial, De Leon and Keinard.

Further nominations for place of holding national convention of the S. L.

holding national convention of the S. L. P. were received as follows: NEW YORK. by:-San Francisco, Cal.; Mil-ford, Conn.; Chelsea, Mass.; Essex County, N. J.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Butler and Collinwood, Ohio: Houtzdale, Pa. PROVIDENCE, R. I., by:-Pittsfield, Mass. BUFFALO, N. Y.; by:-Milwaukee, Wis.; Providence, R. I.; Chicago, Ill.; Lincola, Neb.; San Antonio, Tex. In last week's report, Milwaukee was reported as nominated by Providence and Chicago; this was a typographical error: it should have been: Milwaukee. Providence and Chicago nominate Buffalo.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY, Recording Secretary.

#### PFNNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.--A smoker and Entertain-ment will be given by Section Philadelphia on Saturday evening, February 3, 1990, at the headquarters, 1304 Germantown ave. All com-rades and readers of THE PEOPLE are cordi-ally invited with their friends.

#### WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE.--The Central Committee of Section Milwaukee will meet in the future on every second and fourth Saturday of each month at Kaiser's Hall, on Fourth street, be-tween State and Prairie streets, at 8 o'clock P. M. sharp. Delegates will take notice. RICHARD KOEPPEL, County Chairman, 1035 5th street.

MILWAUKEE.—The Northside Branch of Section Milwaukce holds regular agitation meetings every first and third Friday of each month, at the Shooting Park (Front Hall), at 8 o'clock P. M. sharp. Good speakers are al-ways present. Readers of THE PEOPLE are requested to attend.

### S.T.&L.A.CIGARS SHOULD BE SMOKED BY ALL MEMBERS OF THE S. T. & L. A. AND S. L. P. ECKSTEIN BROS HAVE THE BEST'S. T. & L. A. CIGARS.

400 ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM AND TAKE NO OTHERS.

For sale in all Socialist Club Rooms. Agents wanted in every town in the U.S. ECKSTEIN BROS., 72 Ave. B. N.Y.



Telephone Call, 1328 Spring.

JULIUS HAMMER

.. Pharmacist ..

Arbeiter-Zeitung.

The German Organ of the S. L.P. (Editor, MAX FORKER) PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

317 Genessee Str., Buffalo, N.Y. One year, \$2.00. Six months, \$1.00."

Three-months' trial Subscription 25 Cm

Comrades! Do your best to introduce it among your German friends and ap-quaintances.

### Directory

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

General Committee meetings, 2d and the su urday, 8 P. M., at Club Rooms, 528 East its street, Manhatian. City Executive Committee meetings, 1st and Saturday, 8 P. M., at 13 Duane area Manhattan.

#### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. Ass. Dist. Ist. 2d and 5th-2d and 6th Monday, 5 P. M. at 261 Hudson street. 4th-2d and 6th Friday, 8 P. M., Amember Rooms, 177 East Broadway, 8th and 10th-Every Wednesday, 8 P. M., Cher Rooms, 528 East 11th street. 9th-1st and 3rd Wednesday, 8 P. M., Other Rooms, 75 Ludlow street. 9th-1st and 3d Monday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms, 18 Delancey street. 9th-1st and 3d Friday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms, 18 Delancey street. 9th-1st and 3d Friday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms, 18 Delancey street. 12th-Every Tuesday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms, 18 Cib and 17th-1st and 3J Friday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms, 15 Stat 11th street. 15th and 17th-1st and 3J Friday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms, 281 Avenue R. 2010 Broadway, 8 P. M. Club Rooms, 18 Johney 21 Carbon Street. 19th and 21st-1st and 3M Monday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms, 281 Avenue R. 2310 Broadway, 8 D. M., Club Rooms, 19 Hoth and 21st-1st and 3M Monday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms, 14 E. 25th street. 232-21 and 4th Tuesday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms, 19 Hid, 21st street. 231-1st and 3rd Thursday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms, 14 E. 21th street. 2315 Hand 3rd Thursday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms, 14 E. 21th street. 2316 House 14 E. 21th street. 2317 Street and 3rd Thursday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms, 14 E. 71th street. 2318 And 4th Wednesday, 8 P. M., at Che Rooms, 242 E. With street.

27th-lst and 3rd Tuesday, S P. M., 72 Thavare.
28th-2d and 4th Wednesday, S P. M., at Out Rooms, 242 E. Nth street.
30th-2d and 4th Wednesday, S P. M., at Canona and the Wednesday, S P. M., at Canona 100 First avenue.
32d and 32d-Every Thursday, S P. M., Canona 32d - Bevery Friday, S P. M., Canona 103 E. 109th street.
3th and 5th-Every Friday, S P. M., Charles Branch S (Bohemian)-ist and 3d Wednesday, S P. M., Charles Branch S (Bohemian)-ist and 3d Wednesday, S P. M., Charles Standard, S D. M., Charles Street, Simonan Branch-Every Sunday, S P. M., at 238 W. 59th street.
Slavonian Branch-Every Sunday, S P. M., at 539 W. 59th street.
Finlanders' Branch-Every Sunday, S P. M., at 539 W. 59th street.
BOROUGHI OF BROOKLYN.
Ass. Dist.

Ass. Dist. 2d-Every Thursday, 8 P. M., at Hall, Prospet, and Jay streets. 4th-1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 P. M., at 10 eene avenue. 2d and 4th Thursday, 8 P. M., at 33 Bart-1 street. bin-2d and the Hubbady, S.P. M., at as gamelet street.
6th-Every Monday, S.P. M., at 43 Ellery st. Thi-lst and 2d Thursday, S.P. M., at 135 Third avenue.
10th-Every Sunday, S.P. M., at Wurslers, Hall, 315 Washington street.
12th-lst and 3d Thursday, S.P. M., at 40 12th street.
13th and 14th-lst and 3d Wednesday, S.P. M., hat 40 12th street.
13th and 18th-lst and 3d Wednesday, S.P. M., hat 41 185 Franklin street.
16th-lst and 3d Saturday, S.P. M., cor. Manhattan avenue and Broadway.
16th and 18th-lst and 3d Wednesday, S.P. M., at 185 Fulton street. this and 18th-1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 P. M. at 1988 Fullon mireel. 17th-2d and 4th Friday, 8 P. M., at 414 Quin street. 19th-1st and 3d Saturday, 8 P. M., at 192 Eve

19th—lat and 3d Saturday, 8 F. M., at 192 symmetry are not and 3d Wednesday, 8 F. M., at 192 symmetry and a symmetry and a symmetry and a symmetry at Schellein's Hall, cor. Vermont and an antic avenues.
21st District, Branch 2—Every Friday, at 8 F. M., at Washington Hall, 93 Thatford avenue, at Kowalski's Hall, 657% Third avenue.

### Trades' & Societies' Calendar,

Standing advertisements of Trades Units and other Societies (not exceeding five line will be inserted under this heading hereats at the rate of \$5.00 per annum. Organizations should not lose such an portunity of advertising their places of me ings.

# DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets even second and fourth Sunday, at 3 P. M., 98 Avenue C. New York. E. SIFF. 382 Canal street. Financial Secretary,

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADERAT TERS of 34th and 35th A. D., 451 Willir A Business meeting every Friday evening. Fre reading room and Pool parlor open day evening. Free lectures every Sunday ing. Subscriptions for this paper recent

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., Me every first and third Sunday, at 2 R. Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard St. Oppler, J. Koplin, 307 Bariges street.

THE N. J. STATE COMMITTEE, S. J. meets first Sunday each month, 10 J. headquarters, Essex Co. Socialist Char Springfield ave., Newark, N. J. Addres munications to John Hosaack, 105 Prime ave., Jersey City, N. J., Sec'y.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. County Committee representing the meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the of Essex County Socialist (Teb, 75 Esse

That the market value of said Potter press is less than the sum of \$500.00. Deponent further says: That he is familiar with the 6 Linotype machines, and that the market value of said ma-chines is reasonable no more than the sum of \$1,000.00 aplece. That the par-ties who sold the machines to the So-cialistic Co-Operative Publishing Asso-ciation placed the valuation upon said machines of the sum of \$1,000.00 aplece. That all the assets of the Socialistic Co-Operative Publishing Association which they possess to-day are not worth more than the sum of fourteen thousand dolthan the sum of fourteen thousand dol-lars, and that said assets since Decemabout the same amount. That nearly 50 per cent. of said ad-vertising account is uncollectable, and that the aforesaid advertising account outstanding of \$7,664.55 is worth no more than the sum of \$4,000. That deponent is thoroughly familiar with the item of assait designated ac

with the item of assets designated as "subscription account outstanding," \$2,-235.35. That, during the year 1899, while deponent was a director of said corporation, said account was about the same. That said account, to deponent's

corporation, said account was about the same. That said account, to deponent's knowledge, is uncollectable to the ex-tent of about 90 per cent. That deponent is familiar with the item of assets designated in the affidavit of Richard Bersick as "inventory ac-count," including, Potter press and six linotype machines, amounting to \$22,-365.24. That said Potter press, to de-ponent's own knowledge, was purchased in the year 1887. That said Potter press is not worth the sum of \$500. That the six linotype machines deponent is thoroughly familiar with and that said six linotype machines are not worth over the sum of \$1,000 a piece, accord-ing to the valuation put upon them by the manufacturers thereof.

HUGO VOGT, Notary Public, Kings Co. Certificate filed in New York County.



At a regular-stated meeting of Section Haverhill, S. L. P., held at its rooms, 120 Merrimas street, on January 21, 1960, the fol-lowing preamble and resolutions wer unanim-ously adopted: WHEREAS, in view of the loss we have sustained by the decease of our friend and comrade. Waiter F. Gauvin, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those who were near-est and dearest to him; therefore, be it RESOLVED, That by the departure from our Trist by death, we deeply regret that cir-rumstances over which we have no control should remove from our field of labor one whose devotion to our noble cause, whose ag-gressiveness in antagonizing the mighty host of Error, which besets our pathway; whose clailsm stands forth a shining beacon light to suide the feet of those down-trodden children of toil, who seek to escape from the cursed pall of capitalism, has endeared him to the hearts of his Section members; and, be it urther

pail of cantage of his Section members; and, be it further RESOLVED. That in the death of Walter F. Gauvin this Section laments the loss of a comrade who was ever ready to profifer the hand of ald and the voice of sympathy to the needy and distreased toilers, the victums of our present anarchistic capitalist system; an active member of the Parity. whose utmost endeavors were excited for its ultimate suc-cess and triumph; a friend a brother, who was dear to us all; a citizen, whose upright and nobe life was a standard of emulation to his fellows; and also RESOLVED. That the heartfelt sympathy of this Section be extended to the relatives of our departed comrade by the secretary of this meeting.

our departed comrade of the tendents be made meeting. RESOLVED. That these resolutions be made part of our records and a copy thereol be for-warded to our national official organ. THE PEOPLE, for publication. JEREMIAH M. BUCKLEY, MICHAEL T. BERRY, Committee on Resolutions.



The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe. 304 & 306 RIVINGTON ST., COR OF LEWIS ST. NEW VORK.



WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL Ca Ath Assembly District. Business every Thursday evening, at 5 of the the Clubhouse, 522 East Elsewith and Lectures every Sunday evening. alley and billis d room open every even visitos velocima.