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VOL. IX.-NO. 46.

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

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY II, 1900.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Factories for Squares, and

Jaman Hearts for Pawns. miradictions that Philantropists and

Freaks Fall into in Their Endeavor to Cover up Social Ulcers with Courtplaster, and Dodge the Social Question.

All of no Avail.

The mode of agitation of the repreentatives of the S. L. P. has been chareterized by "me-toos," "too-toos," as repulsive." Their statements have been frantically juggled with to cover crookedness, dishonesty and unmanliness, and have always been religiously ensupported by facts

Rither the boundless conceit of the nice gentry or their record evidently nade it unneessary to get down to the vulgar drudgery of adducing facts as beses for statements. The language of the S. L. P., on the contrary, has been carefully buttressed by facts and is simply recordal, expressing conclusions that the facts themselves mutely strive to utter. It is the language of accurate and honest men, evoluted above the mud and brute. In this work the S. L. P. has piled Pelion on Ossa, all in vain-so far as convincing or regenerating kid-gloved inanes; but valuableo far as clarifying and strengthening the man in the greasy overalls. Let us, once more, give some facts, showing in one bunch the capitalist and middle sses, and the kid-glove and the labor fakir understudies.

I refer to the following: According to the "N. Y. Sun," of January 17th, at the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the New York Diet Kitchen Association composed of some of the biggest capialists of New York), one of its members aid that the combined wages of the verage tenement how a family of five \$4.35 a week (prosperity!); they live two rooms ("Christian civilization"!); pint of milk daily must feed three dildren (the "mercies and blessing."

I Bill McKinley's gawd-awmighty!).

A woman, sick with pneumonia, with one baby in her lap and rocking the cradle holding another, was sewing the everlasting button-hole (our "free institutions"), and at the age of three—three, do you hear?—at the age of three, children started in sewing button-holes at home (oh slobbering surplus coles at home (oh, slobbering surplus of "Christianity and humanity"!). What does this appalling situation ache to utter? It says: The working class is robbed and then

The working class is robbed and then murdered by inches through the capitalist class having stolen from them the land of the United States and the machinery to work it with, using these between which to grind the faces of the poor; using the United States as a great class board, with the factories as squares and human hearts for pawns; while masses of these pawns crowded. while masses of these pawns, crowded-side from the immediate large capitalist game, are torn by the claws of the vessel middle class. And then, as if that were not enough, they must be provowed over by an association of the robber class for twenty-eight years, and which, though conditions steadily grow orse and the association always avoids the main point (raising wages), takes to itself great praise for its successful fallure to do nothing and lying in the way and beclouding, deadening and disbartening the workers, muddling the whole matter over with such unutternecess as that yesterday of Dr. Rains-nd (Pierpont Morgan's pastor), as fol-

The best plan is to raise the standard daily life; the standards of living are et this, the people must be taught promote domestic management." (N. Sun.) That is:

-The standard of living must be

d-It is being raised:

Taird—It is being raised.

Taird—It must be lowered.

Such is the absurd mess produced by

an who attempts the impossible, apto do something for the workers, yet not to injure the capitalists; se the condition of the workers without raising wages, that is, reducing the dividends of the Morgan class!

Rainsford, says all progress in matters must be "slow": it evitive has been: its being the twenty—the annual meeting, and conditions the han before!

to crime: exploitation of flesh blood, exploitation of mind and Like a butcher in a slaughtermight strike down an ox with a in the forehead and see to wash bloody features by the light of the bloody features of the working class, tear it bowels with the hot pincers of two set on fire the brain, and then the bloody features of their own moral beauties, whited sepulchre flesh. As in the said of the patricians: "The bloody the patricians: "The bloody to particularize their abundance when out of work.—From "What Is Socialism?" See advt. on page 2.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your succeription and for robbery and torture, and the paper and facilitate work at the office.

assuage it, but to contrast themselves therewith and glorify themselves.

"The poor, thank God, we always have with us," said Andrew Carnegie to-night at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, whither he had gone in company with the great dynamiter John Rockefeller. Felix Adler, "the Modern Saint" of ethical culture, the celebrated Jewish agnostic, together with Jacob H. Saint" of ethical culture, the celebrated Jewish agnostic, together with Jacob H. Schiff, a Jewish millionaire, interested in a dozen corporations for swindling the government and plundering and degrading the working class, bobbed up a few days ago again, trying to make prostitutes change their places of residence, but doing nothing to enable them to live a decent life by knocking the Schiff class off their backs. the Schiff class off their backs.

These are the gentry our kid-gloved inepts and labor fakir "friends" of labor delight to associate with, in "reform" work, conferences, conventions, "par-ties," etc.—Debs in his swallow-tail before the millionaire Nineteenth Century Club with Rainsford; Gompers appearing from time to time with these worthies at indignation meetings, etc., and the whole crew by indirection, in-sinuation, implication and failure to squarely nail capitalist crime and criminals, shielding them from the judgment of the working class.

Will these things always last? No. As well attempt to floor over and hold down and break the Mississippi or to crowd down and back the great river of the human race. In one case as in the other, the greater the effort to confine, the greater the resultant damming up and the power to burst through. The concentration of capital, the increase in population and in the misery and experience of the working class, point to the day as near at hand. The old prophet said: "My spirit will not always strive." He must have had pouring through his mind some great social current; at any rate, so it is with the spirit of the working class: it will not always plead. Through its conscious agents, the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A., it is prepared to render judgment: it will call the entire capitalist class to account; it will call the whole roll-call individual by individual, if necessary, with all their mass of satellites. The Beast of Prosperity shall not be stated to the sate of the sa be allowed to lie in the pathway of progress, nor with muddy and bloody feet trample the flowers of civilization. B. F. KEINARD.

Prosperity Items.

The Wm Skinner Co. of Holyake, is a large cloth manufactory.

In 1890, its silk weavers operated looms 21 inches wide, and received five cents a yard.

To-day a weaver has to operate two double looms, and receives eight cents per double yard. The work is more intensive, it is harder, and the wages are less than ten years ago, while Wm. Skinner has become a millionaire since 1874, when he started with nothing.

In the Merrick Thread Mill, the operatives get one cent for winding 30 spools of cotton, which sell for 5 cents apiece at retail.

The Merricks are millionaires. Recently the wages of the winders were reduced, the girls went on strike and the company settled for half the reduc-

There also have been strikes in the Alpaca Mill, the Connor Worsted Mill, and the Lyman Cotton Mills. The employees asked to have the old rates restored that were reduced in 1895. The companies settled every time, but the not getting what they think is their due. There will be more strikes.

In 1897 the Keiting Wheel Co. moved to Willimantic, Con., where that town built a \$100,000 factory for the concern on condition that the company pay back \$10,000 a year.

Two payments have been made, and the company is liable to shut down for good and go to some other field of exploitation.

By a vote of 70 to 9, the Lorraine Mill operatives decided to join the S. T. & L. A. This vote was obtained in the teeth of the labor-fakir Hart, of New Bedford, who did what he could to prevent it. But pure and simpledom was pummeled into pulp by Comrade Chas. Kroll, of Providence.

That class, which you have enriched, keeps you in poverty. That class, which you have raised to power, keeps you in subjection.

Its maladministration of affairs, public and private, is stupendous; its cor-

thing on it. You are its tenants at planet when out of work.-From 'What Is Socialism?" See advt. on

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your sucception expires. Renew in time, it will prevent interruption in the mailing of

On the Place for Holding the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of 1900.

To the Sections of the S. L. P.:

Greeting:—You are hereby called upon to have your memb ns take a vote on the nominations made for the place of holding the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party.

The following cities have been placed in nomination:

New Yorks

— by the following Sections in CALIFORNIA: Los Angeles, San José, Riverside and San Francisco; COLORADO: Pueblo and Olathe; CONNECTICUT: Bridgeport, New Haven, West Haven, So. Norwalk, New London and Milford: INDIANA: Evansville and Indianapolis;

INDIANA: Evansyile and Indiana Marylands and Indiana Marylands Ballimore;
MASSACHUSETTS: Somerville, Peabody, Lynn, Haverhill, New Bedford, Fall River,
Chelsea, Holyoke, and Boston;

Chelsea, Holyoke, and Boston;
MICHIGAN: Detroit;
MINNESOTA: St. Paul;
MISSOURI: St. Louis;
NEW JERSEY: Hudson Co., Essex Co., and Union Co.;
NEW YORK: Yonkers, Albany, Richmond Co., Feekskill, Rochester, Troy, New York, and Buffalo;
OHIO. Canton. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Collinswood, and Butler;
PENNSYLVANIA: Philadelphia, Houtzdale, and Scranton I;
RHODE ISLAND: Pawtucket and Central Falls;
VIRGINIA: Richmond; and

VIRGINIA: Richmond; and WASHINGTON: Seattle and Tacoma.

Pittaburg, Pa.:

OLORADO: Denver:
CONNECTICUT: New Britain and Hartford;
ILLINOIS: Jacksonville;
KENTUCKY: Louisville;
MASSACHUSETTS: Everett;
MINNESOTA: Minneapolls;
NEW YORK: Sing Sing;
OHIO: Salineville; and
Grove City.

17 SECTIONS.

— by the following Section in CONNECTICUT: Rockville II; ILLINOIS: Chicago; MASSACHUSETTIS: Woburn; NEBRASKA: Lincoln; NEW YORK: Auburn and Gloversville; RHODE ISLAND: Woonsocket and Providence; TEXAS: San Antonio; and WISCONSIN: Milwaukee.

4 Chicagor — by the following Section in ARIZONA: Phoenix: MINNESOTA: Duluth; OHIO: Columbus; PENNSYLVANIA: Bridgeville; UTAH: Salt Lake City; and WASHINGTON: Pasco.

-6 SECTIONS. Providence, H. I.:

by the following Sections in
MASSACHUSETTS: Lawrence, Taunton, and PittsBeld; and
NEW YORK: College Point. -4 SECTIONS.

Syracuse, N. Y.: — by the following Sections in NEW YORK: Syracuse, Schenectady, and Utica.

Boston, Mass. — by the following Section in KENTUCKY: Newport; and MASSACHUSETTS: Malden. 2 SECTIONS.

Cleveland, O.1 — by the following Section in OHIO: Akron and PENNSYLVANIA: Suterville. -2 SECTIONS.

— by the following Section in INDIANA: Richmond. -1 SECTION. Denver, Colo.:

WASHINGTON: Whatcom. -1 SECTION. Newark, N. J.:

— by the following Section in NEW JERSEY: Passaic Co. -1 SECTION. St. Louis, Mo.:

Organizers of Sections will please submit this vote at the next regular meeting of their respective Sections, enter the vote in the space opposite the name of the city, or cities, for which such votes have been cast, and report the result of the vote not later than Saturday, March 31, 1900.

Voting Blank. NEW YORK, N. Y..... PITTSBURG, PA.....

BOSTON, MASS..... CLEVELAND, O......

COLUMBUS, O..... DENVER, COLO..... NEWARK, N. J.

The reports must be properly signed by the Organizer and the Secretary of the Section, and give the date of the meeting, as follows: Name of Section voting.......Date of meeting.....

ST. LOUIS, MO.....

OrganizerSecretary For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P. HENRY KUHN, National Secretary, 61 Beekman street, New York City. (Box 1576.)

While the Socialist Labor Party aims at nothing short of the transfer, as soon as possible, of all the means of production, transportation and distribution from the Capitalist Class, which has appropriated them, to the Commonwealth, which has produced them, and, therefore its alone spittled to them

wealth, which has produced them, and, therefore, is alone entitled to them, certain demands are in the meantime presented in its platform, both as first steps in the aforesaid direction and with a view to immediate improvement of the conditions of labor.—From "What is Socialism?" See advt. on

The English translation of Karl Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through The People, 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. 22d st., N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents.

In the midst of plenty many are starving. In the midst of natural wealth and mechanical means waiting idiy for the hand of Labor, many of yo are deprived of employment, while those to whom work is given must toll increasingly for a decreasing pittance. The more you produce, the less you get. Why?

Simply because that plenty of your own creation, those machines of your own make, and Nature itself, the common inheritance of men, have been ap-propriated by a class—the capitalist class.—From "What Is Socialism?" See advt. on page 2.

Frequent inquiries come to headquar-ters from all parts of the country as to the reliability of one J. Wilson Becker. To one and all the answer is: "Look out for him; he is N. G."

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

SUPPLEMENTAL

Letter on the Miners' Trial at | The Y. M. C. A. Department of Vienna, III.

The Hopeless Conflict of Private Interests that Affect the Views of the Middle Class -The Workingman Taken to be Fit for Hanging or not, According to Assess-

VIENNA, Ill., Jan. 1900. Mr. John Barney.

Dear Fellow-Toiler:-You will remember that in all my letters to you I have laid particular stress upon the middle class in their effort to confuse and mislead the wage class. That, in this respect, I have endeavored to show that they are more dangerous to us than even the big capitalists, and I think you are convinced that this stand is irrefutably fortified with events of this trial. Even more than all this, the very verdict of the jury adds evidence in fortifying the fact that this class on

every hand confuses and misleads the

You will also remember that the jury was composed mostly of small farmers, and that I identified it as a capitalist jury. Not only this, but the whole proceedings proved the court itself to be capitalist. Up to the point of the verdict your craftsmen agreed with me. But when the jury rendered an acquittal many of the miners said it was mistake as to the jury being capital-istic." "It has now turned out," they said, "to be a workingman's jury." I write you this, my last letter, to show what kind of workingman's jury it really was.

-10 SECTIONS.

For three weeks I have traveled in mud and rain over Johnson and Will-iamson counties to gather evidence for you that you might be clear as to what kind of people compose the jury that acquitted your fellow-miners. These sm.ll farmers are divided as to the quantity of land they own; on one hand are those who own from 40 to 100 acres, and those who own several hundred acres. There was one farmer at whose home I especially called. He was an exceptionally intelligent man and well read on the topics of the day. This farmer lived in Williamson county, where the strike riot occurred. For the reason that they thought they could not get an impartial jury they had the case transferred from Williamson to Johnson county. As Williamson county must pay all the costs of both trials, I asked this farmer how much the tax would be on his county. He said it would reach at least \$100,000. I then asked if the large farmers (one or more hundred acres) sympathized with the striking miners. "Sympathy!" exclaimed the farmer. "With few exceptions," he continued, "they would hang them without judge or jury."

I asked how about the small farmer (40 to 100 acres). "As a general rule."

the answered, "they are greatly in sympathy with the miners." In further prompting him, he said: "The feeling for and against the strikers arises from taxation. Both the small and large farmers have a very bitter feeling towards the monorplists (cantalists). wards the monopolists (capitalists). The small farmer having to pay only about \$3 as his share of the \$100,000 tax, feels it not enough to affect his hatred against the monopolist. The large farmer, having to pay about \$20 as his share of the tax, is all riled in having to pay \$20 for something he had nothing to do with, and consequently he forgets all about the monopolists."
"Now let me see," I said, enquiringly,

"Now let me see, I said, enquiringly, "the difference between \$20 and \$3 is \$17. Then, if the small farmer had \$17 added to his \$3 tax, he would hang the strikers. If the large farmer had his \$20 tax reduced \$17 he would acquit the strikers. In other words, the hanging and acquitting is simply a matter of \$17.

Or we can say, a \$20 tax is enough to hang a man, but a \$3 is not."

"W-e-l-l," the farmer drawled out in

solemn tone, seemingly stalled, w-e-l-l, I don't like to acknowledge it." he continued, "but I reckon it's about

Now, John, this middle class has got our necks down pretty cheap. But over in Johnson county they have got the nn Johnson county they have got the price down to half of \$17. You see, in the costs of these trials Johnson county is paid by Williamson county in its scrip, which is worth fitty cents on the dollar. Thus you see the difference of the tax between the small and large farmers in Johnson county is only one-half as much as in Williamson county had the trial not been transferred to Johnson. Yes, this may be a working-man's jury. But I now think we see what KIND of a workingman's jury. A kind that values our necks at only \$8.50!

This jury of small farmers did not acquit your craftsmen for the interest acquit your craftsmen for the interest they have in the wage class, but to take their spite out on the monopolists, as they call them. The whole middle class are like the Irish policeman, who unmercifully beat his friend: "I do not bate you," said the policeman, "cause I 'ate you, but to show my 'thority." On another occasion, when he hugged this same friend's mother-in-law, the policeman explained himself by saying: "I do not hug you 'cause I love you, but "I do not hug you 'cause I love you, but to show your son-in-law that I 'ate him.

This time the middle-class jury have lugged the strikers, not because they loved you, but to show the capitalists that they hafe them. The next time they will probably beat you, not that they hate you, but to show their authority in saving a \$20 tax.

(Continued on page 3.)

the Pennsylvania Rail Road.

The Men "Suaded" Into it-Made to Yield More Wool by Acquiring Greater Proficiency and then Kept Decile by the Danger of Losing their Pension by Being Discharged.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31 .- J. R. Root's article, "Fishing for Organs," in THE PEOPLE of the 28th holds up to our gaze the Rev. Updegraph, of Pittsburg, Pa., one of those sycophants wearing the livery of the Church in which to serve the capitalist. Supplementing that article I wish to give a few additional points of more than ordinary interest concerning the "religious racket," as it is worked here by the P. R. R...

The Pennsylvania Railroad Department Young Men's Christian Association is as much a part of the Com-

ment Young Men's Christian Association is as much a part of the Company's plant as is the Broad Street station or the Altoona shops. The officials of the Company, from president down, are also the officials of the Y. M. C. A. Of course, "that is only a coincidence." An employé "doesn't have to belong" to the Y. M. C. A.—"there is no compulsion about the matter"; only, in some mysterious way, you come in contact with an unseen current that conveys to your intelligence the information that it will intelligence the information that it will be to the advantage of your MATERIAL WELFARE to join the Y. M. C. A.

I presume the organization was founded to develop the mental and moral character of the young men, to win them to Jesus as their God and Saviour, and, in consequence, we have the "religious work" with all the hypocritism which naturally flows there-

But aside from that, one of the P. R. R. methods of accomplishing our souls' salvation is by "Mechanical Instruc-

> AIR BRAKES. LUBRICATION, VALVE MOTION,

INJECTORS, STEAM HEAT, ETC. The "Penn. R. R. Men's News" says of this work:

The value of the work being done in this department may be judged from the fact that ar average of more than a thousand visits a month have been made to the Air Branke plant by engineers and fremen since the equipment was put in place. The instructor in the Air Brake Car paid tribute to the userdiness of our Air Brake department, after examining a class of men who had attended our classes, by remarking that he found those men who had taken advantage of the classes at the Y. M. C. A. were better informed than any set of men he had yet examined.

The moral of which is, Join the Y.

The moral of which is, Join the Y. M. C. A. Then we have the "Educational Department," in which the Juniors are taught the clerical branches: Penmanship, artithmetic, telegraphy, etc. They are also training the juniors to become proficient in the use of a typewriter, which, eliminating the skilled penman in the making of waybills, enables the Company to fill the places of men with boys at half the cost for labor.

cost for labor.

As to the "Pension Department" of the road, it is true, as J. R. Root pertinently remarks, while the capitalist papers have lauded the Company's philanthropy beyond the skies, the fact remains that not one of the beneficiaries what retired" byter price of the parting minery. "but retired" broken-hearted, misery and want staring most of them in the face. The following extract from the pension regulations is eloquent of the

EIGHT.—No action which shall now or hereafter be taken in connection with the origin or furtherance of a Pension Department or Plan shall be held or construed to give any Plan shall be held or construed to give any officer, agent or employee a RIGHT to be retained in the service or become entitled to pension allowances; but, on the contrary, seen company may discharge any officer, agent, or employee at any time, when in its judgment the interests of the Company so require, without liability for pension or for other allowances save only salary or wages then eamed and unpaid.

AGE LIMIT.

and unpaid. AGE LIMIT.

No person shall be taken into the service of the Company who is over thinty-five years of age; except that, with the approval of the Board of Directors—
FIRST.—Former employees may be remployed within a period of three years from the time of their leaving the service;
SECOND.—Persons may, irrespective of age limit, be employed where the service for which they are needed requires professional or other SPECIAL qualifications.

The Company has also in operation

The Company has also in operation an insurance department for the "ben-efit" of its employes. It is called the "Voluntary Relief Association." Membership in it is not compulsory, but the members of it are given the preference in dull times and otherwise favored. If member leaves the service of the Company or is discharged he forfeits the premiums paid.

All the great railroads are taking up the insurance department scheme. That of one road is, I am told, compulsory. The companies not only find this wage slaves docile, but a paying investment as well. This is about the way it works: A man is insured, say for \$1,000; during the year the company keeps out of his wages, say \$30, half of which is turned over to the insurance company, with which the railroad company does business; the other half the railroad company keeps as payment for "collecting." The insurance company then gives the railroad company a \$1,250 policy; the railroad company in turn writes a policy of its own to the insured for \$1,000, so that when a member dies the railroad company makes \$250; —why should these companies be in any hurry to introduce the automatic coupler and other life-saving devices?!? Great are the schemes by which the capitalist makes his steals!

Against all these agencies of the Com(Continued on Page 3.) wage slaves docile, but a paying invest-

(Continued on Page 3.)

THE PEOPLE.

- EVERY SUNDAY. -

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Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 5, 1891.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE

ONITED STAY	
In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	18,881
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	38,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898	82,204
In 1899	

Were half the power that fills the world with terror,

Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts

Given to redeem the human mind from error, There were no need of arsenals or forts. LONGFELLOW.

"LAW AND ORDER."

What "Law and Order" under capitalism means may be learned from the drama that is being and has been performed for some weeks in the State of Kentucky.

The Louisville & Nashville railroad represents "monopoly" in the State in the eyes of the middle class. Against this menepoly the small labor-fleecing 16 to 1 middle-class was in arms (metaphorically speaking). The former ranked fiself, as a matter of course under the Banner of the Republican party, the latter under that of the Democraticsparty; and, before long, the two stood literally in arms against each In the fray, the Democratic claimant to the governorship was shot and killed, while the Republican claimant surrounded himself with a cordon of bayonets to prevent a similar "accident" from happening to himself, and entertained his troops chasing the Democratic members of the Legislature up and down the streets of Frankfort to prevent their meeting.

Thus the conflict of the interests of these two sub-divisions of the capitalist or labor-exploiting class have thrown the State of Kentucky into turmoil: violence, the trampling of human rights, crime,-all are now rampant in Kentucky.

The saying thus holds true that, timid though Capital may be, its timidity is that sort of timidity that breeds the greatest excesses; that in the pursuit of profit, i. e., of fleecings from the working class, there is no amount of disorder, turbulence and strife that Capital will not instigate even at the risk of its own neck.

HOLYOKE'S CONTRIBUTION.

Scores of books, essays, articles or speeches on what municipalization means, when carried on by the capitalist class in power, will not be as expressive and convincing as the simple spectacle that Holyoke, Mass., is just now furnishing on the subject.

Some years ago, the Massachusetts Legislature enacted a statute enabling municipalities to asume their gas or electric plants. What with the objections raised thereto from some capitalist, and with the support from "Reform" quarters, the new departure was herism." Socialists, however, at least the well-balanced, remained unmoved; "pigheadedly" they insisted that the new departure, if new at all, was new only in that it would place in the exploiters' hands some new means of oppressing or of cheating the working class. The Socialist position was, in essence, this: "For municipalization to at all benefit the working class, or be even a starter in that direction, it must be conducted under the breath of the revolutionary the class-conscious working class itself; conducted by the capitalist class, the thing is a snare and a delusion, and it will develop into any of many capitalist manœuvres." In several instances—the Post Office, the Brook 'n Bridge, etc., etc.—the Socialist point was proved. The evidence now furnished by Holyoke is vet the best of all

Yielding to the pressure of "Reformers" and, no doubt, also of capitalist stock-jobbers, the municipal government of Holyoke submitted to a vote of the people of the city whether they would assume their own lighting plant. The answer was in the affirmative with an overwhelming majority. Did the municipal government proceed to work? No; yes. They did not, in the way they would, had that government been in the hands of the class-conscious working class, or in the way they would have felt driven to proceed had a workingclass-conscious, revolutionary pulse beaten in that referendum vote, instead of the sluggish pulse of poltroon "Reform" that animated it. The way the Holyoke municipal government proceeded to work was so as to scuttle the vote,-very much in the way that, some fifty years ago, the French capitalist class in power did with the "Socialistic" attempt at public work houses, and incidentally make out of it all it could for the capitalists.

A "hearing" was ordered to determine the "cost of the plant"; this hearing was dragged along, and along, until it alone cost \$30,000, and the estimate which it set upon the plant was \$700,-000. Arrived at this point, the Board of Aldermen decided to beg leave of the Legislature to re-submit the question to a referendum, in other words, ask the people whether they meant what they said at the previous referendum.

The Legislature may or may not grant the petition; the second referendum, if held, may or may not sustain the first; and if it does, some more protracted hearings will be held, furnishing some more fat fees to capitalist parasites, and in the meantime allowing the lighting companies to go on sucking the marrow out of their plants till there is nothing but a cripple plant left.to be bought at \$700,000,-the swollen price of the robust plant. Then there will come a second howl, this time from the tax-paying "Reformers" themselves, against so "ruinous a bargain," and the end-just as in the French experiment-will be to discredit Socialism by an attempt that was no more Socialism than the grunt of a pig is the note of the nightingale.

The class-conscious workers will eschew "municipalizations" and any and all things connected thereewith or tending thereto, as the experienced, wary trout eschews the luring fly-bait. The municipal programme of the Socialist Labor Party hews clear the safe path to take. No "municipalization" is worth the slightest effort that is not banked upon those lines. Not unless the municipalization demand goes hand in hand with the demand for placing the industry to be municipalized in the hands of the workers: in other words, not unless the vigorous revolutionary (and revolutionary because class- conscious) pulse of the working class throbs in the demand, is there any safety in the move.

The intelligent working class of Holyoke should now cross its arms with disdain at the proposed referendum, and contemptuously tell the swindling capitalist politicians, together with their weak-kneed "Reform" dupes:

"This is your funeral; it is nothing to us We will none of it."

And, turning to their own class, utter the warning:

"Here you have the proof of the folly of 'Reform'; fall in with us; only upon the platform of the Socialist Labor Party is there any 'muncipalization' to be gained that is worth the trouble!"

ENDORSING THE ALLIANCE AND THE PARTY.

Within the last thirty days two Locals of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance have surrendered their charters; one, the Glass-Workers' Local Alliance in Jeanette, Pa., the other the Rockvale, Colo., Mixed Alliance, mainly composed of coal miners. In both cases the charter is surrendered for the identical cause. In Jeanette, the glass-workers were literally told by the employer to - Socialists overboard," and were ordered to join the A. F. of L., while in Rockvale, the coal miners were informed that connection with the Alliance would cost them their jobs, but were told they were free to join the Western Labor Union. Is this disheartening? To the Comrades who, with a sigh, surrendered their charter in Jeanette and Rockvale, as well as to the Comrades everywhere else, we say: "No; this, so far from being discouraging, is a source of encouragement: it demonstrates the soundness of the premises from which the S. T. & L. A. starts, and the wisdom of its tactical aims."

diness of the fleecing class to have its fleeced workers join such fakirled organizations as the A. F. of L. and W. L. U.; the anxiety of the fleecers' class to drive their employees into the bondage of the Gomperses and Coatses sufficiently attests to the worthlessness of the one and the crookedness of the other. That such organizations cannot benefit the working class, are, in fact, not labor organizations proper, goes without saying.

Again, that the economic condition of the workers can make no progress except under cover of the protecting cannon of a strong and growing political party of class-conscious workingmen, is proven by the compulsion that the Alliance men of Jeanette and Rockvale felt under to obey their fleecers' order.

Here are Alliance premises and principles proven, demonstrated and en-

The economic movement is the only palliative for the working class worth considering. This palliative cannot materialize until the Socialist Labor Party acquires a more commanding position than it holds to-day. Under cover of its batteries and the increasing havoc made by them in the political breastworks of the capitalist class, the workers in unions will be able to resist capitalist encroachments attempted upon them in the shop, and may even attempt and succeed in encroaching upon the employer's fleecings; and thus the economic organization and the political would act and react upon each other,

each stimulating the other's progress. But such progress is impossible except backed up by economic as well as political bodies of the working class, both organized class-consciously, and accordingly moving in perfect accord.

The occurrences at Jeanette and Rockvale help point emphatically to the urgent need of pushing forward with vigor both the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L A.

"LABOR CHAMPION" PRINCE.

Mr. Samuel Prince, who advertised himself last election as a "Labor Chamnion" and whom the heelers of Tammany boosted into the Assembly, has made his début in his true rôle. As a champion of Labor? Bless you, no; but as a champion of small-fry politicians.

A bill was introduced in the Assembly intending to regulate the fees in municipal courts in such a way that employees suing for less than \$50 be free from paying fees. The effect of this bill is, among others, to get around the marshal. Under the bill any one, a friend of the plaintiff, for instance, could serve the summons. No sooner was the bill in than Champion Prince smelled danger to his rum-hole friends, and he leaped to their assitance with an amendment the effect of which is to leave the summons in the hands of the marshal, and have him collect his fees from the city!

Champion Prince will next election be surely championed with twice the vigor of last election by the gentlemen whose fees he is trying to save; but it is just possible that the increasing number of workingmen will be increasingly enlightened on the nature of the championship of this prince of fakirs, and dump him into oblivion.

The third shot, or the documents printed on the fourth page of this is-sue in the initiatory steps of the action of Section New York against the Volkszeitung" are of a different nature from those of last week. pitchfork the foe from another side. Like all the preceding ones, these documents are valuable history. They are additional sign-posts to direct the workers, lest they be robbed of the weapons that they build up to fight the enemy with. Section New York's ownership of the "Volkszeitung" is there demonstrated. And also is demonstrated how a pack of reactionists got into possession, thanks to the Section's confidence hitherto. But the wrong will be redressed.

The Secretary of the Anti-Trust Conference is one Henry B. Martin.

(And who is Henry B. Martin? Henry B. Martin is the hired man of John B. Goodnow.

And who is John B. Goodnow? John B. Goodnow is the Minnesota hired man of Mark Hanna.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC:

Having launched upon the waters of 'Empire," we are acquiring all the habits of the trade. The publishing false bulletins about victories unwon, the treating with polygamous sultans, etc., etc., all these habits which England has caused her people to acquire a taste for are also becoming ours. In this con-

nection, the "Idaho Tribune" says well: It is a specimen of the reliability of Philip-pine "news" that a few weeks ago Aguinaldo" pine "news" that a few weeks ago Aguinaldo's wife was killed; then it was announced she had surrendered, and a little later she was killed again. But it just occurs to us that perhaps Aguinaldo, learning of the success of the Sultan of Sulu, has commenced to be a polygamist in order to secure "imperial" clemency and a pension if captured.

The London, Eng., "Justice" is, without knowing it, holding up the mirror to our American British-loving shoddyocracy, who are whooping it up here for "England's great fight in behalf of humanity in South Africa." It says:

manity in South Africa." It says:

It is understood that the war in South Africa was provoked by a widespread Dutch conspiracy to overthrow British dominion at the Cape. There is not the slightest evidence of this; indeed, all the evidence points the other way. Even the tactics of the Boers, who, had there been any such conspiracy, should have taken the offensive long before they moved at all, goes to show the absurdity of the whole pretence. But it serves the purpose of an excuse for the war now others have been discredited. And after all there is this amount of ground for the theory, that in view of the condition of other parts of our "glorious Empire." the Cape Dutch might be reasonably anxious to escape from British domination lest they fall into a similarly evil plight. In India—our great and glorious Empire in the East—millions of pople are literally dying of famine. In spite of rigorous censorship and the conspiracy of silence which generally prevails with regard to Indian affairs, reports of the most seriously alarming character are coming from the affected districts. Already the ditress has increased so enormously, and the numbers seeking relief on the Government works are so great that the authorities have been compelled to reduce the amount paid to the people on these works. What that means it is quite impossible to convey by words, and can only be appreciated by those who know the miserable condition of these poor people even at the best of times. They surely have reason to bless British rule, seeing that this famine, no more than others of recent years, is not really caused by a scarcity of recent years, is not really caused by a scarcity of of od, but by a scarcity of the means of buying food due entirely to the continual drain upon India of the Imperial Government and its hangers-on.

Lectures.

Colo.
FEB. 13.—Bernard Hughes, "Blind Samsons,
Ancient and Modern," 414 E. 71st st., N. Y.
FEB. 18.—Thos. Donahue, "Transition," Tegtile Hall, Olneyville sq., Providence, R. I.

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

Debs' Louisville 'Herald and Souvenir."

The "great white chief" of the Socialist (?) Democratic party, who carries the headquarters of the S. D. P. under his hat, and whose journeyings are ordered by L. W. Rogers, the notorious "independent" politician of Chicago, is perambulating the country, holding up central labor unions and other bodies efficied with a desire to disconnect afflicted with a desire to disconnect themselves and others from their surplus wealth.

In London, Ontario, lately Debs was billed to speak at the Opera House, seats 25 and 35 cents; total paid attend-

Before his apearance, the following arrangements were made: The Trades and Labor Council had to pay \$100, then \$50 for rent of Opera House.

After the meeting Rogers tried to sell photos of 'Gene' at 25 cents per photo, but the crowd stuck at that. Perhaps at some other dime museum they would have paid 10 or 15 cents for the photo of the Fat Boy or the Living Skeleton,

but Debs does not seem to trot in the same class of freaks. In Hamilton, Ontario, same story. with the result that the weird idea is agitating the minds of the simple deni-zens of those towns that Debs is work-

ing some kind of a graft.

Peculiar and shady are some of the characters who have had charge of the meetings in Canada, but it remains for those in charge of his meeting at Louis-

ville, Ky., to cap the climax.

A large circular, similar to one page of a newspaper, was printed and circulated, the title of which was:
"DEBS) Herald and
) Souvenir."

The front page contained what purported to be a "Brief Biography," story of Debs' visit to Delmonicos, advertisements of two breweries and an "ad" of a flour merchant offering to give a year's subscription to the Repeal of Reason with every barel sold.

Reason with every barel sold.

On the last page, under the heading,
"From our Friends," were the advertisements of seventeen saloons, six
"concert halls," notorious dives, two brewerles and, last but not least, the "ad" of a dive kept by a woman.

On the same page, under the caption, "Why He Lectures," it is stated that Debs "has, too, the double purpose of discharging a debt of money borrowed to test the constitutional rights of labor in the struggle above referred to. 'Debs Herald and Souvenir" is in this office for inspection.)

It is certainly queer that after five years, and also after the collection of considerable money from the working class that was used for his defence-Mr. Debs should, "after refusing offers of \$10,000" for "a short lecture tour," now sport a manager and advance agent securing money from such remarkable sources to pay off a debt but lately known to exist.

The only stock-in-trade Mr. Debs, "the Lasalle of the Kangaroos," has is the fact that he was supposed to have

been a martyr. He plays upon that reputation and attempts thereby to keep himself before the public. But the palpable effrontery of the whole thing, the exorbitant charges for the so-called lectures, and the all too evident anxiety of Rogers to get all that the "tariff will allow," pushing the greatest "sentimentalist with a grievance against certain indi-viduals" this country has ever known,

into the odium he so well deserves.
Starting out in '92 with a great of "unity among the workers" on his lips, calling upon all railroad men to organize, irrespective of craft, in one organize, irrespective of crait, in one grand union of the whole, he proceeded to attempt to break up the only railroad organization of that kind in the United States—that of the employees, of the Union Pacific R. R.—by organizing rival unions of "wipers," "firemen" and other subdivisions, thus breaking up the solidarity, previously existing.

audivisions, thus breaking up the soli-darity previously existing.

Again coming in '97 with the cry of
"harmony," "unity," "peace and con-cord," he attempted to pose as a leader (?) of Socialism in this country, trying to break up the stalwart S. L. P. But therein he made his mistake.

No amount of brass and the glitter therefrom can blind the class-conscious man, no cheap talk of "martyrdom" suffered in a nicely furnished room in Woodstock jall, will "catch" the un-terrified who have gone to jall and imprisonment as a matter of course.

No senile talk of love and peace, when there is no peace, can swerve the militant Socialist from his path, nothing short of a display of fitness for the job will cause him to accept a leader; nothing short of absolute rectitude towards the movement will do with him. This poor Debs has found out. Failing in all things heretofore, he will fail in the business of "lecturer." It is now a business of "lecturer." It is now a scramble for dough, and the shibboleth must be "get dough we must." with the chances to get it growing ever less. Imitator always Debs has been, and always has he been found lacking in that In this his last effort at imitation success is all the time receding.

Out of the slums will come the last

armies of capitalism, out of the hall and brothel come the miasmas of capitalism, putrefying and killing. It is well that this charlatan should so surround himself.

ARTHUR KEEP.

The discoveries of the materialist conception of history and the secret of Capitalist Production through Surplus Value, we owe to Marx. With them, Socialism became a Science.—FREDERICK ENGELS. Every Socialist Should

Have a Portrait of

Karl Marx,

the men who made Socialism a Science, and who first marshaled the forces of the Working Class for the overthrow of Capitalism. We have recently published a beautiful

LITHOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT IN BLACK AND TINT

of the great teacher of Modern Socialism. This portrait is the work of one of the foremost lithographic artists in New York (a member of Local Alliance 170, S. T. & L. A.), who contributed his work gratis for the benefit of the Party, thus enabling us to sell the portrait at the low price of THIRTY CENTS.

Every Socialist should have one of these

portraits, and every Section should push their sale. Single copies, 30 cents. Five to ten copies, 20 cents each. Over ten copies, 15 cents each.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 147 E. 236 Street, New York City.

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

Onestion Answered by the National Executive Committee of the S. L. P.

Everyone is defining Socialism nowadays. The yellow journals are juggling with the term, the reformers are elucidating it, and the sky pilots are taking a fing at it. All of them introduce their rhapsodies with the clause: "Socialism as I understand it is this"—

not their understanding of the term is and their understanding of the term is then given in well-rounded phrases. The yellow journal will define Socialism as "any order of society that increases human happiness." The reformer will human happiness." The reformer will understand it as meaning "any social order that increases human liberty," and the sky pilot will assert that it is the reign of the devil personified.

It is interesting to turn from the gib-berish of these three closely allied per-sons and get from an authoritative source an idea in brief as to what is meant by the term Socialism. Some time ago the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party prepared a leaflet entitled "What Is So-cialism?" The inside pages contain the platform of the Socialist Labor Party adopted at its last national convention, and the outside pages are devoted to intructive comments on the demands of the platform.

As to what Socialism is the National Executive Committee refers the inquirer to the platform, and the platform, after calling attention to the contradictions existing in capitalist society, starts off with these two striking paragraphs:

with these two striking paragraphs:
With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our secial conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty, and of happiness.
With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

Then come other paragraphs giving

Then come other paragraphs giving more details of the contradictions ex-isting in capitalist society, and the platform closes with the following appeal:

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

Volumes might be written without giving a more cogent idea of Socialism than is given in these three paragraphs from the platform of the Socialist Labor Party. The contrast between the machinery of government and the machinery of production is clear and strik-ing, while the "plan" of the Socialist Republic is broadly outlined in the call to the wage-workers.

One page of the comments on the platform develops the class struggle and the proper use of the ballot. The other page of comments was prepared ex-pressly for the impetuous man who wants to know what we are going to do first. It is entitled "First Steps in So-cialism," and explains the more important immediate demands of the arty for improving the condition of

"What Is Socialism?" is published in English, in German, in French, and in Italian. It is admirably adapted for agitation, and every Section and every member of the Party should be well supplied.

Price, \$1.50 per thousand. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COM-PANY,

147 East 23d Street, New York City.

The Comrades of New York and vicinity are reminded that there is to be a Daily People festival, arranged by Section New York, to be held at the Grand Central Palace, Sunday, March 25th. The individual efforts to make the festival the success that it should be Fall to early.

Socialism in Europe

is striking terror to the monarchies and republics from the Baltie to the Mediterranean, and from the Ural to the Atlantic.

An accurate account of Socialism of Europe, its history and development, is now for the first time accessible to American readers. The last national convention of the Socialist Labor Party instructed the National Executive Committee to have prepared a book which would give the American people a reliable history of International Socialism and keep them fully informed on the facts of the 'irresistible advance. Lucien Sanial was instructed to proceed with the work. He has recently completed the task, and the

Socialist Almanac

is now for sale. It is a volume of 220 pages. The first part is historical, and gives a detailed history of Socialism in Europe under the following heads:

Socialism in Germany.

Socialism in Belgium.

Socialism in Belgium.

Socialism in Boland.

The second part of the Almanac contains instructive statistical articles on every subject that concerns the working class. Here are a few of the topics discussed:

The Classes.—Distribution of Wealth.—Progress of Bankruptcy.—The Trusts.—Female and Child Labor.—Agriculture.—Manufactures.—Savings Banks.—Financial Statistics.—Strikes and Lockouts.—Railroad Finances, Labor and Accidents.—National Banks.—Mines and Mining.—Growth of Socialist Labor Party in the United States.

Every Socialist, and every student should have a copy of the Socialist. in the United States.

Every Socialist, and every student should have a copy of the Socialist Almanac. It is an authority in all disputes, and will settle every

Price, 50 cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY. 147 East 23d Street, New York City.

FREE LECTURES ARRANGED BY THE

Yorkville Agitation Committee S. L. P.

Every Sunday Evening, 8 P. M. at 414 E. 71st STREET. SUBJECTS FOR SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH: The Survival of the Fittest.

LECTURER: F. SILVERMAN. 4

Uncle Sam and Brother Jonath

BROTHER JONATHAN—There is thing about Socialism that I'll never is able to swallow.

Uncle San-If it has come down one thing, you are making progress:
remember the time when you had no
objections to Socialism than there is
hairs absent from the palm of you hand.

B. J.—Never mind that. I object in the computation that there is in Socialism. If you legislate the Co-operating Commonwealth into existence, the who don't believe in it would be compelled to submit, and that would unjust, rascally, tyrannous; it would

U. S.—Where were you coming from last 5th of July, at 2 o'clock in the more. last 5th of July, at 2 o'clock in the ing, when you were swaying from seeing, when you were swaying from seeing, when you were swaying from seeing won't go home till morning. etc.?

B. J. (full of pride)-I had been cole brating the anniversary of our country's independence, with several other of the Revolutionary Fathers.

U. S. (grabbing him by the collar and shaking him almost to pieces)—Yo celebrant of injustice! you toaster rascality! you minion of tyrams. Shame upon you, midnight reveller outputs. oppression!

B. J. (disengaging himself)—Are no gone daft?

U. S.-No, you hideous monster of condensed iniquity! Many and many were the colonists who doted on King George. 'Tis even said that a majority of them favored allowing him to walk over and trample the guts out of them. The Revolutionary Fathers didn't fanc playing the role of grapes at vintage they peppered George's red-coats of the land, and unceremonical hanged his native Tory spies; established a country free from Ge established a country free from Geor-ism; and those who didn't like that as preferred to be lamb chops for George breakfast table were compelled to jou And these Revolutionary Fathers, did this compelling, you have (Giving him anot celebrating! shake.) Don't you realize the full de of your injustice, tyranny, rascality

oppression-loving revelry?

B. J. (after recovering his breathCome, come! would you have pretent
that our Revolutionary Fathers had
lowed King George to—what was it you
said?

U. S.—Trample the guts out our

Trample the guts out of us-

B. J.—Just so, would you?
U. S.—Not I. But I'm a Socialist, on of those who would legislate the Coperative Commonwealth into existence, even if any descendant of the ele Tories would feel "compelled" to B. J. (angrily)—The two cases are

parallel. U. S .- Now you talk. If they parallel, you would not think it unit to "compel," eh?

B. J.-No.

U. S.—Accordingly, compulsion, you call it, is good or bad, deserves minight celebrations or broad day dense ciation, according as one has to cho between being squeezed to death, or being free and making others free, despite their love for slavery, eh?

B. J.—Just so. U. S.—Then the question ceases by he one of "justice," etc., and become of of fact: are we to allow ourselve be squeezed to death, eh?

B. J.—Yes, that's about it. U. S.—It follows that, before U. S.—It follows that, before taking of "injustice" and all that, you seek show that the Socialists are wrong in saying that this capitalist social systems the sequence that the scapitalist social systems. is squeezing the life out of the perfor the benefit of a small loafing capitalist class. Will you deny that?

B. J.-No, I can't deny that. to this: The Revolutionary Fathers although they were in the minerity, did a glorious thing to coerce the majority into freedom; but the Society ists, even if they get the overwhelmin majority of our people to realize the they are being squeezed to death, seeven if they awake in that majorita a taste to be free, will be committed an act of injustice, of rascality, tyranny, of oppresion, to rear the committed of tyranny, of oppresion, to rear the Cooperative Commonwealth, because, sooth, either a stupid or a victor minority prefers to be squeezed or

jects to being prevented from officialing as squeezers. Is that it?

B. J. (getting very violent)—To take with you is like getting into a straighted

jacket. U. S.—Never mind the jacket. R the straight-jacket that will insist that 2 + 2 fake 4, than the clowa's free flopping cap and bells that would make out of 2 + 2 three, or six, or say of idiocy. Have I stated your propositions.

idiocy. Have I stated your propositive right, or is it wrong?

B. J.—The devil take you!

U. S.—Jonathan, Jonathan, take my advice and get betimes out of the red of our old Tories. There is yet time to discuss, there is yet time to assume the sheep will be separated on the sheep will be separated on the goats; when the line will be dissharp; and then discussion will be at sharp; and then discussion will be at has himself prepared for himself. has himself prepared for himself. In member that our glorious Declaration of Independence does not open with discussion on the rights of mea opens with a declaration that the volutionary Fathers hold certain true to be SELF-EVIDENT. Such another laration, up to date, is in the sir. It soon crystallize into words graves a sharp burin on granite tablets to those who stand in the way of that that are selfevident to a revolutio movement. Jonathan, stop fooling your fat belly is dear to you.

The receipt of a sample copy of The PEOPLE is an invitation to subserve

CONFIRMATORY.

"Trathful's" Article in "The People" of the 28th Promptly Proved True.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 28.-Barely was ay article on the Label in the hands of eston readers when it received most nexpected confirmation.

The cigarmakers in this town are now

ocked out. If any there be who disselieved me, he now has a chance to emonstrate the value of the Blue Label and of his organization as an economic Such demonstration will not take place, for this reason. Strasser & Woods are here in Boston by order of Perkins, and they will use all their power to force the men back to work. The pretext they will use is that the men violated the International Constiution, but the fact of the matter is they know that a fight on their part would expose the hollowness of the union abel. They know that their strength as a union must not be put to the test, as they have everything to lose and sothing to gain. This lock-out or strike will not be without its lesson. It matters not whether the capitalist employer beats the men back to work or the captalist hireling (the labor fakir) beats the men back to work. The result is the same. But this lesson cannot be lost, and that is that the capitalist employer is united, both economically and otherwise, and that so is his hireling, the fakir. When one shop shut out the men, the others did the same at once; and when the first fakir arrived on the scene here, protesting against the action of the men, the other fakirs came within of the men, the other fakirs came within a short time, following the first in their denouncing the men in the interest of the manufacturers. Perfect harmony prevails among the manufacturers; perfect harmony among the Woods, the Strassers, the Tracles and others of their ilk; but dissension and strife prevails only among the poor dupes of clearmakers, who are led by the manicigarmakers, who are led by the mani-kins of the Boston Cigar Manufacturers' Association, and whose dues pay the Association, and whose dues pay the salaries of the Strassers, who are now united in trying to end the strike in behalf of the manufacturers. That the men are justified in their demand every man in the trade knows; that during the past ten years the lot of the cigarmaker has constantly grown worse is also known; but the booming of the label has gone on from year to year, and now, when they claim to have entire New England "organized on label lines," and that cigars cannot be sold without the union label, now when their brag is put to the test, they back down and leave the poor dupes out in the cold.

and leave the poor dupes out in the cold.

All the manufacturers have locked out their men. Is the label so powerful? Is the Union so strong? Why, then boy-cott their product take away their trade, and if we succeed, then we have vindi-cated our label. But Strasser yields, and thereby proves that the label is of

It must be admitted that small manufacturers whose capital is from \$100 to \$1,000 may be forced into line often through a boycott, for they know that in case they lose and the union wins then they are out of business and must return to the bench as journeymen cigarmakers, join the union that beat them, and pay a fine which the union imposes on them. But with the large manufacturers it is different. Boycott Waite & Bond, Alles & Fisher, Oberlies, M. C. A., Breslin & Cambells, and if we meet with more success than we did with the Banner Cigar Co., Bondy & Lederer, Brown Bros., Carl Unman, Detts Cigar Co., Mocles Cigar Co., Gordon Cigar Co., Ottenberg Bros., and a hundred others, then we can claim to be of some value to cigarmakers; but we wont howest because we know but we wont boycott, because we know that the days of this fakir-led union are

It is a long time since the Inter-national Cigarmakers' Union won a large strike; they will never win an-other. It will require only a few more lessons to open the eyes of the members of the C. M. I. U. of A. to the im-potence of the union; they will see that organizations on that line can only exist as sick and death benefit societies, but not as economic organizations; they will learn that the term fakir is propmen to join the union under the false promise of aiding them in securing bet-ter conditions for the craft. I would ask my Boston brothers if they can see how grew since the last great trike, if they can call to mind how trade increased with our employers, til they were obliged to build modern interpy factories to house their five landred union men, and whose wealth the apace with their factories; if or can recall how they found one setary not enough and that they were iged to hire another one, making it number of "label agitators" in-med until the salary list of Union 97 w so large that they are paying \$3,000

Year for salaries. Can you, my Boston fellow-cigarmakrecall how at first they began to the your wrappers without protest your union; do you remember a Rodgers became foreman for Walt d, and you had to make one adred cigars out of seven dozen of seers? You then found that your Make were cut by that act; you sent committee to see the firm, although firm discharged Rodgers; at the settine you were told by your leaders at you had no cause to send a committee to the firm, and had the firm rested the union would not have sushed you, the old excuse being made you were acting "contrary to the you were acting "contrary to the mitation." Do you also remember they began to weigh your fillers they began to weigh your fillers at you had to work cuttings in of your work in order to get the fillers to make a smoker for fourself, and in order to make your tout of your filler you began steal. out of your filler you began steal-tom each other's filler box, and protest from your union? And to take back cigars which the foreman did not like and give for them, and the system got that even an ass would kick? Well, you remember the poor fellow who refused to take back a few cigars; the foreman then fired him, and when you saw him go, did your union withdraw the label from that firm? Did they call out the men and close the shop until that man was returned to work? You know that the union did not. What it hid was to draw in its horns resolution did was to draw in its horns, resolution and all, telling the manufacturers to rub it in. And they are rubbing it in, and they will continue to rub it in, for your leaders will not help you; it don't your pay; your employers know it; your Perkins, Gompers, Strassers, Woodses, Tracy and others know it; everybody knows it but yourselves; and when you realize it you will throw overboard the whole gang of fakirs who are now feasting on your and open a ing on you, and organize a class-con-scious union—the S. T. & L. A.—of our craft on the lines of the class struggle, which will bring you to that goal to which your fakir-ridden bogus label, pure and simple trades union can never

TRUTHFUL.

Supplemental.

(Continued from Page 1.)

If you will talk with any of these jurymen, you will invariably find them, both economically and politically, to express everything against the interest of our class. As they hire labor more or less, they want low wages. While we want loaves of bread at five cents, they loaf. That is, they want high-price wheat. They do not oppose capitalists for the same reason we do. They oppose them for no other reason than they are confiscating their little properties—farms, stores, etc. We have no property to confiscate. The wage class, whether Scalalist or not oppose the whether Socialist or not, oppose the capitalists for the reason that they are confiscating all the fruits of their labor power. The Socialists not only oppose them, but demand that they abdicate,

and return to our possession all the insruments of production.

The big capitalists have long heads, while the little ones have short heads. In my travels over these two counties, I found that some of the most trivial things would influence these farmers for or against the miners. As I approached near the mining towns I found they stood up for the miners for no other reason than they bought their vege-tables. When I broached the subject of the miners' trial, their conversation would run from strikes into vegetables, and from vegetables into monopolists, and from monopolists back again into vegetables. But as I got further away from these towns, I heard nothing more of vegetables. Where it was too far from these towns to sell vegetables, I even heard some express their wrath against the miners on account that against the miners on account can strikes raised the price of coal. Some of them seemed opposed to them through a sort of yellow envy. They said the miners were making more than the farmers, and therefore should not kick farmers, and therefore should not kick when their pay was reduced any more than the farmer when the price of his wheat went down. But I found them to be the loudest "kickers." They often express the old rot that "every person who hired labor had a right to hire whom he plassed, and at the chesnest price, and discharge a man at any time and without any reason." All this was unmixed with any vegetables.

To sum the whole thing up, John, if your craft gets into trouble again and has to depend upon the middle class to save their necks, their chances will be

save their necks, their chances will be

Yours for labor, JOHN PROLETARIAN.

R-R. Religion.

(Continued from Page 1.)

pany to despoil and hold down the workers on the road, there is absolutely nothing. The "pure and simple" labor organizations are nowhere sunk in organizations are nowhere sunk in deeper degradation than on the great railways of the country, here as elsewhere, the crying need and the only hope for the workers is the inauguration of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance not only to combat these schemes whereby we are plundered, not only to wrest from the Company all that we can, but also to do that which is of supreme importance—point the way to the Socialist Labor Party's ballot as

the only road to emancipation.

Speed the day when the Alliance shall gain a foothold among the railroad men. EMPLOYE.

Form of Pledge for use of Individual Sympathizers.

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

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

Address.....

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

S. L. P. Supplies.	
Constitution with Platform in English, German and Polish,	
per 100	50c.
Constitution in Jewish, without Platform, per 100	40c.
Due cards, per 100	40C.
German), per 100	40c.
Rubber seals made to order, with Arm and Hammer, each Orders should be accompanied	67c. with

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

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

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

DAILY PEOPLE.

Report of the Daily People Conference of January 28th.

At the regular meeting, held January 28th, Comrade A. Gillhaus was chair-man. Upon favorable report of Credental Committee, the following delegates were seated: New York—19th A. D., J. C. Akins and G. E. Rurig; Brooklyn—7th A. D., Br. 2, C. Volmer; 13th and 14th A. D.'s, C. Andersen; 21st A. D.'s Daily People Club, O. Linetzky; Danish Daily People Club, Chas. Hansen; Sec-tion Union County, N. J., Alwin Koer-

The Executive Board brought in the following recommendations:

That the Organizer collect of organizations represented in the conference the voluntary contributions toward the defraying of its expenses; also those stamp accounts that may be requested by the financial secretary; that an En-tertainment Committee be elected, same to confer with the one of Section New York

Both recommendations were accepted. Election of officers proceeded, and the following comrades were elected: Organizer, Thomas A. Hickey; Financial Secretary, E. Siff; Recording Secretary, Secretary, E. Siff; Recording Secretary, Julius Hammer; Sergeant-at-Arms, Adolf Klein; Treasurer, Henry Kuhn; Members of Executive Board—J. C. Akins, Cooper, M. Kleinberger, H. Lightburn, Chas. Hensen, S. Yagman; Credential Committee—A. Klein, M. Kleinberger, E. Katz; Entertainment Committee—Thos. A. Hickey, A. Klein, A. Weinstock, D. Klein, E. Katz.

A communication was received from Progressive Lithographers, J. A. 274 of

Progressive Lithographers' L. A. 274 of S. T. & L. A., requesting stamps, etc. Request granted; the organization is called upon to send delegates to the

The roll call showed delegates of the following organizations present: New York—Assembly Districts 6th and 10th, 8th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 19th and 21st, 20th, 26th, 28th, 30th, 32d and 33d, 34th and 35th; Brooklyn--Assembly Districts. 7th, 13th and 14th, 17th, 21st, Br. 2, Daily People Club of 21st, Danish Daily People Club: Section Hudson County;

Section Union County.

Fourteenth Assembly District, N. Y., reports that they are arranging a "pack-

reports that they are arranging a "pack-age party," the proceeds to go to the DAILY PEOPLE Fund. Sixteenth A. D., N. Y., reports that they are going to hold a mass meeting on Friday, February 2d, at 98 Avenue C, to spread the work for the DAILY

Twenty-sixth A. D., N. Y., reported that they got the names of voters who enrolled at the primaries at last elec-tions and visit these, inducing them to subscribe for THE PEOPLE and pledge

subscribe for The People and pleage toward the Dally People Fund.
Thirtieth A. D., N. Y., sent \$2 toward the expenses of the conference.
Section Hudson County sent \$1 for

the same purpose. Union County reports that they got names of subscribers to THE PEOPLE, and visit these and collect pledges and contributions for the Daily PEOPLE Fund. Recommend that organizations throughout the country adopt same course. Names of subscribers to THE PEOPLE may be obtained at THE

Secretary instructed to communicate ith the Daily People Committee. Auditing Committee reported that accounts were found to be correct, the following monies for DAILY PEOPLE stamps having been received so far:

PEOPLE's office.

Sth A. D	., Now York	1 5.50
12th "		23.2
14th "		
16th "		
		58.71
19th and 2	1st A. D's, New Y	ork 38.90
20th A. D	., New York	
23rd ''		5.00
20th		11.4
30th "		28.10
32d and 3	d A. D's, New Yo	rk 102 0
D. P. Clu	b, No. 1	
M. Zucke	r	2.00
Geo. Hain	es, California	1.00
4th A T	., Brooklyn	2.30
7th A T	., Br. 2. Brooklyn	2.6
10th A T	Drooklan	20.00
19th A. L	Brooklyn	5.00
13th and 1	4th A. D's, Brookl	yn 1.00
Itth A. L	Brooklyn	
American	Branch 1, Brook!	yn 1.50
21st A. D.	, Br. 2, Brooklyn	
21st A. D.	Daily People Club	95 O
L. A. 252,	S. T. & L. A	
Section H	udson County	21 A
On list. 15	th A. D., N. Y	
Louis Col	nen, Philadelphia	1 %
500000000000000000000000000000000000000	Total	\$418.90

The following organizations reported pledges, payments on account of which have been made: 8th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, N. Y.

Hagman \$5.00

	5.00
Miss Duchman	-5.00
Rabinowitz	
Miss Haffin	5.00
Silverman	5.00
Finkel	5.00
Cauerman	5.00
Beldner	4.00
Brilliant	3.00
Solomon	2.00
Presser	1.00
12th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,	N. Y.
Julius Hammer	1100.00
Director	
F. Frankel	10.00
Fanny Frank	5.00
Mary Frank	5.00
Solomon	5.00
Yager	5.00
Weinstock	5.00
Hirshberg	3.00
Knobloch	3.00
16th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.	N. Y.
Philip Altman	\$40.00
	10.00
M. Lederman	10.00
M. Lederman	10.00
M. Lederman	10.00 10.00 10.00
M. Lederman S. Hossy D. Samowitz A. Freedman	10.00 10.00 10.00 5.00
M. Lederman S. Hossy D. Samonowitz A. Freedman M. Meisels	10.00 10.00 10.00 5.00 5.00
M. Lederman S. Hossy D. Samonowitz A. Freedman M. Meisels H. Gottehrer	10.00 10.00 10.00 5.00 5.00 5.00
M. Lederman S. Hossy D. Samonowitz A. Freedman M. Meiseis H. Gottehrer M. Weinberger	10.00 10.00 10.00 5.00 5.00
M. Lederman S. Hossy D. Samonowitz A. Freedman M. Meisels H. Gottehrer M. Weinberger A. Weiss	10.00 10.00 10.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00
M. Lederman S. Hossy D. Samonowitz A. Freedman M. Meisels H. Gottehere M. Weinberger A. Weiss L. Eichler	10.00 10.00 10.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.
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M. Lederman S. Hossy D. Samonowitz A. Freedman M. Meisels H. Gotteher M. Weinberger A. Weiss L. Eichler S. Moskovitz M. Lefkowitz M. Lefkowitz B. Frank M. Goldenberg B. Goldman J. Schönfeld H. Hender A. Simpson W. Lieberman H. Beck J. Schäffer	10.00 10.00 10.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.
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M. Lederman S. Hossy D. Samonowitz A. Freedman M. Meisels H. Gotteher M. Weinberger A. Weiss L. Eichler S. Moskovitz M. Lefkowitz M. Lefkowitz B. Frank M. Goldenberg B. Goldman J. Schönfeld H. Hender A. Simpson W. Lieberman H. Beck J. Schäffer	10.00 10.00 10.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, N. Y. A Adolf Klein
A Bracker
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E Moonells
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J Moonells
S Schoeld
D Wesser paid but did not Wagner, paid but did not 1.00 .30 .35

(Continued on Page 4.) .

4th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, BROOKLYN.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Don't write on both sides of the sheet; Don't write on tissue paper; Ben't write with pencil; Don't write with a broom-stick, if a

tooth-pick is handy, pens preferred; Bon't crowd your lines;

Don't begin at the uppermost edge of the sheet; . Don't abbreviate:

Don't forget to give your P. O. address and date of letter;

Don't forget to give name and date of

paper when sending clippings; Don't write your signature as the' you wished to remain incognito;

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

Don't take this ill.

One on the Middle-Class Farmers of Washington.

admission, and gave as a reason that her credentials were fraudulent. This was a bad break, as you will see. The "Massachusetts delegation," taking itself and its "convention" seriously, imagined that fraudulent credentials would certainly bar out any applicant for admission. But the majority of the "convention" understood itself a good deal better. To a gathering without constituency, that called itself a "National Political Convention," to a gathering that sailed under the false name of the "Socialist Labor Party," and that was well aware that, if the Party cared to bother about it, the Party could have squelched the "sessions" in short order—as a fraud upon the "public; to a "convention" of a "political party" that has not one State in which it can set up a ticket under the name that it presumes to sail under, seeing that the S. L. P. holds-its own honored name firmly in hand; so the "convention" of a "political party" that can fot set up a ticket anywhere under any other hame, seeing it has no body—to such a "convention," with Fraud—silly, impotent, Fraud—ameared all over its face, fraudulent credentials was THE thing, "Delegate" Mrs. Avery was, accordingly, acmitted with whoopla: Kin recognized its kin.

This incident, as I said, gave the type to the "conventions" transactions. The "convention pronounced itself "brilliant," it resoluted itself to be the very punk of the Revolution; it declared that the National Executive of the Party, together with the "Bosses," was "deposed," "knocked down." "illed,"—but, somehow or other, it was considered necessary to repeat the declaration, and it was repeated, and re-repeated—creetion between such utterings, it tinkered at its "constitution." This tinkering was in the labor Fakirs; and, in between such utterings, it tinkered at its "constitution." This tinkering was all humbug and make-belief, as they have no organization to constitute. F. M. Gessener's eyes were lack-lustrye: they had obtained by a bridge over which the distance as he may, he saw no treasury, not eve Washington.

TO THE PEOPLE.—I have noticed several excellent arthries in THE PEOPLE, from this place. The Comrade, who writes them, seems to be too modest to sign his name. The one objection I find in his articles, is that they are full of the woes of the railroad man only. Although a railroad man myself, and a member of this Section, I would like him to say something on the hardships and injustice surfered by the farm laborer works his 14 or 16 hours a day; on Sunday he does the chores that were left over from last week; and when he calls for a settlement, he finds that the farmer owns nothing, or, at least, claims, he doesn't. Myself and some other men harvested one summer, and when we finished, the farmer said the bank owned everything and claimed he had no money. But we were too wise for him; we started to "harvest the farmer," and—he paid up like a gentleman. I will take my chances of going to heaven with a railroad king, in preference to the farmer every time.

Pasco, Wash., Feb. 2.

FRANK MURPHY.

Affairs in Hamilton, Ont.

TO THE PEOPLE.—As it is some time since the Comrades have heard any news from Hamilton, a few words will not be out of

TO THE PEOPLE.—As it is some time since the Comrades have heard any news from Hamilton, a few words will not be out of place.

Like all manufacturing cities, we have a hard time getting a strong Section together. There is the usual lot of gents that "believe" in the Secialist platform, but do not care to join the Section; there are other gents who will tell you that it all sounds very nice, but it is impossible; that there was and all the proof of the section; there are other gents who will tell you that it all sounds very nice, but it is impossible; that there was and ready will be rich and poor; and that the rich will rule the poor; and that you are dreaming, sind all such talk. Others again will tell you that they have been Socialists or years. Then we have the gent tifts says, "Oh, yes; are you one of those union wreckers". The latter is one of the class representing the tools of the labor fakirs; he and his type are the deluded ones. We have a number of them here, if you speak to them about Socialism, their reply is: "We lil I am a Socialist, but we are not ready for Socialism yell you should leave the union alone, we will do our part when the time arrives! if it were not for trade unions, there would not be any Socialists," etc., etc.

We have had several would-be Labor candidates running for the Legislature and House of Commons, but they have run in the interest of either the "Grit" or the "Tory" party, so that they were not Labor candidates, or running in the interests of labor. We had no one of the other candidates bere some years ago; they were both defeated. To show you haw far they could be trusted. I heard one of them make a remark that he and one of the other candidates "understood each other!" A nice remark, to be made by a man who is running in the interests of the working class! This man was one of the "trusted. I heard one of the other candidates "understood each other!" A nice remark, to be made by a man who is running in the interests of the working class! This man was one of the "thad have

ourselves. Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 1.

The "Debs Rally" in New Orleans.

TO THE PEOPLE.—I attended the Debs meeting at the Washington Artillery Hall, Jan. 25. It was well packed, mostly with middle-class folks, politicians, labor fakirs, and the middle-class women of different clubs. There were very few wage workers present.

middle-class folks, politicians, labor rakirs, and the middle-class women of different clubs. There were very few wage workers present. The Central Trade and Labor Council was there represented by the labor fakir Mr. Leonard who took part as the leading man of that comraittee; he is a Republican, and "labor leader" of the cotton rollers in New Orleans, which he and his aids sold out in this city 70° 8 years ago.

These were the followers of Mr. Debs.
When Debs entered the hall, these worthlese crowded around him, surrounded him like humble bees. Mr. George Herle, the "literary agent," could not get near to speak to him. These fakirs told George that he could not sell any of his papers or books in this hall nor outside of the building, in front of the street, and sell his papers, and books there. These "labor leaders" were looking for the revenue to come into their own pocket. Debs spoke on the concentration of capital, monopoly, trusts, and machnery. He said that Socialism was coming onward; but did not say how, and he was also very careful not to say anything about politics in unions; in fact, he avoided all politics, and sermonized in the air. He was very sweet to the middle class, and gave them the tip how to use Socialism for their own purposes

New Orleans, La., Jan. 31.

UN-ROPED-IN.

A Timely Warning.

A Timely Warning.

TO THE PHOPLE.—Enclosed I send a copy of a bill sent to me by the "Kangaroo" gang which, as you will notice, is dated June lat. As I have aiways paid cash with every order which I sent to THE PEOPLE, both before and after the "Slobs" took possession of the old mailing list, and as I have never had any dealings with the "Bogus". It hink they must be hard up, and are trying to raise a little money by faking up bills, which are not owed by Comrades. It would be well to warn the Comrades, through the columns of THE PEOPLE, of the fraud which is being sprung on them. them. Omaha, Neb., Feb. 2 FRED KISSEL.

Typical of 'Em.

To THE Pitople.—L. D. Usher, late party secretary. In his last two reports had an entry which saused some speculation. It was, "David Goldstein, on account, 25 cents." The story of its cause illustrates the great-heartedness of man.

About four months ago this Goldstein was in Worcester, and upon visiting Usher, he made himself solid by many little attentions to Usher's olive branches. Then David yearned to give one of them money. He shed in his pocket, and the smallest piece he had was half a dollar. This his prudence told him was too much. Then he tried again, and found a proletarian red cent. This his naticate told him was too little, so he said, "Taher, give me a quarter."

Usher gave it to him, and David, in his gen-

erous way, turned it over to one of Usher's children. Now David refuses to return the money advanced to him, so Usher kindly charges it to the Party!! The operation struck him so forcibly that he repeated it next month. Here is a lesson to all good Comrades. When you visit a man, borrow money from him, give it to his children, and then let him call on the Party for payment.

I suggest that the Kangaroos incorporate a clause in their constitution previding for this, and that it be known as "the David Goldstein method of generosity."

WORCESTERITE.

Opera Bouffe in Rochester.

LETTER-BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspon-

(No questions will be considered that come a bone fide signature and address.)

T. J., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—10. In the absence of any decision in force by a State Convention, the State Committee is removable under the general Party laws regularing the taking of a general vote.

20. What good would S. L. P. transfer or traveling cards do, that is not done to-day by the regular Party card?

enlist for it the sympathy of Socialists, then Socialists should rather favor the victory of the Boers. As a colonial dependence of Engliand, the Transvaal will ag behind in capitalist development like Canada; free from England, the Transvaal's opportunities would be like those of the United States. But the American Socialist has ripe fields for his work close at hand; and these fields are promiseful enough to bespeak his full sympathy.

O. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—If any adver-tining agent of the "Volkszeitung" claims a daily circulation of 18,000 he may be arrested for swindle, for trying to raise money under false pretences. The paper has barely one-third that circulation, and even that is sink-

J. L., SOMERVILLE, MASS.—That French paper has gode under.

J. L., SOMERVILLE, MASS.—That French paper has gode under.

T. P. A., YONKERS, N. Y.—The existence of several Socialist Parties in France is not quite the absurdity that the existence of several Socialist Parties would be here. In France, there is no such thing as a Presidential election, for instance; the President is elected by the Senate and Chamber, not by popular vote as here. So, then, there may be one Socialist Party in one district, another in a second, and so on, and they would not run foul of each other; each could set up its own candidate for the national parilament, and none would interfere with the other's chances. But here in America that is not so; more than one Socialist party can ree be in the field without warring upon each other. The presidential elections in the nation, the gubernatorial elections in the States, make the thing impossible. There is not now, and never will be, more than one Socialist party in America—the S. L. P. y

E. Y. S., NEW YORK—They say so, do

not now, and never will be, more than one socialist party in America,—the S. L. P. v. E. Y. S., NEW YORK.—They say so, do they? Well, let them try it! Enrollment for primaries in this State gives the enrolled citteens rights only if they enroll in a party that has poiled 3 per cent. of the total poil at the last preceding election; or if they enroll in a Party that, without having poiled that perceptage, elects to accept the Primary Act. Accordingly, the S. L. P. primaries in this State will be held under the S. L. P. rules and regulations which admit none to its primaries who is not a member in good standing. With its usual ignorance of the institutions of this country, the "Volksitum," called last year upon its dupes to enroll in the S. L. P., so as to dominate it; but they might as well have enrolled in the moon. If any should really try to vote at the Party's primaries, the plight they were cudgeled into the memorable night of last July 10 win't be a circumstance to the plight the Party will then leave them in.

K. V., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—That article

M. V., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—That article on who owns the savings simply triturates that oft repeated lie about the workingman having so much money that they can save

he calumniators. In the lid strope:
Though it be songe of olde and yonge,
That I sholde be to blame.
Theyrs be the charge, that spoke so large
In hurtynge of my name. Opera Bouffe in Rochester.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Last week there was in this city a political opera bouffe in a teakettle. The affair called itself "the loth national convention of the Socialist Labor Party." Grant me space to give a report of it in rough outlines: it won't take long.

The show commenced with a preside that struck the key-note to and of the whole affair. Mrs. Martha M. Avery-having jumped out of the Party the moment she found herself at the end of her tether in the Party-appeared with "credentials from Boston." An arrimonious debate ensued. The "Massachusetts delegation" objected violently to her admission, and gave as a reason that her credentials were fraudulent. This was a bad break as you will see. The "Massachusetts delegation," taking itself and its "convention" seriously, imagined that fraudulent credentials were fraudulent and its "convention" seriously, imagined that fraudulent credential would certainly bar out any applicant for adwords of the convention of the conve In hurtynge of my name.

W. O. T. AKRON, O.—You will find your question substantially anticipated and answered in this week's "Supplemental Letter" on the Vienna miners' trial. The conflict of interests among the property-holding classes is so intricate that the slightest turn will cause these classes to take the most contradictory positions. To try and reconcile such interests, even if the move were not tactically interests, even if the move were not tactically suicidal, is impossible of accomplishment. Read the article with care.

up. That trick of imputing to the working class the savings of the middle class is one

B. T. N., SCRANTON, PA.—What of it!
What of it! Calumny hurled at the Party
can, in the end, only redound to the Party
can, in the end, only redound to the Party
advantage, its straight, pure course shiang
all the more strongly by the contrast with
what was said of it, and the blame for the
calumny is bound to fall upon the heads of
the calumniators. The Party may quote the
old strophe:

J. J. S. LOUISVILLE, KY.—THE PEOPLE was founded in in the first week of April, 1891, but it was the sequel of the "Workmen's Advocate" which existed six years previous.

Advocate" which existed six years previous.

T. F. C., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—That Pred
Schaefer that you find in last week's PEOPLE
on the list of New York City Rangaroes, who
swore to the correctness of an affidavit that
did not exist. Is the identical Fred, who presided at the Cooper Union meeting where the
Kangaroos were to demolish the S. L. P., and
at which your Barnes, Long, Chicago's "I-i-I
Tom," and other freak-frauds spoke. But
once on Fred, you should know that he has
since fallen from grace with his crew. Why?
Because as an agent of the notorious swindler
Miller of the "Franklin Syndicate," he roped
in several of his "Genouses." They did not
mind, even liked his political and swearful
corruption; but they drew the line at being
cheated in a scheme to rake in 520 per cent.
per annum. So they bounced him. The same
false overtook another of those swearing
worthles, George Herrog, and for the name
offence—a successful agency under said Miller.

L. R., NEW YORK.—The "Abendblate" tells us it never got your question. Write to it again. The question you ask has so often been answered in these columns that it seems superfluous answering it again.

E. E. A., CLEVELAND, O.—The Superintendent of Insurance in this State (the State under whose laws the Sick and Death Benefit fund is incorporated) has, if nettied, the power of hauling up the officers of the organization if they allow its funds to be wrongfully appropriated. It is a wrongful appropriation to appropriate funds for the support of the "Volkszeitung." The organization is there to insure WORKINGMEN against sickness and death; it is not incorporated to insure a sick and dying paper. Club together and resist the contemplated fraud:

M. K. A., CHICAGO, ILL.—In THE PEO-PLE's issue of Nov. 28, '97, you will find an article entitled "in the Matter of the Printi ers." You will there find an accurate ac-count of how the International Typographical Union scabbed it upon the Alliance in the

O. N., WORCESTER, MASS.—We consider it safe to gamble on that Bryan will be nominated by the Democratic convention. He is the logical candidate. Without even talking silver, he will have the bourgeois revolutionary background of four years ago, and to that he will add some more bourgeois revolutionary talk since suggested by experience. It will be a regular fly-paper affair, and no doubt will catch all the files that are at large,

will catch all the files that are at large.

H. S., CHICAGO, ILL.—The line "People...
Five" which you find in the middle of
that article in THE PEOPLE means nothing;
it is there only by oversight of the foreman.
THE PEOPLE is set up in a job office where
other papers are set up. In such places, it is
the custom to put at the head of every galley
the name of the publication to which the matter belongs, so as to distinguish it from matter belongs, so as to distinguish it from matter belongs, so as to distinguish it from matter belonging to the other publications. Accordingly, at the head of our matter there is
PEOPLE on each galley; "Five" simply denotes the number of the galley to insure the
consecutiveness of articles. In lifting the type
from the galleys and putting them into the
forms for printing, such "drop lines" are
dropped out; the foreman overlocked the line
in this instance. These oversights must look
odd in those and; initiated into the mysteries
of a printing office.

M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS.—If they said that

M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS.—If they said that Comrade De Leon paid \$10,000 for the chairmanship of the Democratic County Committee in this city, the charge would at least not be ludicrous, inasmuch as such chairmanships are paid for by the incumbents, instead of the incumbents being paid for holding them. The charge is of a piece with all the others,—all equally stilly.

E. O. C., DENVER, COLO.—We don't know and don't care to find out (life is too short to spend it foolishly) what party or what thing the "Appeal to Reason" is for. That paper has been convicted in these columns of such crass ignorance and dishonesty, and it has itself subsequently convicted itself of such wooden-nutmeg peddling morale and hysterical unreliableness that it cannot be no serious man's concern what it is about.

the incumbents being paid for holding them. The charge is of a piece with all the others,—all equally silly.

T. T. S. ROCHESTER, N. Y., & L. E., PROVIDENCE, R. 1.—Nothing new. The court has not yet given a decision on the contempt proceedings instituted over two months ago against several Party members by the "Volkszeitung" corporation; we have an idea that there will be no decision every given, in other words, the shot missed. You see, the "Volkszeitung" was in this predicament: In order to get an injunction that would keep THE PEOPLE from appearing, it had to sue the Party, because it is the Party that issues THE PEOPLE. But the "Volkszeitung" could not sue the Party without forthwith putting its foot into its own mouth; it had created a mankin party of its own, which it named "S. L. P." now, then, to sue the Party would be to start by admitting that its party was not the S. L. P. So it could not take that shoot. Finding its own awindic standing in its way, its proceeded to sue the Party's officers AS INDIVIDUALS, and stating expressly that they issued the paper not for any party, but as their own venure. Upon this, in some mysterious way, the Corporation got an injunction against the Party officers sued. But a principal can be be enjoined by the injunction on his principal. As the Party officers were not individually issuing THE PEOPLE, the injunctions countinues to appear, and the Party officers are not lindie. The Tammany conspiracy fell through completely.

F. A. D., BUFFALO, N. Y.—The talk should by the regular Party card?

O. L. S., ST. LOUIS, MO.—Drop dogmatism. The conquest of the Transvaal by England would not accelerate the march of international capitalism. Look but across our Canadian border. Has England's rule there "atimulated" capitalist development? Canada, dependent upon England, is away behind the United States, independent. It is no with all other colonies. The colonial status retards, instead of stimulating, the development of capitalism. If, therefore, the circumstance that a certain event would stimulate capitalist development should be nough to enlist for it the sympathy of Socialists, then

pletely.

F. A. D., BUFFALO, N. Y.—The talk about furnishing the Sick and Death Benefit Funa with an "organ," is all false pretences. A bona fide plan to furnish the organization with a bona fide organ would not cost \$2,000; the plan, however, that has been set on foot by the labor crooks will cost the organization over \$12,000. It is a desperate effect to look the Sick and Death Benefit Fund for the benefit of the corrupt "Volkszeltung."

T. D. G., BOSTON, MASS.—If you have read Marx' Capital through, you might start over again reading the fost notes only. Many of them point to works that are surely accessible in Boston libraries, and that are excellent works to study. The posthumous volume of "Capital" is not in English.

"Capital" is not in English.

M. G., NEW YORK.—You will have to rise above the level of allowing people to stuff you, and you will have to do some of your own reading and thinking. Your mental attitude is ludicrous when you blame Voltaire for having "hated the race that produced Marx and Lassaile." Are you aware of the fact that both Marx and Lassaile were born only long after Voltaire was dead? Moreover, if you knew anything about Voltaire outside of what people stuffed you with, and likewise of Marx and Lassaile, you would know that Voltaire derided the Jew as a sectarian only—just as Marx and Lassaile did. If you do not emancipate yourself from the trammels of racial love, you will never be able to rise to the level of man, and your thoughts will be colored by your prejudices.

T. T. P., NEW YORK.—Read carefully the

ored by your prejudices.

T. P., NEW YORK.—Read carefully the tabulated statement on the circulation of the "Volkszeitung." and you will discover your mistake. It does not show that "the daily circulation of that paper is over 40,000," what it shows is that the total circulation of the paper for the six week days is over 40,000, making the circulation a little over 5,000 per week day; the Sunday edition has a circulation of a little over 7,000.

Grand Masquerade Ball and Carnival, Section Buffalo, S. E. P., and Socialist Liedertafel of Buffalo,

Handsome prizes for the sacques.
Tickets is cents. At the door Scents.
For sale at the Hall.
The Sections Share of the Proceeds
will be turned over to the
DAILY PEOPLE FUND.

At international Hall, 251 E. Concace St., Saturday, February 17, 1900, at Sp. m. Handsome prices for best gents' and ladies'

DERILICIS MUST GO.

Third Shot Fired into the "Volkszeltung" Corporation, Knocking out its "Affi-davits" on the Origin of the Paper.

IN THE MATTER

of

The Application of Eber Forbes .
to the Attorney-General, etc. .

City and County of New York, s.s.:
Christian E. Collenburg, being duly sworn, says: That he resides at No. 332
East Forty-seventh street, Borough of

Manhattan.

That during the years 1877, 1878, and 1879, he was a member of Section New York of the Socialist Labor Party, and in the year 1879 he was Organizer of said Section, which was the title of the chief executive officer of said Section.

That he was closely connected with all the proceedings had in establishing the newspaper known as the "New

the newspaper known as the "New Yorker Volkszeitung." That he at-tended many of the meetings held by the Sections New York and Brooklyn for the purpose of deciding on ways and means to establish said paper and to decide on the management thereof after its publication had commenced.

its publication had commenced.

That the money and property contributed for the establishment of said newspaper was contributed by said Sections New York and Brooklyn. That such money and property were either donated or loaned by members of said Sections or by sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party, but all such donations and loans were made to said Sections to be used by said Sections in the establishment of a Party organ. That, in soliciting loans, the said Sections, would guarantee the re-payment of the same, and the said Sections did guarantee such re-payment.

That when the publication of said newspaper was actually begun, it was thought advisable to adopt the name of the New Yorker Volkszeitung Publishing Association for the business transactions in connection with said newspaper. But it was never intended by the adoption of said name to alienate the property of said newspaper from said Sections of the Socialist Labor

That no person had any voice in the management of the New Yorker Volks-zeitung or in the business of the New Yorker Volkszeitung Publishing Asso-ciation except members of said Sections New York and Brooklyn, and the members of said Section had a voice and vote in said Association by virtue of their membership in said Sections.

That, upon the incorporation of the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association description sociation, deponent became the holder and owner of a bond similar to the one annexed to the petition of Eber Forbes, which was issued to Hugo Vogt. That at no time since the incorporation of said Socialistic Co-operative Publishing said Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association was there any dividend declared on said bond, and when deponent received said instrument, it was upon the understanding that deponent was to receive no dividends thereon, nor to acquire any property rights whatever in the property of the Socialistic Consensities Publishing Association but operative Publishing Association, but could only receive the return of the Five

Dollars, mentioned in said bond.

That he acquired said bond and sought admission to the said Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association for no other purpose but to defend the in-terests of the Socialist Labor Party.

C. E. COLLENBURG. Sworn to before me this 23d day of January, 1900.

HUGO VOGT. Notary Public, Kings Co., Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

II. CHRISTIAN E. COLLENBURG, being duly sworn, says: That he is the person who verified the affidavit dated January 23d. 1900. That on April 30th, 1878, he was a member of the German Branch of Section New York of the Socialist Labor Party and that the Socialist Labor Party that is Socialed Socialist Labor Party that is Socialed New York of the Socialist Labor Party that is Socialed New York of the Socialist Labor Party that is Socialed New York of the Socialist Labor Party that is Socialed New York of the Socialism New York of the York of the Socialism New York of the York of th ist Labor Party, that is, Sections New York and Brooklyn, had established a paper called the New Yorker Volkszei-tung. That members thereof subscribed paper called the New Yorker Volkszeitung. That members thereof subscribed and loaned money to the Sections to maintain said paper. That deponent loaned the sum of Five Dollars to said Sections, and received a certificate on or about the 30th day of April, 1878, which is hereto annexed and made part of this affidavit. That the two Sections, under the name of the New Yorker Volkszeitung Publishing Association, owned and published said newspaper. That said Sections, under the name of the New Yorker Volkszeitung Publishing Association, received a further loan from deponent of one dollar on or about the first day of January, 1879, and isthe first day of January, 1879, and issued to deponent the annexed certificate therefor. That both sums were paid to the same individual, Paul Ruehl. treasurer of Sections New York and Brooklyn, doing business under the name of the New Yorker Volkszeitung

name of the New Yorker Volkszeitung
Publishing Association.

That on or about the 20th day of
October, 1880, in lieu of the certificate
No. 80, dated April 30th, 1878, a bond,
No. 204, which is annexed hereto, was
issued to deponent by the corporation,
the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing
Association, and deponent is now the
owner and holder thereof.

C. E. COLLENBURG.
Sworn to before me this 26th
day of January, 1900.

HUGO VOGT,

Notary Public Kings Co.

Notary Public, Kings Co. Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

DARLEHNS CERTIFICAT.

DARLEHNS CERTIFICAT.

Hiermit wird bescheinigt dass C. E.
Collenburg der Deutschen Section der
Socialistischen 'Arbeiterpartei der Vereinigten Staaten in der Stadt New York
die Summe von Fünf Dollars (\$5.00) sur
Gründung einer täglichen Zeitung geliehen hat. Die genannte Section garantirt die Zurückbezahlung obiger Summe
binnen zwei Jahren, mit einem Zinszusatz von 5 p. Ct. per annum. Dieses
Certificat ist nur an Parteimitglieder
übertragbar.

\$5.00.

übertragbar. Für die Section, E. LANGERFELD, Sec. P. RUEHL, Treas

(Translation.) LOAN CERTIFICATE.

April 30, 1878. It is hereby certified that C. E. Collenburg has loaned to the German Sec-tion of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in the City of New York, the sum of five dollars (\$5.00) for the establishment of a daily paper. The said Section guarantees the repayment of the above sum within two years, with an interest of 5 per cent. per annum. This certificate is transferable to mem-

This certificate is transferable to men bers of the Party only. For the Section, P. RUEHL, Treas. E. LANGENFELD, Sec.

No. 324. \$1.00

DARLEHENSCHEIN.

Die N. Y. Volks-Zeitung P. A. bescheinigt hiermit von C. E. Collenburg, Einen Dollar.

als Darlehen empfangen zu haben und garantirt die Zurückzahlung obiger Summe binnen zwei Jahren vom 1. January, 1879 an, mit einem Zinszusatz von 5 Prozent. Dieser Schein ist nur an Mit dieder

der Soc. Arbeiter Partei übertragbar. Für den V. R. d. V. P. A., JUL. HOFFMANN, Sekretär. PAUL RUEHL, Schatzmeister.

(Translation.)

LOAN CERTIFICATE. The N. Y. Volks-Zeitung P. A. hereby certifies that it has received from C. E. Collenburg One Dollar

as a loan, and guarantees the repayment of the above sum within two years from January 1, 1879, with interest at 5 per

This certificate is transferable to members of the Socialist Labor Party only. For the Board of Managers of the V.

P. A., JUL. HOFFMANN, Secretary. PAUL RUEHL, Treasurer.

III. STATE OF NEY YORK, : City and County of New York. :

JOHN W. JAHELKA, being duly sworn, says: That he resides at Newtown, in the County of Queens, State of

That, during the years 1877 and 1878. he was a member of Section New York of the Socialist Labor Praty, in good standing, and had a card or certificate of membership therein.

That he is familiar with all the facts

connected with the establishment of the newspaper known as the New Yorker Volkszeitung.

That the money contributed for the establishment of said newspaper was contributed by Sections New York and

Brooklyn.
That he frequently attended meetings of the New Yorker Volkszeitung Publishing Association, the name under which the two Sections published said newspaper, the New Yorker Volkszei-

tung.

That any person who had a card of membership of Section New York or Brooklyn of the Socialist Labor Party was entitled to admission at any meeting of the New Yorker Volkszeitung Publishing Association, and that none other but members of Sections New York and Brooklyn were entitled to membership in the New Yorker Volks-zeltung Publishing Association, or ad-

mitted to membership thereof or at any of its meetings.

That all of the property connected with and pertaining to the New Yorker Volkszeitung, the newspaper published by the aforesaid Sections New York and Brooklyn, under the name of the New Yorker Volkszeitung Publishing Association, was contributed by Sections

New York and Brooklyn.

JOHN W. JAHELKA.

Sworn to before me this 22d
day of January, 1900.

HUGO VOGT.

Notary Public, Kings Co., Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

Daily People, (Continued from Page 3.)

21st ASS. DISTRICT, BR. 2, BRO	OKLYN
O. Linetzky	
J. Seidel	
H. Silberstein	10.00
M. Silberstein	
A. Harcavy	5.00
SECTION HUDSON CO., NEW	JERSEY
· Chas. Schrafft	\$10.00
H. Schoep.,s	10.00
J. J. Connelly	10.00
G. Odelman	10.00
A. Schroeder	6.00
J. Sweeney	5.00
P. Zulicher	2.00
H. Schmidt	1.00
W. Oriesson	1.00
HEBBELDE TETTER TOTAL ET TETTE T	

All organizations are urgently called upon to send through their delegates or to the secretary lists of names of pledgers, amount pledged, and payments made thereon. All comrades and sympathizers who have pledged are called upon to take into consideration that to have the Dally People issued on July st preparations and expenditures of last, preparations and expenditures of large sums of money must be made at least two months before the above date; let, therefore, none delay, but pay on the pledges as early and substantially as may be within his means.

To facilitate the collection of funds and attend to the increasing amount of business to be transacted, the conference will meet, henceforth, every Sunday, at 3 p.m., sharp. Let every delegate realizing the sub-

lime importance of the undertaking not fail to punctually attend the meetings and urge on the paying up of pledges.

JULIUS HAMMER, Sec'y.

Fund for Philadelphia Striking Al-liancemen.

Received for the striking Textile Workers, S. T. & L. A., Philadelphia, Pa.:

O. J. Hughes, Lynn, Mass.......................\$1.00

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

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

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

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

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 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, 560 Rich-mond street, London, Ont.

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

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

NATIONAL EXFCUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting, with L. Sanial in the chair. Absent, Keep, Flebiger and Sau-ter, the two former with, the latter without excuse. The financial report without excuse. The financial report for the week ending Feb. 3d showed re-

ceipts, \$61.70; expenditures, \$80.52. Section Santa Clara County, Cal. (San Jose), reported eexpulsion of Frank Thall for treasonable conduct. Section Duluth, Minn., expelled William Roemer and Geo. L. Orchard, the former for slandering members of the Party and the Party itself, the latter for working against the Party in the matter of sig-

natures for Party petition.

Section Minneapolis, Minn., asked for a decision of the National Executive Committee in regard to taking dues from and assuing cards to expelled members up to the time of expulsion; also in regard to same course in the case of a withdrawing member. Secretary in-structed to reply that no stamps or card be given to expelled members, and that withdrawing member be given both up to time of withdrawal and that the card

be marked accordingly.

The Editor of the Swedish Party organ "Arbetaren" sent a letter requesting that the attention of the authorized agents of The People be called to sample copies of said paper that will be mailed to them. Agents are requested to distribute same among Swedes in their respective localities, and report result of their work to the paper, prevail upon Swedes to communicate with the paper direct and, particularly, make report if there are no Swedes at all in their respective localities.

M. Ruther nominated for delegate to Paris Congress.

Chas, C. Rosenberg, M. D., Astoria, Oreg., admitted member at large. Secretary reported that nominations for place of national convention having been closed, the voting blanks have been prepared and are near ready for sending out. Charter granted to Sec-tion Johnstown, N. Y.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY,

Recording Secretary.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, S.T.&L.A.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, S.T.&L.A.

The regular meeting of the Gen. Ex. Board was held on Thursday evening. Dec. 18th. Present: Murphy, De León. Keep. Ella Reeves, Cohen and Brower; Cohen in the chair.

Communications: One from Comrade Schulberg requesting that a member of the Board be sent to Philadelphia to address the Textile Workers who are out on strike; Murphy appointed for the mission.

One from Max Keller, Secretary D. A. 12. Philadelphia, appealing for aid for the members of L. A. 104. Textile Workers, who are out on strike; appeal was photorsed and ordered printed in THE PEOPLE.

One from L. A. 290, Shoeworkers, of Sing Sing, N. Y., Informing the Board that the Bay State Shoe and Leather Co. were discharging their members and trying to reduce wages; referred to the General Secretary to confer with this Local.

One from L. A. 297, German Carpenters, of Detroit, Mich., asking the Board if they would print a supplement of the amendments to the constitution in German; decided this was not feasible at the present time.

One from Denver, Colo., asking general information upon the Alliance and other matters: referred to the Nat. Ex. Committee, S. L. P.

Communications were also received from Providence, R. I.; Montreal, Can.; Paterson, N. J.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Haverhill, Mass.; Boston, Mass.; Jeanette, Pa.; El Paso, Tex.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Reading, Pa.; Detroit, Mich.; Rivérpoint, R. I.; New Bedford, Mass.; San Antonio, Tex.; Cincinnait, O.; East Greenville, O.; E. Orange, N. J.; Lynn, Mass.; Seattle, Wash.; E. Pittsburg, Pa.; London, Ont.; Allegheny, Pa., and Buffalo, N. Y.

Charter application was received from Pioneer Alliance, Bridgeport, Conn.; granted.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

WM. L. BROWER, Gen'l. Sec'y.

CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA.

To the Editor of THE PEOPLE.

SAN FRANCISCO.—At a meeting of the Section, held on Jan. 24, E. W. Carpenter was elected Secretary and John Robertson, Organizer, both for one year.

A communication from Section Santa Clara was read requesting that the seat of the State Executive be removed to Los Angeles. A committee was elected to ahswer Section Santa Clara and, in returning its application, to point out that it should be accompanied with the endorsement of other Sections.

Section San Francisco is flourishing, it has a nice headquarters and is about to enter into the campaign of 1900 with renewed vigor. All our comrades feel inspired by the noble stand our New York comrades have maintained and will strive to follow their example.

JOHN ROBERTSON,

Organizer for Section S. F.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON.—The S. L. P. controls the City Committee of Boston, Mass., from top to bos-

Committee of Boston, Mass, from top to bostom.

On January 29, this Committee was organized as follows:
Frank Bohmbach, Chairman;
James H. Jenness, Secretary;
Wm. H. Young, Treasurer,
It must be understood that, according to the laws of Massachusetts, this Committee was elected in the ward caucuses; consequently, a few Kangaroos succeeded in getting elected as members of this Committee. Finding, however, that the loyal Comrades were out in a large majority, they quietly resorted to attempts to block the proceedings by bluffs and vain endeavors to provoke a disturbance. Their silly efforts failing signally, they followed their usual custom, and left the hall.

An Executive Committee of five, including the Chairman. Secretary, and Treasurer, was elected, as also an Auditing Committee of three, including the Chairman.

A set of rules was adopted, and also the following resolutions without a dissenting voice:

"WHEREAS, On January & last, a deliber.

following resolutions without a dissenting voice:

WHEREAS, On January S, last, a deliberate, premeditated, and fraudulent attempt was made by L. D. Usher, late Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party of this State, assisted by David Goldstein. Edward Carr, and others, to steal the legal State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of this State by means of bogus credentials and excluding from the hall legally elected members of the State Committee; be it

"RESOLVED, That the Wards and City Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Boston denounces said fraudulent action, and refuses to recognize this bogus State Committee; and be it further

"RESOLVED, That the wards and City Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Socialist Labor Par

to recognize inis bogus State Committee; and be it further.

"RESOLVED, That the wards and City Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Boston recognizes as the legal State Committee of Massachusetts the duly elected and legally organized State Committee, of which George R. Peare of Lynn is Chairman, Jeremiah O'Fihelly of Abington Secretary, and Aifred E. Jones of Everett Treasurer; and he it finally "RESOLVED. That the wards and City Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Boston re-affirms its allegiance to the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States, Henry Kuhn, Secretary.

JAMES H. JENNESS.
Secretary City Committee,
S. L. P., Boston, Mass.

A call to the loyal Sections of Marsachusetts to vote about making permanent the temporary General Committee chosen by the Sections of Greater Spaton;

The S. L. P. having polled the necessary 2 per cent. vote to make it a legal political party, the State Committee become a legal rommittee, and can no longer collect moneys from members of the Party in the form of dues. It, therefore, becomes necessary to form a committee to transact Party business with the N. E. C., and to carry on propaganda. The Worcester conference of the S. L. P., held Sept. 25. last, voted to have the State Committee composed of Party members elected from the district known as Greater Boston; the Commades from Greater Boston met at 724 Washington street, Boston, Jan. 14, at 724 Washington street, Boston, Jan. 14, at 724 Washington street, Boston, Jan. 14, at 725 per committee of the Massachusetts S. L. P., in order to distinguish it from the legal State Committee which will handle all matters concerning caucuses and conventions. As L. D. Usher never submitted the action of the conference to a vote of the Party, the temporary General Committee hereby submits the acts of the Comrades of Greater Boston to a referendum vote of the members of the Party. Vote to close March 1, 1900.

Temporary General Committee:

ALFRED E. JONES, Sec'y, Everett, Mass.

We would also like to call the attention of

ALFRED E. JONES, Sec'y,
Everett, Mass.

We would also like to call the attention of
the Comrades of Massachusetts to the Auxiliary. Stamps and metabership cards will be
forwarded to every Section in the State. The
dues are 10 cents per week, and the proceeds
will be used to support a permanent organizer.
With the S. C. C. of 1899 doing everything
in their power to block its work the Auxiliary
has succeeded in accomplishing its purpose
for over 6 months, and it depends on the
liberality of the Comrades to continue the
much needed work. Every Section should,
at its next meeting, elect an Auxiliary Agent,
and instruct him to push the organization. We
will make a report of the work accomplished
by the Organizer as soon as possible.

Temporary General Committee:

ALFRED E. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

BOSTON—The Headquarters' Committee

BOSTON.—The deadquarters' Committee of Section Boston will meet on Friday, February 9, at the Scandinavian Workingmen's Hall, 1353 Columbus avenue, Boston, at 8, p. m. All members of the committee are requested to attend. W. H. CAULFIELD, Sec'y.

HAVERHILL.—WHEREAS, On January 8 last past, Martha Moore Avery and David Goldstein of Boston, and Leroy D. Usher of Worcester, with certain other Kangaroos together with some few tools and dupes of Avery and Goldstein in the city of Boston attempted to capture the legal machinery of the Socialist Labor Party for the purpose of continuing the grasp of Avery on the pocketbook of the Party, and for sundry other reasons incidental thereto, and

of Avery on the pocketbook of the Party, and for sundry other reasons incidental thereto, and WHEREAS. These conspirators have set up a bogus and fraudulent State Committee for the purpose of befuddling the comrades throughout the commonwealth that their inordinate vanity and general crookedness might thereby be gratified; therefore, be it RESOLVED, By Section Haverhill, in business meeting assembled, that we recognize as the State Committee of the Massachusetts S. L. P. the one which has for its chairman George R. Peare, of Lynn, and of which Jeremith O'Fhelly, of Abington, is Secretary, and Alfred E. Jones, of Everett, is Treasurer; and be it RESOLVED. That we request of the duly constituted authority within the Party that the rights of the S. L. P. in the premises be maintained at law and that these conspirators be held to answer for their criminal acts; and be it further RESOLVED. That these resolutions be sent our national organ for publication, and that a copy be forwarded to the State Committee of the S. L. P., and that they be made a part of the records of this meeting.

C. W. ROYLE, Org'r.

C. W. ROYLE, Org'r.

LAWRENCE.—The Section has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Organizer. Samuel J. French; Recording Secretary, John J. Duffy; Financial Secretary, John J. Duffy; Financial Secretary, John W. Lawson; Treasurer, Robert Lawson; Lit. Agent and Agent for THE PEOPLE. John Howard; Librarian, Morris Winkler: Advisory Committee to aid in spreading circulation of THE PEOPLE: Thomas Merrigan, Wm. Worster, S. J. French, John Howard; Grievance Committee, Thos. Merrigan, James Bean, James Hennessey. In future the Section will meet every Sunday afternoon at its head-quarters in Central Building, 316 Essex street. Business meeting will open at 2 P. M., after which the meeting will be conducted as an open propaganda meeting.

SAM. J. FRENCH, Org'r.

SOMERVILLE.—The Section meets at Basen Hall. Union Square, February 1, 1900, at 8 o'clock p. m

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.—Proceedings of the General Committee:—Regular meeting Saturday, Jan. 27, 1900, 8:00 p. m., at 523 E. 11th st., Man-hattan. Chairman, Arthur Keep; Vice-Chair-man, Edwin O. Smith.

The following subdivisions sent new dele-

gates:
MANHATTAN: 9th, 15th & 17th, 19th, 26th, 27th, and 22d & 33d Assembly Districts.
BROOKLYN: 12th, 13th & 14th, 16th & 18th, 19th, 20th, and Branch No. 1, 21st Assembly Districts.

bly District.
Eighteen new members were admitted.
Roll call showed the following absentees:
MANHATTAN: 4th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 28th, 30th, and 34th & 25th Assembly
Districts, and Branch No. 3 (Bohemian).
BROOKLYN: 4th, 6th, 7th, 10th, and 16th
& 18th Assembly Districts. Subdivious please
take notice.
The following subdivisions have failed to
send delegates for the current term; and will
please do so:—

send delegates for the current term; and will please do so:—
MANHATTAN: 1st, 2d & 5th & 2d Assembly Districts, and Italian & Finnish Branches.
BROOKLYN: 2d, 5th, 6th, and 15th Assembly Districts, and 6th Ward Branch.
CITY COMMITTEE reported the extension of Hickey's lecture tour, and an attempted disturbance at one of these lectures, at 168 Driggs avenue. Brooklyn, by the Kangaroos was, as usual, unsuccessful. Another meeting will be held in the same District.
A long list of weekly and semi-weekly loctures was announced (see list elsewhere).
The 27th Assembly District, Manhattan, was organized.

organized.

"City Records" containing election enrollment lists have been purchased and can be secured of the Organizer.

Grand Central Palace was chartered for an Estertainment and Ball for the benefit of THE DAILY PEOPLE FUND on Saturday, March 28, 1900.

DAILY PEOPLE FUND on Saturosy, March 2S, 1900.

The election of officers and committees resulted as follows:
Organizer and Financial Secretary: 'Lazarus Abelson.
Recording Secretary: Alfred C. Kihn.
Treasurer: Eber Forbes.
City Committee: S. D. Cooper, F. Fulling, E. O. Smith, Rudolph Katz, Julius Hammer, Adolph Klein, Joseph Scheurer, J. Seidel, Credentials Committee: Justus Ebert, Eber Forbes, Irving H. Weisburger,
Grievapee Committee: Dow Hossmann, J. Keveney, R. Katz.
Auditing Committee (Section): Leon Pilout, E. O. Smith, E. Siff.
Auditing Committee (National and State):

E. O. Smith, E. Siff.

Auditing Committee (National and State):
Eber Forbes, E. Siff, and Edwin O. Smith.
Entertainment Committee: Joseph H. Sauter, Miss R. Asch. Mrs. Bronchman, J. Collins,
Irving H. Weisburger, John Kleinburger, S.
D. Cooper. D. Cooper.
Delegates S. T. & L. A. (D. A. No. 49):
Arthur Keep, Dow Horsman, F. Fulling.
T. T. S., ROCHESTER, N. Y., & L. B.,

Daily People Minor Fund. Previously acknowledged \$2,428.55
J. Kaplan, per Wendell Phillips Soc.
Club, N. Y. 1.00
C. Kensinger, Philadelphia, Pa. 1.00
Frank Kochendorfer, Albany, N. Y. 5.00
Chas, G. Davidson, St. Paul, Minn. 2.00
Wm. Wasmuth, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00

HENRY KUHN, Sec'y.

Section New York, S. L. P.,

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The following six books are published by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party. Spread them. They will sid us in unfurling the banner of the Socialist Republic. Twenty five cents for the six.

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By DANIEL DELEON. Paper, 5 cents.

"What Means this Strike?" is an address delivered before the striking textile workers of New Bedford, Massachusetts. It is the best thing extant with which to begin the study of Socialism. The whole range of capitalist production is examined and analyzed in the light of Socialist Science.

Reform or Revolution.

By Daniel DeLEON. Paper, 5 cents. An address delivered at Boston under the auspices of the People's Union. The keynote of the address is to show the difference between Reform and Revolution, and to demonstrate that the working class can get nothing out of reforms.

By W. S. McClune. Paper, 5 cents.

A comprehensive exposition of Capitalist Society, its contradictions, its brutality, and its approaching demolition. The author scientifically demonstrates the in-"ableness of Socialism. This book will sii.— those who admit the desirability but deny one possibility of the Socialist Republic.

Territorial Expinsion.

By Lucien Sanial. Paper, 5 cents.

"Territorial expansion" was written to show what a trustworthy guide the Socialist conception of history is in tracing the causes of the rush for territorial expansion by modern capitalist nations in general and the United States in particular. In the words of the author "They must expand abroad or burst." The attempt of the American "apitalists to subjugate the Philippines is treated from the Socialist point of view. And "surplus value" is clearly explained.

Taxation.

By Lucien Sanial. Paper, 5 cents.

It is the favorite assertion of capitalist political economists and politicians that the Working Class pay the taxes. It is, on the contrary, a teres statement of the Socialist Labor Party that the Working Class pay no taxes. The pamphlet "Taxation" has been written by Lucien Sanial, under the direction of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, to demonstrate that the Socialist position is impregnable.

The New Trusts. The Middle Class. German Trade Unionism.

By Lucien Sanial. Paper, 5 cents.

By Lucien Sanial. Paper, 5 cents.

This book is a most valuable one to all who would intelligently grasp the "Trust Problem." It is replete with facts to prove the correctness of the position of the Socialist Labor Party that the Trust is but another step of Capitalism toward its own grave dug by its own forces. The man who wishes facts on the "Trust" should not be without this book. It is the only book published that treats the Trust from the point of view of the Working Class, and it. is likewise the only book that brings the data down to date. There are also interesting monographs on "The Origin, Rise and Decline of the Middle Class," and on "German Trade Unionism."

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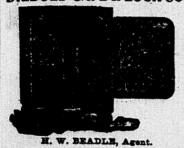
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urday, S P. M., at Club Rooms, 528 East 11street, Manhattan.
City Executive Committee meetings, let 2rd Saturday, S P. M., at 23 Duane standard Manhattan. BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Directory

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

General Committee meetings, 2d and 4th and and 4th and

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Ass. Dist.

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Ist. 3d and 5th—2d and 4th Monday, 8 P.

at 251 Hudson street.

4th—2d and 4th Friday, 8 P. M., Ass.

Rooms, 177 East Broadway,

5th and 10th—Every Wednesday, 8 P. M., OR

Rooms, 528 East 11th street.

Sth—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 P. M., OR

Rooms, 75 Ludlow street.

9th—1st and 3d Monday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms,

12th—Every Friday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms,

Delancey street.

13th.—1st and 3d Friday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms,

441 West 39th street.

14th—Every Tuesday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms,

528 East 11th street.

15th and 17th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 P. M.,

Club Rooms, 441 W. 35th street.

16th—Every Tuesday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms,

Avenue C.

18th—2d and 4th Thursday, 8 P. M., CR

Rooms, 281 Avenue B.

19th and 21st—1st and 3d Monday, 8 P. M.,

2110 Broadway,

20th—1st and 3rd Thursday, at residence of

Betr 211 E SWR street.

19th—1st and 3d Saturday, 8 P. M., at 192 Secretary arenue.
20th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 P. M., at 101 Linden stree!.
21st District, Br. 1—2d and 4th Friday, 8 P. M., at 101 Linden stree!.
21st District, Branch 2—Every Friday, at 8.2 M., at Washington Hall, 93 'hatford avenue.
21st District, Branch 2—Every Friday, at 8.2 M., at Washington Hall, 93 'hatford avenue.
21st District (Polish)—1st Wednesday in madd, at Kowalski's Hall, 657½ Third avenue.

Trades' & Societies' Calenda.

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

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

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

THE N. J. STATE COMMITTEE, S. meets first Sunday each month, 10 A. headquarters, Essex Co. Socialist Cl. Springfield ave., Newark, N. J. Address munications to John Hossack, 105 Pri ave., Jersey City, N. J., Sec'y.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P. Book

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters 22d and 33d A. D., 149 E. 10th st. Euristanting every Tuesday. Free reading recopen from 7.30 p. m. to 10.30. Subscription for this paper received.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOUR PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Friday, P. M., at Carpenter Hall, 7sl Chapel Westville Branch meets every 2d Teckey St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors are welcome.

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

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Treat Type Setting Bealing

13th and 14th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 P. M.
119 Franklin street.
15th—1st and 3d Saturday, 8 P. M., cor, Mashattan avenue and Broadway,
16th and 18th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 P. M.,
at 1898 Fulton street.
17th—2d and 4th Friday, 8 P. M., at 144 Quincy
street.
19th—1st and 3d Saturday, 8 P. M., at 192 Resident avenue.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUANTERS of 34th and 35th A. D., 45i Willis Ave. Business meeting every Friday evening, reading room and Pool parlor open day averaging. Free lectures every Sunday averaging. Subscriptions for this paper received.

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., MER-every first and third Sunday, at 2 P. M. Kramer's Holl, 187 S. Howard St. Organism J. Koplin, 307 Bartges street.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. County Committee representing the Section of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Sec

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P. Heaters, 284 Asylum street, Room 10. Cly omittee meets 1st and 3d Tuesday; 1st (German), 1st Monday; Branch 3 (A. 2d and 4th Monday each month, at 15. SECTION BUFFALO, S. L. P., BRANG 4, meets at International Hall, 251 E. Go st., near Michigan st., upst. Public leturand discussion on questions pertains and Socialism every Monday, at 8 p. m., con-the fourth Monday of each month, while a reserved for a business meeting. Every welcome. Bring friends along.

Main st. Public meetings every sunday, 8 p.m., at Foresters' Temple, 1234 Wellst st. cor. Spring.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 276 & T. & L. A., meets every second and segret Friday, at 8 p. m., at 628 E. lith street, Secretary K. Wallberg.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, BRANCE a meeta first and third Sunday of every section at 10 A. M., at Linnea Hall, 313 Allegan avenue, Brooklyn.

5th-2d and 4th Thursday, 8 P. M., at 22 lett street.
6th-Every Monday, 8 P. M., at 43 Ellery 27th-1st; and 3d Thursday, 8 P. M., at 12 Third avenue.
10th-Every Sunday, 8 P. M., at Wurners Hall, 315 Washington street.
12th-ist and 3d Thursday, 8 P. M., at 67 12th street.
13th and 14th-1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 P. M., 119 Franklin street.