

VOL. X, NO. 3

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NEW YORK, APRIL 15, 1900.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

BREAKINGTHEWAY The Bona Fide Labor Question Preached.

Charles H. Corregan Addresses his Syracase Fellow Wage Slaves Along the Lines that These Need Education On-The Economic and Political Aspects of Bona Fide Unionism.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 2 .- Theoretical questions were given a back seat nday afternoon at the Labor Lycenm, and the practical subject of "New and Old Trades Unions" was discussed. The peaker was Charles H. Corregan. The Lyceum had an attendance of a different class of people than are there usually present, a large number being trades mionists. John M. Grady of Metal Polishers' Union was chairman, and in his remarks he paid an eloquent tribute to the Socialist Labor Party, denounced the Republican and Democratic parties is capitalistic, related an anecdote which ed a laugh at the expense of the Prolibitionists, and told how sorty he was that he had ever voted the Republican ticket; and, he said, any trades unionist who voted any other but the Socialist Labor Party ticket is not true to his

Charles H₁ Corregan, in his speech, paid his respects to the labor leader who is always crying, "No politics in the mion," but is ready to take a position from the old capitalistic parties on his strength of his office in the trades union. "This labor fakir," he said, "uses the mank and file as commodities and exchanges them for a soft snap at the hands of the capitalists." In dealing In dealing with his subject he said in substance:

Serious Difference Butween the Merchan dise Labor and All Others.

"Capitalism, by introducing into the ductive industries mechanical powers equal to the capacity of many millions of men, has made it impossible for the workers to earn their living as independent producers, and has reduced them to absolute dependence upon the few who control these mechanical powers and the ctories and the raw materials required for their operation. The skill and musof the worker have become entirely alueless unless he can sell them to those the owns the means of production. The aborer's producing power has become a commodity, bought and sold in the mar ket, and the wages of labor fall under the aw of market prices. When there is a demand for labor the price tends to rise and when there is an excess of labor the price tends to fall.

"There are, however, these differences "there are, however, these differences between the commodity labor and other commodities: First, the worker cannot, like the merchant, put his commodity on the shelf until a better price is offered. He must sell his labor from day to day or starve or starve. "Second, the capitalist can do in the



oust the capitalist class from that double seat of power, and therefore they organ-

seat of power, and therefore they organ-ize, educate and marshal the working class at the polls where the numerical strength of the workers can wring from the hands of the capitalist the public powers which they now abuse to main-tain their control over production, to continue their exploitation of the people and to suppress every effort of their vic-tims for more tolerable conditions. Controlling these public powers the workers can put an end to the capitalist system, give over the means of production to the collective ownerskip and operation by the people, and therewith secure full justice for inhor, the only lasting better-ment of its condition that is possible. "The old trades union can only arm and marshal the workers for a desperate trial of endurance, the new trades union can get rid of the capitalist altogether. The former helps the worker to resist the enemy; the latter destroys him."

Round One for Seattle.

SEATTLE, WASH., April 6-We have just given the Seattle public an exhibi-tion of the workings of the Buzz-Saw of the fighting S. L. P.

Last night a policeman arrested Comrade Kennedy in the street. We were holding our regular street meeting and the officer claimed we were obstructing the sidewalk. As soon as Comrade Kennedy was arrested. Comrade Gritfiths got up on the box; Kennedy was at once released and then got up and called the attention of the crowd to this instance of "justice," and said "the Socapitalist cialist Labor Party will continue to hold these meetings as long as the existence of the capitalist class and wage slavery lasts. Until the working class conquers political power we will maintain the right political power we will maintain the right of free speech in spite of jails, insults, and persecution." He was again ar-rested and taken to the police station. Comrade Dalton at once got up and called on the workingmen present to be on hand at the trial and see how far our rulers dare go in violating the supreme law of the land—the Constitution. The crowd answered with cheers for the So-cialist Labor Party.

No Yielding.

A charge of obstructing the street was preferred against Comrade Kennedy and the captain told' him he would release him on his own recognizance if he would promise to not repeat the offence. Kennedy told him it was too late then to continue the meeting, as we were about through when the officer came, but that he would promise TO REPEAT THE OFFENSE the next night at the same place and time. He was released He was released

The Trial.

When the case was called in police court, standing room was at a premium. Comrade Dalton appeared as counsel for Comrade Kennedy and defended the case on the grounds that the Socialist Labor Party was a political party and its speak ers had a right to hold public meetings on the streets; that it was the duty of policemen to keep the sidewalks clear and that Kennedy was not on the sidewalk and could not obstruct it. The prosenting capital, thereby cheapening the price of labor.
Third the capitalist can do what the purchaser in no other market cando, be can, by means of the power of state, which he controls, 'declare every attempt to raise the price of the article he restified that Kennedy was in the middle of the street he controls, 'declare every attempt to raise the price of the article he restified that Kennedy was in the middle of the street he worker of all possessions and compels him, under fear of starvation to the capitalist a monopoly of the judge threw up both hands and called the trial off. Really did not want to distruct, the labor market, and which minister the labor market, and which ers had a right to hold public meetings

COLORADO'S FIELD.

Break-Up of the Old, Rise of the New Labor Movement.

A Sketch that Traces the Course of Corrupt Labor Politics, From Its Rise to Its Decline and Fall-The Rising Star of the Socialist Labor Party.

DENVER, COL., March 31 .- The history of the Labor Movement in Colorado furnishes conspicuous proof of the correctness of the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party. Not all who sow the wind are permitted to reap the whirlwind. But the revolution has come and the political labor-faking crooks are being swept away by the appalling storm of rage and hate which their actions have engendered The animosities betwen the different factions are becoming more furious every day, and but little prevision is needed to foretell the death of the Old Trades Unions and the rise of the New.

The political convention of the State Federation of Labor in Pueblo on March 12 was the last act of tragic farce-comedy in which the fakirs so long played the leading parts. The specter has appeared and the fakirs, ignorant of the causes which have caused it, stand dumb with fear. To all but the Socialists, the Labor Movement at this stage seems to be negative, destructive; yet in reality is positive and constructive.

A historic sketch of the causes which led up to the Pueblo convention will throw a flood of light upon the movement and bring out in bold relief its significance. Down to 1894.

the labor fakirs held undisputed sway. During each and every election he was to be found stumping for one or the other of the capitalist parties or otherwise supporting them; but between elections if he was not holding down a political job as a reward of his betrayal of the working class, he was traveling about from place to place crying, "Organize! Organize!!" and "No politics in trade

In 194 Section Denver of the Socialist Labor Party was organized. At once a great change took place. The fakirs scented their doom. They could see that their reign of despotism and corruption would soon come to an end.

The Victor Convention.

At this period, D. C. Coates and a few others became "Me Too Socialists," in order to placate the militant members of the Socialist Labor Party. But some of us knew the type, and, with the light of experience to guide us, we continued to wage bitter war. Ultimately, in order save themselves, a convention was held in Victor during the Spring of 1897. Two members of the Socialist Labor Party were sent by the Denver Local of the A. R. U. as delegates. It was decided then to hold a convention on July 4 in Denver. Time came and with it the sec-ond convention.

The Denver Convention.

The fakirs became alarmed yet thought not that the Socialist Movement had become strong enough to capture, the convention. D. C. Coates had by this time developed from a "Mee Too Socialist" into a full grown "I am as good as you Socialist," and pledged his word of honor that he would abide by the decision of the convention. But what does the labor crook know about honor? The delegates no sooner declared for Socialism than this freaky crook demanded his credentials, which he failed to get. and bolted, followed by sixteen equally as freaky crooks The entire bolting aggregation of fakirs knew then that the day of doom was not far away, and, evidently moved by the is inherent in the criminal and drives him on to become a desperado, decided to become more infamous. think-ing that the degree made no difference. So when the time came for the political parties of capitalism to nominate state tickets these crooks saw that the time was at hand to make money. signed the eight-hour bill, but said that he was certain that it was unconstitu-tional. It was so declared a few months later by the Supreme Court. Several other bills constitutional he refused to sign. The Socialists, not wanting pre-vision, had forefold the result. The Pueblo Convention.

but when the capitalist political parties again commenced to show signs of activity, then another political Federation of Labor convention was called. All of the organizations connected with the Fedtwo of the members of the State Execu-tive Board walking out with the bolters. These, with a number who had been re-fused admission, organized a cow conven-tion in the interest of Governor C. S. Thomas, who is now an aspirant for United States Senatorial honors. Reso-lutions were adopted denouncing the regular convention. Many of the bolt-ers had once been friends of D. C. Contes, who had assisted them to secure fat po-litical jobs under the Thomas adminis-tration. But material interests now forced them to throw down their former fakir friend. The convention, presided over by D. C. Contes, then adopted reso-lutions which smack of fakirism, and when analyzed mean nothing. Then the ticket was nominated. Three men for each state office to be referred to the members of the affiliated unions. **The Freak Crook Ticket.**

The Freak Crook Ticket.

On the ticket is to be found nearly every fakir and freakish crook of prominence in the state, with a few honest men to give tone to it. Many of the men nominated were not present.

votes inated.

· Among the presidential electors are terson, proprietor and editor of the Rocky Mountain News, recently exposed in THE PEOPLE as a fraudulent "public owner-ship" man, and other free silver bunco

' N. L. GRIEST.

Cleveland Election.

ON THE RACK.

Governor Steunenberg Makes Remarkable Admissions.

Upon Simple Communication with Capitalists of his State He Directed a Proclamation Against the Union Miners, Fetched in the Military, and Got Up the "Permit System.".

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4 .- The Bryan Governor of Idaho, Steunenberg, gave things pretty badly away at his yesterday's examination before the House Committee on Military Affairs... He said he did not ask for the aid of the citizens of Shoshone County, or Idaho, in quelling the insurrection which he alleged existed, and which he claimed still exists in that county

The first thing he did when the mine owners informed him that insurrection existed in Shoshone County was to call on the Federal Government for troops. Though he informed the committee that rebellion still holds sway in the Cour d'Alenes, yet when pressed he could not specify one act of violence or lawlessness which has taken place in that district since April 29, 1899, when a mob com mitted arson by setting fire to a mill belonging to the Standard Oil Company.

He admitted that, without knowing who caused the disturbance in Shoshone County, his proclamation was directed against the Union miners. It was shown that his transfer of authority to Bartlett Sinclaig, to the exclusion of the Lieutenant Governor, was without warrant in law.

The following questions and answers tell their own tale :

"Was there any act of insurrection after April 29, 1899?"

"There was continued insurrection." The witness, when pressed, could not designate a single act of insurrection or give the name of a single man who resisted any process of the courts or the authority of the officers of the county

"And yet you think you were justified in continuing martial law all that time?" "Yes, sir."

"What do you mean by 'continued fn-surrection?" "

"There was a defiance of the policy which the state had inaugurated."

"Who defied your policy?" "I do not know."

"Is not the reason you continued mar-

tial law in Shoshone County because there were labor organizations in the county?" The witness denied this, but he would

not say absolutely that he did not have a conference with the employers of such labor with a view to destroying organ-

labor with a view to destroying organ-ized labor in Shoshone County. "I consider those labor organizations dominated by criminals," he said. "Who were the criminals?" "I do not know." "You can't name a single person whom you thought a criminal? "No, sir." "Can you name a single man who re-fused to obey a process of the courts since you declared that insurrection existed?" "I cannot."

"I canhot." 'Can you specify a single insurrection-ary act in that county since your procla-mation of May 3?"

"Has cannot.

"I cannot." "Has any property been destroyed since April 29?" "No, sir." "Were you a party to the inauguration of the permit system?" "I was. It was to drive out crimi-

nals

"What do you mean by criminal?" 'I use it in its ordinary sense." "Do you call a man a criminal against whom no charge has been brought, no in-

the same as these, the Debserie claims one thing and does the other. It declaimed against granting franchises to private corporations, and yet, under the guiding eye of the Debserie Mayor, two For a time the fakirs remained quiet ; Debserie aldermen help placing into private hands the plum of a telephone franchise. That, surely, is the same game as

eration voted in favor, but when the time came to elect delegates many of the same organizations repudiated their former vote, and decided not to be represented in the convention. Yet when the curtain was rolled up on the morning of the 12th of March in Pueblo, fifty-nine delegates were present. In a short time the nirst bolt of fourteen delegates took place, two of the members of the State Execu-

For Congress, 1st district, J. Warner Mills, of Denver, direct-legislation anar-

chist, received the, highest number of For the 2d district, the notorious capitalist representative, John C. Bell, who is serving his second term in Congress, and who has made himself conspicuous by his absence from the house when labor measures, so-called, were up, was nom-

such sweet scented roses as S. M. Pat-

steerers. To crown the work a committee was nominated to prepare a platform, to be submitted to the June convention (State Federation of Labor), and to fill vacancies on the ticket if for any cause there should

on the ticket II for any cause there are be any. It is generally admitted that if the June convention does not repudiate the action of the political convention , that this committee will trade for the sole purpose of enriching itself. But the workers possessing intelligence will not permit themselves to be betrayed. Already the indications point to a large increase of the Socialist Labor Party vote, and the fakirs convicted of the act of betraying the working class know that their day has come.

CLEVELAND, O., April 6 .- Although the exact figures are not yet ascertain-able, one thing is certain that the Socialist Labor Party ticket has mopped the floor with the bogus concern that tried to pose as a Socialist party, and that called itself the "Socialist Party." The Socialist Labor Party vote is fully 800; the vote of the scate party falls at least 200 votes short of that. During the campaign the scates' chief argument was that their "Socialist" "organized labor," party represented whereas the Socialist, Labor Party consisted of "Union wreckers:" and significant enough, the ecates had the capitalist press on their side, booming the "Socialist Party," and such "war horses of Labor as Max Hayes and Robert Bandlow." Thus the election returns acquire spe cial significance. It is safe to say, that cial significance. It is safe to say, that despite all precautions, the name "Social-ist" party mislead many, who would no more vote knowingly for the scate "So-cialist" party of the Hayeses and Band-lows than they would for any other scate concern. The figures, therefore, although quite eloquent, are not half as eloquent as the real fact. Thus the dirty conspiracy of crooks and imbecibes that tried to dominate the So-

the old parties. But is not simply the game of the old parties that the Debserie is playing; it is also playing to perfection the game of those "Reform" parties, that set themselves up to "correct abuses but whose only purpose is to enable the schemers, who set them up, to "increase

their own per capita of circulating medium. To illustrate the point it will be best to quote a communication, published from

A PARALLEL.

Populism in Elmira, N. Y., Debserie in

Brockton, Mass.

BROCKTON. MASS., April 8 .- The

despatch from here in to-day's PEOPLE,

entitled "At the Same Game," but slight-

ness" of the game that is being played by the Debserie. The despatch went no further than to show that the Debserie

was as fraudulent an affair as any other

capitalist or boodle political party. Just

ly indicates the full extent of the "same

Elmira, N. Y., in THE PEOPLE of May 12, 1895. It is this: "In Elmira an incident took place last November that deserves notice. It is an evidence of the dangers that beset a

movement that claims to be revolutionary, but that adopts a platform and takes a stand not wholly objectionable to the classes it pretends to fight.

"One McDowell a local shyster, wanted to be elected District Attorney; he was a Democrat, pulled his wires and got the nomination, but was defeated at the polls. This angered him. He believed that votes he bargained and paid for had not been delivered as per contract, and he seems to have made up his mind to have his revenge. Indeed, he succeeded. In the affidavit which he filed after election

stating his campaign expenses there, appeared the following item : "'To the People's Party County Com-

mittee, \$500.'

"This was a bombshell. The committee consisted of five men. They met, and a first class row took place. It turned out that one G. B. Hobbard, and two other members of the Populist County Committee had agreed with McDowell Committee had agreed with McDowell not to put up a Populist candidate for the office of District Attorney, and to deliver to him the 'many thousands of votes,' which they claimed to have, and which they made him believe they had. One day, the nomination blanks being all in, McDowell went to the County Clerk's office with these three worthies of the Populist County Committee, and asked for a look at the Populist nomination papers. He found that, as per agree-ment, thre was no noninee for District Attorney, whereupon he on the spot paid to Hobbard and the other two the prom-ised \$500. These three 'reformers' kept the secret to themeslves, and the money, too. They had increased their own per capita of circulating medium, and kept mum, satisfied that in a practical way they had carried out the money plank of their platform. "McDowell's affidavit, however, con-veyed to the other committeemen valua-ble information. These declared that they had been 'betrayed', not, mind you, in that a corrupt deal was made with a 'party of Wall street.' but in that they had not shared in the swag, and their per capita of circulating medium had not been increased. Beautiful names were flung at one another. The left-out-ip-the-coid committeemen demanded their share. Hobbard shelled out \$100, and thereupon he and another beauty spot, M. M. Martin, the chairman of the com-mittee, decamped to parts unknow. "It is no wonder that crooks of all shades—in New York, Chicago and else-where—object to the uncompromising, ag-gressive stand of the Socialists. Such a stand bars all schemes of old-party pol-ticical, or, as they blasphemously express it sometimes, 'is utterly un-American.'' "The picture there drawn is complete. And exactly all alike, to all intents and purposes, is the game of the Debserie here in Brockton, as it develops from this telephone incident. Branch 6 of the Debserie organization sthe organization branch to which the Debserie Alderman Perry, one of the two who voted for the franchise, belongs. not to put up a Pepulist candidate for the office of District Attorney, and to deliver

memory to replace human lator and pressock the labor market, and which has made the machinery of government is agency of the capitalist class.

hievous Degeneration of Pure and Simple Unionism.

It is the ignoring of these all import facts that marks the old style s union. By bringing all the availble supply of labor into one combination, they expected to be able to dictate the terms of sale and reverse the downward tendency of wages, which is the inevitable fruit of capitalism. Their in fighting the three great allies m, hunger, the unemployed and class government, depended entirely, however, upon the growth and develop-ment of the industry in which they strugand for success. With small competing sployers, who could not prove unemovers, who could not prolong the d or hunger against their rebellious ters, and who did not command the lical influence to promptly secure the peration of the government, the strike boycott, the weapons of the old trades on, were oftentimes successful. But were oftentimes successful. But at it solidified capital, organized in thetz, backed by, and owning the govbacked by, and owning the gov-ment, and the average trades union, and of continuing an active struggle tradition is confining itself more function of sick and death benefit the and to attempt to maintain a poly of the opportunities of employ-for those contributing to such As has been well said of them, and simple trades unionism has been if and is reducing the fit to 'an am-ment and is reducing the fit to 'an am-ment and is reducing the fit o 'an am-ment and is reducing the fit or an am-ment of the wounded, burying ad and stripping itself of all other than they at least succeed in hiding deal of the ravages of the capital-tem and to that extent relieve cap-society from the responsibility of the a good deal of virtue in that, and the asked whether that is the and a labor organization, and whe-

cialist Labor Party to be as strong as the other parties, but intimated that the city cialist Labor Party to be as strong as the other parties, but intimated that the city could pass an ordinance stopping every political street meeting. (No, dear read-er, Seattle is not in Timbuctoo, and her City Council will learn it the day they legislate according to the above idea (?) of law.)

The Buzz-Saw Whir

The judge called Comrade Kennedy up and asked him what he meant by the re mark which offended the officer. Comrade Kennedy used the occasion to do propaganda and explained to the court room the position of the Socialist Labor You could hear the buzz-saw Party. whirr as this Irishman said : "We stand on our constitutional right to free speech ; we are organizing the working class for a peaceful revolution; we obey the law of the land to-day, and when we change that law we will see to it that it is obeyed.'

Case dismissed. Round 1 for Section Seattle. The judge stated that he had Seattle. The judge stated that he had attended our street meetings—which shows his good taste. The prosecuting attorney, out of the goodness of his heart, suggested that we select a quiet street, but I am inclined to think that he saw the humor of sending a Socialist to talk on a quiet street, for he smoled a smile to himself. We need the streets hence we use 'em

We need the streets, hence we use 'em. We are running two propaganda meet-ings in halls Sunday nights, but we are after the man on the street. We

Great preparations are in progress in Congress for a thoroughly confusing Presidential campaign. The tax question is being shoved forward. And both old parties are getting things in trim to pose as the benefactors of the working class whose burden of taxation they are dying to relieve.

The "reform" and all other bogus labor parties will find all their thunder stolen.

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

The Infamons Thomas Campaign

D. C. Coates was then, as now, the proprietor and editor of the Pueblo Courier, the official organ of the State Federation of Labor, and at the same time the mogul of the Executive Board The Democrats and the Republicans held their conventions. Both nominated to head the tickets men who were infamous foes of the working class. C. S. Thomas the Democratic candidate for governor, had in a speech which made him famous as well as infamous, denounced the Bull Hill miners' strike. The Republicans had placed on their ticket Henry Wolcott, a brother of Senator Ed, also an official of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, a corporation which bears the same relation to Colorado as the Carnegie company to Pennsylvania.

company to Pennsylvania. The men were no sooner named than "Little Davy," as Coates is called, threw several fits and then editorially denounced obth impartially. He even printed the speech of Thomas, and swore by all the gods that he would not support either. Time passed and the Executive Board of the State Federation of Labor, through Davy, sent letters to both candidates. Wolcott ignored the letter. Thomas, who was performed. A few golden passes were made, and fakir Coaftes suddenly ap-poars on the stump for Thomas, who was electd. The Eight-Hour Law.

The Eight-Hour Law.

The legislature convened. A numbe of fakirs, among them Max Morris, had been elected. Several so-called labor measures were introduced, and passed. most important of these was the eighthour measure. Thomas, the lawyer-gov- The receipt of a sample copy of THE ernor, then took off his labor mask. He PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

as the real fact. Thus the dirty conspiracy of crooks and inducibes that tried to dominate the So-cialist Labor Party of Ohio by intrigue and then by autocracy and forgery of votes, first got a black eye within the Party itself: and now gets another black eye at the polls.

Election in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 9.-All that we can say for certain about the state election at this hour is that the Socialist Labor Party vote for Governor will be, at the least, over 100 more than last year : 3,074 votes are already credited has year. Solve voies are arready creating to the S. L. P. As to the other candi-dates, the official returns are still so twisted that no approximate estimate is possible. These, however, always go higher. We move steadily.

is the organization branch to which the Debserie Alderman Perry, one of the two who voted for the franchise, belongs. This branch has been "trying" Alderman Perry for his "offence." The branch and Perry for his onence. The branch and Perry must be separately looked at so as to perceive the cose resemblance be-tween this Brockton incident with its El-

as to perceive the cose resemblance be-tween this Brockton incident with its El-mira prototype. As to Perry, he quotes the language of his fellow Debserie, Carey of Haverhill, of \$15,000 armory record, uttered when the later, being cleeted on the Socialist Labor Party. and being found to be a fishy character, was called upon by the Socialist Labor Party to resign his office in obedience to his written pledge. Carey then said: "The Socialist Labor Party here in Haverhill consists of only a few members; they alone could not elect me: I was elected by the people : I owe no obedience to the Socialist Labor Party." This language Carey's fellow Debserie, Alder an Perry, now repeats in almost the same words. When his resignation was demanded by his branch, he said: "I am supported by the people of the city as against the branch watever disposi-tion the branch makes will be immaterial to me." And now as to the branch itself.

Non the branch makes will be initiaterial to me." And now as to the branch itself. Does not its conduct put one in mind of the Elmira County Committee of the People's party? Perry can, feel inde-pendent, but his independence is gall and worrwood to his fellow Debserie, who were not taken into the confidence, and who, accordingly cannot share his feel-ing of exhibiter hanniness.

who, accordingly cannot share his feel-ing of exhilarating happiness. Of course, it is galling to the Sociali-ists to see such political chicanety cover itself with the stolen name of Socialism; but yet there is this consolation. The donkey in the fable, that clad himself with the lion's skin, took in only the dull-est: even before he brayed, his gait be-

whom no charge has been brought, no in-dictment found, no trial and no convic-tion had?" The Governor's definition of a crimi-nal was, in substance, a man whom he (the Governor) suspected to be opposed to his policy of state. "What is the population of Idaho?" "About 100,000." "Did insurrection exist in any other county than Shoshone?" "No. sir."

"No, sir." "Why did you not call on the citizens f your own state?"

of your own state?" "Because I knew a better way?" "Then you did not have confidence in citizens?" your own citizens?" The Governor flinched and evaded the

question. "Have you a Lieutenant Governor?"

"There is such an officer." "There is such an officer." "Then why, if you were sick, did you not send the Lieutenant Governor to the front? Why did you go over his head and appoint as a deputy governor that fellow Sinclair?"

fellow Sinclair?" "I did not think of the Lieutenant

Governor." "Can you point out to me any statutory right by which you transferred your au-thority to another man?" "I cannot."

Keeping in mind that the same concern that pulled the wires with this Bryan, 16 to 1, "anti government by injunction" and " friend of labor" Governor. is the concern that pulled the wires with the McKinley Secretary of the Treasury Gage, and got him to place the treasury of the United States at its disposal when that concern recently got tangled in Wall street; keeping in mind how both gold and silver bugs, both McKinley and Bryan men are ready to do the bidding of that concern, the Standard Oil Company, this brazen deposition by Governor Sten-nenberg gives away completely the case of the capitalist parties of all colors.

If this paper is being sent to you without you having ordered it, don't refuse it. It has been paid for by a friend of yours. Read it, and renew when the trial subscription expires. You will find the date on the wrapper.

(Continued to page 3.),

THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, APRIL 15, 1900.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC. that the N. E. C. remained "passive."

> A column article in the Lowell, Mass. Sun descants on the ravages of the department stores in Lowell, Boston and other Massachusetts cities. "Small men driven out," impossibility of small capiruin staring the small tal competing." trader in the face,-these and all the other half truths and impotent objections of the middle class, that come from no where and lead to nowhere, are trotted out again, deserve no special mention here. The article closes, however, with a unique innovation. It takes up the cause of the employees. Here is what it SHYS :

says: The conditions we speak of preval mostly in such mammoth department stores as are found in Boston, stores of which from 800 to 1.000 hands are employed and where the ordinary clerk cannol possibly live decently on the wages received. The conditions are far worse than in any cotion mill in Man-sachusetts. The factory operative can earn a dollar a day, but girls in the Boston stores must work six days a week for a little over half that amount. How can a git dress neatly, pay her board and keep up appear-ances on such a pittance as this: The meait in this passages although

The merit in this passage, although it is inadvertent, should not be left unappreciated.

It is no uncommon thing for clerks to imagine themselves of different social, economic and political clay from the factory or manual laborer. To suggest to a clerk that he is a "wage slave" often is ac companied with physical danger; the clerk takes the "imputation" as a personal affront; to suggest to many a clerk that, he make common cause with the factory hands, the interests of the two being identical, likewise is often a rash The special merit in the passage act. may, not unlikely will, help to break down may, not unlikewise, help to break down the barrier that is now separating the clerk proletariat from the manual proletariat, cause the two to realize the class bond between them, and unitedly help overthrow the system under which they both groan.

That a capitalist paper like the Sun had no such high object in view; that, on the contrary, had the real effect of its article been pointed out to it in time, it would have struck out the passage quoted .- all that does not matter. The passage is good.

The New York Young Men's Institute Notes is a Young Men's Christian Association publication. Keeping this fact in mind, what interpretation is to be put upon the following passage that occurs rather conspicuously upon its very front page in the issue of last March 31?

It pays to earn more than you receive In salary. Your employer expects to make something from the labor of these who work for him. If he did not, there would be little use of his continuing in business. What does all this music mean?

The recognition of the fact that the employer keeps to himself part of his employees' earnings, and that his only purpose is to do so, else he would not hire employees (continue in business) such an admission can mean only one of two things:

1. Either this Young Men's Christian Association publication mentions the fact, of the robbery committed by the employing class upon the employed, as a thing to be approved of ;

2. Or it mentions the fact for the purpose of laving a crime bare. In the first instance it kicks overboard

the better part of the Psalmist, of the Prophets and of the New Testament ;

It is not enough that we have the right form of government for ourselves; we should also do all we can to help others to a re-alization of our own political freedom. And it is not enough that we have our present means when we can get more no as to still increase our comforts and enjoyments.

What paper is it that speaks thus in crossing wide expanses of ocean and, with chattel-slavery treaties, trying to subjuitself The Altruist, and that, right under ishes the following mottoes:

DEVOTED TO EQUAL BIGHTS, UNITED LABOR, AND COMMON PROPERTY.

WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS. "Organized Labor" Operated by Politi-

cians Trough Fakirs.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 5 .- The printers of this country will have another opportunity to show their "progressiveness" in May. Two candidates appeal to them for support for president-Samuel B. Donnelly, of New York, and James M. Lynch, of Syracuse. When we size up these "mental giants" who "lead" us, we are inclined to be skeptical of that wellcirculated statement, "The printers are the intellectual vanguard of the labor movement." In no other Union can there be found so many actual or embryo labor fakirs, and in no other Union is there such dense ignorance of what the labor movement is. . The courts may issue injunc tions against the workers on strike, Gov ernors and Presidents may send the military troops to shoot down and subject the workers-the blood in the veins of the printers does not course the faster, the eye does not flash the brighter, but there is a stolid air of indifference to the sufferings of all execpt themselves. It is only when, as a trade, they are affected, that they take action. When we realize fully the horrors and outrages of the "Bull the horrors and outrages of the 'Bull Pen''; that the man most directly respon-sible-Governor Steunenberg-is an hon-orary member of Boise City Typographi-cal Union; that John N. Kennedy, another Union printer and a member of the Indus-trial Commission, indorsed every act of Steunenberg: and that, although months have passed since the occurrence of these outrages only an insignificant few have outrages, only an insignificant few have unconsciously expressed their disapprobaunconsciously expressed their disapprova-tion of these acts, and the executive coun-cil of the I. T. U. has done nothing to reon or the 1. r. C. has done noting to re-move the blemish on the record of this Union—the charge of indifference needs no further proof. These facts only show more clearly the necessity of carrying the gospel of New Trades Unionism to the printers that they may throw off the labor fakirs that are riding them to death, and also get rid of the rotten hulk of pure and simpledom—the breeding place of fakirs.

The Candidates

Of President S. B. Donnelly those who have read THE PEOPLE for the last three years are familiar. His ability to stand on as many platforms as there are political parties and speak-for a price-in favor of all the candidates for one office, is proverbial.

But of First Vice-President James M. Lynch those outside of Syracuse know but little. It was in the fall of 1895 that he practically began his labor fakir record. It was a political campaign, and the Democrats were looking for campaign material. James K. McGuire was the Democratic candidate for Mayor; Charles F. Saul, Republican; William M. Gibbons, Labor.' Mr. Saul was building a Socialist block, and failed, as do most business men. to specify Union labor. The News, organ of McGuire, found that non-Union carpenters were employed, and sent a reporter to the officers of Carpenters' Union No. 15 to procure for that paper campaign powder. Although every member of this Union was at work, the officers pounced upon Saul. at work, the officers pounced upon Saul. A special meeting of the Trades Assembly was called, and a boycott, econonic and political, placed upon Saul, Lynck, then president, making a denunciatory speech. In this campaign Lynch wrote a column letter, as president of the Assembly, to the Netzs, which was circulated broadcast over the city, telling what a "good friend of labor" McGuire was. Since then he has always been ready to do the bidding of McGuire. In the fall of 1896 McGuire made an alliance with James J. Belden, Republi-can, who was running for Congress. The Democratis indorsed Belden, in considera-tion of which Belden was to furnish the boodle to run Democrat McGuire's can-vass for Mayor. McGuire pulled the string he had on Lynch, and Lynch, as president of a Bryan and Sewall club, pledged to free silver, indorsed Gold Bug Belden as "a true and fit representative of labor" in Congress. For his services McGuire in 1897 ap-pointed him a Fire Commissioner, and the appointment was heralded as "a recogni-tion of organized labor." A pure and simpler tried to have the Trades Assembly pass a resolution thanking McGuire for the appointment, but instead the Assembly threatened to investigate. McGuire, the next day, said that it was because of good work done by Lynch in the campaign that he appointeed him. The nature of that work we all know. A special meeting of the Trades Assembly

But McGuire is a politician ; one who does not carry dead wood about him. Lynch had been defeated in the Trades Assembly for president, and Typograph-ical Union No. 55 did not return him as delegate. Lynch was then of no further delegate. Lynch was then of no furt use-value to McGuire, and, like a squee lemon, he was thrown into the political ash barrel. This, Lynch did not seem to realize, and, as his term of office of Fire Commissioner was soon to expire, he started to lay wires for another and softer snap at the hands of McGuire.

position was offered, that of Fire Marshal, but a condition was attached that it should be given to a German fakir. So Lynch could not get that, even if he wanted it. The Fakirs' Alliance refused the office, as it desired four or five snaps, at the least, to distribute among its hun-gry horde. That which was refused by the Fakirs' Alliance was hungrily grasped by Judas Pellenz. The fakir-ridden pure and simplers hail

the Fakirs' Attained was inducing steeped by Judas Pellenz. The fakir-ridden pure and simplers hail with delight every appointment of a leech like Lynch. They believe that Labor (capital 1) is about to be emancipated when such an appointment takes place. But the emancipation that eccurs is the emancipation of the fakir from labor, or junketing trips at the expense of some one else. According to evidence before the Albany Investigation Committee, now in session in this cits. Lynch made a trip to Chicago to buy horses, for which he was paid \$100, and he came back without any horses. By the way, the executive council of the I. T. U. was in session in Chicago at the same time. Can it be possible that the city paid his expenses to attend that session? And Lynch made a rip shortly after to New York at the ex-pense of the Fire Department, and no one seems to know, at least so Clerk Allis says, why the wat there. The evidence of such a despicable poli-tician as Mayon McGuire is not always to be trusted, but it is possible that he enair-man of the Committee on Supplies of the Board and myself over an appointment. He had a committee come to me and ask for an appointment which I could not give to him. After I had refused him the ap-pointment he proceeded to buy a lot of supplies and equipment. The chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board tells me that if it had not been for these purchases the Board would have had money enough to pay the firemen's sala-ries for December."

money enough to pay the mean of the solution o is, horses, etc., proceeds to stock up, nd why? Well, well, never mind. THOMAS CRIMMINS, Member of Typographical Union No. 55. And why?

Have We the Right to Vote?

CHELSEA, MASS., April 6 .- The Presidential campaign of 1900 is about to open, that quadrennial stage fight beween the two wings of the army of labor exploiters. The mercenaries of this army will soon spread over the land, where they will endeavor to earn their allowance of the loaves and fishes by diligently persuading the people to take one side or the other of some issue that does not concern them in the least.

In 1892 it was free trade, in 1896 free coinage of silver, in 1900 any old thing will do provided it will divide and subdivide the working class and not be too radical to alarm property holders. We shall be exhorted to support this policy or that, to vote for this man and against or that, to vote for this man and against that man. and generally flattered and ca-joled until we believe that we really have something to say about it, and that the will of the people is the law of the land. But let us ask ourselves what our right to vote amounts to, at present, at least? Ben Tillman has said openly in the Senate of the United States that the members of his party are doing their level best in South Carolina "to prevent the 'niggers' voting," doing this, not because they were negroes, but because they were plain working men. And there are other labor fleecers who would like to prevent white wage slaves voting, and there are ways of doing this besides taking the franchise away openly and boldy. One

ways of doing this besides taking the franchise away openly and boldly. One method of doing this nefarious work to which I would call attention is the malu-taining the district system of electing representatives. Under this system the entry is divided in the district system the epresentatives. Under this system the tate is divided into districts, and each district elects one representative, who, of course, is elected by the dominant party, one wing or the other of the capitalist

Behold the beauty of this arrangement! Behold the beauty of this arrangement ! What more could a labor skinner ask? The "sovereigns" of the land may vote, but unless they vote for the class that owns these simple-minded "sovereigns," they micht as well put their ballot in the fire as in the ballot-box for all the imme-diate effect it has politically.

Representative Government.

This is a representative government, at least it is one in theory, but in such a government a right to vote means a right to elect a representative. To deny a party representation in the legislature, is to deny the members of that party the right to vote effectively, and practically to deny them the right to vote at all.

Here in Massachusetts the Socialist Labor Party polls more than three per cent of the total vote. Under a system of proportional representation, such as



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

BROTHER JONATHAN-This is going too far! This is awful! These labor unions must be sinashed! UNCLE SAM-Hem !

-Do you believe in Trades B. J. Unions?

U. S .--- I do in some ; I don't in others. B. J .- Do you believe in Unions that establish regulations which deprive their members of the freedom to enter into whatever agreement they please?

U. S .- There can be no sensible objection to that. B. J.-Well, I have a sensible objec-

tion to it. We call this a free country; and so it is. True freedom means that men shall be allowed to enter into any agreement. unrestricted and unmolested. To do what the Unions do is a violation of freedom. Smash the Unions.

U. S .- Tut, tut, tut. B. J .- No "tut, tut, tut," about it; I say the Unions are treasonable, they vio iate the land's fundamental principle of freedom. Smash them, I say.

U. S .- "Smash them" on the ground that they restrict their membership from absolute liberty to do as they please? B. J.-Just so!

U. S .- Suppose you feel like selling your vote to me on election day-B J-1 couldn't!

U. S .- Not if you wanted to?

B. J .- Not if I wanted to! U. S .- Why not?

B. J-Because I am forbidden by law from so doing.

U. S .- The law restricts your freedom to enter into such an agreement unre-stricted and unmolested? B. J.-It does.

U. S. (with a satirical smile)-"Smash the Law!" Would you?

B. J .-- No! But-

U. S .- What, then, becomes of your rigmarole about smashing the Unions on the ground of their restricting their mem-

bers from doing just as they please? B. J. (visibly at sea)-I must admit that I have lost my foothold. But let me tell you that what I said, and the argument that I held, I read in the papers form the decision of the Chancellor in Jersey, who issued an injunction restricting the strikers from picketing and, the like. That was no argument, The fellow must be a jackass.

U. S .-- No, he is not a jackass; he is simply a hired man of the capitalist class, put there by the capitalist class of labor fleecers to twist the Law so as to get Labor always on the hip, and to blind its eyes with the dust of freedom.

B. J.-In what way? U. S .- You will admit that to prevent man from selling his vote is a restriction of his freedom?

B. J.-That it is.

U. S .--- And you will admit that it is proper to put that restriction upon him, lest the suffrage be utterly demoralized? B. J.-I see that.

U. S .-- Accordingly, a "restriction of freedom" is not in itself wrong. It may be perfectly right. If by such restriction the welfare of the commonwealth is preserved the restriction is beneficial. B. J.-1 see that.

U. S .- Accordingly, the question to be considered in each case is not the abstract question of freedom or slavery, but the concrete question, whether a specific action is good or bad. If it is good, then to restrict it is wrong, is to interfere with freedom; if it is bad, then the re-striction of it is right, because freedom aims at the happiness of the masses, no act that would interfere with that proact that would interfere with that pro-motes freedom. B. J. nods assent. U. S.—Now, then, test the action of the Trades Unions by that principle. Do you not see that if one man is willing to work for lower wages than others he thereby lowers the happiness of all. If that one man chooses to cut off his own no one might interfere. But if the cutting of his own nose would compel others to do likewise, then his op-eration ceases to be his private business, and become sthe business of all others. Ain't it? B. J.—Yes, by Jove! But why, then, is that Chancellor so dead set against if? U. S.—For the reason that I have al-neady given you. He is not deciding an abstract question of freedom. He pre-rends to; but that is ouly swindle. What he is deciding, is a concrete question of happiness. B. J.—Why, then he should not be against it, but for it. motes freedom.

nel Secretary, at 61 Beekman street. Room 305, New York. JR., is urgent. EVERY SUNDAY. TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in advance.

... \$0.50 25 ... 02 Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies. 1 cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies. % cent a copy; 500 or more. % cent a copy. As far, as possible, rejected communica-tions will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed. Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, on April 6, 1891. SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES. In 1888 (Presidential)..... 2,068 Work, Brothers mine; work, hand and brain; We'll win the Golden Age again; And Love's Millennial morn shall rise in happy hearts, and blessed eyes.

Hurrah! hurrah! true Knights are we In Labor's lordlier Chivalry. -MASSEY.

WELL DONE, BELLEVILLE !

Upon a narrower scale and on a narrower stage, the working class of Bellewille. Ill., rehearsed on the third of this month the dignified drama that the classconscious Italian workingmen have recently rehearsed in the parliamentary election in their own country...

De Felice, a worthy spokesman of the cause of Labor, was dragged by the capitalists before their prostituted Courts, tried upon false charges, sentenced and flung into prison. The Italian workers resented the act. On election day they set their imprisoned apostle up and voted for and elected him triumphantly, thus, under the laws of the country, taking DE FELICI out of prison and safely landing him in Parliament, in utter "contempt of the Courts"whom who would not be proud to stand in contempt of?

In Belleville, as reported in THE PEO-PLE of last March 11. the Socialist Labor Party alderman, WILLIAM LAMI, was ousted from his seat by a judgment of his Rep.-Dem. capitalist colleagues. LAMI'S offense was his sturdiness. He saw boodling going on and he said so. He saw the cause of the workers neglected. and capitalist interests corruptly advanced, and he gave his opinion upon the subject plump and plain, in language so plain that it was understood and correspondingly felt by the wrongdoers. Having the majority, these used it and expelled LAML

Thereupon, at the election immediately following, the 3d instant, the Comrade was returned with an increased majority, as reported in these columns last week, the whole party vote in the city going proportionately up.

Such demonstrations are new in this country. Long benumbed in their sense of dignity, rights and duties by the Labor Fakirs, the working class of America has not been wont to stand up with such manfulness, slap both cheeks of their oppressors, and seize the place that belongs to them as was done in Belleville Hitherto, the workingman voters, held under by the Labor Fakirs, regularly licked the capitalist hand that smote them, and on election day, bent low for

THE PEOPLE. It is upon this particular ground that an Published by the Socialist Labor Party, Henry Kuhn, National Secretary, at 61 Beekman street explanation from Mr. Justice BISCHOFF.

The antithesis of "passive" is "active." If the N. E. C. is to blame for having remained "passive," it must follow that the N. E. C. was expected to become "active." Now, here is the rub. The word "active" is a vague word. It has many degrees: so many that "passivity" runs by easy stages into "activity," and vice versa. The activity, exercised by the N. E. C. in obedience to the injunction order, Mr. Justice BIRCHOFF, JR., considers to be passivity. The question of interest to the community that arises at this juncture is this: How far does the court interpret the law to order an enjoined citizen to go in such a case? Will the individual or collective shaking of the fist by the N. E. C. under the nose of the Editor whom the Party appointed, and who is in no way a party to the case, be activity enough? Or would the fist, individual or collective, of the enjoined first have to come into actual-active contact with the nose aforesaid? Or would a shiilelah besides have to be brandished? or would no activity be construed until pistols, sabres (dynamite, perchance?) be used? In short, seeing that the "activity" sworn to, in affidavits accepted as true by Mr . Justice BISCHOFF, JR., himself, is construed by him as "passivity," or not sufficient "activity," what degree of a breach of the peace does

the law demand of enjoined members of a community in order to escape incurring "Contempt of Court?" The law, whether statutory or otherwise, is not presumed to be oracular, so

as to serve rather as a snare than a guide. Will not Mr. Justice BISCHOFF, JR., kindly step before the footlights and be more explicit?

THE "VULGARITY" OF EMPHA-SIS.

From well-meaning sources the complaint comes in from time to time that THE PEOPLE is too emphatic. Rather than answer these correspondents through the Letter Box, we here reproduce a passage from GEORGE ELIOT. It will serve as an answer to the critics in question, it will serve to explain the critics to themselves, and it will serve the further purpose of stimulating the emphasis complained of and bringing the critics in question (those considered honest) over to THE PEOPLE'S side. GEORGE ELIOT says:

"In writing the history of unfashionable families, one is apt to fall into a tone of emphasis which is very far from being the tone of good society, where principles and beliefs are not only of an extremely moderate kind, but are always presupposed, no subjects bring eligible but such as can be touched with a light and graceful irony. But then, good society, its claret and its velvet carpets, its dinner engagements six weeks deep, its opera and its fairy ball rooms; rides off its ennui on thoroughbred horses, lounges at the club, has to keep clear of crindline vortices, gets its science done by Faraday, and its religion by the superior clergy, who are to be found in the best houses; how should it have time or need for belief and emphasis? , But good society floated on gossamer wings of light irony, is of very expensive production, requiring nothing less than a wide and arduous national life condensed in unfragrant, deafening factories, cramping itself in mines, sweating at furnaces, grinding, hammering, weaving under more or less oppression of carbonic acid or else spread over sheep-walks, and scattered in lonely houses and huts on the clavey or chalky corn-lands, where the rainy days look dreary. This wide national life is based entirely on emphasis-the emphasis of want, which urges it into the activities necessary for the maintenance of good society and light irony; it spends its heavy years often in a chilly, uncomforted fashion, and family discords unsoftened by long corridors. Under such circumstances there are many among its myriad of souls who have absolutely need of an emphatic belief : life in this unpleasurable shape demanding some solution even to unspeculative minds, just as you inquire into the stuffing of your couch when anything galls you there, whereas eiderdown and perfect French springs excite no question. Some have an emphatic belief in alcohol, and seek their ekstasis or outside standing ground in gin ; but the rest require something that good society calls "enthusiasm," something that will present motives in an entire absence of high prizes, something that will give patience and feed human love when the limbs ache with weariness, and human looks are hard upon us-something, clearly, that lies outside personal desires, that includes resignation for ourselves and active love for what is not ourselves. Now - and then, that sort of enthusiasm finds a far-echo ing voice that comes from an experience springing out of the deepest need."

In the second place it urges on the Social Revolution. Which?

defense and justification of this nation's fire and sword, aided by polygamic and gate the distant Filipinos? Is it some avowed capitalist paper? Some blood and-thunder military review? No. It is-hold your breath !--- a paper that calls this humanely sounding name, flourish-

FROM EACH ACCORDING TO HIS ABILITY-TO EACH ACCORDING TO HIS WANT.

2

the capitalist to mount to public office over their backs. But the heavy pall of those days is lifting, driven off by the vigorous and intelligent breath of the class-conscious American Labor Movement-the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. A new era is opening, and no mistake. And crookdom of high and low degree is well aware of it.

Get from under!

WILL MR. JUSTICE BISCHOFF. JR., EXPLAIN?

In the course of the proceedings, instituted by the Tammany Volkszeitung Corporation to punish members of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party for alleged "contempt of court," Mr. Justice BISCHOFF, Jr., rendered against the members of the N. E. C. a decision in which this passage occurs :

From the affidavits and from the copy of the constitution of the political party, which has been referred to by the defend-ants as limiting their control of the paper, It appears that they had power to obey the injunction by exercising the necessary au-thority, and by remaining passive. They per-mitted the acts which they had been ordered to prevent

It appears from this passage, as well as from the whole tenor of the decision, that Mr. Justice BISCHOFF, JR., does not deny the veracity of any of the affidavits presented on behalf of the N. E. C.: on the contrary, he proceeds from the principle that they are true, and, considering them true, he decides against the N. E. C., on what express ground? On the ground

Nothing whatever new from the sea of war.

Oh for X-rays to enable one to look into the pockets of these philanthropistreformers and ascertain the exact quarter rom which blows the wind that turns their weather-vanes!

The Chicago, Ill., Inter-Ocean publishes with much smacking of the lips the fol lowing rabid tirade of a Chicago lawyer delivered before the sub-commission of the Industrial Commission. The limb of the law, in question, was Levy Mayer: The gentleman said :

gentleman said: We are in the midst of a hungry, rapa-pacious rebellion against those property rights own d by corporations. Instead of the poor not having equal protection with the rich before the law, it is now the other way, as far as the corporate property of the rich is concerned. The Courts are so con-stituted that they seem unable to give equal projection to property. The situation tends more and more to judicial recognition of socialistic and communistic principles and jurical abnegation of corporate property rights. Lawyers who do a corporation bus-iness now find it necessary to give a large part of their time and ability to the selec-tion of the judge before whom the case is to be tried, rather than to the merits of the case.

It is of little importance how inrid the picture is drawn of the "bungry, rapacious rebellion against property rights" drawn by Mr. Levy Mayer and gloated over by he Inter-Ocean. The thing of importance is here the admission by both speaker and paper of what the real hand work of these corporation lawyers consists in. It consists in ascertaining the connection of Judges with Corporations, so as to be able to find out the "sound and safe ones."

Poor lawyer Levy Mayer and his Inter-Occan! If now they find their path beset with trouble, what will it be within the next ten years?!?!

Preparatorily to a reduction of wages e tunnel, Mr. Justice MCADAM has rendered a decision the effect of which is to free the hands of the city government so as to employ labor at such wages and hours as may suit the ruling class.

"Workingmen's Political Alliance."

In the city of Syracuse we have what is known as the "Workingmen's Political Aliance, but usually called the Labor Fakirs' Alliance. The presidency of the Trades Assembly is a coveted office with these fakirs, for with this office they can the more easily sell the "labor vote," and whenever they sent a begging committee to the politicians the president would surely be on the committee, and introduced as such. It is customary for the "Workingmen's Political Alliance" to indorse McGuire at all elections, the majority being of a Democratic complexion But last time the indorsement was held up, at the instance of Lynch. The office up, at the instance of Lynch. The office of Commissioner of Public Safety was the plum Lynch was after. And the Fakirs' Alliance indorsed him, and a committee, named by Lynch, was appointed to see the Mayor. and ask for the juicy position. This was the committee: Chas. Wolfarth, then president of the Trades Assembly; Arthur A. Hay, then secretary of the Trades Assembly; Fred Brown, Typo-graphical Union delegate; Wm. Hoskins, Carpenters' Union, and one other whose name I cannot recall. And still, in the face of all facts, the pure and simplers will not see the relation existing between the Trades Unions and the Fakirs' Alliance. They do not see how they are being used as commodities

the Fakirs' Alliance. They do not see how they are being used as commodities to be presented by the fakirs to the poli-ticians in return for fat positions.

Exit Lynch, Enter Pellenz.

The Mayor had no further use for Lynch, and gently broke the news to the fakirs' committee. The Fakirs' Alliance in a huff, held up the indorsement of Mc-Guire for quite a while, but at last capitulated, with expectations of something in the w_y of plunder for a few of its cohorts -after election. After election only one

our Party platform demands, we would have seven or eight representatives and one senator in the legislature to voice our demands. Moreover, the possibility of electing representatives would bring us a magnificent support.

This demand for proportional represen-tation of parties is no mere reform. It is something more. It would rapidly change voting cattle into men. Other parties have dangled it before the voters as an alluring balt, but second thought has shown the machines that it was so radical that it was dangerous and it was dropped.

radical that it was dangerous and it was dropped. The Democrats in Massachusetts in 1893 had a demand for proportionol rep-resentation in their platform, but noth-ing was said about it during the cam-paign and the next year it was thought best to forget it. The Democratic lead-ers thought it more democratic to be beaten year after year by the Republic-ans than to give the working class the power to send scheming politicians and exploiting capitalists where they would have to do houset work or starve. The Debacten at the Old Trietz.

The Debserie at the Old Tricks.

The Debsites also, when they stole our platform, stole this plank along with the rest, perhaps without knowing what it was, but found it too hot to handle, and they, too, as they promise employment to a large number of the unemployed (that is, all who support their ticket) prefer to retain the power to nullify the votes of those who place revolution before reform.

I asked Margaret Haile why the Debsites dropped this demand, but she would

sites dropped this demand, but she would not answer. Of course, it would not do to say "B-cause it gave the voters too much power," and she could not find a plausible accuse at the moment. So it remains for the Socialist Labor Party to place this demand for an ef-fective vote for every man and woman, this demanl for an impartial and propor-tional representation of the working class party, in the forefront of the class strug-gle, and call upon every man who be-lieves in honest representation to sup-port the only party that is honestly fight-ing for it. ARTHUR L. WINNECK.

B. J.—Why, then he should not be against it, but for it. U. S.—Not so. He is a capitalist offi-cial. He therefore interprets things from the standpoint of capitalist interests. The actions of these Unions would cause them to receive higher wages. Now where do wages come from ? B. J.—They come from the product of labor

B. J.—They come from the product of labor. U. S.—And where do the profits of the capitalist come from? B. J.—Also from the product of labor. U. S.—Does it not, then, follow that the higher the wages of the working peo-ple, the lower must be the profits of the idle capitalist class. ...B. J. (striking his forchead)—That's

B. J. (striking his forehead)—IDATE
B. J. (striking his forehead)
The interests of that class are to demoralize the working class so as to keep from them ever larger slices of the workers' product. Hence he declares that the conduct of these Unions is repugnant to freedom : and so it is -to the freedom of his fleecing class of capitalists.
B. J. —But that's horrible.
U. S.—So it is : and won't be otherwise until the workingmen kick these capitalists out of the public offices, and elect the Socialist Labor Party. Then freedom will be interpreted the other way. The right way.

BIOGRAPHICS

f a "Me Too Socialist," the Labor reek Machinist Organizer, Stuart Reid.

DETROIT, MICH., April 6 .-- I notice that several articles have appeared in THE PEOPLE referring to a certain Stuart Beid, organizer for the machinists, I may be able to help place Mr. Reid where he belongs, and thereby help my fellow wage slaves to rid themselves of these vermin, the labor fakir, by understanding his ways.

I am not surprised that Mr. Reid likes harmony, nor am I surprised that Mr. Reid sympathizes with Socialism. Why, ding to what he told me, he spok for the Socialist Labor Party in Buf-But it is lucky for the Socialist Labor Party that the days when such sessionable characters could step on the secialist Labor Party platform as exponents of Socialism, are gone, never to

Enters Mr. Reid.

came acquainted with Mr. Reid Toledo. In the early summer of 1896, strike was declared at Snell's bicycle sctory, and some 500 or 600 men were t for three or four months. Among strikers were Mr. S. Reid and my-

Ten or eleven different unions were implicated in that strike, and since Mr. Reid belonged to the Machinists', while nged to the Metal Polishers' Union, and since both of us were comparatively strangers in Toledo, we did not become inted with each other until we addressed the strikers when they were ased in a meeting for consultation. Mr. Reid, an ex-minister, threw about with phrases and tickled the ears of the strikers with a lot of nonsensical pure and simple talk. Hence he attracted attestion, and also my opposition. But the pure and simple phrase mongers cannot bear criticism, and, if necessary, because ber critician, and, it possible, they will so ther escape seems possible, they will sop right over and assure their former ents that they are "Socialists too, and they will proclaim their sympathies for Socialism and even for the Socialist Labor Party, so long as they are endan gered and cornered by Socialist criti-Hence the following explanation will explain Mr. Reid's action, showing what he is.

Shortly after the strike became general (the crew makers went out first), ru-mer of swindle and corruption were miled about among the strikers, and so persistently that I decided to bring the matter up at the next strikers' meeting. At that meeting, after this corruption matter had been discussed, an Investiga-tion Committee was elected. It was composed of three men, directly chosen from the rank and file proper. Among the committee were two Socialist La-ber Party men, R. Dreher and myself. We handed in a report showing that, at a very conservative estimate, the mount of \$S00 had been taken in by the Fichic Committee over and above the mount turned over and accounted for whether the Investigation Com-mittee recommended the meeting should ortly after the strike became general tee recommended the meeting should attee recommended the meeting should eclare the whole gang traitors and and enemies to the cause of labor, and hat their respective unions should be expessed to have them punished in such hunner as such men, with such labor-remination-wrecking capacity deserved. The report was adopted and the whole even of fakirs lost their grip on the trikers. But they had nearly broken he strike.

There. But they had nearly broken is strike. A whole new set of strike officers was be elected, and I was elected chairman f all the committees. Under such cir-rustances it would have been injudi-tons for Mr. Reid to stick to the deposed fastike leaders. It was not surprising to see him become "favorably inclined", wards the new regime of the Snelt strike, thus he ingratiated himself with the members, and managed to get on ward committees, and later on, I having migned. he became chairman of the Frick Committee.

Petty Peculation

Mr. Reid, myself and a third member of the Funds Committee (1 forgot his name) collected money for the strikers by going b of Toledo. begging in the different Unions Just as soon as we had colistad some money, my companions thought that they were authorized to run an expense account, and that these explane should be paid from the money ed. I opposed this, and told them that I would take a drink with them, but that the cost would have to come out of our own pockets. Mr. Reid insisted toon wanting at least his street car fare aid, while the other fellow wanted his rent paid. I remember that Mr. ane occasion Mr. Reid stopped in and occasion Mr. Reid stopped in store and bought stogies and one of those "sweat-shop, child-and scab-made smokers" to me be and I walked down town to the house rent. Especially that their demands seemed ourrageous we and I finally resigned from the beau of the house rand left Toledo. But I as not resign until they succeeded the their demands for work placed to be the full the the their demands for work placed the the their demands for work placed the the their demands for money to be the house strikers who be the full moperly. far store and bought stogies and

cially. But the secretary of the F. of L. answered that their treasury was emply, and that they could not endorse any circular appeal for aid, because too many such appeals were coming in for their endorsement. Hence, another illus-tration was given that the A. F. of L. does not exist to help the organized struggling wage workers, but that they organize them simply for the purpose of squeezing dues out of them, if not merely to lead them into the capitalist parties as "voting cattle." M. MEYER. No. 238 Arndt Street.

Scabbing for Fair.

LYNN, MASS., April 10.-About two months ago a couple of over-fed labor fakirs, namely, Tobin and Eaton, came on the scene with a sick and death benefit scheme, that out-does the Infamous Miller 520 per cent, and the lucky-box Parker scheme of Boston.

They were looking for a new field for their Union stamps of the B. & S. W. U., and found one in the firm of D. A. Donavan & Co. They proceeded to call to-gether about twenty of the firm's bestpaid employes, with the knowledge and consent of the firm, at a well known hotel in this city, where a good supper was served at the expense of Tobin, Eaton & Co., and they there and then proceeded to organize a mixed union without the rest of the shop's crew knowing anything about the meeting and they laid plans whereby they could hold a meeting in the shop.

About one week after the meeting at the hotel, D. A. Donavan & Co. notified their shop's crew, numbering 275 men, women and children, to assemble in the stitching room of the factory to be addressed by "the celebrated labor leader, Mr Horace M. Eaton," to explain the aims and objects of their Union. (Just fancy a manufacturer allowing a LABOR UNION to be formed in his factory !!) After fakir Eaton had finished describ

ing the beauties of his saw-dust game, the B. & S. W. U., to the wage slaves of the shop, the chairman invited questions, and the following questions were asked : Question No. 1 .- "Will little girls get-

ting \$3 per week have to pay twenty-five cents per week dues out of that miserable pittance?" Eaton's answer was that it would be of

more benefit to those getting such small wages than those who were getting \$15 a week, as a person getting \$15 per week could out of that save a little in case of sickness, where those getting \$3 per week could not, and the sick benefit would come in handy for them, where the ones getting \$15 could get along better without it than the ones getting \$3 per week. So by his statement it would be better for the shop's crew if the wages would be \$3 per week for everybody, so they would be in more need of the sick and death benefit.

Question No. 2 .- The constitution of the B. & S. W. U. says that it shall forever be unconstitutional to reduce the dues below twenty-five cents per week so according to this the minority rules instead of the majority?" His answer was that the labor unions'

DAILY PEOPLE.

Report of the Conference and General Activity.

DAILY PEOPLE BUILDING

A lease has just been secured of the greater part of the building Nos. 2, 4, and 6 Heade street, junction of Duane street and City Hall place. The loca-tion is most favorable, the building al-most adjoining the City Hall Park. This completes all the important ar-rangements for the DAILY PEOPLE es-tablishment: a bress, typesetting ma-chines and excellent quarters are now cured.

DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND

Secretary Received from Daily People Committee, per Hugo Vogt, Cashier

Committee, per flugo vogt, Cashier Received from Minor Fund (Tee A. Cée, Providence, R. I. 50c.; Section Jacksonville, Ill. \$10: A. O. Grote, Ferndale, Cal., & I.: Charles Kensinger, Lafayette City, Pa., S1; Frank Kallb, N. Y. City, 25 cents; A. Goldman, N. Y. City, \$1; Chas. Tobin, Attleboro, Mass., \$1. 104.60 \$1. 14.75

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

At meeting of Sunday, April 8, Com-

Yagman acted as chairman. Organizer reported that arrangements have been completed for mass meeting of next Sunday, April 15, at 3 p. m., at 66 and 68 East Fourth street, and comrades of the neighboring districts are urged to bring their friends and neighbors. ther, that the National Daily People Comther, that the National Daily People Com-mittee will defray the necessary expenses of mass meetings for DALY PEOPLE, which will be held only in localities where they may do the most good. Further, that some organizations have done but little in collecting on the pledges for the DALY PropLE, and that blanks, similar to the Party delinquency slips, reminding pledgers of the amount unpaid, were ready for distribution. The day of issu-ing the DALY PEOPLE is apprpoaching, and pledges must be paid in full as soon as possible, to enable the Daily People. Trustees to close contracts, lease building, etc., for all of which immediate expendi-ture of large sums of money is necessary. A discussion was raised as to the advis-ability of discontinuing the publication of names of contracts who pledge and pay sums of money for the Daily People Fund, and it was decided not to discon-tinue same, as it accomplished an impor-tant purpose besides the one of justy crediting contrades, workingmen, who deny themselves many a comfort to help to launch and equip the mighty and promiseful engine of warfare for the Party—the DALY PEOPLE—but also the purpose of testing the sincerity and en-thusiasm of comrades and sympathizers. Delegates of following organizations re-sponded to the roll call: Manhattan, As-sembly Districts: 4th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 19th and 21st, 20th, 23d, 26th, 28th, 32d and 33d, 34th and 35th. mittee will defray the necessary expenses

 secording to this the minority rules in stead of the majority?"
 second of the majority?"
 Bits answer was that the labor unions of low dues, hence it was deemed advisable to have this clause in the constitution to insure its success (for the fakirs).
 After this there were several meetings in the constituent of the masters it. All (19 ture and its simple) in the assets it. All (19 ture and its simple) in the assets it. All (19 ture and its simple) is seening that this kind of game The simple) is seen the assistance of the fakirs).
 The the assistance of the first simple is the constituent of the motion of the M. & S. W. U., said agreement to be in force until July 1, 1903, whereiv wa are to have the interest of our employees of our ranopy and the interest of our employees and to the interest of our employees are to have the use of the B. & S. W. U. as and agreement with the services and the officers agree to turnish us with help to take the place.
 The during agreement to the first services and the officers agree to turnish us with help to take the place it. They did not like the interfere effered of the B. & S. W. U., which all the interfere agree us to bits of organizations with help to take the place it. They did not like the interfere are than K. of L. They did not like the interfere are than K. of L. They did not like the interfere are than K. of L. They did not like the interfere are than K. of L. there with the local executive and the officers agree us to bring agreement to the first service and the officers agree to consider the proper than K. of L. there with the local executive were than K. of L. there with the local executive were discharged and then the cutters were discharged and then the cutters were discharged and then the cutters declared a strike in that and spreement was that an agreement with the local executive were the they decided to hold a conference with the local executive board of the K. of L. there with the loca 234, 26th, 28th, 32d and 33d, 34th and 35th. Kings, Assembly Districts: 21st, Br. 2. Danish Daily People Club, and Scandinavian Section. Br. 1. New Jersey: Section Essex County. Delegates reported that pledges are being collected and work of various kinds done for the benefit of the DALY PEOPLE. Ninth A. D. reported having collected \$43 of the \$62 pledged. Instructed to get more pledged; 14th reported of arrang-ng a mass meeting for the DALY PEOPLE. 16th and 19th and 21st gave \$1 each tricts are urged to follow suit : the 16th reported also that neurly 700 tickets were sold for Daily People Festival, of which only \$100 are outstanding; 32d and 33d take notice: other districts are given the opportunity to beat above district in the rate of settling for tickets; 18th handed over the first \$10 collected on pledges, promising to do better; 23d will try to have all of its pledges paid in full by end of April : instructed to harry up and get

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Don't write on both sides of the sheet. Don't write on tissue paper. Don't write with pencil.

Don't write with a broom stick if a toothpick is handy, pens preferred. Don'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 though

Don't write on sheets of uneven size. Don't take this ill.

The Debserie Impaled Some More.

The Debserie Impaied Some More. TO THE PEOPLE—Corcoran brought out several good points relative to the famous "Lobby Bill," but there is one interesting point that he overlooked. Carey has no conception of what working class legisla-tion should be, but he has a well defined un-derstanding of the fact that the members of the working class "aint movin" in the best sercity," and that they are apt to be "wul-gar." The first effect, and in my opinion it was the principal effect sought by the framer of the bill, was to shut the consti-tuents, of whom Carey had become ashamed, from the State house. He found that they were not as well dressed as his fellow leg-islators or himself, for that matter, and that it raised a laugh against him to have this ragged army looking to him as a leader. Carey, who would protect the workers by building armories (carey, who grows tear-full loquacious at the wrongs of the work-ers when he needs votes, now turns on them when they become troublesome, and shuts the door of his "unlon shop" in their farces. That at least the lobby bill has done. What more could we nak? Some very good comrades live in hopes that we may oblige some of the Social

That at least the lobby bill has done. What more could we ask? Some very good comrades live in hopes that we may oblige some of the Social Democrats to take a Socialist position. Carey, for instance, was forced from his ridiculous position on the Dubuque Bill, but it is not what a man does under compulsion but what he does on his own initiative that counts. The whole Social Democracy is built on the same lines. Mr. Bates of Quincy, whose wonderful document was commented on in THE PEOPLE of March 5, tells the voters to support him because he has never drank or used tobacco. Another man might have these same virtues and also be in the

drank or used tobacco. Another man might have these same virues and also be in the habit of going to bed at 8.30 in the evening. Where would Mr. Rates' argument and grounds for support le then? In Abington the Nocial Democrate insued a document to the theorem to the support let then? In Abington to Brockton was Socialiser's the query and the abinet of the bomocrate of the theorem to the social Democrate guarantee all these business—that is, if a three-cent fare from any part of Abington to Brockton was Socialiser's the query several correct initiations of the degradation of the middle class. We made Carey give several correct initiations of the faither. This Coulter was at one time a member of Battery I. The Battery meeds new quarters, and Mr. Coulter is one of the pushes to grant them who they demand. Aber Kahn who explained Carey is considered with the set of the social Strength and the set of the strength may not be annot the social the set of the strength may not be under that their strength may not be under the strength may not be under the strength may not be under that their strength may not be under the strength may not be under that their strength may not be under the strength may not be under the strength may not be under the strength and the strength of the socialists in the Graw their he claims to stand. The strength of the social strength of the strength of the social strength of the strength of the social strength of the social strength str

to make the world acquainted with such a God-forsaken piace as Pasco. Talk all you want about civilization, it is little felt in Pasco. It is a common oc-currence for a pack of drunken Indians to parade what is called a side waik here. What a beautiful impression it must make what is school children coming home from school to see a lot of Indians drunk. Or it may be that they see some poor wretch stagger out of the Pasco whiskey dive where he has left perhaps his last alckel. Or possibly they may see the Pasco bulky or even of some good children to this that allfe in this beautiful land of ours is really such. A M NEW LONDON CONN-1et as really such. As many of them are too poor to even get an education outside of Pasco. one may

As many of them are too poor to even get an education outside of Pasco. one may imagine the condition in which they will be thrown out upon the world. I think it is high time that Pasco was taking some steps towards refining itself and its rising

high time that Pasco was taking some steps towards refining itself and its rising generation. Suppose the whiskey shop was closed up. Would it hurt the welfare of the town? I think not. Suppose a hull was estab-lished where every one might go to read good and useful literature, or otherwise quiety enjoy themselves. Suppose singing societies, and arhietic associations were formed. Would these things hurt Pasco? They certainly would hurt the liquor trade severely, but they would give the children higher motives of life than loading, and raise the social level of Pasco considerably. The surrounding country is thinly set-tled and by various sorts of men. Some raise horses, some cattle, some wheat, some hay: all produce wealth either directly or indirectly, but not one realize that he is giving wealth to shylocks and highway rob-bers who skin them out of all they can, every time any business is transacted be-tween them. For example, the poor hay-mancher who gets 57 or 58 a ton for hay

giving wealth to shylocks and highway rom-bers who skin them out of all they can, every time any business is transacted be-tween them. For example, the poor hay-rancher who gets $\xi 7$ or $\xi 8$ a ton for hay thinks he is doing well. But when the year is done, even though he is out of money, he does not realize that something is wrong.

year is done, even though he is out of money, he does not realize that something is wrong. On the railroad some of the boys say that they are satisfied with standard wages, and they only have to work from twelve to twenty four hours a day. They do not think of kicking. Just as the Northern Pacific whistles the tune, they will dance. Some people in Pasco, however, are so deeply interested in the problem of Social-ism that they forgot to join the Section and help the work along with their dues. This makes it all the harder to carry on the glo-rious struggle for "life. liberty and the pursuit of happiness," which last is un-known in a workingman's home. Boys, wake up! Stand shoulder to shoulder. That is the only way we can continue and finally win the greatest and grandest war ever waged on this planet. For we can, and we must, and we shall win it. Long live the Socialist Labor Farry ! R. C. BREMMER.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bonafide signature and ad-dress.]

J. N., JR., CANTON, O.—Can't forward the matter to the Bohemian paper as you suggest. It is next to impossible to have one article used by two people. The way to do is to send one to each.

F. G., CLEVELAND, O.—That question induges in too loose a use of words. The government of the United States is corrupt in the sense that it must needs be immoral, a capitalist government upholds the rule of plunder; the wrong-doer cannot choose but be immoral.

A capitalist government is not choose but be immoral. But the term is usually applied to a dif-ferent line of thought, and in that line it is wrong. No Democratic or Republican or Populist office-holder ever sold out to the working class: they are as true as steel to their own, the capitalist class. In that sense the U. S. government is not corrupt, it is as pure as any other robber-class gov-ernment that preceded it ever was.

F. H., NEW YORK-The Anarchists and other labor crooks re-captured the Buffalo Arbeiter-Zeitung. The Party's German or-gen is now the Cleveland. O., Socialistische Arbeiter-Zeitung. See advertisement.

Arbeiter-Zeitung. See advertisement. C. H. K., VANCOUVER, R. C.—The word "proletair" first turns up in the Roman re-public, when it was declining towards the Empire. It was a term applied to the masses, that were being pauperized, and that were being maubers and also theo-reficial citizenship, had a certain power that it was found wise to luil to sleep. The former sense is left out of the present word; and the word itself is retained by reason of its retaining the latter sense. There is this essential difference between the modern and the old Roman proletarian: the latter was fed by the State; the former feeds the State. R. S., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Under no

recus the State. R. S., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Under no circumstances will the Volkszeitung get a cent. Just as stated in THE Profile of inst March 25, the decision of Mr. Justice Truax will be as barren a victory for Tam-many as was the previous decision of Mr. Justice Fitzgernid,

W. H. C., BOSTON, MASS.--They were both deposed, and wound up in England. Any book on modern history will give full information on that.

Any book on modern history will give full information on that. I. M. L., NEW YORK—It requires no-body, least of all a Social Democratic Heraid, to tell us what sort of fish the Harrimans, Hayeses and Hilkowitzes are. Their vir-tues were so well known by the Socialist Labor Party that they were fired out in short order. For the rest, while agreeing with you that the present rumpus among the "united Socialists" is fit to give one a sitch in the side with laughter, yet all the puss that is now flowing in the open has been all along laid bare in these col-umns, has been forescen and indicated, and deserves no special treatment. It can all be summed up in the words: "Dupers dup-ing dupes." Your article is superfluous. S. F. MUNEAPOLIS MUSY AND

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A. M., NEW LONDON, CONN.—1st. Pasters circulated for individual candidates have a fishy odor. It is an inducement, if not an invitation, to the woters to scratch the Socialist Labor Party ticket. 2d. As to when to issue the tickets to the wards, that is a question you should ad-dress to your State Committee.

H. B., SEATTLE, WASH .- Have not heard of or from either.

neard of or from either. J. L., BUTTE, MONT.--Your graphle bi-ography showing E. J. Flanagan of Idaho to be a James E. Sovereign labor crook will be preserved for use at some time, sure to come, when the man will utter himself on what may deceive the working class or pub-lie. In the case at hand it is superfluous; he cnn't deceive anybody. All he does ac-complish is to raise a just suspicion against himself.

himself. C. N., BUFFALO, N. Y.—That was a mistake. The paper meant was not the Danish paper, but *Arbetares*, the Swedish organ of the Socialist Labor Party. The Danish paper went to the dogs.

organ of the Socialist Labor Party. The Danish paper went to the dogs. R. R. J. CHICAGO, ILL-That point should be clear by this time: The Volkszeitung was, in this predica-ment: 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. The Volkszeitung could not sue the Party with-out forthwith putting its foot into its ewn mouth; it had created a manikin party of its own, which it named "Socialist Labor Party thew the tarty and the party would be to start by admitting that foot into its even mouth; it had created a manikin party of its own, which it named "Socialist Labor Party." now, then, to sue the Party would be to start by admitting that its own party was not the Socialist Labor Party. So it could not take that shoot. Finding its own swindle standing it way, it proceeded to sue the Party officers as NDDIVIDUALS, and stating expressiy that they issued the apper not for any party, but as their own venture. Upon this, in some mysterious way, the Corporation got an injunction against the Party officers are not his agent; an agent is enjolued by the in-junction on his principal. As the Party officers were not individually issuing Tum PEOPLA, the injunctions, continues to apper, and the Party officers are not bluffable. Thus it happens that Tar Pro-prent, and the Party officers are not bluffable. The sti happens that Targ Pro-prent, and the Party officers are not bluffable. Thus it happens that Targ Pro-prent, and the Party officers are not bluffable. Thus it happens that Targ Pro-prent, and the Party officers are not bluffable. Thus it happens that Targ Pro-prent, and the Party officers are not lable. The Tammany compiracy fell through com-pletly. R. V. ALLENTOWN, PA.-You are not

pletely. R. V., ALLENTOWN, PA.—You are not surprised, are you? The ring of fakirs in control of the Sick and Leath Benefit Fund are not made of papiermache. When hit they feel it; and being hit hard, besides being a very stupid set, it is natural they should imagine they can wreak vengeance. But this country is not Timbuctoo. little as these folks are aware of the fact.

L. T. G. BUTLAND, VT.—It is said, in a loose way, that the Socialist Labor Party is twenty and even more years old. The statement is, however, essentially false. There was no Socialist Labor Party until the campeign of 1890. It is from then the Party dates. What was before was a de-bating society, stamped with the charac-teristics of one Alexander Jonas, poltroon-the incompant, pretentious and theoremethy the charac-s, poltroon-thoroughly its people, ish. ignorant, pretentious and thoron alien, having the country and its pe-unable in short, to do anything. It is a 1890 that the Socialist Labor Party d its actual existence.

Election in Hartford.

HARTFORD, CONN., April 8 .- Our municipal election of April 2 has passed into history. The Republicans have carried the day, the Democrats, with few exceptions, having been completely snowed under. No wonder; the rotten Democ-arcy had to the very eleventh hour before election no candidate for Mayor, and finally put up a lawyer for this position who was at the time in Washington to defeat the pending eight-hour law, for which purpose he had been sent there by local capitalist corporations. Surely th Democratic leaders could not

have applied a more severe slap to the face of "organized" labor than to put up a man under such conditions as candidate for Mayor. The consequence was that an unusual amount of "pasting" was

practised. The S. L. P., for the first time in a municipal campaign, has held its own. Eighteen months ago it polled in the city 200 votes; this time, 308 votes.

Although the vote has remained nearly the same, the sources have been com-pletely shifted. The Second Ward, being a mechanics' district, was the banner ward in the former election, but this time it has fallen far below; the banner ward now is the Tenth, the factory district.

A few days prior to election some fakirs started an "independent" club in the Second Ward. As usual, the "independence" consisted in selling votes to any one willing to pay for them. In a stoneyard not far from the voting booth in S. F. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., AND OTHERS-The subscription rates for THE DALLY PROPLE will be as follows: 1 year, S3.50: 6 months, \$2: 3 months, \$1. Sub-scriptions may be sent in now. money freely circulated. Our capitalist dallies of the old parties laud the intelligence of the voters to have placed the right man in the right position or office. Whether this is true or not may be judged by the following occuror office. Whether this is true or bu-may be judged by the following occur-rence: In the First Ward, a former Demo-cratic stronghold, a man by the name of George Whitman has been elected Alder-man on the Republican ticket. But now it turns out that no such man is living in said ward. Since then several "Georges" have turned up from other wards; also from a number of surround-ing town, but it is said none is the right "George." Where the Republican slate manipulators got the name from is hard to conjecture; pehaps they took the name from a voting list. For it must be borne in mind that here the old and antiquated voting system prevails as yet, and a man once entered on such a list may remain on it for any length of time, if not by mere chance it is learned that the man has left town or died. A separate reg-istration for every election is not re-quired here. But now as to the "intelligence" of our voters. As tis instance proves, the aver-age voter will vote for any dummy, if he has made up his mind to vote a certain ticket. And yet, such people feel offended if they are called what they really are-mere voting cattle. voting cattle.

you wished to remain incognito. Don't write proper names so as to insure the chances of their being misspelled. Cooperative Literary Sociely.

The Bone in Boodle Politics.

I learned more about Mr. Reid. telegrams by which he showed or to me that he had actually and mped the state of New York of the capitalist political parties, his experience about the good fellows had, and even explained good treatment (feasting) they from local political shining yes, that even women are at the of those fellows.

I close fellows. A the request of the strikers, a letter to Mr. McCraith, ex-f the A. F. of L. asking the to endorse an appeal for aid, add not assist us directly finan-

board of the K. of L., the result of which was that an agreement was entered be-tween the two to recognize each others' cards. The reason of this conference was that they did not want to create too much trouble in this shop, because they have two or three other shops on the line here. The pure and simple lasters em-ployed do not like the idea of paying twenty-five cents per week dues, but they took the dose without a murmur (how the mighty have fallen!). The lady stitchers, who have no organization what-ever, showed more pluck than any of the shop's crew, some of them refusing to be victimized by the bunco-steerers and left their jobs.

their jobs. LYNN LASTERS ALLIANCE NO. 267, S. T. & L. A. DANIEL S. LAW, ALFRED JEPPS, MICHAEL, CROTTY, Press Committee.

A Parallel.

(Continued from page 1.)

trayed him, and soon as he did bray, the swindle was out and he drew upon him-self the well deserved clubbing that he got. So now with all these counterfeit Socialist movements that the wods are just now full of. Only the dull can at all be taken in by them, and just as soon as they start braying, as here in Brock-ton and Haverhill, they are bound to be-tray themselves. From that moment the tidal wave begins to rise, that, imper-ceivable at first is found in the end to enguid them in popular abhorence. As the reputation and power of lions were not impaired by the donkey's trick, neither will the character and power of the socialist Labor Party be impaired in the end by the corrupt light in which the Debserie and kindred affairs seek to place Socialism. On the contrary! R.

(Continued to page 4.)



ter purpose. Address all orders to Henry Kuhn, 61 Boekman street, New York city.

Pasco, Wash., Again---A Product of Capitalia

TO THE PEOPLE-Now and then I see something in THE PEOPLE about Pasco. I am glad that some members of the Socialist Labor Party crn scare up regard enough

W. G., CINCINNATI, O.-Yes, we heard of that yarn. The picture of The DAILY PEOPLE press resembles the press of the Aberdblaft as much as an elephant resem-bles a horse. Fact is that the bare thought of a DAILY PEOPLE throws crookdom into such blind rage (and they are justified) that they can't see. They feel in advance the cold steel entering their souls.

the coil steel entering their souls. It of the coil steel entering their souls. It of the surprise we felt. But your surprise will vanish, just as ours did, when you learn that he has a side business which consists in the usury laws. When Thus Proprise commerked the boargeois petty and dirty business interests that dominated the volkszeitung Corporation, and that sought to dominate the Socialist Labor Party, you will remember that, along with layer beer saloon keepers, small traders, small gro-cery men, job holders in "stiff-societies," etc., usurlous money lenders were also men-tioned. Hit one crook and you hit them all. Although we did not at the time know that the man himself induked in money lending, and some time usurjously, and could not possibly have had him in mind, he feit crowd. When we found out that cour sur-prise vanished. So will yours now that you are told of it.

are told of it. B. T., HOBOKEN, N. J.—Who cares? The May Day Parade of the Central Fak-irated Union may or may not be large. If large, next election day will help to prove once more what we have been claiming all along; to wit, that the Socialist Labor Party has lest no votes. The crew that parades against the Socialist Labor Party is a capitalist politician crew; big crowds for bluffing and no votes.

is a capitalist politician crew; big crowds "DUFCH." EAST LIVERPOOL. O.— There is no truth whatever in the state-ment made to you. Section Indianapolis Ind., did not section Section

Lectures.

DENVER, COL. April 22--8 p. m., James Pershing, "So-clail Organization," Labor Lyceum, 1820 Champa street.

THE GENERAL VOTE

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

Pa. a Mo. ż ö Mass z Colo. ò. H. Pittsburgh, vidence ż z York, SECTIONS. Louis, Cleveland, Syracuse, Buffalo, Newark. Roston, New Chici Proi Den ž 1 1 12 2 2 1114 40 40 10 20 1 1 = ... 2 27 24 5. Mesa County..... Olathe. Williamsburg... CONNEL.ICUT: Hartford. Miford. New Britain... New Haven. New Haven. New Haven. New Haven. New Haven. New Haven. Hockville II. Bockville II. Bollenille. Chicago. Collinsville. Jacksonville. Fort Mayne. IODIANA: Boxenpert. -10 5 30 14 THEFTER 5 5 13 6 3 1 _1 --'i 16 10 1 1 1111 1 26 37 3 Ξ 10 18 <u>1</u> _ 9 1 -= 26 8 1 KENTUCKY: Louisville ______ Paducab _____ IOUISIANA: Member-at-large ____ MAINE: Hauswell 24 28 5 Ξ 23 ••• <u>...</u> 12 3 Hanowell 3 -2 14 3 Cambridge Chelsea Fall River Holyoke, A..... Lawrence Lowell Lynn 11 17 6 1 1 11110111 Lynn Malder Maiden New Bedford... Peabody Pittsfield Somerville Woburn 1 9 4 3 Worcester . MICHIGAN : 1 24 MINNESOTA: 1 7521 111 $\overline{\begin{array}{c}22\\1\\1\end{array}}$ 1 1 19 14 St. Paul Member.-at.large MISSOURI : St. Louis Mombers at.large NeBR...... NEBR...... 1 1 24 •• 1 •• NEBR. SDAA: Lincoln NEW JERSEY: Camden Co..... Budison Co..... Middlesex Co..... Passaic Co..... 1 ... 1 1 40 22 1 ----.. 2 Auburn Batavia :::= 1 •• College Point...... 11 5 39 3 1 Newburgh ... New York, I. New York, I. Onondaga Co. Peekskil ... Richmond Co. Rochester ... Scheneetady ... 5 1 1 ï 3 11 1 25 Richmond Co. Rochester Sing Sing Troy Vulter OHIO : Butter Canton Cluchnat! Cluchnat! Columbus Sallaeville OREGON : Member at-large PENNSYLVANIA : Bethlebem Biythedale Biythedale 4 Ξ 28 ---13 46 .. **THE** •• <u>-</u>1 |||:|| ... <u>··</u> 14 78 -81 ---5 .. 1 2 11 <u>...</u> |||| <u>..</u> 1 •• 1 3 1:1111:11 Briugeville..... Buena Vista..... Dubois.... East Pittsburgh.... 1 10^{2} **HHH** ::: : | | | | -----1 16 11 = :: 8. 35

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Henry Kubn, Secretary, 61 Beekman street, New York

street, New York NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS.-Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R I. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA-A B Barter, Secretary, 860 Rich-mond street London, Ontario. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY-147 East 23d street. (The Party's liter-ary agency.) NoTICE.-For technical reasons, no Party amouncements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays. 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting with John Keveney the chair. Absent Sauter and Brown,

Regular meeting with John Keveney in the chair. Absent Sauter and Brown, the latter on agitation and excused. The financial report for the week ending April 7, showed receipts \$47.10; expenditures, \$37.05. An interesting communication was re-ceived from Comrade B. F. Keinard, who is in Paris, France, describing conditions in the movement there. Section Homestead, Pa., reported the expulsion of P. J. Rodgers and Taylor Lloyd for, violation of pledge by voting for candidates of both old parties. Sec-tions San Antonio, Tex, and Yonkers, N.Y. report arrangements for Daily People Festival on May 1; Section Detroit, Mich., will hold Daily People Festival in conjunction with L. A.'s Nos. 207 and 201.

conjunction with L A.'s Nos. 207 and 201. * The date of the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party having been fixed for the 2d of June, the Sections are called upon to prepare for the sending, of delegates; also to discuss what propo-sitions they want to have placed before the Convention. Copies of these propo-sitions must be sent to the National Ex-ecutive Committee on or before May 15, and will then be printed and distributed to the Sections, chabling them to instruct their delegates. Resolved that a form of credentials be adopted to be sent by the National Executive Committee to the State Committees for distribution among the Sections, JOHN J. KINNEALLY,

JOHN J. KINNEALLY, Recording Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS. Meeting of the General Committee So-cialist Labor Party of Boston. March 25, 1900. Fred E. Buker of Stoneham in the chair. Absent, O'Brien of Woldern: Sull-van of Revere, and Roche of Winchester. Report on the referendum vote endorsing the action of the comrades of Greater Bos-ton, and making the temporary General Committee permanent. For-227: against. -0. Twenty one Sections voted. State Organizer Malloney reported for the week ending March 17, 1000. having worked in the following places: Lvnn. East Boston, Brockton, Abington, and Stoughton. Good prospects of a Section in each of the three Inter places. Voted to elect a committee of three to confer with the Committee on Headquarters from Section Boston to assist in securing permanent headquarters in that city as soon as possible. The General Committee will meet on the

as possible. The General Committee will meet on the second and fourth Sunday of each month at 3 p. m., at 154 School street. Everett. ALFRED E. JONES, Secretary.

200 Bradford street, Everett.

200 Bradford street, Everett. GREATER BOSTON AUXILIARY—The regular quarterly meeting will be held on Sunday. April 22, at 3 p. m., at Homestead Hall, 724 Washington street. All who contribute to the State Or-gandaw work throughout the state, are ear-estly urged to be present. HARRIET C. LOTHROP. BARRIET C. MARCH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK-Regular meeting of the General Committee of Section New York Will be held on Saturday, April 14, 8 p. m., at 177 First avenue, Manhattan. Entrance on 11th stree L. ABELSON, Organizer.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA—A continued special meeting of Section Philapelphia, S. L. P., will be held Sunday, April 15, at the head-quarters, 1304 Germaniown avenue, at 2 p. m. Comrades are urged to attend.

p. m. Comraces are urged to attend. PITTSBURG—Sections 31st and 38th Ward met at the headquarters of the latter on Saturday evening, April 7, for the pur-pose of consolidating the two Sections, and arranging preparations for opening the Fall campaign. They will carry on a series of agitation meetings in Kroemer's Ilall, at Climaxi and Haberman avenues, beginning Tuesday evening, April 10, with that fear-less champion, Thomas Hickey.

May Conference.

The first meeting of the above conference held for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for a monster parade and mass meeting to celebrate International Labor Day, was held on Saturday, March 31, at headquarters of the 14th Assembly District, S. L. P., 177 First avenue, Manhattan, with H. Ehrenpreis in the chair. L. Abelson was elected secretary, and Joseph Scheurer, treasurer. Credentials were received and the delegates seated from the following organizations: District Alliance 49. S. T. & L. A., Tailors Progressive Union No. 11, Machinists, Cigarmakers Union L. A. 141. Bookworkers Union, L. A. 215, Excelsior Literary Society, Young Men's Socialist Educational Club, Young Socialist Propagandists, Swedish Section S. L. P., and the following subdivisions con nected with Section New York, S. L. P., 4th. 12th, 6th and 10th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 4th. 12th, 6th and 10th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 19th and 21st, 30th, 32d and 33d, 3-th and 35th Assembly Districts and Bohemian and Italian Branches. Under the head of correspondence, a letter was read from the Park Commissioners of the city of New York issuing permit for the use of Union Square Plaza and Cottage for the mass meeting, on Tuesday evening, May I, 1900. An arrangement committee, consisting of Contrades F. C Fulling, P. Cooper and Joseph Scheurer was elected to lay out a suitable route for the parade, and attend to the necessary details for the parade and mass meeting. The matter of collecting funds to cover the necessary expenses then came up, and it was decided to request the organizations to donare as much as they could. It was further decided that all transparencies for parade be made uniform in size, and the making of such transparencies, and the making of the same with the inscriptions that they desire to be placed on transparencies for the such transparencies. The transparencies, and the making of such transparencies, and the making of such transparencies, and the making of the same with the inscriptions that they desire to be placed on transparencies. The treasurer reported receipts for the evening to be \$10. The conference then adjourned, to meet again on Saturday. April 7, in the same hall, and the organizations that are not vet represented in the conference are requested to send delegates to this meeting. 19th and 21st, 30th, 32d and 33d, 34th and

20th, 26th, 28th, of Manhattan, and 13th and 14th, and 20th, of Brooklyn.

and 14th, and 20th. of Brooklyn. The arrangement committee then rec-ommended the following route for the parade, which was accepted: Start from Tenth street and First avenue, to Avenue C. to Third street, to Sixth avenue, to Carmine street, to Hudson street, to Eighth avenue, to Seventeenth street, to Union Sevare.

Eighth avenue, to Seventeenth street, to Union Square. Committees were elected to visit a num-ber of trade organizations, with a view to getting them to participate in the pa-rade and demonstration, and to send dele-gates to the May conference. Under the report of organizations, the delegates reported that their respective organizations are urging their members to turn out in the parade, and that they have donated morey to the conference toward covering the necessary expenses. Upon motion, the conference decided to have 15.00 hand-bills printed announcing the parade and demonstration. The delegates from D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., reported that the organizations connected with the D. A. will march in a separate division, headed by aband of music. The conference then adjourned, to meet arain on Monday, April 16th, 8 p. m., at 177 First avenue, Manhattan. L. ABELSON, Secretary.

L. ABELSON, Secretary.

Daily People.

(Continued from page 3.)

gates not having time to "take in" the mass meeting may come at 4.30 p. m. to same hall. A change of meeting time for the Daily People Conference having been proposed, delegates are urgently re-quested to come to next meeting of con-ference, taking place on Sunday, April 15, after the mass meeting so that a time of meeting inconvenient to them may not be selected.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

	New	York	Assembly	Districts.	
Sth.					\$0.75
9th					12.00
12th					3.50
14th					13.75
15th	and	17th			17.00
18th					10.00
20th					4.10
21st					50
23d					6.00
28th					75
34th					9.25
	Bro	oklyn	Assembly	Districts.	
Bran	ch 2.	7th			14.00
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New York Assembly Districts.

S. Goldstein, 12th	\$5.00
Victoria Hammer, 12th	5.00
J. Brower, 12th	5.00
Stamps sold by Frankel, 12th	. 40
J. Engel. 16th	5.00
M. Perlmutter, 16th	5.00
M. Salomovitz, 16th	2.00
A. Henig, 16th	2.0
L. Goldman, 16th	. 2.00
Alex Fred, 16th	. 2.00
Henry Bolen, (previously credited Bo	
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Daily People Conference, Attention! Important meeting after the mass meet-ing, next Sunday, April 15, at 66 and 68 East Fourth street, New York.

DAILY PEOPLE MASS MEETING.

The Daily People Conference has called a mass meeting, to be held on Sunday, April 15–3 p. m., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 and 68 East Fourth street, Manhattan. The speakers on this occasion will be Daniel DeLeon, H. Carless and Julian Pierce.



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People."

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E. C. Matson, 102 Howes street.
COLLINSVILLE, ILL.:

COLLINSVILLE, ILL.: Jos. T. Brecka. DAYTON, OHIO: Henry J. Kastner, 112 Bainbridge street.

DETROIT, MICH .: P. Friesema, Jr., 238 Arndt street.

DETROIT, MICH.: P. Friesema, Jr. 238 Arndt street. DENVER, COLO. J. H. Martensen, 1124 W. 10th avenue. DULUTH, MINN. Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield avenue. EAST OKANGE, N. J. Louis Cohen, 61 Norman street. ELIZABETH, N. J.: G. T. Petersen, 222 3rd street. ERIZABETH, N. J.: G. T. Petersen, 222 3rd street. EVERET, MASS. M. J. King, 197 Ferry street. Fred. Ublimann, 656 W. 19th street. EVERET, MASS. M. J. King, 197 Ferry street. FALL RIVER, MASS.: H. Ormerod, 39 Beacon street. GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.: F. B. Stone, 81 No. Main street. MARTFORD. CONN:: Fred. Sellermann, 2 State street. top floor. HAVERHILL MASS.: Ernest C. Peabody, 1.9 Elm street. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: J. T. L. Remley, 243 Station street. JOHNSTOWN, N. Y. Lewis Hoeckel, 425 No. Perry street. JACKSONVILLE, ILL: J. De Casiro, 741 W. Railroad street. LAWRENCE MASS.: John Howard, S. L. P. Headquarters, Cen-tral Building. EADVILLE, COLO.: M. E. White: Event U. ENCOLN, NEB: Emil U. E.

LEADVILLE, COLO.: M. E. White. LINCOLN, NEB.: Emil Ittig, Room 8. Sheldon Block. LONG ISLAND CITT, N. Y.: J. Luxenburg, 73 Monson street. LOS ANGELES, CAL. Louis Rentelmann, 2061; South Main street, Room 7.

Louis Rentelmann, 20612 South Main street, Room 7. LOUISVILLE, KY.: Thos. Sweeney, 1460 High street LOWELL, MASS: Robert Owen, 244 West Manchester street LYNN, MASS: J. F. Coyle, 390 Washington street. McKEESPORT, PA.: John Hobbs, 526 While street. MALDEN, MASS.: Philip Rowland, 133 Maiden street. MILWAUKEE, WIS. Rochus Babnick, 215 Lloyd street. MILWAUKEE, WIS. Rochus Babnick, 215 Lloyd street. MINNEATOLIS, MINN. W. B. Hammond, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue, S. MONTREAL, CAN. J. M. Couture, 733 Mount Royal avenue. NEWARK, N. J.: H. Carless. A. P. Witel, 78 Springfield avenue.

Silas Hinkel, 1167 Cotton street. REDCLIFF, COLO.:
P. J. Ryan. REVERE, MASS.
O. Sullivan, 21 Payson, street. RENSSELAER, N. Y.: Henry Stasius, N Columbia street. RICHMOND, VA.
J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollings st. RIVERSIDE, CAL: ROCHESTER, N. Y.: C. Luedecke, 226 St. Josephs avenue. ROCKESTER, N. Y.: C. Luedecke, 256 St. Josephs avenue. ROCKULLE, CONN. Chas. Gaus, 1 Thompson street. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS. Frank Leitner, 226 Center street. Frank Leitner, 226 Center atreet. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL: E. W. Carpenter, 51 3rd street. Joseph H. Alfonso, 1021 Sutter street. SAN JOSE, CAL: Fred. Haman, 22 North int street. ST. LOUIS, MO: Heary J. Poelling, 2140 College avenue. SALEM, MASS: John White, 3 Dodge street. Ct. John Whits SALEM, MASS.: John Whits J Dodge street. Ct. SALT LAKE CITY. UTAH: Geo. F. Petersen. 54 So. West Temple at SCHENECTADY. N. Y.: Jacob Loven. 437 Somerville avenue. P. Jepsen, 12N Ferry street. SCRANTON, PA.: Wm. Watkins. 234 N. Bronley avenue. SEATTLE, WASH.: Bert Jacobson. 1514 First avenue. SLOAN, N. Y.: N. Van Kerkvoorde. N. Van Kerkvoorde. SOMERVILLE, MASS.: Somerville avenue Jacob Loven, Somerville avenue. SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.: Louis Hain, 20 Burbank street. SPRINGFIELD, MASS. F. A. Nagler, 141 Highland street. STOCKTON. CAL. J. B. Ferguson, 442 East Market street. BUTERSVILLE, PA. Coull Sistek. J. B. Ferguson, SVILLE, PA. SUTERSVILLE, PA. SYRACUSE, N. Y. F. P. Scott, Socialist Headquarters, Max Boewe, 72 Wittenton street. TAUNTON, MASS. Max Boewe, 72 Wittenton street. C. Larsen, 3909 Warner stret. TROY, N. Y.: F. E. Passonno, 1004 Jacob street. UNION HILL, N. J.: UNION HILL, N. J.: Otto Becker, 348 Broadway. UTICA, N. N. Y. John Rapp. 23 Niagara avenue. VANCOUVER, B. C. C. H. King, P. O. C. H. King, P. O. WATERBURY, CONN. John Neubert, 30 Charles streat. WEST HAVEN, CONN. Charles W. Peckham, Box 35... WILKINSBURG, PA.: WILKINSBURG, PA.: WILKINSBURG, PA.: WILKINSBURG, MASS. WOBURN, MASS. WOBURN, MASS. Jos. V. Schugel, 407 Main street. WOONSOCKET, R. L: Frank L. Fogarty, 265 Front street. WORCESTER, MASS.: John Youngiohns. 228 So. Bridge street. TONKERS, N. T.: Jacob'Fischman, S Jefferson street. L Geldmann's Printing Office, Cor. New Chambers & William Sta., With Type Setting Machine and English.

Directory

Of Organizations Represented in Sec. tion New York, S. L. P. '

General Committee meetings, 2d and 4th Saturday, S.p. m., at Club Room, south west corner lith street and First avenue. City Executive Committee meetings, ist and 3d .-aturday S.p. m., at, 23 Duams street, Manhattan. Office of Section New York, 98 Avenue C. Manhattan.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT MEETINGS.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT MEETINGS. **fst**, 3d and 5th-2d and 4th Monday, 8 p.m., at 261 Hudson street. 2d-Every Menday, 8 p.m., at Glub rooma, 235 East Brondway. 4th-2d and 4th Friday, 8 p.m., Assembly Rooms, 177 East Brondway. Gth and 10th-Every Wednesday, 8 p.m., Club Rooms, 525 East 11th street. 6th and Tenth-2d and 4th Wednesday, 8 p. m., at Club Rooms, southwest cornse of 11th street and First avenue. 8th-1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 75 Ludlow street. 9th-1st and 3d Monday, 8 p. m., 346 Ninth avenue.

9th—1st and 3d Monday, 8 p. m., 346 Ninth avenue. 12th—Every Friday, 8 p. m., Club Room, 184 Delancey street. 13th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 441 West 39th street. 14th—Every Turesday, 8 p. m. Club Room, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue.

southwest count of and 3d Friday, 8 p. m. avenue. 15th and 17th-1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m. Club Rooms, 441 West 39th street. Club Rooms, 441 West 30th street.

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Bith and 17th-1st and 3d Friday, S p. m., Club Rooms, 441 West 39th street.
Bith-2very Tuesday, S p. m., Club Rooms, 98 Avenue C.
Bith-2vi and 4th Thursday, S p. m., Club Rooms, 281 Avenue H.
Bith and 21st-, st and 3d Monday 8 p. m., 2310 Broaaway.
20th-1st and 3d Thursday, residence of M. Betz, 211 East 28th street.
231-24 and 4th Motday, S p. m., Club Rooms, 3. West 1.3d street.
25th-1st and 3d Friday, S p. m., Club Rooms, 3 West 1.3d street.
26th-1st and 3d Thursday, S p. m., Club Rooms, 3d Friday, S p. m., Club Rooms, 414 East 71st street.
27th-1st and 3d Tuesday, S p. m., Club Rooms, 414 East 71st street.
28th-20 and 4th Wednesday, S p. m., Club Rooms, 1706 First avenue.
28th-20 and 4th Wednesday, S p. m., Club Rooms, 1706 Pirst avenue.
28th 20 and 4th Wednesday, S p. m., Club Rooms, 160 Eirst avenue.
28 and 33d Every Thursday, S p. m., Club Rooms, 160 Eirst avenue.
28 and 35d Every Thursday, S p. m., Club Rooms, 481 Willis avenue.
Branch & (Bohemian) - 1st and 3d Wednes day, S p. m., Club Room, 414 East 71st street.
Branch & (Bohemian) - Last sunday in month, 3 p. ma335 East 106th street.
350 West 30th street.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN 2d-Every Thursday, S p. m., at Hall, Prop-pect and Jay streets. 4th--1st and 3d Wednesday, S p. m., 253 Greene avenue 5th--2d and 4th Thursday, S p. m., S3 Bart-lett street.

lett street. 6th-Every Monday, 8 p. m., at 43 Ellery

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street, Monday, S p. m., at 43 Eilery street, and 3d Thursday, S p. m., 1265 Third avenue.
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p. m., Washington Hall, 93 Thatford av-enue. Th District (Pollsh)-1st Wednesday in month, Kowalski's Hall, 657½ Third av-enue

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

Standing advertisements of trades unions and oher societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereaf-ter at the rate of \$5.00 per * .num. Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets Sunday, 3 p.m., at 98 Avenue C. New York. Daily People stamps may be pur-chased by delegates from L. Abelson, As-sistant Organizer, 98 Avenue C: E Sif, financial secretary, 362 Canal st., Julius Hammer, recording secretary, 304 Biving-ton street. 410

ton street. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUAR-TERS of 34th and 35th A.D.'s, 481 Wills ave. Business meeting every Friday even-ing. Free reading room and pool parlor open day and evening. Free lectures every Sunday evening. Subscriptions for this paper taken. 449

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meeta "every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's siall. 167 S. Howard atreat. Orcanizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bariges streat.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE Committees S.L.P., meets 1st Sunday of month, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Essex Co. Socialist Club, 78 Springfielr ave., Newark, Address communications to John Hossack, secre-tar 105 Princeton ave., Jersey City 444

SECTION ESSEX COUNAL, S.L.P. The County Committee representing the sec-tion meets every Sunday, 10 a.m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Spring-field avenue, Newark, N. J. 426

meetings.

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Total vote cast, 2,932.

EXCELSIOR LABOR CLUB.

An Agitation fleeting of L. A. 1563, Excelsior Labor Club, will be held on Wednesday Evening, April 18, at the Headquarters of the 28th Assembly District, 242 East Eightieth street. Subject, " Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

All comrades and sympathizers are invited to attend.

S. T. & L. A. Cigars should be smoked by all members of the S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P. ECKSTEIN BROS. HAVE THE BEST S. T. & L. A. CIGARS. Ask your dealer for them and take no others. For sale at all Socialist clubs. Agents wanted in every town in the United States.

ECKSTEIN BROS. 73 Avenue B, New York.

The second meeting of the above conference, held at 177 First avenue, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the parade and demonstration on Union Square Plaza on May 1 to celebrate International Labor Day, was very well attended. Further credentials were received from the following organizations : Progressive Lithographers Union. Finnish Socialist Association. and the following Assembly Districts of the S. L. P.: 8th,

SECTION HARTFORD, S.L.P. Headquar-ters, 284 Asylum st. Room 10. City Committee meets lst and 3d Tuesday, Br. 1 (German) 1st Monday; Br. 3 (Ana-erican) 2d and 4th Monday of moth, et S.D. moth SECTION BUFFALO, S.L.P., BRANCH 4, meets at laternational Hail, 251 E. Gen-cese st., near Michigan st., upst. Puble lectures and discussion on questions per-taining to Socialism every Monday, 8 p. except 4th Monday of month, which is re-served for business meeting. Everybody welcome. Bring friends along. 461 SECTION LOS ANGELES, L.P. Head quarters and free reading room, 2051/2 So. Main st. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters Temple, 1291/2 W. First street, corner Spring. 435 HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 32d and 33d A.D.'s, 109 E. 109th st. Business meeting every Tuesday. Fra reading room open from 7.30 to 10.30 p. m. Subscipt'ns for this paper taken. 412 m. Subscrpt ns for this paper taken. 412 NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274 B. T. & L. A., meets every 2d and 4th Friday at 8 p. m., at E. 11th street. Secre-tary, K. Wa., erg. NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 p.m., S.L.P. headquarters, 853 Grand av, Westville Br. meets every 3d Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome. 422 SCANDINAVIAN SE. /N, S.L.P., Br. 1, meets 2d and 4th Sunday of month at 10 month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 235 E. 38th tion orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, Arbetaren. 429 SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, BRANCH 2 meets 1st and 3d Sunday of month, at 10 a.m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic av-enue, Brooklyn. 455 PROGRESSIVE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION L. A. 83, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st Friday evening of month at 142 Delancey st. 460 WAITERS ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 18 8. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets ever Thursday, 3 p. m. 430 WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, head-quarters of the 23d Assembly District 31 W. 143d st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room: open 8 to 10 p.m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business ment-ing every Tuesday evening. 8 p.m., Club rooms, southwest corner 11th struct and First avenue. Pool Parlor open m-ery evening. The receipt of a sample copy of THE EOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.