

Possibly one of the surest ways to "get something now" is to roll up a large Socialist vote and get labor legis-lation from the party in power, given you simply to head off your movement. Accept with thanks, but don't be head-ed off. Continue to vote for the So-cialist Labor party and the Co-opera-tive Commonwealth. Another trick of our oppressors is to foster a movement which claims to be "just as goed," made from the same formula "only more broad and liberal in its tactics." This kind of a party is used to divide and weaken the voting the question for each voter to ask him-self is, who and whose interests do will is, who and whose interests do they represent? Do they represent the interests of the large rank and file, the muscle and the brain of our city's population? or do they represent the interests of the idle capitalist few? Are they thinking about how to provide employment for Lynn's unemployed? or about riding into some high position on the backs of the shungry workers, whom they speak radical sounding words for dur-ing some light position on the backs of the shungry workers, whom they speak radical sounding words for dur-ing some light rouble, then imme-unately after the inforcer's votes have put them in office, send the police to club the same workers for more trivial cause than ever before?

in its tactics." This kind of a party is used to divide and weaken the voting strength of the workers and can be patted on the back, cajoled and steered by the bitterest enemies of Socialism. This can be done either by offers of fusion and endorsement, or by manipu-lation, from the inside, because of its doors being wide open for an increase of membership irrespective of whether the applicant is an honest class-con-scious Socialist or not. Such a party is destined to become the refuge of disphopes, of angels of algorithm of the cycle is a sine of franchise for corporations and "the public be damned." where will they be found? Capitalists are class-conscious, i. e., they are conscious of the fact that they, with their, super-abundance of the good things of life, belong to a different class from the common baselie who have only their is destined to become the relige of using appointuit political heelers, hair-brained reformers and labor fakirs, whose oc-cupation is gone, because the due-pay-ing membership of trade unions have decided not to contribute longer to the belong to a different class from the common people, who have only their labor power as their capital. They are conscious of the fact that, because of owning and controlling the machinery of production, their class also owns and controls the workers themselves. They can give or deny employment, and if given can decide how small the thetion, shall be which the worker decided not to contribute longer to the support of fake leaders, who have de-nied them the right to use their most effective weapon, the ballot of the S. L. P. The statement has often been made that although the S. L. P. had a good platform and could present argu-ments that could use he forfuted there good plattorn and could present algo-ments that could not be frefuted, there was a large amount of prejudice against the name, Socialism, and no advance could be made under that name. Nationalism, Populism, etc., and if given can decide how small the fraction shall be which the worker shall receive of the wealth which he produces. Most important of all, they are conscious of the fact that the sure way for them to continue and increase in power as exploiters of labor, is to dways have control of the political, the law-making and the law-enforcing ma-chinery. We call on the large body have been the one-thing-at-a-time, step-by-step mushroom growths of reform movements, as substitutes for the clear cut scientific plan of revolutionary Socialism.

It appears that the sentiment is

ALTGELD-TANNER.

A Comparison of Two Dangerous Capitalist Demagues.

MURPHESBORO, Ill., Dec. "Birds of a feather flock together." "Birds of a feather flock together." With the object of catching the work-ingman's vote, ex-Gov. Altgeld, during the Pullman strike, deckared, he would not "use the militia against the inter-ests of the toilors". Gov. Altgeld, a mo not "use the milith against the inter-cests of the toilers" Gov. Altgeld's suc-cessor. John R. Tanner: worked the same trick, but thought he would work it more effectively than his predeces-sor. When the mine owners of the Pana and Virden Districts began to immore colored labor from the South. Pana and Virden Districts began to import colored labor from the South, the present Governor said, in sum and substance: "I will not use the militia against the interest of the tollers"; or, in his own words: "I will not use the militin to protect imported labor taking the places of honest citizens of Illi-nois." This flattery and humble con-descension almost unset the miners' descension almost upset the miners

wits, the same as Goy, Altgeld's turned the heads of the Pullman strikers. At the Virden strike, it was known several days in advance that an effort would be made to land the "imported labor" in the mine-stockades. It is the Governor's sworn duty to prevent mur-der and bloodshed. But, instead of forcing the miners to act as pickets about the stockade, he should have de-tailed the militia in preventing "imported labor" entering the stockade. From the neglect of duty fourteen miners were murdered by the capital-ist-hired assassins—, and their families — well, Tanner-Alfgeld and the rest of the capitalist hirelings don't give two pinches of snuff what becomes of the families of these miners. But how about this labor-loving Tan-

ner protecting the "yes of the mine owners? These with him, were dear, precious lives. A few days after his ignoring the lives of these fourteen murdered miners as he would ignore the lives of fourteen cats, he learned that the life of the President of the Virden mine was in danger. With With lightening haste he ordered the militla to guard this President while entering the train from the stockade, and to escort him two hundred miles to his home in Chicago. After the Socialists have time and again demonstrated that the capitalists are a robber class, many of the work ing class thought it nothing but foolish talk on the part of the Socialists But when two capitalist lackeys, holding the highest offices in the gift of the little and big capitalists, put their heads together and publicly declare such to be a fact, then surely hence-forth the producers of all wealth should never doubt it. This confession was lately made by Governors Tanner and Altgeld. Gov. Tanner in a speech said that Altgeld and his gang were a set of robuers; that they had looted the State's treas-ury of \$2,000,000. He proved it beyond a shadow of a doubt. A few days af-terward, Gov. Altgeld in a speech re-plied by saying, "you're another," and he, too, proved it beyond a shadow of a doubt. They ooth told the "truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." truth." From an incident that lately happen-ed in Murphesboro, Ill., I am justified in this conclusion. When Tanner rode through Murphesboro, the miners un-hitched his horses and pulled him themselves through slushy streets; and this is the same Tanner, who, the day after he said he would not use the militia against the interest of the miners, a reporter having called on him and expressed surprise that he him and expressed surprise that he should refuse to use the militia for what it was intended, answered, rais-

MIND IN BODY.

Martha Moore Avery's Reasons for Accepting Nomination to Boston School Board.

To the Socialists of Boston.

Dear Comrades:-Your communication informing me of my nomination tor the School Board of Boston is re-ceived, for the honor and for the con-

ceived, for the honor and for the con-fidence in my ability to serve the party in that capacity I thank you. 1 here-with accept the nomination. Correct principles and the best meth-ods of using them are of primal im-portance in preparing the girls and boys of Boston for the opportunities and , responsibilities that the near future will impose upon them. First the recognition of the funda-

future will impose upon them. First, the recognition of the funda-mental principle that knowledge, not authority, must ever be the aim of life is necessary to free the pupil from the domination of the teacher. Methods by which men have register-ed what knowledge has been gained— words, numbers, characters—must be learned in order to gain the modern vantage ground; in other words, the intellectual tools, developed up through the ages to work with must be the free the ages to work with must be the free possession of every child.

To recognize, then, to analyze and o register correctly and minutely is the full sum of education.

The Socialist Labor party, because of the knowledge of the laws of social evolution set up by economic action, is aware that the working class must be come the ruling class! that is, fraternal relationship must be established be-tween man and man, which is only another way of saying that all men must render useful service to society, not service in service capacity to indivi-duals as the present wage-system indexs importantly. sary to the establishment of useful manhood and womanhood. The whole-

mannood and womannood. In points sale manufacture of clothing points plainly to this supply. Mental friction and unrest, moral degeneracy and collapse is in great measure traceable to want of proper and sufficient bathing. The school

and sufficient bathing. The school must supply the facilities in order to maintain its self-respect. The odor of the average school room is pregnated with animal refuse, thrown off by respiration: this fact alone should be sufficient to convince men, who aspire to a civilized life, that the bath is a necessity in the Boston schools. To speak of physical culture in a word is a difficult matter. What I would say is that such training as will allow the instant co-ordination of in-tellectual and physical force at any given piece of work: that conscious shall focus at one point, is the underlyshall focus at one point, is the underly-ing principle to be demonstrated. There is much to be done in our schools in this direction. Physical beauty and grace of movement is the natural vesult of health. By the intro-duction of the knowledge attrained in duction of the knowledge attained in this department of science we may establish the health of our children rather than, as now, undermining it by our crude demonstration of our lack of knowledge.

The Socialist Labor party demands the abolition of the contract system on all public works. The positive side of this proposition is that a commission be created under which must be done all work of construction and repairing. A commission that shall be composed of men who have a practical knowl-edge of the work required, not a board of shicures. The spoils system, which is consequent upon the capitalist system, is impossible of abolition until the working class becomes the ruling class. Then and not until then will politics be taken from the schools of Boston. I remember, too, the demands of the Socialist Labor party that the educa-tional system be extended to the University. In the event of my election l versity. In the event of my election it shall do my best to move toward this end along with the advances indicated by this letter which. I trust, correctly estimate the aspiration of Boston So-icilities who are midded to their high cialists who are guided to their high task by the white light of science and the warm heart of love and devotion to the children of our beloved city.

Washington • Official Returns, The vote of the State of Washington for the head of the State ticket (Young, Supreme Court) is 1,323. This is the State's first Socialist vote. Below is

113

1,498 1 134

'n

40

McKean ...

Mercer Miffin Munroe Montgomery Montour

Suyder

North Hampton North Umberland ...

Perry Philadelphia

Sullivan Susquahanna Tioga Union Venango

Venango Warren Washington Wayne West Moreland Wyoming York

Total4,318

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the vote by cou	intie	8:	
	10000		
Adams	7	Mason	. 8
Asotin	5	Okanogan	25
Chehalis	- 20	Pacific	18
Clallam	44	Pierce	154
	99	San Juan	107
Clarke	00	Ban Juan	
Columbia		Skagit	62
Cowlitz	13	Skamanla	9396 SS
Douglas	7	Snohowish	52
Franklin	6	Spokane	108
Garfield	6	Stevens	51
Island	6	Thurston	36
Jefferson	12	Wahkiskum	
King	150	Walla Walla	41
King		Whatcom	201
Kitsap			64
Killitas	14	Whitman	
Klickitat	24	Yakima	15
Lewis	29		manarite-m

chinery. We call on the large con-of the common people of Lynn to con-of the common people of Lynn to become as class-conscious as their exploiters. The question is not, can he make a good speech? or is he a good fellow? The question is

cause than ever before? If called upon to decide between a question of shorter hours, better pay and more humane, treatment of em-ployés, or larger dividends and exten-

WHOM DOES HE REPRESENT?

No legislation that will hurt the class is control of the political power will be passed by that class, or if passed will be enforced. Hence, if you want distation in the interests of the work-ing class, the working class must pass d enforce it themselves, by voting to power men who stand on a plat-rm of their class interests.

form of their class interests. The people of Lynn and of the coun-try are fast awakening to the graud couldilities offered by the programme of the S. L. P., by the way of a united roting body of class- conscious men. Our motto, "it is easier to vote than to trike, and more effective." is gaining followers and admirers rapidly. We bink that all classes of citizens must the with us, that short hours, good w. municipal employment of the un-poyed, with debts paid and money ployed, with debts paid and money spend with our home merchants, and by the way of the Socialist bal-and legislation, is much more to be ared in Lynn than the opposite of all ht and 1 desired in Lynn than the opposite of all this trying to be curred but made worse by strikes. Socialism is permeating all classes of society. Victims of capi-talism from all walks of life are fast recognizing the fact that the govern-ment of municipalities. States and the mation, must be captured in the inter-wal of the common people, and that mather of the old partles with their null plats about election time is to be trusted. None recognize the above more keenly than these old party lead-ing the massive. They are casting around for some way to head off the average of the mass we expect to see them tumble over each other, presenttrength increases we expect to set is tumble over each other, present-is inbor mensures and catering for the abor vote. Workers of Lynn, don't be sught by any such taffy.

changing. We have noticed that the press for the last few days has calimed a Socialist victory at Haverhill, Mass.. because some candidates of a "reform" movement called the "Social Democ-racy" have been elected. We take this opportunity to tell the public that we do not claim the Hayerhill election as a Socialist victory. We do not wish it understood that the S. L. P. has added one vote to its count, only those votes which were cast for its own candidates which were cast for its own candidates by men who are not ashamed of the name or the tactics of the party. We wish the Haverhill "Social Democrats" success, but we wish to disclaim any connection with them; then if they are found wanting, or if the rocket comes down a stick next year, our party will not get the blame. To our friends in Lynn who are now members of the 'Social Démocracy" we say come with us. Vote for our candidates. Help our propaganda. If you are Socialists and understand the subject, you must know propaganda. If you are socialists and understand the subject, you must know there is no compromise with wrong, or swerving from duty because of some personal disfikes. Our cause is too grand and the possibilities of the near future too sure for any worker to lag behind or to divide the movement. Join the Lynn Section of the S. L. P. and do your duty. Socialists in power would not neglect the business inter-ests of the community. We would ap-ply a radical cure to the cause of the depression of business, instead of fool-ing around trying to cure the disease by putting a little salve on an effect now and then. Steady employment and good pay would help our business interests, more than several thousand dollars spent on a carnival. "Well paid workers don't need to be coaxed to buy what they want. We would favor vitrified brick

around post-office corner only when we were sure that every workingman's home had something better than a hard-burned crust in the larder, when every fire was burning bright and

(Continued on Dage 2.)

(Continued on page 2.)

inakes imperative.

The public school system is already a long way on the road towards fitting children for future citizenship, it is founded upon principles of Democracy. Boston schools must be improved and Expanded to meet rapidly changing economic conditions. No private in-stitution can be allowed to give supe-rior advantages; this is easy of accom-plishment because, however great the plishment because, however great the resources of private persons, the pub-lic resources are vasily greater. Ex-clusive schools, open only to the chil-dren of the rich, would thus put to ad-vantage all persons who were educated in them. No child of the poor should be kept from going to the best possible school, or from going to school for any of the many reasons that are how comof the many reasons that are now com-mon, and thus be placed at a disadvantage.

The necessary equipment for gain ing the best advantage of school life are (after noble buildings generously furnished with modern supplies): good varieties of food, beautiful and comfortable clothing, the human body, that most necessary instrument of use fo the intellectual power, kept by the bath and exercise in condition to nicely obey the mental and moral faculties.

That Boston, the Commonwealth, the That Boston, the Commonweath, the Nation may have creditable citizens, these requirements must be met in the school life. Without sufficient food, the brain-

Without sufficient food, the brain-force is not equal to the tenacity neces-sary to study. Boston may easily ex-tend its cooking department to every school: while learning the art of cook-ing, enough food may be prepared to supply the entire school with one de-licious meal each day. To be illy clothed effects detrimentally the entire range of faculties: freedom for the body and beauty is the standard in dress for both health and elegance. Our schools must see to it that justice is done to those children whose parents are unable to procure the dress neces-

Fraternally, MARTHA MOORE AVERY.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Dec. 14.—After a severe struggle, the Socialist Labor party of this city elected yesterday the Cigarmaker Moritz Ruther Alderman for the 3rd Ward. Comrade Ruther polled 387 votes, and wins with a plurality of 95 votes. The Socialist Labor party candidate for Alderman at Large polled 1,000, and Comrade A. Buckland, the party's candidate for Mayor, 400 votes. In Holyoke, the S. L. P. went into

Mayor, 400 votes. In Holyoke, the S. L. P. went into the election in 1891 for the first time; it then polled 44 votes. Undismayed by this trifling result the organization returned year after year to the strife, coming out with an ever higher poll. coming out with an ever higher poll. More and more local candidates were set up. The party's growth drove the Democrats and Republicans together in 1894 and Ruther was defeated by their combined strength, their candi-date receiving 327 and he 250 votes. That year, however, the S. L. P. Coun-cilman for the Ward was elected. Af-ter the new chartering of the city and the reapportionment of the Wards, Ruther was nominated by the S. L. P. for Alderman at Large; he their polled 1,408 votes. Last year he was again nominated for the 3rd Ward; in that struggle, the capitalist candidate got struggle, the capitalist candidate got through with a majority of only 92 votes. Finally, this year, victory crowned our efforts.



The vote of Wisconsin for the head of the ticket (Riese, Governor) is 1,477. At the previous election, 1896, Matchett-received 1.314 votes. Out of the 70 counties in the State, Riese polls a vote in 66. These are:

 2
 Marinette
 7

 25
 Marquette
 7

 26
 Milwaukee
 779

 10
 Monroe
 22

 10
 Oconto
 10

 4
 Oonelda
 7

 12
 Ontagamile
 22

 10
 Oconto
 10

 11
 Ontagamile
 22

 2
 Portage
 10

 14
 Polk
 22

 2
 Portage
 10

 14
 Polk
 22

 2
 Portage
 10

 14
 Pilerce
 23

 4
 Bachne
 71

 15
 Sheboygan
 50

 16
 Sheboygan
 50

 17
 Sawyer
 23

 17
 Stheboygan
 50

 12
 Traylor
 7

 13
 Washington
 5

 14
 Wood
 5

 13
 Waushera
 18

 14
 Adams Baron Bayfield Freen Lake Jenerson Kenosha Kewaunee La Crosse Lafayette Lafayette Manitowoe Manitowoe

In order to accommodate comrades who In order to accommodate comrades who wish to subscribe to two or more of the party's organs, we have made arrange-ments for reduced rates as follows: THE PEOPLE (50c.) and the "Tocsin" (50c.) both for Sic. a year; THE PEOPLE and the "Class Struggle" ("New Charter") (50c.) both for 80c. a year; or all three (at regular rates \$1.50) for \$1.20 a year. These offers will remain in force until withdrawn by notice in these columns.

S THE PEOPLE. d at 184 William Street, New York - EVERY SUNDAY. -TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in advance: As far as possible, rejected communication will be returned if so desired and stamps are Entered as second-class matter at the New York. N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1891. what they are.



		1888 (Presidential)	11,068
	Em	1890	12,881
	6	1897 (Presidential)	31,127
	6	1994	83,188
	1.	1896 (Presidential)	36,564
1	11	1897	6,673

Children who read my lay, This much I have to say Each day and every day Do what is right! Right things in great and small; Then though the sky should fall, Sun, moon and stars, and all, You shall have light!

ALICE CARY.

A LEADING CASE. Much of the space in this issue is taken up with the "Seidenberg Spectre." Let none imagine "such trade union matters too trivial" to deserve so much notice: it is the voice of wisdom that sounds through the Scriptural warning: "They who neglect small things shall be wholly undone." Neither let any turn away in disgust from such "dirty trade union affairs": as well might the anatomist be a closet man, and, feeling nausea at the foulness of the human body, refuse to handle the decomposing organ.

The trade union movement is an integral part of the Social Question. It is, in the anatomy of the Labor Movement, a navel string, fruitful of good, and yet capable of throttling that which it is meant to feed. It has to be reckoned with; and, to be reckoned with, it must be understood.

To all those whom the spirit moves to go out into the present Social Wilderness, the pioneers and apostles of a New Civilization, every line in the long article "The Seidenberg Spectre" is earnestly commended. The tale it unfolds will enlighten, though it may disenchant. To appropriate its lessons is to secure no mean staff in treading the thorny path that stretches out before them. It is a "leading case" demonstrating the timeliness, wisdom, urgent necessity of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance in our movement in America.

THE HAVERHILL INCIDENT.

A party-earrying the word "Socialist" as part of its name, and with a platform taken substantially, from that of the Socialist Labor party-, has recently sprung up in Haverhill, Mass. and virtually carried the city, electing its Mayor and several other municipal offices. A stranger, unacquainted with men and things in this country, would, if a capitalist, take alarm, and, if a Socialist, be filled with joy at the occurrence. Both would have been wrong in this particular instance: indeed, the capitalist class, through its press, has shown every thing but alarm; while the Socialists throughout the land have been filled with everything but joy.

The official name of the victorious Haverhill party, as well as its Socialist platform, is a piracy committed by a political adventurers, who have for some time been trying to be wafted into notoriety and office. They used every "reform" movement that had come along, and finally appeared in the paint and feathers of Populism, preaching all the absurdities and indulging in all the tinsel of that movement. Success for their sordid ambition seemed certain, but the bubble burst, and adventurers were once more stranded. Long before the tide of Populism had ebbed in the West, it dropped from its high promises in the East, Massachusetts particularly, and there remained above the waters the Socialist Labor party alone,-growing out of small be ginnings, radiating in all directions, winning friends by its soundness and integrity, overthrowing foes by its vigor. The Haverhill coterie of political adventurers promptly chaaged coats. The word "Socialism," thitherto sneered at as as un-American, the Socialist platform, thitherto denounced as preposterous, nad shown to have that in them that none of the movements that had come up seemed to possess. They adopted both its name and platform (although in Haverhill itself they go by two or three other and less offensive names) and, possessed of the neeessary low cunning, they succeeded in drawing to themselves a sufficient foi-

feathers; that, indeed, they are of the common genus of "reform" adventur ers,-all that is now made clear enough by their post-election utterances, and will be made still clearer in the near future to those who yet can not see. To those with eyes, however, the character of the Haverhill "Democratic Socialist." "Social Democratic." "Independent Citizens Reform," etc., etc., party have for some time been known Three facts some time ago stamped it

In the first place, Mr. James F. Carev, one of the leaders, and elected last year Councilman, is, by the unanimous accord of his Democratic and Republican colleagues, forthwith made President of the body. Democrats and Republicans may not know much, but they surely have the instinct of all animals: they can tell whom to trust and who endangers their existence. They scented safety in Mr. Carey. A Social ist never could have accomplished the feat that Mr. Carey dil, a Socialist never would have had do tinction, and, thereby increased power bestowed upon him by the politicians of Capital. The second fact attested to the unerringness of the scent of those capitalist politicians. Barely a few months in office, when a bill turned up for an appropriation of \$15,000 for an Armory. Mr. Carey voted for it, and his "Socialist organization" allowed the act to go by unreproved, did not demand his prompt resignation for such treason to the working class!

The third fact preceded the second and was preparatory thereto: Mr. Carey withdrew from the Socialist La bor party, of which he was a member, and on whose platform he was elected, and thus freed his hands for the peculiar "seforms" that he had in mind. In view of all this the mystery is explained of the joy of the capitalist press at the success of the Haverhill "Socialists": it is in the interest of capitalism, particularly at this season of sound Socialist growth, to seek either to smirch the name of Socialism or cause the American proletariat to be decoy-ducked away from the S. L. P. camp whither they are evidently tending. In the latter case, the light ning will be run into the ground, a successful bogus Socialist party would be

a valuable political lightning-rod; in the former case, the workingmen may be so disgusted at the treason or in capability of "Socialist" officers as wholly to throw up the sponge of resistance.

But neither case will happen. The vigorous repudiation of the "Democratic Socialism" of Haverhill on the part of the S. L. P. will break the lightning in two, and will also free the S. L. P of all responsibility for the pranks and the wrongs of the Haverhill victorious candidates. Eventually, if not sooner. and starting with Haverhill itself, the proletariat will realize that its party must be a party, not of irresponsible political pirates, but the well-knit So cialist Labor party of the land.

The 32nd and 33rd Assembly Dis-tricts, Branch of Section New York, will have its first lecture of the season at Sylver-Hall, 119th street and Second avenue, Sunday, Dec. 18, 8 p. m., with Arthur Keep as the speaker.

Comrade Thos. E. Hickey, of Brook lyn, will visit Philadelphia on Decem-ber 17 and 18, and will address two ber 17 and 18, and will address two meetings—one, at Kensington Labor Lyceum, Second and Cambria streets, on the evening of Saturday, the 17th, and the other on Sunday evening, the and the other on sunday evening, the 18th, at Central Labor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown streets. The State tour of Comrade Hickey is now being ar-ranged, and will be published in THE DEORI E as scone as completed PEOPLE as soon as completed.

Atgeld-Tanner.

LITHOGRAPHERS, ORGANIZE!

In THE PEOPLE of October 30, the undersigned organization published a call headed "Lithographers, Attention." The statement of facts and principles made and the plan of organization out-lined therein, have since met with ad-verse criticism. It is said that there is no need of improvement and organi-zation in Lithography; that the organi-zation proposed by us is impracticable; that the interests of capital and labor. ARE identical; and that the introduc-tion of inventions gives the workers more employment, especially in lithog-raphy. In addition, our membership is charged with a belief in the efficacy of the trust; and a disregard for the political and religious beliefs of our op-ponents. This organization welcomes is no need of improvement and organiponents This organization welcomes such criticism, as-it gives the organization an opportunity to propagate its plans and principles.

That there is a need of improvement in lithography will be apparent upon examination of the list of strikes given elsewhere in this article; and upon recollection of the many complaints of bad conditions heard on all sides. That there is need of an organization com-posed of all branches, is apparent from from the failure of the most recent of those strikes the artists and feeders); and the presence of large numbers of unorganized. A few years ago, the Tarlff Committee of the National Lithog-raphers' Association (Employers), stated that the number of persons em-ployed at lithography in this country, was 17,502. Say 7,000, or 40 per cent. of them cannot be organized, on ac-count of non-sympahty, or peculiarity of employment, are the other 10,000 organized? Every well-informed lithographer knows that large numbers of artists (both commercial and theatrical), engravers, designers, stone-grinders, embossers, and even many feeders, transferers, proofers, and pressmen, not to mention girls and women, do not belong to any trade organization what ever. He knows, furthermore, that there is no form of organization uniting the branches best organized-the feeders and the printers; or, uniting those branches and the labor movement in general: or unifing the national organizations of those branches and "The International Federation of Lithographers." To say, under the foregoing circumstances, that there is tion in lithography, is to betray either an ignorance of facts, or, a willful determination to utter falsehoods regard-ing them. The same may be said also of the criticism of our plan of organization; for every well informed lithog-rapher knows that that plan is in practical operation in Europe to-day. In substantiation of this assertion

we refer every lithographer to "The Report of the First International Congress of Lithographers," held in Lon-don, in 1895. On page 13 of that report appears the report of the delegates from Germany, the Mother of Lithog raphy. From this delegates' report report raphy. we learn of the "Trade Society of the Graphic Arts, of Workmen and Work-women of Germany,' having branches in 129 towns, with over 4,700 members, The Society comprises nine various branches, or craft, as follows: lithographers, printers, collotype printers stone grinders, stampers, or embodier (male or female), zinc printers, copper plate printers, stereotypers, and wall-paper printers." On page 15, the same delegates' report, is this statement "We stand firmly on the basis of the modern Labor Movement"; in other words, they are Socialists. Austria. France, Switzerland, Italy, and Eng-land, also report organizations uniting all or many branches in one society: while Austria, Italy, and some societie of France, are, along with Germany outspoken advocates and adherents of the Socialist Labor parties of their re-spective countries. All these societies have no trouble in uniting and pro-moting the interests of all branches. The numerical strength of their membership is constantly increasing; while the economic condition of their membership is gradually improving. Thus we see that the plan of uniting various branches in one society; and, in turn, affiliating that society with the lithog-raphic societies of Europe through "The International Federation of Lithographers" and the Modern Labor Movement through the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, will not end in distend it will. On the contrary, since there is no such superb organization of lithography in this country, as there is in the Socialist countries of Europe, we are justified in stating that the impracticable plan is not the one we propose, but the one that has been in vogue in this country prior to the birth of this organization. All of the organizations represented in the above-mentioned congress, are, like the organizations of this country, composed of employes, for protective and beneficial purposes. If our critics are correct in assuming that the interests of capital and labor are identical, then why are not these organizations mutual benefit organiza-tions? Why do they protect the employé against the employer? Or, on the other hand, why do they (the em-ployés) not join their employers' associations and seek protection and benefits there? That the interests of capital and labor are not identical has been re-peatedly shown in strikes and other forms of combined resistance in lithography in this country. We refer to: The Printers' Shorter-Day Strike, Phil-adelphia, 1886; Transferers' Strike against employment of girls, Buffalo, 1891; Engravers' Strike, for same rea-son, Cincinnati, 1892; Artists' General Strike for adultion of discover descent son, Cincinnati, 1802; Artists General Strike for abolition of piece-work, reg-ulation of apprentices, minimum wage, payment of time and a half for over-time and reduction of weekly hours, New York, 1896; Feeders' Strikes, three in umber, for increased wages, New York, 1897-98; and many small strikes of pressmen, proofers, etc., for mini-mum wage, New York, during the past two years. Also the abandoned at-tempt to introduce the teaching of art lithography at the Drexel and Pratt Institutes, Philadelphia and Brooklyn respectively, by the employers, who respectively, by the employers, who (2681 01 (1)ELD and plusar) pluoa it plus an attempt that was quietly and deter-minedly opposed by the artist em-ployés, who said its success would overstock an already crowded market. Likewise, was the abandoned attempt to introduce boys in the transfer room in New York, this year; an attempt

that met with the quiet and determined opposition of the transferers. Thus we see, from this open and diplomatic use of the compulsion of organization, that the interests of capital and labor are not identical. And, since the profits of capital must be realized by the exploi-tation of labor, since in other words, the eunover's gain is the cumolyte's the employer's gain is the employe's loss, the interests of capital and labor will not be identical as long as capitalism prevails. If this is not so, then what reason can be given for striking for shorter work days; and against girls and boys in the transfer and en-gravers' room; and plece-work in the artists' room?

The old sophism that those strikes were undergone for the benefit of the ENTIRE craft is ridiculous, in view of the fact that the most powerful part of the craft (the employers) vehemently protested against being "benefited" that manner. That this is true, will be soon demonstrated once more; as the employers are again organizing for the purpose of bringing about "much needed reforms.

The exploitation of labor by capital is rendered easier by the introduction of new inventions, which permit of the sub-division and intensification of la bor, and, consequently, decrease the demand for labor, or, in other words, increase the demand for employment. If, as our critics contend, inventions create a demand for labor, why are the organizations of this country and Europe especially striving, by means of strikes, for shorter work-days; and why do they find it necessary to aid the unemployed by means of out-ofwork benefits, traveling loans, employ ment bureaus, etc.? One would think, if the argument is valid, that the demand for labor is so great that the work-day ought to be lengthened, in-stead of shortened! Again, why, if their contention is

true, are there from 3 to 5 millions of unemployed in this country—the coun-try of invention? And why doesn't that number decrease, instead of in-crease from year to year? The sweeping declaration that workingmen have nothing to fear from inventions, is flatly refuted by the opposition shown by transferers, proofers, and other workingmen, to the introduction of inventions. Every informed person know that they endeavor to render such inventions impracticable and worthless. This organization is in pos session of facts that demonstrate the truth of the above in the case of two lithographic inventions. Now let our critics show us, a lithog

raphic organization that demands lengthening of the work-day; that offers lithographers prizes for in-creased outputs; that wants boys and girls employed; that favors the teach-ing of art and other lithography-all in order to meet the demand for laber due inventions-and then we'll capiulate. Let them also show how marvelously quick the unemployed are disappearing in the U.S. with the advent of new inventions, and then we'll capitulate again.

The use of inventions in industry de-The use of inventions in industry de-mands harge capital for their purchase and operation. This capital is very often not possessed by single indivi-duals or partnerships. Stock corpora-tions only can meet the financial requirements. These stock companies have thus become an economic necessity. Morever, these stock corpora-tions are often formed of a number of sity. individual firms or separate partner-ships; who, through their corporate or ganization, are enabled to close super-flous factories, save useless clerical and other labor, and, in many ways, re duce the cost of manufacture; or, in other words, demonstrate the economic value of co-operation. To oppose such corporations is to deny their economic necessity and value; and to evince reactionary and injurious public spirit. Such corporations are inevitable steps in industrial evolution; and it is the duty of every thinking man to see' that the good they accomplish. in the use invention and combination. dounds to the benefit of society and not of their capitalist stockholders. not of their capitalist stockholders. This can only be accomplished by mak-ling them social, instead of capitalist property. In that way will the exploi-tation of labor for profit end. Our op-poments do not take this view of the matter. They say that Protection or Free-Trade will break the trust. They say this despite the fact that the trust is proven an economic necessity of economic value. They say this despite the fact that Free-Trade England and Protection Germany alike present 'the same capitalist phenomena that this country does; and that, consequ iently their remedy is no remedy at all. Now, since we believe the views of our opponents are injurious, reactionary and false, are we not justified in showing them no regard? Is it an evidence of them no regard? Is it an evidence of sanity or sincerity to avow a high re-gard for doctrines one believes fatal to social progress? No; of course not; hence, we cheerfully plead guilty to the charge that we have no regard for the political views of our opponents. the political views of our opponents. As for the religious beliefs of our op-ponents we have nothing to do with them. This organization welcomes Christian, Jew. Buddhist, Confucian, with the same spirit of solidarity. As we have never uttered the contrary, in this are any athen document is made by this or any other document issued by our organization, we charge our critics with a deliberate intention to create a religious prejudice against us. , He who pleads for religious rights, ought to be careful to be religious, i. e., truthful and honest, himself first. This our critics do not do, hence their plea for religious belief is hypocrisy and fraud, and deliberate malicousness. Inthog-raphers, a few earnest words, in con-clusion. If you would know what we are, read Socialist literature. We will send you such literature upon communication with us. Join our organization, also, in the end. With fraternal greeting. PROG. LITHO. ALLIANCE, 23 Duane street, City. The English translation of Karl Marr' Eighteenth Brumaire," that re-cently ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant, vol-ume of 75 pages, with Marr' picture as frontispiece. This work is of great value. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be with-out it. Apply Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th street, N. Y. City. Price 25 cents.



Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan.

Brother Jonathan-1 hope that after all the troubles between Labor and Capital, at Pana, Virden, Hazleton, Eleveland, etc., people will act sensibly. Uncle Sain-Amen.

B.J.-This is just the time to enforce the idea of arbitration.
U. S.—What?
B. J.-1 mean compulsory arbitra-

tion

U. S.-Worse yet.

B. J.-Would you have employers and employés fall together by the ears eternally and keep the whole country in commotion? U. S.-Not 1.

B. J.-Why, then, not arbitrate? U. S.-Because there is nothing to arbitrate: and, if there were, arbitra-tion would be no good. B. J. (impatiently)-Do you mean to

side with those bloody-handed employers?

U. S.-Not I: B. J.-Are they not grasping, grinding reprobates? U. S.-Most assuredly. B. J.-Then there IS something to ar-

U. S.-Who produces all wealth?

B. J.-Labor.

U. S.-Has any of the capitrlists con cerned in these labor troubles ever a stroke of useful work?

B. J .- Not a stroke U. S.- And yet millions upon millions

are in their possession? B. J.-Wrongfully, for that reason we should have arbitration. U. S.—Are they entitled to anything?

B. J.-To not a thing!

-Who is entitled to it all? B. J.-Why, we, the workers, of

ourse. U. S.-And yet you think there is something to arbitrate? Is there anything to arbitrate between a footpat and the robbed?

B. J.-No. U. S.-To offer arbitration is to condone crime. There is either justice in robbery or there is none. Either an employer may skin his workers all he can, or skinning must be stopped alto-gether. There is no middle way. B. J.-Granted: but even so, would

not arbitration relieve the situation some? I'. S .- Not a bit.

B. J.-Would it not prevent excessive skinning? U. S.-Not a particle.

U. S.-Not a particle. B. J.-Suppose a Board of Arbitra-tors finds that a company is doing good business, and that the reason fr gives for reducing wayes is false-U. S.-What then? B. J.-Then



B. J. hesitates long -You seem to have str snag, ch?

B. J.-Then the Board would sin

B. J.—Then the Board would give decision and condemn the company-U. S.—And the company might or the decision framed over the more "Words; words, words." B. J.—Would it mean nothing che U. S. Vathing, also The p.

B. J.-Would it mean nothing class U. S.-Nothing else. The Box could not compel the Company operate its plant. If the Company wanted, it could shut down and says its workers into submission; and it they would come back and sne to work, and the Company would triuma "condemnation" by the Board or condemnation.

B. J.-Is there, then, no way to so force the decision of the Board? U. S.-None whatever against the Company or capitalist: a decision against the workers could be enforced the capitalists hold to day the Government with its military and Government. ment with its military and Court these can always be used to aggrave the situation of the toiler and enforce arbitral decisions against them, they will not be used against the ployer, and could not be used with upsetting the system of private property in the means of preduction.

B. J.-Then upset the system! U. S.-That is the only thing to do Let her rip!

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Enrico Ferri: Criminal Sociology

Labor Songs.

The attention of the readers of THE PEOPLE is called to the following how

- songs: 1.--"The Workingmen's Marseillelse," ranged by H. Mohr. 2.-"Down with Slavery," words selecte from Shelley; music by Platon Bround
- 4.
- Price, 10 cents per copy. Send your

RERTY STREET

NEW YORK.

(Continued from page 1.)

ing his index finger at right angle with "Why. h. cheek of duplicity: "Why, don't you know, young man, we have three Don't you know that fifty soldiers with five gattling guns can clean out 5,000 strikers?" But in justice to these miners, this

degrading act was not originated by them, but by the labor fakirs. Though it has only 4,000 population, stiff it is infested with the labor fakir, who unite the toilers against the capitalists in a strike, but divide them against the capi-talists at the ballet hav divide them talists at the ballot box-divide them into two capitalist parties, the Demo-cratic and Republican.

C. R. DAVIS.

In Lynn, Mass. (Continued from page 1.)

every child and mother was singing with contentment. Bring about such conditions in our city and the business interests of Lynn will take care of themselves. Once more we call upon the people of Lynn to lay aside preju-dice and to think and act with the only party which has got a common-sense programme for the administration of affairs, by voting for all the candidates of the Socialist Labor party and by be-coming members of the Lynn Section, Yours for Liberty and Happiness, LYNN SECTION, S. L. P.

drawing to themselves a sufficient fol-lowing to gain both notoriety and office. That the leaders of the misled Haver-hill workingmen, who voted them into office, are no Socialists; that they have only caught a few phrases with which they strut about like the Jackdaw in the fable with the stolen peacock

SPECIAL MEETING OF SECTION "HUD-SON," Hudson County, N. J., on Sunday, December 18, at 2:30 p. m. sharp, at Blechschmidt's Hall (formerly Schloetz er's), 600 Paterson avenue, West Hoboken. Very pressing business. 376 ORGANIZER. SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets second and fourth Sunday of every month at 10:30 o'clock n. m. at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 158-160 3d avenue, New York City, Subscription or-ders taken for the Scand, Soci-list Week-ly, Scand, Am. Arbetaren. PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS & TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A. Headquarters, 64 East 4th street, Labor Lyceum, Regular meeting every Thursday evening at 8 p. m. 303 THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL SO-CIETY OF YIRKVILLE: meets every Monday evening at 206 E' s6th st. This Society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of Socialism by means of discussions and debates. Com-and join. 341 1. Goldmann's Printing Office, cor. New Chambers and William Ste. Works Type Setting Machizet and and their a MORRIS HILLQUIT, Attorney at Law. 820 Broadway, Telephone: 171 Franklin. IOHN OEHLER'S Steam Printing. 87 Frankfort Street 87 Cor. Pearl St., Fr. El Square E. R. R. Station Orders will be Low at 116 E. Sth street, betw Avenue A and First Ave., New York City. 14



THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, DEC. 18, 1893.



by a few years ago, when, bad as were, the condition of the cigar-ers and its unions in this city was ther and its unions in this city was der than it now is, and, a conference some officers of the International alob being called here to see what ald be done to improve matters, one of the conferees, who suggested that the habel be withheld from all firms that did not adhere to the Union's rule, was mobbed. His suggestion ell-nigh insidered as down-right treason to the Union. "because," as one of the holders of "long-filler erated holders of "long-filler among the Label Committee put "long-filler exasperated "what firm is there that we could ant the lebel to?" The man was ht. His and his fellows' alarm for Label Committee job attests to the t that the shop hardly exists in New York where a strike could not be justifed under the union rules. Essentially the same state of things, only in an argravated degree, prevails to-day The Seidenberg, factory was, and con nes to be, no exception to the rule Why was IT chosen and at that partic-ular season. March of this year? The answer to the "why?" will be found in the answer to the question, How was strike conducted and under what circumstances?

THE CASE SKETCHED

On February 10 of this year the joneer Cigarmakers' Union, Socialist Pioneer (rightmakers) think, sociality Trade & Labor Alliance No. 141, was erganized at 98 Avenue C in this city out of men who refused, either to con-tinue in, or to join a body whose pererse leaders were reducing the bene retse beauers were remaining the beauers fits to be derived from a labor organi-gation, while, at the same fime, they were increasing, the burdens of the rank and file by a shower of extra as-sessments, and higher dues, together with higher salaries for themselves. The new organization was founded anid the wild yells and protests of Rudolph Modest of No. 90, David Heimerdinger, Brown, and some ten other approved labor fakirs of the Interantional Union, and notorious ene-mies of the Socialist Labor party, who were present and threatened, then and there, to smash the new Union by striking in the first shop where the Pioneers should appear. Several of the charter members of the Pioneers' worked at Seidenberg's; they promptly carried on an agitation in the shop: and before long their membership there had risen to thirty-one. This was the status of things when, ou Monday morning, March 14, the Pioneers, going to their work, suddenly ran up against the International Union pickets, who with Isaac Bennett as leading man. blandly informed them that the shot (See Documents III was on strike. and IV.) The Pioneers asked "why?" they were told "against a reduction of wages"; they were astonished at that, having heard nothing about a "reduc-tion" when they left the shop the Saturday previous. They declared Saturday previous. They declared their willingness to aid in resisting a reduction, if there were any, but they asked why they had not been con-suited, being a bona organization; why they had been ignored; etc., etc. (Document IV.) Unable to get any satis-factory but only shuffling answers, and, being soized with a vague sense of four phy, they decided to enter the shop anyhow and find out. There they found out that, with the exception of their own floor, indeed the whole fac-tory was out on strike. Hurried consul-tations were held, and they appointed a committee to go to the strikers' meet ing, ascertain the cause of the strike, and, if found to be on a matter of wages, to offer the Ploneers' assitunce and co-operation. At the meeting they again encountered Isanc Bennett. He

was presiding. He refused them a hearing (Doc. 111.), although many of the strikers wanted to hear them; and, denouncing them as "scabs." Bennett hamnered them down and out of the meeting. The Pioneers then sought in-formation elsewhere. By some of the strikers they were told the strike was for higher wages (Docs, II, and VIII.); by others they were bluntly told it was against themselves; and still others adagainst themselves; and still others ad-mitted frankly they knew not what the . strike was about. In this confusion, the Pioneers walked out of the shop within an hour of having entered it, having in the interval done not a stroke of work; never returned to it (Doc. IV.); and fell back upon their own or-ganization for instructions. At a spe-cial meeting, held on the 18th of the same month, their Union adopted reso-lutions reviewing the situation and asking D. A. '49, S. T. & L. A., with which they are affiliated. Its call a sums is which they are affiliated, to call a mass meeting of the strikers to ascertain the facts (Doc. 1.). The meeting asked for was called for the very next day at Bohemian Hall. Besides advertising it prominently in the "Volkszeitung." It was advertised by over 1,000 handhills, containing the resolutions of the 18th, thoroughly distributed among the strikers. At that meeting not one of the strikers appeared: Isaac Benbett had ordered them not to attend. Despite that, the Pioneers contined out of the shop. On Monday, two days Despite that, the Pioneers contined out of the shop. On Monday, two days later, the strike was "settled." The demand for higher wages, upon the promises of which the "Spanish work-"ts" had been inveighed into striking. "Tas abandoned; not a cent higher "was abandoned; not a cent higher "was obtained by any of the strikers:-but quite, a shower of dues and initiation fees was cropped by the international Union, and THE PIO-NEERS WERE EXCLIPED FROM THE SHOP (Decs. II. and VIII.). The strike started on March 14 and The strike started on March 14 and The strike started on March 14 and **coded** on the 21. Beginning with A DAY BEFORE the strike started, and **boyn** to the day'it ended. Isaac Ben- **boyn** to the day'it ended. **isaac** Ben- **boyn** to the day'it ended. **isaac** Ben- **boyn** to the day'it ended. **isaac** Ben- **boyn** to the day is a strike in the **boyn** to the day is a strike in the strike is a strike in the **boyn** to the day is a strike in the strike in the strike is a strike in the strike is a strike in the strike is a strike in the strike in the strike in the strike is a strike in the strike scabbing" when they w morning, the 14th, into the shop to find out; they were "scalbling" when they were sitting idle in their homes, and not a dog or cat was in the shop, the whole place being locked up. The "Committee of No. 90"—which will presently step upon the scene—, arrugging its shoulders as to Bennett's charging the Blance with the blance. "arging its shoulders as to Bennett's: "arging the Pioneers with "scabbing" before the shop was on strike and af-terwards, when they were not in the shop, sought, on May 31, before the National Executive Committee, to justify Bennett's calling the Pioneers "scabs" and, therefore, not receiving

Committee on the morning March 14, on the technical ground that "it was a Union principle with which only practical trade unionists were familiar, and which learned men, such as Editors, could not comprehend." that if a shop is on strike any man who goes into the shop, especially if warned by the pickets, is looked upon as a "scab." This principle, thus sweepingly put, is false: One thing it is when men whether members of a bona fide or men. ganization or not, who are strangers in a shop, brush by strikers' pickets and enter the shop, whatever the pretext may be; and another thing, however it is when men, members of a bona fide organization and at work in a shop, are one fine morning, whout previous notice or consultation, suddenly in-formed that their shop "has been de-clared on strike against a reduction." refuse to accept the statement of what to them are FOREIGN AUTHORI-TIES, and go into the shop to ascertain the truth for themselves. The former may be; and another thing, however, it There is only one circumstance under which in the latter case, the term in the latter case, the is hurled at such men, to wit, is hurled at such that uses the seab when the organization that uses the term declares war against the organi zation whose members it thus seeks to *tigmatize; in other words, WHEN THE STRIKE IS AGAINST THE OTHER ORGANIZATION.

Nor does the force of this argument escape the officers of No. 90. In they admit its correctness by the Indeed. tenacity with which they insist that "nobody knew" there were Pioneers at Seidenberg's when the strike was de-The Committee of No. 90 so clared: insisted before the N. E. C., on May 31, and an other officer of the Union so declared it (Doc. VIL). Granted, for the sake of argument, that this was so. Then Bennett found out his mistake, or lack of information, when, on the morning of March 14, his pickets en-countered the Pioneers going to work certainly was notice enough, then, was the Pioneers' Commit-That Why, then, refused admittance and a hearing by him?!?!

CONFIRMATORY CIRCUM-STANCES.

Two other circumstances combine to demonstrate that the strike at Seiden-berg's was actually against the Alliance

On Friday evening, March 25, Isaac Bennett being present at the regular meeting of the 28th Assembly District Branch, S. L. P., of which he was then a member, and the Seidenberg strike being under discussion, he was there asked, in full meeting, this question:

"Is it true that you have been going around declaring that the only object of the activity of certain members of the party in D, A, 49 of the K, of L, was to give Comrade Sanial a job' on the 'K. of L. Journal'?'

The witness of his having done so Isaac Bennett looked around, saw him, and brazenly answered:

"Yes, it is true; and it is so; that was your only object,"-and more to the same effect.

This ignoble interpretation of the arduous and valuable work of party members in the K. of L. has been the interpretation that, for nearly three years, every labor fakir and foe of the S. L. P. has been howling over and harping upon from one end of the coun-try to the other. It is unnecessary to refute it, least of all is it here the place for go into that. Yet, what does the fact of Bennett's taking up that cry during the strike mean, and thus assailing men all of whom, at least yet, had neither directly nor indirectly taken their stand on the strike: men, who, at the time he was taking up the cry, did not even know that such a strike was on? The second of the two circumstances above referred to as combining with this one to demonstrate that the Seidenberg strike was actually against the Alliance, will belp

to answer the question. From the inception of the strike, and all along in his declarations. Isaac Bennett has laid much stress upon "the Bennett has hid much stress upon the Pioneers Inving, under the guidance of Seldenberg's Superintendent Pisco, organized into their union the suspend-ed or expelled members of the cigar-ettemakers.". What is the sense of the charge?

Pioneer Cigarmakers' Alliance, was false, and had not been authorized by the Unio." (1) Who were the "Committee" that had

made the false report to D. A. 1? To this day, it has not been possible to ascertain their names. Did such a "Com-mittee" ever exist? If so, who manu-factured it?

The facts in the case are that, one day, among a batch of applicants for membership to the Pioneers, there there were 17 expelled or suspended mem bers of the Cigarettemakers'. Before Before their admission, the fact was discovered and they were rejected. Not yet having any "application cards," the Pioneers had been using their "mem-Not bership cards" as such. Thus the names of these 17 men DO appear on 17 Pioneer "member cards." But D. A. 49 has the stamp system of dues, AND NOT A STAMP APPEARS ON ANY OF THOSE 17 CARDS, thus proving that none of those 17 men was ever admitted to membership. Despite repeated explanations on this head. and thoroughly understanding the mat-ter. Isaac Bennett has been using those cards, which, so far from proving his point, attest, by the absence of dues-stamps, to the fact that the men never were admitted, and he has gone about seeking to hoodoo the unguarded with such "proofs" even after the official retraction by the Cigarettemakers' Union itself.

THE CONSPIRACY

The conspiracy against the Pioneers was elaborate. A cloud in the eyes of the public and of Alliance organizations themselves was to be raised over D. A. 49, with whom the Pioneers were atfiliated; the scabbish act of tak ing up expelled members of sister bodies was to be imputed to them; to pile on the agony over the D. A. that had dared to encroach upon what the fakir Officers of the International Union look upon as their special field to fish in, ignoble purposes had to be imputed to active party members, even if by so doing even Comrade Sanial. wholly disconnected from the whole affair, had to be dragged, along with them, into the mire. And above all scabbishness was, under all circum-stances, to be fastened upon the Pioneers themselves. When the plan of the strike was being hatched, they, a bona fide Union, known to be in Scidenberg's shop, were kept wholly in the dark, and thus a net was spread to catch them where, under the pretense "union technicality," they could be ade out "seabs" in the eyes of the unthinking; and to give greater show of truth to the charge, the fakirs stood back, but the man picked out to lead in the dirty work and thus inflict a blow upon the whole New Trade Union-ist movement, aye, upon the party itself, was one who had long been considered an adversary of the Interna-tional Union's fakirs, an upholder of New Trade Unionism, and of its contention as to the worthlessness s and in jufionsness of the International Union's pure and simpledom, a party man, a member of the progress Union No. 90-ISAAC BENNETT.

CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TANGLE.

Isaac Bennett' reckoned without his host. The Seidenberg strike was not allowed to drop into oblivion, it rose a spectry to plague him. He found it necessary to explain in writing: he be-gins by calling upon witnesses (Doc. III.); but his witness goes back upon him (Doc. IV.); but then seeks to dishim (Doc. IV.); he then seeks to disentangle himself, only to throttle him-self tighter (Doc. V, first part); and, finally, wishing to escape the charge of having given false testimony, he recklessly tries to throw upon others the odium of untruthfulness (Doc. V., sec-ond part) and succeeds only in tangling himself faster: surely, if, as he argues in the second part of this document the men who went into the shop, de spite the warning of his pickets, lied when "they gave themselves out as members of the Alliance," then, upon what ground did he on so many oceawhat ground du ne on so many occa-sions, at the already mentioned ses-sion of the 28th Assembly District Branch, S. L. P., among others, de-nonnce "the Alliance men," "the Pio-neer Cigarmákers" as "scabs"? Which of the two statements is false? The two statements can not both be true. But in trying this last dodge, Bennett is no less unsuccessful. What purports to be the official declaration of his own Union over the signature of one of his own fellow Officers, admits that there were "3 Pioneers" at Seidenberg (Doc. VII.). In trying to minimize Bennett's wrongful action, and reducing 31 Pioneers to 3. Groenlinger here admits

was and unexpectedly pursued by the spectre that his action had conjured up, Bennett field for refuge behind the Offl-t had cers of his Union—No. 90. As the fakirs had sought to conceal their rascality behind the until then fair name of Bennett, so did he now seek to cover up his wrongdoing behind the reputation of the Officers of his own Union for progressiveness and devotion to Socialism. The first step in this direction was the pulling of wires to secure a white-washing resolution in his own behalf (Doc, VL). With that performance, the officers of No. 90 step on the scene, and keep it until, in turn, they themselves begin to slide off by trying to shove their Union into the fighttheir Union which, as will appea and remains innocent as the unborn babe

On May 31, a Committee of Union On May 31, a Committee of Curon 90, consisting mainly of Officers there-of, appeared before the National Exe-cutive Committee, S. L. P. II came with two suggestions, both springing from the "Seidenberg Spectre" publi-cations in THE PEOPLE. The first was that the Editor of THE

The first was that the Editor of THE PEOPLE should not concern himself with local affairs; the Committee spoke German, it used the term "Lokal An-gelegenheiten": to meddle with such affairs, the Committee claimed, was to fritter away energies on small matters, and to cause heartburnings that and to cause neuronnaise work of the peded the propagandistic work of the Socialist comrades in the Unions; the Editor of THE PEOPLE's_ould busy himself with national affairs only

The Committee was asked whether it did not realize that in the Social question all "local affairs" had a national bearing and vice versa, all "na-tional affairs" affected local spots; it was asked to explain where local affairs ended and where "national" ones began: it was also asked to specify what it meant by "affairs" (Angelegenheiten).

In the course of its answers it be-came clear that by "Angelegenheiten." the Committee meant the Labor Fakir: used the word "Angelegenheiten' erely as a euphonic term; so clear merely indeed, did this become, that they were asked to illustrate; was, for instance, Mr. David Heimerdinger (the labor fakir, who assisted Isaac Bennett as a picketman in his crusade against the Pioneers in this locality, and who two years ago made a fakir tour of the whole country), was he a local or a national "Angelegenheit"?

The Committee dropped that line of argument, and, still using its euphonic term of . "Angelegenheit," for Labor proceeded to suggest that, Editor of THE PEOPLE might limit his operation: to the "Angelegenhel-ten" of such "Unions as No. 144 and others of the International Cigarmakers' Union" in this city; the Committee would not find any fauit with that; but the Editor of THE PEOPLE should not disturb the "Angelegenhei-ten" of such a progressive body as such a progressive Union 90, because, if he did, the prog ressive members, like the Commit-teemen, would find their propagandistic work made very difficult.

The N. E. C. rejected this whole line of suggestions as radically defective whatever special meaning was attached to the term "Angelegenheit." The second suggestion of the

mittee was that the Editor of THE PEOPLE should exercise greater care in the acceptance of communications. A lefter had appeared in THE PEO-PLE of May 22, signed by Joe Cohen and Jack Brittan (Doc. VIII.). The Committee was of the opinion that, the Seidenberg strike being over so long ago, its resuscitation now, by that lef-ber could have no offset other time to ter could have no effect other than to assist the firm of Bondy & Lederer against whom a strike was now on; if the Editor of THE PEOPLE would exercise greater caution he would not commit such a blunder.-The file of THE PEOPLE was fetched; it was shown to the Committee that the Cohen and Brittan letter could not be said to "resuscitate" the Seldenberg strike, seeing that ALL ALONG ardeles and letters had been appearing THE PEOPLE, since the settlement of the strike, under that very title of "The Seidenberg Spectre," the object being not to allow that misdeed to fall into obligion. The Cohen and Brittan letter was read and the committee were told that only if the letter contained false statements could fault be found with it; that, however, it tallied with facts published officially by the Union itself (Doc. II.) and with other facts: and that, therefore, if, indeed, it affected the Bondy & Lederer strike injuriously, the fault lay, not with the letter or its publication, but with the Strike Committee for having been Isaac Bennett's associate in the Selguilty of such crimes against Labor; the Committee were reminded of the incident when Lassalle, being arrested for alleged inflammatory writings, re-minded his Judges that, not his "writing," but the "facts" were inflamma-tory, that he could not be held respon-sible for them, that THEY must suffer who were responsible. The Committee declared that the Cohen and Brittan letter was essentially wrong; its gravamen lay in the charge that Bennett and the whole Strike Committee had deceived the "Spanish floor" workers with promises of securing higher pay for them through the strike: the charge was a false suggestion; learned people, like Editors, could not be as accurately in-formed upon the union rules as practical workers; and the Committee proceeded to explain that, true enough, the Union Constitution forbade the striking for higher wages at the season when the Seidenberg strike broke out, but that, if a strike is declared against a reduction, then "individual' de-mands can always be tacked to the original, a demand for higher wages. included: only that then, if the other demands are complied with by the em-ployer, the strike may not be prolonged for higher wages without forfeiting International protection (Doc. XIII.).-Committee's attention was called The to a fundamental error in their argu-ment against the correctness of the main charge in the Cohen and Brittan letter: one thing it is to drop the "in-dividual" demands for higher wages that are tacked to demands allowed by the Union, when men are anyhow on strike against a reduction, and another thing it is to induce men to come out on thing it is to induce men to come out on strike, as the "Spanish workers" had been induced, on the promise that their wages are to be raised, and then drop their demands; the former act was not fraudulent, the latter was a fraud upon the men; Bennett and the Strike Com-mittee had committed this fraud on the "Spanish workers"; as to all the

other people on strike, "individual" demands may have been made with proprlety for higher wages and dropped, seeing that, with them, the strike was ostensibly against the reduction said to be implied in the establishment of the "Kelly floor"; as to the "Spanish workers" how were in no workers," however, they were in no way threatened or affected by the "Kelly floor," consequently they have gone out only upon a demand for more pay, all the more as they were not members of the Union: that was the lure held out to them; a swindle was practised upon, all the more galling to them, as, not, only did they what they were promised if they struck, but, by the terms of settlement they had to join the Union and thus make outlays for initiation fees and dues; they had been cheated into fight ing against themselves, and lost their

jobs besides—a not unusual affair with fakirs' "settlements." The Committee was then driven from one false statement after another: they first declared Cohen and Brittan to b "notorious scabs and non-union men" being promptly met by the Editor of THE PEOPLE, who showed that Cohen and Brittan were members of the International Cigarmakers' Union the Committee then declared that Brit-tan and Cohen were "expelled mem bers": being again shown that that v-as false, one of the Committee of No. 90 came forward with the admissions that Brittan and Cohen WERE members of the Union and that they WERE NOT expelled, but that just then they were

"suspended" and that Brittan traveled under a false name; and, finally, being asked what his true name was, the Committee said that he signed himself Brittan but his real nam 'John" Brittan, thus revealing that the Committee either did not know that "Jack" stands for "John," or that it tried to impose upon the N. E. C. (Doc. XVI.), upon all of which the N. E. C. decided that in the particular case complained of all reasonable care had been exercised in the acceptance of respondence by THE PEOPLE. tance of cor

No. 90's REJECTED COMMUNICA-TIONS.

On the morning of the same day that the Committee of No. 90 appeared be-fore the N. E. C. with its suggestions and complaints, it forwarded to THE PEOPLE a communication purporting to be an answer to the Cohen and Brit tan letter. The communication con-tained libelous matter, seeing it im-puted a dishonorable alias to Brittan. and, furthermore, bore no signature other than "The Committee," thus, if published, rendering THE PEOPLE itable without defence. On this ground, as set forth in the Letter Box of June 5, THE PEOPLE declined to publish "The Committee's" answer, From that time on, No, 90's officers left THE DECOL E and/or and the set PEOPLE aside and addressed itself direct to the N. E. C. It there appeared three times,—June 7, July 12 and Nov. with communications demanding their publication in THE PEOPLE, and was denied each time. Documents X. and XIII. were suc-

cessively refused publication by the N E. C., because the first contained not the remotest attempt at a refutation of the charges of Cohen and Brittan, and the second, or amended one, was essentially no better. Both ran away from the real and burning points raised by Cohen and Brittan, and that helped to show the desperate tricks adopted at the Seidenberg strike to give it a concea color of legality and thereby the conspiracy against the Ploneers that lay at its bottom. The two com-munications of No. 90's Committee sought to avoid the point and overcome it by inference in an attempt to dis credit the characters of the writers credit the characters of the writers (Cohen and Brittan). But the Commit-tee defeated their own purpose by over-shooting their mark: Their endeavor to make Cohen and Brittan out to be scab agents for Bondy & Lederer claiming them to have offered the girls claiming them to have offered the girls on strike "nice and sweet things," be-sides "new dresses," if they went to work, and then to have CONFIDED TO THE GIRLS THAT THEIR OWN (COHEN AND BRITTAN'S) RE-(COHEN AND BRITTAN'S) RE-WARD BE "A FOREMANSHIP AND \$50," produced peaks of laughter from the workingmen on the N. E. C.; not the workinghen on the X, E. C. how so (as Cohen and Brittan were claimed to have acted) are scab-agents wont to act: however profuse they may be in promises of "nice and sweet things" to strikers, it is not in the nature of the scab-agents' work to confide to the peodenberg strike, act when, in 1886–87, he officiated as scab-agent for the firm of Simon Bros, in this city (Doc. XV). No. 90's Committee itself realized the fishiness of this charge, all the more seeing that Cohen and Brittan had been seeing that couch and Britain had been engaged by the Strike Committee itself to jolly the Bondy & Lederer girls on strike, and, consequently, their prom-ises of "nice and sweet things" were probably true without their being Bondy & Lederer's agents. So weak, indeed did No 90's Committee itself indeed, did No. 90's Committee itself feel on this point that it felt the need of buttressing an otherwise sufficient charge with the charges of "non-unionism." "scabism" and the bearing unionism." "scabism" and the bearing of an alias against Cohen and Brittan-

No. 90," out of its 1.684 members, bare ly 30 were present, the majority of whom was made up of the Officers of the Union, besides men as Karl Arnold. who, always claiming to be a "progress sive workingman" and a "Socialist." was caught on the registration roll of Tammany Hall only shortly before. Rudolph Modest, Gillis, and more such specimens of "progressiveness," notori-ous Debsist-Anarchists and foes of the party. Whatever interest a majority made up of such elements may have had in facing about, the N. E. C. did not care to allow itself to be hood winked.

3

Finally, Document XVII, was re-fused publication because it carried the bare-facedness of falsification beyond the point of endurance (Doc. XVI This last document (Doc. X XVII.) closes the second, and seeks to open a third act in the "Seidenberg Spectre," typical drama of the present stage of the Labor Movement.

ABORTIVE ATTEMPT TO GOAD No. 90 INTO THE FIGHT.

The Labor Fakirs of the I. C. M. I The Labor Fakirs of the J. C. M. U., alarmed for their blood-money at sight of the organization of the Ploneers, plotted its ruin; yet knowing the dis-repute in which they are held in this city, dafed not themselves come for-ward. The First Act in the drama of the Seidenberg Spectre is enacted with Isaac Bennett, a "progressive trade unionist" as the actor. Resting upon the statements of this Isaac Bennett. the fakir C. M. L. U. delerates in this the fakir C. M. I. U. delegates in this city's fakirs' conventicle, the Central Labor Union, announced on Sunday June 3, with full mouths, and could not Sufficiently dilate on the announce-ment, that 31 ALLIANCE CIGAR-MAKERS HAD LOST THEIR PLACES AT SEIDENBERG'S, and the announcement was echoed and re-echoed in the capitalist press. Here in the city, THAT was the important point; the "scab" charge was, of course, also made, but that was not, here, of prime importance: THE important point there was to make a show of point here was to make a show of strength against Socialist Unions, and thereby prevent their growth. Outside of the city, the "scab" charge was THE point, and, indeed, from Texas te Maine the Labor Fakir and his press utilized, for all they were worth, the weapon thus placed in their hands against the whole Socialist movement by "even such a progressive trade unionist and Socialist as Isaac Ben-nett, of Union No. 90," The fakirs'

point seemed carried. But the Seidenberg Spectre rose more ominous, made all the more so by the unbridled glee of fakirdom. Bennett, pursued by the spectre, sought refuge behind the Officers of his Unioh. These allow themselves to be shoved, like he had been; and, thereupon, the Second Act is enacted (Docs, VII., X., XII., VIII. end VIV. XIII, and XIV.). Finally, defeated in their purpose, as

Finally, defeated in their purpose, as Bennett had been, several of the Offi-cers then sought to pull up their Union itself on the stage. The claim that Union No. 90 was pronounced "un-trustworthy," etc., by the Editor of THE PEOPLE (Doc. XVII.) at one of the sessions of the N. E. C. is a pure fabrication, that the stress of the No. 50's Committee drove them to. (1). But 90's Committee drove them to. (1) . But though they thus violently ring the bell for the Third Act, the curtain refuses to rise: So disgusted and disheartened is the rank and file at the contradictory, vacilitating and often suspicious con-duct of most of their Officers that. though over 1.600 strong, a meeting of 30 members is considered wonderful. The men and women satisfy themselves with paying their dues and as sessments, often with tears in their eyes at the evident extortion, but sub missive, in order to "save themselves trouble.

The "Seidenberg Spectre" will not down. It rises and sways ominously over the head of Fakirdom. It is a palpitating concentration of this principle, a principle bound to assert liself:

self: "A STRIKE IS NOT NECES-SARILY A PROLETARIAN MOVE, INSTIGATED BY AND CONDUCT-ED FOR FAKIRS' INTERESTS, IT ED FOR FAKIRS' INTERESTS, IT IS A MOVE IN THE INTEREST OF THE CAPITALIST CLASS. AS SUCH, A STRIKE IS THE MOST INSIDIOUS WEAPON OR MAN-OEUVRE OF CAPITALISM: AS SUCH IT IS NOT ENTITLED TO AID, BUT DESERVES ONLY RUTH-LESS OPPOSITION,"

DOCUMENT L.

PROLUTIONS ADOPTED BY PIONEER

The cigarettemakers, working at Sei The cigarettemakers, working at Sei-denberg's, composed a sister Local Al-liance of the Ploneers. It was repre-sented in the then D. A. 1 (Central La-bor Federation), while the Ploneers are represented in D. A. 49. On the very Monday when the strike started. March 14, the report in the "Volks-zeitung" of the meeting of D. A. 1, that had taken place on Sunday, the day be fore, stated that a "Special Committee of this Cigarettemakers' Union "was granted the floor and complained that D. A. 49 and L. A. 141 (the Pioneers) had organized its suspended members into an L. A. and they had been recog-nized by Superintendent Pisco." At their first meeting upon that. March 17 the Pioneers appointed a Committee to the cigarettemakers to demand that the false charge be retracted. (1) At the following meeting of the Pioneers their Committee reported that the Cigarettemakers' Union denied all knowledge of any stuch communication to D. A. 1: their delegates had made to D. A. 1; their delegates had made no such report; they had appointed no Committee to make any such com-plaint; and THAT BOHM. THE SEC-RETARY OF D. A. 1. MUST HAVE MADE ANOTHER MISTAKE. Not satisfied with any such explanation, the Pioneers ordered their Committee back with instructions to insist upon the Pioneers ordered their Committee back with instructions to insist upon a retraction. (2) At the following meeting of the Pioneers, no retraction having yet appeared in the reports of D. A. 1, they ordered their Committee to again repair to the Cigarettemakers' and gave that if the astruction was not and say that, if the retraction was not made at the very next Sunday meeting of D. A. 1. charges would be preferred against them before the General Exe-cutive Board, S. T. & L. A. (3) At the next Sunday meeting of D. A. 1 the Cigarettemakers' Union retracted the charge, saying that "the report made by a Committee, according to which it was alleged that D. A. 49 had organized 17 of their expelled members into the

(1) Pioneers' minutes. March 17. (2) Pioneers' minutes. March 24. (5) Pioneers' minutes, March 31.

Whichever way Bennett turns, he is tripped

Pitiable is the spectacle presented by Isaac Bennett, and yet instructive withal, so instructive as to compel its complete presentation-however much complete presentation-however inter-one's heart may be wrung in the doing of deed. Bennett fell, as so many others before him, tempted by the cor-ruption funds of the international Union. The increased difficulties of the struggle for an existence had swept away most of his customers; he gave up manufacturing, and took up business of Label Committee, St the Strike Committee and Picket Duty with their \$3 and \$5 a day revenue; in the conflict between Principles and a Living the Principles went by the board, al the easier, as the freedom to use phrases would remain untouched and the downfall could thus be velled-and Bennett thus dropped to the level of cat's paw for the labor fakirs of the International Union. Whither Ben-nett is now drifting in the conflict be-tween his personal needs and his duty to the working class has more recently bean illustrated by at action that been illustrated by an action that called down upon him the severe censure of his own Union No. 90. (2)

No. 90's OFFICERS NOW STEP UP.

Spiked by Katz (Does, IV, and IX.), strangled by himself and a fellow officer (Docs. II., III., IV, and VII.),

(1) Report of C. L. F. (D. A. 1) in "Volks-eitung" of April 4, and in THE PEOPLE

Report of C. L. F. (D. A. 1: in "Volks zertune" of April 4, and in THE PEOPLE of April 10.
 Bennett is a member of the Strike Committee, For menths a strike had been on against the cigar manufacturing firm of Rondy & Lederer. The strike seeming hopeless, and the Union's men being autions to go back to work, he was ordered by his Union to vote to call the strike of. THEIR laterests and his own ran foul of each other. Their interests demanded work, but "work," with him, is not in the shop but as picket, etc., and that meant to keep up the strike. His interests carried the day. Despite his instructions, he did not vote as ordered. On this account his Union, 0, 30, passed a rate of censure upon him on last oct. 8.

all of which were shown to be false by the N. E. C., as previously recited. As to Document XII., its publication was denied because it was again an evident attempt to run away from the real point, the point raised in 40 out of the 44 lines of Katz' communication Doc. XI.), and slurring that over by a beck XLS, and sharing that over 05 a seeming and swargering refutation of a minor point made by him and cover-ing only the 4 last lines, and after all admitted in the main by No. 90's an-swer itself (Doc. XIL). The N. E. C. did not deem THE PEOPLE'S columns the place for such sort of dialectics.

did not deem THE FEOFLE'S columns the place for such sort of dialectics. As to Document XIV. Its publication was refused by the N. E. C. because it went off at a slant, and thus, inten-tionally or otherwise, brought confu-sion into an issue that, it was becom-ing more and more evident, would soon have to come to a point, and, conse-quently, should not be allowed to be entangled. As the document liself starts setting out, it was the report of a special meeting of No. 50, held to discuss "the attitude tak. a by the Na-tional Executive Committee of the S discuss the actuate the state of the state o to make others the issue, as the docu-ment does. At that "meeting of Union

CIGARMAKERS, L. A. 141, S. T. & L. A., MARCH 18,

THE PEOPLE, March 27.1

[THE PEOPLE, March 27.] WHEREAS, Last Monday, the 14th Inst., the employees of the cigar manufacturing firm of Seideaberg & Co. consisting of members of the International Cigarmakers union and of others, who are not members, working on the Seidenberg Boors of that firm, went out on strike without any de-one of the International Cigarmakers union, who are running this strike; and WHEREAS. The members of this Pioneer Cigarmakers' Union (Local Alliance 14), of thated with D. A. 49, N. T. & L. A. Who were at work on the Kelly floor of that same firm, although not on strike, or con-sulted, or affected by the strike, left their work carly on that same day, and have continued out every since; and work and grossly insulted by the chair-man. Issae Bennett, and were otherwise from or committer; and were at our committer; and were at our committer; and were at our committer; and work and grossly insulted by the chair-man. Issae Bennett, and were otherwise from an dy and provents of the international disturb the strike in chairs are our committer; and were at the causes of the strike; there inter as the statements are very com-proved by officers of the strike; there is the attrike of the said members of the promet Cigarmakers' Union are thus left are at our committer; and were a our committer; and were a strike strike; there is the day of March, request D. A. 44, S. 4, L. A. to cell a mass meeting of alt the more as the strike root cigar-makers' Union, in special session assembled and being on attrike and those out with a strike and those out with a strike and the strike there. There fact on this head is that the committee andhing, contary to the data that the comm

whether the further continuance of the ity The fact on this head is that the committee finding, contrary to their expe-tists not too "learned" to inform himself, and was so thoroughly posted that he forced the Committee to abandon one false-statement, and one false "unload" argument after about, and bluffingly asked the Editor of THE PEOPLE: "Do you mean to say that you know more about the trade than Unload No. He and that the Unload Hes?" where you's all of you three put to gether, as the whole of Unload W."

out of the Pioneer Cigarmakers' out of the shop, would improve the s of success of their striking fellow

DOCUMENT IL.

4

OFFICIAL REPORT OF SETTLEMENT OF SEIDENBERG STRIKE.

[The N. Y. ""Volkszeitung," March 23.]

dient to the call of the Joint Strik nittee of I. C. M. U. the striking work on of the Seidenberg shop, 71st stree sedient to the Schlenberg shop. This stretcher nen of the Schlenberg shop. This street Avenue A. met yessterday foremoon at Sokol Turn Hall. This street, to con-rethe report of the Special Committee the was to confer day before yesterday in the representative of the firm. The littee reported that sfter a five-hours with Superintendent Fisco, the ement was reached that the so-called y Floor, where the members of the user Cigarmakers' have been working, to be closed, and that in case the floor dended and that in case the floor the siderion of the I. C. M. U. Further-bart on all the floors the same wages b. that on all the floors the same wages red again it shall stand under one of the L.C. M. U. F' to all the floors the same be paid for cigars, bunche ess of the same sort. As rages of \$2 per 1.000 of S see declared that he could m ept that. The report was re-issed. As a protest was rai-used, has a protest was rai-sed the Spanish workers a over on the ground that the sept that. The report was raised on to of the Spanish workers against ement on the ground that their de-ran increase of \$2 was not granted, ting decided to send the Special ec. together with a Committee of naish floor." to the firm to obtain ession of higher wages. The mert-the Committee reported that, after planation, Pisco had positively de-grant the demanded increase for work, because he would in that re to close the Spanish floor alto he had made a contract with two according to which it was impose bim to grant the higher wages die floor held a meeting and agreed in held a meeting and Spanish floor held a meeting and agreed in a declaration that they were ready to drop their demand for the present so as not fo keep the other male and female hands any congor from their work. The meeting de-lared itself satisfied, and the strikers de-ided to resume work to-day, whereof the firm was notified.

DOCUMENT III.

of I. Bennett in N. Y. "Volks of March 24.]

The troubles in Scidenberg & Co.'s factory are of old date. They were right along started and then again bridged over by the Superintendent Pisco, who understood, through his machinations, to render himself indispensible to the firm, on the one hand, and on the other, to give himself import-ance in the eyes of the workingmen. To the firm he approved himself a useful and submissive servant; towards the working men he played the role of "good friend" and adviser.

he firm he approved interval is a working nen he played the role of "good friend" ind advise. It was bhout four months ago when about 6, some of whom had worked there from 2 to 15 years, were discharged because the out of cigars at which they worked was tort of cigars at which they worked was is longer to be made. The wages for this work was \$3:00 and \$4. The discharged nen, mostly oid men, found it very hard to gents to ask the superintendent whether he had work for \$2:50, but that he wanted to trouble with the Union; if they were divertion and they for \$2:50, but that he wanted to trouble with the Union; if they were the had work for \$2:50, but that he wanted to trouble with the Union; if they were the had work for \$2:50, but that he wanted to trouble with the Union; if they were that any work. [They were informed that the had work for \$2:50, but that he wanted to trouble with the Union; if they were things, and proceeded to move. A Commit-ment ince later, the Joint Advisory founds at that work. The Committee de-lings that the weak sign. The strike asted only three days. The agreement, here concluded, establishes, among other hings, first, that the work in question shall is done in the factory only if the full-wages are paid therefore; second, that no seck their strike about six weeks ago. The strike asted only three days. The agreement, here concluded, establishes, among other hings, first, that the work in question shall is done in the factory only if the full-wages are paid therefore; second, that no seek to the days later, and Pisco began in for \$3, and to begin work on Monday. February 28. The Cigarettemakers, how-ver, decided at their meeting, held Feb. 5. to uphold the agreement, and to sus-send every member that should accept the work in question. Some of them were di-rectly warned and their attention was alled to it 'that it was against the prin-iphes of Socialism to press wages further abov.

cared not, and would do the

cigaretic-makers appointed a Com-to notify Pisco of their decision. He do to receive the Committee. "Pisco estabilished the "Kelly floor," the work, that was subject to the edwages, was to be done, contrary to greement, for \$3. March 4, Harris, Bennett and Lange to Pisco to remind him of the pro-so f the agreement, and to call bis at-m to it that he had broken the same, eclared:

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

Alliance.' Bennett and I speke to them and railed upon them not to zo luto the shop. So far Bennett tells the truth. BUT THE ANSWER THAT WE GOT WAS NOT SUCH AS BENNETT DESCRIBES. SEE ING THAT HE ASSERTS THAT THE ALLIANCE MEN DECLARED THAT THE WHAT THESE MEN DID SAY TO US WAAT THESE MEN DID SAY THE THEY WOTLD LIKE TO KNOW WHY THEY HAID BEEN IGNORED BY THE C. M. L "THE ALLIANCE." ONE OF THEM SAID. "HUT AND MEMBERS OF I. C. M. U "NO. 38." AND HE PULLED HIS MEM-BERSHIP CARD OUT OF HIS FOCKET. This happened at avour so them ontona THE ALLIANCE DUBIES OF I. C. M. U. No. 39, "AND HE PULLED HIS MEM-BERSHIP CARD OUT OF HIS POCKET. This happened at about 8 in the morning. At 9 the meeting of the strikers took place, and, as aiready reported, a Committee of the Alliance men that appeared there was not admitted. But the members of the Alliance did not then go to work. Until Wednesday evening I was a picket of the 1. C. M. U. I was then toid I need not re-turn the next day, although, of all the members of the Committee. T was the only one who could speak the English. German and Hohemian languages, and who there."

members of the transverse the English. German-one who could speak the English. German-fore-could be useful at the meetings of the strikers as well as before the shop. This happened because the gentlemen of the Strike Committee had discovered through private conversations that I had with them, that the \$3 a day, that are paid as, could not buy me. That's why I paid as, could not buy me.

through private conversations that I had with them, that the \$3 a day, that are paid us, could not buy me. That's why I was no longer wanted. I spoke with Comrade Bennett also about the strike. He insisted in saying that the members of the Pioneer Alliance were scabs. I said to Bennett that that was not so, seeing none of them was in the shop at work, and that they had gone into the shop and could not, accordingly, be called scabs.

and could bot, accounter, These also are FACTS, and to them must be added another FACT that, at the meet-ing where the strike was ended. Comrade Bennett held a speech that even the Great Mogul of the Pure and Simplers needed not be ashaned of. He was, indeed, applinuted, and how; and the biggest fakirs present were the loudest in their applause. RUDOLPH KATZ.'

DOCUMENT V.

[Letter of I. Bennett' in N. Y. "Volkszeitung" of April 2.]

But, Comrade Katz! Is it not always better to proceed logically? To wander from the question can have no purpose if the honest intention exists to bring about cleareness; and what the members should have is clearness and truth. THE NAME OF COMRADE KATZ WAS CITED ONLY ONCE IN MY OBJECTIVE EXPLANATION OF MATTERS, NAME IV, WHEN THE DICKETS WEED

IN MY OR. N MATTERS, N CKETS WERE THE TORY. HE WAS CITED AS A WITNESS ONLY TO GIVE EVIDENCE THAT THE KELLY FLOOR FEOPLE WERE ONCE MORE INFORMED THAT A STRIKE WAS ON, KATZ DOES NOT DENY TOTAL

THAT. • • • On March 10 it was decided to call the men out on strike. On March 11, Superin-tendent Pisco requested the Alliance to ap-point a Committee to organize the recently suspended members of the Clearertennkers' Union. On the same day Secretary Eck-stein appeared, took their names, and in-structed them to come to the meeting of March 17 and fetch their books. FROM THIS IT FOLLOWS THAT THESE PEO. PLE WERE NOT STICKING TO THE TRUTH WHEN. ON MARCH 12 AND 14. THEY ALREADY GAVE THEMSELVES TRUTH ALLIANCE 1. BENNETT.

DOCUMENT VI.

THE SEIDENBERG SPECTRE.

Mills of the Gods Grind Slow, But they Grind Exceeding Fine,

[THE PEOPLE, April 24, 1898.]

The below letter, published in the New York "Volkszeitung" of last Sunday, tells its own extensive tale: "In the 'Volkszeitung' of the 14th instant, is a report of our fullow in which it en-dormes the action of our fellow-member Ben-nett.

Is a report of our Union in which it enternations is the action of our fellow-member Bennett. "Although, from the communications to the 'Volkszeitung,' one may arrive at some other conclusion than Union 90, it is not my purpose to touch that side of the question." Topon the request of Rennett thimself, his conduct in the affair of the Solenberg strike was approved by our Union's Executive Committee, which drafted a resolution to that effect; the resolution was submitted to our authorities at a meeting last Tuesday, the 12th, at 7 p. m., and was promptly adopted. AN HOUR LATER, THE QUARTERLY GENERAL MEET'NG OF THE UNION WAS OPENED." Several of the members present felt sure that at that meeting this affair of Bennett, would come up for discussion. NOTHING TO REPORT. The report of the delegate to the 'Volkszeitung Conference' took up the whole evening, and thus it was made impossible to bying up the Rennett matter. "At the close of the meeting, 11.45 p. m., 1 learned, to my surprise from the Recording Secretary that the report upon the Bennett meeting." A new set the Executive, Is it demogra.

our officers: "I now ask the Executive, Is it democra-tic to decide so weighty a question over the heads of the members? I AM OF THE FIRM CONVICTION THAT, HAD THE MEMBERS BEAS GIVEN AN OPPOIL-TUNITY TO PASS UPON THE QUESS-TION AT THAT GENERAL MEETING. THE APPEALE WOULD HAVE TAKEN A

of several members

thing about it. Neither does Mr. Groellin-ger bring out the fact that the day before his letter was written, the Union held a meeting, that there a motion was made to repudiate Max Halter's letter, and that nothing came of the motion. Verily the Seldenberg Spectre is marching on.-Editor THE PEOPLE.]

DOCUMENT VIII.

THE SEIDENBERG SPECTRE STALK-ING ONWARD WITH INTENSI-FIED STALK-POOR WORKERS CHEATED WITH FALSE

PROMISES.

[THE PEOPLE, May 22 and Sept. 4, 1898.]

(THE PEOPLE, May 22 and Sept. 4, 1885.) To THE PEOPLE.—As two of the "Span-ish Workers," who took part in the late-Seidenberg cigarmakers' strike, we desire to give the public some information on what happened there. Satarday, March 12, in the moriling, as we, the mean were going to the shop to work we met which toid us "the shop is on strike." We insisted on going in to work: we said to the Committee when they call a meeting we would attend. Then this Com-mittee, which had just told us there was a strike against Scidenberg, must have noti-field Seidenberg's manager. Mr. Pisco, to tell us there was to be a meeting to be held at 10 o'clock, because Mr. Pisco came and gave us this notice himself. The presiding officer of the meeting would be redressed. We attended the meeting. The presiding officer of the nuclein SMr. Hennett. After a long talking he said if anybody had any grievances to statt them, and he would see that they would be redressed. We wonted \$2 advance on each thousand cigars; he said to the secretary to put that down black upon white. He then asked, if there which was done by the people on "Span sh term Workers," the said that the above prophe as we sked for, as they were getting less than we made their demands. Mr. Bennett said that if all demands were not satisfied there would be no man or woman to eater there would be no man or woman to eater there would be no man or woman to eater there would be no man or woman to eater there would be no man or woman to eater there would be no man or woman to eater there would be no man or woman to eater there would be no man or woman to eater there would be no man or woman to eater there would be no man or woman to eater there would be no man or woman to eater the Workers. Also the people on the their demands. Mr. Bennett set their demands. Mr. Bennett set d demands were not satisfied there. d demands were not satisfied, until these demands were satisfied, meeting was then adjourned until the Monday. and a half that we wer a word said abor to stat

would be no man or woman to enter the shop until these demands were satisfied. The meeting Monday.
 During a week and a half that we were on strike there was not a word said about the Committee going to see the firm to state our grievances. On Monday, March 21, at the meeting it was said the Committee was at the office of Seidenberg. The meeting was then adjourned to the next day, we then would get the full report.
 On the 22d it was reported at the meeting that the strike was at an end. They were going to do away with the Ploneer men on the Kelly floor. We, the "Spanish floor than give one cent more. We then asked for a few minutes. Every man was willing to an event multice they made. A grout until some advance was muld. A question arose, if our floor stayed out, would not nearly which was asked him. He said: "No." If we did not go back he would be compelled to be and. "No of through with the the shop", we then asked him if any man tok our sets, would not go back he would not may with the strike was alse the addition of the said. "No." If we did not go back he would be compelled to ill our places with men. There was then a majority vote to go back to work. We then a known that we would not have found out that the sympathy of the perple was why us. Me then guest on the strike was declared off. "We were tool to go back to mork. We then and known that we would not have surprised that after voting up stairs to go back we should not now want to. After a little talk the strike was settled. We said? "Yes, we come back at the sympathy of the settle." The next morning when we entered the more for man asked the mean if they was declared off. "We were tool to go back to work.

who would not return to work on these con-ditions. It is clear that all we got from this strike was that we had to take three dollars out of our pockets to join the Union. We also wish to state, that after the Committee had settled we were told WE HAD NO RIGHT TO ASK FOR ANX AD-VANCE UNTIL APRIL: we then said: "Why did you ask us for our grievances?" They said it was a mistake on Mr. Ben-nett's part. When we asked Bennett about this, he strugged his shoulders. We after wish to say that no advance was gained by anybody.

anybody, JOE COHEN, 211 E. 101st St. JACK BIRITTAN, 168 E. 110th St, New York, May 14, 1808.

· DOCUMENT IX.

THE SEIDENBERG SPECTRE CASTS A NEW SHADOW.

[THE PEOPLE, June 5, 1898.]

To THE PEOPLE.-In crossing a street of New York recently, I happened to com-neross a pleket of the International Cgar Makers' Union. The sight brought very forcibly to my mind a certain passage in a recent letter, signed by Mr. 1. Bennett, which referred to the Seldenberg strike, and was published in the N.Y. "Volkazel-tung" of April 2, 1808. Mr. Bennett says there: "BUT IT MUST BE STATED HEIR THAT THE PICKETS ARE NEVER AP-POINTED FOR THE TIME THAT THE STRIKE LASTS, BUT ARE TAKEN FROM THE LIST OF UNEPILO." The sight that I saw when I ran across that picket contrasted strongly with this statement of Bennett. I could only see the old familiar faces' of the men on picket duty.

old familiar faces of the hat duty. There was on the picket not ONE "un There was on the picket not that, there were

oyed." Instead of that, there were unett himself—a MANUFACTURER I Heimerlinger—a MANUFACTURER Dacosta—a MANUFACTURER. Be Mo Dacosta-a MANUFACTURER. Be-sides these, there were others, who are not manufacturers, but who have a steady job from the International Union of some kind or other. There is, for instance, Jos. Vocel, who has been Se-retary of the L. U. 141 with \$18 a week, and one Rosenstein and Ash, who, for the past few years have held good "long filler" jobs from the Label Com-mittee of the Int. Clgarmakers' Union;--are these Mr. Bennett's "memployed"? I should not forget from the list one Kilka, a member of No. 10 and of the fakir Bohemian paper "Hins Lidu." He has been doing "picket work" for the last 18 years. This Kilka is the only one who comes near-cst to Mr. Rennett's statement niout only the "unemployed" being taken for picket duty. HE NEVER WORKS EXCEPT WHEN THERE IS NO STRIKE, the mo-ment there is a strike on he is on picket duty. Member of 141, I. C. M. U. New York, May 31.

Three of the striking Ladles, very active in the meetings, and also serving as pickets, were considered the most dangerons on ac-count upon their influence upon the strik-ers. Could they be induced, to go to work, all the others would follow, and the col-lapse of the strike would be inevitable. Mr. Jack Brittan was supplied with money, to bring about this result. And he and his mate Joe Cohen invited the three pirls, treated them with wine and fine meals, and told them about all the nice and sweet things, they would get,-lif they only went to work. Then the girls, who had listened very at-tione inquired, what reward awaited their bosts, and received this information. Jack Brittan.-A FOREMAN-SHIP. Ge Cohen,-350.00 AND STEADY WORK. But the girls remained faithful and re-fuere lavishly promised. There you have a true picture of the men, who wrote "The Seidenberg Spectre" ! Can you believe anything they say? Judge for yoursel? By Mer of Union 9). HERM, WOLTER. HERM, WOLTER.

DOCUMENT XL.

THE SEIDENBERG SPECTRE CASTS A SPUTTER.

ITHE PEOPLE, July 3, 1898.]

To THE PEOPLE.—Among the "labor leaders" who manage to make a fine living out of the dues and assessments paid by the International Cigarmakers of New York, there is one Prince. It is essential to his living to denounce the S. T. & L. A.: that has become one of his "features", it was he, for instance, who, together with Dan Harris, tried to help Mr. Tobin in his ef-This other as the second secon

spoken of as scabs, in this way they seek to discredit the party itself in the public-eye. This policy they pursued in the Sel-denberg strike. This Prince is now reaping his reward for traducing honest New Trade Unionists and the party. He applied for the bins label, and the Label Committee granted it to bim, although he is not entitled to it. Prince is a manufacturer of cigars, but he also works in a shop. His "capital" thus enables him to take the bread out of the mouth of poor members who have no "capital." The label is never granted to such mea, who, besides manufacturing, also work in the shoe. But Prince got the label, and he got it upon a speech made in his behalf by Isane Ren-nett, who on previous occasions had called Prince a fakir, but who now calls Prince "a leading and distinguished brother trade unionist."

unionist." A peculiar circumstance connected with this incident is that, although Bennetf was censured for this action at the Board meet-ing of No. 90, the censure was suppressed (by whom?) from the Board's report. RUDOLPH KATZ, Member of Union 141, I. C. M. U. New York, June 28.

DOCUMENT XII.

[Publication refused by National Executive Committee, S. L. P., on July 12, 27or the reason that it was improper in tone, "-THE PEOPLE, July 24.]

(Verbatim.) A FELINE "SPUTTER."

On July 3. "The People" under the head-ing: "The Seldenberg Spectre casts à Sput-ter" brings a correspondence from one R. Katz of Union 141 C. M. I. U. In throwing mud on Union 160 and its conduct, he ven-sured the statement. that Bennett was cen-sured at the Board Meeting of Union for "This censure was suppressed (by whom) from the Board's report." The facts are thus: In a discussion of the report of the Label to one Prince, and "This censure was suppressed (by whom) from the Board's report." The facts are thus: In a discussion of the scensured by some members individually, the Board having taken no action at all, had no occasion to Impart a censure to its report. Now, Katz, stop "sputtering," or you'll be "suppressed."

w, Katz, stop suppressed." order of Union 90. A. NEGENDANK, H. WOLTER, EMIL ADAM. The Committee.

DOCUMENT XIII.

[Publication refused by National Executive Committee, S. L. P., on July 12, "for the reason that it contained no refut-tion of the arguments advanced in the communication which it attacks, as called for by the decision of the N. E. C. of June 7."—THE PEOPLE, July 24.]

(Verbatim.) THE SEIDENBERG SPECTRE F.TC.

The optimization of the people of May 22 contains a correspondence entire-y misrepresenting the actual facts in the Seidenberg strike, and therefore mislead-ing and encouraging the poor wage slaves to go scabbing in Bondy and Lederer's shop, who were at that time about four weeks on strike for better wages. As the facts are well known to the trade, there would be no necessity, to explain the

mitted the following resolution: "New York, Sept. 6, 1898. "National Excentive Committee of the 8, L. P. .--In consideration, that the Editor of THE PEOPLE is sufficiently informed, that Joe Cohen and Jack Brittan are notorious scabs and scab agents, the N. E. C. declarces hereby that the repeated publication of the disputed correspondence in the columns of THE PEOPLE of Sept. 4 is a disgrace and necessitates that the éditor in the future avoid actions which kick at organized labor, "Signed: HENRY STAHL." WHEREAS, In the same letter and cir-cular he adds that his resolution found no support; and that even a proposition re-questing the editor of THE PEOPLE to produce proofs "substantiating his stand-point in the Seidenberg strike" was de-cilined and that he (Stahl) is "thus disem-nowered to officially repudiate such actions and to designate them as what they really are, namely arbitrary distractions of La-bor's movement."

who were at the wages. As the facts are well known to the trade, there would be no necessity, to explain the matter; but on account of some misrepre-sentations being circulated we will give a short, but true history of the strike. The application' for a Strike in Selden-berg's factory was, made against a reduc-tion, as the firm paid only \$3.50 per milie, while the price-list called for \$3.90 and \$4.10. The strike took place in the month of February, and lasted only a few day's. The firm agreed, to do away with this The firm agreed, to do away with this agreed, to do away with this in case of necessity, to pay the d for.

ut after a few months the firm made an

DOCUMENT XIV.

[Publication refused by National Executive Committee, S. L. P., on July 12, "for the reason that it mistates the position of this Executive Committee."--THE PEOPLE, July 24.5

prove of the resolution as it stands, protested against the resolution as a abstained from voting. Murphy, Sauter, Kinneally and Wherry in far

DOCUMENT XVII

(Publication refused as a "rejoinder" National Executive Committee, N. L. F. on Nov. 22: because "all the member of the N. E. C., except Stahl, remem-bered distinctly that the statements made in said resolution were absoluted in keeping with the facts as the transpired in the session of the N. E. C. where that committee of No. 26 the where that committee No. 27 the ordered printed by the N. E. C. as on of the documents in the presentation of the Seidenberg affair.]

· (Verbatim.)

TRUTH vs. FICTION.

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AN NEGENDANK, H. WOLTER, EMIL ADAM, The Committee New York, Nov. 21, 1868.

[N. B.-The communications of No. 4 Committee are reproduced verbatim in or to avoid the false charge of their be "mutilated" and "rendered riddenio as A. Groelinger, the Union's Finan Secretary, falsely charged THE PEOP when his communication (Doc, VII.) v edited into English.]

Trades' and Societies' Calen

Standing advertisements of Trades Unional other Societies (not 'exceeding billnes) will be inserted under this heads hereafter at the rate of \$5,00 per annum. • Organizations should not lose such as a portunity of advertising their places a meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST THAD AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Dan street, Room 96, New York City, Ge eral Secretary: William L. Brower, Financial Secretary Murphy, Gener Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3d a 5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Sec tary Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 11 Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION NEW YORK, Meets at 2:30 every

NEW YORK. Meets at 2:30 every day afternoon at 64 E. 4th street, York City. All bona-fide trade and Unions should be represented. Co nications are to be sent to the C nications are to be sent to the C ponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 4th street, New York City.

ECTICN ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. County Committee representing the tion meets every Sunday, 10 p. p. the hall of Essex County Socialist 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N.

21st WARD, BRANCH 2, S. L. P., Br. lyn. Lectures on political, economic social questions at the Chuk House, Myrtic avenue, every Sunday even Regular meetings every first and th Monday.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIAN UNION). Meetings every Tuesday at a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New Yo Labor Lyceum.. Business Secretary: Fr

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTER-NATIONAL UNION No. 91. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th abret -District 1. (Hohemian), 331 East 10 street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.-Dis-trict II (German), at 10 Stanton attret meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.-Dis-trict II (German), at 10 Stanton attret street, every Saturday at 730 p. -District IV meets at 742 West street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.-The bard of Supervisors meets every Tue-day at 8 p. m.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS, meets overy 2d and 4th Wednesday even ing at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: PETER STAPLI. 27

(Verbatinr.)

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DOCUMENT XV.

THE SEIDENBERG SPECTRE STALKS

ALONG.

THE PEOPLE, July 31. 1898.]

To THE PEOPLE.-My organization, Cigarpackers' Union 251 of the Cigar-makers' International Union, received in due time the following letter from its sister union, Union No. 141:

Indion, Nuclear, Nuclear Nuclear

"Secretary141." I need suplement this letter only with the reminder that this David Heimerdinger was one of the most active Committee and picket-duty men, together with Isaac Ren-nert, in the late and latent Seidenberg strike, where the Alliance clearmakers were by both of them lyingly called scabs. A Member in Good Standing (and don't you forget it) of C. M. I. U. No. 251. New York, July 23.

DOCUMENT XVI.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

[THE PEOPLE, Nov. 20, 1898.]

Seasion of Nov. 15, with John J. Kin-meally in the chair. ••• It was decided that the full presentation of the Seidenberg matter appear all in one issue of THE PEOPLE. The matter of the better by H. Stahi to Union No. 90, which had been published in form of a circular duced the following resolution: "WHERAS, Henry Stahi, a member of this National Executive Committee, wrote, Under date of Sept. 7. to Cigarmakers Taion No. 90, and allowed to be published and circulated, a letter stating that, at the meeting of Sept. 6 of this N. E. C. he sub-mitted the following resolution: "New York, Sept. 6, 1898.

DOCUMENT IV.

[Letter from Rudolph' Katz in N. Y. "Volkszeltung? of March 29.]

Last Thursday, there appeared under "Voices from the People" a communication from I. Bennett in which my name is used in a manner as though I accepted as true all that Bennett asserts. This is not the

On Monday morning. March 14. Comrade Bennett sent for me to do picket duty with him and other members of the I. C. M. U. Some cigarmaters went into the shop and I way told they were the members of the

DOCUMENT VII.

THE SEIDENBERG SPECTRE.

[THE PEOPLE, May 8, 1898.]

The PROFILE, May 8, 1608.] To THE PEOPLE.-Under the above heading, Mr. Max Halter published in last Saturday's PEOPLE, that at the general meeting of our Union the official resolution, to his surprise, did not come up, if it had come up, the affair would have taken a different turn. The Board of Supervision endorsed a week prior Bennett's action, consequently this matter could not come up, in the general meeting. A member can al-ways bring matters before the meeting, as our Union is based upon Socialist, prin-ciples. Thereby publish the statement adopted by the Union as it was in the "Volkszei-tunz." Through the several statements published in the "Volkszeitung" it should be clear to every one who told the truth. We, as Union 90, declare that all state-ments from Issace Rennet(, our delegate to the Strike Committee, are based upon facts: we, therefore, endorse fully his action.

New York, April 27. A. GROELINGER.

New lock, April 21, [Mr. Groelinger in no way meets Max Halter's statement that the resolution adopted by the Executive or the Board of Supervisors was not submitted to the Union, but was published as the Union's

DOCUMENT X.

[Publication refused by National Executive Committee, S. L. P., of June 7, "inas-much as the communication did not at-tempt to refute any of the arguments advanced by Cohen and Brittan in their letter, and conflues itself merely to an attempt to discredit the character of the signers of the letter, it was deemed in-advisable to publish same, but publica-tion was offered if a statement of facts was given."-THE PEOPLE, June 12.]

(Verbatim.)

THE SEIDENBERG SPECTRE ETC.

Under the above heading "The People" of May 22. contains a correspondence entirely misrepresenting the actual facts in the sel-denberg strike, and therefore misleading and encouraging to go scabiling the poor wage-slaves in Bondy & Ledere's shop, who are now eight weeks on strike for bet-ter wages.

who are now eight weeks on strike for bet-ter wages. As the facts are well-known to the trade, at least to every circumspective member of the valuable space of this paper, --that was founded to educate the people and to spread the light of true socialism.--with learnthy reptiltions, but simply show and elucidate. what kind of men Jack Brittan and Joe Cohen are, the men, who signed their names to that correspondence. For this reason we will make known a fact, that will prove a veritable search-light on their true character, and show which will further their selfsh ends. Mr. Jack Brittan acted as agent for the firm of Bondy & Lederer, to furnish scais; needing help, he picked out Joe Cohen. The plan, to break the strike, was very shrewdly schemed, as they thought.

work, but in case of necessity, to pay the prices called for. But after a few months the firm made an attempt, to get the very same goods made still cheaper. The Superintendent looked around and found amongst the Cigarette-Makers some 18 men, willing to do this work for \$3.00. (On account of this action their tuloa.) Under those conditions on Febr. 28, the "Kelly-Floor" was established. - As the firm by this action had broken the agreement made, the shop was called on strike again. - When strikes break out, to repell a re-duction in wages. It is costumary, to make an attempt to gain further advantages, that may recommend themselves. But claims of this kind are regarded as "Individual de-mands," and are not supported by the Int. Union, simply because they were not men-tioned in the original application. But in this special case now an application for higher wages could only be made after the first of April. The committee appointed to confer with the firm is bound, to do its best, to get such demands granted. - On March 22 an agreement with the firm was obtained, and the "Kelly-Floor" shol-ished; but the increase in wages, an .indi-vidual demand" of the sponts workers, could not be gained for the abover rasons. - And now we will make known a fact, that while prove a veritable search-light on the true character of the men, who signed thefi-mends to that correspondence; it will show, that they are able, to committ any deed, which will further their selfsh ends. - Mr Jack Brittan acted as agent for the ineeding help, he picked out Joe Cohen. - The plan, to break the strike, was very shrewdly schemed, as they thought. - The olian, to break the strike would be inevitable. - Mr Jack Brittan was supplied with money, to bring show this result. And he - Mr Jack Brittan was suppled with money, to bring show this result. And he

and the could be inevitable. Mr Jack Brittan was supplied with money, to bring about this result. And he and his mate Joe Cohen invited the three girls, treated them with wine and meals and told them about all the nice and sweet things, they would get,—if they only went to work.

things, they would get,--if they only went to work. Then the girls, who had listened very at-tentively to the promises, in a confidential tone inquired, what reward sawlied their hosts, and received this information: Jack Brittan.-a foreman-ship, Joe Cohen.-\$50.00 and steady work. But the zirls remained faithful and re-fused, though new dresses and the like were iavishly promised. This is a true picture of the men, who wrote the .Seidenberg Spectre!" Judge for yourself! By order of Union 90. A. NEGENDANK, H. WOLTER, EMIL ADAM, The Committee,

powered to officially repudlate such actions and to designate them as what they really are, namely "arbitrary distractions of La-bor's movement." WHEREAS, As to Cohen and Brittan, the facts are, to the knowledge of Stahl, just the reverse from what he puts them. The Committee of No. 90 that appeared before this N. E. C., 'Stahl being present, were driven from one failse statement after an-other; they first declared Cohen and Brit-tan to be "notorious scabs and non-union men"; heing promity met. by the editor of THE PEOPLE, who showed that Cohen and Brittan were members of the International Cigarmakers' Union, the Committee of No. 90 then declared that Brittan and Cohen were "expelled members"; being axain shown that that was failse, one of the Com-mittee of No. 90 came forward with the admissions that Brittan and Cohen WERE members of the union and that they WERE NOT expelled, but that just then they were "suspended" and that Brittan traveled un-der a failse name; and, finally, being asked, what his true name was, the Committee of No. 90 said that he signed himself "juck" Brittan but his real name was "John" Brit-tan, thus revealing that the Committee of No. 90 seld that he signed himself "juck" Brittan but his real name was "John" Brit-tan, thus revealing that the Committee of No. 90 either did not know that "Juck" stands for "John," or that it tried to im-pose upon this N. E. C.; WHEREAS, Such conduct on the part of

pose upon this N. E. C.; WHEREAS, Such conduct on the part of the Committee of No. 90, together with the subsequent letters from No. 90's Commit-tee, so far from establishing the charges they brought against Brittan and Cohen, had a contrary effect, and left a decided impression upon this N. E. C. that No. 90's Committee sought to deceive this N, E. C.;

marcesoin upon this N. E. C. that No. Wis Committee sought to deceive this N. E. C.: WHEREAS. The reasons for this N. E. C.'s declining to have the editor of THE PEOPLE furnish it again with the proofs justifying the paper's attitude in the Sel-denberg strike, were suppressed in Stahl's circular, and, these reasons were clearly stated to be that this N. E. C. had at sev-eral previous meetings heard those proofs to its ample satisfaction, that to go all over again was a waste of time, all the less justifiable seeing that a large amount of correspondence from Sections swatted ac-tion, and that if any one member of this N. E. C. wished to have his memory re-freshed, the editor of THE PEOPLE was ready to accommodate him; and WHEREAS. Circulars, such as Stahl's appared in the heat of the campaign, and at a time when the enemies of the bona fide labor movement in this city were doing their level beat to inject disturbances into our organizations so as to hamper our cam-paign work: therefore be it BENOLVED. That this N. E. C. considers much action on the part of Stahl a member of this N. E. C. as unworthy; as an st-tempt on his part to place this N. E. C. and the editor of THE PEOPLE in a fave light: and therefore he descrease this charger bereby pronounced upon him. Stahl raised the objection that the Com-mittee has no jurisdiction and the chargers

hereby pronounced upon mm. Stahl raised the objection that the Com-mittee has no jurisiliction and that charges can only be brought before the Beetion. Ob-jection overruled by the chair; ruling, ary pealed from: the chair sustained. After a lengthy debate the resolution was put to a vote and adopted. Malliel stated that he was in favor of censure, but did not ap-

GERMAN WAITERS' UNION OF NEW YORK. Office: 385 Bowery, Union Han 1st floor. Meetings every Friday at p. m. Board of Supervisors meets ever Wednesday at 4 p. m., at the same han Telephone Call: 1551 Spring street.

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the United States of America. The above society was founded in the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought for the first class and 45 were solidarity of the second class. Menheurs belong if the second class receive under the same the social socialist thought for the social social

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