



THE PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Table showing Socialist vote in the US from 1868 to 1898. 1868: 2,068; 1890: 13,531; 1892: 21,157; 1894: 39,183; 1896: 80,564; 1898: 82,204.

Hungry and fainting for food you ask me to join you in snapping— What but a pink-paper confit, with motto romantic inside it?

CLOUGH.

OUR EMBLEM.

There is little to add, editorially, to the first article on the first page of this issue, in which will be found—preceded by some explanatory statements of our own in special relation to the conduct of the case, the full text of the decision of the New York Secretary of State against the "Forty Kangaroos" and in our favor.

This indeed, is not the power of the midnight robber, armed with mallets, clubs and jimmies. Nor is it the power of the intriguer, using a political rope, Democratic here, Republican there, to strangle its intended victim.

In this contest before the Secretary of State we had on our side the plain facts and nothing more. They were so plain, however, that the decision could not have been other than what it is, without subjecting the official who rendered it to grave suspicion in the eyes of all honest men.

THREE GENERAL VOTES.

Since the "battle of July 10," the S. L. P. has three times sustained its National Executive Committee by an overwhelming vote.

The first referendum had been issued on June 11th, or just one month before the battle occurred. Its object was to give the Party an opportunity of emphatically asserting its position in the quarrel forced upon its official organs by the editors of the "Volkszeitung."

The second referendum was issued on August 5. Its object was to give the S. L. P. an immediate opportunity, not only of re-asserting its position, but of passing both upon the Kangaroo's "coup d'etat" and upon the acts of the National Executive Committee in the defense of the Party.

against 119, making a total vote of 2,861 cast by 143 Sections.

The third referendum was called on September 10th, upon the demand of the San Francisco Section for a National Convention, which the National Executive Committee, for reasons clearly stated, did not deem advisable.

The Kangaroos will be few and far between on election day.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

Reference is made by a correspondent to the Colorado miners, most of whom cannot now be reached by the Socialist agitator, because, after long starving in enforced idleness, they are busy earning 25 cents for extra hours. This agrees with a glowing account of Cripple Creek "prosperity," Leadville "revival," and "rich strikes" everywhere, just published in the New York "Sun."

Of similar "prosperity" we have reports from every State in almost every industry. Comrade Keinard's communication in this issue deals with Ohio. It will well repay the subscriber to read it twice for his own information and to read it to others every time he may catch an opportunity to do so.

As we write we have before us the last report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics, in which is given the comparative percentage of the total males and females employed at specific weekly wages in 77 industries, 1896 and 1897. Not only the proportion of females employed, but the proportion of lower-salaried males and females has increased with the increase of prosperity.

In the second supplement to the Socialist Almanac, entitled, "The New Trusts" and published last April, a list was given of 81 corporations or combines, nearly all engaged in manufactures and aggregating a capital of nearly 3,000 millions. It was stated in conclusion: "Having duly considered all the available data, we are already able to state that fully two-thirds of the capital engaged in manufacture is now in the hands of only 3,000 great concerns (trusts, corporations and firms)."

"A. M. Simons, Editor."

The struggle, originating in this city, between shakels and principle, pure and simple and new trade unionism, Democratic taxation twaddle and revolutionary Socialism, fossilized death and organic life, has in the course of its rapid evolution brought to the surface many queer types: "talented" writers, whom the Party owes a living and for whose benefit "local" papers, to be supported by the national organization, should have been started in every nook and corner of the land; "able" speakers, whom the Party should have sent on tours through the country, whether it had the means or not; indigestible ex-Populists, who drifted into the S. L. P. for the lack of any other party to go to after Populism had been wrecked; reformers and Utopians, who have caught on to the PHRASE of the "class struggle" but have no idea of the "THING;" old women to whom Socialism stands for "democracy," "free speech," "honesty," etc., and last, but not least, "A. M. Simons, Editor."

This A. M. Simons is a practical confirmation of the correctness of Feigenbaum's famous dialectical proposition, made in the General Committee of Section New York, that "to be and not to be is identical." A Socialist, he fills the position of a district charity agent. An expounder of the materialistic theory of history, he does not sit down to a meal without saying his prayers. A preacher of the class struggle, he recommends the pushing of the "Social Crusader," accompanying the recommendation with a sample copy in which the "law of love" is announced to be cure-all for the ills to which man is heir.

His latest performance is a scheme of national organization which is a perfect summary of the freak nature of the man. There is to be: 1. "A secretary, whose office shall be in some centrally located city. He is to have nothing (the editor means "none"), but purely clerical duties to perform."

2. "Organizers or lecturers to be elected by geographical divisions." A national convention may decide on a policy, a general vote may decide on a particular act, but the national committee is to be deprived of the power of sending abroad its agents to carry out the mandates of the national organization.

3. "No official press." The national organization is also to be deprived of the right and divested of the duty of promulgating the doctrines of the Party through the Party press.

4. "Propositions sent out for referendum to be accompanied by opinions or arguments." The national organization is to have neither organizers nor speakers, nor press. It is prohibited from addressing itself either to the public at large, or to the Party membership.

In short, we are to have a national organization, but without a vestige of power. We are to have in the nation a party that is not a party. We are to have a party reproducing on a large scale the psychological ambidexterity of "A. M. Simons, Editor." Its existence is to be as ambiguous as his own life.

That "A. M. Simons, Editor," should propose this scheme for the consideration of serious men, proves conclusively that he can reconcile and unite in himself the subtlety of the Jesuit and the naiveté of a child.

H. SIMPSON.

New York, Oct. 14, 1899.

Charles H. Matchett.

Were it not that the membership of the S. L. P. is entitled to a true account of the part acted by each member of the N. E. C. in the late conflict with the "Volkszeitung," the "mantle of charity" might well indeed be allowed to drop over and hide from view our ex-Comrade, Chas. H. Matchett. Even now I shall abstain from characterizing as it deserves his communication to the "People of the Forty Midnight Robbers." Severe comment is actually superfluous. The communication speaks for itself. It breathes from beginning to end, not the spirit of Socialism, to be sure, but the violent hatred of one man for another, and no attempt is made to justify, by the statement of one single fact, such a hatred—or "distrust," as he terms it. There is no need even of calling attention to the moral suicide flagrantly committed in this concluding sentence: "The May Day document issued to the Comrades on 'The Situation in New York' met with my disapproval in most respects and was only signed by me as a desperate means to bring the whole matter to a head and to give enough rope to the chief author of the trouble to hang himself."

But, leaving aside the moral suicide, there is in the sentence just quoted a statement which I cannot allow to stand without emphatic denial. The document in question—namely, "The Situation in New York"—either in the sub-committee which was appointed to draw it, and of which Matchett was a member, or at the National Executive Committee's meeting of April 23, which adopted it, DID NOT AT ANY TIME MEET WITH HIS DISAPPROVAL IN ANY RESPECT.

A brief review of what occurred there and previously is here appropriate. On the 16th of April, 1899, the N. E. C. met in special session and received the "Volkszeitung" Board of Directors. I occupied the chair. The "Volkszeitung" Board, through one of its spokesmen (Nagel), stated that their Association had decided to present to you, for publication in THE PEOPLE, a reply to the article "Sign Posts," although, as "owners of THE PEOPLE," they

claimed the right to order such reply published without submitting it to the N. E. C. Thereupon I observed in language and in a tone as conciliatory as possible that the claim advanced surprised me greatly; that the constitution of the S. L. P., well known and fully recognized by the "Volkszeitung" Association when it undertook to publish our official organs and ever since, gave the N. E. C. absolute control of the contents of THE PEOPLE and "Vorwärts"; that no good purpose could be served by advancing such a claim if the object of the "Volkszeitung" Board was to end the dispute, and I would therefore suggest that, laying aside all irritating questions or reservations, the said Board proceed with the reading of their reply. As the editors of THE PEOPLE and "Vorwärts" (Comrades De Leon and Vogt) were officially concerned in the matter, they were, by order of the N. E. C., called in to hear the "reply" and to present their views in the discussion that might follow.

The "facts" which De Leon and Vogt submitted in correction or disproof of certain statements contained in the "reply" were so undeniable that the "Volkszeitung" Board of Directors did not even attempt to controvert them or to weaken their import. I then suggested that in the interest of truth and with a view to that mutual forbearance and good understanding which should prevail among Socialists, the Board might so revise its "reply" as to make it possible for the N. E. C. to accept it in settlement of all past differences and to declare the incident closed. But the suggestion was ill-received, one of the Board (Schnepp) saying bluntly, after consultation with his fellow members: "We have no time to revise."

The N. E. C. had now to decide as to what answer they would give to the "Volkszeitung" Board of Directors, the members of which were allowed to remain in the room during the discussion and could therefore have reconsidered their own decision before final action was taken.

Charles H. Matchett was the first speaker. He was very emphatic. The array of facts presented by De Leon, he said, left no doubt in his mind as to the incorrectness of the "reply," which, if published in its proposed form, would result in further dispute and strife. He would vote against its publication—and he did.

When the vote of 6 against publication to the 1 of Stahl for it was announced, the "Volkszeitung" Board withdrew and it was decided by a similar vote to issue a statement to the Party. A sub-committee of three was elected to draw it, subject, of course, to approval or amendment by the N. E. C. Matchett, Keep and myself composed that sub-committee. At the request of my two colleagues I undertook the task of writing out the statement which I duly submitted to them in ample time for careful consideration before the meeting of the N. E. C., on April 23. It was composed of two parts, namely, (1) the statement itself, entitled, "The Situation in New York," which I wrote in its entirety at my own home and which De Leon did not see until it had been approved by my two colleagues on the sub-committee; and (2) an "Appendix," comprising the most important facts which De Leon had submitted in writing at the conference of the N. E. C. with the "Volkszeitung" Board on April 16. Matchett did not object either to the spirit or to the wording of any of its parts. He did not object to one paragraph, to one sentence, to one line, or to one word in it. He voted for it at the N. E. C. meeting, and he signed it with as firm a hand as he could boast of at the zenith of life.

LUCIEN SANIAL.

S. D. P.

Society for the Defence of Polywogs.

Before the frog is formed he flits about in dark, mysterious liquids, also pools and ponds, in a condition of fishiness, i. e., he's supplied with the body of a fish; he's a Polywog. Hard to trip up, and very sleek and agile in getting away from inquisitive folk. The big majority of these Polywogs die, never become Frogs. The chief characteristics of those that do become Frogs are: They become great croakers, they jump a "jump at a time," they'll stop for every gnat on the road, they'll even turn back for something that looks like a gnats; they make the most noise when things are dark and they're hard to be seen. Cases are known where they have entered houses in a somewhat determined way, at late hours. In such cases they do not spurn the help of toad-fish; why, no one knows; even Noah did not know why certain species were taken into the Ark by him, to say nothing about the Kangaroo. But the most peculiar thing! The Frog always eats enormous quantities of insects—but never was known to kill the eggs thereof. He knows full well he cannot live without the little vermin—until the day comes, that the Big Vermin eats Froggie. But this we will take up later.

We will now close with the following meditation on the passing of the Parted Ones: We all must have a dumping ground, For things that are no use, For gnawed-off bones and fruits unsound For torn and ragged shoes; A battered hat, A glass that's cracked, An accordion out of tune, A split up bat; As a matter of fact, A cleaning is a boon.

And so we see, the "S. D. P." With useless objects fill, It clears the way, admirably, The stupid "pay the bill"; A lot of freaks, A pack of "beauts," An innocent herd of sheep, A number of sneaks, And fakirs—some dudes— A Carl Schurz?—get him cheap.

We all must have A dumping ground. A dumping ground. LITTLE BILLY.

To the Comrades of Greater New York and all cities and villages of this State having a population of more than 5,000 inhabitants: Don't fail to register either Friday, October 20th, or Saturday, October 21st. These are the last registration days.

The Hammer.

(Continued from Page 1.)

By Article IV, Section 1, of the constitution, it is the right and duty of the Section or sections (the seat) to suspend any member of the National Executive Committee who may be "GUILTY OF NEGLIGENCE OF DUTY" and to elect a temporary successor in place of such suspended member, and to submit such action with the reasons thereof to a general vote of the Party.

It follows, assuming that "seat New York" had a right to suspend the State Committee, the same as a member of the National Executive Committee must first be FOUND GUILTY OF NEGLIGENCE. In order to find them guilty, there should have been a notice served on them of the charges against them, and they should have been given an opportunity to be heard. They could not be summarily dismissed from their offices without a hearing or an opportunity to be heard. No such notice was given to them. The members of this State Committee had the privilege of being important officers of the Party, and they should not have been deprived of that privilege without being given a chance to face their accusers. It is well settled that an association whose members become entitled to privileges, or rights or property therein, cannot exercise its power of expulsion without notice to the persons charged, or without giving them an opportunity to be heard. (Wachtel vs. Noah Widows' and Orphans' Society, 84, N. Y., 39.)

In the constitution and by-laws of the Socialist Labor Party, no provision is made for the service of notice of special meetings. In the absence of such provision, or some agreement by the members to the contrary, such notice should be personally served, as required at common law, where the object is to deprive a person of his rights.

The legal principle is a general one, affecting all proceedings which may result in loss of property, position or character, or any disaster to another, that he shall be first heard by the tribunal considering his case, before that body will be legally permitted to pronounce his condemnation.

In the case of Loubat vs. Le Roy (40 Hun 552) it was said that "No man shall be condemned to consequences resulting from alleged misconduct unheard, and without having an opportunity of making his defence." This rule is not confined to the conduct of strictly legal tribunals, but is applicable to every tribunal or body of persons invested with authority to adjudicate upon matters involving civil consequences to individuals, and in that case, the rule was held to apply to membership in a club.

There was nothing in the printed notice or call for the special meeting of July 10th, from which the State Committee could even infer that they were to be tried for neglect of duty. The notice seems to refer only to the officers of the General Committee.

There a meeting is held designed to consider charges made against a member of a society, or to vote upon his expulsion; the notice of the meeting should indicate SPECIFICALLY its purpose and should be sent to all persons constituting the body in which the power of expulsion is vested. (See People ex rel. Needs vs. McDonough, 8 App. Div. 519.)

It follows, that, as the suspension of the Furman State Committee was illegal, that it is the regularly constituted party authority of the Socialist Labor Party, and as this committee recognizes Edwin C. Elston as the Socialist Labor Party nominee for Justice of the Supreme Court in the Sixth Judicial District, he is the regular party nominee.

At the hearing much stress was laid upon the fact that the National Board of Appeals had recognized the other Committee, and that the members of the Party in New York upon a referendum sustained the acts of the special meeting of July 10th.

The answer to those claims is that the National Board of Appeals gave no lawful hearing or notice of hearing to the Furman Committee. The proof shows that the National Board of Appeals acted EX PARTE, on the letter of Henry Slobodin, and without giving any hearing or notice of a hearing to the committee. As to the referendum, inasmuch as the suspension was illegal and void, there was really nothing to refer. Moreover, it is contended on the other side that the controversy has been referred, as the constitution provides, to a GENERAL vote of the Party, and that this vote does not sustain the decision of the Board of Appeals.

Where the duty is cast upon officials to determine the regularity and fairness of political methods, those methods must be subjected to the same tests as would those of any other body of men whose good faith is questioned, and no Court or Judge would be justified in sustaining them when found to be inconsistent with the degree of sound morals which must characterize an ordinary affair of business, even though they be recognized and approved by higher political bodies. (See matter of Woodworth, 16 N. Y. Supp. 147.)

The action of the special meeting held July 10th, suspending the State Committee, being absolutely void, it could not be cured or validated by the appellate board or the referendum. The certificate of nomination of Edwin C. Elston is therefore ordered filed.

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

Arbeiter-Zeitung.

The German Organ of the S. L. P. (Editor, MAX FORKER.) PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT 317 Genesee Str., Buffalo, N. Y.

One year, \$2.00. Six months, \$1.00. Three-months' trial subscription 25 Cts.

Comrades! Do your best to introduce it among your German friends and acquaintances.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

BROTHER JONATHAN (looking downcast)—It is awful, this disenfranchisement I have had with Mayor Jones; I had felt so sure he was a clever, sound, earnest, honest man, come to the defence of the working class.

UNCLE SAM—If you feel so thoroughly disenfranchised, it will be superfluous to take up, as I promised you I would, that "beautiful" motto of his.

B. J.—No; I wish you would.

U. S.—How does that motto run against B. J.—"I claim no privilege for myself or for my children that I am not doing my utmost to secure for all others on equal terms." You said that motto was fraudulent, as applied to and by him.

U. S.—Just so. Now, look here, look down this street. It is clear of impediments, is it not?

B. J.—So it is.

U. S.—A fine clear field to run a race in, eh?

B. J. (eyes glistening)—No doubt, U. S.—Now, suppose I were to take your pockets with weights aggregating fifty pounds, and were to empty mine of all weighty articles; and that I then proposed to you to run a race down this street. What would you think of me, if before starting, I declared to you the following poem:

"I claim 'No privilege for myself, 'Or for my children, 'That I am not doing, 'My utmost. 'To secure for all— 'Others on equal terms. 'The field is clear— 'Our terms are equal— 'Start!'"

B. J.—I don't think much of that poetry; it don't rhyme, and has no metre.

U. S.—Both about the rhyme and metre. That's just like you; always drawn aside from the substance by the shadow. Drat the rhyme or metre! What do you think of the SUBSTANCE of the poem?

B. J.—As rotten as its metre!

U. S.—Correct, and why?

B. J. (holds up his left hand, spreads its five fingers, and keeps tally with the index of his right hand)—First, because it is a swindle to tell me the terms are equal for the race, after you have loaded me down with weights, like Mark Twain's shotted frog;

Secondly, because you don't need to "claim" any privilege over me; you're already in possession of the privilege, by being equipped for the race, while I am loaded down against it;

Thirdly, because your trying to race with me under such disadvantages to me and advantage to you, is just the reverse of your pretence that you are trying to secure for me the advantage that you enjoy;

Fourthly—

U. S.—You have done well. You don't need to give any more reasons. They all apply to Mayor Jones and his motto:

First, it is a swindle for him to tell the people of Ohio that the terms are equal for the race between him and all others; he is equipped for the race, being well off; the rest of us, weighed down by poverty. He can and does spend money to get himself before the public and run for office; we haven't money enough to keep the wolf from the door;

Secondly, it is a swindle for him to "claim" no privileges over us. He has those privileges now. He need not claim them. It is the height of his honesty to so conceal one's advantage. With the wealth Jones now has, the way for wealth and the pursuit of happiness is easy for him, impossible for us.

I need go no further.

Mayor Jones' tirade against political parties in a mischievous way of undermining the tendency, now seen everywhere, of the workingman's feeling that ORGANIZATION is a prerequisite to accomplish anything.

Mayor Jones' "public ownership of all public utilities" is a fraud.

Mayor Jones' motto is clap-trap. Vote the S. L. P. ticket!

Campaign Leaflets.

Socialist Tracts and Leaflets, \$1.50 per 1,000 and Single copies, 1c. each.

For sale at the N. Y. Labor News Company, 147 East 23rd street, New York City.

- 1. Why American Workingmen should be Socialists. 2. Social Effects of Machinery. 3. What Shall We Do to be Saved? A sermon to Workingmen. 4. Socialism. By Wm. Watkins. 5. Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party towards Trade Unions. 6. The Class Struggle. 7. Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan. Discourses on the Labor Question. 8. What is Socialism? Platform of the Socialist Labor Party with Comments. 9. An Appeal to the Workers to Enroll Themselves in the Ranks of the Socialist Labor Party. 10. An Appeal of the Irish-Socialist-Baptist-Iceland Party to the Working-Class of America. 11. A Plain Statement of Facts. The Distribution of Wealth in the United States according to the Census of 1890. 12. Middle Class Municipalization and the Municipal Programme of the Socialist Labor Party. 13. The Downfall of the Small Producer.

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

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



RETURNS

On the General Vote for a Special National Convention, etc., Demanded by Section San Francisco.

Table with columns for Sections, Yes, No, and sub-columns for '1st. Shall a Special National Convention be held?' and '2d. Shall such a Convention be held in the City of Chicago?'. Rows list various states and counties like Arizona, California, Colorado, etc.

OFFICIAL.

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

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS (pro tem.)—Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—A. B. Barber, Secretary, 880 Richmond street, London, Ont.

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

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

General Vote

on the nominations made for permanent seat of the National Board of Appeals.

To the Members of the S. L. P. Comrades:—

For the permanent seat of the National Board of Appeals there have been nominated:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., by Sections Phoenix, Ariz.; Arroyo Grande, Lompoc, Los Angeles, Santa Clara Co., Cal.; Rockvale, Colo.; Bridgeport, Hartford, Milford, New Britain, New Haven, New London, Rockville, Nos. 1 and 2, South Norwalk, Stamford, Conn.; Washington, D. C.; Collinsville, Jacksonville, Glen Carbon, Ill.; Evansville, Ind.; Pittsburg, Kans.; Baltimore, Md.; Newport, Ky.; Boston, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Fall River, Haverhill, Holyoke, Nos. 1 and 2, Lawrence, Lynn, Medford, New Bedford, Pittsfield, Peabody, Revere, Somerville, Springfield, Stoneham, Taunton, Woburn, Worcester, Mass.; Duluth, St. Paul, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Lincoln, Neb.; Essex County, Hudson County, Passaic County, Sussex County, Union County, N. J.; Buffalo, College Point, New York, Richmond Borough, New York (Scand.) Woodhaven, Mount Kisco, Newburgh, Onondaga County, Peekskill, Pleasantville, Schenectady, Sing Sing, Yonkers, N. Y.; Akron, Butler, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Ohio; Allentown, Du Bois, Erie, Fayette City, Homestead, Jeannette, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Scranton, Shenandoah, Stoneboro, Pa.; Central Falls, Cumberland, Pawtucket, Providence, Woonsocket, R. I.; Austin, San Antonio, Tex.; Barre, Vt., Nos. 1 and 2, Richmond, Roanoke, Va.; Pasco, Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Whatcom, Wash.; West Superior, Wis.

PITTSBURG, PA., by Sections Figart, Grove City, Houtzdale, McKeesport, Roscoe, Sutersville, West Newton, Wilmerding, Pa.

BOSTON, MASS., by Sections Utica, N. Y.; Blythesdale and Buena Vista, Pa. CHICAGO, ILL., by Sections Vallejo and Watsonville, Cal.; Russell Gulch, Colo.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., by Sections Muncie, Ind.; Louisville, Ky.; Omaha, Neb.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., by Sections East St. Louis, Ill.; Richmond, Ind. DENVER, COLO., by Sections Denver and Grand Junction, Colo.

NEW YORK, N. Y., by Section Montrose, Colo.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., by Section Davenport, Ia.

DETROIT, MICH., by Section Holland, Mich.

LIMA, OHIO, by Section Lima, O. CLEVELAND, OHIO, by Section Shawnee, O.

ST. LOUIS, MO., by Section El Paso, Tex.

SEATTLE, WASH., by Section Woolley, Wash.

Sections will proceed to submit this vote at the next regular meeting, and report the vote cast for each or any of the foregoing cities not later than November 18, 1899, on which day the vote closes.

There is no need of sending out special voting blanks for this vote. Organizers, as soon as their respective Sections have voted, will please make report at once, stating the number of votes cast for any one of the foregoing cities.

By order of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

P. S.—Owing to a typographical omission in the returns published by the People of Oct. 8, St. Louis, Mo., and Seattle, Wash., were not on the list of places nominated and the call is therefore republished.

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

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Meeting of October 17, with P. Murphy in the chair. Present, Kinnally and Sauter, the former with the latter without excuse. The financial report for the week ending October 14th showed receipts of \$53.10; expenditures, \$38.05. Section Buffalo asked for information about Polish type that is held by the Section. Resolved to adhere to former decision, namely, that such type be held by Section Buffalo until the peculiar stand taken by the Polish Executive Committee is cleared up. Section Santa Clara County, Cal., reported suspension of two members. Report not clear and secretary instructed to inquire as to details. Section Reading reported to have reorganized on October 9th in good shape. Section Belleville, Ill., sent 50 cents and asked for copy of new charter. Granted.

New Section organized at Wilkesburg, Pa., and charter granted.

A. S. BROWN, Rec. Sec'y pro tem.

COLORADO.

THE TICKET IN MESA COUNTY. TO THE PEOPLE.—The following ticket has been nominated by the S. L. P. in this (Mesa) County:

Sheriff—John Nolan. Clerk and Recorder—John B. Gesberg. Treasurer—W. M. Van Buren. Assessor—Murray Carver. County Commissioner—T. M. Todd. Superintendent of Schools—Mrs. E. Hutchison.

Coroner—Dr. Johnson. County Surveyor—M. B. Reeves.

We are systematically distributing S. L. P. literature and expect to reach every house in the county before election. We hope to render a good account of our work when the votes are counted.

Yours truly, W. MARTIN, Organizer Section Mesa County, Grand Junction, Colo., Oct. 10.

ILLINOIS.

LOYALTY VIGOROUS AND SUCCESSFUL IN CHICAGO.

In a circular of October 10, addressed to the S. L. P. Sections and enclosing his financial report for the quarter ending September 30, 1899, Comrade Peter Damm, financial secretary of the Illinois State Committee, says:

"The suspended State Committee kept and still refuses to turn over \$107, which they are now using, as for the promotion of the S. L. P., as they were elected to do, but to help a few plotters, whose dastardly scheme is to

set up a party of their own (a "fourth party") with the funds of the S. L. P. scattered throughout the State by the various Sections. At first this traitorous act put the S. L. P. of the State in a weakened position; but we can now report a steady progress. In Chicago there were only eleven members at the re-organization; we are now pleased to report 41 members and the prospect is that Section Chicago will in a short time have more than fully recovered the lost ground.

MASSACHUSETTS.

GREATER BOSTON AUXILIARY BRANCH. The Executive Committee of this branch will meet Sunday eve, Oct. 22, at 16 Lynde street, Boston.

HARRIET E. LOTHROP, Sec'y.

OHIO.

Section Akron is sending 50 prepaid three-months subscriptions to as many voters in their city.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE S. L. P. CAUCUSES AND CITY CONVENTION.

Caucuses of the S. L. P. in Providence will be held in all the wards Monday, October 23, at 7 p. m., commencing until 8.30 p. m. to nominate candidates for warden, district clerk, school committee, and to elect delegates to the city convention hereinafter called on the basis advertised in the daily papers. Location of caucuses as follows:

- 1st Ward—Fletcher Hall, South Main st. 2nd Ward—Ward Room, North Main st. 3rd Ward—Smith st. 4th Ward—Fountain st. 5th Ward—Beacon ave. 6th Ward—Public st. 7th Ward—Oakland st. 8th Ward—Harrison st. 9th Ward—Pallas st. 10th Ward—Atwells ave.

A City Convention of the Socialist Labor Party will be held in Sixth District Court Room, Central Police Station, Fountain street, on Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1899, at 8 p. m., to nominate candidates for Mayor, City Treasurer, Harbor Master and Overseer of the Poor.

City Committee S. L. P.

JAMES B. REID, Chairman.

CHARLES KROLL, Secretary.

All Socialist voters are urged to call on to attend the caucuses and ensure the nomination and election of proper representatives of the Party.

General Agitation Fund.

Previously acknowledged \$351.37 W. H. Caulfield, South Boston, Mass. . . . 50 John Keena, Ashbury Park, N. J. . . . 1.00 O. Linetzyk, Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . 2.00 14th Ass. Dist., Section New York . . . 1.40 Total . . . \$356.37

HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

From Lincoln to Marouček.

Interesting Episode in the Life of the Still-born "Independent Labor Fakir Party."

In the 26th Assembly District of New York City we have a genuine specimen of Labor Crook trying hard for an office of some kind through which he may get plenty of "dust" without working. He has succeeded so far that he takes in the strike committee and label committee jobs from the cigarmakers' union of which he is a member. But a label committee job is only the bottom rung of the social ladder, and the gentleman in question, Albert Marouček, is rather ambitious. He is, moreover a born statesman, and to such gifted persons the political field is most inviting. In order to get his name before the politicians, through the newspapers and other channels of fame, he had himself elected in the union in every committee. But this is an old scheme, and the politicians didn't seem to think that he could deliver "the goods." He tried another way, organized a "Republican Campaign Club," named it the "Abraham Lincoln Club" and got some of his Bohemian countrymen, mostly cigarmakers, to join it. Again the expected reward did not come, and his followers, to whom he had made promises which he could not keep, threatened to leave him at the very opening of the present campaign. After deep thinking and profound scheming with a bosom friend, Marouček called a meeting of the club.

"My fellow countrymen," said he on taking the chair, "this club was organized last year, and we called it the Lincoln Club; we worked hard for the Republican party, yet did not get any recognition. This must be changed."

"Aye, aye," came the response from nearly all of the members; "let us have a change. Where are the jobs we were promised?"

Then Marouček's bosom friend got up and thus respectfully addressed the chair: "Mr. chairman, it is true that the president of our club did not give us what he promised. How could he? Was he not himself looking for something that he did not get? It is not his fault, I can assure you. Something must be done, however; something that will give our able and worthy president the prestige he needs to carry out his noble schemes. In my humble opinion we are not recognized because our membership is small. And our membership is small because we named this club after Abraham Lincoln. How many of us know anything about that Lincoln? As for me I may frankly admit that I don't know anything about the man and I am sure you don't either. (Applause.) I have been credibly told that he never was a member of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America (tremendous applause). And how can we expect union men and other good people to join a club with such an obscure and unpopular name? Now take our president, Mr. Albert Marouček. Not only he has been a member of that great cigarmakers' organization for years, but he is an officer of it and caps the climax by being on all its committees. He is on the Label Committee, on the Executive Committee, on the Finance Committee, on the Entertainment Committee, on the Advisory Board, etc., etc.

Every one of our countrymen in the district knows him. What's the matter, then, with changing the name of our club and calling it after our president, Albert Marouček instead of Abraham Lincoln? This would not only bring more members in our club, but it would show our friends at Republican headquarters how popular Mr. Marouček is. Then, surely, he would get the recognition to which he is entitled, and he would at last be able to do something for his friends." (Prolonged applause, in the midst of which are heard voices shouting, "that's right," "I second the motion," etc.)

"No need of a motion," said the president; "we'll do that by unanimous consent. I thank you for the honor conferred upon me, and assure you that I shall do everything I can to get there this time."

But he did not get there, and Marouček was about losing all hope when an unexpected chance loomed up in the misty form of an "Independent Labor Fakir Party." Marouček, a registered voter in the Republican primaries, and delegate to the Republican Assembly Convention, is nominated by the said "Independent Labor Fakir Party" for Assembly. As there has been of late a remarkable growth of class-consciousness among the wage workers of the 26th District, it is safe to say that Marouček will have to concoct another fruitless scheme for the campaign of next year.

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

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Parade and Mass-Meeting! SOUTH BROOKLYN BRANCHES, S. L. P. S. T. & L. A. LOCALS. Saturday, October 21st, 7.30 P. M. Parade forms at 319 Atlantic Avenue, bet. Smith & Hoyt Sts. Following Branches are requested to appear punctually: Third and Ninth Wards, 7th Ward, Sixth & Twelfth, Eleventh Ward, Twenty-second Ward and Scandinavian Branch. [Illustration of a person]

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DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets every second and fourth Monday, at 8 P. M., 98 Avenue C, New York. E. SIFF, 352 Canal street, Financial Secretary.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 324 and 334 A. D. S. L. P., 111 E. 110th street, New York. Business meetings every Tuesday. Free reading room open from 7.30 p. m. to 10.30 p. m. every evening. Subscriptions for this paper received here.

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, No. 1023, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters, meets every 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, President; Aug. Lantz, Cor. Sec'y, 78 East 4th street.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 271, S. T. & L. A., meets every second and fourth Friday, at 8 p. m., at 528 E. 11th street. Secretary K. Wallberg.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 P. M., at Carpenter Hall, 781 Chapel St. Westville Branch meets every 3d Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors are welcome here.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS AND TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 68 of E. 7th & L. A. Headquarters, 64 East 4th Street, Labor Lyceum. Regular meeting 1st and 3d Thursdays, at 8 p. m.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION S. L. P. Meets second and fourth Sunday of every month at 10.30 o'clock a. m., at 140 East 57th St. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Weekly, Scand. Am. Arbeteren.

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P., 304 and 306 A. D. S., Southeast cor. of 166th St. and 3d Ave. Meeting every Friday at 8 P. M.

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