

The People.



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NEW YORK, JULY 16, 1899.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

LATTER DAY HISTORY.

Important Events and recent Occurrences in the Socialist Labor Organization of New York City.

The regular meeting of the General Committee of Section New York, S. L. P., had been called, as usual, by Organizer L. Abelson, for last Saturday, July 8, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, New York City. It was the first meeting after the semi-annual election of new delegates from all the subdivisions of the city. The members of the Section were aware of the fact that a majority of the newly elected delegates were opposed to the then officials of the Party and the Section, because these officials had overreached themselves and shown that they had no regard for the feeling of solidarity, nor even decency, among proletarians and Socialists. The members of the Section had been insulted and provoked until their patience was exhausted. The majority had been called "Dutchmen," "Jews," "beer swillers," "sourkraut-and-Limburger-cheese-comrades," and the like, not only at public meetings by De Leon, Keop, Murphy, and others, but also in the columns of their official organ. They were, of course, indignant, and the late officials knew this well. Having no hopes of saving themselves from swift retribution, they evidently came to the meeting of the General Committee determined to break it up, in order to gain time for organizing some more "fake" and bogus Branches, whose "delegates" were destined to form a majority, pliable to the order of De Leon & Co.

After the uproar had somewhat subsided, Delegate Hillquit arose and moved that before any action is taken the meeting proceed to elect a temporary chairman and that the permanent chairman be elected after the credentials have been reported on. "I am the temporary chairman," said Abelson in reply. "If that is the case," said Hillquit, "let the Committee on Credentials report." No sooner had he said this than Delegate Keop shouted to him "sit down." Delegate Hillquit paid no attention to this "intimidation" whenupon Delegate Keop jumped up from his seat and aiming a blow at Hillquit's face dealt him a blow in the chest.

MOB-LAW PROCLAIMED.

When the meeting had been called to order by Organizer Abelson, he called Comrades Kuhn and Bock were nominated. The vote was taken by a show of hands. When the vote for Kuhn had been counted, the tellers announced that 32 delegates had voted for Kuhn, the National Secretary of the Party. Organizer Abelson then called upon those desiring to vote for Comrade Bock. Over 50 delegates raised their hands, but no attempt was made to count those voting for Bock, while, disregarding all parliamentary rules and usages of the Party, Hugo Vogt tried to interrupt the proceedings by making a "speech." The majority protested vigorously by demanding that their votes be counted. Still, Mr. Vogt insisted upon interrupting the proceedings, and the majority, as well the minority, were shouting at the top of their voices. When, at last, order had been restored for a few seconds, Organizer Abelson said that a "motion had been made to permit only those delegates to vote for a chairman who had been delegates before."

No such motion could have been made, at least not in accordance to parliamentary rules, and the majority protested again, considering the Organizer's action to be a clear violation of his duty, which consisted in this case, in simply calling the meeting to order and retire after the election of a chairman. This act of violence on the part of Keop was the signal for an outburst of passion seldom witnessed in any political meeting, much less in a meeting of Socialists. The delegates pummeled each other until blood was seen flowing from many wounds. Men were sprawling upon the floor, others were fighting in corners, upon the tables, chairs and upon the piano. Hugo Vogt having climbed upon the latter yelling and fairly foaming from his mouth, Kuhn, Vogt, Fiebigler, and many others were bleeding, and when they saw that the majority were not willing to submit to mob law, they withdrew from the hall. The majority remained until the hall was closed by the manager of the Labor Lyceum.

CALL FOR A SPECIAL MEETING.

Some of the majority delegates who remained at the Labor Lyceum after the regular meeting on Saturday agreed upon signing and publishing the subjoined call for a special meeting: "To the Delegates to the General Committee of Section New York, S. L. P. WHEREAS, The officers and the City Executive Committee of Section New York, S. L. P., in a most scandalous and dictatorial manner prevented the General Committee from holding its regular meeting; WHEREAS, The present critical condition of our Section requires speedy and determined action; and WHEREAS, The conduct of the Organizer at said last meeting was such as to actually place himself outside of our constitution, for which action he should no longer be entrusted with carrying out the duties of his position; therefore, WE, The undersigned, request the delegates to the General Committee to attend a special meeting of the said

(Continued on page 2.)

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DEPOSED.

Section New York Takes Action Against Officials Who Grossly Violated Their Duties Entrusted to Them by the Party.

ENDING A SCANDALOUS REIGN OF TERROR.

Instead of Agitating for Socialism, the National Executive Committee and Their Followers Fomented Strife and Tried to Advance the Interests of Arbitrary Rulers and Dictators. Their Temporary Successors Chosen, Subject to the General Vote of the Party.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

COMRADES:

As you will see from the foregoing report of the proceedings of the General Committee of Section New York, that body has at its meeting of July 10 suspended the National Secretary and six members of the National Executive Committee from their respective offices for incompetence and abuse of authority vested in them by virtue of their offices. In doing that Section New York has performed a grave and painful but imperative duty. The Section New York has been entrusted by the National Convention of our Party not only with the election of the National Executive Committee, but also with the surveillance and control over the actions of the said body, and Section New York is accountable to the Party at large for the acts and conduct of that most important administrative body. Our comrades in the City of New York are well acquainted with the long chain of outrageous acts which make up the record of our deposed national officers and their obedient tools, for them the action of the General Committee requires no justification, no explanation; but the Party members outside of the City of New York have hitherto been systematically kept in ignorance of the actual state of affairs; the Editors of our Party organs, aided by the suspended national officers, have suppressed every criticism of the administration, every dissenting opinion, every friendly remonstrance or admonition with an arrogance which could put to blush the most brazen of Russian censors, and have filled the columns of our Party organs with misrepresentations, distortions of facts, and savage attacks against all members of the Party who would not bow their heads in blind obedience to the despotic will of the rulers. Those Party members are, therefore, very little informed of the actual situation of the Party and the real cause of all controversies which culminated in the action of the General Committee, and to those members, therefore, the provisional Executive Committee addresses this declaration in the first place. The counts in the indictment against the suspended officers are too many to be enumerated, and we shall, therefore, have to limit ourselves here to only the most salient of them.

AS TO THE S. T. & L. A.

It would be repeating a truism to state here that the path of progress is uphill. The progressive elements in the trade unions have always had a Herculean task when they attempted to introduce into the organizations the revolutionary spirit of New Trade Unionism. There were some whom the long struggle had fatigued and discouraged and the idea of a separate existence appeared to them in a tempting light. Some of the elements that stood for progress in the old trade unions were segregated and the S. T. & L. A. was founded. Its promoters have come before the convention of the S. L. P. of 1896 and appealed for its sympathy. They pointed out the fact that there were millions of unorganized workmen in the United States, and assured that the S. T. & L. A. would make it its mission to organize the unorganized. Under the influence of these pledges of the promoters of the S. T. & L. A. the convention commended

and endorsed the S. T. & L. A. in its laudable mission. The career of the S. T. & L. A. has with very few exceptions justified the fears of those who reluctantly acquiesced to it and disappointed those who warmly commended it. Its methods were such as to devote the greater part of its energy and time in forming rival organizations. The promoters of the S. T. & L. A. were the leading minds in the administration of our Party and the policy of the S. T. & L. A. was declared to be that of the S. L. P. This interpretation of the endorsement of the Alliance by the Convention could not have failed to entangle the S. L. P. into a number of disputes of the S. T. & L. A. in which the S. L. P. as such had no interest involved. Trade unions that for years had stood by the S. L. P. and contributed thousands of dollars to our campaign and press funds (notably the Cigarmakers' Union No. 90) were bitterly attacked by the Editor of THE PEOPLE, only because they objected to the organization of rival unions in their trade by the S. T. & L. A. But the S. T. & L. A. itself was to be loved by the S. L. P. only in so far as it was a creature of De Leon and Vogt.

The Buffalo Convention of the S. T. & L. A. could not be controlled by them and immediately upon De Leon's return to New York the General Executive Board, duly elected at the convention, was summarily overthrown and a new one composed of pliable tools of De Leon elected against the protest of several Assemblies in this city. This step of the promoters of the S. T. & L. A. has cost the S. T. & L. A. the Central Labor Federation, which was the parent body of the Alliance and contained about one-half of the total membership of the Alliance. Still the Editor of THE PEOPLE, and with him the N. E. C., continued to regard every expression of criticism of their peculiar interpretation of the resolution of the National Convention of 1896 emanating from any Party member or Party organ as an act of high treason to the Party. Of late they went so far as to maintain that a man who did not endorse the Alliance was not qualified to be admitted to Party membership. (See the report of the General Committee of Section New York as regards the admission of J. Grunzig.)

In plain words, the N. E. C. and the Editors of THE PEOPLE and the "Vorwaerts" declared that such was the policy of the Party to which they would brook no dissenting voice, be it ever so mild and well-meaning. AS TO PARTY DISCIPLINE. We are far from disputing the necessity of maintaining strict order and discipline within the Party organizations, but in the hands of our suspended Party officers discipline on one hand degenerated into a intolerable despotism wherever their own authority was concerned, and into open anarchy whenever they were called upon to abide by the provisions of our constitution and the rules of Party discipline. They turned their committee into a tribunal of inquisition before which each Party member or Party organization guilty of the crime of having their own opinions on Party affairs of minor importance was dragged as a heretic and condemned in a summary manner. It has been the favorite argument with the adherents of the administration, wherewith to silence objections, that the N. E. C. is an exalted body that stands for and represents all the members of the S. L. P. And, indeed, it had much weight with the dissenters

with all their dissatisfaction with the N. E. C. stood nevertheless for discipline and order in the Party. It should have been expected that the N. E. C. which demanded strict obedience to their authority would be content to live up to their own principles. But they did not. The National Board of Appeals rendered several decisions that did not meet with the approval of De Leon, Vogt and the N. E. C. Did they as old disciplinarians submit or appeal from such decisions to the only higher tribunal—the general vote?

In conspiracy with the officers of Section New York they suppressed the decision of the Board of Appeals in the matter of the Liedertafel, contrary to the usual custom of publishing all decisions of the Board of Appeals, the object being to disfranchise the Liedertafel contrary to the decision of the Board. It then entertained a protest from these officers in the name of Section New York against the decision of the S. L. P. to pass upon the question, thus violating Art. V, Sec. 2a, which makes it the duty of the said Board upon appeal "to settle ALL difficulties in the Party," and Art. V, Sec. 2b, which declares the general vote of the Party as the sole authority above that of the Board. The same clause of the constitution was violated when they refused to submit their side when asked to do so by the B. of A. upon the appeal of Comrade Stahl in his capacity of member of the National Executive Committee for the manifest purpose of preventing the rest of the members of the Committee from usurping powers not granted to them by the constitution.

AS TO THE CONTROVERSY WITH THE "VOLKSZEITUNG." Our German daily Party organ, the "Volkszeitung," published on March 7, 1899, an editorial pointing out the burden of indirect taxation borne by the fact that workmen pay taxes upon articles of consumption was being used by reformers for the purpose of alluring them into the "swamp" of palliatives. In strong and clear words the "Volkszeitung" warned the working class against the danger of entangling themselves with the mongrel-breed of the reformers who dabble in palliatives, and in unequivocal terms pointed out that the lasting and ultimate relief from the additional burden of indirect taxation is offered by one Party only—the S. L. P. This square statement which plauds in accord with the principles of economics as defined by the leading minds of the Socialist Movement the world over; declared and endorsed in the platforms of the Socialist Parties of all countries, the S. L. P. of the U. S. included, (see plank 8 of the immediate demands in our platform), did not meet with the approval of the Editor of THE PEOPLE. Officially, it was within his province to take any other stand or to teach any other theory of taxation, but that which was promulgated and defined for him by the National Convention of the S. L. P., although we would be the last to deny him the right to differ on such minor questions as that of taxation from the collective wisdom of the Party, as expressed in its platform, and to publish in THE PEOPLE over his signature articles in support of his theory, provided they were couched in decent language. But not only has he failed to do his duty as so defined, but he has used the opportunity for promulgating a vulgar theory of taxation which had been analyzed and repudiated by the best writers on scientific Socialism decades ago.

The Editor of THE PEOPLE went still further, and in terms of denunciation arraigned the loyal stand of the "Volkszeitung" as "treacherous and mischievous," thus arbitrarily taking upon himself the mission of administering lectures, or, as he boastingly expressed himself in THE PEOPLE, "spankings to recalcitrant Editors," meaning thereby Party Editors who dared to interpret Marx and the constitution of the Party as they, and not he, understood them. And all that in a tone too coarse and scandalous to be tolerated in the lowest of yellow journals, let alone the official organ of a Socialist Party.

It was the manifest duty of the N. E. C. after that, to call the Editor of THE PEOPLE to account and to remind him that his high office did by no means imply the right on his part to scandalously injure the prestige of the Party by arrogant attacks in the Party press on other responsible officers and old organs of the Party and that the right to call an Editor to account, if he committed an offense lay with the N. E. C. but not with the Editor of THE PEOPLE. Instead of that the N. E. C. not only promptly endorsed the scandalous attitude of the Editor of THE PEOPLE, but aggravated the same a thousand fold by issuing a long, one-sided, unjust, and abusive statement, using for that purpose the May Day issue of THE PEOPLE.

THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF THE CRISIS.

As already stated, it would be futile to attempt in a hastily drawn up statement to enumerate all the acts of despotism and iniquity of our suspended Party officers, suffice it to say that even the most phlegmatic members of Section New York finally awoke to the danger of the situation and in the last election of delegates to the General Committee repudiated the actions and policy of its irresponsible officers by electing practically a two-third majority hostile to the administration. The leaders now understood that their last hour had struck; with the General Committee of Section New York opposed to them and an overwhelming majority of the membership of the Section behind that Committee their reign could not continue much longer. They had foreseen the coming of that hour and had attempted to take measures against it. Fake organizations under the name of English-speaking Branches were started all over the city without the slightest justification for such a procedure. The usual purpose of organizing a Branch of an Assembly District is to provide an opportunity for members of different tongues to transact Party business each in their own language. This could be the only legitimate cause for organizing Branches. There is no excuse for organizing an English-speaking Branch where all speak and business is transacted in English. But that was done by the City Executive Committee, as we proceed to show. What was the object that this sudden zeal had in duplicating Party Branches?

It was to pack the General Committee. Think of it, Socialists, and hang your heads in shame. Branches were attempted to be organized in nearly all Districts of Section New York. In most of them the plan failed, for no members could be found. Arthur Keop constituted himself into a perambulating Branch at large and accepted applications for admission to membership in the Party—without having the application passed

In the respective District. He brought applications to the General Committee from men that existed only in his imagination, but presumably came from the 15th and 17th Assembly Districts. The 15th and 17th Assembly District protested that it had never received such applications. The matter was hushed up. De Leon's District is overwhelmingly hostile to De Leon and the administration. An English-speaking Branch was organized with two or three members—all good Germans—and this in a District where the existing Party organization transacts its business in English. Vogt's District turned against him—he, notwithstanding, constituted himself into a separate Branch and for that purpose spoke English only. In the 8th Assembly District A. Keop attempted to organize an English-speaking Branch, but found none that cared to speak to him in any language. In the 4th Assembly District, until lately the leading District in the city, about a dozen members out of a membership of over seventy retired to form a Branch, although all the business in the 4th District is transacted in English. There was one comrade who spoke only Jewish, and he is now in the English Branch.

But all these machinations of the ring were of no avail. On July 8, the delegates of all subdivisions presented their credentials and proceeded to constitute themselves into a General Committee. H. Vogt and A. Keop succeeded in preventing it. The adherents of the administration held a caucus meeting and then it began to be openly whispered on all sides that Tuesday next the N. E. C. would meet and immediately proceed to reorganize Section New York. All the old Districts were to be "smashed." Hundreds of old and faithful Party members were to be "kicked out." De Leon and Vogt and the faithful few were to remain the Section New York and in control of the S. L. P. The sentiment of the country was always created and largely controlled by THE PEOPLE. THE PEOPLE would continue to shout "traitor," "fake," would declaim about having purified the Party; the country would probably be puzzled for a while by the fact that hundreds of comrades turned out all of a sudden to be traitors and fakirs. There might even come up a protest or too which would be followed by some more "smashing" and "kicking out." Ultimately the country would, reluctantly but good-naturedly endorse De Leon's and Vogt's "aggressive tactics."

But when they discovered that all their plans and machinations shattered against the stern determination of the majority of the membership to do away with the intolerable domination of the self-willed clique, they abandoned all further effort at dissimulation and came out openly and brutally with the argument of the street rowdies—the fist. What followed, the comrades will find reported in this issue of THE PEOPLE. The foregoing will give to the comrades so much of our explanation as with our limited time and space we could impart. More will follow in the next issue. And after hearing all we have to say, the comrades in this country will, we are confident, emphatically endorse the action of Section New York as the only way left to it to rid the Party of a dangerous clique regime which was a disgrace to our Movement and was bound finally to ruin the Party.

HENRY SLOBODIN, Acting National Secretary.

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

"It (the Socialist Labor Party) demands a progressive income tax and a tax on inheritance; the smaller incomes to be exempt. Any income derived from any other sources than the personal labor of the individual who enjoys it, represents the unpaid labor of others. So long as the profit system is in force, such income should be made to bear a portion OF THE BURDEN OF TAXATION in the ratio of the capitalistic wrongdoing which they represent; that is, in progressive ratio to their arithmetical increase."

"FIRST STEPS TO SOCIALISM," published under the supervision of the National Ex. Committee, S. L. P., after the Party's Convention of 1896. The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential) 2,068 In 1890 13,331 In 1892 (Presidential) 21,157 In 1894 33,133 In 1896 (Presidential) 36,504 In 1898 82,204

With the seizure of the means of production by society, the production of "commodities" is done away with, and along with them the domination exercised by the product over its own producers. Anarchy within social production would be supplanted by planful and deliberate organization.

A SINGULAR MAY-DAY MANIFESTO.

The readers of THE PEOPLE doubtless still will remember the famous manifesto of the now overthrown National Executive Committee which was signed by all of its members except Comrade Stahl.

have imposed on it, which they committed to enhance their own interests as a clique, to the detriment of the Socialist Labor Party and in violation of principles to which they demanded unconditional obedience on the part of all those comrades who dared to differ with it.

Last but not least, the manner in which this remarkable document was written. It is signed by six members of the N. E. C., but anyone familiar with the fine style of the late Editor of THE PEOPLE will recognize his delicate workmanship in the phraseology of that "manifesto."

In acting as they did the New York comrades have helped to remove the stain upon the fair name of our Party and it rests now with the comrades in the country to ratify this action and in their collective might help to permanently raise our Party to that high moral level which should justify the distinguishing mark of a truly democratic party such as the S. L. P., as against the corrupt boss-ruled parties of capital which are a stench in the nose of every decent citizen.

LATTER DAY HISTORY.

(Continued from page 1.)

Committee to be held on Monday, July 10, 8 p. m., at Langhuts Hall, 385 Bowery, for the purpose of reorganizing the Committee and to take action upon the conduct of our officers, and in regard to the situation in our Section." (Signed by 35 delegates.)

THE SPECIAL MEETING.

Over fifty delegates to the General Committee met on Monday evening at the appointed hour, at 385 Bowery. The meeting was called to order by Comrade Gerber, who explained that the subpoenaed letter had been sent to Lazarus Abelson, Organizer of Section New York, S. L. P.

Comrade:—Whereas, consequent upon the disorderly behaviour of some of the Section's officers, the regular meeting of the General Committee could not be held, we, regularly elected and duly accredited delegates to the General Committee, resolved to call a special meeting, to be held on Monday, July 10, 8 p. m., at 385 Bowery.

The delegates having been seated, the temporary officers were elected officers of the special meeting, whereupon the Secretary moved the adoption of the following resolution:

CONSPIRACY TO PRECIPITATE A RIOT.

WHEREAS, A. Keep and H. Vogt conspired to disturb and prevent the meeting of the General Committee of Section New York, S. L. P., which was to take place on July 8, 1899;

WHEREAS, The Organizer, Secretary and other executive officers of Section New York, S. L. P., be and hereby are suspended from all their respective offices and duties as officers of the Section; and he it further

RESOLVED, That temporary successors be elected to all said offices until the officers of the Section are regularly elected; and he it further

RESOLVED, That this resolution be referred to the general vote of Section New York, S. L. P.

Delegate Feigenbaum, who seconded the resolution, pointed out the fact that the officers of the Section had trampled upon the constitution and by-laws of the organization and, in a shameful manner, violated their trust. They

should have done their utmost to prevent strife and confusion in the Party; but instead of doing so they assiduously fomented hatred and showed by their action that their principal purpose was to drive thousands of good Socialists from the ranks of the Party.

The vote was forty in favor and one against the resolution.

Temporary officers of the Section were then elected:

Organizer, Comrade Gerber, by a vote of 38 against 2; Secretary, Comrade Slobodin, by a vote of 39 against 1; Treasurer, Comrade Orland, by a vote of 31; Financial Secretary, Comrade Christal, by a vote of 35 against 2.

Committees on Credentials and Grievances were likewise elected, as were also members of the City Executive Committee.

Hereupon the following resolution was adopted by a vote of 37 against 2: STATE COMMITTEE'S WILFUL NEGLECT.

WHEREAS, The State Committee of the State organization of the Socialist Labor Party has wilfully neglected to make an effort towards preventing the struggle of factions that rend the Sections of the State of New York and endanger the very existence of the organization of the Socialist Labor Party;

RESOLVED, That the officers of the State Committee be and hereby are suspended from all their duties and offices as such Committee; and he it further

RESOLVED, That temporary successors be elected to said offices until the State officers are regularly elected.

The following members of the Section were then elected to temporarily act as a State Committee until their permanent successors are duly elected: Feigenbaum, Feldner, L. Jablonski, Schnepp, Christal, Slotkin and Kirchner.

USURPERS SUSPENDED.

WHEREAS, Lucien Sanial, Chas. H. Matchett, Arthur Keep, A. Brown, Patrick Murphy, and J. J. Kinneally, members of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., have precipitated the N. E. C. into a factional struggle among the Sections of the S. L. P. and have, instead of directing their efforts towards maintaining discipline and compactness in the organizations of the S. L. P., fomented dissension and discord and promoted disintegration and anarchy;

WHEREAS, These members of the N. E. C. have assumed to lay down fundamental principles of a constitution and declare their binding upon the membership of the S. L. P., thus encroaching upon prerogatives that belong to the general vote of the Party membership or to the National Convention of the S. L. P.; and

WHEREAS, The members of the N. E. C. have assumed to pass upon decisions duly rendered by the Board of Appeals of the National Executive Committee, and are binding upon the Section or Sections involved, and refused to enforce decisions of the Board of Appeals, thus usurping prerogatives which belong to the general vote of the membership of the S. L. P., as this general vote is the only tribunal to whom the decisions of the Board of Appeals are subordinate; be it

RESOLVED, That Lucien Sanial, Chas. H. Matchett, Arthur Keep, Patrick Murphy, and J. J. Kinneally, be and hereby are suspended from all their duties and offices as members of the N. E. C.; and he it further

RESOLVED, That election of members to the N. E. C. be and hereby is suspended in place of such suspended members be held; and

RESOLVED, That Lucien Sanial, Chas. H. Matchett, Arthur Keep, Patrick Murphy, and J. J. Kinneally, be and hereby are suspended from all their duties and offices as members of the N. E. C.; and he it further

RESOLVED, That in accordance with the Constitution of the S. L. P., this action with the reasons therefor be submitted to the general vote of the Party.

The election of members pro tem. of the National Executive Committee resulted in the following comrades being elected by a vote of 40: Hillquit, Bernoff, Baker, Wenzel, Kirchner and Fahl.

SECRETARY KUHN'S VIOLATION OF TRUST.

In regard to the conduct of Henry Kuhn, as National Secretary, the following was adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, Henry Kuhn, the National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, has engaged in the struggle of factions in the Party, has done so to the satisfaction of which belong to the Party, towards promoting the ends of his faction, and has thus neglected his duties as Secretary of the Party;

RESOLVED, That Henry Kuhn be and hereby is suspended from all his duties and offices as Secretary of the Party; and he it further

RESOLVED, That election of a temporary successor in place of Henry Kuhn be held; and he it further

RESOLVED, That the vacancy of the office of National Secretary be filled until such election takes place; and he it further

RESOLVED, That this action with the reasons therefor be submitted to the general vote of the Party.

The vote for National Secretary gave Comrade Slobodin 29, Comrade Stone 7 votes, and Comrade Henry Slobodin was declared elected.

"FAKE" BRANCHES.

Upon motion the newly elected Organizer was instructed to prefer charges against all such members of the Section who have been engaged in trying to "organize" "fake" Branches, for the purpose of creating a majority in favor of the deposed officers, it having been shown to the satisfaction of the delegates that, by their arbitrary and reckless action the deposed officers had brought about a veritable reign of terror in the City of New York for all Socialists who dared to show that they would not tamely submit to the dictates of men chosen to act as the representatives of the Party for the purpose of spreading the principles of Socialism among the laboring masses of this city, State and nation!

CHEERS FOR THE S. L. P.

The meeting closed, with three cheers for the Socialist Labor Party, after the members of the temporary National Executive Committee had been instructed to prepare a manifesto to be issued to the Party at large.

The meeting having adjourned, the different Committees went to work immediately to carry out their instructions. The National Secretary pro tem. was charged with the duty of taking possession of the Party's property at National Headquarters, 184 William Street, New York City.

MORE RIOTING.

When Comrade Slobodin, bearing credentials from the National Executive Committee pro tem. appeared at the general office, he found the doors locked. Henry Kuhn, Hugo Vogt, Daniel De Leon, L. Abelson, Patrick Murphy, and others, being inside. They refused to open the doors, and when one of the doors had been opened, Comrade Slobodin and other delegates, who were accompanying him, were attacked with clubs, beer and whiskey bottles, and other weapons.

Comrade Slobodin and his companions, being beaten, defended themselves to the best of their ability, when some of the De Leon-Kuhn faction ran down to the street calling a number of police officers to "protect" the deposed National Secretary.

The police immediately proceeded to clear the place, leaving there only De Leon, Vogt, Kuhn and Abelson, who declared that they paid rent for the place and that they could be removed from there only through proceedings in court. All night the four remained in the office guarded by police. In the morning, still under the protection of the police, they carted away to a newly rented place not only the property of the Party, to which they had no right as deposed officials, but also that of the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, such as desks, tables, chairs, files and other articles belonging to an office for which the Party has never paid a cent. The police were lavishly rewarded for their "protection" by the ex-officials of the Party in the shape of beer, whiskey and cigars to which they have been treated all morning.

The riot at the Secretary's office created a sensation in the neighborhood, a large number of people assembling in the street, and commenting upon the beautiful exhibition of Socialist solidarity and proletarian unity.

THIS EXPLAINS ITSELF.

Two Letters, by Which it is Shown How Candidates for the National Committee Were to be Entrapped.

A communication of the City Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Greater New York to Comrade M. Hillquit:

New York, June 22, 1899. Dear Comrade:—At the last meeting of the General Executive Committee, held on June 10, it was decided to instruct the City Executive Committee to inquire of those members who have been nominated for Member of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., in place of Comrade Matchett, resigned, whether or not they fully support the policy of the Party as heretofore carried out by the National Executive Committee, and to obtain written statements in reply to this inquiry for the information of the members before the vote is taken.

You have been nominated for this position, and if you decide to accept the nomination you are hereby called upon to send to the undersigned your reply in writing in answer to the above question not later than June 30. For the City Executive Committee: L. ABELSON, Organizer.

Answer of Comrade M. Hillquit to the above communication of the City Executive Committee:

New York, June 29, 1899. City Executive Committee, Section New York, S. L. P. Dear Comrades:—I hereby acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d inst., inquiring of me as a candidate for member of the National Executive Committee, whether I fully support the policy of the Party as heretofore carried out by the National Executive Committee.

Before I proceed with my answer to your inquiry, permit me for the sake of clearness to limit the same to its proper scope: The most fundamental points of our Party policy, such as uncompromising independent political action and the like, are so thoroughly settled that there can hardly be more than one opinion on them within the Party, and naturally I fully support the National Executive Committee on these points. But your present inquiry, unusual and unprecedented as it is, was, I take it, called forth by the present controversies within the Party, and has reference to the points involved in those controversies, only, in other words, what you really want me to state is my attitude toward the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, my views on Party discipline or the so-called "aggressive tactics" lately adopted by the majority of the present National Executive Committee, and perhaps also my stand on the question of taxation.

On all these questions I shall state to you my views fully, frankly and without reserve.

I disagree emphatically with the policy adopted by the majority of the present members of the National Executive Committee in relation to the S. T. & L. A. and the trade unions generally, and in order to explain my reasons for such disagreement, I shall review briefly the gradual development of the present attitude of the N. E. C. to that body.

In December, 1895, after some of the leading members of our Party had with much impetuosity and little perseverance tried to capture first the American Federation of Labor and then the Knights of Labor and had failed in both attempts, the S. T. & L. A. was organized by them as an experimental platform and socialistic leadership. In that experimental stage it was brought before our Party convention of 1896. In the discussion evoked by the subject the founders of the S. T. & L. A. sketched out the aims and proposed work of that body, laying particular stress on the fact that the greater part of the workmen in this country were as yet unorganized, and that the S. T. & L. A. had ample scope for its activity without coming in conflict with the existing labor unions, and a resolution was thereupon adopted in substance condemning the A. F. of L. and K. of L. because of their corrupt leadership and welcoming the S. T. & L. A.

The resolution did not prescribe any definite mode or plan of action, it limited itself to an expression of opinion and sentiment and was worded in rather vague and general terms, according to the favorite method of its authors, so as to leave plenty of room for construction; and to construe it in the authors of the resolution, lately aided by the N. E. C. thereupon proceeded.

The mere expression of sympathy for the S. T. & L. A. was soon interpreted to mean an inseparable union with that body, for the better or for the worse; the methods and tactics of the S. T. & L. A. were accepted as those of the Party, from a mere means it imperceptibly became an independent

and equivalent or even at times superior to the Party itself, and its deeds and occasional misdeeds were placed above the criticism of Party members. And our attitude towards the trade unions not affiliated with the S. T. & L. A. i. e., towards almost the entire trade union movement in this country has changed correspondingly: the struggle against corrupt labor leaders, desirable and necessary as it is at the proper time and in the proper place, soon became a passion and sport, then developed into an indiscriminate war against all trade unions not bearing the brand of the S. T. & L. A. until recently our National Secretary and the Editor of our official English Party organ openly declared that they regarded all pure and simple trade unions as CAPITALIST INSTITUTIONS.

Here, comrades, the line must be drawn, I am personally sorely disappointed with the course taken by the S. T. & L. A. in relation to other trade unions and the lack of success in its own ranks, still I can understand the hopes and expectations of its founders and adherents, and their preference for that body over other central organizations of the trade unions, but to make it a strict article of faith for each member of the Party and to cry out treason at the mere attempt at criticism of the actions of that body, that is certainly something that the convention of 1896 never intended or authorized; and to place the Party in a position of open and relentless hostility to all trade unions, but those of the S. T. & L. A. is certainly a very dangerous departure from the policy heretofore pursued by our Party in this or any other country. With the great teachers and founders of our Party I believe that trade unions, even the pure and simple ones and their activity, are manifestations of the class struggle; that the workmen composing the trade unions are consciously or unconsciously organized on the basis of the class struggle, that for that reason they offer to our Party the best field for propaganda, and that while we have the duty to combat the evil influences in their ranks, it is injurious to our cause to antagonize all unions not affiliated with the S. T. & L. A. although their doors be open to us.

On the question of Party discipline I disagree with the present N. E. C. as emphatically.

I am well aware of the fact that no political party can prosper without proper discipline in its ranks. But what is the limit of this proper discipline as applied to the Socialist Labor Party? Let us see: Ours is a body not bound together to the all-powerful will of a supreme commander, as an army of soldiers, or by the power of unreasoning dogma or prejudice, as a church, or by the expectation of pecuniary gain through political spoils, as any of the old parties, no, ours is a Party of men, freely associated for the common cause; what binds us together is a common principle, a common conviction and nothing else. Now our Party already numbers its membership by the thousands, in the future we expect it to draw under its banner all intelligent, reasoning workmen of this country, the millions of heterogeneous elements, of all nationalities and tongues, of different habits and education, of different notions and ideas; can we, I ask you, ever expect to see all those elements agreed on absolutely all questions of policy, tactics, or any theoretical question (for instance: the question of taxation) that may arise? Surely not, and will we for that reason have constant strifes and disruptions within our ranks, solely, no reasoning Socialist will expect that.

Our Party is essentially a party of criticism, comrades. It owes its birth and existence to the criticism of the existing system, institutions and beliefs, and it owes its growth and progress greatly to the constant revision of its own tactics and even principles.

Founded on the sound basis of science and historic necessity our Party does not shun, but courts the searching light of criticism, it learns from its errors, it profits by its experience, it keeps always pace with the times; therein, in this constant criticism, in this free discussion and exchange of opinions, privately, at meetings and in our press, lies the strength and great vitality of our Party; therein lies its future. The criticism of Party matters within proper bounds and in a decent manner are the best signs of life within our ranks, and ought to be encouraged by all means, to curtail it means to injure or cripple the Party instead of developing it.

But the majority of the present members of the N. E. C. and the Editors of our official Party organs do not seem to understand this fundamental truth; they do not seem to understand our Party's great mission, they make no distinction between a religious sect or a Revoluionary Order and a great International Party of Rebellion. What they require of the members of the Party is not mere recognition of the fundamental principles of scientific Socialism as expressed by our Party platform, not alone compliance with the express decisions of the Party, but an absolutely uniform mode of thinking on all matters; anyone who dares to have an opinion of his own on any ever so subordinate question of tactics, is to them an enemy of the Party, or traitor to it.

From this narrow conception of Party discipline and Party tactics flows quite naturally the attitude of intolerance and the spirit of fanaticism lately displayed by the N. E. C. in its decisions and edicts and the similar tone adopted by the Editors of our official Party organs in their controversies with comrades.

The sweeping condemnation of the "Volkszeitung" and the harsh denunciations of numerous good comrades for expressing their opinions on Party tactics and abstract questions of political economy, and the weekly savage onslaughts of our Party Editors on those comrades, although their devotion to the cause is above suspicion, are sufficient illustrations of that sad state of affairs.

And let us look at the results of that policy in the place where it is felt most strongly, the place where the members of the N. E. C. and the Editors of our Party organs come most in contact with other comrades, the seat of the

Committee, the center of our Party press, the headquarters of the S. T. & L. A.—the City of New York, what fruits has that policy ripened? Within the Section we are busily engaged in suspending Branches and individual members and a good half of the membership is up in open revolt against the methods of the present Party Administration, without the Party we have made enemies of organizations who have been our friends for years, and our vote has remained at a standstill for the last four years. True, we have made good progress in the country, but it is at least peculiar that we gain most where the inaugurators of the present policy are felt least.

As to the question of taxation which has for some unaccountable reason been elevated by the N. E. C. into a question of Party principles and tactics, I will but say that I fully agree with the stand taken by the "Volkszeitung" on it, as I regard that stand fully in accord with the principles of scientific Socialism and the opinions of the best socialistic authorities on that question.

These, comrades, are my views on the mooted questions of Party policy, this is, I may say, my platform in the present election for member of the N. E. C., the nomination for which position I hereby accept, and I shall count every vote for me in this election as a vote of assent to the views above stated.

In conclusion I may add that I regard it as a matter of course that you will cause this declaration to be published in our Party organs before my nomination is placed before the voters, as the same is certainly intended to use your expression "for the information of the members."

Fraternally yours, MORRIS HILLQUIT.

New York, July 5, 1899. Morris Hillquit, Esq., 320 Broadway, New York City.

Comrade:—Section New York has notified us that you have been nominated for member of the National Executive Committee in place of Comrade C. H. Matchett who has resigned card.

Please inform me per enclosed card whether or not you accept this nomination. An early reply will be appreciated, as I must go ahead with the printing of the ballots.

At the last session of the National Executive Committee, we received a letter from Comr. J. Wilenkin, stating that you admitted to him on the night of the election of 1894, at the New York Labor Lyceum, that you had voted for Goff on the ground, as Wilenkin puts it, "that sometimes Socialists are forced to vote for a capitalist candidate and that Goff, who was a very just man, would bring about many reforms in the Courts which would ultimately benefit the workmen."

The National Executive Committee instructed me to inform you of the charge made and to ask whether you have anything to say in regard to it. Awaiting your reply, I am yours, etc., HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

New York, July 7, 1899. Henry Kuhn, Esq., Secretary National Executive Committee, S. L. P., 184 William Street, City.

Comrade:—In answer to your favor of the 5th inst., I beg to state: 1. I accept the nomination for member of the National Executive Committee.

2. I did not vote for Recorder Goff, nor did I ever, since I acquired the right to vote, vote anything but the regular and straight ticket of our Party.

I am not blessed with so marvelous a memory as to recollect verbally a conversation alleged to have taken place in 1894, but I deny most emphatically that I ever expressed the absurd views attributed to me by Comrade Wilenkin, or any similar views. I have always been and still am a decided opponent of the practice of voting split tickets, as that practice is bound, in the long run, to have a highly demoralizing influence on the political integrity of our Party. As I do not want to believe that Wilenkin has deliberately invented his charges, I must assume that in his overzeal to do me a good turn, he has confounded me in his memory with some other person.

Yours fraternally, M. HILLQUIT.

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MONOPOLY.

(Continued from page 3.)

than nothing, or yonder manufacturer, as he calls himself, who poys his man-agers and toremen to do the work he pretends to do; and in all ways I live worse than he does, and yet I DO and he lives on my DOINGS. And further- more, I know that not only do I know my share of my work, but I know that if I were to combine with my fellow-workmen, we between us could carry on our business and earn a good livelihood if it without the help (?) of the squire's partridge-shoot- ing, the gentleman's dividend-drawing, the lawyer's chicanery, the soldier's stupidity, or the manufacturer's quar- rel with his brother manufacturer. Why, then, am I in an inferior position to the man who does nothing use- ful, and whom, therefore, it is clear that I KEEP? He says he IS useful to me, but I know I am useful to him or he would not employ me, and I don't perceive his utility. How would it be if I were to leave him severely alone, to try the experiment of living on his usefulness while I lived on mine, and worked WITH those that are useful FOR those that are useful? Why can't I do this?

My friend, because since you live by your labor, you are not free. And if you ask me, Who is my master? who owns me? I answer MONOPOLY. Get rid of Monopoly, and you will have overthrown your present tyrant, and will be able to live as you please, with- in the limits which nature prescribed to you while she was your master, but which limits you, as man, have en- larged so enormously by almost mak- ing her your servant.

And now, what are we to understand by the word Monopoly? I have seen it defined as the selling of wares at an enhanced price without the seller hav- ing added any additional value to them; which may be put again in this way, the habit of receiving reward for services never performed or intend- ed to be performed; for imaginary ser- vices, in short.

This definition would come to this, that Monopolist is CHEAT writ large; but there is an element lacking in this definition which we must presently supply. We can defend ourselves against this cheat by using our wits to find out that his services are imag- inary, and by refusing to deal with him; his instrument is fraud only. I should extend the definition of the Monopolist by saying that he was one who was PRIVILEGED to COMPEL us to pay for imaginary services. He is, therefore, a more injurious person than a mere cheat, against whom we can take precautions, because his in- strument for depriving us of what we have earned is no longer mere fraud, but fraud with VIOLENCE to fall back on. So long as his privilege lasts we have no defence against him; if we want to do business in his line of things, we must pay him the toll which his privilege allows him to claim of us, or else abstain from the article we want to buy.

(To be concluded.)

How to Organize Sections.

All persons dissatisfied with present political and economic conditions, and who believe that the land, water works, gas works, telephone, and telegraph lines, the commercial highways on land and sea, with all their appurtenances and equipments; all the mills, mines, factories, machinery, means of production and agencies of distribution, created by the efforts of the laboring class through all the centuries of the past, ought of right to be nationalized, and operated for the benefit of collective humanity, and who are convinced that the disinherited producing class can and must transform the capitalist methods of production and distribution into a social and co-operative system, are hereby invited to identify them- selves with the Socialist Labor party, which alone goes to the root of our social and economic evils.

1. Any ten persons may organize themselves into a Section provided they accept the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., and sever their connection, absolutely, with all other political par- ties.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

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Remit by money-order, registered letter, check or, when the amount is small, by two or one-cent stamps. Do not send cash in ordinary letters! Why run any risks?

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Socialist Literature.

- Price of the following Tracts and Party Platforms, \$1.50 per thousand. 1. "What shall we do to be saved?" A sermon to Workmen, by Henry Kuhn. 2. "Socialism," by William Watkins. 3. "Why American Workmen should be Socialists," by H. G. Wlahre. 4. "Social Effects of Machinery," by Frank W. Cotton. 5. "Socialism." Extracts culled from Robert Blatchford's "Merrie England." 6. "A Plain Statement of Facts," by Hugo Black. 7. "Middle Class Municipalization and the Municipal Programme of the Socialist Labor Party." 8. "An Appeal of the Irish Socialist Re- publican Party to the Working Class Irish America." 9. "An Appeal to the Workers to Enroll Themselves in the Ranks of the Socialist Labor Party." 10. "The Class Struggle," by A. M. Simons. 11. "Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan," a reprint of four dialogues from THE PEOPLE. 12. "The Platform of the Socialist Labor Party" (with comments in the follow- ing languages, four pages, English, Ger- man, French, Italian, Slavish and Jew- ish). 13. "Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party Towards Trade Unions." "The Firebrand." A humorous comedy in one act. (Adapted from the German.) Price, 7 cent per copy; 1,000 copies, \$5. "Women in the Past, Present and Future," by August Bebel, 25c. "The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science," by Frederick Engels, 5c. "The Proletariat," "The Class Struggle," "The Capitalist Class," "The Co-opera- tive Commonwealth," by Carl Kautsky, adapted by Daniel De Leon. Each 5c. "Capital," by Carl Marx, 4 parts. Each 3c. Cloth, \$1.75. "The Eighteenth Brumaire," by Carl Marx, 25c. "What Means this Strike?" Address de- livered by Daniel De Leon in New Bedford, Mass. 5c. "Reform or Revolution," by Daniel De Leon, 5 cents. "Erin's Hope, The End and the Means," by James Connolly, 5c. Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Con- vention of the S. L. P., 10c. "Manifesto of the Communist Party," by Carl Marx and Frederick Engels, 10c. "History of the Paris Commune," by Lis- sarzay, \$3.00. "History of the Paris Commune," by G. B. Benham, 25c. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 64 East 4th street, New York, N. Y.

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SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, further- more, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule. Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children. Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

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

RESOLUTIONS.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands:

- 1. Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production. 2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under con- trol of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons. 3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, fer- ries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior offi- cers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons. 4. The public lands to be declared inalienable. Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been complied with. 5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money. 6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country. 7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation. 8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt. 9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary. 10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Un- abridged right of combination. 11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the em- ployment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system. 12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, state and nation). 13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equal- ization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed. 14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law. 15. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle. 16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal) wherever it exists. 17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers. 18. Municipal self-government. 19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced. 20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective consti- tuencies. 21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Ad- ministration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punish- ment.

THE PEOPLE LIBRARY. 184 WILLIAM STR., N. Y. PUBLISHED QUARTERLY. Entered at New York Post Office as Second-Class Mail Matter. THE SOCIALIST ALMANAC AND TREASURY OF FACTS. HISTORY OF SOCIOLGY ECONOMICS STATISTICS SUMMARY OF CONTENTS: PART I. (Historical)—Socialism in Germany, Italy, Spain, Belgium, America and Poland. PART II. (Statistical)—Development of Capitalism and Distribution of Wealth in the United States. The Classes and the Class Struggle. The Trusts. Progress of Bankruptcy, Agriculture, Manufactures, Mining, Railroads, Finance, Strikes and Boycotts. Wages and Profits. Election Statistics of the S. L. P., etc., etc. RETAIL PRICE, 50 CENTS.

Trades' and Societies' Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of \$3.00 per annum. Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duane street, Room 96, New York City. Gen- eral Secretary: William L. Brower. Financial Secretary: Murphy. General Executive Board Meetings: Sat., 2d and 5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secre- tary Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 1012 Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa. 283

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the Sec- tion meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 139

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION) Meetings every Tuesday, 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Fred. 284

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTEL- NATIONAL UNION No. 99. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street. District I (Bohemian), 331 East 11st street. District II (German), at 40 Stanton street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III meets at the Clubhouse, 202 East 96th street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV meets at 342 West 42d street every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tues- day at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m. 285

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS), meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday even- ing at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: AUG. WALDINGER. 273

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 321 E. 125th St., N. Y. L. P., 115 E. 119th street, N. Y. Business meetings every Thursday. Free reading room open from 7 p. m. to 1:30 p. m. every even- ing. Subscriptions for this paper receive here. 412

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, No. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Head- quarters at 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 8 p. m.—East 41st street. Hartmann, Pres.; Aug. Lautz, Corr. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th street. 241

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P., 11th & 35th A. D. S., 517 E. 167th street. Open every Friday. Regular business meeting every Friday. 301

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets second and fourth Sunday of every month at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at Fulton street Assembly Rooms, 343 3d avenue, New York City. Subscription or- ders taken for the Scand. Socialist Week- ly, Scand. Am. Arbeter. 311

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS' & TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. G. of S. T. & L. A. Headquarters, 84 East 41st street, Labor Lyceum. Regular meeting 1st and 3d Thursdays, at 8 p. m. 303

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL SO- CIETY OF YORKVILLE meets every Wednesday evening at 206 E. 86th st. This Society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of Socialism by means of discussions and debates. Com- and join. 301

WATERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office: 232 Houston street. Telephone Call: 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 311

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB, 413 Avenue A, New York City. Meeting every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Clubhouse, 528 East 11th street. English lectures every Sunday evening. Bowling alleys for the paper open every evening. Visitors welcome. 379

Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe - Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1854 by workers imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present com- posed of 100,000 members) is rapidly in- creasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches of the society for a con- tract of \$4.00 for the first class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick ben- efit of \$4.00 per week for 40 weeks, or (for another 4) weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$50.00 is provided for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit of \$1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditures. Members at large are not accepted but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch ex- ists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workmen in good health, and men ad- hering to the above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third ave- nue, Room 2, New York City.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive committee is: HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third Ave., Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

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