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VOL. IX.-NO. 16.

NEW YORK, JU

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 Orguilzer L. Abeisod, for last Estunday,
Low S. S. D. M., at the Labor Laceum. July S, S p. m., at the Labor Lyceum 64 East Fourth street, New York City Joly S. S. p. m., at the Labor Lycenm, Of 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 in 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 achasisted. The majority had been called "Dutchmen." "Jews." "beer swillers." "sourkrant and Limburger-cheese-comrades." and the like, not only at public meetings by De Leon, Keep, 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 seribution, they evidently came to the meeting of their General Committee, determined to break it up, in order to gain time for organizing some more "fake" and bogus Branches, whose "felegater" were deathed to form a majority, pliable to the order of De Leon & Co.

After the uproar had somewhat subsided, Delegate Hilliquit arose and

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 premanent chairman be elected after the credentials have been reported on.

"I am the temporary chairman," said Abelson in senly. "If that is the cuse," said Hillpuit, "let the Committee on Credentials report." No mooner had he and its dum delegate Keep shorted to the "All down." Delegate Hill quit bald no attention to this "invitation", whereupon Delegate Keep jumped ap from his seat and alming a blow at Hillquit's face death this "ablow at the chest.

MOB-LAW PROCLAIMED.

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rades 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 volces.

When at last, order had been re-

their volces.

When, at last, order had been re-

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.

man.
This act of violence on the part of Keep was the signal for an outburst of passion seldom witnessed in any political meeting, much less in a meet-ing of Socialists. The delegates pum-meled each other until blood was seen flowing from many wounds. Men were sprawling upon the floor, others corners, upon the were fighting in corners, upon the tables, chairs and upon the plano, Hugo Vogt having climbed upon the latter yelling and fairly floaming from his mouth. Kuhn. Vogt. Fieblger, 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 remained until the hall was closed by the manager of the Labor Lyceum.

CALL FOR A SPECIAL MERTING 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 Con "WHEREAS, The officers and the City Executive Committee of Section New York, S. L. P., in a most scandatous and dictatorial manner prevented the General Committee from holding its regular meeting;
"WHEREAS, The present critical condition of our Section, requires

condition of our Section requires speedy and determined action; and speedy and determined action; and
"WHEREAS. The conduct of the Orperson of the Conduct of the Orseries at are 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 Crossly Violated Their Duties Entrusted to Them by the Party.

ENDING A SCANDALOUS REIGN OF TERROR.

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

STATEMENT OF THE NA-TIONAL EXECUTIVE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. OMRADES: As you will see from the foregoing

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

authority vested in them by virtue of their offices.

In doing that Section New York has performed a grave and painful but imperative duly. 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 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

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 up-hill. 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 sym-pathy. They pointed out the fact that there were millions of unorganized workingmen 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

ed and endersed the S. T. & L. A. in its laudshie mission.

The career of the S. T. & L. A. has with very few exceptions justified the fears of those who reluctantly accause of those who reinctantly acquiesced to it and disappointed those who warmly commended it. Its menthods were such as to devote the great or part of its energy and time in forming rival organizations. The prometers of the S. T. & L. A. were the lead, ters 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 falled 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 involed. Trade unions that for veers the S. L. P. as such had no interest involed. Trade unions that for years had stood by the S. L. P. and contri-buted thousands of dollars to our can paign and press funds (nofably the Cigarmakers' Union No. 90) were bit terly attacked by the Editor of THE 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 retive Board, duly elected at the convention, was summarily overthrown and 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 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 Nev York as regards the admission of J.

In plain words, the N. E. C. and th 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 nee essity of maintaining strict order and discipline within the Party organiza tions, but in the hands of our suspended Party officers discipline on one hand degenerated into a intolerable despot ism 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 S. T. & L. A. the convention commend- it had much weight with the dissenters

E. C. stood nevertheless for bline and order in the Party. It id have been expected that the S. C. which demanded strict obe-te to their authority would be con-mand live up to their own prin-

is the live up to their own prin-is. But they did not. In National Board of Appeals ared several decisions that did neet with the approval of De Loon.

ual custom of publishing all dethe usual custom of publishing all decis us of the Board of Appeals, the object being to disfranchise the Lie-der fel contrary to the decision of the Board. It then entertained a protest from these officers in the name of Section Greats. New York against the same of the port of the port of the section, 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 nsurping powers not granted to them by the constitution.

AS TO THE CONTROVERSY WITH THE "YOLKSZEITUNG."

Our German dally Party organ, the "Volkszeitung," published on March 7, 1800, an editorial pointing out the burden of indirect taxation borne by the the fact that workingmen 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 en tangling themselves with the mongrelbread of the reformers who dabble in palliatives, and in unequivocal terms pointed out that the lasting and ulti mate 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 os 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 im mediate demands in our platform), did not meet with the approval of the Editof 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 ex pressed in its platform, and to publish in THE PEOPLE over his signature articles in support of his theory; pro vided 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 de-

The Editor of THE PEOPLE went still further, and in terms of denunciation arraigned the loyal stand of the "Volkszeltung" as "treacherous and mischievous," thus arbitrarily taking upon himself the mission of adminis-tering lectures, or, as he boastingly exressed himself in THE PEOPLE, "spankings to recalcitrant Editors," meaning thereby Party Editors who dared to enterprete 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 PROPLE to account and to re-mind 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 offi-cers 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 PEOPLS. 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 ac tions and policy of its irresponsible officers by electing practically a twothird majority hostile to the administration.

The leaders now understood that their last hour had struck: with the committee of Section New York as the only way left 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 differ ent 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 Eng lish-speaking Branch where all speak and business is transacted in English. But that was done by the City Execu tive 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 ganized in nearly all Districts of Sec tion New York. In most of them the plan failed, for no members could be found. Arthur Keep constituted himself into a perambulating Branch at large and accepted applications for admission to membership in the Partywithout 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 Distinct where the existing Party or-ganisation transacts his 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. Keep 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 Eng-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. Keep succeeded in preventing it. The adherents of the administration held a caucus meet. ing 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 PEO-PLE would continue to shout "traitor." "fakir," 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 goodnaturedly endorse De Leon's and Vogt's "aggressive tactics."

But when they discovered that all their plans and machinations shatter-ed 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 rowdlesthe 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 os with our limited time and space we could impart. More will fol-low in the next issue. And after hearing all we have to say, the comrades in this country will, we are confident, tion 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' "Eigteenth Brumaire," some time ago ran through THE PEO-PLE, 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 be made TO BEAR A PORTION OF THE BURDEN OF TAXATION in the ratio of the capitalistic wrongdolng which they re-present; that is, in progressive ratio to their

"FIRST STEPS TO SOCIALISM": published under the supervision of the National Ex. Committee, S. L. P., after the Party's Convention of 1896.

THE PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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"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 ould be supplanted by planful and deliberate organization. The struggle for individual existence would be at end. Thereby for the first time man would, in a certain sense, step finally out of the animal kingdom, out of the brute conditions of existence, into those that are truly human. The conditions for life, which had previously dominated him, would then be placed under his dominion; and only then would men become consciously and in fact the lord of nature: he would become master of his own social organization. The laws of his social acts, which until then appeared to him as strange and overpowering laws of nature, would then be used by man with a full understanding of their qualities, and accordingly, would be ruled by himsel. Even the social organization of mankind, which until then appeared to man as an act of compulsion, superimposed upon him by nature and history, would then become the act of his own free will. The objective, strange powers, which until then swayed history, would come under the control of man htmself. Only thence forward would man make his own history, fully conscious of his own actions; only thence forward would the social causes, set in motion by himself, produce mainly and in an ever increasing measure, intended results. It is the leap of mankind out of the reign of necessity into that of freedom." FREDERICK ENGELS.

A SINGULAR MAY-DAY MANI FESTO. The readers of THE PEOPLE doubt-

less still will remember the famous manifesto of the now overthrown National Executive Committee which was signed by all of its members except Comrade Stahl. This is not the time nor place, to go into a discussion of the merits of the question as it is brought out there. It will undoubtedly be done as soon as more pressing questions shall have been disposed of. The reason why we take it up now is that it serves well to illustrate the manner in which most of the documents issued by that body were concocted and then clothed with the high authority of the chief executive in the Party to which have been entrusted all the interests and affairs of our organization.

First, as to the SPIRIT OF FAIR-NESS which imbued the old National Executive Committee. It refused to give space in THE PEOPLE to a reply of the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, though as its members have themselves admitted there was nothing in the tone and general make-up of the reply which could be construed as disrespectful to the Party or to the N. E. C., although it was written in refutation of calumnies heaped by the Editor of THE PEO-PLE upon the members of the Association,-an overwhleming majority of

old members of the Party. Next, the N. E. C. proceeded to publish "its" statement in the May Day issue of THE PEOPLE, an issue eminently designed for the propaganda of Socialism among those who are ignorant of our principles as well as of the existence of our Party. The comrades all over the country, no matter what their attitude to the then N. E. C. and to the Editor of THE PEOPLE, have worked hard to contribute to the suc cess of that special issue as far as its circulation was concerned. The result was that about 120,000 copies of THE PEOPLE were sold that week as against 12,000 or thereabout which con stitute its usual circulation. How did the National Executive Committee carry out their part of the obligations to the Party? Instead of remaining true to the watchword of "presenting a solid front to the enemy" which they and their supporters with their customary one-sidedness flung in the face of comrades whenever they insisted upon their right to express their opi nion even if that differed from the one entertained by those high in authority in the councils of the Party, it filled nearly a page of that special propa ganda issue of THE PEOPLE with a "statement" which aside from being a long absolute MISstatement, could not fail to cast discredit upon the Party in the eyes of those who are still strangers to us and to our cause. Thus its second crime was the breach of the trust which the Party AS A. WHOLE, and not the crowd of their followers.

have imposed on it, which they committed to enhance their own interests as a clique, to the detriment of the So cialist 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." Nor are the six men to be blamed for having signed a document not written by themse.ves. They HAD to do it, since they aecided, for reasons best known to themselves, not to ask any ques-tions of the Editor of the "Volkszeitung" against whom they made so many accusations. Never has a capitalistic court,—the famous one which convicted the Chicago Anarchists not excepted-, made itself guilty of such a serious crime as did this N. E. C. To take for granted all that has been said by two men-even if they happen to be Editors of official organs-against one of the responsible officers of the Party,-for the comrades in the country must not forget that the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" is the organ of Section Greater New York-, and to publish the same as an official document of the National Executive Committee without even so much as going through the formality of presenting these charges to the accused and hearing his side, is an act which defies comparison were one to go through the annals of the Socialist Movement the world over. A similar procedure on the part of a capitalistic government has enabled our French comrades to overthrow it, and it would be to the everlasting shame of the New York comrades if they had not made use of Art. IV., Sect. 1, of the Constitution which expressly makes it their "DUTY to suspend any member of the National Executive Committee, including the National Secretary, who may be guilty of any neglect of duty."

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 justly be the distinguishing mark of a truly demoeratic 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.)

10, S p. m., at Langhut's Hall, 385 Bowery, for the purpose of reorganiz-ing the Committee and to take action upon the conduct of our officers, and in regard to the situation in our Sec-tion." (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 subjoined 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 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. We request your attendance, together with the Section's best at the speciated the Section's books, at the appointed time, that you may call the meeting to order," (Follow the signatures.)

Organizer Abelson not having made his appearance at 8 p. m.. Comrade Gerber called for nominations for a chairman pro tem. Comrade Bock was nominated, and, there being no other nominations made, he was elected unanimously. Comrade A. Jablinowski unanimously. Comrade A. Jadhinowski was elected vice-chairman, and Comrade Slobodin was made secretary, while Comrade Partenheimer was chosen as sergeant-at-arms. A Committee on Credentials, consisting of Comrades Nueske, Ehret and Sieburg, was also elected, and the Committee was also elected and the Committee was also elected, and the Committee reported that fifty delegates repre-senting thirty-two sub-divisions of the Section had presented credentials duly signed and scaled by the regular offi-cers of the said sub-divisions.

The delegates having been seated, the temporary officers were elected offi-cers 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. See Section New York and the Research of the General Committee of Section New York See Section New York have Joined in the conspiracy and aided A. Keep and H. Vogt to disturb the meeting and to finally break it up in a riot; be it

meeting and to finally break it up in a riot;
le it
RESOLVED. That the Organizer, Secretary and all other 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 be it
RESOLVED. That temporary successors
be elected to fill said offices mutil the officers of the Section are regularly elected;
and be it the Section are regularly elected;
and be it the section are regularly elected;
and be it the general vote of Section New
York, S. L. P.

York, S. L. P.

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

should have done their utmost to prevent strife and confusion in the Party; but instead of doing so they as-siduously fomented hatred and showed by their series that their principal way. by their action that their principal pu pose was to drive thousands of goo Socialists from the ranks of the Party The vote was forty in favor and one against the resolution.

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 Ortland, 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 WILEHLE

STATE COMMITTEE'S WILFUL NEGLECT.

WHEREAS, The State Committee of the State organization of the Socialist Labor Party has willfully 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; be it RESOLVEID. That the officers of the State Committee be and hereby are suspended from all their duties and offices on such Committee; and be it further. RESOLVEID. That temporary successors be elected to fill said offices until the State officers are regularly elected.

The following members of the Sections

The following members of the Section were then elected to temporarily act as a State Committee until their permanent successors are duly elected. Felgenbaum, Feldner, L. Jablinowski, Scheners, Christol, Sichlers, and Vilan Schneppe, Christal, Slotkin and Kirch

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 all their efforts towards maintaining discipling and command the sections of the S. L. P., and have, instead of directing all their efforts towards maintaining discipling and command disintegration; and which we have been discorded and promoted disintegration; and which we have been discorded and promoted disintegration; and eliar them binding upon the membership of the S. L. P., thus encroaching upon predictions of the S. L. P., thus encroaching upon predictions of the S. L. P., and which we have been discorded by the loard of Appeals of the P. L. P.; and WHEREAS, The said membership of the S. L. P., and decide whether or not they are binding upon the Section or Sections livolved, and refused to enforce decisions of the Board of Appeals of the Board of Appeals are subordinate; be it. RESOLVED. That Lucien Sanial, Chas H. Matchett, A. Browo, Arthur Keep, Patrick Murphy, and J. Rowo, Arthur Keep, Patrick Murphy, and J. tool and the section of membership of the S. L. P. and the section of sections of the Sonial Chas H. Matchett, A. Browo, Arthur Keep, Patrick Murphy, and J. Rowo, Arthur Keep, Patrick Murphy, and J. Rowo, Arthur Keep, Patrick Murphy, and J. Tool and the section of members in place of such suspended members to held; and R. E. C. as temporary successors in place of such suspended members to the S. E. C. be filled until such election takes

and
RESOLVED. That the vacancies on the
N. E. C. be filled until such election takes
place; and be it further
RESOLVED, That in accord with the
Constitution of the S. L. P. this action
with the reasons therefore be submitted to
the general vote of the Party.

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

SECRETARY KUHN'S VIOLATION OF TRUST.

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

WHEREAS, Henry Kuhn, the National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, has enguged in the struggle of factions in the Party, has devoted his time and energy, which belong to the Party, towards promoting the ends of his faction, had has thus neglected his duties as Secretary of

thus neglected his duties as Secretary of the Farty; he it RESOLVED, That Heffly Kuhn he and hereby is suspended from all his duties and offices as such Secretary, and he it RESOLVED, That election of a temporary successor in place of Henry Kuhn be held; and better RESOLVED. That the vacance of the office of National Secretary be filled until such election takes place; and be 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 edeclared 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 ing been shown to the satisfaction of and reckless action the deposed offiand reckiess action the deposed om-cers 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 sub-mit to the dictates of men chosen to act as the representatives of the Party for the purpose of spreading the prin-ciples 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 im-

different Committees went to work im mediately to carry out their instruc-tions. 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 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 other's, 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 weaand whiskey bottles, and other wea-

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 fumber
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 pould 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 The police immediately proceeded to ing 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 cigards to which they have been treated all marring.

ed 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. Hillquitt:

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 Na-tional Executive Committee, S. L. P., in place of Comrade Matchett, resigned, whether or not they fully support the policy of the Party as here-tofore carried out by the National Exe-cutive Committee, and to obtain writ-ten 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 herewith 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. Hillquitt to

the above communication of the City Committee:

New York, June 29, 1899

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 cardidate for member of the National Executive Committee, whether I "fully cutive Committee, whether I "fully support the policy of the Party as here-tofore carried out by the National Exe-cutive Committee."

Before I proceed with my answer to

your inquiry, permit me for the sake of clearness to limit the same to its 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 quiry, 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 socalled "aggressive tactics" lately adopted by the majority of the present National Executive Committee, and perhaps also my stand on the question of taxation.

of taxation.

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

1. 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 reariests.

erally, and in order to explain my reach 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 experiment in trade unionism with a socialistic legislary and socialistic legislary. istic platform and socialistic leader-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 reater part of the workingmen in this greater part of the workingmen 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 cor rupt 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 opinion and sentiment and was worked in rather vague and general terms, ac-cording to the favorite method of its authors, so as to leave plenty of room for construction; and to construe it 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 unloss part begins against all trade unions not bearing against all trade unions not bearing the brand of the S. T. & L. A. until re-cently our National Secretary and the Editor of our official English Party organ openly declared that they re-garded all pure and shiple trade unions as CAPITALISTIC INSTITU-TIONS.

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 erganizations 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 at-tempt at criticism of the actions of that body, that is certainly something that the convention of 1896 never in-tended or authorized; and to place the tended or authorized; and to piace 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 workingmen composing the trade unions are concomposing the trade unions are con-sciously 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 in jurious to our cause to antagonize all unions not affillated with the S. T. & although their doors be open

2. 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 am well aware of the lace that ho political party can prosper without proper discipline it 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 bor 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 commen conviction and nothing else. Now our is a common principle, a common con-viction and nothing else. Now our Party already numbers its membership by the thousands, in the future we ex-pect it to draw under its banner all in-telligent, reasoning workingmen of this country, the millions of hetero-geneous elements, of all nationalities and tongues, of different habits and education, of different notions and ideas; can we I sak you ever expect ideas; can we, I ask you, ever expect to see all those elements agreed on ab-solutely 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—surely, no reasoning Socialist will expect that

pect 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

ress 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 ings 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 mem-bers 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 they do not seem to understand our Party's great mission, they make no distinction between a religious sect or a Benevolent Order and a great Inter-national Party of Rebellion. What they require of the members of the Party is not mere recognition of the rarry 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 tac-tics, is to them an enemity of the Party, or traitor to it.

Form 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 contro-

omeiai rarty 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 poli-tical economy, and the weekly savage enslaughts of our Party Editors on those comrades, although their devo-tion to the cause is above suspicion, are sufficient illustrations of that sad

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.

3. 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 agreeters.

son 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 cuestion. question.

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 posi-tion 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 re-

gard 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 Hilliquit, Esq., 320 Broadway,

New York City. Comrade:-Section New York has notified us that you have been nomi-nated for member of the National Exe-cutive Committee in place of Comrade C. H. Matchett who has resigned.

C. H. Matchett who has resigned. 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

that you admitted to him on the night of the election of 1894, at the New York 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 candi-date and that Goff, who was a very just man, would bring about many re-

forms in the Courts which would ulti-mately benefit the workingmen."

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, 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 mem-

ber 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

I am not blessed with so marvelous 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 devided evenement of the practice of votated evenement of vot 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

Yours fraternally, M. HILLQUIT.

LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 147 East 23rd Street, N. Y. (Store open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Saturdays, to 9 p. m.)

Charles Oarwin Maria Mar

OUR CIVIL WAR.

Scenes and incidents of the industrial Warfare in the United States.

[From the "Coast Seaman's Journal."]

The military regime in Idaho has borne its inevitable fruit in the persecution and deliberate murder of innocent and defenseless citizens. dangers of the general evil involved in the suspension of civil authority, the indiscriminate arrest of persons, with or without the excuse of prejudice or suspicion, and the denial of free press, free speech and the right of combination have been eclipsed for the time by the acuter incidents of personal brutal ity and degradation inflicted by the military upon the persons of those now at their mercy.

The Supreme Court of Idaho has denied the application for a writ of habeas corpus. The same tribunal has ruled that if such a writ was issued the military authorities would be justified in disregarding it; that the Goverument of the State had power to declare martial law, and that such a condition now exists. The last vestige of State authority thus surrendered to the Federal soldiery, the latter have proceeded to exercise their power with an abandon characteristic of irresponsible might. Neither the instincts of common humanity nor the promptings of spiritual necessity have been respect ed. Every officiple of justice, pro-priety and decebey has been beaten down by the ruthless arm of a satraphy intoxicated with a license which, notwithstanding pumerous tastes of the same draught in the past, is still a royal and acciting indulgence. tastes of the same draught in the past, is still a novel and exciting indulgence. The recent industrial history of the United States abounds with instances of military interference, always unwarranted; and, therefore, always subversive of the principle of military subordination and civil supremacy. Indeed, such interference has latterly come to be a coincident in all otherwise private industrial disputes of any dimensions. The authority thus vested in the military, although greater than the circumstances would justify, has hitherto been limited; which limit, although naturally and inevitably overreached, has still been recognized and observed at a point short of the total extinction of civil rights. But in the present instance the military find themselves, for the first time in the history of the United States, absolutely supreme by the abdication, or rather betrayal, of the State's sovereignity. In degree, at least, the position of the military in Idaho is an we experience. As such it has already demonstrated the pregnant adage that power without responsibility begets despotism. Now that the troops have been given a free and to gratify their lust for pure deviltry they have abandoned every semblance of dignity and discipline, and have developed the characteristics of mere marauders. The 'Mullan Mirror,' a paper friendly to is still a novel and exciting indulgence

cipline, and have developed the characteristics of mere marauders. The "Mullan Mirror," a paper friendly to the persecuted miners, has been suppressed and its Editor thrown into the "bull pen" for exposing the horrors of that place. Mrs. Stewart, the wife of this man, tried to get the paper run off in order to support herself and family of three young children. A company of cavalry invaded her premises and confiscated 18 cases of type and all the advertisements. The woman is thus left destitute. Union halls have been forced open and furniture destroyed. The safe of the Burke miners' union was opened and \$1.200, intended for the relief of the imprisoned men's families, taken by the troops.

The engineers and pump men of the Purke processive descriptions.

families, taken by the troops.

The engineers and pump men of the Burke mines, who desired to quit work in sympathy with the miners, were invited to a hall for a "conference." A Lieutenant of the Army mounted the platform, and, pulling out his watch, gave the men 10 minutes in which to return to work "or suffer the consequences." Meanwhile a body of soldiers stood at the door, awaiting their officer's command.

A man named M. L. Devine, a page

officer's command.

A man named M. L. Devine, a patient in a hospital, came to Wallace on the day of the explosion to have a tooth drawn. He was arrested and sent to the "bull pen." Owing to the treatment he received there he died. When he became aware of his impending death he pleaded to be allowed to confer with his friends about the disposal of his effects; this was denied. Finally, he asked for the consolation of a priest, of his effects; this was denied. Finally, he asked for the consolation of a priest, which request was also denied. Another prisoner in the "bull pen" named Johnson, became violently insane and suffered under the impression that he would be hanged unless he identified some of the men supposed to have been implicated in the explosion of April 29. He was adjudged insane and ordered committed to an asylum. While being conveyed there by Coroner France he attempted to escape and fell into the Cœur d'Alene River. Coroner France gave the order to "fire high." Four nerro soldiers fired upon the man and killed him as he struggled in the water. Large numbers of admittedly innocent men have been arrested, threatened with the gravest penalties and submitted to every conceivable indignity and torture to make them swear to the identity of certain other prisoners. They are denied the privilege of seeing their relatives or counsel. Prisoners are compelled to labor against their

heir relatives or counsel. Prisoners are compelled to labor against their will, digging ditches and pumping out the mines, under threat of solitary con finement on bread and water,

Coroner France has been conducting Coroner France has been conducting a secret inquest for weeks, at which men are marched before him at the point of the bayonet and compelled to testify against their consciences and without the advice of counsel. The condition of the "bull pen" is described as revolting in the last degree. The three hundred or more prisoners are cooped up without the means of observing the ordinary laws of nature in decency. The food offered them is of the vilest quality. Many of the prisoners have been starved and suffocated into sickness, and a number have died.

ed. From this outline a vague idea of the conditions existing in the Cœur d'Alenes under the military regime may be derived. It is a state of affairs

that ought to arouse alarm and ange that ought to arouse alarm and anger throughout the country. It should bring down the iron hand of public wrath upon the cowardly heads of those responsible for it, no matter how high they may be. In the last instance the man responsible for these crimes is the President of the United States, and unless he immediately calls off his "dogs of war" he should be denounced as traitorous, not only to American institutions, but to the most rudimentary dictates of common decency and common humanity.

SECTION PHILA, FALLS IN LINE,

sible Mode of Action of the Suspended Officers of the Party.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 11-At last Sunday meeting Section Philadelphia passed a number of stiff resolutions against your late Tammany Hall. It may be remarked that the Section meetings here have of late been attended mainly by the English-American members of the Party, while the Germans mostly stayed away. So it was this time, too. I make note of this fact, because it seems to me significant.

Several resolutions were introduced by J. Mahlon Barnes, one of our ablest and most zealous comrades and Secreand most zealous comrades and Secretary of Cigarmakers' Union No. 2,000. The first resolution condemns in sharp expressions the illegal and usurplug ways of the National Executive Committee, as they have shown themselves in the submission to a general vote of the proposition to sever the connections between THE PEO-PLE and "Vorwaerts," and the Publishing Association of the "Volkszeitung," which the N. E. C. had no right to do according to the constitution. rung," which the N. E. C. had no a to do according to the constitution

The second resolution referring to the fact that THE PEOPLE and the the fact that THE PEOPLE and the "Vorwaerts" have frequently referred to Lassalle's "Indirect Taxes" in a misleading and imporper manner, demands the publication of this pamphlet in THE PEOPLE.

The third resolution refers to the mean use of private letters by Vogtand by the National Executive Committee and condemns it in a very severe manner.

The fourth resolution deals with the question of the "Socialist Liedertafel"

question of the "Socialist Liedertafel" in New York and with the irresponsible and unconstitutional conduct of the National Executive Committee censur-

National Executive Committee censuring the same.

It is worth while noting the speeches which various comrades made on this occasion. Barnes said: "We will not allow to disorganize our Party. We will rather free it from men who seem to have become too great for it. I have not taken part of late in the discussion of the questions now at issue, but the National Executive Committee has come to abuse its power to such an extent that it is impossible to keep silent any longer. It the struggle besilent any longer. It the struggle be-tween THE PEOPLE and the "Volkszeitung" the former has done some shameful things. A number of fake Brauches have been organized in New York, in order to make the General Committee subservient to the private interests of Vogt and of the National Executive Committee. If that is to be endorsed by the Party, then I do not care to have anything more to do with

care to have anything more to do with it."

Long said: "I have no prejudice against the New Yorkers. But there are a number of people there who imagine that it is their mission to play the part of a Providence for the Party. No nan should dare to say that he has the Party in his hands. The use by Vogt of Ibsen's private letter is an act than which no more rascally one could be committed by a Bismarckian police agent. The opening of letters has become 'Party tactics.' THE PEOPLE is now only an organ of personal hatred. The man who edits it imagines that he is the Party and that he has the right to throw out of it all those who do not blindly follow him. But we will show him who is the Party."

A number of similar speeches were made and received with cheers. The resolutions were passed without any objection. In the Ibsen-Vogt affair one could see with joy the American sense of fairness which feels outraged by such meanness.

It was also resolved to send the resolutions to the National Executive Committee for publication in THE PEO-PLE and to publish them also in the Chiladelphia "Tageblatt." After the events in New York I consider it justifiable to send this letter to the "Volks-zeitung."

fiable to send this letter to the "Volks-zeitung."

The New York comrades have man! The New York comrades have manifested an almost incomprehensible and hardly justifiable lukewarmness in their attitude toward their Tammanyring, and they deserve the reproach that they have let it grow to such pro-

ortions. So much more must be expected therefore, that they will now make a clean and quick sweep.

They will not lack support in this work. I believe that the attitude of Section Philadelphia as it has expressed itself in the last session is symptomatic. symptomatic.

A fourth 5,000 edition of the pamphlet "What Means this Strike?" is now out. Its large sale is a gratifying sign of the times, and it is an evidence of the class of literature that is most useful and, consequently, best called for.

A second 5,000 edition of the pam phlet "Reform or Revolution" has also recently left the press

Labor Songs.

The attention of the renders of THE PEOPLE is called to the following labor

1.—"The Workingmen's Marseilleise," ar-ranged by H. Mohr.

angeu of R. Monr.

2.—"Down with Slavery," words selected from Shelley; music by Platon Brounoff,

3.—"The Hand with the Hammer," by Peter E. Burrowes; music by Platon Brounoff.

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HOW LABOR IS ROBBED.

BY WILLIAM MORRIS.

I want you to consider the position of the working classes generally at the present day: not to dwell on the progress that they may (or may not) have made within the last five hundred or the last fifty years; but to consider what their position is, relatively to the other classes of which our society is composed: and in doing so I wish to guard against any exaggeration as to the advantages of the position of the upper and middle classes on the one side, and the disadvantages of the working classes on the other; for in truth there is no need for exaggeration the contrast between the two positions is sufficiently startling when all admis sions have been made that can be made. After all, one need not go further than the simple statement of these few words: THE WORKERS ARE IN AN INFERIOR POSITION TO THAT OF THE NON-WORKER.

When we come to consider that evergone admits nowadays that labor is the source of wealth-or, to put it in another way, that it is a law of nat ure for man generally, that he must labor in order to live-we must all of us come to the conclusion that this fact, that the workers' standard of livelihood is lower than that of the non workers, is a startling fact. But startling as it is, it may perhaps help out the imaginations of some of usat all events of the well-to-do, if I dwell a little on the details of this dis grace, and say plainly what it means, To begin, then, with the foundation;

the workers eat inferior food and are clad in inferior clothes to those of the non-workers. This is true of the whole class: but a great portion of it are so lil-fed that they not only live on coarser or nastier victuals than the non-producers, but have not enough, even of these, to duly keep up their vitality; so that they suffer from the diseases and the early death which come of semi-starvation: or why say SEMI-starvation? let us say plainly that most of the workers are starved to death. As to their clothing, they are so ill-clad that the dirt and couners of their clothes forms an integral part non-workers. This is true of the whole of their clothes forms an integral part of their substance, and is useful in making them a defence against the weather; according to the ancient proverb, "Dirt and grease are the poor man's apparel."

Again, the housing of the workers is proportionately much worse, so far as the better-off of them go, than their food or clothing. The best of their houses or apartments are not fit for human beings to live in, so crowded as they are. They would not be even if human beings to live in, so crowded as they are. They would not be, even if one could step out of their doors into gardens or pleasant country, or handsome squares; but when one thinks of the wretched sordidness and closeness of the streets and alleys that they actually do form, one is almost forced to try to blunt one's sense of fitness and propriety, so miserable are they. As to the lodgings of the worse-off of our town workers, I must confess that I only know of them by rumor, and that I dare not face them personally; though I think my imagination will carry me a good way in picturing them to me. One thing, again, has always carry me a good way in picturing them to me. One thing, again, has always struck me much in passing through poor quarters of the town, and that is the noise and unrest of them, so confusing to all one's ideas and thoughts, and such a contrast to the dignified calm of the quarters of those who can afford such blessings.

Well! food, clothes, and housing— those are the three important items in the material condition of men, and I say flatly that the contrast between say native that the contrast between those of the non-producers and those of the producers is HORRIBLE, and that the word is no exaggeration. But is there a contrast in nothing else—education, now? Some of us are in the habit of boasting about our elementary education: perhaps it is good so far as it goes (and perhaps it is good so far as it goes (and perhaps it isn't), but why doesn't it go further? Why, is it elementary? In ordinary parlance, ELEMENTARY is contrasted with LIBERAL education. You know that in the class to which I belong, the professional or parasitical class, if a man cannot make some preferce to read a cannot make some pretence to read a Latin book, and doesn't know a little French oor German, he is very apt to keep it dark as something to be ashamed of, unless he has some real turn towards mathematics or the phy-sical sciences to cover his historical or classical ignorance; whereas if a work-ingman were to know a little Latin and a little French, he would be looked on as a very superior person, a kind of genius—which, considering the difficul-ties that surround him, he would be: inferiority again, you see, clear and

But after all, it is not such scraps of ill-digested knowledge as this that give us the real test of the contrast; this lies rather in the taste for reading and the habit of it, and the capacity for the enjoyment of refined thought and the expression of it, which the more expensive class really has (in spite of the disgraceful sloppiness of ITS education), and which unhappily the working or un-expensive class lacks. The immediates as of its lack, I know well enough, and that forms another item of contrast: it is the combined leisure and elbow-room which the expensive class considers its birthright, and without which, education, as I have often But after all, it is not such scraps of out which, education, as I have ofte out which, education, as I have often had to say, is a mere mockery; and which leisure and elbow-room the working class lacks, and even "social reformers" expect them to be contented with that lack. Of course, you understand that in speaking of this item I am thinking of the well-to-do artizan, and not the squalid, hustled-about,

misery-blinded and hopeless wretch of the fringe of labor—i. e., the greater part of labor.

Just consider the contrast in the mere matter of holidays. Leisure again! If a professional man (like myself, for instance) does a little more than his due daily grind—dear me, the fuss his friends make of him! how they are always urging him not to overdo it, and to consider his precious health, and the necessity of rest and so forth! and you know the very same persons, if they found some artizan in their employment looking towards a holiday, how sourly they would treat his longings for REST, how they would call him (perhaps not to his face) sot and sluggard and the like; and if he has it, he has got to take it against both his purse and his conscience; whereas in the professional class the yearly holiday is part of the payment for services. Once more, look at the different standard for the worker and the non-worker! once more, look at the different standard for the worker and the non-

worker!

What can I say about popular amusements that would not so offend you that you would refuse to listen to me? Well. I must say something at any cost=viz., that few things sadden me so much as the amusements which are thought good enough for the workers; such a miserable killing—yea. murder—of the little scraps of their scanty leisure time as they are. Though, indeed, if you say that there is not so much contrast here between the workers' public amusements and those provided for the middle classes, I must admit it, with this explanation, that vided for the middle classes, I must admit it, with this explanation, that owing to the nature of the case, the necessarily social or co-operative method of the getting up and acceptation of such amusements, the lower standard has pulled down the whole of our public amusements; has made, for instance, our theatiest enterties are stance. stance, our theatrical entertainment

public amusements; has made, for instance, our theatrical entertainments the very lowest expression of the art of acting which the world has yet seen. Or again, a cognate subject, the condition of the English language at present. How often I have it said to me, You must not write in a literary style if you wish the working classes to understand, you. Now at first sight that seems as if the worker were in rather the better position in this matter; because the English of our drawing-rooms and leading articles is a wretched mongrel jargon that can scarcely be called English, or indeed language; and one would have expected, a priori, that what the workers needed from a man speaking to them was plain English; but alas! 'tis just the contrary. I am' told on all hands that my language is too simple to be understood by workingmen; that if I wish them to understand me I must use an interior quality of the newspaper jargon; the language (so called) of crifics and "superiorpersons"; and 'I am almost driven to believe this when I notice the kind of English used by candidates at election time, and by political men generally—though of course this is complicated by the fact that these gentlemen by no means want to make the meaning of their words too clear.

Well, I want to keep as sternly as

that these gentlemen by no means want to make the meaning of their words too clear.

Well, I want to keep as sternly as possible to the point that I started from—vlz., that there is a contrast between the position of the working classes and that of the easily-living classes, and that the former are in an inferior condition in all ways. And here, at least, we find the so-called friends of the working classes telling us that the producers are 4n such a miserable condition that, if they are to understand our agitation, we must talk DOWN to their slavish condition, not straightforwardly to them as friends and neighbors—as MEN, in short. Such advice I neither can nor will take; but that this should be thought necessary shows that, in spite of all hypocrisy, the master class knew well enough that those whom they "anneyer" are the master class knew well en that those whom they "employ"

that those whom they "employ" are their slaves.

To be short, then, the working classes are, relatively to the upper and middle classes, in a degraded condi-tion, and if their condition could be much raised from what it is now, even if their wages were doubled and their work-time halved, they would still be in a degraded condition, so long as they were in a position of inferiority to another class—so long as they were dependent on them—unless it turned out to be a law of nature that the making of useful things necessarily brought with it such inferiority!

Now, once again, I ask you very seriously to consider what that means, and you will, after consideration, see alongly that it is the serior of the s

clearly that it must have to do with the way in which industry is organized amongst us, and the brute force which amongst us, and the brute force which supports that organization. It is clear-ly no matter of race; the highest noble in the land is of the same blood, for all he can tell, as the clerk in his estate he can tell, as the clerk in his estate office, or his gardener's boy. The grandson or even the son of the "self-made man" may be just as refined—and also quite as unenergetic and stupid—as the man with twenty generations of titled fools at his back. Neither will it do to say, as some do, that it is a matter of individual talent or energy. He who ever this ware. or energy. He who says this, prac-tically asserts that the whole of the tically asserts that the whole of the working classes are composed of men who individually do not rise above a lowish average, and that all of the middle class men rise above it; and I don't think any one will be found who will support such a proposition, who is himself not manifestly below even that lowish average. No! you will, when himself not manifestly below even that lowish average. No! you will, when you think of this contrast between the position of the producing and the nonproducing classes, be forced to admit first that it is an evil, and secondly that it is caused by artificial regulations; by customs that can be turned into more reasonable paths; by laws of man that can be abolished, leaving us free to work and live as the laws of nature would have us. And when you have come to those two conclusions, you will then have either to accept Socialism as the basis for a new order of things, or to find some better basis than that; but you will not be able to accept the present basis of society unless you are prepared to say that you will not seek a remedy for an evil which you know can be remdled. Let me nut the position open port as clear.

will not seek a remedy for an evil which you know can be remdled. Let me put the position once more as clearly as I can, and then let us see what the remedy is.

Society to day is divided into classes, those who render services to the public and those who do not. Those who render services to the community are in an inferior position to those who do not, though there are various degrees of inferiority amongst them, from a position worse than that of a savage in a good climate to one not much below that of the lower degree of the unserviceable class; but the general rule is, that the more undeniably useful a man's services are, the worse his position is: as, for example, the agricultural laborers who raise our most absolute necessaries are the most poverty-stricken of all our slaves.

The individuals of this inferior or serviceable class, however, are not deprived of a hope. That hope is, that if they are successful they may become unserviceable; in which case they will be rewarded by a position of case, comfort, and respect, and may leave this position as an inheritance to their children. The preachers of the unserviceable class (which rules all society are very eloquent in urging the realization of this hope, as a plous duty, on

are very eloquent in urging the realiza-tion of this hope, as a pious duty, on the members of the serviceable class. the members of the serviceable class. They say, amidst various degrees of rigmarole: "My friends, thrift and industry are the greatest of the virtues; exercise them to the uttermost, and you will be rewarded by a position which will enable you to throw thrift and industry to the winds."

However, it is clear that this doctrine would not be preached by the unser-

nowever, it is clear that this doctrine would not be preached by the unser viceable if it could be widely practised because the result would then be that the serviceable class would tend to grow less and less and the world be grow less and less and the world be undone; there would be nobody to make things. In short, I must say of this hope, "What is that among so many?" Still it is a phantom which has its uses—to the unserviceable. Now this arrangement of society ap-pears to me to be a mistake (since I don't want to use strong language)— so much a mistake that even if

so much a mistake, that even if it could be shown to be irremediable. I should still say that every honest man must needs be a rebel against it; that those only could be contented with it who were, on the other hand, dishonest tyrants, interested in its continuous. tyrants interested in its continuance or, on the other hand, the cowardly and helpless slaves of tyrants—and both contemptible. Such a world, in

and helpless slaves of tyrants—and both contemptible. Such a world, if it cannot be mended, needs no hell to supplement it.

But, you see, all people really admit that it can be remdled; only some don't want it to be, because they live easily and thoughtlessly in it and by means of it; and others are so hard-worked and miserable that they have no time to think and no heart to hope, and yet I tell you that if there were nothing between these two sets of people it, would be remedied: even then should we have a new world. But judge you with what wreek and ruin, what fire and blood, its birth would be accompanied!

and blood, its birth would be accompanied!

Argument, and appeals to think about these matters, and consciously help to bring a better world to birth, must be addressed to those who lie bemust be addressed to those who he between those two dreadful products of our system, the blind tyrant and his blind slave. I appeal, therefore, to those of the unserviceable class who are ashamed of their position, who are learning to understand the crime of living without producing and would learning to understand the crime of living without producing, and would be serviceable if they could; and, on the other hand, to those of the serviceable class who by luck maybe, or rather maybe by determination, by sacrifice of what small leisure or pleasure our system has left them, are able to think about their position and are intelligently discontented with it. To all these I say: You well know that there must be a remedy to the present state of things, For nature bids all men to work in order to live, and that command can only be evaded by a man or a class forcing others to work for it in its stead; and, as a mat-

by a man or a class forcing others to work for it in its stead; and, as a matter of fact, it is the few that compel and the many that are compelled; as indeed the most must work, or the work of the there is a constant struggle going on class can do to better itself at the ex-pense of the superior if both can and must do, just as a plant must needs grow towards the light; but its aim grow towards the light, but its aim must be proportionate to its freedom from prejudice and its knowledge. If it is ignorant and prejudiced it will aim at some mere amelioration of its slavery; when it ceases to be ignorant, it will strive to throw off its slavery once for all.

once for all.

Now, I may assume that the divine appointment of misery and degradation as accompaniments of labor is an exploded superstition among the workers; and, furthermore, that the recognition of the duty of the workingman to raise his class, apart from his own individual advancement, is spreading wider and wider amongst the workers. I assume that most working are conscious of the inferior position of their class, although they are not and canclass, although they are not and can-not be fully conscious of the extent of the loss which they and the whole of the loss which they and the whole world suffer as a consequence, since they cannot see and feel the better life they have not lived. But before they set out to seek a remedy they must add to this knowledge of their position and discontent with it, a knowledge of the means whereby they are kept in that position in their, own despite; and that knowledge it is for socialists to give them, and when they have learned it then the change will come.

One can surely imagine the work-

One can surely imagine the work-man saying to himself, "Here am I, man saying to himself, "Here am I, a useful person in the community, a carpenter, a smith, a compositor, a weaver, a miner, a ploughman, or what not, and yet, as long as I work thus and am useful, I belong to the lower class, and am not respected like yonder lawyer or soldier who does worse

(Continued on page 4.)

"FAKE" BRANCHES.

Centlemen Who Called Everybody else a "Fakir" Engage in the Business Themselves.

Some few weeks ago when the semiunnual election of delegates to the General Committee of the New York Section was approaching, letters were sent to many members known to be in sympathy with the so-called administration faction, requesting them to attend meetings at several places in various Assembly Districts. Others were invited orally. And they, of course, obeyed the command given by ex-Organizer Abelson, Daniel De Leon, Henry Kuhn, Hugo Vogt, Arthur Keep and other dictators. These meetings were but slimly attended because the number of adherents to the "cause" of tyranny and De Leon is very limited. Yet, these meetings served their purpose, for they were called to "organize Branches" whose delegates were intended to turn a legitimate majority into an artificial minority of the Gen-

into an artificial minority of the General Committee.

How the thing was done by the "Take" organizers appears from a report written by the Secretary of the 28th Assembly District, saying that on Friday, June 30, a meeting had taken place at Oerter's Hall, Avenue A, between 78th and 80th streets. Those who attended without being "invited" were told that the meeting had been "called by the City Executive Committee, for the purpose of organizing an English-speaking Branch in the 28th Assembly District." Assembly District.

The fact should be mentioned that the business of the organization in the 28th A. D. has, for years, been trans-acted in the English language exclu-

Most actively engaged in bringing Most actively engaged in Dringing about the meeting on June 30, were Messrs. Rosenberg and Deutsch, both members of the late General Committee. They went the round, of the District, telling the devotees to the mystic shrine of Danier De Leon's infallible Alignity of "central economic truths."

shrine of Danie, De Leon's intallible divinity of "central economic truths," that "more delegates to the General Committee" were urgently needed.

When the meeting had been called to order by a person calling himself Rudolf Katz, a proposition was made to elect a chairman, but Katz declared the motion to be "out of order," and he then proceeded to declare that, insamuch as it had been said that the Party consisted of people not understanding the English language it had become necessary to organize Englishspeaking Branches, and that such Branches had already been organized in the 6th, 10th and 26th Assembly Districts.

When Katz was asked by Comrade Ehret to explain the reason why the organization of the 28th A. D. had not taken steps in the matter, he was in-formed that the City Executive Com-

formed that the City Executive Committee had given the order to organize the "Branches"—"months ago":

Other members desiring to ask questions were choked off by Katz with the remark that they were "out of order"; and, when Comrade Bock appealed from Mr. Katz's "decision" the latter yelled: "All appeals are out of order."
The uninvited members incensed at the outrage committed upon them by The uninvited members incensed at the outrage committed upon them by Katz and his petty bosses, could no longer restrain themselves and they vigorously protested. Pandemonium prevailed for some time during which Daniel De Leon, who had acted as Katz's prompter, jumped upon a chair pointing his fingers to several comrades and yelling: "These are the people—" His other ribald talk was unintelligible at a distance. When order had been restored for awhile. Comrade Bock tried to speak, but De Leon shouted: "You are a liar; you are a damn liar!" "You are a liar; you are a damn liar!"
And so it went, until Katz called for
the names of those desiring to become
members of the "new Branch."
Deutsch then said that three persons
were present who were willing to sign
their names their names.

Application blanks, signed by "Mo Application blanks, signed by "Mo Keeney and Eichhorst" were handed to the three, one of whom was Deutsch. The "organization" was declared by Katz to have been effected when the following had signed the blanks: De Leon, Deutsch, Rosenblueth, Murgoven, Rosenberg and Leitmann, Deutsch was "elected Secretary," and Katz told him to call the "next meeting" by sending out postal cards. Comrade Ehret objected, but De Leon told him to "shut up" at the same time "moving" that the "next meeting" be him to "shut up" at the same time 'moving" that the "next meeting" bè called for the following Friday. persons having voted for De Leon's motion, Katz declared it to be "car

Hereupon De Leon, in his broken Spanish-American brogue, made a "speech" declaring that an English-speaking Branch had become a necessity in the 28th District as the last meetings of the District organization had been a verifable torture for him— the great "leader" and Pooh-Bah of the Socialist Labor Party who created himself as the only and infallible teacher of economics and the-working-man-pays-no-taxes doctrine). He also asserted that an attempt had been made to "assassinate" him, an assermade to "assassinate" him, an asserion which was received by uproarlous hilarity by the large number of mem bers present and opposed to Tammany Fakirism within the ranks of the S. L. P. When De Leon had shouted suffi-ciently to exhaust his otherwise inex-haustible loquacity, Comrade Ehret and others demanded the floor, but Katz, hammering the table before him

Katz, hammering the table before him with his clenched fist declared: "Nobody here will speak but myself!"

An uproar of indignation followed when Katz, bringing his fist down again, shouted: "This meeting stands adjourned, and then, amidst the laughter of those present, De Leon and his "Branch" marched from the hall.

In the 15th and 17th Assembly Districts an attempt to surreptitiously organize "Branches" proved abortive as the applications for new members handed in by Arthur Keep, who says that he does not want any "Dutchhanded in by Arthur Keep, who says that he does not want any "Dutchmen," nor any "Jews" in the Party, were ruled out by the late General Committee itself as it was clearly shown that the constitution and bylaws had been violated by Daniel De Leon's henchmen and would-be bulldozers of the majority.

MONOPOLY.

(Continued from page 3.)

than nothing, or yonder manufacturer, as he calls himself, who poys his managers 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 furthermore, I know that not only do 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 by it without the help (?) of the squire's partridge-shooting, the gentleman's dividend-drawing, the lawyer's chicanery, the seldier's stupidity, or the manufacturer's quarrel with his brother manufacturer. Why, then, am I in an inferior position to the man who does nothing useful, 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, within the limits which nature prescribed to you while she was your master, but which limits you, as man, have enlarged so enormously by almost making 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 prive without the seller having 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-vices, in short.

This definition would come to this, that Monopolist is CHEAT writ large;

ed to be performed; for imaginary services, 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 imaginary, and then 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 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 instrument 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 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 capitalistic methods of production and distribution into a social and co-operative system, are hereby invited to identify themselves with the Socialist Labor party, which alone goes to the root of our social and economic evils. 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-

2. OFFICERS TO ELECT. 1.—Organizer. 2.—Record

-Recording and Corresponding Sec-

retary. 3.—Financial Secretary.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1.—Reading of minutes.
2.—New members.
3.—Correspondence.
4.—Financial Report.
5.—Report of Organizer.
6.—Report of Committees.
7.—Unfinished Business.
8.—New Business.
8.—New Business.

7.—Unmissible Business.

8.—New Business.

4. There shall be no initiation fee charged. Amount of monthly dues is fixed by each Section. A monthly remittance of ten cents per member shall be made to the National Executive Committee. Committee.

5. A full report of the first meeting, including a list of members, with inclosure of 10 cents per capita is necessary to obtain a charter.

6. Per capita checks are furnished by the National Executive Committee at 10 cents each; such checks are pasted in monthly column on the mem-bership card, and charged to members at such excess rate as will cover the amount of dues fixed by the Section.

7. Each Section shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month, and semi-monthly meetings for public discussion or lectures on political or economic questions.

8. Quarterly reports of the numeri-cal strength and financial standing of members, party progress and pros-pects, shall be promptly sent to the Na-tional Executive Committee.

9. Any person residing in a city or town where no section of the party exists may make direct application to the National Secretary, inclosing one month's dues, and will thus be enrolled as member at large.

as member at ange.

For pamphlets, leaflets, platforms and other information, address the National Secretary,

HENRY SLOBODIN,

184 William street, New York City.

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.]

NOTICE TO NEW YORK COM-

NOTICE TO NEW YORK COM-RADES.—Comrades addressing letters to the newly elected Organizer, should address the envelopes as follows: MR. JULIUS GERBER, (Personal.) 64 E. 4th St. New York City. The word "Personal" should be writ-ten to insure the delivery of all mail to our Organizer, Comrade Gerber.

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

Authorized Agents for THE PEOPLE.

J. E. Alexander, 33 Mohawk street.

HARTFORD, CONN.: Fred. Fellermann, 2 State street, top floor. BUFFALO, N. Y.:

enmans, Jr., 52 Guilford street. SYRACUSE, N. Y.: Geo. F. Whaley, Socialist Headquarters, Room 14, Myer's Block.

UTICA, N. Y.:

K. F. A. Nitzschke, 88 Columbia street,
LYNN, MASS.: John A. Henley, 45 Green street, rear. ST. LOUIS, MO.:

Henry J. Poelling, 2140 College avenue, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: G. Rempler, 1233 Madison street. MILWAUKEE, WIS.:

J. Rummel, 310 18th street. NEW BRITAIN, CONN.: Clinton H. Pierce, 49 Winthrop street. PATERSON, N. J.: John C. Butterworth, 110 Albion avenue.

John C. Butterworta, 110 Auton aver PITTSBURG, PA.:

J. S. Bergmann, 7) Congress street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.:

Max Keller, 1016 Hope street, PROVIDENCE, R. I.: Lawrence Lee, Box 206, Oineyville, R. I. PAWTUCKET, R. I.:

Austin Bondreau, 40 Lucas street, BALTIMORE, MD.: R. T. Maycumber, 1924 Christian street.

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 Workingmen, by Henry

etforms, \$1.50 per thousand.

"What shall we do to be saved?" A
Sermon to Workingmen, by Henry
Kuhn.

"Socialism," by William Watkins.

"Why American Workingmen should be
Socialists," by H. G. Wilshire.

"Social Effects of Machinery," by
Frank W. Cotton.

"Socialism" Extracts culled from Robert Blatchford's "Merrie England,
"A Plain Statement of Facts," by
Hugo Vogtass Municipalization and
the Municipal Programme of the Socialist Labor Party."

"An Appeal of the Irish Socialist Republican Party to the Working Class
Irish of America."

"An Appeal to the Working Class
Irish of America."

"An Appeal to the Ranks of the Socialist Labor Party.

"The Class Struggie, by A. M. Simons.

"Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan"; a
reprint of four dialogues from THE

"The Platform of the Socialist Labor
Party" (with comments in the followlog languages, four pages, English, German, French, Italian, Slavish and Jew'Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party

"Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party

män, French, Italian, Slavish and Jewish).

13.—"Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party
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"The Firebrand." A humorous comedy in
one act. (Adapted from the German,
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor party of the United States, in Convention assembled, asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of

The Socialist Labor party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-asserts the inallenable 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 rnd controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

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 allenation 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 recessaries 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.

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

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 conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of 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 in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of

production.

1. Reduction in the nours of a nor 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 control 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, ferries, 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 officers, 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 scientine management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources.

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

8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be excempt.
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. Unabridged right of combination.
11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment 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, etty, state and nation).

city, state and nation).

13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equali-

13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalistation 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.

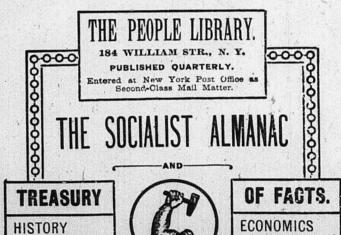
16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and
municipal), wherever it exists.

17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative
chambers.

chambers.
18. Municipal self-government. 19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal ht of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be al 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. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punish-



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