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VOL. IX.-NO. 31.

HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S.L.P.

blem! How much they needed that, the issue proves. Stripped of the Par-ty's name and emblem, the bottom fell out of their party." Had they had here but a tithe of the membership that they

fraudulently claimed; had there been but a shadow of truth in what they im-plied when they bragged about a 5,000

in the last ten years its inspired apos-tles and its press have, with words of fire, cast abroad the rejuvenating spars,

kindled the flame of class-consciousness

in America, and planted the standard of the Social Revolution in the land.

The S. L. P. has become a Party, in-deed; it has leaped the boundaries of the city and State; it spread out North,

South and West, and now extends from Ocean to Ocean, honored, respected, feared, over 80,000 strong.

"In 1899, the S. L. P. is no longer the concern that can be bagged by the ca-

With the treacherous enemy in the

rear routed, the Party, together with its press, can now again turn its full

Captured!

What's captured? Why, haven't you

heard? The Socialist Labor Party cap-tured the Republican mass-meeting held at Durland's Riding Academy,

Thursday, October 19.

The next question is: How did the Socialists capture it? Why, they had two platforms in the circle; they had one at the north side and one at the south side of the circle, 59th st. and

8th ave.; they commenced speaking at 8 p. m. and kept it up two hours, after

the Republicans closed theirs.

Such are the questions you hear around the west side of the city to-day

and just so they are answered.

Right you are, my friends, the Socialist Labor Party did capture the Re-

publican mass-meeting. The Socialists opened fire with J. Akins, Houseman, Katz, Yegman, and B. O'Toole as speakers, who kept firing on the capitalist bulwarks until 10 p. m. in spite of the

Republicans' fire-works, bands or parades. The crowds poured out of the Academy at 10 p. m., and Comrade Hunter spoke to an enormous mass at the north meeting until 12 p. m. Cheer

after cheer answered his remarks and were also echoed from the south meet-ing which was addressed by the Irish

Rough Diamond J. Dorman who spoke from 10 p. m. to 12 p. m. The meetings closed with three cheers for the S. L. P.

and J. Dorman stood on the platform waving the banner with the arm and hammer for fully five minutes and the

crowd stood around cheering them-selves hoarse. Were it not for the fact

that we were tired and worn out after a battle of 4 hours, the meeting would

the next morning. The west side is falling into line and all that is needed is the order: "Forward, march, on the straight line of class-conscious Social-

The Pasco (Wash.) "News-Record"

has this report of Comrade Hickey's

meeting there on the 6th instant:

Mr. Hickey, the Socialist Labor Party Organizer and Lecturer, spoke to a large crowd at the court house last night to the entire satisfaction of the local organization. He is a good talker and presented some thoughts that would stand argument. The Socialist organization here is the third strongest in the State. The members are very active and promise to have other speakers before our people in the near future. While we don't care to discuss politics just now we will say that the local organization is composed of a first-rate lot of fellows and if there was no other party in existence we might not hesitate to join them.

Comping from a source thoroughly

Coming from a source thoroughly

unfriendly, these words tell a big, long

tale. They denote a Proletarian awak-

ening in the State of Washington that

promises to keep step with the move-

The "Carriage and Wagon Makers Journal" has a correspondence on "The Trust Question," criticising the recent conference in Chicago on that question. The correspondence closes with these

meeting there on the 6th instant:

BERNARD O'TOOLE,

Organizer 15th & 17th A. D.

have gone on until the early hours

naille of capitalist society."

attention to the enemy in front.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 29, 1899.



#### Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

The "Tax Reform" Game of Bunco.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I have joined the "Tax Reformers' League of Tax-payers."

UNCLE SAM-What on earth have you, a workingman, got to do with tax reform and tax-payers!? B. J.-Am I not a tax-payer? U. S.-Not that I know of.

B. J.—Why, of course I am! U. S.—Do you own land?

B. J.—Go away, no! U. S.—Do you own houses?

B. J .- Stop your guying, of course U. S .- Do you own any other property

on which taxes are levied, say jewelry, fine furniture, machinery—

B. J.—Now, don't go on that way; you

know I am as poor as a church mouse. U. S .- Which is another way of saying as poor as a workingman or a wage

B. J.—Yes, certainly.
U. S.—This being thus, what do you pay taxes on, pray?
B. J.—Am I not a workingman?
U. S.—Yes.
B. I.—Is not Labor the sole producer.

B. J .- Is not Labor the sole producer

U. S.—Yes.
B. J.—Are not taxes wealth?
U. S.—Yes.
B. J.—Why, then it follows that I as

a member of Labor pay the taxes, and that lower taxes will make me better

U. S.—Oho! Did you read the account of our employers' ball last week, how my employer's wife had a diamond

necklace on worth \$5,000?

B. J.—Yes, and MY employer's wife had on a Brussels lace bodice worth

\$6,500. U. S.—Are that diamond neckince and

that Brussels lace bodice wealth or not?
B. J—Wealth, of course.
U. S.—Produced by labor or produced

by capital?

B. J. (with a look of disgust)—"By capital"? Of course not, by labor!

U. S.—Now, suppose that your employer and mine had not bought that necklace and bodice, would you and I be in the amount of money that they cost?
Would we be the possessors of that
\$11,500? Would our wages have gone

up any higher?

B. J. (scratches his ears, and after meditating a while, during which a drop of perspiration appears on his forehead)—No. We would not have been in that much more money. Our wages would not have been any higher. We would have been just as badly off as we are now. It would have been any higher and the second of the sec we are now. It would have made no

we are now. It would have made no difference to us.

U. S.—And yet that necklace and bodice are wealth, and, as such, are the product of labor.

B. J.—If, then, I am no more money in pocket in case the thing was not bought -then (very deliberately)—I CAN'T BE THE ONE THAT PAYS FOR IT!

U. S.—Just so. Go on! B. J.—I can't. Here I am stuck fast.

Help me out, if you can.

U. S.—Your pickle comes, first, from the wrong, the misleading use you make of the word PAY. Does a man PAY out of what he HAS NOT, or out of what HE HAS?

B. J.—How can a man pay out of what he has not? He pays, of course, out of what he has.

U. S.—Correct. Now, did we ever have in our hands the \$11,500 that our employers expended in Brussels lace bodices and diamond necklaces?

B. J. (decidedly hot in the collar)-

B. J. (accidedly hot in the collar)—
Did we? No, by thunder!
U. S,—I am glad of your emphasis.
Now, stick a pin there. We did not pay
for them for the simple reason that we
did not have the wealth to pay with.

This clears up the point why less luxury enjoyed by the employer does not mean more wealth left to us. Whether the employer indulges in luxuries or not, and whether he drops one sort of luxury and changes it for another, we are no poorer and no richer, because these luxuries are paid for by wealth that

never was in our hands.

B J.—That's certainly so.
U. S.—Now, hold tight. We are now approaching the roughest part of the road. Our capitalist employer does not work; consequently, he does not pro-duce any wealth. Nevertheless, he has all the wealth needed to buy luxuries with. As labor is the sole producer of all wealth, and our employer, who is an idler, can not produce any, it follows that the wealth he buys the luxuries with he must have gobbled up from us, his workingmen. who produced it.

B. J.—Just so! U. S.—Hold tight! Here we are face to face with the central problem. We are the sole producers of all wealth; the employer, despite his being an idler, has the bulk of it to pay with for luxuries. He must have gobbled it up, and

THROUGH THE SYSTEM OF CAP-NAME of the wages we are given are only a small part of the wealth we produce. These wages represent the price of our labor in the market. Labor, under this system of wage slavery is not considered a human being at all; it is only a merchandise. The value of all merchandise denends upon the cost of production. ITALISM OR WAGE SLAVERY. The depends upon the cost of production. So with us, the merchandise labor. Our price, that is our wages, is simply the cost of keeping us alive and able to procreate. This is the law of wages; and thus it comes that although we produce all the stupendous wealth of the nation, our share is small; and that just in proportion to the increased wealth we produce our share becomes

smaller.
B. J.—But why then all this row about taxation?

U. S.—The row is between the capitalists. It is a row as to which set of them will preserve the largest share of the hide of the workers. The politi-cians, for instance, want higher taxes, because then they will have higher salaries and perquisites; but the tax reformers want low taxes, because that means that they will keep themselves a larger share of the profits they have skinned the workers out of and that otherwise would go to the politicians, and so on.

B. J. (smiting himself on the fore-

head)—Heavens, how these tax reformers have played me for a sucker!
U. S.—No doubt they have.
B. J.—All their jabber about Labor being crushed by taxes was pure bunce!

U. S .- Nothing else. By understanding that Labor is robbed in the shop, the voter will devote his energies to vote himself into the possession of the shop; he will not be caught in the trap of the lie that HE pays the taxes; he will not be the cat's-paw for "reformers" and other capitalist swindlers.

"Millionaire Market" and "Labor Market."

BROTHER JONATHAN-What do you think I heard a Socialist speaker

by the other day?
UNCLE SAM—If he WAS a Socialist

speaker, you must have heard some-thing sensible.

B. J.—Well, I didn't; he talked non-sense. What he said was downright treasonable to the Revolution of our

U. S .- That's stiff. What did he say? B. J .- Now, then, that Socialist said that we workingmen were nothing but merchandise, like shoes, stockings, pork or beef. If that is not insulting. I don't know what it is; if that is not denying the Revolution, what is it? U. S.-Well, I don't know what all

U. S.—Well, I don't know what all you mean by that Revolution. I DO know, however, that a thing may have been done, and yet, after a while it is all undone again. A Revolution, our Fathers' Revolution, may have been successful in setting us free; but it don't follow from that that we nav not have been subsequently re-enslaved and turned into merchandise. If this did happen, it would be no treason to say so; on the contrary, it would be folly, on the contrary, it would be folly,

mischievous folly, to deny it.

B. J.-Well, that's true, too. But we have not been re-enslaved, or turned into merchandise

S. (looks at him steadily) B. J.—Have we been re-enslaved?
U. S.—Let's reason together. Y read the papers, don't you?
B. J.—I do.

U. S .- Did you ever in their columns come across the expression; millionaire market?"

U. S.—Why are you amused?
B. J. (amused)—Why, no!
U. S.—Why are you amused?
B. J.—Because the "millionaire mar-

ket" would mean a market in which millionaires are bought and sold; and

that is nonsense; millionaires only buy and sell; they are not bought or sold.

U. S.—Just so; in other words, millionaires would be a merchandise?

B. J.—Yes, and they aren't. U. S.—Or did you ever come across

the terms: "The railroad magnate mar-ket"? Or "The mine baron market"? Or "The bankers' market?" Or "The corporation stock-holders' market"? B I -No and for the same reason: they are not bought and sold; they are

not merchandise. U. S.—Correct. Now, did you ever come across the term: "The beef mar-

B. J.-Lots of times. That's all right. Beef is bought and sold; it is a merchandise.

U. S.—And did you ever come across the terms: "The pork market"? Or "The shoe market"? Or "The stocking

B. J.—Why, certainly; lots of times.
And that's very natural; pork, shoes,
stockings, and so forth are all bought
and sold; they are all merchandise.

Socialist right or was he wrong in say ing that we were nothing but merchan-dise under this present, capitalist sys-

B. J.-Right, by Jove! S .- Yes, my man, let's be sensible,

and not allow our vanities to blind us to our own undoing. We ARE merchandise, just as pork and beef; we ARE sold in the market just as shoes and stockings;—we ARE RE-EN-SLAVED. Look as you may into the works of our Revolutionary Fathers, and never once will voccessed. and never once will you come across the term, "Labor Market." The work-ingman was not then merchandise. Opportunities—natural and social—were then open to all; each man could be, and was, the architect of his own fortune, or misfortune. In those days, had any one used the term "Labor Market." he would have been understood as little as if he had used the word "kineto-graph"; neither of the two was yet in existence. As the latter, so is the term "Labor Market" a subsequent develop-ment, and that development is indicated by the program averaging "I show by the pregnant expression, "La Market."—WE ARE ENSLAYED!

B. J.-Then, all that was gained is lost again?
U. S.—But not beyond recall. Our

slavery a hundred and odd years ago arose from our political DEPENDENCE upon a foreign power; accordingly, our freedom at that time had to be gained by our asserting our INDEPENDENCE. Now, then, to-day, our slavery arises from the circumstance of our being merchandise lying on the shelves of the market—along with beef, and pork, and potatoes; accordingly, our freedom from this new bondage must be gained by our stripping ourselves from the disgraceful condition of merchandise; we must pull ourselves away from the economic companionship of pork and beef and shoes and leather, and all other merchandise; we must dare to stand erect; we must take to claim our rights and perform our duties as MAN, as HUMAN BE-INGS. To do that now, we must overthrow the present tyrant class—the Capitalist class, the present tyrant system—the Capitalist or Wage Slavery system, and set up the Socialist Republic where the instruments of production shall be owned by all; and thus all who work may be free. Fall to thus all who work may be free. Fall to,

The Right to Cut Off One's Nose. UNCLE SAM—Jonathan, on Tuesday, November 7, is Election Day; I trust you will do your duty and vote the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party. BROTHER JONATHAN (testiliy)—

am a free American citizen: the free American citizen votes as he pleases, without compulsion, however slight that compulsion may be, or suasive the manner in which compulsion is at-

U. S .- Does the freedom, as you call it, of the American citizen consist only in his freedom to vote as he pleases? Has he no other rights?

B. J.—Of course he has. U. S.—He has the right to cut off his own ears, has he not? B. J. (with a puzzled look)—Guess

there is no law against that. U. S.—And he has the right to slit his nose, eh?

B. J. (puzzled once more)—Guess so. U. S.—And what would you say of the free man who exercised such rights?

B. J.—That he was crazy.
U. S.—And what would you say of im if, fearing that he was about to crop his ears and doing some such other

crazy act of freedom, you were to argue with him and try to convince him not to do such things, and then he were to flare up against you, as you have done just now, and testily inform you that he was a "free American citizen and was not going to be bulldozed?"

B. J.-That's not a parallel case with

voting. U. S.—It isn't? Let's see. You are a workingman, a trolleyman; your em-ployers are squeezing now out of you three dollars for every four that you produce; they are not satisfied with that, they want more; to get more they must work you longer hours; there is a law forbidding more than ten hours' work a day in your trade; they break that law, and demand of you twelve and more hours; you strike, and while you are on strike the parties you put into power send the militia down upon you and choot a bullet gleen through you and shoot a bullet clean through

B. J.—And that's just what they did, the scoundrels— U. S.—Did they fire that shot?

B. J.-Who else?

U. S.—Did they drive you down, keeping you at starvation wages, thereby bringing sickness and death into your

B. J.—They, of course; who else?
U. S.—No; it was not THEY; it was
YOURSELF that shot yourself; it was
YOURSELF that introduced sickness

and death into your household! B. J.-I declare!

S.—Is it the gun that fires the shot or the man who pulled the trigger?

B. J.—The man, of course.
U. S.—And would that man have pulled the trigger if he was not ordered in the field by his superior?

B. J.-1 guess not.

U. S.-Consequently, as far as we

have got, it is his superior who started B. J.-Y-e-s.

U. S.—And who was that superior, was it not the political party in power, the Governor of the State, the Mayor of

B. J.—Yes.
U. S.—And would the Governor have ordered the men in the field who pulled the trigger, would the Mayor have started the clubbing if he had not been

B. J. (weakening perceptibly)—N-n-o.
U. S.—Now, Jonathan, raise your head
and look in my face. Would that Governor or Mayor have been there in a
position to order out the men, i. e., in position to order out the men, i. e., in a position to start the shooting and clubbing, if the workers had not voted them and their two capitalist parties into power to back them up? (Continued on Page 4.)

PRICE 2 CENTS.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 20 .- We win the emblem and party name. The kangaroos are routed, horse, foot and dragoons in Pennsylvania also.

dragoons in Pennsylvania also.

Some two months ago J. M. Barnes, who conducts a "speakeasy" in Philadelphia, got together his bartender, largest consumer of his wares, a fakir or two, and a pensioner of the Emperor of Germany, and "organized" a "State Committee" of the S. L. P. (sic.)

They gave out cartain pagers consists They gave out certain papers contain-ing the names of no candidates and also ing the names of no candidates and also issued certain papers containing the names of Clark, Remmel and Munro, the Party's regular nominees. In September the aggregation referred to above, filed the papers at Harrisburg as "Nomination Papers of the Socialist Labor Party." Then they issued a bombastic statement to the effect they and they alone were IT. The Socialist Labor Party made objections to those papers. Appended hereto is the decision of the court. It is but necessary to note the following few facts, and let the decision tell the rest of the story: Barnes was compelled to issue blank papers because there is a certain element of his facts. papers because there is a certain element of his followers who would not "fight the party," to use their own

He woud not have admitted the papers were signed in blank was it not for the fact that if he denied that fact he would be arrested for perjury on the spot. We had three of his own men under summons to appear and testify, and he knew it.

When the case was heard it developed

that Barnes had as attorneys Millar, the District Attorney of Dauphin Co., a Matt Quay politician, and his partner, who in court acted as though they were defending a criminal whom every one knew was a criminal. We did not have to put a single witness on the stand. Kirchner, of New York, helped cook

Kirchner, of New York, helped cook Barnes' goose after being brought from New York by Barnes.

The Kangaroos displayed furthermore their total ignorance of the country's institutions. Some time ago their "Volkszeitung" talked alout McKinley's appointing Quay's successor to the United States Senate (!). In order to prove the regularity of the alleged Barnes STATE COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA, a member of their bogus NATIONAL EXECUTIVE, together with their national minutes were sent here to show that their National ExecutiveCommittee had minutes were sent here to show that their National ExecutiveCommittee had minutes to show that their N. E. C. had appointed Barnes STATE SECRETARY (!!.) That there is no such thing as any NATIONAL COMMITTEE with power to appoint STATE OFFICERS, these gentlemen knew nothing of. Of course, their minutes and N. E. C. member were promptly ruled out.

Another significant thing that the de-cision brings out is the stupid trickery by which this Barnes Grand Commit-tee sought to pre-empt the page 162tee sought to pre-empt the name "So-

As the decision is a historic docu-ment, I enclose it in full:

Nomination Papers of Herman Kreimer and others Dauphin Common Pleas, 33 January Term, 1900.

Nomination Papers of | Dauphin Common Pleas Samuel Chirk

65 January Term, 1900. and others. Objections to nominating papers.

By the Court: On Sept. 8, 1899, Nomination Papers

were filed in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, purporting to nominate as candidates of the "Socialist Labor Party" Herman Kreimer for the office of State Treasurer; Edward

Kuppinger, for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, and H. C. Parker, for the office of Judge of the Superior Court, and on Sept. 14. 1899, Nomina-tion Papers were filed in the office of tion Papers were nied in the omce of the secretary, purporting to nominate as candidates of the same party, for the same offices, Samuel Clark, for the office of State Treasurer; Donald L. Munro, for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, and Valentine Remmel for the office of Judge of the Superior for the office of Judge of the Superior Court. These nomination papers will be known respectively throughout this opinion as the Clark papers and the Kreimer papers.
On Sept. 30, 1899, objections were filed

by Samuel Clark and his associates to the Kreimer papers, one of which was, "That the said nomination papers were circulated and signed in blank without the names of any candidates being named thereon, and that the names of the candidates appearing thereon written therein after they had signed by the voters purporting to have signed them, and that they are conse-quently frauduient, null and void, and did not operate to make any valid nomi-rations for the said offices." nations for the said offices

On Oct, 9, 1899, objections were filed by Herman Kreimer and his associates by Herman Kreimer and his associates to the Clark papers, the chief objection specified being that Herman Kreimer. Edward Kuppinger, H. C. Parker and others had secured the exclusive right to use the party name and political appellation of "Socialist Labor Party," by filing in the office of the prothonotary of the proper county the certificates prescribed by section 1 of the Act of June 9, 1857.

(Continued on page 4)

words:

The above named conference, and all those of a similar character, could not, if they would—and would not, if they could, solve the trust question. The only ones who can are the working people, and the only ones who will are the class-conscious proletariat. As soon as the workers understand thoroughly the entire character of the trusts, they will not endeavor to accomplish the impossible, i.e., to smash the trust, nay, they will make the trust and all the rest of the means of production and distribution the common property of all the people. They, and only then, will the trust and all other machinery be a blessing instead of a curse to humanity. U. S.—Now, my man, refresh your memory, and tell me whether you ever ran across in the papers the term: "The Labor Market"?

B. J. (starts back as though he had from us. But it never was in our hands. Where, when and how did he do the robbling up? Upon the correct answer to this question depends the solution of B. J. (starts back as though he had been struck full in the chest).
U. S.—Did you, or did you not?
B. J.—I did, by thunder!
U. S.—Your face brightens up; light seems to be going up in it. Was that the problem.

B. J.—Yes; WHERE, WHEN and HOW? U. S. -- Where?-In THE SHOP. When? - ON PAY-DAY. HOW? -

# was prepared for.

y pulled itself together. On Saturday the 21st, instant, the General Commit-tee decided to make the ticket safe on the ballot; it ordered blanks for nomination petitions to be forthwith printed; it adopted the party name of Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance,"
with the Alliance Arm and Hammer
as emblem;—AND WENT TO WORK.
Within two days the county ticket was
afe with its full complement of nearly
2,000 signatures, AND WAS FILED!
Whether this demonstration hastened

it was useless to try to keep the bona see party of the Proletariat off the ballot, or not, it is here unnecessary to inquire into. The decision in the Parinquire into. ty's favor followed immediately. The

It was wholly otherwise with the hangaroos. As theirs was a bogus party, it had neither body nor soul. Its

caty chance of concealing its emptiness and continuing its swindle for a while longer lay in securing the Party's name and emblem. Thus the public was, during the last three weeks, regaled with the curious spectacle of seeing these sectionen, who had done nothing whatever to add strength or dignity to the Party's name or symbol, who, as the contrary, had shortly before the battle of July 10, declared the Party to be despised, now straining every nerve to capture that valued name and em-

crowd at a recent picnic, it would have been an easy thing to do what the Party did, and gather the necessary signatures upon independent nomination blanks for their candidates. But theirs was a bubble. With a few exceptions of honest but misguided men, their following is of non-citizens, and of citizens most of whom anyhow vote with Tammany or the Republicans, according as their "beer" interests dictate. Accordingly, the official decisions denying them the Arm and Hammer had the effect of sweeping all their nomina-On Wednesday, the 18th, instant, too jate to give the news in last week's the effect of sweeping all their nomina-tions like so much rubbish off the field.

PEOPLE, the Board of Police Commisploners of this city decided the contest THE PEOPLE of last July 23, contained an article "Ten Years Later." The article narrated the successful raid between the Kangaroo and the Party's ticket in Greater New York, by throwagainst the Party planned and carried out ten years ago by the identical "Volkszeitung;" it contrasted the conditions under which that raid was possible then, and the conditions that marked Ichabod the raid attempted on the right of last July 10. Fully three ing out the Kangaroos and recognizing the Party's ticket as the one entitled to a place on the ballot, it being the ticket recognized by the regularly constituted Party authorities. The Kanon the night of last July 10. Fully three garoos appealed to the Supreme Court; months of continuous struggle have since passed, during which the Party had to stand up against the poisoned arrows of its foe. Now that the fight is their political lawyer, Col. Gruber, again appeared for them, while Benjamin Patterson, Esq., the conscienwon and lost—the Party fully in the saddle, its corrupt assailants rolling in tious and able counsellor who had conducted the Party's case right along, apsaddle, its corrupt assailants forming in the dust—the closing words of that ar-ticle are here in place:

"The year '99 is ten years later than '89. The S. L. P. is no longer a social club located mainly in New York. With peared for the S. L. P. The hearing was had on Friday, the 20th. On Mon-

day, the 23d, the following decision was rendered by the Judge, confirming the action of the Police Board:
"I think for the reasons so well pointd out in the opinion of the Secretary of State McDonough, delivered in a pro-ceeding involving other candidates but the same essential facts, that the action of the Police Board was correct in ac-cepting and ordering on file the certificepting and ordering on file the certificates of nomination of Thomas Wright and John J. Kinneally for Justices of the Supreme Court in this Judicial District.—H. W. B., J. S. C."
While a similar conflict raged in other States and other parts of this State (out of all of which the Party has emerged victorious) yet the storm cen-

emerged victorious), yet the storm center of the conflict, that has raged within the Party for nearly four moaths, was Greater New York. Until the matter was settled here in the right way, it could not be considered finally settled anywhere else. The decision of the Court in this city now ends the con-flict outside of the Party in strict ac-

ord with its previous settlement with-in Party by the Party itself. Pleasurable tho' the news is, it and the keen satisfaction at the Party's the keen satisfaction at the Party's Emblem and honored name remaining where they belong, not falling into im-pure hands, could be given in a few stickfuls. Nevertheless, there is that connected with this whole matter that deserves fuller treatment at this mo-ment and in this connection before dis-

missing the subject for good and all. The Socialist Labor Party is infinite-The Socialist Labor Party is infinite-ly more than a name or an emblem. It is an organization grounded on and held together by a soul-stirring princi-ple—the SOCIAL REVOLUTION that shall emancipate the wage slave and rear the dome of the Socialist Republic. The emblem and the Party name might be captured by robbers, but such act could never capture the Party itself. that the legal decision been adverse, the Party would have remained erect and all the more nerved for the fray; the robbers would have captured only a shell. Under a new emblem, another name, the same principle, organized into the same body, would have ininter-ruptedly proceeded with its work: it would have kept its place unshaken in the political field; its ticket would im-mediately have found its place upon the ballot, challenging the field. In-

The decision of the Secretary or State coming so promptly and soundly as it did, the Party here began to believe that its preparatory precautions would be unnecessary; yet it did not relax. When, however, danger seemed to threaten from the quarter of the Police Board, before whom the ticket in Greater New York was contested, and upon whom ex-Governor Black and his partner, Col. Gruber, the counsel for the Kangaroos, had influence, the Party in Greater New York immediate-

Whether this demonstration hastened the decision of the Police Board, seeing

her ticket became superfluous. Thus demeans itself an S. L. P. that

### THE PEOPLE.

--- EVERY SUNDAY. -

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### SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	18,881
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	88,183
In 1896 (Presidential)	86,564
In 1898	

When a deed is done for Freedom, through the broad earth's aching breast Runs a thrill of joy prophetic, trembling on from east to west,

And he, where'er he cowers, feels the soul within him climb To the awful verge of marhood, as the energy

sublime Of a century bursts full-blossomed on the

thorny stem of Time. LOWELL



A little over two months ago the New York "Indopendent," a weekly magazine, published an article by Henry Austin entitled, "The Socialist Thorn in Tammany's Side." That magnificent article was reproduced in these columns. It shed a flood of light on the trend of the political movement in New York, the storm center of the social revolution in the land. The facts therein mentioned were never denied. Now events come to confirm then in manner that must cheer every Socialist in the land.

Austin showed conclusively that Tammany had an immediate interest in rupturing the Socialist Labor Party: that it was in dread fear of losing its "Gibraltar," the 16th Assembly District; that a labor fakir called Samuel Prince was being groomed as the club to do the rupturing, and last not least, that Tammany Hall conspired with the "Volkszeitung" and furnished it with heelers to attempt the capture of the Party press and archives by main force and midnight assault. He also showed how this attempt failed ignominiously.

Subsequent events came in, one by one, to demonstrate the correctness of Austin's historical analysis; until more recently the fakir Prince, closely connected with Tammany's machine and with the "Volkszeitung's" heelers, was nominated by Tammany in the 16th Assembly District, and-the "Volkszeitung," whipped within the Party by an overwhelming Party vote, and deprived of the false pretence of the Party's name, now comes out with articles DECLARING WAR UPON THE PARTY'S TICKET, PAR-IN THE 16TH ASSEM-BLY DISTRICT!

The thrill of joy with which all the militant Socialists of the land will receive the news, is the thrill of for that a conquering force experiences when it sees the foe skulking, driven from cover into the open.

We hear from one end of the land to the other the shout of "Charge!" and we see the serried ranks of the militant Socialists falling upon the foe all along the line with that redoubled force that conscious ascendency imparts and that the certainty of ultimate victory kindlesinto flame.

### POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

About four months ago, led by the New York Journal" and "Daily News." the metropolitan capitalist press shouted in joyful chorus at the "overthrow by the Socialist Labor Party of the unionwrecking element," and, swallowing like so many geese the pleasing lies ladled out to them by the "Volkszeittung," they went into hysterics about the "turning down" of the "old N. E. C.," etc., etc. These same papers are mum now that the court decisions. sustaining the Party's decisions, put the final and complete quietus on the news that they would have liked so well.

With the fight, started and managed by the "Volkszeitung" against the Party, now gloriously ended, leaving the conspirators stranded and the Party victoriously affoat, the mind reverts to the words of the "Volkszeitung," uttered right after the battle of July 10. Speaking of the sufferings inflicted upon it by the Party officers, and

claiming that these were now overthrown, it said:

That had to take an end, and it has taken And the mind likewise reverts to the comment made upon these very words by the Milwaukee, Wis., "Wahrheit":

"It has taken an end?"—We doubt that. The thick end of the wedge is yet to come.

Prophetic "Wahrheit!"

NOW the thing IS ended-and so is the "Volkszeitung" hourgeois conspiracy with its Grunzig, Jonas, Schluter and kindred conspirators rolled in the dust within and without the Party.

The Boston (Mass.) "Globe" has this bit of information:

Robert Lawrence, social democratic candidate for representative, has 95 names on his paper, which he will file before Friday. Not one in 10 of these names are of socialists, but many are of republicans. The republicans desire to rum Mr. Lawrence because they believe he will poll a large democratic vote and make it easier for republican candidates to win.

The above is as full of substance as an egg is of meat.

It is a good, substantial revelation (to the uninitiated) that the so-called Social Democracy is nothing but a decoyduck, ready to do the decoying for either of the two old capitalist parties, as occasion may serve.

It is another good, substantial revelation (to the uninitiated) to notice the note of surprise in that capitalist paper's item; the capitalist papers illustrate the truth of the saying that 'Dupers and Duped, Cheators and Cheatees are but the obverse and reverse of the same medal." One should think that such tools of capitalism, so habitually used for duping the working class, as are the capitalist papers, would be the last ones ever to be duped by political cheats. And yet, it is just the other way. By indicating surprise at the harmony with which the hearts of the Republican party of the so-called Social Democracy beat, the "Globe" but illustrates how closely allied the duper and the duped are.

Under the heading, "What the Editor Thinks," the Rich Hill, Mo., "Bates County Critic' publishes this:

County Critic' publishes this:

The first test has been made at Conneaut, O., of the oni ore unleading machine in the world. Five machines will supplant 1,000 men. The ore handlers forsee their fate, and the company is guarding the machine day and night against violence. If successful, the machines will be adopted all along the lakes, displacing 50,000 men. Now, what do you propose? Would you legislate the machine out of existence, as you propose to do the trust, and put the displaced men back to working ten hours a day? Or would you put in the machines and reduce the hours of labor and give all the men employment, and utilize the time and labor thus saved in building better homes, improving public highways, beautifying parks, or doing the thousand other things to make the lives of your babes, wives, mothers and sisters brighter and happler, which are now neglected? Or possibly you favor the present method—which means that by the introduction of the machine, a mighty host of willing workers will be compelled "to hunt a job." The time lost in this useless manner, if intelligently employed, would provide food, raiment, education and entertainment for every homeless orphan and little waif in the State of Ohio.

Ain't it beautiful? Ain't it radical?

Ain't it beautiful? Ain't it radical? No! It is neither beautiful nor rad-

A sense of depression steals over one at the reading of such a squib. It denotes much understanding of the question; it denotes progress. And yet it reveals a timidity about uttering what the editor does know that is distressing. The time is gone by for such abstract and pointless 'thoughts;" the time has come for boldly declaring the way out, What is it that holds the "Bates County Critic" back from uttering the word around which the vague thoughts of its readers should crystallize into action and without which the "thought" will run to seed?

Why not out with it, and announce the platform of the Socialist Labor Party, the aims and tactics of the Party as the only means in existence in the land whereby to turn the machine into a blessing from the curse it is to-day?

It is hardly right to do as the New Orleans (La.) "Times-Democrat" is dothrown out of work by machinery. But that is just what that paper does in this passage taken from its editorial column:

column:

"Have you heard of the new automatic drummer?" said a Louisville traveling man, as he joined the group in front of one of the hotels last night. "No? Well, it's a great scheme. You see the trusts have made brains absolutely useless in the business, and when a merchant has to buy at one place or go without, an idiot can take his order just as well as a man of superior intelligence like myself. So, to cut down expenses, some genius has gotten up this automaton. It is made of papier maché and represents a drummer sitting on a sample trunk. The whole thing is about eight inches high and is boxed up and sent to the retail merchant by express. When it arrives, the business man sits on his desk, touches a spring which releases a phetographic cylinder inside the trunk, and the drummer begins to talk. "Good day, sir, he says, 'the following are our list of prices on so and so, and with that the machine reels off the latest quotations of whatever trust it happens to represent. At the other end of the trunk is a hole connecting with a receiving cylinder and the merchant speaks his order into it. Thank you,' says the manikin, when he gets through; I will now tell you two comic stories and sing you a selection from the latest opera." If the merchant doesn't care for that part of it, all he has to do turn a switch. Then he returns the automaton to its box and expresses it back to the house C. O. D. There the order record is taken out, a fresh one put in and the machine sent to another custamer. It's a wonderful device and its advantages over a live drummer are too numerous to mention. It doesn't cat anything, it hasn't any hotel bills, it runs up no expense account and never draws on the house. Then, again, think of the enormous saving in railroad fares."

Although the drummers, as a rule, have so far proved an inaccessible ele-

Although the drummers, as a rule, have so far proved an inaccessible ele-ment to Socialist teachings, yet are they human beings and proletarians at that. One should not gloat over the tribulations that capitalism throws upon They are bound to abandon their conceit about being better than the workingmen, and join the ranks of the class-conscious proletaries.

Elsewhere in this issue is announced the entertainment of the 16th A. D. for the benefit of the campaign. Let the af-fair be the annual success it has reg-

### A CHALLENGE

To Samuel Prince, Democratic Candidate for Assembly in the 16th N. Y. A. D.

Sir-As the nominee of the Socialist Labor Party in the Sixteenth Assembly District of this city, for the same office that you have been nominated for by the Democratic party, I hereby chal-lenge you to public debate on the issues of the campaign, issues that YOUR nomination in particular accentuates.

With barely 1,000 votes three years ago, the Socialist vote in the district has since gradually and forcibly risen to over 2,200 last year, and is to-day a powerful second in the field. Formerly Tammany Hall had a regular walkover in the district. To-day that has changed. The Socialist Labor Party routed easily the Republican, and, dur-ing the last campaigns, Tammany's candidate for the Assembly was put to it more and more to save his neck. YOUR nomination by Tammany Hall can be explained in no other way than that Tammany Hall realizes the vigor of the approaching flood of Socialism; that it realizes the rapidity with which the workers, in that district, espe-cially, are becoming class-conscious, are, accordingly, turning their backs upon the parties of the capitalist classthe Democratic and Republican parties the Democrate and Republical parties
—that have so long deceived them, and
are turning their faces to their own,
the party of the working class—
the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
YOUR nomination by Tammany Hall is an evidence that it sees the whale of the Labor Party threat-ing its existence, and it now seeks to escape by throwing a tub at the whale— YOU being the tub. YOUR nomination is an evidence that Tammany Hall perceives that the former naked fishing hook of capitalism, which it had been using, runs danger of not being bitten at by the workingmen voters and that, in order to land its fish, it has thought it advisable to bait the hook-YOU being the balt.

That Tammany Hall has chosen tanimany Hall has chosen a candidate eager to play the rôle of tub to the whale and bait for the capitalist hook is proved by the cards you are circulating, styling yourself "Labor's Champion"; that, however, Tammany Hall was extremely unfortunate in its choice are inquiry into your well-known choice, an inquiry into your well-known career will make equally clear.

A "Champion of Labor" and Tammany Hall don't "mix." A "Champion of Labor" demands the abolition of the wages system of slavery; Tammany Hall stands upon the principle of perpetuating wage slavery. A "Champion of Labor" defends the working class: Tammany Hall is dripping with the blood of the workers whom its Governblood of the workers whom its Govern-ors have shot down, whom its Mayors have clubbed, whom its judges have outraged, and whom its Legislatures have betrayed. Between a "Champion of Labor" and a Tammany Hall candidate there is an unbridgeable chasm. Whoever the man may be who stands out as the candidate of the Democratic or of the Republican party, and who, at the same time, holds himself out as a "Champion of Labor," that man is an impostor, a fraud. Dare you deny these self-evident truths in public debate?

But if, speaking generally, it is a badge of fraud to hold oneself out as a "Champion of Labor" while being a candidate of a capitalist party, the fraud is deeper in your particular instance. The candidates that Tammany chooses do not as a rule as about calling upon do not, as a rule, go about calling upon the working class to organize them-selves independently into a "Labor Party." You have done that. In Albany and New York you have since last year initiated the idea of an "Independent Labor Party." If Tammany's platform good enough for a "Champion of Labor" to stand on, as you now do what use is there of a separate "Labor Parry"? If an "Independent Labor Party' is needed, as you have claimed, how can a "Champion of Labor" stand as Tammany's candidate? The fraudulency of such a posture as yours is self-evident.—Dare you deny these premises and conclusions in public debate?

In dropping its old style of candidate for the Assembly and choosing YOU-the advocate of an independent labor party, a man with a "labor record"— Tammany Hall has but baited the capitalist political hook that it formerly applied unbaited; it has but thrown a tub to the approaching whale of the Socialist Labor Party; it has admitted all that the S. L. P. has been preaching in the district, but—it pretends compliance with those principles by means of ance with those principles by means of

Nor could Tammany Hall have chosen a fitter candidate for its purpose.

The manner in which you earn your living is particularly foul as a workingman. You have some means, quite enough to conduct a little cigar factory of your own; and you have enough po litical pull to be allowed to place cigar stands where large crowds gather at public parades and the like. In this you are favored beyond all other work-ingmen. But you are not satisfied. You also compete in the large cigar shops with poor workingmen. Earning quite enough to get along with in your own cigar factory, you want more, and you get it, how?—by driving poor cigar-makers from a chance of at all making a living, by taking jobs in large cigar stores. Every such a job that you get is a chance less for another who has not, like you, any other means of sup-port; every dollar that you, who can live off your own factory, earn at the cigar bench as a wage earner, is a dollar taken away from some poor cigarmaker who has not, like you, any other means of livelihood. Thus your superfluities are actually bread taken by you out of the mouths of poor workingmen. A wondrous "Champion of Labor"!—Do you dare dery these facts in public de-

I shall cause this challenge to be read at each of the numerous public meetings that the Socialist Labor Party will hold between now and Election Day, and shall cause a copy of it to be placed in the hands of all the registered voters in the district. Possibly you may be of the opinion that a debate will only serve to nail these charges more firmly upon your head. I shall not deny that such apprehensions on your part are well founded. But let me call your at-tention to this much: You cannot dodge the issue by dodging the debate. The Party will keep the issue well to the front. By dedging the debate you would only go down with all the more ignominy.

DANIEL DE LEON.

## History of the Dubuque Bill.

By MICHAEL T. BERRY, Haverhill, Mass.

Under the régime of capitalism, all legislation is enacted with a view to bettering the chances for the exploita-tion of the wage slaves by the capitalist class. ALL LEGISLATION IS CLASS LEGISLATION. It was so under Feu-dalism when all legislation was en-acted in the interest of the Feudal lord by himself. It is so to-day in all capi-talist nations where all legislation is enacted in the interest of the capitalist class of that nation. IT WILL BE SO under Socialism, where all legislation will be enacted in the interest of the workers. Evidences of the truth of the assertion that all legislation is class legislation are so numerous that the space at our disposal will not permit an extended citation of cases. It was so in Pennsylvania, as was instanced by the "Run of the Mines" bill, the "check-weightman's" bill and numerous other bills of like nature. It was so in Massachusetts in the case of the "anti-fines" bill and the "Dubuque bill," of which I write. Here in Massa-chusetts the class which is enacting this class legislation grows bolder each year in its encroachments upon the rights of the working class. Their boldness reached the apex of capitalist knavery and rascality in 1898, when the legislature of the Bay State passed the now famous or infamous "Dubuque bill," famous or infamous "Dubuque bill," officially known as Chap. 549, acts of 1898, and entitled "An act to provide an equitable process after judgment in CERTAIN cases."

Before I enter into a lengthy dis-cussion upon this bill it is well to take a careful survey of certain other mat-ters, such as the Franchise, the conditions under which the working class exist, and the Trustee or Garnishee process which was in vogue prior to the passage of the "Dubuque bill."

#### Sources of the Dabuque Bill.

The Massachusetts capitalists, like their kind elsewhere, are constantly looking around them, trying in some way or other to abridge the suffrage. It was so in 1896, when after a long drawn out discussion, covering two sessions of the legislature, the matter of changing from annual to blennial elections was submitted to the voters in the form of a constitutional amend-ment, which was promptly buried at the polls. It was so in 1898, when this Dubuque bill was passed and the suf-frage was one of the things considered when this matter came about. the voters upset the scheme calculated to bring about blennial elections, the capitalist class of Massachusetts have been doing some thinking concerning political, economical and social conditions, which resulted in the passage of the Dubuque bill.

#### How Things Were Formerly.

Prior to the passage of Chap. 549, as it is called, there was in existence an act known as the Trustee Process, which permitted a debtor, if his wages were "Trusteed" or attached, to claim an exemption of \$10—if the bill was for the recessaries of life, and \$20 if the the necessaries of life-and \$20 if the bill was for other than necessaries. At the same time when this statute was passed which made the exemption pos-sible, the capitalist class thought that \$10 was the least amount upon which the workers could live, hence, they saw to it that the law was so construed that no greedy creditor could pounce down upon the goose that was then and now laying the golden eggs for the capitalist class, and run off with the nest, goose and all. But things have changed since then. When that law was passed, the working class were at the height of their prosperity. Not the prosperity of to-day, but the prosperity of the 80's. At that time the trustification of industry had not begun to be felt in the sense that we know it to-day; jobs were to be had most anywhere; the wages paid were fairly high, mountain high when compared with those that are paid in the same industries to-day, and the middle class which are bene-fited by the Dubuque bill, or think they are benefited through the prolongation of their agony which this bill prolongs, had not at that time felt the grinding out process which they to-day are feeling on all sides. Shyster lawyers which to-day are to be found in abundance here as well as in New York, had hyena-like rapacity which characterizes these worthies to-day. In short at the time when the capitalist class of Massachusetts guaranteed to the working class that at least \$10 of their earnings was theirs and the law would so regard it, everything looked lovely to the working class. "The goose hung the working class.

Such were the conditions which surrounded the working class in the 80's. Such are not the conditions which surround them to-day. Since then wages have fallen to a mere nothing; the "prosperity" of capitalism now manties the workers of the Bay State; through the concentration of industry the num every trade, and in no trade; conse quently, jobs are not so easy to get and the wages of those who are at work are low. The middle class are between the low. The minute chass are between the millstones of the Plutocracy and the Proletariat, and, like the "Noble Red Man," are rapidly receding before the onward march of capitalism proper. Shyster lawyers have been made within the last decade with as great a rapidity as we in Haverhill produce shoddy footwear, and these same shyster law-yers, like in New York, are looking for the victims of capitalist oppression that the last drop of blood may be sucked from their veins. The Massachusetts plutocracy, like the plutocracy of every other state, have made the lot of the middle class unbearable; therefore, this middle class sets up a howl for relief through legislation. True to the his-tory of the middle class, the "relief" was to come from the hides of the working class. The plutocracy caught up the yell, seeing in it a chance to hold the middle class where they were needed and at the same time deal the working class a savage blow, which they did. The result was that the "Dubuque bill" was passed.

### Mr. Dubuque.

The Socialist Labor Party well knows that material interests furnish the mainspring for human action. Nowhere is the truth of this principle

more manifest than in this law. Its sponsor was Hugo A. Dubuque, a law-yer in the city of Fall River, then repyer in the city of Fall River, then representing the 10th Bristol District in the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Mr. Dubuque is the most up-to-date satellite of capitalism which has so far succeeded in landing under the sacred Cod Fish on Beacon Hill. His name will go shambling down the back alleys of oblivion, re-membered only as the individual who fathered the "Dubuque bill," which was the most savage invasion ever made upon the rights of the working class of

#### The Dubuque Bill.

Under the prior law or trustee pro-cess the creditor who sought to squeeze the worker after the squeezing which he had undergone in the shop, went through a procedure something 'e this: The first thing that had to be done was to find the debtor either in the possession of money, or property, or at work; after finding the debtor at work, it was necessary that he earned more than \$10. If he did not earn more than \$10 it was a worthless task trying to collect the debt, and if the debt was for any large sum, and the debtor could not be found earning wages whereby a good portion of the debt could be liquidated by the original action, the debt was the same as worthless. Because if the creditor recovered a judgment against the debtor which could not be satisfied by the amount then in the hands of the trustee when he came to sue upon the judgment, the courts might hold that a judgment was not within the meaning of the word "neces-saries," and hence that there was a \$20 exemption, thus placing the creditor under an added disability. Dubuque took all this into considera

tion in the construction of his bill. He knew that the working class was not earning even the "living wage" which the "pure and simple" traitors to labor prate about; so he started out to pro-vide the creditor class with a drag net, which combines in itself the elements of civil and criminal law and equity procedure. His bill provides that upon the application of a judgment creditor or some person in his behalf to the clerk of any police district or municipal court, or to any trial justice in the county of Nantucket setting forth the fact that judgment is founded upon a claim for necessaries, the clerk will cause the debtor to be summoned before the court which will examine him with reference to his ability to pay the debt. Under the law the court is given full power to examine the debtor and make such decree or order requiring the payment of the debt as he may se fit to make; he may require that the bill be paid at once; or he may require that it be paid by instalments. If the debtor remains for seven days after the making of the decree without com-plying with the order as made he can be brought before the same court, and unless he can satisfy the court, with reasons which the court is the sole judge of the soundness of, he may be committed to the county jail for not more than 14 days for contempt. He may be released during the time by himself or some other person perform-ing the order of the court and paying the debt. If he does not, when he gets out (and the jailer must liberate him at the expiration of 14 days) he is again brought before the court and the same thing gone through once more, with the same result of 14 days in jail, and this may be kept up for as long a time as the creditor sees fit. This much for the law itself.

THE CAPITALIST CLASS, HAVING REDUCED THE WORKING CLASS TO THE LEVEL OF PAUPERS, NOW PROPOSES TO MAKE OF THEM CRIMINALS. The working class stands to-day where debt is one of the conditions of their existence, be they ever so honest they cannot escape it ever so honest, they cannot escape it and exist. From the language of the Dubuque bill one is inclined to think that the creditor has got to get a judgment before the court can examine the debtor. But the practice is different. The shyster lawyer gets his client to make an affidavit that the claim is for necessaries; then the rest of the trouble follows in rapid succession. Notwithstanding that this law is in direct conflict with article 12, part 1 of the State Constitution, the Supreme Court has held it to be constitutional. Thus adding to our already overwhelming mass of testimony proving our contention that all legislation is class legislation.

### More Light.

In the recapitulation of this article it should be borne in mind that Massachusetts has a statute which forbids paupers voting. Right here is where the Dubuque bill connects with the suf-If a voter or any other person whom by law he is bound to support has received aid from the city or town wherein said voter has a voting residence within 90 days next prior to an election, that makes that voter a "pauper" within the meaning of and he does not vote at that election. Most all working men are in debt. Most all the political committees of capitalism have one or more shyster lawyers who are connected with them in some who are connected with the judgment of way or other. If in the judgment of capitalism it is these henchmen of capitalism it necessary to do so, it is an easy matter for the shyster to get hold of bills against workingmen who could not otherwise be controlled, especially see-ing that all shysters, here as well as in New York, have their "favorite" it is an easy matter to get such decree made as suits them and the "emer-Railroad the victim to Within three weeks his family, if he has one, will be asking the overseers of the poor for aid; he is then a "pau-per." If such does not happen, it is an easy thing to keep the victim in jail or force him to leave the state to save his liberty though he lose his vote.

The capitalist press has commented on what they are pleased to term "the abuse of the Dubuque bill;" the middle class storekeepers, etc., are using it for what it is worth; and it is playing havoc with the working class. Not-withstanding that it has been in force but little over one year, or since Sept. 1, 1898, its ravages are such that lead-

ing capitalist papers have editorially commented thereon. So much so that at this year's session of the "great and general court" those who were beneficiaries under the bill sought to strengthen it and make it more inclu-

Debsism and Dubuqueism.

While the session was still young, Mr. James F. Carey, on Feb. 1, introduced a bill which was intended as an amend-ment to it. His amendment sought to exempt the sum of \$10-from the tion of the law the amendment was killed in the House by a vote of 69 to 56. This amendment betrays the middle class character of Carey and Debsdie class charge. It was supported by the some generally. It was supported by the votes of many members of the House who have a record which is far from who have a record which is far from being savory so far as the working class are concerned. Amengst others who voted for Mr. Carey's amendment was Cullinane, of Laurence, a labor skate, who voted for the passage of the original bill in 1898 and who has not original bill in 1898, and who has publicly stated that it was a good thing. Democrats and Republicans alike supported Mr. Carey's bill, as they knew that it changed nothing if passed; and by voting for it they could cheaply get a "labor record."

Here was a law which was in discontinuous and the same and the same and the same are same as a same as a same and the same are same as a s

Here was a law which was in direct conflict with article 12, part 1 of the State Constitution. Mr. Carey knew State Constitution. Mr. Carey knew that. And yet, instead of asking for the repeal of the bill in toto, he sought to exhibit his "broadness" by attempting to patch it up, thus leaving the law operative in all its main features. Thus did Debism prove the impracticability of its "broadness" by getting nothing: whereas, had Mr. Carey taken the stand which any man would have taken who which any man would have taken who was a bona fide representative of the working class, and demanded the surrender of the Dubuque bill, horse, feet and dragoons, then he could at least claim the respect of his own. Now ha can claim that he stood for anything else than middle class capitalism, His amendment was at best a miserable attempt in a miserable and cowardly way at patching up the most miserable law ever recorded upon the statutes of this commonwealth.

#### Cowardice Brings Defeat.

The lesson which it taught to the working class of Haverhill, Mass., and the United States is that there is nothing to be gained by electing men to the halls of legislature who do not stand upon the class conscious platform of the Socialist Labor Party. Men who, regardless of the waves of capitalism that break in fury beneath their feet, will at all times demand the repeal of every law which threatens to lower the standard under which the working class exists. Until then "Dubuque bilis" and other bills of similar nature will be other bills of similar nature will be passed and will oppress the working class. The remedy does not lie in the patching up of capitalist laws, but in their repeal, and the substitution of socialist laws which will demand from capitalism that the first thing which must be considered is the conditions under which the working class, the producers of all wealth, exist; laws that will instead of admitting their right will, instead of admitting their right (as did Carey's bill) to further rob the working class, say to this set of capi-talist Highbinders: "Stand and deliver your stolen goods back to the working class which you have robbed."

Workers of Massachusetts, if you do not want repetitions of the history made by the Dubuque bill, learn well the lesson herein contained:

That ALL LEGISLATION IS CLASS LEGISLATION.

Learn also that your class is the only class which is necessary for the exist-

ence of society. That the only way for you to prevent the degradations which capitalism and Debsism subjects you to is to organise, not on the lines of the past which have lead you through a slaughter house to an open grave, but in the ranks of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party. Then will you be in a way whereby you can force recognition from courts and legi-latures and demand from capitalism and its retinue of shyster lawyers and corrupt politicians the rights of labor which is the full product of its toll. Learn the lesson and emancipate your class. God speed the day.

### The Charge of the Kangaroos.

[A Parody, Written for THE PEOPLE W. Byron Efford, Revere, Mass.]

All into William Street,
Up the stairs, onward,
Nigh unto midnight—
Rushed half a hundred.
"Forward, the Kangaroos!"
"Crack all the heads ye choose!
Into the stairs of death—
Rushed the half hundred.

"Forward, the Kangaroos!"
No man, they thought, could lose,
Not tho 'the rioters knew
The "Volkszeitung" blunder'd;
They could not give reply,
Theirs but to bluff and lie;—
Into the trap of death—
Rushed the half hundred.

Clubs to the right of them, Clubs to the left of them, Clubs all in front of them, None of them sunder'd: Probed at with "People" squibt thening for broken ribs, Boldly they dash'd pell-mell, Into the jaws of hell,— Crazy half hundred. squibs,

Whirl'd all their clubs in air, Whirl'd as they mount the Clubbing defenders there, "By virtue of office," while Spectators wonder'd: "By virtue of office," white Spectators wonder'd; Plunged in the ante-room, Fierce did the battle boom There brave defenders Lost not an inch of room; While fell the Kangarous, Reel'd and met their doom, Tattere'd and sunder'd. Reel'd down the stairs of d Batter'd half hundred.

Clubs to the right of them,
Clubs to the left of them,
Clubs close behind them,
Splinter'd and thunder'd:
Hurled down the stairs of death,
Back into William Street,
All that was left of them.
They that could fight like Hell,
Cover'd with blood and beer. Beer that they loved so Baffied half hundred.

Oh, must their glory fade, At the fizzle rush they made, All Tammany wonder'd; Frail were the clubs they drew, Frail all the Kangaroo,— Drunken half hundred.

your subscription expires. Renew in time. the paper and facilitate work at the office.

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

### ESTIMATES.

"Good Socialists" and "Bad Socialists" in the Miners' District.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 17.-The labor fakirs have been in the central coal fields of Pennsylvania since March trying to organize (?) the miners into the U. M. W. of A. In the past, the miners rushed to their slaughter as soon as the voice of the pure and simple labor betrayers was heard. But something is now groug. The miners won't bite. They can not be dragged into the U. M. W.

One of the reasons the miners would not rush to support the fakirs is the Socialist sentiment that is now in the socials could fields, especially in Clear-field County, where we have some strong Sections of the Party and some Locals of the S. T. & L. A.

In the spring, when the agitation started, W. L. Wilson, Wm. Warner, Ed. McKay, and other fakirs who were in District No. 2, slandered anything and everything that even approached the spring the spring the spring the second state. Socialism. Of course, the Socialist La-bor Party was reviled, and its officers were calumniated in unmeasured terms But all that did not have the desired effect. The miners did not come into effect. The inhers due to the into the union. So things were running on, until the attempted revolution within the Party of last July 10. When the Kangaroo lies reached the District about the "deposition" of the Party of about the "deposition" of the Party offeers, and when the bogus People
urned up denouncing all the former
incties and principles for which the
Party had earned the hatred of these
criminal labor fakirs, all these fakirs
saw their chance. They started to flirt
with the "Volkszeitung" crowd, and
suddenly began to display love and afterion for Socialism. The song that fection for Socialism. The song that Wilson & McKay hummed after July 10th was: "Now that the Socialist Laor Party has fired out De Leon, Hickey Schulberg, and the whole National Executive Committee, Socialism is right;" "The good Socialists have kicked out the bad Socialists." They immediately tried to get help from their kindred in Philadelphia. But there, Barnes and Long and Parker had their hands full—they were each "busy," ac-ording to his own genius. They could bring no aid.

Mrs. Jones and Edward McKay started on a tour of the District together, she making Socialist (?) speeches, and he giving the miner that international pure and simple speech: "Organize! Organize! Pay dues," etc., etc. But even the duet that they sang etc. But even the duet that they sale could not rope in the miners. The fakirs were in a bad fix. How carry out their principle of living without work-ing if the miners pay no dues? But if the miner has no use for the fakir, the came to the aid of the fakir. The damnable check-off system was resorted to in the central coal fields—Patton and Morrisdale in particular. The employ-e "checked-off" the dues of the men and paid them to the fakir, and thus empelled the miners there to be in the mion. Would the Kangaroos still suggest "boring from within?"

Now, this has given a tip to Way and of the "Appeal to Reason," and I think I shall convey the tip to the "enlarged" Bogus People, seeing that it is crying for subs with its tongue hanging out.

What does Mrs. Jones do? Where the check-off system is in force she goes to the coal operator and gets permission to go through the mine; then she goes to the local of the U. M. W. and gets a man to escort her at the expense of the union. She approaches every miner in the mine and asks him to subscribe to the "Appeal to Reason;" the miner hasn't the price—50 cents—but she says "All right, just give me your name;" so all along the line, after she has all the miners' names, she takes them to the OFFICE, and then the "check-off" system is put into play; the 50-cent pleces are deducted from the men's earnings and turned over to Mrs. Jones! Think of the capitalist forcing their the "Appeal to Reason!" Think of slaves to read that Socialist (?) paper, what that means!

At one mine in Patton, Mrs. Jones got 93 names and turned them in at the office. Here is this heartless woman not only betraying the workers by putting them at the mercy of the labor fakirs, but actually robbing them of the necessaries of life by depriving them of those hard earned half dollars.

I met this woman while riding on a train from Clearfield to Winburne. She, upon seeing me, came and sat down alongside of me. She seemed to know all about the house cleaning the Party had just gone through. Of course, her apathies were with the Kangaroos Hayes, Bandlow, Morgan, Harriman, Letc., were all such GOOD MEN, and did not understand how we could be

hard on them. When the conductor came around her tickets she started to fish around in her pocket, in the meantime the conductor had punched mine and conthruck his march down the aisle. It struck me funny when the conductor did not return to look at her ticket. She was now holding something that looked like a ticket in her hand, and when the uctor came around the second time collect tickets she handed him that thing—it was a conductor's receipt that thing—it was a conductor's receipt that The receipt was marked PENNSYL-VANIA. The conductor smiled, handed tr that bluff ticket back and took my et and continued his march down e aisle. Now, what does this march down the aisle. Now, what does this marre of Mrs. Jones mean? Just this: the is riding on a pass; the conductor aw the pass before I got on the train; the sought to bluff me and conceal the fact by holding out that receipt. The should not the capitalists provide with a pass and "check-off" the co of the subs. for the "Appeal to acon?" She and it are doing the dialists' work.

No wonder that the S. L. P. and the I. L. A. are both hated by the balts and the capitalists.

Miners, the more they nate us the

ager is the proof that we are right. S. SCHULBERG.

Lees an eye on your wrapper. See when is an authoription expires. Renew in time.

I will prevent interruption in the mailing of
the paper and facilitate work at the office.

### **DEGENERATING EFFECTS**

Of Capitalism Upon the Young and the Human Race.

In a recent number of the New York "Herald" there is an article that is of deep interest to the students of present conditions and their effect on mankind in general. The article in question relates to the investigation conducted by the United States Bureau of Education into the physical and mental condition of twenty-two thousand school children for the purpose of ascertaining the relationship, between parentage, surroundings, nationality, stature, weight, size and shape of head, and other condi-

tions and the conduct, intellect and health of children at different ages. The thoroughness of the investiga-tion is shown by the fact that it re-

quired several years to collect the evi-dence and draw the conclusions. These conclusions, based on fact, must stand as final, and put aside for-ever all theories, however plausible.

In this field, as in all others, science upholds the Socialist in his claim, that education and refinement improve the human being, and that life, without material comfort, and intellectual ac-tivity, brings him ever nearer the level of the brute, despite the assertions to the contrary of our Collis P. Hunting-ton's "self-made" millionaires, etc.

Nearly all of the subjects whom the investigation concerned were taken investigation concerned were taken from the Washington public schools, as the transient poulation of the national Capital furnished most varied types of foreign and American, negro and white

The results of the investigation show the fallacy of some popular ideas. It was found that the children of the nonlaboring classes have a much larger average for length of body and limb, as well as for height, than the children of the laboring classes.

This seems peculiar when one thinks

of the exercise given to the bodies of the workingmen and women by their

But when we see the KIND of labor that is forced on them there is no longer cause for wonder that the bodies of the children are stunted and deprived of their natural growth.

The long weary hours in factory or store; the unvarying monotony of the work; the distortion caused by holding the body in one position that the ma-chine may lose no time, or outside labor, during the heat of summer and the cold of winter with improper cloth-ing-all these are factors that ruin the health of the workers and endanger the

Yet our capitalist preachers and our pious "captains of industry" will prate about "honest labor," the "dignity of labor" and the inestimable privilege of being a "free" American workingman. Labor is not honest when it makes thousands of physical and mental wrecks every day. It is villainous and the more so since it is not necessary. It was found that children with large

heads are more likely to be intelligent than those whose heads are small; and following that, the discovery was made that the children of laborers have smaller heads than the children of those who work with the mind.

Those who "work with the mind," we may presume, includes the bourgeoisie and capitalist parasites, who will work" the poletarian as long as he is ignorant enough to let them. This discovery merely supplements the other, showing that the children of laborers are not only physically but also men-tally inferior to the children of those who are enabled to live with some degree of comfort and refinement.

Bright children were found to be more sensitive to heat than those marked dull in their studies, and children of the non-laboring classes possess this sensibility to a greater extent than those of the laboring classes. As ability to distinguish small differences of tem-perature shows a higher development on that part of the nervous system, it may be concluded that in general the non-laboring classes have a more highly developed nervous system than the laboring classes.

In comparing the marks of "dull" and "bright" sent by the teachers in re-gard to the studies of the children it was found that children of the laboring classes were inferior in their studies to those of the non-laboring classes, although it is a matter of general belief that nearly all the geniuses rise from the common people. This is a delusion caused by the large numbers of the laboring classes as compared with the plutocratic class. Even then a comparison is unfair, as the average "gentle man" has no greater ambition in life than to shine in society or invent schemes to more successfully exploit the proletariat; while an original idea may mean to the worker comforts and luxuries hitherto unknown. Yet there have been men who, breaking the bonds of class prejudice, have worked for humanity and achieved grand results. Such were Marx and Lasalle and a host of others could be named whom no pecuniary gain, attracted to fields of re search and discovery, but who had the means necessary to achieve their ends. Imagine, then, what an enormous in-crease in the knowledge of mankind would be made if all the fields of opportunities were thrown open, as the Socialist co-operative state would do. Another important conclusion reached was that children in general are most liable to abnormalities, especially sick-ness, nervousness and unruliness at the time of shedding teeth and when about fourteen years old. Yet at this critical time in the life of a child, large numbers are forced to go to work, torn from the home and school and put, perhaps, in factories where the abnormalities will be developed instead of checked.

Under a rational system of society he greatest care and attention would be paid to the development of the future citizen at this critical age. Environcitizen at this critical age. Environ-ment, companionship and tender care would be applied to the end that the abnormalities would be checked, the latent good aroused, and society would rest secure in the knowledge that the thoughts and ideas of her future citi-zens rose ever higher than their pres-

That the race may be saved capitalism must be abolished.

Knock it down, X, with the Arm and Hammer of the Socialist Labor Party!

New York

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

### **BIRDS-EYE VIEW**

Of the Political Situation in the State of New York.

BUFFALO, Oct. 17 .- My tour of the State, which started in Rensselaer and closed here this evening, revealed many a point of interest.

In the first place, the meetings and their temper showed that the teachings spread broadcast by so many Party agitators have taken root. Great is the pity that this year there is no State campaign; the Party's vote would certainly rise magnificently. The explana-tions of Socialism are received with enthusiasm, and the arguments showing the folly and worse than folly of the workingman's seeking protection through the capitalist parties are drowned in approval.

In the order of their size, the largest

meeting was at Syracuse in the City Hall; Buffalo, owing to a pelting rain that came down at the exact time to interfere with the meeting, was a close second. The Buffalo Liedertafel opened the meeting with song, and speedily dispelled the chill of the atmosphere. Utica, owing to delays in the arrangements of the meeting, furnished the smallest audience.

In the second place, one has to look hard for a Kangaroo all along the line. The talk one hears in certain quarters about the Party's being "split" grows humorous on the road. From one end of the line to the other, one encounters the same agitators as before.' The men who did the Party's work are there doing it now just as before; none kan-garooed. Rochester is no exception. Sievermar, with his local record for rowdyism, being a familiar face at the Police Station where he is frequently taken on charges of disorderly conduct. never was a source of strength to the movement, and his intimate connection with the fakirs did the Party positive harm. He was at the meeting, whither he and one or two of his likes went with the threat that they would put me ques-tions that would "nail" me. They must have reconsidered their purpose. day school children don't sit more qui-etly on the forms than did these braggarts. Possibly the temper of the meeting caused them to change their plans, as the meeting filled the Common Council room, and, from start to finish, was

Speaking about Kangaroos, the fact should not be omitted that in Rensselaer County the Kangaroos come out entirely from cover. An expelled mem-ber of the Party for embezzling Party funds, and two or three others of similar kidney, foregathered in a saloon, denounced the "tyranny and intolerance of the bosses," recognized the Slob Committed, organized themselves into a "Convention of the Socialist Labor Party,"-and filed nominations EN-DORSING THE REPUBLICAN CAN-DIDATES. Thus, while the Kangaroos in New York County are playing Tammany and in San Francisco the Debsomania, in Rensselaer they play with the Republicans. Who would deprive these worthies of the palm for "Broadness," or deny the justice of their grievance against the S. L. P. when they complain of its intolerance? By this time the Rensselaer corruptionists have an additional count in indictment against the Party. Not only is the Party so intolerant as not to allow them to remain within its ranks, and ply their Kangaroo business there, and ply their Kangaroo business there, but when they are out, even then the Party dictatorially persecutes them! With the valuable aid of Comrade Geo. Wallace, a respected lawyer of Troy, the Rensselaer Kangaroos' "Socialist Labor Party" papers, endorsing the Republican candidates, were thrown out. This should be reason enough for norther "spili". another "split."

The State of New York stands in good trim for next year's Presidential campaign. The enthusiasm, earnestness, and intelligence of the comrades will not fail to utilize the cumulating object lessons that capitalism furnishes to redeem the increasing number of proletarians whom they are reaching. D. DE LEON.

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the chances of their being misspelled; Don't write on sheets of uneven size: Don't take this ill.

#### Congratulations.

To THE PEOPLE.—Three cheers for the New York "thieves," who "stole" the Arm and Hammer from the crooks! Let the motto for-ever be: "Expropriate the Expropriators!" F. SERRER.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 19.

To THE PEOPLE.—Bully, New York com-rades, may Providence add strength to your elbows!

S. J. W. Newburgh, N. Y., Oct. 19.

To THE PEOPLE.—I never doubted the Par-y's victory; but its realization overwhelms ac with joy. L. SIMS. Bridgeport, N. Y., Oct. 19.

To THE PEOPLE.—A loud hurrah to the lew York comrades for the successful and flective blow dealt by them with our Arm and Hammer over the heads of the Frauds, and Hammer over the Fakirs and Fleecers.

Milford, Conn., Oct. 20. To THE PEOPLE.—That rap of the Hammer was distinctly heard here; hurrah!

S. C. L. Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 20. To THE PEOPLE.—By the looks of some folks round this way, the Hammer stayed in their heads. It was a bull's eye!

Philadelphia, Oct. 20. VII.

VII.

To THE PEOPLE.—Sic semper fakiribus, conspiratoribus, pureandsimploribus, taxpayeribus, lagerbeeroribus, shystoribus, bogus-editoribus and crookeribus general.

P. P. P. Chicago, Ill., Oct. 21.

VIII.

To THE PEOPLE.—Whoopla! How Hammer did drop! It seems to have taket breath clean out of the Bogus. C. W. C. Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 21. IX.

To THE PEOPLE.—"I. I, I, Tommy" goes about with an I-I-I-am-hit look. RESP. Chicago, Ill., Oct. 21.

To THE PEOPLE.—Now the Kangaroos should lay them down in their graves and cover themselves with a slab bearing the incription: "We have got into a hole and have have after us."

R. pulled the hole after us."
St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 21.

Knocked Out in Westchester, N. Y.

To THE PEOPLE.—The S. L. P. of Westchester County stands, as it always stood, loyal to the constitution, legally elected officers, principles and tacties of the Party. We met regularly at Yonkers or Tarrytown. On the 9th of September we held our County Convention, and a short time after that we held Assembly Conventions, and nominated a full ticket. We then proceeded with our plan of agitation. All of a sudden we received notice that the ticket is contested by the Kangs; an insignificant few of them met at New Hochelle and constituted themselves, Slob-like, THE PARTY. The moment we received notice that our ticket was threatened, the order was given "to arms!" and never was three such activity shown in this county. From Yonkers to Peeks-kill, and from Sing Sing to Mt. Kisko. all made ready to battle in defence of our Party. Section Yonkers, the banner Section of Westchester, sent Comrades Joseph Sweeny, Joseph Smith and Kovarsky; Section Tarrytown sent James Cruger, Rosenblath and Godstrey; the young but vigorous Section Sing Sing was represented by Hubert Mealin; Section Pleasantville by C. C. Crolly; Mt. Kisko by Shmelher, Peekskill by Zclot: only Section Mt. Vernon was not represented because they did not have time enough to make arrangements. When it is considered that the Sections are spread all over the county, and the short time given, and as wage workers we had to leave our shops and risk our jobs, you will understand that we are not in the Party for the fun of it. We met at White Plains, the county seat, on the lith of September. The Kangs were represented by Westling, who is misleading the now suspended Section of New Rochelle, and one Dixon, the same two to whom seats were refused at our county meetings when they favored treason.

Comrade Sweeny led the defence: we had no lawyer on either side. The Kangs stood Knocked Out in Westchester, N. Y.

and one bloth, the same they favored treason. Comrade Sweeny led the defence: we had no lawyer on either side. The Kangs stod no chance, they were beaten in every point. The only evidence they brought was their bogus sheet, the very thing against them. We exposed the fraud, and their imitation was thrown out. We shall now resume our work of agitation and give battle royal to the capitalist system. Next time anybody that wants to monkey here in Westchester, let him take this to heart: obscayles are short here, we don't bother with corpses, nor do we keep them long enough to poison everything around them. Down with traitors, within or without. Comrades, everywhere, stand firm.

Peekskill, N. Y., Oct. 16.

### Knocked Out in Massachusett

Knocked Out in Massachusetts.

To THE PEOPLE.—The Massachusetts Ballot Commission held a hearing to-day in Boston to decide whether the Kangaroos or the S. L. P. were entitled to the Party name and place on the ballot. The Kangs knowing they had only made a bluff, decided to withdraw their objection when the hearing came on. The Ballot Commissioner thought different, and he asked for evidence. This was produced by us. The chairman and secretary of the convention and to the nomination by that convention for George R. Peare, for Governor: James F. Stevens, for Lieutenant-Governor: James F. Stevens, for Leitenant-Governor: Frank McDonald, for Secretary: Fred. A. Nagler, for Treasurer: F. A. Forstrom, for Auditor, and W. P. J. Skahan, for Attorney-General. Skahan's name has been since withdrawn, the State Committee being empowered to fill the vacancy. The Kangs were asked to produce evidence on their side, but did not offer any. The Commissioner then declared the hearing closed and issued a decree giving our ticket its rightful place on the ballot, with the Party name. So drops the curtain on one of the seenes of the class struggle within the Party. JER. O'FHELLY.

Abington, Mass., Oct. 20.

### Capitalist Justice.

Capitalist Justice.

To THE PEDPLE—Some time ago I learned that W. N. Barbeau—who owns a cab line and has his stand in front of the Union Depothad seen fit to charge two dollars for taking a poor girl just arrived from a far away land, to a party living at about one mile off. I went to Mayor Riefer who promised to revoke his license and have him pay back the overcharge to said girl. Did he do so? Not much of it. After aimlessly waiting for his "verdict." I wrote him and received a money order for—fifty cents, said amount being, in his estimation, the overcharge.

The difference between 50 cents and \$1.50, which Ps should have paid back, is not the main thing in this case, but the revocation of the cabmen's license. An offence is an or-

fence, whether it was the question of more or less, but—she belongs to the proletariat—that is why. Had the girl inherized a fortune or been the wife of a wealthy fellow. Barbeau's fate had been sealed. Why in the name of taw and order, does the Mayor not tend to his duty? That's what he is supposed to be elected and saiaried for. With such men in office it is valid one of the property of the property of the prois vain to get justice

CHAS. G. DAVIDSON. St. Paul, Oct. 20.

### A Thesis Coming Back as Crushing Antithesis Over the Skull of an Impostor.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Shortly after the fail elections of 1888, the Cieveland Citizen (Max Hayes, editor) published the following editorial:

elections of ISS, the Cieveland Citizen (Max Hayes, editor) published the following editorial:

"HERE IS A BLACKLIST.

"Labor World, Los Angeles Cal.

"Voice of Labor, San Francheco.
"Western Laborer, Omaha.
Detroit Sentinel.
"Midland Mechanic, Kansas City.
"Industrial Advocate, Denver.
"Union Advocate, Minneapolis.
"Umban Advocate, Minneapolis.
"ENFONENT SAGINAW, Mich.
"Nashville Workman.
"Labor Leader, Laccaster, Pa.
"Labor Journal, Buffalo.
"Labor Advocate, Birmingham, Ala.
"Indianapolis Union.
"This is an incomplete list of so-called labor papers that have supported capitalistic politicians for office during the present campaign. Some of these sheets boomed Republicans, others Democrats, and still others candidates of both old parties.

"The above despicable organs whine between elections about labor being robbed and oppressed, deasunce court decisions, condemn corrupt icsislation and abuse of power, snivel about labor-saving machinery and centralization of capital, and damn monopoly, and yet when the time arrives to deliver a stunning blow at the evils complained of they attempt to barter the laborers votes for a few dirty dollars to representatives of the parties responsible for the present conditions of inequality and injustice.

"These Judas organs hall with delight the Gomper-McGuire brand of 'independent' political action, which furnishes them with an excuse to carry out their perfectious policy of betraying labor to every scoundred who will put up boodle and temporarily pose as 'the workingman's friend.
"These autorexité puints less as 'inure and 'These autoreside puin

out up boodle and temporarily pose as

petraying lador to every scoundred who will put up boodle and temporarily pose as 'the workingman's friend.

'These plutocratic pimps pose as 'pure and simple' newepapers when it suits their purpose. They hate Socialists and the feeling is reciprocated with interest.

'Workingmen of America! In no other county under the shining sun would such infamous organs live six months. Awake and repudiate the traitors!

You will observe (1) that the Saginaw, Mich., 'Exponent' is on the list; (2) that Hayes avers that the 'Exponent' is 'a plutocratic pimp,' that it 'hates Socialists,' that it is an 'infamous organ.' that it is a traitor to the working class.

In the editorial columns of the 'Citizen' for Sept. 22 (Max Hayes, Editor) there appeared the following:

'Eugene V. Debs has written a letter strongly indorsing the Socialist Labor candidate for governor of Ohio,' says the Saginaw Exponent. 'And Mr. Debs is not a member of the S. L. P., either. It is enough to give the DeLeonites the shivers to see chunks of harmony lying all about as soon as the professor flocks by himself.'

What must be the ethical status of a man who can apply all those epithets to a paper a few months ago, and then quote approxingly what it says about the Editor of a Party paper?

Vienna, Va., Oct. 18.

Vienna, Va., Oct. 18.

#### The Woman's Club.

The Woman's Club.

TO THE PEOPLE—The experience the Party has had with the vast majority of the clubs and associations which claimed to be affiliated with it would seem to be sufficient reason for discouraging the formation of any more clubs. There is sure to be trouble where there is a divided interest, and in any society that is not controlled absolutely and unconditionally by the Party; that, in a word, is not a tool wherewith the Party works, such divided interest will most assuredly exist. The scope and range of Socialism is of such a grand nature that a small, a vaciliating, a crooked mind cannot find room to mave within it. The very rectifude that must come with understanding, and the undeviating course that is followed when we properly comprehend, sarye to keep the Party from going very far wrong. As we hew out our path here in the U.S., forced by national institutions and conditions to make our own history instead of revising that of some other nation, we find that the clearage is already surprisingly large, and, I believe, thorough. Despite all we have learned, some Party members, and some few Sections, will rever to attempts that always have caused, and probably always will cause, troubles, anger, blindness, and dissolution. We should prevent the recurrence of these events in so far as possible, and it is the purpose of this letter to enter my prote against the "Woman's Club," a call for which appears in three disloyal papers. Why the "Appeal to Reason." the "S. D. Herald," and the "N. Y. Journal" were omitted will probably never be known. Such a kim-kam proceeding should be shown up at once. Aside from the fact that those who issued the call saw fit to ignore the referendum vote of their own state in the matter of the "Proletarian," and have seen sit to violate the resolution of the last state convention in regard to the "Worker's Call" and the "Class Struggle," both of which are in the hands of men beyond any possible social germicide, there is an other phase, and one of great importance, which we

opponent of the Party has his own society, every one whom the Party casts aside forms a new organization?

We have found that seemingly well-meaning men have been swayed wrong by their petty personal interests, and the recent attempt made to wreck the Party by "boring from within" demonstrated the necessity there is for our holding more staunchly than ever to our course. Sire, Avery, one of the signers of that cail, opposed the formation of a due paying society for the purpose of placing an organizer in the field. The formation of this was left wholly to a vote of the State. Its members are simply bound to pay ten cents each week, and all this money goes to the S. C. C. to pay organization expenses. The society has no other function. It begins and ends with collecting the money and turning it over if the S. C. C. Mrs. Avery has grown inconsistent of late. She opposed this "society," if such it can be called, and directly, indirectly, before and since the organizer has been in the field did all she could to have him withdrawn, and yet, she appeared before a quarterly meeting of the society and attempted to have it pass resolutions! Even that small function was beyond it. The strange thing about this matter is that she calls the "Ten Cents Plan" an anarchistic organization within an organization, and yet attempted to have it pass socialistic resolutions. She attempted to launch a socialist club—the "Kentron"—and yet she tries to prevent Hoston from obtaining enough money to establish bermanent headquarters. Then there is the Karl Marx Class, so called, and yet she gives Hoston only hindrance to assiss in educating the working class.

Now the fact of that club is all too patent. "Enclose two stamps and a lock of hair."—We have seen so many attempts to hold up the Party membership that this cannot go by without comment. Comrades, use your common sense, look into this matter and understand the trouble that it is sure to bring with it. Do not allow yourselves to be drawn into any more disastrous combications. The Sec

Fakir Samuel Prince Nailed Again.

TO THE PEOPLE.—It having come to my knowledge that one Samuel Prince has been nominated on the Tammany ticket for member

of Assembly in the 16th Assembly District of New York City, I desire to make a statement throwing some light on that worthy's moral rake-up, and to show how much he values truth and honesty in his dealings with work-

I was a delegate to the Workingmen's Federation of New York State, held in Albany in September. I represented the Iron Moulders' Union No. 8, of Albany. This auvust bedy has a grand pow-vow once a year for the purpose of securing legislation supposed to benefit the working class in general and organized labor in particular. Then its members go almost to a man and support capitalistic parties and candidates on election day. I soon came to the conclusion from what I saw there that a Socialist had no business in such a body. It was simply wasting time and energy, endorsing and proposing numberless bills and measures, which stand about as much chance of ever becoming law as Hell dees of becoming a popular summer resort. The delegates were mostly fakirs, seeking a little notoriety, which might be useful in more ways than one, but chiefly in creating a belief among the politicians that they had some influence with the rank and file, thereby strengthening their chances for becoming spitton jurglers, or kicker-outs of dogs, in some judic building.

When it came to election of officers—well, it was, to me, simply a choice between the 'devil and the deep soa' in almost every case. This was particularly so with the position, one of whom does not concern us here, while the other was Samuel Prince. I was approached by one of his friends, James E. Roach, of my continuous, who held the office of organizer of this body last year and who is at present third vice-president of the Iron Moulders' Union of Royley and the firm of the decade was sent (there was considerable opposition to seeding one at all; I told him I thought not, giving as my reason that I believed Prince was going to be the Tammany candidate for member of Assembly in the 16th District, and that I, as a Socialist, could not conscientiously vote for an out-and-out capitalist politician. Roach said has thought I was mistaken and suggested that he would say a row of the 16th District, and that I, as a Socialist, could not conscientiously vote for him of the 16th Dist

#### LETTER-BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

(No questions will be considered that come n anonymous letters. All letters must carry bona fide signature and address.)

H. L., NEW YORK.—Quite impossible to answer your question without you first ex-plain what the man means by saying what he did.

did.

L. D., DULUTH, MINN.—1. There is an error in your conclusion. It is not the several individuals whom you mention that have been slowly casting aside the S. L. P.; it is the S. L. P. that has been casting them aside. As a man's body, in the measure he gains in health and robustness, casts off the impurities within it, and it is not the impurities that cast off the man, so now; With the healthy, robust development of the S. L. P., IT is casting the impurities aside, not the impurities IT. 2. No; Hanford did not join the Kangroos. Bad enough that his New Trade Unionism, when brought to test, proved below the mark. But he did not turn out quite as bad as a Kangaroo.

J. C. C., BRIDGEPORT, Ct.—1. The "Internationale Arbeiter Association" is just what your experience of it points out: It is a Lager Beer Anarchist affair.

2. The Kangaroo Executive has been getting money from German Unions on loan, upon the false promises of winning the battle that it opened with the S. L. P. It is in a peck of trouble now that the all round thrashing it got lays its false promises bare.

3. Karl Kautzky is an Austrian, who has been for years the editor of the "Neue Zeit," a magazine published in Stuttgart on social lasues.

The Ruskin Colony collapsed and migrated to Duke, Georgia.

5. The "Wisconsin Vorwarts" preached populism before it preached S. D. P.

G. M. R., LOWELL, MASS.—That Acton is the same Acton.

L. T., NEW HAVEN, CT.—That clipping from the "Volkszeitung" illustrates the truth of the saying that "the Devil may sometimes tell the truth, but every time he does he bangs himself over the head." It IS true that that Long Island City Section of New York once nominated the corrupt Democratic politician Glesson, but it is EQUALLY true that the identical Section has now kangarooed.

J. W. H. W., SOMERVILLE, MASS.—You are answered above under "L. D., Duluth." No. 2. It all serves to teach how much more careful the Party will have to be in future when it nominates candidates.

W. E. S., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Your com-plaint is noted. Henceforth no report of hap-penings of that sort in your place will be pub-lished without they come from the proper

J. T., PATERSON, N. J.—Louis Dworschack, of Duluth, Minn., must have meant the 7,000 mail subscribers only. The present circulation of THE PEOPLE is over 11,000, including agents, carriers and office sales. The Bogus

G., NEW YORK.—For detailed information upon the antecedents of Alexander Jonas, referred to, apply to Carl Ibsen. He will be able to give you dates, names of papers. etc., all in full. He is well posted on that, and he correctly holds that it is a wrong to the Party to conceal such things. At least he held so some time ago. Whether he holds so now, that he has a job on the "Volkszeitung" with and through Jonas, we don't know. You might try. and throu might try.

ROBERT BANDLOW, CLEVELAND, O.—
You really must be quite as dull as recent
correspondents from Ohio have been describing you. On no other theory can we explain
your threat or rather bluff. About two years
ago Richard J. Hinton tried a similar game
on us. The answer to him was, as you may
remember, "Go ahead, we are ready for you."
So say we now.

F. H., AKRON, O.—If you return to Bel-gium you run the risk of being arrested as a deserter. You had better inquire at Wash-ington.

F. K., NEW YORK.—He can vote. All needs, in case of a challenge, is the pay showing his discharge as cured.

J. B., NEW YORK.—That fellow's talk is like that of the man, who, being kicked down stairs, picks himself up and says: "farewell, I am through with you." S. L. D., NEWARK, N. J.—Don't know for

the effect that, having at last secured a pitical job, the bogus editor of the Bogu Nochin Zadick Sheinraich, alias Stone, h given up the bogus-editorship and is to succeeded by Lee, of Minneapolis.

succeeded by Lee, of Minneapolis.

T. Z. C., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Under Socialism, the fact that an industry is OVER-crowded would be an evidence that the work there is easier than in the industries that are UNDERcrowded. Accordingly, the unit of time bestowed in labor in an OVERcrowded industry would be less valuable than in an UNDERcrowded industry. Accordingly, more time spent in an OVERcrowded industry would be equivalent to less time spent in an UNDERcrowded industry. Thus, the "incentive to go from an OVERcrowded industry to one that is not would be the reduced hours of worg for equal returns. Hunt up THE PEOPLE'S flics of a few years ago. You will find a

masterly speech delivered upon the subject and dealing with it very fully, by Jules Guesde, then a Socialist member of the French Chamber of Deputies.

2. The Engels' quotation on taxation in Supplement No. 3 of the Socialist Almanac is but a torse statement of Marx law of values, ipplied to the price of the merchandise labor power. Marx' law of values establishes that the value of a merchandise elepends upon the amount of social labor needed for its reproduction. Accordingly, the merchandise labor power must sink or rise in value according to the social value of the material things needed to reproduce it. Accordingly, lift the value of the material things needed to reproduce it. Accordingly, lift the value of labor power rises; if they sink by the removal of taxes or other causes, the value of labor power sinks proportionally. Hence Engels points out that taxes go into the cost of the production of labor power, and are, therefore, to be borne by the employer: and are, therefore, to be borne by the employer: and are, therefore, of importance to the bourgeois mainly. This, of course, like the law of prices is affected by circumstances. The whole matter was very fully treated in these columns during the months of March. April. May and June and in answer to the stupid contention of the "Volkszeitung" that the late Congress had placed a \$100 burden of taxation on the average workingman head of a family.

3. Taxation may and may not be exploitation. Just now it certainly is exploitation: but exploitation of whom? To-day, taxation is of the means employed by the upper capitalist class can neatly exploit the working class in the shop; moreover, as the working class the shop; moreover,

clusion; the conditions under conly emphasize it. But that opens another question.

6. The qutrome of the "present controversy" [the controversy, by the way, is now mo longer "present," it is "past"; the Party's physical victory on the midnight of July 10, its last two general votes and its victory all long the line for political recognition on the ballots settle that; and with this issue of THE PEOPLE the "controversy" is closed] is simply that the Party will be infinitely more powerful than ever before:

First, by being rid of reactionary elements whose material class interests lamed the Party; its striking hand is mow free.

Secondly; By being rid of the physical, mental and moral cripples that naturally flocked to the support of the above-named reactionary elements, the Party is now purer, and proportionally fitter for its work?

Thirdly. The Party, by having proved its mettle. Tammany Hall and the capitalist parties in general will not so-lightly try to monkey with it again by intriguing for its capture.

Fourthly and lastly, with the experience made during these last four months, the Party will be infinitely more on the alert against improper membership. Hitherto it was dangerously confiding; it has now cut its wisdomtooth.

E. E. T., JAMAICA PLAINS, MASS.—There

ously confiding; it has now cut its wisdomtooth.

E. E. T., JAMAICA PLAINS, MASS.—There
is not now and hever was any member of the
Socialist Labor Party elected to Congress.
Guess your man has reference to Populist
Congressmen, and he thereby illustrates the
long-head-dress of the capitalist politicians to
term "refermers" and "bourgeois revolutionists" "Socialists." It is a good way to try
and discredit Socialism. Yeur man's error
furnishes incidentally additional evidence to
justify the "intolerance" of the S. L. P.

A. S., NEW YORK.—Do you know that, with
yours, we now are in receipt of 4 letters, ALL
blaming us for publishing the information
about Slobodin's name: ALL indignant at
having called him Slobodinofsky; ALL claiming to know him: AND EACH ONE, WITHOUT ENCEPTION, closing with giving him
a different name from all the others?
One closes admitting that his name is not
Slobodin but SLOBODKIN.

A second closes with the information that
his name was SHLOFOTIN.

A third closes with the information that
his name was SHLOFOTIN.

A third closes with the information that
his name was SHLOFOTIN.

And now you come, indignant as the others,
at our having given him an alias, and tell us

was called SLOBODINSKY.

And now you come, indiguant as the others, at our having given him an alias, and tell us that his name is not Abraham, but HOIM.

Erom all of which, and also seeing that he row calls himself "HENRY" Slobodin, and that quite recently he signed himself "H. L. Slobodin," it is quite clear that, according to the teatimony of his own friends, the fellow has had as many different names as episodes in his life. A rather fishy circumstance.

A. B. MCC. MANCHESTER, VA.—Nay.

in his life. A rather fishy circumstance.

A. B. McC., MANCHESTER, VA.—Nay, any it is quite otherwise; the "Volkszeitung" crowd are not going over to the Debsocracy; they know that there is none of that; what they have done is to come from cover; they have decided to go over to Tammany. They came to that decision by deciding to fight the Party at this election, ESPECIALLY IN THE 16th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. They had to do this. That's why Tammany Hall lent them its heelers on the night of July 10th. And this suits us exactly. Austin's great article is now fully confirmed. Samuel Prince is nominated by Tammany for the Assembly, and the "Volkszeitung" crowd comes to his help. The lines are now drawn clear. The fight in the 16th A. D. is already beautiful: it will be more beautiful yet before we get through with them.

### Uncle Sam.

(Continued from Page 1.)

B. J.—Candidly, they would not. U. S.—Then it was the workers themselves who did that that was necessary to start all their hardships; it is they who mutilated, shot and outraged them-selves. Wonderful freedom that is, B. J. remains silent. U. S .- Are the two cases parallel or

B. J.-They are! By Jericho, they are! U. S.-Will you then listen to argu-

ments, and allow yourself to be "bull-dozed" into voting the Socialist ticket, and voting down the parties of capital

that shoot and club you down and legis-late you into trampdom?

B. J. (shaking U. S. by the hand)— Yes, and gladly, and I am only too sorry you did not long ago give me this lay-ing out.

Idiocy of the Claim that Working-men are Like Dumb Animals. BROTHER JONATHAN—After a careful and sympathetic study of So-cialism I have arrived at the conclusion

that it is unattainable.

UNCLE SAM—"Too good to be verified," or "false in theory"?

B. J.—False in one essential particular. Or, to put it more accurately, it overlooks one important factor, and it dies there. dies there.

U. S .- I am curious to learn what that

factor is.

B. J.—I shall tell you and in my own way, so as to satisfy you that I have first carefully studied Socialist litera-

U. S.—Proceed.
B. J.—Do you see yonder street car going up the street?
U. S.—Quite clearly.
B. J.—It is pulled by two horses.
U. S.—Yes.

B. J.-Without the horses that car could not be operated, eh?

B. J.—Now, suppose you were to approach those horses, pat them on the

"You work, you sweat; the sweat of your groins is transmuted into nickles, your groins is transmuted into nickles, dimes and dollars; wealth, in short. Did you ever stop to consider where that wealth goes to, what becomes of it? It is divided into two parts, a large part and a small part. The large part is taken by the stockholders, the small part is left to you. The stockholders, with the large part that they appropriate to themselves, eat highly seasoned meats, fricassees, the best of vegetables, and the best food of the market; you, with the small part left to you, must put up with hay and oats. They can wash down their costly food with wines, Burgundies and Cham-They can wash down their costly took
with wines, Burgundies and Champaigns; you must be content with water,
and not always clean water, at that.
They can afford to live in magnificent They can afford to live in magnificent residences; you must put up with common stables. They can give their children leisure to travel, learn and enjoy childhood; you have nothing left to you wherewith to afford similar pleasures to your darling colts. In short, those stockholders, the capitalists, people who do no magner of work—they can and do do no manner of work—they can and do live in clover upon the large part of the wealth that you produce and that they steal from you; while you, who do all the work, live in poverty upon the small share of the product of your labor Suppose you were to hold such a dis-course to those two horses, what effect

would it have upon them? U. S.—None whatever; if I pat them enough they may feel I am friendly to them, and, possibly, neigh with joy. That would be all.

B. J.—Correct. Now let's go a step

further. Finding you made no impres-sion, suppose you were to address them again, but with increased fire, as fol-

"Dear horses: it won't do to be so rolling to the system of capitalist exploitation. You might not care if you could only continue as you are. You might, then, think: 'Leave well enough alone.' But this system of capitalist exploitation is not satisfied with its present stealings; it wants more, and ever more. To get more it must reduce its cost of produc-Your wages-your hay, oats water, stabling—are part of the cost of production. It will try to reduce that; it will try to wipe that out altogether. so that it may keep more to itself. And it does so by means of improved mait does so by means of improved ma-chinery. The cable, the overhead or underground trolley will be introduced on your route. That will knock you out entirely. You will then be thrown out of work; you will become superfluous. Having no more use for you, these stockholders will trot you off to some Long Island bologna sausage factory, and that will be the end of you. Wake up in time!" up in time!"

What do you imagine such an impas-sioned and yet truthful address would

have upon those horses? U. S. (very deliberately and with a calmness that begins to alarm B. J.)— Well, such an address would have no more effect than the first. Those horses will plod right along, until improved machinery threw them out of work; and then they will plod their way demurely to your Bologna sausage factory with out knowing what struck them even after they were knocked on the head. after they were knocked on the head, dead, preparatorily to being turned into

B. J.—Well, that is exactly what is and will be the case with your WORK-ING CLASS. The flaw in Socialist reasoning is that it shuts its eyes to the fact that that WORKING CLASS, upon which it hawks is in all essential rewhich it banks, is, in all essential respects, no better than horses.

U. S. (pulls out of his pocket the "So-

cialist Almanac"; opens it at page 226; holds it with his left hand; and with his right hand seizes B. J. by the back hair and holds B. J.'s nose down on, while he rubs it against the open page)

-Look at this:
In '90, 13,704 of those alleged "horses"

in one State showed that they understood Socialist addresses. They voted the Socialist Labor Party ticket.

In '91, there were 16,552 of them in three States; In '92, the number of these "horses"

rose to 21,512 over six States: In '93, they ran up to 25,666; In '94, you will find 30,020 of them spreading over nine States; In '95, you can see there were 34,869

such "horses" in eleven States;

In '96, are you keeping your eyes pen? there were 36,274 in twenty States:

In '97 (giving B. J'.s head an extra rub over the page) the "horses" had risen to 55,550;

And finally, last year over 82,000 "horses" announced that they would know the reason why before they were landed in Bologna sausage factories.

B. J. gives a grunt.
U. S. (lets go of his head and hands him the "Almanac")—There; read!
Wipe out of your head the cobwebs of Wipe out of your head the cobwebs of false reasoning, and cleanse your heart of the dirt that capitalist education has made to settle down upon it. Here are facts. They speak aloud and eloquently. Every figure on these pages has a separate tongue, and every tongue holds a separate language, and all combine to give the lie to the Capitalist theory that the WORKING CLASS is cattle. True enough, the capitalists cattle. True enough, the capitalists would like to treat it so. Just so did every previous robber-ruling class look upon the class below. But every time, an hour sounded when it was rudely awakened out of its error. So will that hour sound to the Capitalist Glass. On that day it will rub its eyes in dread, and fear, and trembling. It will then cower, like a convicted felon, before the giant it now looks upon as a horse. The Socialists are hastening on that

### Pennsylvania.

(Continued from Page 1.)

The cases were heard together, and on the hearing it was admitted by Krei-mer and his associates "that their nomination papers were circulated amongst the signers and the signatures were ob-tained thereto before the names of the tained thereto before the names of the candidates were inserted; and the names of the candidates were inserted after the signatures had been placed on said papers;" and there was no offer to show that the signers knew whose names were to be inserted when they signed the papers.

This admission is, we think, fatal to the validity of the Kreimer papers. The intent of the law certainly is that the nomination is to be made by the signers of the nomination papers, and that by the act of signing they join in the nomination of the persons named in

nomination of the persons named in the papers signed. The nomination papers objected to in 33, January Term, 1900, must therefore be declared invalid.

In the objections to the Kreimer pa pers by Samuel Clark and others, it is alleged: "That the Socialist-Labor Party of Pennsylvania was organized in or about the year 1891, and since that time has been accustomed to nominate and has nominated candidates for State offices to be voted at the general elec-tions in the State of Pennsylvania in the following manner: That the said party is represented by

what are called "sections" in various localities throughout the State, which are composed of qualified voters who have become affiliated with the "sec-tions" organized and existing in each locality. Annual conventions, com-posed of delegates from these "sec-tions" have been held in each year since its organization. Each annual conven-tion selects from the body of delegates what is known as a State Committee. what is known as a State Committee, which fixes the time for holding the next annual convention. A vote of the members of the organization in the various "sections" is then taken for the purpose of fixing the place where such convention is to be held. Under these regulations, a convention of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the city of Altoons, Pagen the "7th day of May. Altoona, Pa., on the 27th day of May, 1899, at which convention, Samuel Clark, of Philadelphia, was named and selected to be the candidate of the So-cialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania for State Treasurer: Donald L. Munro, of DuBols, was named and selected to be the candidate of said party for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, and Val-entine Remmel, of Pittsburg, was named and selected to be the candidate of the said party for office of Judge of the Superior Court, and in accordance with these selections and the custom of the said party, these persons were afterwards duly nominated by Nomination Papers, as candidates of the So-cialist Labor Party for the said offices respectively, which Nomination Papers have been filed in the office of the Sec-retary of the Commonwealth, and these persons are now the only regular candidates of the Socialist Labor Party for the said offices, to be voted for at the next general election, and no other body or party is authorized to nominate any other persons as candidates of said party for said offices;" and it was ad-mitted in writing on the hearing, by Kreimer and his associates, "that the Altoona convention was held, and the candidates were nominated as set forth in the above objections; that said con-vention was held pursuant to the rules and customs of the party, and that they (Kreimer and his associates) took part in that convention."

For the purpose of breaking the force of the facts thus admitted, an offer was made to show that after the Altoona convention proceedings were held by a so-called National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, in the city of New York, that resulted in the expulsion from the party of Clark and his associates, and rendered their nomination void. But, on objection, the evidence thus offered was excluded; and no legal evidence was offered or given tending to show that Clark and his associates were not the legally and regularly nominated candidates of the Socialist Labor Party in Pennsylvania. It was, however, contended that the Clark papers could not in any event be declared valid, for the reason that on Sept. 9, 1899, five electors in accord with Kreimer and his associates, as provided by section 3 of the Act of June 10, 1893, as amended by section 1 of the Act of July 9, 1897, B. L. 223, had filed in the office of the prothonotary of Dauphin County a claim on behalf of the Socialist Labor Party to the use of the politi-cal appellation, "Socialist Labor Party;" and that therefore Kreimer and his associates had the exclusive right to use this appellation; and that even if their nomination papers were declared invalid, and they could not therefore use the appellation, it could not be used in nomination papers purporting to nominate any other persons as candi-dates of the Socialist Labor Party.

The terms of the Act referred to are as follows: "That if five of the electors as follows: That it have of the electors composing any political body making a nomination by nomination papers shall file with the prothonotary of the county in which the nomination paper or pa pers are to be filed, an affidavit setting forth that they have adopted a certain political appellation to designate their policy, subject to the limitations of this act regarding the selections of names, thereafter such political body shall have the exclusive right to use the said name or appellation for the election for which such nomination or nominations are made; provided, however, that a certificate from the prothonotary setting forth such a compliance with the act be filed with the nomination papers filed by such political body."

We do not think the objectors to the We do not think the objectors to the Clark papers are in a position to enforce any claim to the exclusive use of the appellation in question. By the express terms of the Act, it is the "political body" which "shall have the exclusive right to use the said name or appellation," and not any particular persellation." and not any particular perpellation," and not any particular persons; and in the affidavit filed the claim to use is not made on their own behalf, by on behalf of the "Socialist Labor Party," and as we have already seen, the Clark papers were filed by those who legally represent that party. This being so, they cannot be prevented from using that appellation by the fact that others not legally representing the party have claimed the exclusive use of the appellation for it. The objections to the validity of the Clark papers must therefore be overruled.

The Nomination Papers purporting to particularly Harman Kraimer Edward.

nominate Herman Kreimer, Edward Kuppinger and H. C. Parker as candi-dates of the Socialist Labor Party for the offices therein named, respectively, are adjudged to be invalid; and the Nomination Papers nominating Samuel Clark, Donald L. Munro and Valentine Remmel as candidates of the Socialist Labor Party for the offices therein named, respectively, are adjudged to be valid, and the prothonotary is directed to certify these judgments to the secre-

(Signed) J. W. SIMONTON, P. J.

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

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#### OFFICIAL.

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

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

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA-A. B. Barter, Secretary, 860 Rich-mond street, London, Ont.

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

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party arrouncements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, to p. m.

#### NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Meeting of October 24th, with L. Sanial in the chair. Kinneally, Keep and Fiebiger absent on campaign agitation. The financial report for the week ending October 31st showed re-

week ending October 31st snowed receipts, \$130.65; expenditures, \$137.31.

Section Worcester, Mass., reported of E. F. Marcy for refusing to deliver Section property. Section Columbus, Ohio, reported expulsion of C. C. Pom-Ohio, reported expulsion of C. C. Pomeroy for violating Party pledge by stumping for Republican party. Section Louisville, Ky., complained that in call for general vote on permanent seat of Board of Appeals, the Section appears as having nominated San Francisco for such seat, although the Section did nominate Providence. Secretary reported that the Section did report a majority of its votes in favor of Providence, and that an error was made. dence, and that an error was made. Section Stamford, Conn., complained that in tabulated account of vote on special convention matter, the Section appears as having voted 7 to 1 in favor such convention, while as a matter of fact the vote was just the reverse. Investigation showed that Section reported wrongly and that vote was so recorded. Resolved, to replace due stamps withheld from Cal. State Comby former secretary of State Committee.

Sections are urged to vote upon the

Sections are urged to vote upon the call for general vote relative to permanent seat of Board of Appeals.

Organizers Keinard and Hickey sent reports. Albert and John Klaus, both of Wheeling, W. Va., were admitted as members at large. Charter granted to new Section at Chester, Pa.

Reports showed that Kangaroos are routed all along the line in the ballot contests and that the S. L. P. is on top. A. S. BROWN, Recording Secretary pro tem.

#### CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN,—Second meeting of the New Haven County Committee. The following was agreed to: That we accept \$5.00, offered by the State Committee to put the County Committee on a financial basis. That wa make Thanksgiving Day an agitation day, and call on all sections and comrades within this county to do as much as possible in distributing our literature in different towns within the county. That we ask all sections, comrades or friends, willing to go out on that day, to report to the Secretary of the County Committee, stating what town they intend to go to. That the Secretary furnish literature in sufficient quantity. A subscription list was funds to carry on agitation and purchase flierature for the county.

The next meeting will be held November 19, 10 a. m., 103 George street, New Haven.

F. SERRER, Sec'y,
21 Nash street, New Haven.

MASSACHUSETIS. BOSTON.—At the last meeting of the City Committee James Stevens, H. A. W. Raasch and Henry McGarigie were appointed a campaign committee. The committee organized with James Stevens, chairman and H. A. W. Raasch secretary. The committee at its first meeting arranged for the fall and evening meetings: Thursday, 25 City Sq., Ward 5: Friday, 27 Sullivan Sq., Ward 4: Saturday, 28 Castle Sq., Ward 1). Monday, 30 Andrews Sq., Ward 15: Tucsday, 31 Ward Room, Ward 9: Wednesday, November 1, Junction, Columbus ave and Tremont st., Ward 18: Thursday, 2d. Pierce Sq., Ward 24; Friday, 3d, Mattapan, Ward 21.

Ward 21.

Later the following additional were arranged: Wednesday evening. Oct. 25 and Nov. 1. Tomforde Hall, Boylston Station; Wednesdays evenings, Oct. 25 and Nov. 2.; Thursday evenings, Oct. 27 and Nov. 2. Some of these dates may be subject to change.

Joseph H. Malloney will assist in the work in Boston the last ten days of the campaign. Ten thousand documents are to be sent out by mail to the yoters.

mail to the voters.

mail to the voters.

CALL FOR THE MUNICIPAL CAUCUSES OF THE S. L. P. OF BOSTON, 1899.

734 Washington street, Room 4.
Boston, Oct. 16, 1899.

The Socialists of Boston who accept the principles adopted by the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, held in 1896, and who intend to vote for the candidates nominated at the Stare Convention f the Party held in 1896, are hereby requested to meet in their respective wards on Friday, Nov. 17, at 7,30 o'clock p. m., to elect delegates to the Municipal Convention; to nominate in caucuses candidates for the Board of Aldermen; to nominate candidates for the Common Council and to elect a Ward Committee for the ensuing year.

ensuing year.

Each ward is entitled to elect three delegates to the Municipal Convention; candidates for the Board of Aldermen; and Candidates for the Common Council and members to the Ward Committees, must be signed by five members of the Party who are registered voters in the respective wards, and filed at the office of the Servetary of the City Committee, 724 Washington street, Room 4, at 5 o'clock, P. M., Thursday, November 20, 1899, which will be the last day and hour for filing.

1899, which will be the last day and hour for filing.

Nomination papers will be ready for distribution, Tuesday, October 24th, at 9 o'clock, A. M. The first hour for filing papers will be Tuesday, October 31st, at 9 o'clock A. M. All caucuses are to be held in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of 1898 and amendments thereto. The caucuses are called subject to the revised ordinances regulating political meetings and the rules of the City Committee of the Socialist Labor Party will be observed.

Per order of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party,

HENRY J. McGARIGLE, Chairman,

HERMAN W. A. RAASCH, Secretary.

### NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Thos. Jacob will speak at the 7th Ward Jersey City ratification meet-ing Friday evening, October 27, in Geibel's Hall, 821 Danforth ave., Jersey City. Sub-ject: "Present conditions as seen by a So-cialist."

### NEW YORK.

NEW YORK CITY.—Comrades willing to aid in the canvass of the 15th A. D. will be kind enough to report at headquarters, 98 Ave. C. NEW YORK CITY.-The Parade Contere

NEW YORK CITY.—The Parade Conference held a meeting Saturday evening, October 21st, at 44 E. Itst street. The Organizer reported that the permit for the use of Union Square Plazza and Cottage was granted by the Park Commissioners for November 4th, 1899. The next meeting of the conference will be held on Thursday evening, October 26, at the head-quarters of the 16th A. D. 98 Avenue C. All Assembly District, Ward and Branch organizations and Sections within Greater New York and all progressive labor organizations should send delegates.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

LIST OF MEETINGS AND SPEAKERS, October 31. Rooth, 38th Ward, Pg. Schulberg and Golf, Diamond and Smithfield

Schuberg and Goir, Diamond and Smithneid st., Pg., McConnel and Messer, Manchester, All. Adams and Roup, 7th Ward, All. Nocember 1, Röot and Morgan, East Pg., Pa. Goff and Brown, Carnegie, Pa. Schuberg and Eberle, 26th and 27th Wards, Pg.

McConnel and Schade, Turtle Creek, Pa.

November 2.

Schulberg and Morgan, Homestead, Pa.
Root and Schade, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Goff and McConnel, 16th Ward, Pg.
Adams and Rown, Beck's Run.

November 3.

Root and Brown, Verona, Pa.
Goff and Morgan, Braddock, Pa.
Schulberg and Messer, Wood's Run, All.
McConnel and Eberle, Jist Ward, Pg.
Adams and Kerr, Port Perry, Pa.
November 4.

Schulberg and Adams, Mt. Troy, All.
Root and Cready, 32d Ward, Pg.
Goff and Byrom, Soho, Pg.
McConnel and Schade, 26th and 17th Wards, Pg.
Stamper and Morgan, Ruera Vista, Pa.

Pg.
Stamper and Morgan, Buena Vista, Pa.
Blunk and Sholten, Woodville, Pa.
Messer and Cowan, Greenock, Pa.
Simpson and Roup, Bridgeville, Pa.
November 5.

Schulberg, Headquarters, Pg.
Stamper, Mt. Troy, All.
McConnel, East st., All.
November 8.
Schulberg, Wilmerding, Pa.
McConnel and Brown, Reserve Township.
Stamper and Schade, 51 st and Butler sts.

Pg. Messer and Morgan, East st., All. Respectfully submitted by the Agitation Respectfully submitted by the Agitati Committed WM. J. EBERLE, Secretary, No. 12 Hoff st., Allegheny, Pa.

ERIE.—Section Erie. S. L. P., had open-air meetings or October 16, 17, and 18. The speaker was Comrade N. Schulberg of Pittsburg. We had a crowd of 1,000 persons and delivered the just kind of instructive addresses. We gave away literature and sold many copies of "Whae means this strike?" We never before had an open-air meeting here in Erie. The capitalistic newspapers took no notice at all of our meetings, and the "Erie Evening News" was the only one, which paid us some attention in the following notice:,"A spellbinder of the Socialistic Labor Party told a restless crowd on the corner of Tenth and State streets last night the virtues of this cause." That spellbinder is all right and so is the S. L. P.;

#### VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIA.

STATE COMMITTEE.

The Virginia State Committee instructs me to brand as absolutely false the statement recently printed in the organ of the Volkszeitung Slobocracy, that the Virginia State Secretary "discourages reorganization" of Section Pocahontas, which has been defunct for several months.

The fact is that since its organization by Comrade Keinard in January 1888. Section Pocahontas has been given every assistance and encouragement that lay in our power, and we have manifested as much interest in its welfare as in that of any other Section in this State.

At the State Committee meeting of January 16th of this year, in answer to repeated communications of the State Secretary, who had begun to despair of ever again hearing from the Pocahontas comrades, a letter was finally received stating that the Section there was practically defunct. The State Secretary in mediately corresponded with the organizer of Section Pocahontas urging that everything possible be done to reorganize the Section, and if this could not be done that all Socialists in that locality connect themselves with the Party as members at large. To this letter of the State Secretary no answer has been received to this day, nor could a reply be secured to any of the several letters we subsequently wrote there. So that the State Committee were forced to the conclusion that keeping up such a one-sided correspondence was simply a waste of time and postage stamps.

The Virginia State Committee hereby challenges any person to produce a line of writing the secured to writing the produce a line of writing the secured to writing the produce a line of writing the secured to writing the produce a line of writing the produce

keeping up such a one-sided correspondence was simply a waste of time and postage stamps.

The Virginia State Committee hereby challenges any person to produce a liae of writing from the State Secretary which contains any other advice or instruction than to attand firm for the principles and tactics of the S. L. P., and do everything possible to build up a strong Section in Pocahentas.

Such is our answer to this piece of Slobod-inite mendacity.

By Order of the State Committee.

ALEX. B. McCULLOCH.

acity,
of the State Committee,
ALEX. B. McCULLOCH,
State Secretary.

### WISCONSIN.

WISCONSIN.

STATE COMMITTEE.—The Wisconsin State Committee has established a permanent agitation fund for the purpose of organizing and agitating in this state. Every comrade should assist and try to swell this fund. All contributions should be sent to the State Secretary, Frank R. Nilke, 1984 19th st. Milwaukee, Wis. All receipts published in the Party organs. Previously acknowledged ... \$27.05

Frank Rubringer, Milwaukee ... 1.00

Robert E. Philips, Iron River ... 1.00

Herman Bottema, Milwaukee ... 2.00

MILWAUKEE.—An important meeting of Section Milwaukee, S. L. P., will take place on Sunday, November 5th, at 3 o'clock p. m., at Kaiser's Hall on Fourth street, between State and Prairie streets. Every comrade should be present.

RICHARD KOEPPEL, Organizer.



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### Trades' & Societies' Calendar.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRA
AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duane are
Room 96. New York City. General Setary: William L. Brower. Financial Setary, Murphy. General Executive BeMeetings: 1st, 3rd and 5th Thursday avings at 8 p. m. Secretary Board of AppeMax Keller, 1016 Hope street, PhiladelpPa.

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

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, No. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarte, 79 East 4th street. Meetings every frue at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, fuldent; Aug. Lantz, Corr. Secy, 78 44th street.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL TC T. & L. A., meets every second and feet Friday, at 8 p. m., at 528 E, 11th spe-Secretary K. Wallberg.

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

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL Chillish Assembly District. Business every Thursday evening, at 8 o'click, the Clubhouse, 528 East 11th atreet. Ilish lectures every Sunday evening ling alley and billiard room open evening. Visitors welcome.

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-OF THE 16th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, Soc. L. P.

-TO BE HELD AT-

On Saturday Evening, October 28th, 1899.

Summary of contents:

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Standing advertisements of Trades Union and other Societies (not exceeding five lie will be inserted under this heading herest at the rate of \$5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an oportunity of advertising their places of meings.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets see second and fourth Monday, at 8 F. M., 98 Avenue C. New York. E. SIFF, 362 Canal street, Financial Secretar.

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 32d and 33d A. D., 118 E. 110th st. Business meetings every Tuesday. Free reading rote open from 7.30 p. m. to 10.30. Subscription for this paper received.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTLE AND TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 65 of L. & L. A. Headquarters, 79 East 4th str-Regular meeting 1st and 3d Thursday.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Me second and fourth Sunday of every month 10 o'clock a. m., at 140 East 57th street. Sacription orders taken for the Scand. Sec ist Weekly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren. SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P., and 35th A. D.'s, Southeast cor, of 16th and 3d Ave. Meeting every Friday at \$ P.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 3. S. T. & L. A. Office, 257 E. Houston start-Telephone Call: 2321 Spring. Meets ever Thursday, 3 p. m.

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