

VOL. X, NO. 11

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

NEW YORK, JUNE 10, 1900.

REPORT

SUCIALISIS Tenth National Convention of the S. L. P.

For President, OSEPH FRANCIS MALLONEY. of Massachusetts.

> For Vice-President, VALENTINE REMMEL. of Pennsylvania.

The Tenth National Convention of the

The Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party convened in the Paim Garden at Grand Central Palace a Saturday morning, June 2. "Fom an early hour groups of working-men gahered in and about the Daily People Building. They put in their time admiring the building, inspecting the Hee perfecting press, watching the op-ration of the battery of the Mergen-thiers as they set up the closing para-raphs of the National Committee's re-part. Finclly the word was passed along that it was time to start for the Conven-tion Hall. The conductors on the street are sized up the red buttons as they rang up the fares, while an occasional nod of the head/showed that the railroad men the mend/showed that the railroad men the street.

Party. At Grand Central Palace the con-ingent from the Daily People Building bund other delegates already there, to-ther with a large n mber of visitors. Haif an hour was consumed by the degates in getting acquainted with ach other, and in examining the in-mior atrangements and decorations of a ball.

The walks of the hall were studded with bields bearing coats of arms emblematic through the the Union where the here the the Union where the here the the union where the here the the the the the the here the the the the the the the delegates were arrayed in three long news, lengthwise of the hall. The dele-news from New York and New Jersey we located in the centre of the hall. To the left were the delegates from the left were the delegates from the delegates from California, the delegates from California, the the delegates from California, the the delegates were to accupy seats at a table. The decegations were appropriate. The walls of the hall were studded with

to delegates were to occupy sears at at table. The decorations were appropriate. In over the platform hung a banner in this revolutionary inscription: "The Emancipation of the Working The Emancipation of the Working The Emancipation of the Working The Emancipation of the Working Work of the Working Class." Over the banner appeared a life-size potrait of Marx, while beneath the ban-ar the crimison flag of the world-wide releariat was festooned with the stars and stripes.

the temporary chairmanship, comrade Curran said: "There have been other conventions of the S. L. P., and every one of them his-toric. But this one of 1900 promises to bush the Socialist movement with great-er impetus, and send it forward to greater achievements. It will take a position that will make it clear before the country what it proposes to accomplish, and the means it proposes to employ. With other parties posing before the country as "Socialist Parties," with a so-called respectable party, the "Social Demo-cratic Party," and with that other mon-grel party known as the "Kangaroos." it is fitting and time for a bona fide socialist movement, as represented by the S. L. P. to be laid before the pro-letarians of the country in as uncompro-mising and clear-cut a manner as pos-sible. The time has come when we must cut our lines clear and sharp, to to ush out those who do not belong to us, and understand that, if we are to make any progress at all in the future it is by har-ing in our ranks as workers those who understand what we want, and propose to get it, and use just the means and just the method that are necessarv to to obtain it." (Applause.] Next order of business was the elec-tion of the Committee on credentials. The following committee was elected : Jo-seph Sweeny, Roasch, Minkley, Eberle, Connelly. The following committee on Rules and Resultations was also gleeted Other in such and the temporary chairmanship, comrade Curran said :

The following committee was elected: Jo-seph Sweeny, Roasch, Minkley, Eberle, Connelly. I he following committee on Rules and Regulations was also elected: O'Fihelly, Lawry, Forker: Glantz, Matthews. A recess of 45 minutes was then taken to give the committees time to report. At 1:30 the convention was again called to order. The Committee on Cre-dentials made its report, recommending the senting of the following delegates, 83 in all: CALIFORNIA:

CALIFORNIA: H. J. Schade.

H. J. SCHAGE. CONNECTICUT: S. G. Harrison, 1st Cong. Dist. Michael Bumstead, 2d C. D. Adam Marr, 3d C. D. George Rome, 4th C. D.

 George Role, 4th C. D.

 ILLINOIS:

 Paul Kretlow, 1st to 8th C. D.

 INDIANA:

 Hugh Richards, 7th C. D.

 KENTUCKY:

 Albert Schmutz, 5th C. D.

 MARPULAND:

Albert Schmutz, 5th C. D. MARYLAND: Nobt. W. Stevens, 3d C. D. MASSACHUSETTS: Dennis Carney and Robt. McKeown st C. D. James T. Hoonan, 2d C. D. Joseph V. Schugel, 5th C. D. Louis Wolfson, 6th C. D. Joseph F. Malloney, 7th C. D. Herman W. A. Raasch, 8th C. D. James H. Jenness, 9th C. D. Henry C. Hess, 10th C. D. Jer. O'Fihelly, 12th C. D. John Sweeney, 13th C. D. MICHIGAN: John Sweeney, 13th C. D. MICHIGAN: Melko Meyer, 1st. 2d and 3d C. D.

Veo. F. Spettle, 4th C. D.

MISSOURI: Wm. Bilsbarrow, 10t., 11th and 12th C. D. NEW JERSEY:

NEW JERSEL: Jens Lyngard, 3d C. D. Wm. Glanz, 5th C. D. Frank W. Wilson and Harry Carless, 6th C. D. John J. Connelly and Arthur Mende, 7th C. D. Michael McGarry, 8th C. D.

7th C. D.
Michael McGarry, 8th C. D.
NEW YORK:
Christian A. Bakke, 1st C. D.
John H. Moore, 7th C. D.
Alvan S. Brown, Daniel De Leon, Max
Forker, Thomas A. Hickey, Rudolph
Katz, Arthur Keep, Benjamin F. Kein-ard, John J. Kinneally, Patrick Murphy,
C. Petersen, Julian Pierce, Lucien
Sanial, Herman Simpson, Chas. G. Teche
and Hugo Vogt, 8th-15th C. D.
Jos. H. Sweeney and Chas. Zolot,
16th C. D.
Edward Gidley, 17th C. D.
Lawrence A. Boland, 19th C. D.
Jacob E. Alexander, 20th C. D.
F. B. Stowe, 22d C. D.
F. B. Stowe, 22d C. D.
Thomas Crimmins and Patrick Walsh,
27th C. D.
C. M. House, 28th C. D.
C. M. House, 28th C. D.
Boris Reinstein and Wm. Dunsmore
Stewart, 32d and 33d C. D.Samuel Borton, 18th C. D.

OHIO: OHIO: Samuel Borton, 18th C. D. John Kircher, Paul Dinger and James Mathews, 20th and 21st C. D.

# Of National Executive Committee TO THE TENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE

# SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Never before has a National Conven-tion of the Socialist Labor Party met

Never before has a National Conven-tion of the Socialist Labor Party met under circumstances so auspicious as those that attend this national gathering of the Party's representatives. Of the three National Conventions that have taken place within the last eight years, each marks a distinct epoch in the Party's development. The one of 1893 truly reflected its then composition. With a membership chiefly centered in a few large cities, and principally composed of men of for-eign birth and habits of thought who, in trying to shape its course, were naturally swayed by the traditions of the move-ments they had been engaged in on the other side of the Atlantic, the work was up-hill and progress slow. The Party had just come fresh from an internal struggie, which, by retrospection and in the light of subsequent events, appears like a little family affair, both in its scope and in regard to the questions in-volved. Political action was but spor-adic. It was a time when we had just gotten out of the habit of deciding each year whether to go into the election or not. Men of English speech were as scarce as hen's teeth in the Party; and of the few there were, many were not much good, if this paradox be per-mitted. The '93 Convention marked the close

mitted. The '93 Convention marked the close of that epoch, for during the next three years, up to the Convention of 1896, there was considerable of a transform-ation. The Party waxed stronger, the work of agitation was more intense, and organization went on at a more lively gait, as has been amply set forth in the report rendered to that Convention. Ac-tion at the polls became a matter of course. wherever there was enough ormitted organization went on at a more lively gait, as has been amply set forth in the report rendered to that Convention. Ac-tion at the polls became a matter of course, wherever there was enough or-ganization to conduct a campaign. The composition of the organization changed: Sections were formed of English-speak-ing workingmen; and when, in 1806, the convention met in New York City, that gathering of delegates marked and re-flected a state of affairs utterly different from that of 1893. Such was the change in the make-up of the party's member-ship that it had become possible to pro-claim and to sustain the aggresive policy insurfaced by the '96 Convention, which policy found its most marked ex-pression in the endorscement of the So-cialist 1rade & Labor Alliance, an en-dorsement equivalent to a declaration of war to knife to the Labor Fakir, this product peculiar to American political conditions, where the capitalist class-dependent upon the votes of the workers for its political supremacy, wherewith to buttress its economic citadel—is com-pelled to closely watch every movement of the working class and to try and con-trol them all through its agents, the La-bor rakirs. Ity stands to reason that such a com-

of the working class and to try and con-trol them all through its agents, the La-bor rakirs. It; stands to reason that such a com-plete breaking away 'from the traditions of the past was necessarily attended with considerable friction, the more so when in the practical application of that aggressive policy, the militants stacked up against the material interests that clustered around the fakir-led pure and simple trade unions. Such was the pow-er brought to bear by the logic of the situation, and the position taken was to such an extent in accord with a correct interpretation of the theory of the class struggle as applied by the light of Amer-ican conditions, that, what opposition there could be found among the dele-gates to the Convention was complete-ly overwhelmed, for when after an exhaustive debate, lasting several days, the vote was taken on the resolution embodying the new policy, 71 out of 78 delegates voted aye, only 6 votes being cast against, while one ab-stained from voting. The six, it may be maid en passant, were equally divided be-tween two categories of members that played their little role later on, there be-ing just three pure and simplers and three members of the small middle class tween two categories of members that played their little role later on, there be-ing just three pure and simplers and three members of the small middle class not one of whom is in the Partv to-day. But from that time on and as soon as these hostile elements got home back un-der the sway of middle class and pure and simple interests, they at once began to "bore from within." and set them-selves the task of rendering nugatory and, if possible, overthrow the action of the Convention which was, moreover, overwhelmingly sustained by the general vote of the Party. Overt and covert resistance, mostly the latter, was offered to retard, obstruct and prevent the practical application of the Party policy, until finally, after a chain of remarkable events which we shall, in brief outline, sketch in this report, a carefully laid but clumsily executed conspiracy culminated in the midnight attempt of July 10th, 1899, to seize the Socialist Labor Party, its archives and its press and force it back into its old wisely abandoned rut — Kan-garooism, the latest and withal the most grotesque irreak - phenomenon of the freakish side of American politics, had been born. It may be put down as an axiom that Treakish side of American politics, had been born. It may be put down as an axiom that the history of the Party during the last our years, the period covered by this report, is in the main the history of the contests, both local and national, that revolved around the Party policy as laid down by the '96 Convention and faithfully carried out, as far as lay in their power, by the successive Na-tional Executive Committees and by the Party organs. It was but natural that these should be most bitterly assauled and denounced: and the "abusive lan-guage" heaped upon both by frena and fakir in and outside the Party, was a sure indication that we were moving along correct lines, the correct lines laid down by the Convention of '96. **Euccessive HousecleanIngs.** 

the aid of this publication, had succeeded thoroughly poison the St.Louis Section. But the logic of their very position sooner or later drives such men into an attitude that enables the Party to take hold of and expel them. In January, 1897, the St. Louis Section readmitted to membership a man named 'riesterbach who, in 1896, had left the Party to "work" for Bryan and for silver, possi-bly also for some greenbacks. Objection was raised by the loyal members and the vote stood 28 to 24, a majority of only four in favor of admittance, much less than the two-third majority demand-ed the vote stood 28 to 24, a majority of only four in favor of admittance, much less than the two-third majority demand-ed the vote stood 28 to 24, a majority of only four in favor of admittance, much less than the two-third majority of enable insisted that Priesterbach was regularly admitted and refused to abide by the constitution. Upon receipt of a peti-tion signed by a number of loyal mem-bers, the N. E. C. suspended and re-organized that Section. The men who had thus continually opposed and finally openly defied the S. L. P., naturally and speedily gravitated to wards the Debs Democracy. Fortunate-ly, they are there yet. ly, they are there yct.

The Jewis'. Press Conflict.

wards the Debs Democracy. Fortunate-ly, they are there yet. **The Jewis'. Press Conflict.** This difficulty also existed in embryo at the time of the last Convention. A set of international rolling stones, natur-ally of anarchistic proclivities, to whom the Party was but an object to prac-tise their divers notions on, had for some time kept up a constant tur-moil. A Board of Arbitration, the members of which were selected by the contending factions themselves, had been appointed by the N. E. C. to nothing but a contest for control. Both sides solemnly promised to abide by the decision, which promise was promptly broken by the side against whom the decision, which promise was promptly broken by the side against whom the decision went. The "94 Convention sought to keep this trouble out of the Partv organization by severing all con-nection with the Jewish press, but sub-sequent experience showeu that this theory did not work at all. The oppo-sition at once organized so-called "Pres. Clubs," wh.cn organizations sneedily de-veloped into caucuses to control and determine here, hand every action of the S. L. P. Assembly District organizations in the Jewish quarter. Naturally, these men finally drifted into an attitude of open rebellion arainst the Party, and the trouble reached an acute stage after a general vote, called for by the N.E. C., had again placed the Jewish press under Party control. The difficulty was soon past mending and it wasthen ended with a firm hand. Section New York proceed-ed to suspend and to at once reorganize the 4th, 8th and 12th Assembly Dist-ricts, keeping a strict watch on those who were admitted and caretully sit-ing the material. The disturbing ele-ment, suddenly finding itself on the out-side, also naturally gravitated toward the Debs Democracy and the Debs Democracy still has them, much to our relief. Along with them went their followers in several other places, Boston for instance, where our organ-ization had also been kept

# The Kangaroo Erodu

It has been pointed out before that the history of the Party during the last the nistory of the Party during the last four years is the history of the strug-gle for and against the Party's trade un-ion policy. Nowhere was this clearer or the struggle waged more hitterly than in the city of New York. To des-scribe the contest waged in New York, is to describe it in its national signif-icance, because all the elements that went to make up the national Kan-garoo fraternity were present here : the pure and simpler; the small trader : the shyster lawyer; other professional men; the Volkszeiung, gradually de-veloping into the pseudo Socialist paper that it has become, together with its hangerson, its "journalists", the frack, the fakir, the all-round degenerate, and, last, tho' by no means least the "alle deutsche Genosse" (eld German com-rade) who "was a Socialist for the last fifty or more years," and had been made to believe by "his paper." the Volkszei-tung, that the S. L. P. was his property, so to sp.ak, and had been converted by mal-administration into an anti-German concern, which the "Alte Genosse" was to rescue, cleanse and repair. Most of these folks were Socialists by force of habit and tradition rather than from a four years is the history of the strugso to sp. ak, and had been converted by mai-administration into an anti-German concern, which the "Alte Genosse" was to rescue, cleanse and repair. Most of these folks were Socialists by force of habit and tradition rather than from a live understanding of the conditions pre-vailing in this country. They had, most of them, come here at a ripe age with set ideas; had lived in German "colones;" worked in industries largely controlled by Germans: scarcely ever rubbed el-bows with the native element of the working class, whose habits of thought and general make-up were as foreign to them as the languare and the institu-tions of the country of their adoption. Cut off from the movement abroad, they had not even been able to keen abrenst of it, and they never were able to under-stand ours. Through the vicious influ-ence of pseudo-S cialist papers like the Volkazeitung, there had been drilled into ism, which term we are forced to use for want of a better. Many of them would condescendingly admit that a non-Ger-man, more particularly an English-speaking person, might by dint of stren-uous effort learn to understand a good deal about Socialist - never! That high state of development they complacently thought that Providence had reserved for them, and for them only. Med to one believe that this pic-trom life. A correct understanding of this neculiar feature is indispensable to correctly size up much ot what there is of and in Kangarooism. In so far as these men were workingmen, they were, for the most, trade unionists. At one time, when they forme, their trade or-ganizations during the latter part of the seventies and during the start with distinct from the American

against the pure and simple corruption-ists. They were ill equipped for such a fight. In the course of time, when im-migration dwindled away and cut off the only influx of new blood they could hope for, these organizations, largely com-posed of men well advanced toward middle age, began to at first stagnate, and then degenerate. Their vigor and virility ebbing away, they censed to be fighting organizations, began to de-velop mutual benefit features and, one by one, they gradually dropped into and were swallowed up by pure and simple national organizations of the A. F. of L. type.

were swallowed up by pure and simple national organizations of the A. F. of L. type. It was this element solely that for many years controlled the Party in New York and vicinity, until gradually a new element had grown up around it, young, vigorous, militant, very largely the re-sult of the work THE PEOPLE had been doing for years. When the new had ripened sufficiently, it began to reach for the reins so long neld by incapable hands, and then the fun began. Such was the situation shortly after the '96 Convention, when the work of undermining the Party's policy was begun. Under one pretext or another the opposition forced questions connect-ed with this policy to a general vote of the Section's membership. They were beaten each time by considerable major-ities, and the militants held the fort, but the opposition succeeded in one thing that they were probably looking for, namely, to keep the organization constantly agitated and thus keep that policy in an unfixed, unsettled state, hanging fre as it were, retarding and often preventing its practical applica-tion. They had probably hoped also to obtain another result: to wear out, ex-haust and finally disgust the loyal ma-jority, but the bulk of these understood too well the vital importance of the question involved and, instead of lat-ting up, became more determined than ever. ever. During all this time, the Volkszeitung,

ting up, became more determined than ever. During all this time, the Volkszeitung, not daring as yet to show its hand and come out for an open conflict, filled the mission of an underground center of dis-loyalty, publishing pro-Alliance articles without making a wry face when they were written by loyal comrades and, on the whole, keeping on the shady side of the question. But the paper was soon to come to a place where the roads forked, and where it became imperative to choose one or the other. The Al-liance forged ahead, the strike at Sei-denberg's cigar factory came along where the Alliance men went out wun the rest only to be basely betrayed and swindled out of their jobs by the strike committee of the International Cigar-makers Union when a back-door "set-tlement' was made with the firm. This act of treachery was mercilessly ex-posed in THE PEOPLE, causing a flurry of excitement among the cigarmaker La-bor Fakirs. To explain away and to gloss over the ugly features of the affair, they made violent efforts to gain access to the front and used as a cets-paw one of their ional unions (No. 90), which had the reputation of being a "Socialist" union-in the Kangaroo sense of the term, of course, which means that the S. L. P. campaign fund gets a donation shortly before election, which donation is supposed to give the "Socialist" union carte blanche to stand by and work with the Labor z'akirs the rest of the gear.

Straws That Show Whence the Wind Blew. The chances of Cigarmaker's Union No. 90 to get into the columns of THE PEOPLE via the N. E. C. were, per-haps, thought all the better because one Henry Stahl, the Secretary of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, who was a cigarmaker but held on to his Union card for the sake of the sick and death benefit-, was a mem-ber of the N. E. C. Accordingly, they used to turn up in committee, at various times, three, four or five abreast, ask-ing publication for a number of vaoid statements, gotten up in rather curious language. So long as these statements were offered in an alleged refutation of what THE PEOPLE had said upon the "Scidenber- Spectre." they were re-fused publication for the reason that they never attempted to refute, but in-dulged in all sorts of vague, puerile talk, carefully evading the point at issue, namely, that the International Union and scabbed against the Alliance. Stani, of course, true to the Kangaroo principle that his Union comes first and his Party second, did what he could to help them along, but failed. He after-wards wrote a letter to nis Union, full of half-truths, concealin- the other half, adding a few failschoods, and then drawing conclusions. This letter was, as goes without saying, written for pub-lication, and was promptly published shortly before the election of ISMS, and the 16th Assembly Ditrict. The matter was promptly taken up in the N. E. C., a resolution of censure was introduced, on which action was deferred until after election. After that, Section Pittsburg, Pa., having secured the support of a nuruber of other Sections submitted for a reneral vote the proposition to re-move Stahl from the N. E. C., as un-vorthy. This motion, no doubt, would have been carried. But Stahl kanga-rooed after July 10th, 1859, and thus thought to escape ignominious removal for breach of trust. In the meantime, the Board of Di-THE PEOPLE via the N. E. C. were, perhaps, thought all the better because one thought to escape ignominious remova for breach of trust. for breach of trust. In the meantime, the Board of Di-rectors of the Volkzzeitung, or. to be more exact, of the "Socialistic Co-oper-ative Publishing Association," which publishes the Volkzzeitung and acted also for the rarty as publishers of THE PEOLE and Vorkaerts, had begun to show its hand. The first attempt con-sisted in a demand for joint jurisdiction, moon communications from trade unions. to show its hand. The first attempt con-sisted in a demand for joint iurisdiction, mon communications from trade unions, rejected by the Editor of Thit ProPLE. This was refused on the ground that the N. E. C. had no power to delegate its control over the contents of the Party organs by sharing it with some one else, least of all with a body representing an organization composed in part of non-Party members. By this time, the year 1898 was draw-ing to a close and matters had come to a parse which made it clear to all who cared to see, that the break was not far off; that the crisis would soon be reach-ed and the old and the new would part company. Thus far, the enemy had al-ways hypocritically profe-sed not to be opposed to the Aliance policy as such-Oh, no! only to its replication, to cer-tin acts, sayings, thoughts, maybe, in connection with that subject, which, according to them. "were not at all in keeping with the intentions of the '96 convention."



PRICE 2 CENTS.

# State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party.

A Full State Ticket Nominated-Good Work Expeditiously Performed-Ringing Resolutions Endorsing the Party's Tactics, the National Executive Committee, the Party's National Organ and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

> For Governor, ADAM MARX. of New London.

For Lieutenant-Governor, JAMES M. PARKER, of Stamford.

For Secretary of State, FAUSTIN SERRER, of New Haven.

> For Treasurer, EDWARD LAPTHORN, of New Britain,

For Comptroller, HENRY MATHERN, of Bridgeport.

For Attorney-General, CHAS. PECKHAM, of Orange.

For Presidential Electors, JOSEPH BEAUDET, GEORGE HAIGH, ARNIDE B. LAFRINIERE. OTTO RUCKSER, SAMUEL G. HARRISON,

JAMES WILLIAMS, For Congress,

GEORGE TOURTELOTTE, First District.

ROBERT GRANT, Second District,

GEORGE RICHARDS, Third District. HENRY H. HARRIS,

Fourth District.

NEW BRITAIN, CE., June 2 .- The Twelfth Annual Convention of the S. L. P. of Connecticut was held in the headquarters of Section New Britain, New Britain, on Wednesday last, May 30th Stamford, South Norwalk, Bridgeport, Milford, West Haven, Westville, Waterbury, New Haven, New Britain, Hartford, Rockville, New London and

Hartford, Rockville, New London and Plainfield were represented. The Convention was called to order at 9.45, and without any preliminaries the comrades rolled up their sleeves and went to work. Comrade George Rose of Stam-ford was elected both temporary and permanent chairman, Comrade E. Lap-thorn of New Britain acting as vice-chairman, Comrades H. H. Harris and F. Serrer acting as secretaries

chairman, Comrades H. H. Harris and F. Serrer acting as secretaries After taking the chair Comrade Rose said: "Comrades, I thank you for the honor; were I a capitalist politician I should have a voluminous typewritten speech to roli off, but knowing that we are here solidy to consider seriously the business before us, I simply ask you to give me your aid in conducting the de-liberations of this body, and on my part I shall try and rule as impartially as I can."

I shall try and rule as unpersonned and the several committees had been organized. Charles J. Mercer, State Secretary, read his report. Whilst the report was not as complete in detail as it might have been, it gave an interesting account of the struggle in Connecticut with the reactionary element since last July, showing conclusively that that element had been thoroughly routed, and that instead of having been a conscious ment had been thoroughly routes, and that instead of having been a conscious revolutionary element, if had been a stumbling block to the free revolution-ary action of the class-conscious element. A remarkable proof of this is furnished for treason had been for years a chronic state of inactivity and inaider-ence, and those sections most free from this element had made the most progress. The reports of the Sections were with-out embellishments, and the ring of the revolutionist, despising all sophistry, was heard in the oft-repeated phrase. "Mem-bers not in good standing we don't count

wratt of Jaira, flag of the world-wide poletariat was festooned with the stars and stripes.
To the left of the platform the banner of the Pioneer Cigarmakers Union, Local Amenby 141,S. T. & L. A., defantly a striper of its faker-killing folds, while to the right the eye was greeted with revolutionary gold and crimson of D. A. B. T. & L. A.
By a happy idea of the committee on a stringments the revolutionary spirit of a hundred years ugo was linked with the wrolutionary spirit of a hundred years ugo was linked with the wrolutionary spirit of to to-day by han-ring a the wall, at the rear end of the hall.
af opposite the picture of Marx, and acription thereon, a life-size portrait of mamin Franklin over a banner beart this classic utterance of Franklin:
Troperty is the Creature of Society and Society is Entitled to the last farming whenever Society needs it."
Traduallythe delegates took their seats at the visitors filled the space in the battorm where the National Secretary tood, twirling in his hand a murderous beking mallet, big enough to brain a bull. For a moment the National Secretary book over the sturdy fighters for the battorm yturing with the mailet fall three times. In an instant the hall be the seal absolutely quiet, and the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party with the words:
The name of the N. E. C. of the seal substant of the space to the delegates to the delegates to the delegates to the delegates to be the delegates to the de

which of the Socialist Labor Party with the words: "In the name of the N. E. C. of the L. P., I extend greetings to the del-the assembled from all over the coun-the presence of the second second second second to the second second second second second Party forward as mighty a stride as at made by the Convention of 1806. A few words as to the instrument with the this Convention has been opened biding up the hammer that was cap-d in the battle of July 10. Applause), at be under the impression that con-tions of the S. L. P. are always and with a mallet. But there is a ary connected with this mallet. It is mallet which was used by the men, but to destroy the S. L. P. and us it to destroy the S. L. P. and us it of its path. It is now a tronby the S. L. P., having been wrenched by the S. L. P., having been wrenched by the that this Convention of the S. L. somed with this mallet. Thight say that when we received at not hook as pretty as it does now. then rather unadorned, since New York comrade has put a bow

thall now go to work without fur-e and I call upon you for nomin-for a temporary chairman." wwention then got down to bus-deflected its temporary organ-follows: Temporary chair-man, William Dalton of Temporary Secretary. and of New York. In taking

Jathews, 20th and 21st C. D. PENNSYLVANIA: Leonard Fish, 1st to 6th C. D. D. C. Wismer, 7th C. D. Peter Herriger, 9th C. D. John H. Gray. 11th C. D. Donald L. Munro, 20th C. D. Wm. H. Thomas, 21st C. D. Chas. Rupp, 22d C. D. Wm. J. Eberle, 23d C. D. Thomas Lawry, 24th C. D. C. H. Jacobson. 27th C. D. Arthur Vardy, 28th C. D. RHODE ISLAND: RHODE ISLAND: Thomas Curran and Chas. Kroll, 1st James P. Reid and Thomas F. Reilly, 2d C. D. TEXAS: Frank Leitner, 12th C. D. VIRGINIA: VIRGINIA: Hugh C. MacTier, 3d C. D. WISCONSIN: Karl Minkley, 4th and 5th C. D.

WASHINGTON:

W. S. Dalton.

The recommendation of the committee that the delegates be seated was con-

<text><text><text><text><text><text> (Continued to page 2.)

#### Successive Housecleanings.

The first nest of treason that had to be dealt with and torn up by the roots, was a sort of legacy left over from the '96 Convention. That Convention had to deal with a St. Louis publication, Labor, a vicious sheet, an aspirant for the position of national official organ, which aspirations were rudely squelched by the '96 Convention. Around this sheet had gathered a few men who were in the S. L. P. for the sake of the injury they could do it, and who, with be dealt with and torn up by the roots

#### The Volksseltung She The He

The Volkszeitung, too, had not da thus far, to come out openly. It i hedged, discriminated against t (Completered to page 3.)

It was shown that a great deal of agi-tation had been done during the year, despite the lack of funds, whilst several Sections have established permanent

despite the lack of funds, whilst several Sections have established permanent headquarters. It was resolved to put an organizer in the field for at least one month to agitate in those districts not yet covered by pre-vious speakers. It was also resolved to raise funds by a state picnic, to be held in New Haven, July 4: by a raffe, and by each Section giving the proceeds of an entertainment before August 15. 'The following resolutions were adopted with ringing yeas:

with ringing yeas:

# On National Executive Co

WHEREAS. We the delegates to this, the Twelfth State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Connecticut, have witnessed the firm and uncompro mising revolutionary attitude of our National Executive Committee; therefore

RESOLVED, That we, in Convention assembled, do hereby pledge our hearty support and co-operation in maintain-ing the policy and tactics of our National Executive.

## On the S. T. & L. A.

WHEREAS, We have recognized the impotency of the old Pure and Simple Trades Unionism, owing to the ignorance and corruption of its labor leaders, and

WHEREAS, The economic organisa-tion of the working class upon class-conscious lines is absolutely essential to foster the spirit of solidarity and class-consciousness, thus lifting them out of that state of despondence into which the (Continued to page 4.).

THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, JUNE 10, 1900.

THE PEOPLE. EVERY SUNDAY.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
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Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, on April 6, 1891.
SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.
In 1888 (Presidential) 2,068
In 1890
In 1892 (Presidential)

In 1890	18,881
In 1892 (Presidential)	
In 1894	88,188
In 1896 (Presidential)	86,564
In 1898	82,204
In 1899	\$5 231

For President. JOSEPH FRANCIS MALLONEY, of Massachusetts.

> For Vice-President, VALENTINE REMMEL. of Pennsylvania.

We are often startled by the severity of mild opic on exceptional occasions; the reason is, that mild people are most liable to be under the yoke of traditional impressions. GEO. ELIOT.

# THE S. L. P. IN SESSION.

On June, the 2d instant, at 10 a.m., the argest, most representative, and, owing to the extraordinary events crowded into the last year, the most earnest and enthusiastic National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party met in the Palm Garden of the Grand Central Palace.

A detailed report of the business transacted, down to the hour of going to press (Thursday morning), the report of the National Executive Committee, and numerons other matters in connection therewith will be found elsewhere in this issue.

The fighting S. L. P., in Convention assembled, has its fighting armor on. Strong as it met, it will adjourn with its fighting arm infinitely stronger, fitter for its arduous, its inspiring work.

# POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The capitalist press last Monday was highly amusing reading. It is now bare-ly one month since these papers indulged in column-long hysterics of joy about the "United Socialist Forces." The Occasion was a parade, disreputable in composition and ludicrous in apearance, that the Central Fakirated Union got up in the futile endeavor to discredit the bona fide May Day parade of the Socialist Labor Party and its kindred trades union organizations. On that occasion, the capitalist pess, with the true instinct of kinship, did all in its power to boom the above-named Central Fakiration, make it appear the very head and front and body of Socialism in the city, and thereby mislead the public all that was in their power. Suddenly, within a month, these identical papers let the cat out of the bag. The Ice Trust is on the tapis. Inves-

tigation has brought out that, from its Judges and Mayor down, Tammany Hall officials are guilty of sundry crimes that render them subject to summary removal. The papers are of course divided on the subject. The Tamany ones are being cast against "honored officials;" the anti-Tammany ones, especially those not admitted into the trust. are indignant at the "misdemeanors of our city officials," and are seeking to make all the political capital they can out of the affair. This division in the ranks of capitalism is, of course, speedily reflected in the ranks of their lackeys, the "delegates" to the Central Fakirated Union. Hence, last Sunday, that august "parlitment of organized (?) labor" was rent in twain, The anti-Tammanyites pushing through resolutions of censure, the Tammanyites fighting against the resolutions. An this editying spectacle thruthfully reproduced by the sev eral papers that only a month ago claimed that body to be Socialist! Now it is thruthfully described to consist of "Tammany Men" and "Anti-Tammany" or Republican.



[Reproduced from THE PEOPLE of August 27, 1899.]

### By ARTHUR KEEP.

Here beginneth the story of one Geneil Elasticum, who witnessed many strange and wonderful things, chief among them being the wonderful and fearful undoing of the Abdullamites.

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



urged on by the enemies of the people. But lo and behold! as they did plant their foot on that which appeared as soft and yielding a they strike upon the solid mass of those who anstained and supported those wao led, and did meet with this:



# Socialists. (Continued from page 1.)

Continued from page 1.) as it clears it in no other country under the sun. Not only are the two cavital-ist parties, the one of uncompromising capitalism, the other of alleged revolu-tion, the Democratic Party. not only are they here clear cut, but they have ab-sorbed to themselves all the petty parties that have spring up four years ago and logically belong to them. During this campaign they will absorb all the other bogus parties that may yet spring up like little weeds in a forest of oaks. This development has gone on obedient to the economic development is not an inanimate thing. It has been helped along by the action of the S. L. P. it self. But for the action of the S. L. P. the political field could not be as clear and as clean as it is to-day. (Applause) Owing to the uncompromising attitude of the S. L. P. not witholding a blow to make a friend, nor abstaining from telling the truth for the sake of amoding the ehemy, plowing its path inging the truth for a great ex-tent the work before it will be the com-sponding the storm, the points of the political could not be as clear and as clean as it is to-day. (Applause) Owing to the uncompromising attitude of the S. L. P. not witholding a blow to make a friend, nor abstaining from telling the truth for the sake of amount work to do. To a great ex-tent the work before it will be the com-sponting tor the successive days and morant work to do. To a great ex-tent the work before it will be the com-spont has the tor control its action. This convention will have some further impor-tant work to do in that direction. It will have important constitutional changes to peh and in view of the tremendous-pens of its work, and the time it, will take to do it, I shall stop this speech ow. "And yet I cannot take my sent and pon the floor for turker moninations

opeh, and in view of the tremendousness of its work, and the time it, will take to do it, I shall stop this speech now.
"And yet I cannot take my seat and open the floor for further nominations to complete the organization without extending to you the fraternal hand, and receive from you the hand-shake which you give in the name of the rank and file of the Socialist Labor Party, and say a word on the fierce, and yet invigorating struggle that the party has gone through during the last four years, culminating on last 10th of July. Some may imagine it was a personal quarrel. People who take no trouble to fathom truths like to look at things superficially and impute the actious of movements to personal animosities. Fact is there is hardly any personal animosity that ever cuts any figure on such occasions. The S. L. P. being the party of the class-conscious workers has placed the motto that you see above this platform under the picture of Marx. "The emancipation of the working class, who move class-consciously, And, accordingly, being such a morement, it also proceeds by the light of that rudimental principle which you will notice at the other and years ago, by that one Revolutionary Father, against whom never a voice has been raised namely, Franklin,--" Property is the creature of Society (Applause) and Society is entitled to the last farthing whenever Society meds it." (Applause)
"The motto above this platform mark the other atter end of the shaft or many class then elected vice-chairman for the day, B. F. Keinard, permanent secretary, and John Kelly of Section New York, was given the floor, and National Secretary was given the floor, and National Secretary the floor.

be crowned by added glory to the struggle of the proletariat class. Excelsion Literary Society. TEXAS STATE COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIAL

IST LABOR PARTY. SAN ANTONIO, TEX., May 30, 1900. To the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, Grand Cen-tral Palace, New York, GREETING:

Noticilist Labor Perty, Grand Central Palace, New York, GEETING:
 With deep regret, I, the duly elected delegate of Section San Antonio, Texas, to your Convention, have to notify you that I am unable to attend, owing to the great distance, which would involve a too enormous expense for our asyst. Simportant in the history of our Party and it devolves upon yon, dear comrades, as delegates of the only class-conscious militant Socialist organization.
 This Convention is by far the most important in the history of our Party and it devolves upon yon, dear comrades, as delegates of the only class-conscious militant Socialist organization of this country, to shape the future of our Party in such a way as to kill in embryo every effort to be made bereafter to scuttle the Socialist Revolution.
 Speaking for the Section which did me the honor to elect me as its delegate. I wish to express my fullest confidence in the integrity and capability of our National officers, and the Editor of our official organ, THE PEOPLE. The enthusiasm and energy with which the comrades throughout the country went to work to create a DAILY PEOPLE is, besides being an unmistakable endorsement of our Party management, a sufficient guarantee for its success. You will join me in the cry. "Long live THE PEOPLE, daily and weekly, the buzz-saw of the fighting S. L. P."
 The propositions of Sections Peekskill, N. Y. Bockville, Conn. Milwaukee, Wis.

fighting S. L. P." The propositions of Sections Peekskill, N.Y. Bockville, Conn.. Milwaukee, Wis., St. Louis, Mo., and Detroit, Mich., which will be submitted to you, came to hand too late for discussion by our Section. Personally, I am inclined to look upon them favorabl<sup>w</sup> with the exception of clauses 2 and 3 of proposition by Section Milwaukee.

clauses 2 and 8 or proposition Milwaukee. Regretting that I am not able to make your personal acquaintance and exchange a hearty handshake, and wishing you a successful termination of your earnest labor, I remain. labor, I remain, Fraternally yours, FRANK LEITNER.

LOGANSPORT. IND., June 4, 1900. Socialist Labor Party Convention:

Socialist greetings to the delegates of the fighting S. L. P. Regards from the St. Louis comrades. HENBY W. POELLING.

#### Sunday Session.

The morning session was opened with Kroll of Rhode Island as chairman, and Kinneally of New York as vice-chairman. The floor was resumed by the National Secretary, and the report was read to the end. It elicited numerous outbursts of applause during the reading. At its close, the Convention rose to its feet and broke out in cheer after cheer for the Socialist Labor Party. Delegate Keinard of New York, just

returned from a trip in France, and being the bearer of a message to the S. L. P. from the Parti Ouvrier Francais (the leading and most powerful of the o-called "many Socialist parties of France,") was given the floor, and said in substance:

Berolutionary Fahret, sgainst who have a solution of the sport is in the sport of the sport of the sport dealing with the Party's manhood. And I believe it is storic and extraordinary. Not so much for the increase in wisdom it marks, as the means; the other as the end; and the socialist Labor Party they vehicle to carry it through."
William Dalton of Washingtou State was then elected vice-chairman for the socialist labor Party they vehicle to carry it through."
William Dalton of Washingtou State was then elected vice-chairman for the day, B. F. Keinard, permanent secretary, and John Kelly of Section New York, and page.
A recess was then taken until 2 p. m. The Convention reopened promptly at that hour.
The National Executive Committee was given the floor, and National Secretary rescalles that not.
Owing to the great importance of the part of the report dealing with the Party organiation, and owing, further, to the fact that a number of delegates had not yet arrived, the Convention decided to take.
Committee on Party Constitution-Gurran, Lawry, Matthews, - erce and Lake.
Committee on the Party Press-Keep, Yot, Brown, Dalton and Fish.
Auditing Committee - Petersen, Rose, Boland, Luedecke and Kirchez.
Committee on Appeals and Grievances.
Boland, Luedecke and Kirchez.
Committee on Appeals and Grievances.
Botard, Luedecke and Kirchez.
Committee on Appeals and Grievances.
Botard, Rassch.
Before adjourning for the day, the elections of May last, they won inmense victories, while the ministerial movement by the appointment of the elections. I have in an time case and job-hulters, were down in crushing defest.
Mart of the report deal and Grievances.
Boland, Luedecke and Kirchez.
Committee on the Attitude of the Party fores and job hulters.
<

As to their general coposition it is simi-lar to that of our Kanzaroos. I have not, however, been able to find among them any 'dealers in Egyptian onions.' (Laughter.) them any 'dealers in Egyptian onions.' (Laughter.) "The record of these 'Intellectuals' is just as shameful a sthat of our Kanga-roos and Debsites. They not only vote for, they even introduce and help to pass a bill to raise the hours of labor for the children of France from ten to eleven hours a day. They sit side by side in government with a Gallifet, the butcher of the Paris Commune. They hold up the hands of the French government that permits the slaukiter, the shooting down in the back of the strikers at Francois, in Martinique, last February. Against all this the French Labor Party, led by Guesde, Lafargue, Zevaes 'reat ap-plause), together with the Parti Social-iset Revolutionair, led by Vaillant, the valiant old Communard (great applause. Cry "Live the Commune") fights with all its bitterness of death. Like us they are called "Poper," "Sectarians," "Fa-natics," etc. And so I say they are our comrades, blood of our blood, flesh of our flesh. our comrades, blood of our blood, figsh of our figsh. "I said that until recently their Kang-aroos were not known by that name, aroos were not known by that name, aroos were not known by that name, aroos were not known by the the case in the future. I'll tell you why. I explained to them the whole history of the word "Kangaroo" as we use it, and in spite of my bad French. so deeply did the word "Kangaroo" fill a long felt want in their experience, that they burst into roars of langhter, and with great into declared: "Hersaftver we call our Intellectuals "Kangaroos!" (Great laughter). rusto declared: "Hereaftver we call our Intellectuals "Kangaroos!"" (Great Isunater). "This incident occurred at a reunion given by Section Paris of the French Labor Party, to comrade Arnaelsteen of Los Angeles, (now at the Exposition), and myself on the eve of my departure for America. On that occasion, Arnael-steen and myself explained the American situation, labor fakir, Kangaroo and all. One French comrade after another rose and declared that in described far more than we imagined—the conditions con-routing the revolutionists of France. And then came one of the most beautiful incidents I have ever seen. Amid themut-uous enthusiava, two of our charming French young women Comrades pre-rested to mail bring to you, as a token of midiarity of our France and display-

ing) on which they have worked with their own ingers the following words: \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* BOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. PAETI OUVETER FRANCAIS. 

TO THE

FROM THE

(Tremendous applause.) "Revelutionary songs were then sung: Comrades Kuhn. De Leon. Sanial and the National Executive were toasted, and be-fore the meeting adjourned the following resolutions were unanimously passed: "Parti Ouvrier Francais Agglomeration Parisienne (Section Paris of the French Labor Party). assembled at its head-quarters. Tuesday, the 22d of May, after having listened to the interesting expla-nation of the situation of the proletariat and the Socialist movement of the United States given by Comrades B. F. Keinard and Armeisteen. of the Socialist Labor Party, sends its fraternal saluta-tion to the militant Socialists of the United States. It asserts its entire soli-darity of Socialist conception and tactlcs with the comrades of the Socialist Labor Party, working, like they do, upon the sole ground of the slass struggle for the overthrow of the capitalist system. Vive le Socialist Labor Party! Vive le Parti Ouvrier Francais! Vive le Socialist Labor Party! Mire Hondous applause.) By a rising vote the Natl Sec'y was instructed to draw up fitting resolutions of thanks and fraternity, to be submitted to the Convention and then forwarded to the Parti Ouvrier Francais. The delegates were then invited to pather in the press room of the DAILY PEOPLE on Wedneeday at 8 p. m., and witness the ceremony of setting the press in motion for the first time, and its turn-ing out of a salutatory poem by delegate Daiton. The invitation was received with cheers. The following congratulator- telegrams were received and read: CLEVELAND, Onico, June 3, 1900. Extendence of the Socialist Labor

CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 3, 1900. Entertainment Committee Socialist La-bor Party Convention, Grand Cen-tral Palace:

ral Paiace: Section Cleveland - sends heartiest greeting to the Tenth National Conven-tion of the Socialist Labor Party. Hail the DALLY PEOPLE. Hail the dawn of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

June 3, 1900. Socialist Labor Party, Grand Central Pal ce, N. Y .:

Pal ce, N. Y.: All hail the Socialist Labor Party. Accept our hearty endorsement and good will, that you may cleanse the labor movement of the freaks and labor fakirs. PIONEER CIGAE MAKERS UNION.

with, that you may cleanse the labor movement of the freaks and labor fakirs. PIONEER CIGAR MAKERS UNION.
WORKINGMEN'S PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION 9 Rutgers Street. NEW YORE, June 3, 1900.
To the Tenth Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, GEETING: As an organization entrusted with the direct control and management of the Jewish organ of the Socialist Labor Party. We extend our greetings to the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party. As our Party is the child of the incessant strife that is going on within present society, so are we; as our class has had to contend against the outposts of capitalist society, who managed, under false pretences, to find their way within 'Re lines, so did we; as the Party was compelled by the law of its growth to biscard da and wornout methods, together with the human back-numbers which typified them, so did we.
Throughout our existence we never for a moment forgot that we are nothing more than a servant of the S. L. P., and if the difficulties arainst which the Party has had to contend were great, the difficulties which we encountered were, owing to various causes, still greater. That our labors were not in vain, was attested by the result of the last election in New York City, when the Jewish workingmen, having gone through various experiences, trials, and disappointments in all sorts of freak movements, will learn to look up to the S. L. P. as the only Party that holds within itself the promise and the guerantee of the mancing provents. Journal slores for International Revolutionary Socialism.

and racial. With cheers for International Revolu-tionary Socialism. WORKINGMEN'S PUBLISHING ASSOCI-ATION, JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, See'y.

DENVER, COLO., May 6, 1900. To the National Convention, Socialist Labor Party, in Session:

Section Denver, unable at this time to send a delegate.at a business meeting, adopted the following resolutions: That we most heartily endorse the

# Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

BROTHER JONATHAN (beside himself with joy)-I got you Socialists; I got ye! I have seen an argument that knocks you out. You are now done for! UNCLE SAM-We might as well give

it up, eh? B. J.-You might as well! U. S.-But suppose you first make the argument. I, for one, won't strike my colors before I'm actually knocked out.

B. J .- That's right. This is the ar-gument : Our United States Government is a paor Government. Now, where will the Government get the money from to buy the railroads alone, not to speak of the score of other industries? Where--tell-me-that, if you can? U. S.-The United States is a pauper

Government? B. J. (with much self complacence)-It is!

U. S .- And therefore can't pay any big bills?

B. J.-That's it!

U. S .- Did you ever hear of our recent Yanko-Spanko war?

B. J. (bristling up with much spirit) -Guess I did! Didn't we wallop them, though !

U. S .- And was that walloping dens with spit-balls and broomsticks?

B. J .-- No, sir: It was done with first class warships, first class cannon and balls and first class soldiers.

U. S .-- All of which cost no little money, eh? B. J.-It cost some \$300,000,000, to

say nothing of the \$20,000,000 we paid for the Philippines.

U. S.-Now, did you ever hear of a pauper disbursing \$300,000,0000?

B. J. looks annoyed. U. S. (pokes B. J. in the ribs)-That's me on your "pauper government"

of the President is? B. J.-\$50,000 a year.

'pauper government"?

himself.

B. J. frowns. U. S.-Do you know what the salary

U. S .- Yes, besides perquisites. Thattogether with the salaries of our ambas-sadors, ministers plenipotentiary, civil, and political officials, exceeds the civil

list of the British Crown. (Poking B. J.

B. J. looks decidedly disgusted with

U. S .- Now, I'll tell you. Don't you

again turn parrot, or you will find your-self imitating and repeating the bray of

a donkey. Our government is no "pauper

on earth. Governments are pauper or

rich according to the poverty or wealth of the people who elect and sustain them. The collective wealth of a nation is the

wealth of a government. Property is the creature of society, and it belongs in

society, ready to be used by society when ever society so wills it. Now, the government is the representative of society.

Whenever society needs a thing it take it. The rairoads and all the other per-tions of the wealth of society, are at the

tions of the wealth of society, are at disposal of the government, and will be

appropriated whenever society reali that it needs them and that their o

society. He who has meat in his lat does not pay for it every time he was a steak. He just takes what he needs

So does society through its govern

tinued private ownership is harmful

government." It is the richest government

again in the ribs.) How is that for

One would expect even printer's ink to blush at such a dead give-away

It has been well said of our American capitalists that if they read the works of the Revolutionary Fathers, they would burn them up. Among the funny sights presented by the capitalist press, in connection with the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, the one presented by the New York Times in its re port of the decorations of the convention hall illustrates the above saying.

The Times quoted the quotation-"Property is the Creature of Society, Society is entitled to the last farthing whenever Society needs it,"-which ornamented one side of the convention hall, but it carefully abstained from sta ting that the quotation is taken from Benjamin Franklin, and that the point was emphasized by surmounting the q fation with a beautiful picture . Franklin.

When the cave men had recovered from their wounds, so that again they appeared to live, then did they hie themselves to their cave again, and commingling with their fellows did tell of what had happened. Whereat, one by one did they go up even to the mouth of the cave and and stand there for the space of a week, sticking out their ton-gues, and yelling "Go to! Thou art lost and damned; yes, even by us, the cave men."

and damned; yes, even by us, the cave men."" This continued for the space of six months, and then, exhansted with their efforts, did the cave men again retire to their games, and one by one did they bury their dead, singing their dirge and imbibing the hop wine, until at last bur two being left they did give a revised version of the pathetic drama entitled "The Kilkenny Cats." All this time the people were organis-ing their forces for the removal of the cause of their wos. When the cause of their woe was removed, and they, the people did attempt to clear ther, round they did come across a cave filled with asteletons, two of which were locked in an embrace, and no man could tell who they were of what the cave was, until I, even I, Geneti Elasticum, now tell its metrat.

following congratulatory telegrams were received and read amidst tumultuous received applause :

SEATTLE, WASH., June 2. Chairman National Convention, Socialist Labor Party, Grand Central Palace: Section Seattle sends greetings backed by unanimous vote of confidence. WM. H. WALKER, Sec'y. WOODLAWN PARK, ILL,

June 1, 1900.

Henry Kuhn, 4 New Reade St., N. Y. The S. L. P. of Illinois in convention membled sends greetings to the National Convention. J. K. PEPIN. Convention.

National Convention, Socialist Labor Party, Grand Central Palace, New

York: Hearty congratulations. May Wisdom guide your deliberations. May your arm be strengthened to wield THE DALLY Propris to the overthrow of Capitalism and the emancipation of the Working

Fraternally, DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

Socialist Labor Party, Grand Central Palace:

Palace: The 16th N. Y. Assembly District sends its greatings to the Tenth Conven-tion of the American branch of inter-national Socialism freed of Kangarooism. We look upon this Convention as equal to the historical mission of the Proletar-ians. June 2, 1900.

The Tenth National Convention :

Fraternal greetings. 20th A. D., N. Y. June 2 ,1900. The Tenth National Convention: Bocialist greetings. 28th A. D., N. Y.

June 2, 1900. The Tenth National Co. ist Labor Party: Socialist greetings. 30th A. D., N. Y.

June 2, 1900. Concention of the Socialist Labor Party of America, GENETING:

clear, uncompromising tactics of our Party in the past; That we unanimously favor the ag-gressive tactics of the economic wing of our movement, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance: That we are firmly convinced that only a classrongious clear our working

That we are nimity convinced that only a class-conscious, clear-cut workingclass movement, like our Party, continuing to pursue the same methods as in the past will finally succeed in striking the shack-les of wage-slavery from the wrists of the workingmen of this country; and be it

further Resolved; that we hall with joy the appearance of the DAILY PEOPLE.

GEORGE BOWER, Organizer.

RICNMOND, IND., May 28, 1900. To the Delegates and Comrades of the National Convention, S. L. P., GREETING:

Section Richmond, Indiana, not being Section Richmond, Indiana, not being strong enough financially to send a dele-gate to the Convention, we take this method to reaffirm our loyalty to the Party on the issues of the past year. We believe the representatives of class-conscious, revoutionary Socialism will do their duty toward their own, the wage-working slass of America and take no step backward. Forward with the DAILY PROFIL. Yours fraternally, for the Social Revo-lution.

lution. SECTION RICHMOND, S. L. P., WM. H. SINGER, Sec'y. RICHMOND, V.A., June 2, 1900. To the National Convention. S. L. P., in Section Richmond (Va.), S. L. P., in meeting assembled, sends Bocialist greet-ings to militant Bocialists of the United States, in National Convention in the City of New York As the result of your deliberations may may the Party's arm and hammer deal Capitalism as beavy a blow part Novem-ber as it dealt Kangarooism last July. By order of the Section: ALEX. B. MCCULLOCH, Acting Secretary.

YOUNG SOCIALIST THOPAGANDISTS, 311 East 74th St. the Tenth National Concention of the Soci int Labor Party. FRATEBNAL GREETING:

Four years have passed since the

And there goes your stupid theory! B. J.-If ever I meet that Ingalls,I

tell him he is a jackass. U. S.--Well, if you are ready to ; him a piece of your mind, you migh well do the thing complete. He sure is a jackass for SATING that our gove he is, besides a jackass, a knare to make the argument. He knows better. The knavery consists in the superior of the knavery consists in the purpose they back of that statement. The purpose to conceal the fact that the govern now appropriates what it wills out of people's pockets. His purpose is make it appear that the appropriation the railroads would be a crime by sinuating the idea that govern appropriations would be criminal. Nor you may feel easy on that score. government is amply rich enough to appropriate all that needs to be appropriated.

been eventful ones. Many have been trials to which the Party has been and many have been its triumphs. day, comrades, the honor is your spain reassert and emphasize the honored principles of the S. L P. To you belongs the honor of again asserting our unqualified endorsement the Alliance. Great is the task been you: may you prove equal to it. Comrades, in the name of the Ami can Youth we salute you. The Youve Socialist Phoreaching

ERNEST KATZ, Set

As the convention hall had to be ranged for the Reception to the data by Mection New York, & L. P., and A 49, S. T. & L. A., and for the tra-purpose of giving the Committee to work, the Convention adjourna-teet the next dig. The set of the set of the set of merning of Monday, the hall and com-ous roof garden were crewide with evelopmats. The Reception turned subgrahle affair, besides a demonstra-ot the Party's popularity.

(CONTINUED NEXT VIEL)

# Report.

# (Continued from page 1.)

forward Party standpoint where-ing any risks, but finally it, it unconsciously, crossed the ise. In the absence of the Ed-of his underlings, a non-Party named Grunziz, ran up against saw, much in the style of a boy bees with a con and beauty with a gun 1. This was in December ial article appeared in the trein the the Party policy and a policy of the old trade what w d couid learn sub filed uturated. THE PEOPLI as then set aside. on the treacherous sheet and on.

blishing Association Developm st the matter came up in the of Directors of the Publishing tion. There, the Party had a ajority, for even some of the members indignant at the fell by the ways ical conclusions h ntalist, or a man with othe interests who has Socialist movement, ever do successfully. ite, the Editor of the Volks censured by the The Volks as consured by the Board for plated the very constitution of inition, which distinctly pro-the support of the "principles or of the S. L. P., and the cen-ordered published in the Volks-The Editor practically admit-had he been at his post, the had he been at his post, the id not have occurred, but for the opposed the censure, fully a assistant who had written is in question, and utterly rein question, and utterly re to publish the censure; threaten submit, al attack on the imagined the conspiracy had ripened to uphold him and Party. Some of the embryo the Board then got weak in nd ultimately flopped over to side when the contest was and ultimately flo side when the to the Publishing of him if afterwards h dropped ocialist va ocialist va ins in various s Anarchists and deen "Socialist" for the hundred vears or thereabouts, a grown tired: Volkszcitung's "jou these, with a liberal soriakling o. t plan ordinary fools and some nen in trousers. Ordinari of them never went point but aroused by the u, they did cop L. P., ab L. P. be it said. rs, had they all come, outnumbered us three they would the did come to make the division of he house about two to one. It was a memorable fight, a bitter fight, with ines sharnly drawn and assues clearly lefaned. It was the Party with is fresh pulsating life with its future sefore it, pitted a sinst moss-grown, in-runtatted reaction with its future behind t. Finally, the vote was taken and re-mitted as was to be assured. be expected, in Board's contra the was the beginning of the end. The s on either side began to align elves for the desperate struggle was to come and was inevitaue. and come to the parting of the Ve had

that meeting the loyal members -oard of Directors resigned, the actes thus created were filled and Association had at last a head representative of its body. that

The Final Conflict Draws Near. The membership of the Party was presented at a special meeting held Sun-day, April 16, 1869. It was a lengthy document, full of twisted facts, perver-sions of the truth, bald assumptions without the shadow of a foundation. To withink is in the state of the tish it with comments would have solution and any to be a solution of the second the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution that seconded the motion. The lat-id so, according to his own state-to bring the motion before the the solution of the solution the solution of the solution of the solution of the table of the solution of the solution of the solution to bring the motion before the solution of the solution to bring the motion before the solution of t publish it without comment would been tantamount to self-stultification publish it with comments would

ical state of affairs and prepare them for whatever emergency might now hap-pen at any time. pen at any time, it was then and there decided to issue a "Statement on the Situation in New York " and Sanial Keep and Matchett were elected a sub committee to make a draft. This com mittee made a unaminous report of and ordered published in the May issue of The People, together wit "Appendix" setting forth how the V zeitung, for years past, had in an derhanded way, worked against Party.

The Inception of the Flot. So as to properly connect a number of events, somewhat on other lines, yet closely connected with what has been said thus far, we shall have to go back a few months to the beginning of the year when nominations were made for National Secretary and for members of the National Executive Committee. On former occasions the opposition had made some perfunctory effort to elect its representatives on the ..... C., but the lines not having as yet been drawn sharply enough, these efforts were not pushed. In the beginning of 1899, however, the situation had suf-fedently devalored Linnes had been ficiently developed. I drawn; the opposition leaders, such as they this was the this was the last ch capture the N. E. C National Convention squelch them, an succeeded in just slipping in with the smallest vote of any (329 votes), as against 683, the highest, cast for comrade Sanial. But a better test for the rel-ative strength of the opposing forces was perhaps the vote for National Secretary for which Henry Kuhn polled 578 votes, while his opponent, the Kangaroo cau-didate, F. L. Kirchner, received 234 votes.

White his operation of the Kargator call didate, F. E. Kirchner, received 234 votes. We shall leave undecided whether the opposition were childish enough to imag-ine that the capture of the N. E. C. meant the capture of the Party. or whether they were already wicked enough to perceive that their chances of throwing the Party into confusion by a coup d' etat, such as they triad later on July 10, would be materially improved if they had possesion of the N. E. C. and of the office of the National Secretar. At any rate some of their more incautious followers, in sure expectation of vic-tory, were at that time heard to declare that the election of "their" N. E. C. would settle the Party's Alliance Policy. It is a curious fact, worthy of note in connection herewith, that this local min-ority, which had set itself the task of nullitying or overthrowing the party polion Kangaroo would call "t Czar", "Pope", "Boss", Rule or Ruin Men," etc., libitu and infinitum, were among the cleanest of the appellations bestowed upon the N E. C., the Editors of the Party organs in fact upon all who stood by the Party.

# The Taxation Controve

The Taxation Controversy. The Volkszeitung, partly for the pur-pose of raising dust and diverting at-tention from the real issue, and partly also for the purpose of weakening the influence of the Party organs by de-monstrating that they were "unsound on economics," now went off on another tack. It started a controversy on the subject of taxation, contending in sub-stance and in true middle class style, that the working class in its capacity. as a consumer of merchandlise pays out of its wages a large portion of the-taxes, so large a portion, indeed, as to out of its wages a large portion of the taxes, so large a portion, indeed, as to be weighted down by its burden; and that, therefore, the question of taxa-tion was a question of vital importance to the working class. The Demo-cratic Party, when prating about how the man with the dinner pail is rob-bed by taxation, never said more than that, but the Democratic Party never forged its figures with such shameless-ness and utter abandon as did the bed by taxation, hever shid more than that, but the Democratic Party never forge. its figures with such shameless-ness and utter abandon as did the Volkszeitung in trying to buttress its contention. Having in this wise manu-factured its own premises, it boldly drew conclusions therefrom, and pro-duced figures showing that the burden of taxation resting upon the working class amounts to \$20 each for every man, woman and child, so that a work-ingman with a wife and three children would, on an average, have to pay \$100, nearly one-third of his average income for taxes only - all in direct opposi-tion to the Party's official declarations on this subject, and in opposition to recent articles in THE PEOTE, written to refute the false Democratic taxation howls. The Volkszeitung's position was preposterous and the paper, consciously or unconsciously, selected the right man to defend it. A man name Fei-genbaum, a semi-lunatic, a freak with more kinks in his bead than the average well-balanced man could ever begin to think of and more mental dishonesty in his make-up than could ever begin to think of and more mental dishonesty in his make-up than could ever begin to think of and more mental dishonesty in this make-up than the average well-balanced for an could ever begin to think of and more mental dishonesty in this make-up than to defend the indefensione. He promptly went off on a spree, a ver-itable dehauch in quotation marks, mis-moting and half-quoting, whenever he did quote, and for all we know he may he quoting yet. May the fates have mercy on us and save us from anc.ner such infliction, and may those why-come after us never have their patience "taxed" with a like experience. The **Flot Thlekens.** 

worth mention. As a contribution to literature, along the lines of involuntary humor, it was an unparalleled success, and was accordingly hugely enjoyed all over the country. Nothing would have been done in the matter by the N. E. C. had it not been for the fact that the mailing list of THE PEOPLE, the re-sult of the unceasing labor of the Party the country over, had been used to send out this abortion. Complaints began to potr in from the country, ac-companied with wrappers, showing the date of subscription to THE PEOPLE in which the Corporation speet had ar-rived. Notice had to be taken and a letter was addragaed to the corporarived. Notice had to be taken and letter was addressed to the corpor tion's Board of Directors demandle an explanation. Right upon the hee of this, and before an answer cou have been received, the corporation went one step further. With the Eng-lish sheet they had at least chosen a different title and had in no way made it appear that it was a part of THE PEOFLE. But they now issued a so-called supplement to the Vorwarts, the Party's German organ, without the knowledge of the Editor, and made it appear as an integral part of the Ger-man Party organ. Needless to say that this "supplement" contained the same Democratic refuse matter as the English sheet did, including Mr. Fei-genbaum's quotations.

English sheet did, including genhaum's quotations. This flagrant breach of faith and of the contract made between the Party and the Fublishing Association. Party and the Fublishing Association. last straw toat broke the was the last straw ton the Board of camel's back; and when the Board of the Corporation, in answer to the let-ters of inquiry sent to them, admitted, in an insolent comunication, that they hav authorized and ordered the use of THE PEOPLE's mailing list and the insertion of the "supplement" to the Vorwarts, declaring they would do so again as often as occasion required, the National Executive Committee de-cided to submit the issue to the Party membership. The question: "Shall the etween and the Socialistic Co-operation lishing Association; continue, through its National Executive Committee, the its National Executive Committee, the solution of its organs, THE PEOPLE And Vorwarts, and demand from Association the unconditional of all property belonging to sa ter respective mailing lis amount of subscriptio

The Volkszeitung was now in the po-position of a rat at bay, having been driven from pillar to post. Section New York, through its General Committee, had passed a vote of condemnation against the paper for having falsified the reports of the Committee; and Sec-tion New York was getting ready, not only to repudiate the sheet as its official organ, but to also look into the conduct of such of its members as belonged to the Publishing Association and had there betrayed i.e Party's interests. The situation was getting to be a rather critical one. A slight diversion now becomes ne-cessary again to connect some links in

rather critical one. A slight diversion now becomes ne-cessary again to connect some links in this historical chain of events. At the meeting of the N. E. C., held on June 6th, Charles H. Matchett, the quon-dam candidate for president, "esigned as a member of the committee, on the ground, that he was to leave the city. A call for nominations was issued and the two opposing forces began to pre-pare for the tug-of-war. The fight had grown hot and both sides realized that this was no time to indulge in compli-mentari votes. Accord.nelv, when the nominations made were about to be presented for a vote, two candidates, representing the two sides were there to be voted for: Peter Fielinger for the Party; Morris Hilquit against it. A few words of explanation of this man Hilquit will serve a general wur-rose. He turned up in the movement during the eighties, was then a very young man, displayed some activity in the Jewish Party and trade union mo-vement and his name at that time, come a lawyer and went through the cus-tomary course of graduation nursued by

business that such a contract is mad the union and the contrac' made the latte from one dollar to the lawyer, ranging from one dollar to three, and the lawyer to divide the swag with the union, or, perchance, only with the union leavers.

It is said to have been a lucrative bus iness, because there were many strike and there were more contractors. When The then AIT. Hikkowitz had got sufficient-ly ahead in the world by such means he vanished, and neither the East Side nor the Socialist Labor Party saw or heard of him for many a day. But he came back in time, metamorphosed into Mor-ris Hilquit, Esg., attorney-at-law, with an office on Broadway.

fice on Broadway. sooner had the now back into the Party, way. the now Mr. Hilquit come back into the Party, when he at once developed into the recognized leader the spokesman, the paladin of the opposiokesman, the paladin of the opposi-At the General Committee, in the

body, and that the selection of Cleveland as the seat of this institution had proved a grievous mistake was well known to the Party management. Max Hayes, its for-mer Secretary had resigned his position because he had been oftered the position of Editor of the Social Democracy, otherwise known as the Debs Coloniza-tion Party. He was on the point of go-ing to Chicago to take charge of the pa-per." to work for the S. L. P." of course, when it was made clear to him that there was not much stability in either the Col-onization Party or its organ and that he had better

had better cling closely to the mathematical sector of the cleveland Citizen, in other is words, that the bird in hand was worth in two in the bush. He reconsidered. The calibre of the Section, as then composed, may be judged by the fact that not only was he permitted to remain a member, but he continued to be a "leader." Hayes' successor was Robert Bandlow, and he succeeded him well. The decisions rendered by that Board find become more and more curies out. With a dishonesty that s charactertistic of such folks, they all seemed to have a point in them directed is some y way against the N. E. C., the Party way against the N. E. C., the comparison of the Editors of a sector of the set of the sector of the se way against the N. E. C., the Party organs or its Editors, or against the Party policy, notwithstanding none of them was on trial or had an oppor-tunity to defend hiraself. The Board

Party policy, notwithständing none of them was on trial or had an oppor-tunity to defend himself. The Board was watched closely from this end of the line with both distrust and disrust. Yet it never entered our minds that these gentlemen would have the impudence to usurp powers not at all belonging to them, and that ultimately they would try to set themselves above the N. E. C. and even presume to legislate it out of ex-istence. The first attempt in this direction was made when H. Stahl appealed to them to prevent the N. E. C. from submitting the question of his removal from the N. E. C. as moved by Section Pittsburg, to a general vote. The Board actually had demanded that the N. E. C. state its side. This the N. E. C. did by a public statement the essence of which was that "the Board had no right to entertain an appeal from a call for general vote or to ask the N. E. C. for any of its reasons for submiting such a call, as no committee of the Party can be permitted to stand between the Party and its National Ex-centive Committee." The Board tried in other ways to aid in the conspiracy against the Party, one of its decisions having for its pupose to prevent Section New York from ridding itself of a singing society as a branch of the Section, although the rights of the individual members were not at all af-fected because they continued to hold

the Section, although the rights of individual members were not at all fected because they continued to be facted because they continued to hold membership in their respective Assembly Districts. It was now near July 1st, and new

delegates to delegates to the General Committee were being elected by the sub-divisions of the Section. The opposition was working with might and main to secure as many and their adherents drilled to a of these as possible: secret caucuses were held and their adherents drilled to go to the meetings and vote solidly. The men they united on were chosen with an eve to their physical qualifications; in short, they got ready for battle. The vote on severing connections with the Volkszeitung came in thick and fast and nearly solid in favor of the pronosition submitted. Repudiation by the National Party Organization stared them in the face; the vote closing on August 1st, gave them but one short month more. Evidently, this was the time for heroic measures, for action along to-do or to-die lines. On July 8th the new delegates were to be seated. On that day there appeared in the Volkszeitung a call to the delegates elected on that side to be in the hall at 8 p. m. They were on hand to be sure, and; as transpired subsequent-ly, were prepared in diverse other ways. to be sure, and, as transpired subsequ by, were prepared in diverse other wi-The plan was to capture the Gen Committee, elect all the officers of Section, and then turn their kind at tion to the N. E. C., to the editors of tion to the N. E. C., to the editors of Party organs and the State Commit It was a very nice plan with many plas the the state of the state of the state of the state hest laid plans of men and mice, it not work exactly as it had been plan They proboly forgot to consider w the other side might do. That other side during all this t had not been half as active. They somewhat secure in being the unquesti-able majority in any event, and many the secret and desperate woves of

opposition were not known then. The subsequent explanation of the Kangaroos forced to state in their papers why and resorted to such utterly uncon stitutional action, though they claimed reorganize Section New York, and thu force them out of the Party. But thi explanation is all moonshine, and the know it. Fact is, that there was a saf majority of the Section's membership or the right side of the question as a pro-

 are the constant of the provision matrix in the provision of the second through sector of the second that the only thing the provision of the second that the only thing the provision of the second that the only thing the provision of the second the second the police came and the second the seco course; they don't have to. When the meeting of the General Committee on July 8 was called to order and proceeded to elect a chairman. de-legates Kuhn (nominated by the Party supporters), and Bock (nominated by the reactionists), were tet up. The vote was taken by a show of hands. Kuhn being voted on first, only such as were already deceates voted: but when the vote on Bock was called for. all the Kangaroo delegates in the Hall voted, whether they had been seated or not. The chairman of the Committee on credentials, comrade Hugo Vect, having in hand the credentials, bot vet passed upon, of a numuer of men whom he saw participate in the vote. rose to object. The a the storm broke loose. All the Kangaroos were on their feet, a howling mass, trying to drown the objector's volce, but he presisted. The organizer, unable to restore order by the sound of the "avel, appointed screarl deputy sergeant at-arms and one of these comrades, Arthur Keep, anoroached Mr. Hillquit, the leader of the chorus, with the intention of making aim take his seat. Instantly a dozen or so fell upon him, and in less time than it takes to tell it, a most san-guinary hand-to-hand conflict was on during which Messrs. Hillquit and Feigenbaum took to 'their heels. The hall suddenly filed with non-delegate Kangaroos who had eridenty been kept in readiness, clubs had been stored up in a corner, but it was all of no use. The loyal delegates, though greatly outnumbered. fought the dis-turbers to a standstill, and the plan to capture the meeting by any and all means fell through. The meeting broke up. Then came ta Midaight Raid of July 10tt. On Sunday, July 9, the Kangaroos

tee's meeting. That meeting was at-tended by some 47 men, several of whom wars not even delegates, nor yet members of Section New York. This mob arrogated to itself memory yet members of Section New York. This mob arrogated to itself powers which the real General Committee of 115 delegates never had. It proceeded to "depose" the N. E. C., the National Secretary, the Editors, the State Com-mittee, the City Executive Committee, the Organizer, in short everything in sight. Never was a farce more com-plete.

It may be here inserted that, would became evident that the Party would be to sever connections with the Pub-shing Association has a sociation has a sociation, the Association has lishing Association, the Association had met and voted, in or.er to meet ana if possible weaken the inevitable re-pudiation, to itself rescind the contracts between it and the rarty relative to the publication of the Party organs. It had left all details to its Board of Directors, and that body thereupon in-formed the N. E. C. that July 15 had been set by them as the date when the contracts were to terminate, just two weeks prior to the close of the general vote. Committees of the two- hodies met to arrange the details and at the first conference held, the committee of the N. E. C. took the stand that the contract made between the Party and the Publication of The Phorty had been adopted by a general vote of the Party and that, therefore, the N. E. C. did not feel it had power to leg-ally rescind and terminate said cou-tract before it had ascertained the opinion of its constituents. A general vote was now on, and would close the particular and the second members stood, but it was taking an unfair advantage of the Party to ex-pect of it so speedy a decision with its membership distributed all over the country. In this view the committee of the Board seemingly acquiesced and withdrew. Presently, however, a communication was received to the ef-fect that the Board had declined to evident the time and that the contract fect that the Board had declined extend the time and that the contr must terminate on July 15th meeting of the two committees set for the night of July 10tn, very night that tae bogus Gen Committee met on the Bowery. committee of the N. E. O. was hand; that of the Board was They were busy at the Bowery mee seeking now to destroy that hated S P. and escape the Party's repudial

destroy that hated S. the Party's repudiation call for the snap meeting on the Bower, and appeared in the Volkszeitung, activ preparations were made by the Party of ers to meet whatever dev iltry the side might be up to . located in the enemy's house, and the who had gone through the troubl 1889, having to deal now with practi-the same element, knew also what followers of the Volkszcitung were troubl cap able of. A hurry call was sent out about twenty-five comrades assemble bedience to the

obedience to the call, ready to defend the Party's property, come what may. In so far as it could be done, the men were well picked. All valuable papers and documents, that money would not replace, were taken out of the building before night fall, and what was left, had it fallen into the hands of the Kangaroos, could have been replaced. Scouts were sent to the Bowery meeting, the neigh-borhood was picketed, and all was ready for a warm reception should that become necessary. The reports brought from the Bowery meeting at intervals showed the progressive stages of the deposing farce. Thus, being fully informed, we waited. We waited until somewhat before mid-night, when the advance rusrd of the Kangaroos arrived at 184 William street. More came later. Mr. Slobodin, a "lawyer" of the East Side, who had just been elected National Secretary of the Kangaroos, was sent up-stairs to parley. He was met by the pickets at the head of the stairs, and told that he could not come in. He then wanted to deliver a letter to "Comrade Kuha," and was in-formed that nothing would be taken from him. He retired. They cast up the situation, and, not knowing how many were there to oppose them, wisely con-cluded to send for re-enforcements. Ac-cordingly, a call was sent to the Labor Lyceum, and the German bricklayers' Union, a body of pure and similers if ever there was one, run by William Kiein, a Tammany job-bolder, came down in a body under the leadershin of Philin Bauer, also a non-Party member, ingether with a swarm of Kangaroos, anxious to lend a helping hand. They were armed in the Volkszeitawg office, on the ground floor, with sundry weapons, malwas detached to the the Volkszeitung, on the top floor, above the Party's premises, to make the position on the stair-case unto make the position on the stair-rase un-tenable, as it could be rushed from above and below. All was ready, and then

Party in New York was sound to the core and able to meet and vanguish its foes. So marked was the success of this meet-ing, that the Kangaroos felt impelled to produce a single interiors of its

men, judicious and firm, to Injudiciousness would have and would have created mor weakness would have been nearly a week the Volkszrith advantage, because it had t had robbed the Party of its gan, the Vorwaerts, saved, and managed to but the Volkszcitung septations to the and our paper was the mails as second delayed us for several days, and a hastily drawn circular had to be issued to the Sections, informing them, in brief, of what had happened. We then secured passage through the mails, but had to deposit one cent per copy as security should the second-class permit not be granted and such deposits had to be made for several issues. The deposits harve since been returned. In this way the Volkaseitung's deposition yarn reached all that the Party store that he a some fully able to deal with what treasonable elements had wormed themselves into its ranks. The work of agitation con-ducted since the '96 convention and the work of THE PROFILS had not been in work of THE PROFILS had not been in

vain. Despite all these difficulties, or rather because of them, THE PEOPLE haps because of them. THE PEOPLE forged ahead. We say because of them. for the reason that never befor there been such intense activity everywhere. The membership has befor rudely shaken out of whatever. rut might have moved in; they were aroused: were up on deck and working like Trojans. Many short fully aroused: were up on deck and working like Trojans. Many shorf subscriptions were raised, and the culation rose week after week unit tween 17,000 and 18,000 copies printed. When things calmed doubt tittle, and when the short time sub-tions had expired, there was natt some falling off, the circulation or down to its normal level, between 1 and 14,000; the bulk of the subscr gained before July 10, were saved many new ones received The Kangaroos, after July sprung their various mines. Thos the various states we shall take up under the head of "Party Organizal but one of them might as well be tr right here. It is the "Board of Ap Mine." How that body was comp who were its leading spirits, and was the spirit by which it was an in and in which it did its work, has al been indicated, but now cane its ci to crown its infamous career by a f climax. The Kangaroo Committee rt time

to crown its pealed to the moved by this appeal from a lits blood and flee moved by this blood and new was blood of its blood and new fiesh, the Board promptly fiesh, it. Much has been said about s constitution in regard to an act the fact that that Board was part any parcel of the Volkszcitun's conspiracy, this piece of impudent efficiency would have been committed no matter what the constitution might or might not contain. One of the members of that Board, Mr, Karl Ibsen, has since been rewarded by the Volkszcitung; he has become a mem-ber of its staff, a position after which he had hankered a long time, and for

which he is eminently fitted. The Sections of Cleveland, much under the sway of that ele-ment, were "boarded" by these prates; and, for the time being. Party interests had to walk the plank. An attempt was also made to capture the Ohio State Committee, also located in Cleveland, but there the conspir-tors met their doom. The State Com-mittee refused on the *s*-round that it was the representative of all the sec-tions in the state, not of Cleveland alone, and that it would refer the question of who was to be recognized to a second as to only question how to sma <text> sought to

roughly informed of the state of this through THE PEOPLE in an article add "Sign-Posts." The Volkszeitung ad all along been in this position : as a rolleation an a foreign language it had o veckon with a constantly narrowing bid. Whenever one of its readers took a last ride in a hearse, to be creminted internet, it meant an irremargue loss

<text>

### The Flot Thickens.

The Flot Thickens. We must now return to the time the "Statement on the Situation in New york" was issued in the May Day Propriz. The Valkszeitung desperate. Threats their side despite the decision of the heirs, and that they would present their side despite the decision of the as they saw fit, etc. Suddenly there are issues and which was afterwards called The Taepser, for short. It was cotten up in pigeon English, contained the State-ment of the Board of Mr. Feiges-them and assidy short of Mr. Feiges-them and assidy short and fings scared the same and assidy short as a scared was an extern mission to get things in sigpe. That this Board of Appeals was anything but a Socialist all about the alleged General Committee the same and assidy short the State-to get things in sigpe. That this Board of Appeals was anything but a Socialist

once developed into the recognized leader the spokesman, the paladin of the opposi-tion. At the General Committee, in the Publishing Association and wherever else he had a chance he shied a lance for the cause of "freedom and against boss-ism." There wasn't any love lost bet-ween the stalwarts and Mr. Hilquit, and while they did not know him as well then as they learned to know him since, they sized him correctly on the whole and handled him accordingly. When this Mr. Hilquit became a can-didate for the N. E. C., it began to be ra-mored around on the East side that in 1894, while a member of the Party, he had votei for Goff, a capitalist candidate for Judge. Finally a comrade (J. Wil-enkin), came to the National Secretary with the statement that Hilquit had in his presence, on the night of election of 1894, admitted that be had that day cast his vote for Goff, giving for a reason that "Goff was a good man and that his elec-tion would benefit the workingman." He (Wilenkin) had said nothing and had not preferred charges because Hilquit was not at all active in the Party and he had no desire to stir up trouble; but Hilquit haying again beccume active, this time within the Party against the Party, he thought at ...s duty to report the matter, the more so since Hilquit had the hardibood to reach out for the National Executive Committee. Wilenkin was told to put what he had to say in writing and send it to the N. '. ' di so and the Committee instructed the National Secretary to address a commun-ication to Hilquit, asking him what he had to say to the charge. The answer was, of course, a blaak denial of the charge. So nuch for Mr. Hilquit for the present. **The Crisis at Hand.** The vote on the question of severing

#### The Crisis at Hand.

# Then came . ta Midnight Raid of July 10th

Barnes and Sieverman and of their right to tours," did not differ mark-right from Mr. Feisenbaum's, Every, As has been stated before, the pre-former of the state of the s

#### The Emblem Contest.

The time of the election was now drawing near and with it came the last chance for the Kangaroes to possess themselves of the party. If they could not get its membership, they could, perhaps get its name and its place on the official ballot and its emblem. They got neither. When the time for filing nominations came, they filed in Albany with the Sec-retary of State, two nominations for up state supreme court districts and, later on, they filed in the City of New York, with the Board of Police Comwissioners, a set of nominations to be voted on in Greater New York, in both places under the name of the Socialist Labor Party. The contest was on. The New York State Committee of the Party at once secured the services of an able lawyer, Mr. Benjamin Patterson, who had, by the way, been engaged before this had, by the way, been engaged before the in other litigations into which the Volkszeitung drew the Party. The con-test was marked by a succession of de-feats for the Kangaroos. They failed before the Secretary of State ; they failed before the Secretary of State ; they failed before the Police Commissioners; they failed before the Supreme Court and, when after election, they carried an ap-peal to the Apellate Division of the Supreme Court, they failed there also. The powers that be, whatever their love and approval for conspiracies that aim to break up the S. L. P., evidently could not afford to lend a helping hand to the Volkszeitung, despite its Tammany Hall prolivities. The Kangaroo mode of pro-ceedure had been too irregular, too Kan-garooish, and to decide in their favor would establish precedents that might, at any future time, be used with deadly effect by revolting factions within the old parties. It simply could not be done. "Socialists Don't Vote." other litigations into which the

### "Socialists Don't Vote."

Then came the campaign of 1899 which set the Kangaroo conspiracy in its proper light as an attempt to smash the S. L. P. by breaking down its voting strength. By means of circulars, hand bills, leaflets, meetings, etc., the workingmen were exhorted not to vote the S. L. P. ticket, not this year at least, but next, when, so it was said, the Kangoroos were to be in the field again. Particularly in the 16th Assembly District, where If in the load Assembly District, where the S. L. P. candidate, Comrade De Leon, was thought to have a chance of election over the candidate of Tammany Hall, Mr. Samuel Prince, did they concentrate their efforts. Aside from the anti-voting literature distributed elsewhere, they had, in addition a special card, which read as follows:

## "DON'T VOTE FOR FRAUDS!

"DON'T VOTE FOR FRAUDS! The Socialist Labor Party has no ticket in the field this year. Candidates under the hammer emblem are not Socialists. That emblem was stolen from the regular Party. Don't vote for De Leon. He is an enemy of labor, a wrecker of labor organizations, an adventurer, who has done more mis-chief in workers' ranks than any other fiend (sic) of organized labor.

HIS BECORD. 1884, a paid spelibinder for the Demo-cratic Party. 1886, a Single Taxer 1888, a Nationalist. 1889, a Socialist. (?) 1890, a nominee through the favor of a Tammany Police Board aided by Republi-cans.

WHAT NEXT? A foreigner himself, he hates and de-nounces every foreign born citizen No Socialist, no honest working man, can vote for this man. Remember, the Socialist Labor Party has no ticket in the field this year

cellent, many English-speaking work-ingmen had been attracted to it and, had it not been for the mismanagement of the Party and its destructive tactics, which caused the Volkazcitung to break away, the vote would have risen to at least 25,000, instead of the measly 14,000, and some odd. The difference between what we thus would have got but didn't get, and what we had, rep-resented the strength of the Volkazci-tung. This was a very pretty example in arithmetics and it put one in mind of the Hon. F. G. R. X. Y. W. Z. Gordon, formerly of New Hampshire, who used to do his figuring along similar lines, but it did not help the Volkazcitung and its Party one little bit Taking their figures and their arguments for granted, we could not help but conclude that a political party that could stand the loss of 10,000 of its voters and was a rather healthy institution and and, destructive as the Volkazcitung had all along tried to make them appear. many English-speaking work had been attracted to it and cellent,

### Kangaroos Looking for Shelter.

The conspirators had now played their last card, and the game was up. The pretense that they were the S. L. P. could no longer be maintained, as it simply rendered them more ridiculous than they naturally were. "Boring from within," so warmly recommended by the Volkszeitung, had its drawbacks, and wasn't anywhere near what it was cracked up to be. The Kangs had cored from withto be. The Kangs had cored from with-in and, for their pains, they now found themselves very much without, not on-ly without a party, but also without a name, save the one the S. L. P. had given them, and that they never properly appreciated, notwithstanding it was a perfect fit. Unable to stand on their own feet and form a party of their own their leaders, Mr. Hilquit and Company, cast about seeking whom they could take in. cast ab take in.

#### The Debs Democracy and the Kangaroos

A few lines are necessary to first sketch this Debs Democracy which, like the Kangs themselves, has risen above the political horizon since our last Convention. Mr. Eugene V. Debs, the recognized founder and leader of this party, is the man who was at the head of the American Railway Union, which went under in the disastrous strike in Chicago in 1894. This strike had frightened the capitalist class considerably and Mr. Debs and his union ran up against the political end of capitalism in the form of Federal bayonets and court injunctions. He was later put in jail for contempt of court. While in jail he is said to have studied Socialism, but his conversion must not have been quite complete for in 1896 we found him stumping for Wm. J. Bryan and free silver. After 1896 he made up his mind that he had a mission to perform and that mission was to lead the American people, by a short cut, into the haven of Socialism. To carry out this mission, a convention was called in Chicago in 1897," the American Railway Union, which did no longer exist, was formaly dissolved, and, with the aid of a motley crew of reformers and freaks, the so-called Social Democracy was organized. It was a curious concern. The solution of the social problem was to be brought about by colonizing, first one state way out West, and it was confidental-ly expected that, after a shining ex-ample had been set by this one, the others would gladly fall in line. The ec-onomic laws of the capitalist system, which were apt to somewhat militate against that plan, did not bother the Social Democrats at all because they knew nothing about them. A fund was raised to buy the land for the colony and when the next convention of the new party took place in 1808, again in Chicago, some \$4000 had been collected and expended in salaries for the Board of Directors of the colony that was to be. At this rate the price of real estate in the fair West was not apt to be much influenced by the prospect of this col-ony; that much was plain to even the Social Democrats. But, since the for-mation of the new party, a number of expellees and deserters from the S. L. P. had found lodgement in it and these knew just enough to realize that they must get rid of the colonization absurd-ity if their party was ever to be made a rival of the S. L. P. accordingly there wasin that convention a division between colonization and political action men. The latter were beaten; they bolted and formed a new party, the Social Demo-cratic Party. Nobody heard of the So-cial Democracy since, but the Social Democracy since, but the Social Democratic Party ived. It was upon this innocent infant party thatMr. Moris Hilquit cast his engle eye and forthwith there began a campaign for "Socialist unity." The Kangaroos called a coveration on January 31, 1900, in the city of Rochester, designated said convention as their "tenth." nominated a presidential ticket, Harriman and Hayes, and proceeded to make overtures to the besites by adopting unity resolucrew of reformers and freaks, the socalled Social Democracy was organized.

a presidential ticket, Harriman and Hayes, and proceeded to make overtures to the Debsites by adopting unity resolu-tions and the like. The Debs convention met on March 6; the Kanarcos was them and convert

but whenever they got ready to crawl, the hole was pulled shut from within and, boring from without seems to have turned out as barren, as did boring from within within.

How they will unravel the knot they have tide themselves into, now they will rearrange their tickets and whice of the two wil get the several millions of votes next November, we know not, but it does look, from present indications, as though there were going to be a smash-up on the Lous end. In several localities the two seem to have made up their minds to "unite" in two parties. The very latest development of this political puzzle is that the Kangaroos have coolly declared that, a majority of their mem-bers having voted for the name S. D. P., that is now the name of their "party." The Debeites are saying unkind things of them, the quintessence of which may be summed up in two words: "Stop thief." Thus started, proceeued and ended the Kangaroo episode in the Socialist Labor Fartr," an episode full of wholesome les-sons to the membership of the S. I. P. and, incidentiall" to the Kangaroos as as well. To such of the former as were inclined to be ensr rom and lenient in tolerating, within the Partv organiza-tion, elements utterly at variance with the Party's fundamental principle, and therefore at war against the Part it-self, it taurat that to permit t...s means that we will, sooner or later. be made to pay the penalty for such folly; that the Party organization. which has in its seem- the cause of the .ocial Revolu-tion and which is obliged to form its lines under the fire of the enemy, the canitalist class must be kent free, abso-tutely, from all such who, either by reason of design or isnorance, stab us in battle. To the Kangaroos, if they are at all capable of learning, the episode should teach that it .s folly to try and capture a political movement must always truly reflect the rank and file of that, therefore, it is not only useless to call the management bosses. Czars, 'opes, trrants and the like and the rank and file oppressed and misguided angels, but it is unwise as well, because in doin-rso you offer an insult to the rank and file by degrading them to the level of hunds tow make four and cannot, by any manner of means, be made fi

has cast off some dross and jet not the same; h has cast off some dross and is the cleaner and purer for it; it has passed through a trying experience and is the firmer and waser for it. All hall to the Soc.a.st Labor Party as it holds on high, untram-melled and unblemished, the standard of the Social Parcountion the Social Revolution.



misleadership of the fakirs have cast misseatership of the taking have cast them, therefore, be it RESOLVED. That we heartily en-dorse the Socialist Trade & Labor Alli-ance, and we call upon the working class of Connecticut to gather under its ban-

On "The People."

WHEREAS, Our official organ, THE PEOPLE, has so ably in the r ast uphel the uncompromising tactics of the Social ist Labor Party, we uphold its attitude and the course it has pursued, and we also gladly hail the day when it shall become a daily, and we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to increase its circulation, and thereby increase its power for good. A collection taken up for the Lorraine Alliance, Providence, R. I., amounted to Aliance, Providence, R. 1., amounted to \$10.07. New Haven was chosen as the seat of the State Committee, and also as the place of the next convention, May 30, 1901. After the nomination of the candidates for this year's election, the delegates gave three ringing cheers for THE DAILY PRO-PLE, a tiger for the S. L. P., and a lusty final for our candidate for Governor. With this the S. L. P. of Connecticut marches into line. CHAS. J MERCER.

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### S. L. P."

5. L. P." On the very eve of election they, trundled a wagon around the district, plastered with anti-voting signs and mottoes, all directed against the can-didate of the S. L. P. Tammany Hall never had such active alles as it found in this campaign. TI - bogus pub-lication which the Volkzeitung issues in imitation of the Party's organ. This Prople, appeared a week before the elec-tion in two editions, one for the city, with an anti-voting pronunciamento, the other for circulation in the country with the pronunciamento left out. The Volkz-ceitung also did what it could to help the scheme along, with editorial articles, garbled news, communications and the like.

Rite. And the result? When the votes were counted it was found that in two Bor-oughs out of five, Richmond and Brook-hyt, we had gained; in two others, Man-hattan and Broux, we had loct a little: in the fifth, Queens, the paradise of the workingmen who work in the city and live in the fifth, Queens, the paradise of the workingmen who work in the city and live in the fifth, Queens, the paradise of the workingmen who work in the city and live in the fifth, Queens, the paradise of the workingmen who work in the city and live in the country in order to own a shall house and pay taxes, we had lost most, induced the country in a shall house and pay taxes, we had lost most, working districts, but that did not go far ongh to explain the insignificant result of the Kangaroo agitation. It became volkazeitsung's following, the membership of the sick societies, singing societies, they constantly posed as "Socialits," and eagerly repeated the Kangaroo dee-laration that the S. L. P. must be "fabring on election day i the conclusion to be party tickets, once a way. "These mays the Volkazeitsma was interitable that these simply voted. "Those days the Volkazeitsma was way, and locate somehow, the voting strength of the Kangaroos, a task as impossible as the finding of a square citose. The contortions and convolu-tions the sheet went through were a sight to behold, and during one of them is delivered itself something has the fol-lowing : The chances for a large And the result? When the votes were

to the Debsites by adopting unity resolu-tions and the like. The Debs convention met on March 6; thing went on as per programme. Debs was nominated for President; Harriman, who had first place on the Kangaroo ticket, was given second place; and Hayes was simply dropped. A "Unity" Committee was elected, and all seemed perfectly happy until this joint commit-tee, called "Committee on Uniting" by the Kangaroos met some time later in New York to work out a fusion plan. Then, as a matter of course, trouble started. If was smoothed over and the unity com-mittee succeeded in agreeing upon a plan that was to be submitted to a vote of the membership of both organizations, the vote of both to be lumped and then counted for and against. The commit-tee dropped the Debs platform at Indian apolis and substituted the one the Kangaroos had adopted at their "Tenth National Convention" at Rochester. The seat of the "united party's" Nation-al Committee was put in Springfield Mass., and two names were to be voted upon 'namittee was put in Springfield Mass., and two names were to be roted upon scill bok as though it would. The Debsite National Committee at the kangaroos were trying to play a same of bunco on the unsuspecting had, at Indianapolis unde solemn pledges to stand up for the retention of the names soundry other charrers, all probably true, were made, a reiteration of which, at this is membership, saying in substance, were made, a reiteration of the names sond, at Indianapolis unde solemn pledges to stand up for the retention of the names sond, at a dopter the Kangs had se-cured practical control of the 'unity or stand up for the retention of which, at this was that, since the Kangs had se-ture the Kangtoroos to juggie with figures, were made, a reiteration of which is userfluous. The real reason for all this was that, since the Kangs had se-tured by arctical control of the 'unity origing nore confidence in the adeptness of the Kangtoroos to juggie with figures, that in their honesty to count the wois the Kangtoroo

(To be continued.)

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Is the S. T. & L. A. growing? Well, appearances indicate it. When the Ex-coutive Board of the American Federa-tion of Labor sends the fakir Samuel Gompers to New York forthe express purpose of telling the cigarankers to keep out of the Alliance .you may rest assured that the pure and aimplers have discovered a thing or two. With the International Typographical Union seek-in gthe aid of the courts to prevent the S. T. & L. A. from using the S. T. & L. A. Label on printing, you may rest assured that the fakirs in the I. T. U. have likewise discovered a thing or two. The following two books are replete with the revolutionary spirit of New Trades Unionism.

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