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VOL. X, NO. 12

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

NEW YORK, JUNE 17, 1900.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

dat an S. L. P. Organizer is Raising.

Wilk Business Interest Dictating Platforms - Single-Tax Tom-Playing at Politics-A Step Time Illustrated-Tax Payers ing Their Swindle on the Work-Truth Disliked and Styled me"-The Party for the Work

INDERSON, IND., May 25 .- Some pper ago there appeared in 'HE State Committee would send organizer through the Gas Belt The organizer started his tour As a result several new have been organized, and the old set on a better footing. They will a delegate to the council of war, the State Convention.

erthing went on without much le until I reached Marion. Here nd the air hot, and the economic dished out to the workers as fel as the natural gas that comes at the earth in that locality. Two whose election is a howling farce, elected to the City Council on the led S. D. P.

In for Business.

by the name of James W. (not James W. Carey), a nt merchant, and Mr. Croke worker. The platform called for ipal ownership (not control, only rship) of public utilities, with the ion of city control of milk sold in city, (the milk business is scattered st all kinds of small dairymen). d a plank calling for the abolition of at taxes on improvements. This tells tale. Mr. Kelly is a merchant, and extensive taxpayer. Mr. Kelly the election of Mr. Croke and a victory for the single tax, and claims it a victory for So-

the working class. Mr. Croke's close the working class. Mr. Croke's close to the S. L. P. is their attitudents trade unionism. Later during the course of conversation he admitted that he did not believe that the emancipation of the wage-slave would be brought about by the wage-slave would be brought about by the wage-slave himself. This accounts for him leng in the so-called S. D. P. If Mr. Croke waits for the middle class to emandate the wage-slave, then he will lave a long time to wait. In fact, he will die waiting. Mr. Croke says he bies the capitalist. This suits Mr. Lelly to a T. Mr. Kelly and the rest of the capitalists know that as long as the workers pity the capitalists there all be no danger of them being over-town. is sure, that it is not a vic-

A Step at a Time.

At Muncie a workingman was elected the council, who says that he bein Socialism, but that we must get sten at a time. By a step at a time gentleman means a job first. He got the job and the workingman get what Johnnie shot at and miss-

Alexandria a gentleman by the d to the council, who knows as much the economic question as a pig sociology. He does not want to THE PEOPLE. He don't want the S. L. P. He does not believe that the does believe that the pay the taxes. This Mr. , by the way, a cousin to our comrade, Val Remmel, of But Comrade Val Remmel brains in his big toe than Mr. has in his whole body.

Anderson a Debsite objected to class. I would advise Mr. Croke at him up and introduce him to Mr. who no doubt would be glad to This Mr. Kelly above referred an article in THE UNION, the organ of the Indiana Meleration ndes and Labor Unions, in which clares that his election is a victory

ades and Labor Union, in which clares that his election is a victory, a single tax. A copy of the article be seen at the of THE LE.

LE are everything into consideration D. P. is a fizzle and a freed.

ever one may go the facts clearly trate that only the clear-cut amising revolutionary tactics of L. P. can bring about the emanast of the wage-slaves. An organising revolutionary tactics of L. P. can bring about the emanast of the wage-slaves. An organism of the wage-slaves. An organism of the wage-slaves. An organism of the wage-slaves. On the wage tit, men who know to year and how to get it; men who want and how to get it; men want and how to get it; men want are triumph of their ideas; only take a back-seat for the eman who had been the sentimentalist, crook was and its principles than they and its principles than they their own future; men who are the party; men who are the Party; men who are the Party; men who are the party in the do not pity the hade them—yes hate

THE "FITTEST."

St. Louis Capialists Disproving Their Claim of Fitness.

St. Louis, June 3 1900

My Fellow Toilers .-- I have just been transferred from the scenes of the workingman's battles in the rural districts to that of a great city. Wheresame school, the same recitations, the same lessons, except that new recitatoins and new lessons are being added.

In this city a street car strike has been raging for a month. The working class-the scabs and the strikers-have been killing each other. Many citizens who were not parties to the strike, were killed and wounded by stray bullets while standing in their doors or sitting in their houses. Numerous street-cars have been blown up with dynamite. To stop the running of the cars, the strikers and their sympathizers have blockaded the streets with huge piles of rock, timbers. etc. Women have been assaulted by men for riding on the cars. A committee of business men appealed to the Mayor and Chief of Police to protect them in their houses from stray bullets. The police force has thrown up the job of trying to "preserve law and order," and called upon the Sheriff for a posse of 3,000 men. The Sheriff said that every man on this posse must be a property owner, and that he would try to get the most "prominent citizens," such as manufacturers, merchants, lawyers, etc. These men, he soid, could be "relied upon to shoot to kill." But, as you will see, there was only one thing these bloated capitalists could be relied upon to do, and that was their evading the summons of the Sheriff.

While these "prominent citizens" were being summoned by the saeriff, they scuried to and fro among the doctors for certificates of physical inability to serve. The capitalist press said that an epidemic of all the diseases in the medical category had suddenly broken out among "the prominent citizens." From their own admissions, the capitalist class must be physically rotten. And you, John, have been claiming we can't get along without the capitalists!

To make it doubly sure that their precious hides wouldn't be exposed to the sticks of the working class (for sticks are the only physical power we possess at present, they appealed to the strikers and street-car owners to arbitrate the matter. Only a short time previous to this the capitalist press said the only preper way, to deel with the strikers was to "feed them hot lead."

When the Sheriff entered the Board of Trade to summon a posse, there was a stampede more thrilling than Mahomet's flight from Median to Meeca. You should have seen them; it was a sight for the gods to behold; these "captains" of "industry," with their spotless linen and glove-cased hands, tumbling over each other out of the doors and windows. This falling from their long-assumed dignity brings forth its grand object lessons.

You know, John, we are often told that the capitalists are all-nowerful. I denman on this posse must be a property owner, and that he would try to get the

dignity brings forth its grand object lessons.

You know, John, we are often told that the capitalists are all-powerful. I demonstrated in my last letter that politically they are nothing but a lot of sick kittens. The foregoing episode shows that morally, physically and intellectually they are impotent. Then, why should they strike us with awe? When the working man rises in his overwhelming power at the ballot box, it will be all who will strike awe to the capitalists.

Provided he gets his posse of "prominent citizens." the Sheriff savs he will arm every one with repeating riot shot-

ent citizens." the Sheriff says he will arm every one with repeating riot shot-guns. These are the most deadly of all fire-arms. They were selected for two reasons: (1) They are short range, and consequently they decrease the danger of entering the residences of the capitalists; (2) they will do the work quicker, and are more effective in shooting strikers and their sympathizers.

I will leave you, John, to draw your own object lessons from all this, and hope you will not be too lazy to thirk and work out your own inferences.

JOHN PROLETARIAN.

Section Milwaukee, Attention!

An important meeting of the Section Milwaukee, S. L. P., will be held on Sunday, June 24, at 3 o'clock p. m., at Kaiser's Hall, No. 300 Fourth street. New officers have to be elected, also delegates to the State Convention. All members must be present. The present officers are requested to have their re-ports ready.

THE ORGANIZER.

Cook County.

CHICAGO, May 31.-On the 12th inst. we held our County Convention and nominated a county ticket, City Executive Committee filling vacancies, and adopted the following resolution:

adopted the following resolution:

"The Socialist Labor Party of Cook County, Ill., in convention assembled, reatirms its unswerving fealty to the platform, policy and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America. It again calls the attention of the working class—the only class to whom and for whom it speaks—to the fact that he who, holds the political power is the economic master. To-day the capitalist class, through its political agreeior, the Resolution, Democratic, Debocartie, Pasulist and so-called independent parties, happer the destinies of the nation, to the furtherance of its own selfish calls. One party alone disputes its sway, and that Party, the Socialist Labor Party, armed for the battle, eager for the fray, throws the gauntlet into municipal, state and national political arenas. It will give no quarter; it asks none. Conscious of its mission, confident of final triumph through the awakening of the proletariat to a consciousness of its class interest; the Socialist Labor Party calls upon the working class to rally round its standard, and at the election next fall to demonstrate the growth of class-consciousness by voting for the party that incarnates its needs and its interests—the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY."

Our platform follows this introduction. The Section is now sellid and in a first class condition, though we will have to drop about twenty German members, whe are only dendwood. "The Socialist Labor Party of Cool



Tenth National Convention of the S. L. P.

Section Minneapolis extends greetings to the National Convention, and assures it of good progress and promises good support to the Party in November J. W. Johnson, Organizer.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 4, 1900. Henry Kuhn, Grand Central Palace N. Y.:

Section Indianapolis, in meeting as-sembled, sends greeting to the Tenth Na-tional Convention. Long live the Social-ist Labor Party, and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

The report of the Labor News Company was received. It showed a marked progress in the sale of Socialist iterature, especially since July 10.

As the Committees were not yet ready to report, and had much work on hand, the convention adjourned at an early hour in the afternoon.

Tuesday's Session.

The Committee on Platform and Reso lutions made its report, recommending the dropping of the so-called Resolutions, frequently called "Planks," at the botton of the platform, and retaining the platform itself. On the first proposition there was no opposition. On the second proposition a length- and very full debate followed. Some dele gates proposed amendments to the word passages of the platform, claimin that the wording somewhat savored of bourgeois thought or of nativism. The amendments were all lost by virtually unanimous votes; and the recommenda-tion of the committee was accepted with

loud applause.

The committee also recommended the adoption of the following recommendation on agitation to the National Executive Committee:

utive Committee:

"That this convention instructs the National Executive Committee to issue for the purpose of this Presidential campaign a carefully prepared address, reviewing critically the present economic and political conditions, and historically the economic and political events through which, in the natural course of capitalist development, these conditions have been brought about. In this document shall be tersely considered the present state of social anarchy as shown by the stupendous strikes of the past few years, and their murderous suppression, the concentration of capital, the policy of territorial expansion, etc., etc. It shall have in view to supply not only the wageworking people, but especially the speakers of the S. L. P. with summary but very clear statements of the position of the S. L. P. on all questions of importance, including the false issues upon which the capitalist and middle class parties—Reincluding the false issues upon which the capitalist and middle class parties—Republican, Democratic, Populist, Debseric, Kangarooic, etc.—may attempt to side-track the wage working voters; so that the work of agitation and education may be conducted by the agitators of the Party throughout the country along the same well-defined and clear cut lines."

The recommendation was adopted unanimously.

The Committe recommended the adopted adoption of the following resolution on the Bull Pen:

Bull Pen Resolution. WHEREAS, On April 29, 1899, the concentrator of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine, located at Kellog, Shoshone County, Idaho, was blown up with dyna-

WHEREAS. The Socialist Labo WHEREAS. The Socialist Labor Party has produced evidence conclusively proving that the Standard Oil Company, a band of capitalist criminals, who have been convicted in the courts of the state of New York of having blown up opposition refineries in Buffalo, and the crime of burning other rival refineries in Pittsburgh, Pa., has been traced to their doors: and

crime of burning other rival refineries in Pittsburgh, Pa., has been traced to their doors; and WHEREAS, This latest crime of the Standard Oil Company was committed for the purpose of smashing the miners organization in Shoshone County, Idaho, which was turning to our Party, whose principles were being taken up by the miners and finding expression in Sections organized in the towns of Burke and Mulan; and WHEREAS, To accomplish their ends, to wit, a smashed union and a disfranchised proletariat, they blew up the concentrator, placed the county under martial law, erected a fifthy buil pen, and, in pursuance of their policy to divide the working class on the lines of color, race, and religion, they sent colored troops to shoot white workingmen in the North, the same as before they sent white workingmen to shoot colored workingmen of the South; and WHEREAS, They murdered Mike Devine, after vetusing him the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church, and insulted the miners' women and children; and WHEREAS, The Standard Oil Com-

whereas, The Standard Oil Com-pany's crime was sided and abetted by Gold Standard Republican President

Mondays's Session (Continued from Last Week).

Convention called to order at 9:30. The following telegrams were received and read:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 4, 1900. Tenth National Convention, S. L. P.:
Keep the S. L. P. for wage-workers; no fusion, no compromise, no kangaroo harmony.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., June 4.
Section Minneapolis extends greetings to the National Convention, and assures it of good progress and promises good support to the Party in November

J. W. JOHNSON, Organizer.

MCKinley, the Free Silver Bryanite Governor Stuneenberg, Silver Republicane Studens of Montana, plus complaint of Montana, plus complaint of Meltrages, Federal and otherwise, of all parties: and WHERPAS, The so-called leaders of labor, Gompers, Kennedy, Ratchford, Boyce Coates, et al., by voice, pen, and otherwise through their respective organizations, the A. F. of L. Western Labor Union, the Western Federation of Miners, and the Social Democratic party, have assisted the Standard Oil criminals, and thus stamped their pure and simple training and their stamped their pure and simple creations as death traps for the prolations as death traps for the prolations of the working class; therefore, be it

fore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Tenth National RESOLVED. That the Tenth National Couvention of the Socialist Labor Party call upon our comrades of the West to strain everynerve to building up a powerful miners' organization of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, so that the miners in their future conflicts may be protected by the sheltering guns of a Socialist Legislature; and be it further RESOLVED, That attention be called everywhere by our comrades to this notable fact: That the Socialist Labor

RESOLVED. That attention be called everywhere by our comrades to this notable fact: That the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance are the only organizations that have fought for the miners imprisoned in the bull-pen, all other organizations proving themselves too cowardly to face the forces of the capitalist government.

The Committee on Appeals and Grieve

forces of the capitalist government.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances recommended that the charges brought by Delegate O'Fihelly against the General Committee of Massachusetts be dismissed. Concurred in.

The committee also recommended that the appeal of Magnet, of Section Essex County, from the decision of the Board of Appeals be sustained. Concurred in.

The Committee on Party Press recommended the adoption of the following resolution on The People, and was concurred in unanimously:

On "The People."

On "The People."

The course pursued by our National organ, THE PEOPLE, since the National Convention of 1896; its unflinching attacks on the labor fakirs, which has won for it and the Socialist Labor Party the enmity and hatred of every traitor and crook in the Labor Movement, and the regard of every honest, class-conscious wage-worker; its strict adherence to the Socialist Labor Party's motto, "Never compromise truth to make a friend, and never withhold a blow at error lest we make an enemy," has made it the target for the abuse of every feeble-minded freak and promoter of crazy or crooked colonies, so-called Socialists (?) papers and other schemes to take advantage of the growing Socialist sentiment at the expense of our class. The manly course THE PEOPLE has resulted in the smashing of the reactionary sheets that opposed the onward march of the Socialist Labor Party, and it stands to-day the only Socialist paper in the English language in the United States, the clear-cut, stalwart fighter for the working class. We insist that THE PEOPLE continue the same course and deal ever harder blows to the enemies of the Working Class Revolution.

ALVAN S. BROWN, Chairman. WM. S. DALTON, Secretary.

On the "Socialistische Arbiter Zeitung

The Committee also recommended a resolution on the Party's German organ Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, published in Cleveland, O. The follow ing resolution, offered by the Cieveland delegation, was adopted in lieu of the Committee's recommendation: WHEREAS: The Socialistische Ar-

beiter Zeitung, our National German organ, is the most potent weapon in the hands of the Party against the attacks of the Volkezeitung, and has in the short time of its existence already done great service to the S. L. P. by exposing the misrepresentations and falsehoods of this disreputable sheet and like

posing the misrepresentations and false-hoods of this disreputable sheet and like Kangaroos;

WHEREAS: The Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung is the undisputed property of the S. L. P.; and

WHEREAS, Section Cleveland of the S. L.P. has undertaken the work of publishing the Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, which is at present a great strain upon that Section, in so far as the paper is not yet self-supporting; and

WHEREAS, Many of our Comrades and Sections have been very derelict in giving the paper the proper support, both morally and financially; be it, therefore, RESOLVED, That the Socialist Labor Party in this Tenth National Convention assembled, heartily endorses the policy of the Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, and urges upon the comrades and Sections throughout the country and to point out to them the necessity of giving their undivided support, both morally and financially, to this very effective weapon against Kangarooism.

Respectfully submitted by the dele-

this very energy garooism.

Respectfully submitted by the delegates of Cleveland, O.

PAUL DINGER.

JOHN KIRCHER.

JAMES MATHEWS.

A telegram from Rome, Italy, was received and read announcing the election to the Italian Parliament of Comrade Rondani, now an exile in the United States, and the Editor of It Protessio, the Italian organ of the Socialist Labor Party.

cheers, and an answer ordered to be sent to Rome.

Wednesday's Session.

It having been made the special order | of business to take up the nomination of the Presidential ticket first thing at this morning's session, the convention proceeded accordingly.

Delegate McKeon of Massachusetts

placed in nomination for President JO-SEPH FRANCIS MALLONEY, of Massachusetts, Machinist and Allianceman. The nomination was seconded by Delegates Raasch (Mass.), Shade (Cal.), Katz (N. Y.), Curran (R. I. Hickey (N. Y.), Dalton (Wash.), Wolf-sou (Mass.), Billsbarrow (Mo.), and Boland (N. Y.).

Delegate Eberle of Pennsylvania placed in nomination for President VALENTINE REMMEL of Pennsylvania, glassblower and Allianceman. The nomination was seconded by rele gate Schulberg (N. Y.), Lawry (Pa.), and Munro (Pa.).

Delegate Spettel of Minnesota placed in nomination for President W. B. HAMMOND of Minnesota, compositor and Allianceman. The nomination was

seconded by Delegate Minkley (Wis.). Delegate Kretlow of Illinois placed in nomination for President JOHN R. PEPIN of Illinois, engineer. The nomination was seconded by Delegate Dinger (O).

The convention proceeded to ballot by roll call, and the vote stood as follows:

MALLONEY 60
REMMEL 17
HAMMOND 1
PEPIN 0
Absent 7

Absent ...

The announcement of the vote was received with long and loud cheers. Delegate Eberle then moved to make the nomination unanimous, Carried, The nominee, Joseph F. Malloney, was called for. He rose from his seat among the Massachusetts delegation, and, when the cheers and applianse with which he was received finally subsided, he addressed the convention as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Delegates of the convention: I do not know how—even if I were what I would like to be—how I could best thank this Convention for the honor, conferred upon so small a man thughter). I certainly do realize and recognize the fact that, whether he be young or old, to receive the nomination for the highest office in the gift of the people, whether from the Democratic or Republican parties is no honor whatsoever (applause), but a nomination given to a proletarian by by the proletariat, that the world could not live without, that class that robs no man and splil no man's blood, that class that stands for the emancipation of the proletarie, the last remmant of slavery in egistence to-day: that class that stands first and foremost for justice and for libesty—to receive the assing no quarter and giving no cuarter, the class that adoesn't take a bait, and that will throw out no bait, the class that realizes the class fight from the proletarian point of view, that is not asking for shelter from any of the equivocating, bourgeois reformers or deformers, the class that is destined to knock the props from under capitalism and rear up in its stead that Socialist Republic wherein the proletarie will no more exist, wherein the proletarie will no more exist, wherein the file and corrupt class of capitalists will no more prostitute society; that Republic wherein the son of the worker shall be raised and trained as is becomming to a man, that class that is destined to establish for the first time in the history of man the full significence of the word liberty in all its essence, that class that has to-day seen fit to saddle upon my shoulders the responsibility of peng its standard-bearer for the year 1960, giving to me the responsibility of peng its standard-bearer for the year 1960, giving to me the responsibility of peng its standard-bearer for the year 1960, giving to me to the greatest honors that can be conferred upon any man, (Great applause,) while I realize the importance of the position, and realize the gr

for the ho : you give me. (Great applause.)

The convention then proceeded to make nominations for Vice-President.

Delegate Eberle of Pennsylvania placed in nomination for Vice-President VALENTINE REMMEL or Pennsylvania. The nomination was seconded by Delegates Shade (Cal.), Alexander (N. Y.), Jacobson (Pa.), Sshulberg (N. Y.), Thomas (Pa.), Carless in the name of the whole New Jersey delegation, and Billsbarrow (Mo).

Delegate Spettel of Minnesota placed in nomination for Vice-President W. B. HAMMOND of Minnesota. The nomination was seconded by Delegate Richards, (Ind.).

Delegate Kretlow of Illinois placed in nomination for Vice-President JOHN R. PEPIN of Illinois. The nomination was seconded by Delegate Forker (N. Y.).

The convention proceeded to ballot by roll call, and the vote stood as follows:

 REMMEL.
 (6)

 HAMMOND.
 7

 PEPIN.
 2

 Absent.
 7

The announcement of the vote evoked enthusiastic applause. The nominee, Valentine Remmel, not being a delegate to the convention, was notified by telegram.

gram.
The following congratulatory telegrams were then read:

To the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, Grand Cen-tral Palace, Greeting:

The Progressive Typographical Union 83, S. T. & L. A., sends its congratulation to the Tenth National Convention. We hope that the labors of this convention will redound to the benefit of the progressive revolutionary labor movement in both divisions the political and economic.

(Continued to page 2.)

Opportunities for Political Character Study.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE

State of Three Sections, All of Which Kangarooed - The Why - A Classic Study of Men on the Field of Political America - Sign-Posts for Future Guidance - Organization, Especially if Revolutionary, Must Consist of Carefully Selected Material Fit for the Work.

MARLBOROUGH, N. H., June 4.-The state of New Hamshire is peculiar from many standpoints. It has a large num-ber of very wonderful murders, considering the size of its population, and it is also the most corrupt state, politically, in the Union. The labor fakir does not flourish to any great extent simply because the capitalist has no need of him, and does all'lining up, trading votes, etc., himself. The Socialist Labor Party has had a couple of Sections there, but they never seemed to grow. Gordon's knavery explained the matter in Manchester; but Dover and Portsmouth were enigmas to most of the comrades. They both paraded seemingly large Sections, but neither could ever poll a vote as large as its membership. Here are the reasons:

The brains of the Party in Dover reposed in the cranium of Mr. Whitehouse. Before he became a Socialist he belonged to the Salvation Army: before being washed in the "blood of the lamb," he had been received into the Catholic Church: before his conversion to a belief in the divine presence and communion under one kind, he had been immersed in a Bapist tank: prior to all that he had run the whole course of revivals,-Populism, Prohibiton, Purity Leagues, Municipal reform, etc., and as a matter of course he kangarooed. Given such material it was impossible that other than such results could be obtained. Whitehouse is a man with whom it is impossible to reason. The passion, or ecstacy of the moment sweeps him from the path of sanity, and until we obtain men who are his direct opposites we can do nothing in Dover.

Tucker works for the "Hon." Frank Jones who, in his collective capacity, is the Boston and Maine R. R., the Portsmouth Brewing Co., the Portsmouth Shoe Co., the Tourainc, Parker House, Vendome and other hotels, the owner of stock and vegetable farms ,and the progenitor of numerous children who have no dad. Tucker gave out the work in the shoe shop, and several of the employees seeing that his position gave him an opportunity to favor them on work, joined the Section. Recently Mr. Jones announced his intention of leaving the Democratic Party and joining the Kepublican. Then followed an announcement that he would contest Chandler's seat in the United States Senate. This causes a slight complication to one who is not a Socialist, but we can see the capitalist politician use the labor fakir, and use the Kangaroo. Mr. Tucker kangarooed. He is owned, in common with several thousand workingmen, by Frank Jones. Chandler gave Clark a black eye. Clark is seeking revenge, and in order to get it HE 18 TO CONTRIBUTE ONE MILLION DOLLARS to the campaign fund of Frank Jones. It will be necessary to send men who are pledged to the General Court. and in order that it may be done with no hitch it was impossible that men like Tucker should even seem to be outside the capitalist party ranks. When Tucker flooped, those men who had followed him for shop favors still clung to him, and the Slobodinites had another Section to their discredit. Last November the Portsmouth Section foined with the Debsites, Reformers, etc., and entered the municipal campaign. They polled just one-third of their Section "strength." One man who ran for alderman went to the polls early and worked all day helping the cause along, and giving tear-meout (a special brand of political whiskey) to the voters. When the ballots were counted HE DID NOT HAVE A VOTE. The matter was investigated and it came to light that the "Socialist" candidate had voted for the Republican, the Republican having promised to vote for him if he did so. You never can depend on these politicians anyway.

The fight against "bossism" was particularly violent. De Leon was called all sorts of names, and one of his most ardent denouncers was asked "Who is De Leon?" "De Leon?" He is the Editor of the Volkszeitung!" That is the German of the name he called it. Even had the fight not occurred. Portsmonth would have been out of the ranks as Jones will need every voter in the state, and when he needs them he is not going to allow his own to play at Socialism.

In the last municipal campaign Portsmouth sent to Massachusetts for speakers. I believe they also wrote personally to Berry and Malloney asking them to come and "talk on Socialism" but not to mention any party. This year no party will be mentioned unless the S. L. P. takes the state and organizes it. In the meantime comrades should carefully study Frank Jones and his attitude towards Debsism and Kangarooism. It teaches scores of lessons. gave Clark a black eye. Clark is seeking revenge, and in order to get it HE IS TO CONTRIBUTE ONE MILLION DOLLARS

THE PEOPLE.

ished by the Socialist Labor Party, Henry Kuhn, National Secretary, at 2, 4 and 5 New Reade street, New York. EVERY SUNDAY.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS

Invariably in advance.

Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies, cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, % cent copy; 500 or more, 15 cent a copy.

As far as possible, rejected communica-tions will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

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......13,881 In 1892 (Presidential)......21,157 In 1898......82,204 In 189985,231

JOSEPH FRANCIS MALLONEY, of Massachusetts. For Vice-President,

For President,

VALENTINE REMMEL, of Pennsylvania.

The mechanism of capitalistic production so manages matters that the absolute increase of capital is accompanied by no corresponding rise in the general demand for labor. And this the apologist calls a compensation for the misery, the sufferings, the possible death of the displaced laborers during the transition period that banishes them into the industrial MARX. reserve army.

RATIFIED.

The National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party that met on the 2d of this month and officially closed on the forenoon of the 8th, brought its labors to a fitting termination by a ratification mass meeting at Cooper Union on the evening of the same day. Despite a thunderstorm that for hours drenched the city, and kept many away, the demonstration was striking.

Thomas Curran, one of the Rhode Island delegates, was chairman, and conducted the meeting with marked abil-

The speakers were Thomas A. Hickey, W. S. Dalton, Lucien Sanial, Joseph F. Malloney, the Presidential nominee, and Daniel DeLeon. Dalton closed his speech with his im pressive poem, "The Proletaire," which received such an ovation that he then recited his thrilling poem, "The Buzz-Saw of the Fighting S. L. P.." Malloney was received with an enthusiasm that lasted many minutes, and his speech was at almost every sentence punctuated with thunderous applause. The resolutions were offered by Sanial,

RESOLVED. That we the Socialists of Greater New York, in mass meeting assembled, heartily endorse every act of the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, and enthusiatically ratify the working class ticket preented by it to the working class, namely:

For President. JOSEPH MALONEY, Machinist, Winchester, Mass. For Vice-President. VALENTINE REMMEL,

Glassworker, Pittsburg, Pa

VALENTINE REMMEL,
Glassworker, Pittsburg, Pa.

The Presidency of the United States belongs of right to the working class, who must and shall some day take it. The working class can take it NOW by electing Joseph Moloney.

The Senate of the United States is a capitalistic augean stable and a political anachronism as well. Preparatory to its demolition, let the job of cleanning it be given NOW by the working class to Valentine Remmel.

RESOLVED, That, considered in some of its leading features, the grand work of this convention is to be especially commended for the following reasons:

Discarding all the false or bamboogling capitalistic issues and all the petty matters upon which the wage working masses have heretofore wasted their intellectual energies, it has reduced the platform of the Socialist Labor Party to a simple declaration of fundamental principle, which plainly set forth the only question deserving of public consideration. This one question, this one issue, is not merely national, it is international and universal. It has been forced to the front everywhere by the progress of science in the nineteenth century, and can be tersely summed up in these three words, "Capitalism or Socialism."

As stated by the convention, it falls under the sense that in its march onward to the full conquest of the public powers with a view to the abolition of capitalism and the establishment of the Socialist Labor Party, whenever it may capture a municipal, state or national outpost, will use its advantage to the utmost extent for the immediate betterment of the working class. Its municipal programme, for instance, receives our unconditional approbation, and we commend it to our fellow workers in all towns and cities as the most comprehensive document of this sort that has ever been issued.

RESOLVED, That fully realizing the absolute necessity and immense value of

towns and cities as the most comprehensive document of this sort that has everbeen issued.

RESOLVED. That fully realizing the absolute necessity and immense value of a Bocialist metropolitan daily newspaper, entirely owned and controlled by the Party, we commend the measures taken by the Convention to secure the success of the coming Daily Prople, the first edition of which, to the number of 100,000 copies, is to appear on the first day of the next month of July. We pledge ourselves to support it, to circulate it, and to otherwise so work for it that it may reach every wage working voter in this great city.

Down with bogus trade unionism!

Three cheers for the S. T. & L. A.:

Three cheers for the S. T. & L. A.:

Three cheers for the S. L. P.!

Three cheers for the Coming Social Revolution.

A letter was read from Valentine Remmel, the Vice-Presidential nominee, accepting the nomination with touching words. After the closing speech, delivered by DeLeon, the mecting adjourned, rising to its feet with the three times three cheers "and a tiger" for the Socialist Labor Party,-the Fighting S. L. P.

THE PEOPLE'S NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE.

work next week by printing the weekly. Several alterations will be the result: 1. In compliance with the decision of the Nat'l Convention, printed elsewhere in this issue, to the effect that the Party's daily English organ shall be named

DAILY PEOPLE and its weekly issue, so as to distinguish it from the daily, WEEKLY PEOPLE, with the Party's emblem the Arm and Hammer for a cut, the next issue of THE PEOPLE will appear as so ordered,-the type and emblem to conform with those of the DAILY PEOPLE.

2. The shape of the WEEKLY PEOPLE will also conform with that of the DAILY PEOPLE: somewhat shorter in length but broader in width: 7 instead of 6 columns wide, thereby considerably increasing its contents.

3. So as to start in line with the date, required after the DAILY PEOPLE is published, the WEEKLY PEOPLE will, beginning with next week, bear date of Saturday, instead of Sunday, as before. The number of the file, or volume, continues uninterrupted, as a matter of course.

4. The countersign, "Henry Kuhn, Nat'l Sec'y," hitherto kept on the front page, has for some time become superfluous, and may henceforth be dropped. The Party's organ is a countersign in itself-the buz-saw of the Fighting S. L. P.

SHANGHAING.

That philanthropic institution the Pennsylvania Railroad, has adopted a new method of securing labor; a method worthy of the old press-gang system that England formerly recruited her naval and military service by. Recently some trouble arose near Trenton N. J., between the track-laborers-mostly Italians-and the Company. The men went on strike. The matter was kept out of the papers and as quiet as possible. The officers of the road in New York were instructed to quietly gather together as many unemployed as they could, but no Italians, on the representation that they were to go to work in"Jersey." Some eighty men, secured by one officer on this understanding, were put on a train at Jersey City, and the car doors locked.

On reaching the scene of the trouble, the men learned of the strike and at once refused to go to work. Threats and cajoleries having no effect, the company left them to shift for themselves, while it endeavored to come to terms with the strikers. This exhibition of solidarity on the part of the strikers came as a surprise to the company. The railroad officials' maxim: "In times of trouble, mix the nationalities" received a knock-out blow. For the past six months the capitalist press, Democratic and Republican, has been lauding to the skies the Relief Fund. the Pension Department and other "beneficial" schemes of the company. It can now add one more: "The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Department of Shanghaing."

A useful and neat souvenir of the DAILY PEOPLE |: being secured for 10 cents. Stencil name plates, containing name and address, in one line, are being struck off the DAILY PEOPLE linotype machine. One machine is kept busy turning them out. Send orders, with 10 cents and name and address clearly written to the DAILY PEOPLE office. You can thus print your name and address under your letters, with the type that sends shivers down he spine of the capitalists and their lackeys of various degrees.

The cause of Socialism has little to hope for from the property-holding classes. A few of their members may be won over to Socialism, but these will be only such as no longer belong by their convictions and conduct to the class to which their economic position assigns them. These will ever be a very small minority, except during revolutionary periods, when the scales will seem to be inclining to the side of Socialism. Only at such times may Socialists look forward to a stampede from the ranks of the property-holding classes. So far the only favorable recruiting ground for the Socialist army has been. something to lose, however little that may be, but the class of those who have nothing to lose but their chains, and a whole world to gain—the proletariat, the working class. (From Kautsky's "The Class Struggle.")

on eye on your wrapper. See when historian expires. Renew in time; it is interruption in the mailing of the facilitate work at the office.

"Two Hours' Work."

PITTSBURGH, PA., June 1-Some times a questioner will ask the following: "If a man works two hours unde Socialism, how much wages will he get for that two hour's work?" A geu tleman asked that question from Arthur Keep at a meeting here. The following

is the answer he got: "Leaving aside the fact that it is immaterial whether two hours' work will be necessary under the conditions prevailing in a Socialist Republic, we must get into the habit of understanding the meaning of words, and the connection in which they are used.

The DAILY PEOPLE press will start "Now, you only know what the word 'day' means by knowing what the word 'night' means. Without night we would not know what day was and vice versu So with the word 'wages.' We should not know what was meant by wages we not have the other word 'profits.

"A worker produces a certain amount of wealth, that is called the product. That product is divided, one portion goes to the worker. That portion, the smallest part, is called wages. Another portion-the largest-goes to the capi talist, the exploiter of the worker, that is called 'profits.' Abolish the exploiter the worker gets ALL of his product; there is no division; no wages; no profits. With night gone there is no day; with day gone there is no night, or no use for the meaning of such terms.

"Let us illustrate this question though: Here is a field of a hundred acres, fenced in in the midst of a prairie of millions of acres. Inside the fence are 1,000 horses; they find not enough grass to go around; they are hungry and cannot get enough to eat. Looking over the fence they see millions of acres of good green grass. say they 'does not the grass grow in here?' A meeting is called to discuss the situation and the conclusion is arrived at, after listening to a horse with a limber lip and large jaw, that if the fence was painted a silver color the grass would grow all right. The fence is painted a silver color, and lo, the grass groweth not. Another meeting is called and the conclusion is reached, after listening to an old gray gelding, that the fence must be painted with gold. Good. It is done; yet the grass again refuseth to sprout. Several other meetings are held. Divers geldings and several mules propose schemes for making the grass grow, but the grass is obstinate, and wont. At last a young vigorous stallion breaks into one of the meetings and says, 'I've been looking over the fence and there's grass to burn out there. Look, you can all see it.' The rest look and see. 'Now,' says the stallion, 'if you kick down that fence you can then get out and have all the grass you want. Let's kick down the fence.' Thereupon a cadaverons, starved, dejected looking, spavined old gelding up and says, 'Say, how much of that grass can I eat in two hours?

To the Point.

I. 44 HILL STREET, NEWARK, N. J., May 25, 1900.

John Hossack,

John Hossack,

DEAR SIR.—I write to you, on behalf
of the Social Democratic Party, to see
if you will help us in organizing the
state for the presidential campaign.

I have had interviews this last week
with Eugene V. Debs, the candidate for
President, and others, who have made a
study of conditions, and they are enthusiastic in their prediction of growth siastic in their prediction of growth and usefulness. The sentiment of So-cialism is here; it needs only that a party, founded inded and operated on broad lines of construction and action, shall be prominently placed before the people. This place we claim for our party, which is the only growing Socialist party. Its organization now reaches in-to thirty-two states, with over 5,000 or-ganized members, who meet from time to time and pay a certain sum monthly to support the work that is going on. Al time and pay a certain sum monthly to support the work that is going on. All this has been achieved within twenty months. Men of prominence, like Professor Herron and Eugene V. Brewster, have lately joined us, and there is the friendliest feeling and co-operation between the members of the Social Democratic party and the trades unions, and other organizations of labor.

This attitude, which is the guarantee of success in the organization of the political working class sentiment of the country, is shared with us by no other Socialist organization.

country, is shared with us by no other Socialist organization.
We ask you, then, first, to correspond with us regarding representation of your section on the electoral ticket and the getting of signatures to the petition, the formation of branches, and the circulations of the section of the

ormation of branching on of literature.

Let me hear from you.

Yours for Socialism in our day,
G. H. STROBELL.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 3, 1900. G. H. Strobell, Newark, N. J.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 3, 1900.

G. H. Strobell, Newark, N. J.

Replying to your letter of May 25, I beg to say that it must be a great relief to an anxious world to learn that you have been in the presence of Eugene V. Debs and others, students of conditions and predictors of the growth and usefulness—of themselves.

That "the sentiment of Socialism is here," is certainly an interesting discovery on your part or on theirs. You or they must be either worfully ignorant of the present day political history of the country, or arrant fakirs, for, despite the fact that in 1899 85,231 voters crystalized their Socialist sentiment into action at the polls by voting the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party, you have the effrontery to declare "that a party founded and operated on broad American lines" is needed to place Socialism before the people.

Aside from the statement being fallacious so far as the need for a party is concerned, the jdea of principle intended to be conveyed by the word "broad" is erroneous. That which you claim for your party is noticeable, chiefly for the reason that it is identical with the Journal's definition of the Bryan democracy. But then, both movements being "broad," no doubt the description fits the Debs democracy equally as well as it does the Bryan one.

If you keep on gaining "men of prominence" like Professor Herron and Eugene V. Brewster, you will be justified in changing the name to Social Prominence party. Your touching tribute to the friendliness of the "pure and simplers" speaks volumes, and is a beautiful illustration of the old adage about birds of a feather. Their "attitude," like yours, is a guarantee that when the Bryan cyclore strikes your part its tornado funnel will have gather.

Socialists.

(Continued from page 1.)

and speedily bring about the expulsion of the labor fakir element from the latter. PROG. TYP. UNION 83, S. T. & L. A. MILWAUKEE, WIS., June 6.

Convention Socialist Labor Party. Grand Central Palace, GREETINGS: Down with traitors! Long live the Party's revolutionary spirit.

DAMM and KOEPPEL.

Obedient to instructions given him by the convention at the session of Sun-day, June 3d, the National Secretary sub-mitted to the convention the following message to the comrades of the "Parti Ouvrier Francais" in France:

Section de Paris, Parti Ouvrier Fran-

DEAR COMRADES—The Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America, assem-bled this fifth day of June, 1900, at Grand Central Palace, New York city, extends to you, across the Atlantic, the fraternal greetings of the Party's rep-resentatives.

nrade B. F. Keinard has conveyed

to this convention your message of class-conscious solidarity.

He has also presented to us the beau-tiful banner dedicated by the Paris com-rades to the Socialist Labor Party of the United States.

As a token of the fact that your strug-les is our struggle, that your difficulties

As a token of the fact that your struggle is our struggle, that your difficulties are our difficulties, and that the class-conscious militant Socialists of the two Republics, in their steady march against the capitalist citadel must hew their path through a thick underbrush of middle class trickery, the gift was received with hearty enthusiasm and lusty cheers. On both sides of the Atlantic, one in aims and tactics, we say to the proletariat:

aims and tactics, we say to the productiat:
No compromise! No backward step!
Onward to the Social Revolution!
For the National Convention of the
Socialist Labor Party, 1900.

HENRY KUHN. National Secretary.

National Secretary.

During the afternoon session the Committee on Constitution made its report. Important changes were made. These amendments will be published later, when submitted to the Party vote. The most important one of these changes referred to the method of electing the National Executive Committee, the National Secretary and the National Editor. These are to be elected by the Party at large. For the seat of the National Executive Committee, Delegate Minkley (Wis.) nominated the City of New York, and Delegate Dinger (O.), seconded the motion. No other place was nominated. New York was elected by a unanimous rising vote.

rising vote.

For National Secretary, Henry Kuhn was nominated amid wild applause, receiving the unanimous vote.

was nominated amid wild applause, receiving the unanimous vote.

Under the amended rules, the Sections in Greater New York, the seat of the N. E. C., are to make 14 nominations for the N. E. C., are to make 14 nominations for the N. E. C., the same to be submitted to a general vote of the Party, and the 7 who receive the highest vote to be declared elected. Accordingly, the nominations were referred to the Sections of Greater New York.

An evening executive session was held on the Daily People. L. At 10.30 the executive session was raised, and the convention adjourned to the press room of the Daily People. There, in the presence of the delegates, and many visitors who crowded into the place, the Daily People press was set in motion for the first time, and turned out, as its maiden production, a beautiful invocation to the Daily People and its press, by Delegate W. S. Dalton, of Washington state. The invocation was entitled "The Evangel of the Proletaire." A large quantity was printed, ample for the delegates to carrry to their Sections numerous copies as souvenirs. The ceremony was highly impressive. All being the delegates to carry to their Sections numerous copies as souvenirs. The ceremony was highly impressive. All being provided with copies, Delegate Dalton mounted a chair and read his poem amid cheers. After him, the Organizer of New York, Lazarus Ableson, was called upon to sing the Kangaroo song. His fine tenor voice did ample justice to the poem, the crowd joining heartily in the chorus. The Presidential nominee, Joseph-F. Malloney, and the editor of The People were successively called upon and addressed the crowd upon the significance of the occasion. It was after midnight when this historic ceremony came to a close.

The forenoon session was mainly taken up with the report of the Committee on Constitution.

During the first three hours of the afternoon session the convention was in executive session on the DAILY PEOPLE. At 5 p. m. the executive session was raised, and the Committee on Press made the following reccommendation:

"RESOLVED, That the daily edition of the English organ of the Socialist Labor Party be called THE DAILY PEOPLE; that the weekly edition be called THE WEEKLY PEOPLE, and its Sundar edition tion; and that the emblem be the uplifted

tion; and that the emblem be the uplifted Arm and Hammer of the S. L. P."

The resolution was adopted by a rising vote and with tremendous applause, in which the large number of visitors present heartily joined.

The convention then proceeded to the election of the National Editor. Daniel DeLeon was nominated and unanimously elected by rising vote.

elected by rising vote.

The Committee or the Attitude of the Party towards Trades Unionism was then given the floor, and offered the following resolution:

Attitude of the S. L. P. of the U. S. Toward Trade Unionism, Genuine and Bogus."

"1. We conceive the genuine trade union as a militant labor body, originating from the very nature of the class struggle under capitalism instituted to resist the degradation and promote the elevation, not only of its own members but of the wnole working class, and des tined, therefore, to act an important part in the war for social emancipation. "Since capitalism, with its consequent

wage system, rests upon institutions esentially political, genuine trade union ism, as above defined, not only must fight in the shop every workday the individual exploiters of labor, but must especially, uncompromisingly, at all costs and all hazards, fight the political parties of cap-

hazards, fight the political parties of capitalism on election day. Its chief motto must be, 'No union card will justify the political scab; be is a traitor to his class.'

"2. In their infancy the trade unions, moved by a spirit of class solidarity, were incidentally led to undertake the relief of their unemployed, sick, maimed and decrepit members, injured and pauperized by the capitalist system. But, as capitalism developed, steadily increasing enforced idleness, misery and sickness, and general demoralization, this incidental feature not only was given more and more importance as it became less and less practicable, but (together with the strike itself, that is, with the sacred weapon of economic defense) was turned by schemers or labor fakirs into a means of exploiting their fellow workingmen. ce the bogus trade unionis

known as 'Trade Unionism Pure and Simple,' from which the natural, funda-mental purpose of union, namely, the conduct of the class struggle with a constant view to the complete emancipation of the wage working class, is entirely banished, and in which capitalism is ac-

of the wage working class, is entirely banished, and in which capitalism is accepted as a finality.

"This bogus trade unionism lies in potent, petrified, motionless, holding the proletariat at the mercy of the capitalist class, and its political lackeys, who promote it, bribe it, and use it as a rampart against the rising tide of Socialism. It has forbidden within its precincts the very politics which it should encourage and the only ones which it should permit. It has silenced or driven away every worker honest and capable enough to show in its true light the nature of the class struggle. It has resolved itself into a close corporation that denounces as a "scab" any craftsman to whom it refuses admission in order to secure for its membership a monopoly of capitalistic kicks and favors. It has stupidly begged from American capital its protection against the "pauper labor" of Europe, while this same capital provides itself every year with millions of 'pauper laborers of irén and steel, costing eight cents a day to feed with machine oil and coal. It has converted itself when it had some funds, into small middle class insurance concerns and charitable institutions for the doctoring of its sick, the burying of its dead, and, foremost of all, the remunerative employment of its officers. In a word, it has repudiated, the labor movement, blotted out its history and sealed its own death warrant.

"3. Now, however, rises the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, which, in its fundamental principles, final aims and practical methods realizes our conception of Trade Unionism.

"Abreast of the times, watchfully answering the modern requirements of economic organization in the changed

"Therefore be it.

"Therefore be it "RESOLVED, That we recognize in

"RESOLVED, That we recognize in the S. T. & L. A., the economic arm of the S. L. P., and its indispensable adjunct in its inexpressibly incessant deadly conflict between the working class and the capitalist class.

"That we urgently impress upon the Socialist comrades and all sympathizers, the necessity of censeless propaganda in favor of the S. T. & L. A.; that we expect from them that they will join the local trade or mixed alliances which may already exist in their respective localities, and promote the formation of such alliances where none have yet been established.

established.

"Let the Socialist watchword everywhere he: 'Down with Trade Unionism Pure and Simple.' 'Away with the Labor Fakirs.' 'Onward with the S. T. & I. A., and the S. L. P.!' 'Onward with the Social Revolution.'"

The Rhode Island delegation as consent to go on record as seconding resolution

resolution.

An evening session was held. Delegate Miko Meyer, of Michigan, offered the following resolution, to be incorporated into the constitution under the qualification for membership in the Party

RESOLVED. That a member of the S. L. P. who accepts any office in a pure and simple union shall be expelled from the Party, and that no such office holders shall be qualified for admission." The debate that followed upon this

proposition was the most exhaustive and significant of all held during the convention. It proved the long stride taken by the Party during the last four years in the line of practical work and away from mere declarations of principles. The gist of the speeches may be condensed in these words:

"As the capitalist class prostitutes the "As the capitalist class prostitutes the labor movement by means of the bestowal of jobs upon members of the working class, so has the labor fakir sought to prostitute the Socialist Labor Party by means of the bestowal of jobs upon members of the S. L. P. The pure and simple labor-fakir-run organization of workingmen is hostile to the best interests of the workers; consequently, no Socialist should give it aid. Conditions may compel a Socialist to join, or keep membership in, such organizations, but he should not aid the work in behalf of capitalism by supporting, in any official capacity, such wrongful organizations with his ability, earnestness and honor."

The vote was taken by roll-call. It re-

The vote was taken by roll-call. It resulted in 61 votes for the resolution, 4 against, and 21 delegates absent.

The announcement of the vote was the signal of a manifestation of joy that

lasted many minutes.

The convention elected the present incumbents of the Board of Trustees, to wit, Hugo Vogt, Peter Fiebirer and Joseph Samer.

Friday's Sessio

A communication was received from Valentine Remmel, accepting the nomination of the convention for Vice-President.

The Municipal Programme of the So-

cialist Labor Party was adopted. The Party's delegation to the International Socialist Congress, to be ueld in Paris this year, received instructions to the effect:

1. That the delegates shall fight the admission of pure and simple trades unions to the congress.

2. That, in case any delegate from any other political party claiming to be Socfalist, in the United States, or of any pure and simple trades union, in the United States, be seated in the Congress the delegation of the Socialist Labor Party be instructed to demand the privilege of sitting apart from such impure elements from America, to which a sent would not be granted by the congress if our European comrades understood the situation in America. In case the request is not granted, the delegation shall withdraw.

3. That, if any delegate, as described in the above, be seated by the International Congress, and our delegation should have to withdraw, it shall issue on the spot, and give us as wide a pub-licity as possible, to a terse statement of our reasons for the action taken.

Further action was taken to arrange the material on the corrupt and antilabor acts of pure and simpledom, to be used in case war be made by these lackeys of the capitalist class upon the DAILY PEOPLE.

The proceedings of the convention, having been taken stenographically, the N. E. C. is charged with the duty of publishing it; and a vote of thanks was extended to the secretary, Keinard. A vote of thanks was extended to the secretary, Keinard. A vote of thanks was extended to the secretary, The business of the convention being ended, Joseph F. Malloney, the Presidential candidate, was called upon and addressed the convention amid tumultuous applicate.

The convention adjourned at 2 p. m., sine die, with three cheers for the Socialist Labor Prevy.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN (confidentially) I think you have some influence in the

UNCLE SAM-Say I have. B. J. (more confidentially)-I thought

o. Now could you not use your offices with the Party to induce it to modify its tactics-U. S .- Hey!!

B. J.-I mean modify them for me own benefit. Now, don't misun stand me (with much unction). I not of those who denounce the S. L. No. I have a great admiration for it It is simply superb. It stands upon the only sensible platform. It aims at the only solution that is a solution And, as to its organization, it is model of freedom coupled with the proper measure of discipline (with increased unction). And I admire the enthusias of its members; the zeal with which the agitate. No; don't put me down as to enemy; I am an admirer of the S. L. P.

U. S .- It being all that, why would you have us change it? B. J.-I wouldn't have you change all All I suggest (scraping and boseing) is a slight modification of its tas

tics. U. S .- Now, you have been beating around the bush long enough; what

have you on you heart? B. J .- You see (hemming and h wing) grand and superb though the S. L. P. is, it has a little defect-

U. S .- Which? B. J .- Isn't it better to take half a loaf if you can't get the whole, and-

U S .- You don't need to go any further. I have heard that tune before It is cracked; it is doubly stale-B. J .- But half a loaf-

U. S .-- Your "half a loaf" is doubly stalestale, I said. In the first place it is stale, as stale as the spilt lager beer on which you pay taxes, because it is but a repetition of an objection that takes no notice of our answer. To the objection that we don't take half a loaf, if we can't get a whole we answer: "Not true; we would gladly take not half a loaf, but a quarter, an

eighth of a loaf, if we can't get the whole loaf: but what we do refuse to do is to accept even the whole thing called "loaf," but in fact nothing but a stone In other words, we refuse to be cheated: all the things presented to us as "half loaves," are not loaves at all, but hard,

indigestible stones.

B. J.-Well-U. S.-No "wells" here! Would you, if you can't get \$100, be satisfied with a \$50 counterfeit bill?

B. J. (staggering back)-No! U. S ..- Neither do we, and for the

identical reason, accept your "half loaves": they are counterfeits.

B. J.-Counterfeits? U. S .- Yes; your "eight hour bills";

factory inspection bills; your charity bills; your free baths and lavator bills; your reduced taxation bills; your free coinage bills; your anti-immigra-tion bills; your Good Governmen bills; your—well, I won't go through the long and tedious list, the whole string of your "half loaves" consists of nothing but counterfeits. This have claimed and proved. It is the fore stale for you to come back !

the same "half loaf" chestnut.

B. J.-Yes, buta loaf" theory is stale because, after your having been at it for a general

a loaf" theory is stale because, after your having been at it for a generation, what have you to show for it? Nothing! Only failures upon failures?

U. S.—Yes and no.—YES, considering the workingmen in whose benefit you advance your stale theory; they have been getting it IN THE NECK—the whole loaf of capitalist tyranny, that all they have got, and nothing else.

But, in another sense, your "half loaves" have, indeed, been no failure. The "half loaves" have been no failure. The "half loaves" have been no failure. To THE POLITICAL AND LABOR FAKIRS WHO HAD THEM IN "half a loaf" theory always did bring little loaves; they, in the measure in which they succeeded in roping people in with them, managed to get the politicians to believe they had a following, and got jobs for their zeal.

B. J.—begins to look decidedly unconfortable and embarrassed.

U. S.—Now, Master Jonathan, loak me in the eye (B. J's eyes usuader to the left); look me in the eye, I say (B. J's eyes usuader to the left); con't you hear? I am neither to the right nor to the left of you, but in front; look in the eye, I say (B. J. timorousiy feet U. S.) so; Now, tell me, what job have you in mind for yourself in coming us me with this stale "half a loaf" theory Which is the "half a loaf" that YOU want to bite into?

B. J. sneaks off scratching his had and mattering to himself: "Confount these Socialists: they haven't eyes what they do have in their heads a Lick telescope, 400-horse power microscope and X-ray light combination the looks straight through and through one. Holy smokes, how he did see through me!"

Look Out for Fraud!

ST. PAUL, MINN., June 11.—A fresh Section of the Socialist Labor Party habeen set up here. The thing has netter membership, standing nor anythin else. It is on paper only and for supposes of deception. The steamboat cursion advertised for July 1 has no mection with the fraud, nor the irrewith the excursion.

REPORT

of National Executive Committee

TO THE TENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

Party Organization.

This chapter had best be taken up by the late "unpleasantness' has afthe organization. The Kangaroos. experts in unscrupulous and stupid have been hard at work to create g have been hard at work to create fusion, by means of forged general as wild-eyed statements that they conlide whole states—as, for instance, sachusetts—so that, perhaps, there is our own ranks some not quite clear to which is which. A truthful actual to the borne out by future his; and a truthful account we shall

my; and a truthful account we shall my; and a truthful account we shall my; and a truthful account we shall my; and a truthful account we shall my; and a truthful account we shall my; and a truthful account we shall my; and a truthful account we shall my; and a truthful account we shall my; and a truthful account we shall my; and a truthful account my; and a m ALABAMA.-The organization in this

Francisco Section had made a demand for a general vote to call a special National Convention to "heal the breach." to which convention to "heal the breach." to which convention the Kangartoos were supposed to be invited. The N. E. C., seeing through the scheme, had submitted the vote, declining to make use of its perogative to reject and demand an endorsement by five per cent of the Sections: but it took a firm stand against the proposition, which was afterwards overwhelmingly defeated.

Section Oakland was the first to jump out. This Section, according to the report of Comade Hickey, contained the worst congregation of freaks he had met on his whole tour, and this report was fully corroborated by the action of the Section. First they sent a resolution condemning everything—The People, the N. E. C., etc.— and favoring the Kangs. Then they took it all back: and subsequently, when the Board of Appeals had Kangarooed, they again went the other way. We paid no attention to their gyrations, having more important work to look after.

It was near September, '99, and things began to shape themselves in San Francisco.

way. We paid no attention to their gyrations, having more important work to look after.

It was near September, '99, and things began to shape themselves in San Francisco. Harriman was there, as has been said, and he had worked out a string of reasons, all numbered, and one sillier than the other, attempting to show why the Party was wrong and why the Board was right. Comrade Hickey met him in debate, and smashed his reasons. To go into all details would lead us too far. Suffice it fo say that Harriman succeeded in getting a majority of the City Central Committee. What now followed deviated somewhat from the course things used to take elsewhere under similar circumstances. The offices in the Section were in the hands of men who did not propose to be pulled out of the S. L. P. by Mr. Harriman, to be landed in the mire of a middle cass "Socialist" movement. These got the loyal membership together, and they took the stand that, inasmuch as the by-laws of Section San Francisco provided that the Section was to form "an inseparable part of the Socialist Labor Party," the action of the City Central Committee was clearly illegal, and, therefore, null and void. That any member or members who voted to recognize the Kangaroos, who clearly were not the Socialist Labor Party, had voted themselves out of the Party. That no reorganization was necessary, and that the Section would go right on retaining all property in the hands of its duly elected officers. This solution, being as good as any that had come to our notice, and better than many, suifed us well enough, and the N. E. C. let it go at that.

The Section in California next in size was Los Angeles.

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The Section in California next in size was Los Angeles. Before the clash its membership was about evenly divided between out-and out proletarians and such as must be ranked with the middle class. The latter were chiefly organized in two wards of the city. The delegates of these two wards to the City Central Committee showed strong leanings toward the Kangaroo side of the fight, and had, in fact, pushed resolutions through their organizations, which were, by the way, chiefly composed of women with churchy inclinations and a marked tendency for goody-goodiness, favoring recognition of the Kangs. Comrade Hickey arrived about that time, Los Angeles being the first place he struck in the state. He went to work, and succeeded in having the resolutions withdrawn. This, of course, was of little value, save for the moral effect at that strage of the fight for the proletarian side of the house had about made up its mind that it must rid itself of an element purely sentimental, knowing nothing about the Party, its mission and its work, and caring less: an element that could be swung for the Party and against it, just as the last impression made upon it happened to have been. But they did not know exactly how to go about it, when Mr. Harriman, whom the Kangaroo State Committee at San Francisco had sent on a tour through the state to patch up its fences, came along to help them out. He came to break up the Section, and was promptly squelched. He then took the ladies and some Reverends out and with them formed a Kangaroo Section, thus solving the problem. According to reports, it was a clean separation.—the workingmen on one side, the doctors, lawyers, reverends and ladies on the other. After this the Section did splendid work. It ran up a large circulation for The People. and really formed the backbone of our organization in the state. The smaller Sections, such as San Jose, Stockton, Riverside, San Pedro, and others, stood firm. They rid them

the other. After this the Section discontilist forces." In many other ways be peculiar character of these Sections are peculiar character of these Sections as peculiar character of the Section Set that the organizer of the Eungrow Set that the organizer of the Shobotin or the Volkarcian was out for building up a cheap reputation as an organizer, to be used as a stepping store into a broader field. He wanted to develop into a National organizer, this methods created resentant among straight-out Party men, and there interference, and we walted the was a set of the work. But the matter was not ripe in the first of the work and that the chances are getting into the "broader field" were sim. That perception left him no inwast in the S. L. P. Hence, when the superior compiracy reached its climax, I did not take him very long, making a allowance for the distance and for the fact that he was not, we think, in a original conspiracy, to make up his shad where he belonged.

But the was considerable wabbling all best on the state of the superior of the superio

the State Committee a proposition calling for a general vote of the Sections in the state to remove the seat of said Committee from San Francisco to Los Angeles. The State Committee, at a regular meeting, four members being present, received the proposition, and sent it to the Sections for a vote. One of the four, Comrade Carpenter, objected, but was outvoted. The Section then called a meeting, and ordered the State Committee to rescind the action, an absurd proceeding, because a State Committee, representing all the Sections in the state, cannot be ordered about by any one of them. The principal objection urged by the Section was that the proposition of San Jose had not been seconded by other Sections; that there were no state regulations on this subject, and, in the absence of such, the provisions of the National constitution would have to be applied. Meantime the vote had been taken, and Los Angeles had been chosen by the votes of Los Angeles and San Jose, other Sections not voting. It was reported that San Francisco and Stockton had refused to vote, claiming the call was illegal.

San Francisco now turned to the N. E. C. went into the matter, and decided as follows:

1. That the State Committee, while it

I. That the State Committee, while it had the right to demand from San Jose that the Section secure a seconder, had also the right to send out the call without such seconder, in the absence of any specific rules in the state constitution upon that subject. That, moreover, the State Committee had the right to submit to its constituents, of its own initiative, any question it could not, or cared not, decide itself.

*2. That if a quorum be present at a regular meeting of the State Committee, the committee can transact business, and that according to parliamentary law, absences are counted with the majority.

The implication was that the three absences, had they been present, would have voted not to submit, and these, together with Carpenter, would have made a majority of one against sending out the proposition. This point was not clearly made, but it was implied. From other sources it was reported that one of the three absences would have voted in favor of submitting. Whichever way this might be cuts no figure anyway, because the business of the Party cannot be transacted by those who absent themselves, nor can it await the pleasure of those who stay away.

It is also clear that, if a State Committee has reason to believe that the interests of the Party demand a removal of the committee, it has the right to say so, and to ask the membership to decide the question, and a Section that refuses to take a vote simply throws away its chance to influence such a vote in the direction it desires the vote to go.

After this the course of the Section became such as to bear out the charges made against it as to the utter lack of all sense of order.

In the State Committee the question of complying with the general vote came up. Four were against and three for abiding by the result. The Section then preferred charges against two, and suspended them, one for having moved to comply the other, the secretary, for having sent he state organization to the State Committee, and that the expulsion of a member of one of the section was

as demanded by the constitution, a charge against one of its members, who was said to have made an attack, at a public meeting and from the Party's platform, unon the S. T. & L. A., and the Party's policy in connection therewith.

For all these reasons, and on the general grounds that the Section, as at mesent conducted, stood in the way of Party progress in San Francisco, endangered the Party's interests in view of the approaching campaign, and left a large and fertile field practically unworked, the State Committee demanded that the Section be suspended and the committee authorizeded to reorganize. In this view the N. E. C. concurred, and the Section was suspended on May 7. The work of reorganization has been completed, according to last reports.

As to the Kangaroos, it may be said that they simply claim the whole state as their own. There was reason to fear, had the State Committee remained in San Francisco, that this claim would have been helped along by our own men, who, in the face of a situation more serious than in any other state, seemed to be entirely absorbed with their own petty quarrels.

With the State Committee in the hands

be entirely absorbed with their own petty quarrels.

With the State Committee in the hands of a vizorous, loyal Section, things have changed for the better. It was this feature of the situation that had much to do with shaping the course of the N. E. C. in regard to Section San Francisco. As near as can be ascertained at this time, California has eight working Sections.

cisco. As near as can be ascertained at this time, California has eight working Sections.

COLORADO.—There is not even a trace of Kangarooism in this state, nor has there ever been. The organization in the state is in reliable and capable hands, and the Sections, of which there are at present nine, are all sound on the Party position. With regard to Kangarooism, Colorado offers nothing of special interest; nothing happened; and the state in that respect is as uninteresting as an unbroken line.

CONNECTICUT.—Here the situation looked decidedly warm for a time, and this was due to the fact that the State Committee did, in a way, fall into the hands of the Kangaroos. That committee was located in New Haven, and elected, of course, by that Section: that section in turn was, in its majority, made up of old German Socialists, many of them cigarmakers of the Union No. 30 type, with the unavoidable attachment of sincing society, sick society, and

The State Committee was in the hands of loyal comrades, and had taken a decided stand against the Publishing Association and its Völkareitung. This stirred up the fossils in the Section, who, when all was quiet never bothered about Party work, but who now came, each with blood in his eye and a kniftup his sieeve. The State Committee had endorsed the attitude of the Party in its controversy with the Volkareitung on the taxation question, and a Section meeting was then called to overthrow the action of the State Committee. That meeting did take a stand against the Party standpoint, and repudiated the State Committee. Shortly thereafter the State Committee. But while the convention overwhelmingly sustaining the State Committee. But while the convention took a very correct stand in this respect, it made a serious mistake when it left the seat of the committee in New Haven, exposed to the machinations of the Kanararoos. This became obvious when the new committee was elected after the convention, the loval members of the former committee was elected after the convention, the loval members of the former committee was elected after the convention, the loval members of the Volkszeitung compreached New Haven. The old State Committee had not yet turned the Party property over to the new, and when the news of the Volkszeitung compreached New Haven. The old State Committee had not yet turned the Party property over to the new, and when the news came from New York the old wisely decided not to let the new have a thing that they could prevent them from getting. That the situation perfectly justified this course was soon, shown, when both Section and State Committee in the state of the state of the State Committee in the state of the State Committee in the state of th

a wiser man.

Norwalk from his feet, a sadder, the not a wiser man.

There are at present sixteen Sections in Connecticut in good working order, and the state is perfectly safe. The Kangaroos threaten to make an attempt to put a ticket in the field in conjunction with the Debsites, but that will in no wise affect the Party's voting strength.

DELAWARE had one German Section at Wilmington, and it Kangarooed. Whether it still exists, we know not. It used to come and go sporadically, and, as a political and propagandistic factor, it never amounted to anything.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA has one Section. This Section, known as Section Washington, D. C., being located where there is no chance to vote, and, consequently, none of the invigorating influences of an S. L. P. campaign, has remained small. By its own request it was attached to the Maryland state organization, to be enabled to take part in the work to some extent at least. There is absolutely no Kangarooism there.

GEORGIA has one Section, at Augusta, recently formed. Atlanta used to also have a Section, but it has gone to sleep. Next to Alabama, Georgia is a state that will offer a good field for the work of the Party in time to come, but that time is not yet. Industrial development is making rapid strides, and a proletarian population is being gradually massed.

ILLINOIS has fourteen Sections.

massed.
ILLINOIS has fourteen Sections.
Kangarooism. outside of Chicago. never had any foothold. Right at the outset a Section of German miners at Springfield sided with the Volkszeitung, and the field sided with the Volkszeitung, and the Organizer, when sending letters of indignation, used to particularly spread himself upon the subject of taxation. His line of reasoning was the usual one: "The worker produces all wealth: taxes must be paid out of the wealth produced by the worker, hence the worker pays the taxes." That Section disappeared from view, and has not been heard of since. After that, another little Section of ten, at Pekin, began to wobble, and was finally suspended. Its Organizer, an irate German tailor, sent a letter demanding that no copies of THE PROPIE be sent to the town of Pekin. He could not be accommodated, as there were a number of other subscribers. That

manding that no copies of THE PROPILE be sent to the town of Pekin. He could not be accommodated, as there were a number of other subscribers. That Section, if it ever had any real life, disappeared from view. There was, perhaps, a little uneasiness here and there, but no further disturbance.

The real trouble was in Chicago. There was really no organic connection, at first, between the Chicago nest of traitors and those at the other Kangaroo towns further east. The Chicagoans had no use for the Volkareiung, and never dreamt of joining this Party until forced by the logic of events, they had to. They had a local paper of their own: they had a Editor, and to crown their misfortune, they had several more would be Editors. A local paper is usually started by a Section when it has in its midst a man, or men, pregnant with a mission, hankering for notoriety and in need of a job. Unable to exist in their local field, these sheets are local in name only, and soon become competitors with the official Party organ in precisely the same field, going over the same ground, feeding on pastures the Party organ opened, and in which the Party organization had made the first clearings. No sooner are they started when they write to the N. E. C. for Section addresses to send sample copies, and in other ways act as though a gross injustice was done them became the whole Party does not give them secure the whole Party does not give the secure them they write them became the whole Party does not give them secure the whole Party does not give them secure the whole Party does not give them secure the whole Party does not gi

and they feel like competitors. And no sooner is there any trouble when they turn and seek to stab the Party in the back, in strict obedience to their antagonistic interests. Instead of supporting onistic interests.

THE PEOPLE IS GOING AS ASSESSED AS A STATE OF THE ASSESSED AS A STATE OF TH

ington and Fulton. It is in good hands, and there is not a trace of Kangarooism.

MAINE has one Section at Hallowell. It is composed of Italian workingmen, and it is straight.

MARYLAND has at present only one Section, at Baltimore. Hagerstown and Canton used to have each a Section. The former collapsed a long time agu, while the latter, a small and sleepy affair, Kangarooed. There was an attempt to capture Baltimore, but it failed.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The history of the Party in this state has been full of interest, enough of it to keep the membership on the alert. The state his thirty-four Sections, and is, therefore, as well, if not better, organized than any state in the Union, because the organization is well distributed over the state. For a good space of the time covered by this report the State Committee was located in Worcester, having been removed from Boston to Holyoke, and from these to Worcester. While the committee was still at Holyoke, the defection of Section Haverhill occurred, and with it, as its cause, the defection of Mr. James F. Carey. Carey, from the very time of his settling upon Haverhill, seems to have had plans of his own, and these were not in line with the S. L. P. Reports used to reach the N. E. C. that Section Haverholl, under the sway of Mr. Carey, was conducted in a peculiar way. Outside speakers of the Party were kept away under one pretext or another; the Party press and Party literature were kept out, and a Carey kingdom was built up. For what purpose transpired later on, after Tr. Carey.

the City Council at Haverhill. He had all along been secretly working against the Party, and as early as January, '98, Comrade Carless, then on a tour in the New England States, had sent on from

section closes for first party and the property of the propert

man sections excinsively, while the third was a small English Section entirely under the sway of a Kangaroo paper, The Proletarian and its Editor Mr. Clarence E. Spelman. The almost unanimity, with which the lawyers in the Party have risen all over the country in the defense of the right of "free criticism" and have lined up on the Kangaroo side, has been truly astounding, and can only be explained by the fact that they are thoroughly class-conscious—as lawyers. From the Pacific to the Atlantic, from Harriman, King and Edilin inCal.; Thos. J. Morgan, Sissman and some others in Chicago; Spelman in Mass. down to Hilquit. Boudianoff and Slobodinoffsky in our own New York, they have stood up and fearlessly faced the "tyranny" of the S. L. P., and we have reason to be devoutly thankful for this consummation.

Fitchburg, which was suspended much later, has been reorganized.

The term of the Worcester State Committee had nearly expired when a State Convention was held at Worcester. The delegates to this convention had to be elected under the State Cancus Act already referred to, not by the Sections of the Party, but by the voters of the S. L. P. in the various Districts at caucuses called and held according to the law. That system enabled some Kangaroos to be delegates, and there was considerable talk of how they would capture and walk off with the convention.

To help our comrades in frustrating any attempts at foul play, comrade De Leon was sent to the convention and the Kangaroos, who evidently did want to make an effort to fish in troubled waters, had secured Mr. M. Hilquit. Not so very long before, this Mr. Hilquit, not so very long before, this Mr. Hilquit, in imitation of an illustrious example, had in the Boys People published a farewell address to Comrade De Leon, but the latter considered and wand have no more to do with him. This address appeared after Mr. Hilquit and been expelled from the S. L. P. and contributed much mirthulness to the lives of the conardes examed in the fight. At Worcester, Educerer, he

and did not give them space enough to breathe.

At that convention, Mrs. Martha Moore Avery of Boston, who had secured credentials from Chelsea, began to play a very ambiguous role. She and her following had nearly played out in Boston, for reasons too long to explain here, and she was anxious to prepare another berth for herself. Up to this time she had been very profuse in the denunciation of the dastardly act of the Volkazcitung, but now she began to veer about and drift towards her present position which found its crowning expression in a statement by her, published in the Bogus, thanking the Volkazcitung Publishing Association for "having manfully resisted her clamor in the past."

What this change of front implied developed when a new State Committee had to be elected.

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What this change of front implied developed when a new State Committee had to be elected.

The State Committee had been called to meet in Boston and when the members, elected at the Senate District Conventions, arrived at the hall they found a policeman inside in charge of the Secretary, L. D. Usher. The members were asked to pass their credentials through what one of them called "a hole in the door." and back of that hole was Mrs. Avery and David Goldstein passing upon the credentials. Some flatly refused to give up their credentials in this fashion, others did pass them in: some of these were admitted and some were not. Those who did get in found that the trio, managing this latest conspiracy against the party, had secured the services of several spurious delegates who held fraudulent credentials with never a caucus or convention to back them. Objection was raised and overuled: our men withdrew and with legally elected members organized the State Committee. It was then that the Kangaroo papers explained to their readers how the State of Massachusetts had come out for the Volkazcitung and its party, and how the DeLeonites" had been vanquished. It is necessary to add that, inasmuch as the whole procedure was in plain violation of the election law of the State, the conspirators, if they ever try to follow up the scheme then hatched and executed, stand a fair chance of landing in jail. It is to be hoped that our comrades in Masachusetts will be watchful and unyielding when that time comes.

The trio adopted resolutions, signed by Varid Goldeton Secretary, to the effect

our comrades in Masacauserts will dewatchful and unyielding when that time comes.

The trio adopted resolutions, signed by David Goldstein. Secretary, to the effect that they recognized the Kangaroo Committee at New York. Section Boston promptly expelled them.

Since the Party work, outside of purely election work, could not be conducted by the State Committee under the law, a separate committee, called the General Committee of the Sections of the S. L. P. of Massachusetts "was chosen and is attending to the work of agitation, collecting dues and so forth.

Massachusetts is in good shape, its vote growing and, with efficient management, the State will give a good account of itself next November.

MICHIGAN has now only two Sections, Detroit and Holland, the third one, Saginaw, having Kangarooed and has not yet been reorganized. The struggle centered in Detroit where the conflict between the old and the new had been on for some time before the break came. The old German element practically went out in a body, and the new has now full control of what is a good live Section, fully in line with the Party's position. Section Holland is small.

MINNESOTA, has three Sections, Duluth, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

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MINNESOTA, has three Sections,
Duluth. St. Paul and Minneapolis.
The two former never wavered for a second, but there was trouble in the latter. Minneapolis and St. Paul jointly elected the State Committee. The Minneapolis contingent, of Rangaroos tried hard to push the Section into an attitude hostile to the State Committee, which was loyal, and to the Party at large. There had also been a local paper The Tocsin, fairly well conducted while it was in the field, but which had, before it died, developed some of the features common to local papers of the "reform" the Party by descentralizing it. "reform" the Party

the man wo "acted" National Secretary. This would arouse the loyal majority, and they turned up at the next meeting, two weeks after, ready to wipe the floor with the endorsers. A contrary set of resolutions then arrived at headquarters. The Kangs would again "capture" and endorse, and again they would be thrown down. When this had happened several times, the majority had enough of the sport, and fired the Kangaroos, including Mr. Lee, who had in the meantime taken his job on the Bopus.

When the first "capture" took place.

s job on the Bogus.

When the first "capture" took place, le N. E. C. strongly advised the Section of at once clean its house, and make a lood job of it; but all sorts of considerations stood in the way, and the ludicrous tuation was allowed to continue for one time.

situation was allowed to continue for some time.

MISSOURI has two Section, St. Louis and Kansas City. There were others, but they disappeared long ago. A small Section of German miners at Bevier Kangarooed. St. Louis had no Kangaroo trouble of any sort, but Kansas City had. That Section had a curious conglomeration for a membership, the craziest of whom was sent to the Kangaroo convention at Rochester. There were some konwi-t-alls, who, when the break came in New York, sent several yards of questions to headquarters, expecting that an essay be written for their special benefit, instruction and entertainment. The National Secretary, having at that time more important things to look after than the entertainment of freaks, was instructed to handle them with scant courtesy. The framer of the string of questions, finding himself rebuffed, began to declaim loudly against the unconstitutional course of the N. E.C. in suspending Sections that had endorsed the Kangaroos. He was told to look up the proceedings of the '96 convention, and he would find that the N. E. C. of that time had the same "unconstitutional" habit, and had suspended Cleveland, the very Section that had been suspended again, and about which he—the Kansas Citian—was all upset. It is strange that this very man, only six months or so before, when Comrade Hickey was about to reach Kansas City, had asked the N. E. C. to suspend and reorganize his own Section in case Comrade Hickey was about to reach Kansas City, had asked the N. E. C. to suspend and reorganize his own Section in case Comrade Hickey was about to reach Kansas City, had asked the N. E. C. to suspend and reorganize his own Section in case Comrade Hickey was about to reach Kansas City, had asked the N. E. C. to suspend and reorganize his own Section in case Comrade Hickey was about to reach Kansas City, had asked the N. E. C. to suspend and reorganize his own Section in case Comrade Hickey was about to reach Kansas City, had asked the N. E. C. on suspend and reorganize his own Section in case

Kanga, tho' they had been given quite plainly to understand that they were not considered much good to the S. L. P. Finally, they wanted to reorganize as Section Jackson County, and made application to that effect, stating that, albeit two of their members had voted to recognize the Kangaroos, they were loyal, and even the two would abide by the majority. The application was, under the rules, referred to the State Committee tor approval, and they were informed that the two must get out before charter would be granted. That ended it and Mr. Slobodin got them. The sample sent to Rochester is said to have made even the Kanga tired, tho' they are naturally used to freaks.

Kansas City has since been reorganized, and is in good hands.

NEBRASKA has three Sections, Omaha, South Omaha and Lincoln, all of them small. No Kangaroos in the state that we know of.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE Kangarooed completely. It had three Sections—Dover and Portsmouth, both very small, and Manchester, with a larger membership, chiefly Germans. Manchester was the home of Mr. F. G. R. Gordon, who betrayed the Party while in its service as an organizer, working for the S. D. P. while he took the money of the S. L. P. and who was later on tangled up in an ugly affair, involving the collection of money from politicians under promise of support at the polls. A full capose of the deal was published in THE PROPLE of May 21, 1800, under the title "Different Tactics." True to the saying that politics make strangs bed-fellows, the man who worked up that case, H. H. Acton, Kangarooed, and is now trying to "unite" with the Debsite Gordon. There were a few loyal members left in Manchester, members of the English branch, but they lacked the energy necessary to overcome the difficulty and maintain an organization.

NEW JERSEY.—In this state, particularly the portion most strongly organ-

NEW JERSEY.—In this state, particularly the portion most strongly organized, the influence of the Volkszcitung came into play. The state had, and has now, seven Sections, organized by counties, and subdivided into branches. They are: Hudson County, Essex County, Union County, Passaic County, Camden County, Sussex County and Middlesex County. The three latter were not, and are not now, subdivided into branches; because the membership is too small for that. There was trouble in nearly all of them. Passaic and Essex got over it in short order by forcing the Kangaroo branches out. Hudson had to deal with a Kangaroo majority, but, with good strategy and energetic action, held its own, and took possession of the Section, crowding the Kangs out, who haven't gotten over their astonishment to this day. Union and Canden had to be suspended and reorganized, while there was no trouble in Middlesex and Sussex. The contests for the name of the Party in the various counties resulted in our favor, and the S. L. P. name went on the ballot undefiled. The Sections in the state are in good shape on the whole.

NEW YORK.—In so far as the fight centered around the National Executive Committee in the city of New York it has already been treated. There remains the balance of the state to be reported. We have dealt with Queens County and Richmond as portions of Greater New York, and we simply want to say that in Queens, the largest Section, Long Island City, Kangarooed, as did also the smaller ones, located at Corona. Glendale, Evergreen and Wyckoff Heights, small country villages, with a population of small middle class men and house-owning workingmen. The membership in these was exclusively German, and all of them Volkszcitung followers. In College Point and Woodohaven the Kangaroo Imperent and New Hochelle, and were both small and unimportant. Further up the state there was not ning in the Kangaroo line, except a few sporadic specimens in Albany, Troy and Schenectady; but Johnstown, in Fulton County, was affected, and had to be reor

proved, and approving what he then denounced.

Then there began, inside of Section Minneapolis a series of occurrences that put us in the mind of a game of sea-saw. At one meeting the Kangaroo minority would appear, fully organized, with a well-arranged programme, resolutions in their inside pocket, and, owing to the absence of a number of loyal members, would "capture" the Section. The Kangaroo papers owild then go into ecstacies of joy, and announce, with the beating of tom-toms and the blare of trumpets that Section Minneapolis had endorsed "Slob," the man wo "acted" National Secretary This would arouse the loyal majority, and the section was not reorganization, and a ticket had been nominated by the Sieverman following. Another ticket was This would arouse the loyal majority, and and a ticket had been nominated by the Sieverman following. Another ticket was set up by our people later on. Then came the contest before the County Clerk as to who was entitled to the place on the ballot under the S. L. P. name and emblem. The decision of the County Clerk, which was on appeal sustained by the Court, hinged on this point: Inasmuch as Section Rochester had not been suspended at the time it made the nominations, these nominations were regular S. L. P. nominations and were entitled to a place in the S. L. P. column This was a virtual recognition of the Party, and a throw-down for the Kangaroos, in keeping with decisions of the Secretary of State and the Supreme Court in New York city, but it nevertheless put the Kangaroo ticket on the ballot to be voted for at that election, and that only, and it kept our own people off. Had we not been engaged in so many difficulties, we would have contested that decision in the higher courts; but, since it cleared the path for this year, and since nothing more could be done before election anyhow, the matter had to be let go.

In Buffalo there was no Kangarooism worth mention, and the Section there could easily deal with some refractory individuals.

New York has now thirty-one Sections, of which a few, about five, are rather small and weak, but the rest are in good condition.

OH10 has sixteen Sections. Comparatively speaking, it has heen well allowed.

small and weak, but the rest are in good condition.

OHIO has sixteen Sections. Comparatively speaking, it has been well plowed, yet has not been as responsive as might be wished. Almost every speaker of note in the Party who has ever been sent out on tours has toured Ohio, an efficient State Committee has had charge, but the Party vote in the state has remained below reasonable expectations, despite the high industrial development, obtaining. There is plenty of unrest, as is shown by such occurrences as the vote for "Toledo Jones" last election, but not much of it has come our way. It will, some day not far off. The coal region has been strenuously worked so far as means permitted, but it has been impossible to maintain much of an organization among the miners, much for the same reasons as have been set forth in previous reports.

Kangarooism, there is none that we know of outside of the city of Cleveland, and it is declining there. There was a little unemaker in some places, manuful

Cincinnati can be reported nearly in the same way it was reported four years ago; that is as having just emerged from a series of internal troubles. Last year the Section was in the same predicament. Rival saloon interests seemed to rend it to pieces, and the N. E. C. finally suspended the Section. Comrade John R. Root, of Pittsburgh, was sent there to reorganize. This was shortly before the Volkaccitung's coup, and the element that had been pushed out joined to Kangs.

element that had been pushed out joined the Kangs.

At Cleveland the trouble started with the pure and simple element that Hayes and Banddow had brought into the Section. In so far as it affected the status of the N. E. C., it has been treated in that part of this report. All that now remains to be said is to describe the manner in which these gentlemen went about it.

manner in which these gentlemen went about it.

A member of the Board of Appeals, K. Ibsen, already mentioned, had written a letter to Comrade Vogt, then Editor of the Vorcaerts, giving some very interesting details of the workings of the Board, which explained a great deal as to how some of the decisions of that body had been arrived at, and stating that "if the present course lof the Partyl be continued, results would not be good, because Hayes, Bandlow. Cowen, et al., were fast friends of Debs, and for them the step over to that side would not be so hard as for "us" Germans." Subsequent events have shown that the "us Germans" of Mr. Ibsen's stamp did not find that step so very hard; at least they did not show it, but stepped over with much agility and more persistency, even for the read they had been pleigly read that

Germans" of Mr. Ibsen's stamp did not find that step so very hard; at least they did not show it, but stepped over with much agility and more persistency, even after they had been plainly told that "that side" did not want them all.

The publication of this letter, the decided stand that the N. E. C. took against the arrogant assumptions of the Board, had spurred this element to action, and, when the signal came from New York, the Cleveland Kangs were ready. The first step was to have the Board endorse the New York Slob Committee. Then a joint Section meeting was held on July 27 to hear the report of a committee appointed to investigate the Board of Appeals, and the Ibsen letter, which had been referred to the Section by the N. E. C., together with a demand to look into the work of the Board. The conspirators packed this meeting, refused to hear the report of the aforesaid Committee, and used the occasion to endorse the endorsers; all this at a meeting called for a specific purpose. They had things well prepared. Franz Seubert, a Brooklyn cigarmaker, a member of the Volkszeitung Publishing Association and of its Board of Directors, and J. Mahlon Barnes, a Philadelphia cigarmaker, were present to help the good work along. According to reports received from Cleveland at that time, the Hayes and Bandlow combination had worked for some time to fill up the Section With their adherents, and these, to swell the membership more rapidly, fell back upon their relations. Thus, the uncles, aunts, cousins of various degrees, brothers, sisters, and what not of the conspirators, became members of Section Cleveland. They were all at that joint meeting, and had it pretty much their own way. The Board was endorsed; the Kangaroos were recognized, and the State Committee was ordered to get, the Sections of the State in line. What the State Committee was robard of Appeals; a call for a general vote was taken, has already been explained.

The N. E. C. took prompt action. Section Cleveland was suspended; Providence appointed temporar

nee N. E. C. be approved or disapproved?* and nominations for a permanent seat of the Board of Appeals were called for.

The conspirators little knew how they were playing into our hands. We had for some time felt that the best way to clear the atmosphere would be to give the Party achance to stand up and count itself in a general vote. The vote on severing connections with the Volkszeitnug Publishing Association had just been concluded, and had resulted overwhelmirgly in favor of severance, but that question had been submitted at the end of May, and many Sections, if not most, had voted before July 10. What was needed was a general vote directly on the issue before the Party, the conspiracy that sought to destroy it, and the way the N. E. C. had dealt with that conspiracy. A good reason for calling for such a vote, we could not shake out of our sleeves; it had to grow out of the situation. The Kangaroos were kind enough, and from their point of view, stupid enough to shape the situation so as to give the Party the chance.

That vote settled the case, and all was plain sailing after it had been taken and counted. Two questions were submitted. The first, asking approval for the action of the N. E. C. in suspending Cleveland, appointing Providence, as aforesaid, and calling for endorsement of the general course of the N. E. C. since it had taken hold of the Party management, and its particular course against the Volkszeitung's conspiracy. Question No. 1 carried with 2.742 votes against 119, and question No. 2 with 2.750 votes against 94. The final result of the battle had never been in doubt, but this vote gave additional strength to the N. E. C. Its rear was secure, and it could keep up a withering fire on the enemy in front who was now on the run. The call for the general vote had also put the Party on the alert as to the treachery that was brewing in Chicago, and thus freaks in that city might thereafter make.

PENNSYLVANIA.—This state has 49 Sections, the largest number of any.

that was brewing in Chicago, and thus freaks in that city might thereafter make.

PENNSYLVANIA.—This state has 49 Sections, the largest number of any, but many of these are located in small mining towns, and have a small membership. It can be said that ever since the State Committee was taken from Philadelphia and placed in charge of Pittsburg, the organization improved several hundred per cent. Pennsylvania, with its enormous industrial development, is the state where the S. L. P. is bound to make rapid strides in the near future. The State Committee is efficient and is doing all that can reasonably expected. It proved loyal to the core when the Kangaroos, under the leadership of Mr. Barnes, tried to seize the Party, and it met their every move, including the attempt to set up a fraudulent state-ticket, practically confining Kangarooism to the city of Philadelphia. Mr. Barnes met with poor success in his own state. He managed to rope in for a short time a small Section located at Bethlehem, but soon lost his hold when loyal comrades from Allentown got after him and straightened that Section. He also managed to add to what confusion alrendy existed in a small Section at Reading, where a few Sunday-school and Appeal to Reason men held sway, but the N. E. C. took a hand, suspended and reorganized that Section, and "all was quiet on the Potomac."

Philadelphia, to which Mr. Barnes is now confused, had a Party movement that could be likened to what existed in New York during the middle of the eighties, minus the life New York had after all. Philadelphia was dull and dead. It had quite a membership, mostly German; it had a Volkszeitung in its Tageblatt, and it had the usual Kangaroo appendage of singing, benefit and cremation societies.

It was a world unto itself—staid, sedate, mosserown. "philosophical." and

It was a world unto itself—staid, se-date, moss-grown, "philosophical," and, on election day, it polled about two votes for every one of its members.

It also had J. Mahlon Barres, secretary

union, a cold-blooded, crafty willain, a may without scruples of any sort, and with all the attributes that you some day. If all the attributes that you some day. If all the attributes that you can be way, land him in the front ranks of the labor crooks in this country. What James F. Carey is to Haverhill, J. Mahlon Barnes is to Philadelphia. With the mask of impartiality on his face and wilt treason in his heart, he came to New York, accompanied by two of his pad and yo Sam Clarke to the country of the pad of t

is none that we are aware of.

VIRGINIA has three Sections. The organization is holding its own, but is not making any headway, due to adverse conditions. The State Committee, ever since it is located in Richmond, has been efficiently managed by capable men who are as clear as a bell upon the position of the S. L. P. We are convinced that they have done what was possisble under the circumstances they had to deal with. No Kangaroo in the state.

WASHINGTON has six Sections and

have done what was possisble under the circumstances they had to deal with. No Kangaroo in the state.

WASHINGTON has six Sections, and for the size of its organization, is as clear, as active, as much in the thick of the fight as any state in the union. From the very outset the state has been in proper hands, and there was not even standing room given to either muddle head or traitor. The State Committee at Seattle is well managed and has conducted the affairs of the Party with clearness, firmness and tact. Thus, whatever we do have in Washington, is all worth having and keeping. No Kangs.

WISCONSIN has five Sections. Milwaukee is the largest and leading one. We have had no Kangarooism in the Section worth mention, and this was due to the fact that some years ago there had been a division in the Section, which took out of it the very element that would have surely lined un against the Party. As it happened, Mr. E. V. Debs got them long ago, via Mr. V. Berger.

Before we conclude this chapter of the report, a few words may be said about Puerto Rico. In August, 1890, The PEOPLE received from San Juan, through a man named Santiago Iglesias, with whom we had been in communication before, the news that, upon receipt of literature and organizing material sent by the national Secretary, Socialist labor organizations at San Juan had decided to attach themselves to the S. L. P. of the United States. Three Sections had been formed, and application for admission was made. The application was granted and the Sections were admitted. That ended it, for never a report could be got from any one of them, though report blanks and letters were sent. We had about made up our mind to let them silde, assuming that either the Sections had been formed, and application for admission was made. The application was granted and the Sections were admitted. That ended it, for never a report could be got from any one of them, though report blanks and letters were sent. We had about made up our mind to let them silde, assuming that either th

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that both had been delayed on the way and arrived after adjournment, etc. If Iglesias was in New York, he never went near the office of the N. E. C., S. L. P., nor the office of THE PEOPLE, the official organ of that same S. L. P. This much we desire to say on this matter for future reference.

(To be closed next week.)

Wisconsin, S. L. P., Convention.

To all Sections, members at large, and leaders of THE PEOPLE in the State of Wisconsin, GREETING: State of Wisconsin, GREETING:

The State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of the State of Wisconsin is hereby called for July 4, at 9 o'clock a. m.. and will take place at the Barden Maennerchor Hall, on Ninth street, near Winnebago street. In the afternoon, after the finishing of business, an entertainment will be given in the same hall in honor of the delegates and their lady friends. The Sections are urged to elect delegates at once, and to send resolutions to the undersigned. Congressional Districts in which no Sections exist, may be represented by a member at large.

To work!

RICHARD KOEPPEL, Sec'y.

1031 Fifth street, Milwaukee.

Popular Edition of "The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science."

"The Development of Socialism From Utopla to Science" is probably the most valuable book written by Engels. It is especially valuable to-day when the literary parasites of the capitalist class are flooding the press with essays labeled "Socialism." in which everything is called Socialism from a "profit-sharing" bakery to the Government Printing Office. In "The Development of Socialism from Utopla to Science." Engels traces historically and economically the growth of Socialism, and in this translation a studied attempt has been made to avoid all purely scholastic or academic terms, and to convey the idea of the author in that plain and simple language that is adapted to the proletariat. "Perhaps the most valuable feature of the new edition is the subheadings—they give a clear idea of the subject matter of each page, and will materially ald the student. The chapter titles and subheadings are as follows:

CONTENTS. CHAPTER I.

UTOPIAN SOCIALISM.
Two Aspects of Modern Socialism.
The Forerunners of the Proletariat.
The Reign of Reason and the Reign of
Terror.
Rudimental Stage of Capitalist Produc-

tion. The Founders of Socialism. Saint-Simon Perceives the Class Strug Fourier Discovers the Vices of Capitallsm. Owen Becomes a Communist and is Os-tracized. Owen's Influence on the Working Class Movement. Effect of Utopian Thought.

CHAPTER II.

METAPHYSICS, DIALECTICS, THE MATERI-ALISTIC CONCEPTION OF HISTORY. Metaphysical Reasoning-Bacon and

Locke.

CHAPTER III. SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM.

Basis of the Materialist Conception of

History.
Capitalist Class Destroys Feudal Society.
Historic Role of Capitalist Class.
Capitalist Concentration Begins.
Wage Slavery Begins.
Capitalist Production Revolutionizes Industry.
Effect of Machinery on the Working Class.
Effect of Machinery on the Capitalist Class.

Unass.
Industrial Crises Become Permanent.
Mode of Production Rebels, Against Mode
of Exchange.
Stock Companies Prove that the Capitalist Class is Superfluous.
Government Ownership Is Not Social-

ism.

The Socialist Revolution
The "State" Dies a Natural Death.
The "Classes" Are Abolished.
The Socialist Republic Appears.

CHAPTER IV. RECAPITULATION.

Nature of Medisval Society.
Nature of Capitalist Revolution.
Nature of Socialist Revolution.
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New York Labor News Company, 2 to 6 New Reads Street, New York

Second Ten Thousand Edition of "The Bull Pen" Ready for Shipment.

The second ten thousand edition of "The Buil Pen" was received from the bookbinder on June 5, and in spite of the fact that the Convention was in session ONE THOUSAND COPIES were shipped the first week.

The new edition is especially designed for the opening of the campaign. A figure, emblematic of Labor is being driven into the Buil Pen by two soldiers labeled, respectively, "Democratic Party" and "Republican Party." In the background appears the Arm and Hammer benrain this inscription: Remember the Buil Pen! Yote for the Socialist Labor Party."

"Remember the Buil Pen" is to be the campaign cry of the Socialist Labor Party or the next five months, and this pamphlet will furnish a goo deal of the ammunition. Some saw matter has been added, and the salient features of the book are forcibly brought out by means of subheadings.

Sections and State Committees should keep on hand a large supply of "The Buil Pen."

New 10,000 Edition of "The Class Struggle" Now Ready for Shipment.

Orders are now being filled for the new ten thousand edition of "The Class Struggle" is one of the four Kautsky pamphlets translated and adapted from the Germas by Daniel De Leon. It has been revised by the translator, and is now published in the same form as "The Ball Fea. Subheadings descriptive of the text have been added, and the new edition is typical of the Party's agreessive action and classifying tactics of the past year. Five cents a copy.

Five cents a copy. 10 copies, 30 cents. 100 copies, \$2.50.

New York Labor News Company, 2 to 6 New Reade Street, New Yor

Photograph of the Delegates to the Convention.

The Tenth National Convention of the Solalist Labor Party was held at New York City, June 2 to 8, 1900.

The absolute harmony that prevailed, the class-conscious resolutions that was adopted, the endorsement of the 8. T. 4 L. A. by a unanimous vote—these actions and many others of an equally advanced character make the convention historic.

The delegates were a robust lot of fakinhating kangaroo-killers standing on the firing line of the Social Revolution, and, responsive to many requests, it was decided to photograph the convention.

The photograph is interesting. In the foreground appears the beautiful red flag presented to the Socialist Labor Party of the United States by the Party Ouvrier Francals, the lettering on the flag being plainly visible. Directly behind the flag stands Joseph F. Malloney, the candidate of the S. L. P. for the Presidency. On one side of Malloney stands the editor of the People, and on the other side National Secretary Kuhn, holding on his arm the malistoric trophy of the Socialist Labor Party and used as a gavel at the convention. Directly in front of the flag sits Sanial, the author of the Socialist Labor Party and used as a gavel at the convention. Directly in front of the flag sits Sanial, the author of the Socialist Almanac, while to the right and the left are grouped the other delegates to the number of \$3.

The size of the photograph is 14 by 17 inches.

PRICE, \$1.10.

graphs can be shipped more safely in quan titles. Sections are therefore requested to order as many as possible at one time. Four years ago the supply of photographs of the Minth National Convention was ex-hausted a short time after the convention adjourned. The supply for the present con

vention may be run out pretty quickly. New York Labor News Company, 2 to 6 New Reads St., New York

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