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VOL. IX.-NO. 21.

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

NEW YORK, AUGUST 20,

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Section Washington's Method for Spreading the Truth.

The City of Washington is governed wa Board of three Commissioners approved by the President of the United states, and consequently the people of that city have nothing to say as to who il "rule" them. This rather handithe Socialists there; for Socialism a political movement, and when the working class cannot vote, it is well useless to appeal to them to strike for the Socialist Revolution at the baltot box. But where there is a will there a way, and the members of Section Washington have recently found the way. They have secured lists of registered voters from some of the industrial centers in Maryland, and have so far sent five hundred of these voters far sent five hundred of these voters
THE PEOPLE for three months. In
order properly to introduce the new
abscribers to the paper, and incidentalby to call their attention to one or two
callent features of the Socialist movement, each of the five hundred voters
have been sent a personal letter that has been sent a personal letter that eads as follows:

Washington, D. C., July 10, '99

Section Washington of the Socialist labor Party has prepaid for three months your subscription to THe NEW TORK PEOPLE, the official paper of the Socialist Labor Party. In Washington, workingmen are not permitted to vote, and the only way we can advance the interests of the Working Class is to aid in distributing the papers of the Working Class in localities where Working Class have the right to

THE PEOPLE is a Socialist paper It is owned by the Socialist Labor Party, and the Socialist Labor Party is comosed of workingmen. It now remains for us to tell you why the members of Section Washington are Socialists, and why we are sending you a Socialist pa-

A little reflection will show you we, the Working Class, produce all that is produced. Everything that men and women use, from a toothpick to a locotostic, from the cheapest cotton to the costlicts silk, is made out of the blood, the bone, and the sinew of the Working

We produce the necessaries that we consume ourselves. And, furthermore, we produce the necessaries and the lux-ries consumed and wasted by the Cap-

ries consumed and wasted by the Capitalist Class and its parasites.

Are you a miner? Then why should you wear out your life in the bowels of the earth in order that the Capitalists who own the mine may wear broadcloth and silk and glut themselves with champagne suppers?

Are you working in a factory? Then

Are you working in a factory? Then
why should you toil from youth till
old age rearing palaces for your masters
and living in poverty yourselves?
The Capitalists (our "employers")
tell us that this is the "natural order"
of things—that some men are born saddied and bridled to be ridden, while
there are horn bound and sourced to others are born booted and spurred to ride. But the Socialist Labor Party aseris that the Capitalist Class is a rob-ber class, that it does absolutely noth-ing useful, that it lives on the back of the Working Class, and that it is of no e benefit to the Working Class than dsuckers are to the animal whose blood is sucked.

Now it is a well-known fact that if every able-bodied man in the country did his equitable share of the labor reorts of life, that those necessari and comforts could be produced with two hours of work a day. As things are now the Capitalists do nothing use-ful, while those of us who are permitted to work are compelled to toil nine, m, and twelve hours a day

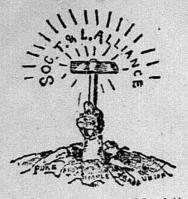
Therefore the Socialist Labor Party Tery able-bodied man shall do his equitable share of the work necessary to healthfully feed, comfortably clothe berally educate every man, woma and child in the United States, and let tiose who (like the Capitalists of totheir own food, clothing, and shelter When we get society reorganized on this basis, when our laws are so made that the Capitalists and the rest of the le rich are compelled to work, then shall be well on the way toward the ccialist Republic—a republic in which given every opportunity to labor, with those who wish to live on the aliar of others (as the Capitalists and that paraging live to day) shall be per-

where of others (as the Capitalists and their parasites live to-day) shall be persitted to execute themselves by the ministine of starvation. And it is for its Socialist Republic that the Socialist Labor Party is working.

It is impossible to convey in one letter a full knowledge of Socialism. But you will carefully read THE PEOPLE a few months a fuller knowledge of stalism will come, and we feel constituted that you will then become a suber of that world-wide organizates—the Socialist Labor Party. And now a word about THE PEO-LE. The paper is owned by the Socialist Labor Party, and the editor is

list Labor Party, and the editor is by the Party. On the first page be found articles explaining the insental principles of Socialism, as amental principles of Socialism, as a news of the growth of the move-tal tower the world. In the edital columns on the second page you find capitalist logic demolished rigorous reasoning. On the second page there is also an instructive man headed "Uncle Sam and Broth-

(Continued on page 4.)



To the District Alliances and Local Alliances of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada-Greeting:

Obedient to the Constitution and general vote, taken on the matter, the Fourth Annual Convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is hereby called to meet at 10 A. M. on the third Monday of next September, the 18th, in the city of New York.

Born, four years ago, of conditions that rendered imperative the building of a class-conscious economic organization of the Working Class upon a national and international basis in America, the rapid and steady maturing towards rottenness of those conditions has, since, from year to year, justified the step taken four years ago, and the S. T. & L. A. has from day to day justified its existence.

The Working Class of America, led in its economic struggles by the per-verse, ignorant and corrupt Labor Fa-kir, has been brought down to a conness where it can be and is being run over rough-shod by the increasingly powerful Capitalist Class. The old-style trade organizations. dition of helplessness and disheartedat best essentially dear, expensive insurance companies, while increasing numbers of them have so completely and logically developed that they are to-day nothing but sorry imitations of close corporations and fraudulent busi-ness enterprises, run for the exclusive profit of the Labor Fakir in control. The year that has just past is written The year that has just past is written literally in the blood of the Working Class,—and the pen that traced the lines has been held, not by the Capital-ists themselves, but by the old style, the Pure and Simple Union. Not one instance, not a single one, to save the dull monotony, does the year record of a victory won by the workers under their old leaders and upon their old principles; not even a single instance of a stand taken that, by its intelligence and its manifests would indicate a stan and its manliness, would indicate a step forward, and, whatever the immediate issue, serve as encouragement for further attempts. On the contrary. While such is the history that Pure

While such is the history that Pure and Simpledom has left on its tracks, accentuating by its career during the last twelve months, the whole history back of it, and thus fully justifying the feelings that the old stranded ship could be sooner ended than mended, the history of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, during this, the fourth year of its short existence has done more than its short existence has done more than justify its own existence as the econ-omic organization that is capable and destined to redeem the Workers, now in the deep slough of despondency. The names of Allegheny and Slatersville need but to be mentioned. In the an-nals of Labor in America, these two names denote the only two instances where the economic conflict with Capital was carried on in a manner to give the lie to the slanders that Labor is incapable if Intellect and incapable of Manliness; they furnish the only in-stances that are an earnest of capabili-ties that assure the ultimate emancipation of the Working Class;—and in both instances the battle was fought under the banner of the S. T. & L. A.; in both the banner of the S. T. & L. A.; in both instances, it was the purifying breath and spirit of the S. T. & L. A. that animated the proletarians, that guided and that steeled their courage. At every step, apart from these two leading instances, the S. T. L. A. has proved its worth; the strong pulsations of love for it that it evokes from the masses; the bitter hostility it raises against itself bitter hostility it raises against itself from the quarters of the corrupt ele-ments that have so long trafficked upon the worker, and who feel their hour aproaching, are an orchestration to which the S. T. & L. A. keeps step with joy, serenity and firmness.

The Convention hereby called has important business to transact; the young-ness of the S. T. & L. A. has left as yet much in a formative condition; the im mensity of its task, in the very midst of which it finds itself, requires the conferring together of the best forces the organization has at its disposal. Ours, not being a gathering of lackeys of the capitalist class and of its wouldbe lackeys, neither railroad passes nor other substitutes are available. Despite the heavy drain upon our slender purses imposed upon our activity, no effort should be neglected to render the ap-proaching Convention thoroughly rep-

Every District Alliance is entitled to one delegate, and one additional dele-gate for every two hundred members or majority fraction in good standing af-filiated with the D. A., according to the quarterly finencial report of June 30th.

Isolated L. A's may send delegates on the same basis as D. A.'s or several of them may unite for the purpose of cheosing a delegation. By order of the General Execu-

tive Board, WM. L. BROWER, National Secretary.

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

WORKINGMEN, WAKE UP!

A Word to the "Sardine."

(With apology to "The Cuban.")

John Slallowick. Wound 3 inches behind ear, by 44-calibre ball.

Caspar Doolis. Gunshot wound; 44-calibre ball entered centre of back, nassed out in front

John Rushle. Ball entered right thigh from behind.

John Foolyns. Four wounds; large gunshot; one in arm, one in right shoulder, one from the side in neck,

one in centre of back.

Andrew Mayer. Ball entered thigh from side, shattered the bone; leg am-

Andrew Yusmond. Two gunshot wounds in groin, one in right leg; bones splintered

John Kulich. Charge of gunshot in abdomen, tearing away part of right

Andrew Slawinck. Had three shot wounds in breast, one in arm; 44-calibre ball passed through lungs, shattering his shoulder blade, and a second ball entered the other lung, passing out

Joseph Zeppa. Deer-shot through left arm and shoulder blade, lodging in the back.

B. Rummel. Ball in thigh and two in buttocks: bones severely injured.

John Kleschock. Ball in buttocks.

John Postra. Charge of shot in right

arm and another in right thigh; 44-calibre ball through arm and one into thigh from behind.

Andrew Honas. Charges of shot in both thighs and ball in buttocks.

Andrew Orban. Charge of shot in right arm and ball in side.

John Contraw. Charge of shot and ball in left arm.

Adolph Zalack. Deer-shot from side into left breast; died soon after.
Stanley Zagorsky. Charge of shot in stomach and right side.

DEAD. Adalbert Czara. Two balls in thighs.

S. Bozostowski. Charge of shot in

head, over right ear. Dead.
R. Recovwicz. Charge of shot and 44-calibre bullet in left side of head. Dead.
John Lacutra. Deer-shot in stomach;
ENTERED FROM CENTRE OF BACK.

Clemens Postlack. Charge of shot and bullet in abdomen. Dead.
Jacob Lomoshonas. Bullet from BACK INTO ABDOMEN. Dead.
This is but an incomplete list; 96 men were injured, 40 lightly, 37 seriously and 19 were killed.

men were injured, 40 lightly, 37 seriously and 19 were killed.
What do you think of this, Mr. Sardine? Pitiful—isn't it? No—not Cuba—not Philippines. Battle?—better call it struggle. A part of the class struggle—so often denied by the falsifying manufacturers of public opinion.

Twas a one-sided affair. Here class-unconscious wage-slaves—there class-

unconscious wage-slaves—there class-conscious capitalists and their tools; here possession of no power, absolutely dependent--there possession of economic and political opinion; here a few American flags—there revolvers and rifles, bullets and shot; here respect for the law, by marching without weapons, in orderly procession, headed by a few American flags—there disrespect for law, ending in an insult to the Stars and Stripes, by the Sheriff and his unders tearing up the flags and throwing them

Why, certainly, Mr. Sardine, the Hazelton massacre. But you read the facts in your daily paper, and will be only worried to think about the trial resulting therefrom. The celebrated murder trial of "The People vs. James Martin et al." You know that the Sheriff and his accomplices were pronounced "not guilty" by that very unprejudiced jury. Every member of the jury admitted having formed an opinion previous to their serving as jurors. Note the opinion as it developed into the most remarka-ble verdict decided upon in a common wealth that guarantees equality before the law. The verdict decided that the and killing peaceable and inoffensive

Of course, YOU, Mr. Sardine, may well sneer at the circumstance that these God's children first saw light in Austria, Hungary, etc. But are their souls less souls than the soul, for in-stance, of that full-blooded American juror H. A. Wolfe—who admitted that he was STRONGLY PREJUDICED AGAINST FOREIGNERS.

Whenever you should happen to meet H. A. Wolfe, of Ross Township, Luzerne County, Pa., pat him on the back, Mr. Sardine, blow him off, and extend your sympathy to him as one who is only prejudiced against FOREIGN sar-

And Judge Woodward, with his maladministration of rulings, helped to set aside the teaching "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth." He turned into a true Christian; he upheld the teaching, "Whomsoever hitteth thee on the right cheek, turn to him thy left one also." Scarcely had the tremendous blow at Hazelton struck the right cheek, when the illogical, base, "unimpartial" ruings of our capitalist judge planted a second blow on the left cheek. Did meekness cause the holding out of this left cheek?

A brutal oppression, Mr. Sardine, held a large number of Christians down to the wheels of capitalist justice, and ground their flesh, bone, marrow, honor and the remnants of the American flags into a horrible parody on the Bartholdi

The left cheek was turned by the force of circumstances to a degenerate jury—degenerate from a point of law. Just

think of it! Law-abiding citizens unconsciously overthrow that backbone of our civic and criminal law: An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. of capitalism, that caused all this, to-day is such that it says, "Capitalism is always in the right, even when it's in the wrong."

Pray, do not get excited, Mr. Sardine, leave your gun at rest—you cannot help the dead mer or their forlorn wives and children that way. Indeed, you do not know but what a Mr. Wolfe, or Fox, or Skunk, is ambushed on the highway to "get a crack at YOU." Did not the testimony given at the trial prove that

such expressions as—
"I hope to be able to down half a "I hope I'll get the drop on one of

them.") (Thomas Hall.)
"I don't see the idea of the Sheriff leading us this way and that, if we can't shoot a few of those fellows." (Deputy Turnbaugh)

were given vent a short time before the massacre. THESE EXPRESSIONS WERE RULED OUT OF THE EVIDENCE BY JUDGE WOODRUFF. they bore no relation to the shooting!

And here one comes across a dark spot in the current of events. At one time during the trial a report was spread that not all the witnesses for the prosecution would be able to testify. They had to come down to Scranton from Hazelton, and the witness' allowance of \$1.00 per day would not pay the expense of the trip and keep the family. Up to that time the \$9.000 fund had almost been used up. And among 70.000,000 people in our great free country there was not found enough manly feeling to see justice done, there was not sent dollar upon dollar to the disposal of the Prosecuting Committee. The same was hampered for lack of funds all the time.

Verily, Mr. Sardine, do you see how well your name fits you? A sardine— utterly devoid of class-interest—classunconscious to the extreme-all of you packed side by side in your tin box of indifference—your brain safely embiguied in the rancid oil of capitalist thought—you-see not the handwriting on the walls, streets, hill-tops and everywhere that should call you to your senses; you here not the cry of the everywhere that should call you to your senses: you hear not the cry of the militant proletariat as it calls out to you, "Wake up, Sardine! Man! Wake up! else you'll be smothered in your trance. Shake up the little character capitalism has left to you, put your shoulder to the wheel and help to throw off your fetters. Organize, agitate and yote for the Socialist Labor Party. Soon those runs will point at YOU. vote for the Socialist Labor Party. Soon those guns will point at YOU, soon those bullets will hit YOU, soon that law will grind down YOU—therefore, wake up!—before it's too late—and capture capitalism's strongest bulwark—the political power. Then will YOU be able to dictate terms to those that live, feed and thrive upon you now—thus securing to yourself and your loved ones all the benefits that human skill and progress—the skill and progress of the wage-slave—not the capitalist's—affords. Wake up!

capitalist's—affords. Wake up!

To give you an idea of how classconscious the capitalist class is, read a
part of Lawyer Palmer's address to the

jury:
...."Did not the deputies have the right to shoot? If they had not thrown down the mob, then the mob would have thrown down the deputies ... and the majesty of the law would have lain bleeding in the dust."

Sheriff would have been murdered and his mangled corps brought to them? Oh, no! The law does not ask that . . . The Sheriff knew what measures had to be taken.'

A sheriff murdered and his corps A sherin murdered and his copy mangled—with what weapons? A few American flags? And here is a statement also made by Palmer that it would be well for you to heed: "It has been claimed that the jury's verdict would influence the struggle between Capital and Labor. This is not true. Labor. and Labor. This is not true. Labor fights have been in existence since the time workingmen in old Babylon demanded more bread (what gall!) Then he continued with remarks about Revolutions in general, and claimed that it's a mistake in handling the turbulent

elements too easy. "Had not Louis XVI. unluckily attempted to make a truce with the CANAILLE, the French Revolution would never have broken out. (Palmer did not see that the French nobility's advice to the poor to eat grass resulted in the nobility biting into the dust.) Slabodnick, one of the victims, was showing his wounds to the jury; 3 bullets passed clean through his body;

one of them had pierced both lungs. His excitement at being so near the Assassins caused him to take Lawyer Palmer for the Assassin-in-chief, Mar tin. At this the marblehearted, handed miscreants laughed—lau aloud, at a slight error, made by a fel-low-being, all but murdered by them; a man made by the very same Creator that breathed life into their unpltying, murderous souls. And with that laugh were mingled the groans of another victim, Ruman, who had several bones

shattered by rifle balls, and was partly paralyzed therefrom.

The memory of that laugh some day The memory of that laugh some day will change into a call of "QUITS" from the very mouths of the Class the Accused laughed at then; and yours is the duty, Mr. Sardine, to call that "Quits" at the ballot box—and lose no time about it.

Wake up-be a man-demand and

Wake up be a man-demand and

take your own. You're living in a revolution now and are not aware of it. All the strikes, riots and massacres of the last ten years crowded into Tex-as, about one-fourth larger than Ger-many, with the population of the Unit-ed States (about one-fifth larger than that of Germany) living in it, would fall nothing short of being a civil war — a revolution in fact. You have Cœur d'Alene, Homestead, Brooklyn, Pullman, Buffalo, Cripple Creek, Pana, Virden, Hazelton, and now anew the Cœur d'Alene episode. Do not dare to say, Mr. Sardine, that the crime was not premeditated.

"I left Atlantic City, Sunday, Sept. 5th; left for Hazelton, Monday. I requested a number of friends, upon whom I could depend, to select some

good people that I could swear in as deputies. I met those people during the evening and administered the oath of office. The friends who selected the deputies . . . are all eminent citizens." (Statement of Sheriff Martin; fourth day of trial.) This statement throws an enormous searchlight upon the entire affair. The law demands that the sheriff pick out his deputies. Martin spat at the law—he lets the capitalist do his picking alone and directly.

Long, the class-the "brain" of soof the coal capitalists of Pennsylvania, long must their fingers have been wania, long must their ingers have been itching to get a "crack at the Huns," —the same as the "Yankee Doodle" tin soldier of the late lamentable war had his fingers itching to get a "crack at a Spaniard" or a "Filippino." And they took the opportunity; these coal trust tools got their chance and used it in a treacherously "lawful" manner. The young capitalist-son and old capitalist hireling deputies went out for "game."
LAWFULLY! Was it not claimed by the defence that the sheriff had shown the strikers a writ that gave him au-thority?—they had no right to march about—that the U. S. constitution was all right, but that a measly little spec-imen of a backwoods sheriff could spit at 70 million free Americans and set aside one of the guarantees of same said constitution—to suit the autocratic and criminal intentions of a criminal

Do not try, Mr. Sardine, to tell me that Martin is an exception to the rule. Do not think for one moment that he and the deputies would stand for an armed mob of strikers. Had the strikers been armed, a battery of artillery would have greeted them at the little school-house. General Merriam knows his lesson better. He issues a proclamation, declares certain acts as performed by such and such organizations to be unlawful, too, and the employing of members of such unloas as an unlawful, at. Hoodwinking to a purpose. Had Martin done this, THERE NEVER WOULD HAVE BEEN A TRIAL.

INCIDENTS AND TESTIMONY. Shortly before the strike there had been made an attempt at organizing a company of militia. Then the idea was changed to a troop of cavalry. Neither one "panned out." But—the majority of those ready to join either organization were subsequently chosen as dep-

uties, besides the special police, then in pay of the coal trust.

When the district attorney demanded that the accused deputies renew their bail, the judge decided that they could

wait 48 hours until they had obtained bail. He practically set them free, although one Dietz had in a moment of non-reliance in the coal capitalists trust "flown the coop" to Africa. When the "man-hunters" had finally obtained bail, it developed that the Citizens "Faret Sore Posciit & Surety Co. of Trust, Safe Deposit & Surety Co. of Philadelphia had deposited \$340,000 with the treasurer of the State, thereby going bonds. When asked, Col. Simm, the Company's representative, refused to state who backed his company.

A witness showed the court, upon a Winchester being handed him, how the deputies held their rifles to their cheeks and kept on shooting, aiming from one fleeing striker to another, until their guns were emptied.

A reporter, a freight agent and a law-

yer swore they saw no marks of violence on Sheriff Martin's face, a few hours after the massacre; still some of the deputies swore that they shot, because one had forced the sheriff to his knees and his life was endangered.

Ed. Jones, chief of West Hazelton
police, swore that the strikers carried

no weapons, were orderly and molested no one. The district attorney announced that this witness's testimony would prove that some of the depu taken aim at the strikers, that witness had commanded them to put their rifles aside—that they were too impudent. Lawyer Lenahan objected—Jones

stopped testifying.

Another witness swore that having fallen to the ground, he had raised his head and saw several deputies running towards him, and that he then fainted from loss of blood.

Lenahan: "You saw several deputies running towards you?"

Witness: "Yes."
Lenahan: "Certainly! Because YOU
were running towards the deputies; otherwise you could not have seen them." And all the attempts of the witness to explain that he had seen them after he had fallen were of no Lenahan waved his hand in a deprecatory way, exclaiming with pathos about the lying rabble that was brought in to testify.

Ferris, one of the many law-twisters,

engaged for the assassins, opened the defence with a speech containing among others the following statements:

"We will request you, my gentlemen of the jury, to regard the accused to be pillars of the majesty of the law, as trusty officials, (trust officials [?]) who performed the duty of protecting the rights of American citizens to tread the highway: as protectors of the right of highway; as protectors of the right of the American workingman to earn his bread (dry bread? Mr. Sardine) without anyone colesting or frightening him. A soldier may stand shoulder to shoulder with his comrade, on the battle-

(Continued on Page 2.)

Does Taxation at all Affect them, and How?

It were a waste of time to undertake a classification of the various taxes, with the expectation that a correct or permanent theory could be deduced as to the operation of each class. Even in the case of direct taxes they seldom. either of themselves or from the manner of their collection, act as professedly intended. Indirect taxes, in particular, operate so variously that each of them requires constant watching. A certain tax calculated to develop a certain interest in a certain country might destroy the like interest in another country, or in the same country at an-other time. It might also yield much revenue here and none at all there, more at one time than at another, etc., etc. Hence the "art," as defined by Turgot. We might well call it the "black art."

True, there are some taxes upon which a general agreement has been reached, owing to their special unvarying character, shown by universal ex-perience. For instance, it is admitted that a tax on Rent—or on its equivalent, the Value of Land—falls upon the own-er; that a tax on incomes. or on per-sonal property, or on occupations, falls upon those who pay it. As to the pop-ular notion, that the constant increase of the tax on improved City Real Estate of the tax on improved City Real Estate is paid by the tenant, nothing is more erroneous. An effect here is obviously erroneous. An effect here is obviously taken for the cause. As a rule, the rent is not raised because the tax is increased, but the tax is raised because the rent that can be demanded, and therefore the capitalized value of the property, increases. But when we come to things commercially known as staple articles of consumption, the utmost confusion is apparent. A tax on wheat, for instance, would not increase its price, yhich is determined by its supply on the world's market; but a tax on Brazilian coffee, which we must import and which is chiefly consumed in the Unit-ed States, would unquestionably affect its wholesale price here, unless the de-crease of consumption were such as to throw the tax upon the foreign producers. There is no end of such various

Right here, however, we reach the point of greatest importance in the whole question, and one general fact, very plain, very tangible, is about to issue from all this chaos.

This great fact, established by the most exhaustive statistical inquiries (one of which, conducted by the writ-er, covered the period of 13 years, 1880-1892), may be briefly stated as follows: "The retail prices of necessaries are

not affected by the fluctuations of the

wholesale market.

wholesale market."
Singular as this may appear to the thoughtless person, who, while buying his supplies from day to day at the same store has never observed it, the explanation of it is simple enough. Having gauged the requirements and incomes of his customers, each retail dealer establishes his scale of prices accordingly, with a margin of profit as great as possible and practically inaccordingly, with a margin of profit as great as possible and practically including what might be termed an insurance premium against wholesale fluctuation. Under the present middle class system of distributive trade (which is now being slowly modified by the advent of the Trust and the Department Store), the retail prices, therefore, while remaining substantially the same at the same store for a long period same at the same store for a long period of years—sometimes extending over a decade—vary from place to place, and even from quarter to quarter in the ences so great between the constant re tail price of an article at one place and its constant retail price at another place, as to exceed several times any tax ever imposed upon it; also, similar differences on the prices of articles that have never been taxed; also numberless instances of declining wholesale prices after a tax had been imposed, or of rising wholesale prices after the tax had been removed, without any change in the retail prices. From all this the conclusion is obvious, "that the consumers are made to pay all that their purchasing ability permits, regardless of taxation; and that the tax is paid out of the profits of the retailer, unless the conditions of the wholesaler be such that he may have to bear the whole or a portion of it."

Hence a struggle between the two skinners of the laboring class, each trying to force back the burden upon the other; a struggle in which the stronger is finally the more successful and incidentally uses any tax that may be imposed on the necessaries of life to further weaken the weaker. Neither of them, however, actually favors such a tax: neither the middle class trader, because he must bear it wholly or chiefly, nor the great employer of labor, because it is an artificial impediment to the lowering of the MONEY rates of wages. Therefore, "in the United States"—that is, in the most capitalis-tically advanced of all countries—"the amount of taxation upon the commodi-ties consumed by the wage working class (except distilled liquors, beer and tobacco, which are not, properly speak-ing, necessaries of life, and the tax upon which affects the dealer only) is upon which affects the dealer only) is so insignificant as to hardly deserve notice; and with this statement we might well dismiss the tax question from among the issues deserving the attention of wage working people, were it not that the aspect of it is changed by the use which the Socialists propose to make of the Power of Taxation.—Lucien Sanial, "Socialist Almanac," Supplement 3.

THE PEOPLE.

- EVERY SUNDAY. -

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Six months	
A - due us mossible	, rejected communications so desired and stamps are

Entered as second class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1891.



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	
In 1896 (Presidential)	86,564
In 1898	

The civilized producer is reduced to the minimum of personal property necessary for the satisfaction of his most urgent wants merely because the capitalist possesses means and to spare for the indulgence of his most extravagant fancies. The capitalist should have a hundred heads and a hundred feet, like the Hecatenchirl of Greek mythology, if he would utilize the hats and boots that encumber his wardrobe. LAFARGUE.

THE VOICE OF TEXAS.

WHEREAS,—A certain reactionary faction of the S. L. P. consisting of a few disgruntled and befuddled mem-bers of Section New York and the Sobers of Section New York and the So-cialistic Co-operative Publishing Company have had the impudence to assume that they are the S. L. P., and without any authority for their action have attempted to depose our N. E. C. and the editors of our official organ, THE PEOPLE; therefore be it

RESOLVED,-That we, the State RESOLVED.—That we, the State Comm'ttee of the S. L. P. of Texas, unqualifiedly and without reserve denounce all those members of the S. L. P. connected with the outrage committed upon the N. E. C. and the editors of THE PEOPLE as traitors to the S. L. P., and demand their expulsion from the Perty and he if further from the Party, and be it further

RESOLVED,-That we recognize only the N. E. C. and Editors of THE PEO PLE represented by Henry Kuhn as National Secretary, located at 61 Beekman street, New York, as the National Officers and Editors of our official or-gan, THE PEOPLE.

FRANK LEITNER, State Organizer. A. T. Mills, Sec'y State Com. San Antonio, July 23.

THE VOICE OF KANSAS.

WHEREAS,-In the development of the revolutionary working-class movement, reflections of conflicts within cap ment, renections of connicts within capitalist ranks of society often cast their shadows across the path of that milliant expression of proletarian revolt, viz.: the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY; and

WHEREAS,-The vanguard, as it pushes ever forward, clearing the wa betimes hears from the rear cat-calls for a halt, or modification of the relentwell-directed, decisive blows upon the outposts of Capitalism; and

WHEREAS,-Situations frequently arise during that momentous conflict requiring speedy handling of all forms of mutinous reaction; and

WHEREAS .-- The time has now ar rived, when backed and known to be backed by a growing sense of Socialist solidarity, those comrades in various capacities, charged with carrying out the mandates of the Party upon the national plane, have now as ever (despite the dust raised by unavoidable subsidiary conflicts between the Party and would-be destroyers therof) acted with due regard for the movement's self-imposed proprieties,—yet neverthe-less unmistakably firm and decisive;

WHEREAS.—During the process of doing their imperative duty, that we consider from the standpoint of oft repeated matters of principles of our program, its tactical resolutions, con-stitutional forms, being promptly en-forced by the regularly elected and duly constituted National Executive Con mittee, to-wit: Henry Kuhn (Secretary), A. S. Brown, Patrick Murphy, Lucien Sanial, Arthur Keep, J. J. Kinneally, and C. H. Matchett;—now therefore be it

RESOLVED.-By the State Commit-RESOLVED.—By the State Committee of Kansas, that we recognize the foregoing named body as the only constitutional N. E. C.; that we not only refuse recognition of the "adjourned meeting" of the S. C. P. A's alleged N. E. C., but we also denounce the already too evident vicious conspiracy centering around the S. C. P. A. and its queers, in their assault upon the only queers, in their assault upon the only distinguishing features of the S. L. P., thereby upon the Party itself, its very raison d'être—a pre-concerted "revolu-tion" (?) by all those hard-put for a cus in these later days: the days of internal purification of the Proletarian Army of Emancination Emancipation, by virtue of its pre-determined march toward the goal; furthermore be it

RESOLVED,-That we cannot be caught with the chaff, that such con-flicts, herein exemplified, are "factious wars of wordy editors"—on the con-trary, we view the position of various editors, incidental, even, yet important:

RESOLVED,—That we view with shame any squirming, hesitancy, undecision from an admittedly not corrupt source, that those especially on fore-front battle-line as National, State, and Local Officials, Party Editors—decorum and line servants of the Party in amount of that fardiness as -in proportion to that tardiness as false, cowardly, criminal-progressively;

RESOLVED furthermore.—That, in joining freely in the demand for prompt, vigorous, decisive action in putting a speedy end to all and whomsoever tampering with the "ship," to the foregoing we pledge the N. E. C.—through them, the Party—our unwwarfung service in we pledge the N. E. C.—through them, the Party—our unswerving service in IST LABOR PARTY.

all that comes in our province as State Committee; and lastly be lt

RESOLVED,—That we half with delight the resppearance of that ensign of battle. THE PEOPLE, bearing superscription of Henry Kuhn, Secretary, issued at 61 Beekman street, New York City.

Yours Fraternally, C. GEERKEN, D. O'DONNELL, STEVE WELSH, LEWIS LEWIS. JAS. H. ROBERTS, CHAS. HEISING.

Countersigned: E. A. CAIN, Sec'y. Pittsburg, Kansas, Aug. 6, 1899.

THE VOICE OF MINNESOTA.

WHEREAS,-An effort has been made, in violation of the Party's consti-tution, to depose the N. E. C. and National Secretary be it

RESOLVED, that the Minnesota State Committee recognize only the N. E. C. that has been lawfully elected, with Henry Kuhn as National Secretary;

RESOLVED,—That we endorse the action of the N. E. C. in resisting the anarchistic assaults of those who oppose the Party's will;

RESOLVED,—That we heartily approve the position of the Party and its organs, THE PEOPLE and the "Vorwarts" on the S. T. & L. A. and pledge our support in upholding the Party's

By order of the State Committee, CHAS. G. DAVIDSON, Sec'y.

LADY WARWICK.

With flaming headlines and much blowing of trumpets, the capitalist press announces in its despatches from London that Lady Warwick has "joined the progressive forces of England." that these have thereby "received a valuable addition," and that "her Ladyship now pronounces herself a Social-

If Socialism is really recognized by the capitaist press to be a progressive force, by what miracle do they make the admission? If Lady Warwick's pronouncing herself a Socialist and joining such forces is recognized to be a valuable addition to them, by what miracle does the capitalist press hasten to herald the fact with such sensational headlines? Socialism IS a progressive force; but that is equivalent to saying that it foreshadows the downfall of the Capitalist Class. Every valuable addition to its forces DOES add inches to its stature and vigor to its blows; but that is tantamount to saying that its destructive power over Capitalism is proportionally increased. This being thus, the perplexing riddle confronts Why do these mouth-pieces of Capital display such delighted alacrity in publishing the news? The riddle is solved by carefully reading the account to the end. In an interview with Lady Warwick, her Ladyship expresses herself with the following clarifying

"I connect myself with no party,-BECAUSE IT WOULD DO HARM TO OTHER MATTERS IN WHICH I AM INTERESTED."

The riddle is solved; the cat is out of the bag.

Socialism, as an abstract theory, is as harmless, consequently ineffective, as steam in the spheres. For steam to be effective, it must be found in the boiler; for Socialism to accomplish results, it must be brought down to the narrow channels of organization. What the boiler and engine are to steam, that is a political party to Socialism. Well may the capitalist press rejoice: Lady Warwick's Socialism will add not an atom of effectiveness to it: on the contrary, it may serve to scatter, to help the steam escape, and paralyze the

revolutionary engine. The time is not so far back here in America when, to style onself, or be styled, a Socialist carried nothing alarming with it; it neither disconcerted the drawing-room, nor interfered with "the other matters in which the 'Socialist' was interested." On the contrary, it may have even promoted those "other matters:" it added zest to the bearer, rendered him often positively interesting. That, of course, all came to a dead stop just as soon as the zest ceased to be a zest, just as soon as the zest assumed a practical character, and, turned into the engine-boiler of a political party, girded on its loins for practical work.

We know not accurately enough how things stand in England; here, however, we know that the Lady Warwick element, tho' long strenuously at work has regularly suffered shipwreck in its attempt to introduce the vapid, purposeless days of yore by scuttling the ship of the S. L. P. with the claims of abstract Socialism, and the excellencies of such methods.

The Lady Warwick element is one of high and low degree: It presents itself simultaneously in the claw-hammered evening-dress coat gentility and the Label Committee fakirity. May our British Comrades have eyes, strong enough to penetrate the fraud, and arms powerful enough to resist and drive it back to attend openly to "the other matters in which it is interested." Here the Party has fully cut its wisdom-tooth. With arms open to receive additions to its forces fom all honorable quarters, it demands of every member a flat-footed stand upon the class struggle, and undivided allegiance to the only beiler-engine that can pull the Revolution to its consummation—the SOCIAL-

OUE NEW GERMAN ORGAN. The acquisition of the Buffalo, N. Y., 'Arbeiter-Zeitung' by Section Buffalo.

S. L. P., marks a new era in the history of the Socialist movement, not only in western New York, but in the entire United States. The conditions obtaining at this time render it absolutely necessary for the Party to possess a German paper which, edited by a clear, class-conscious Socialist, will combat the middle-class economic heresies promulgated by the other German papers of more or less disguised reactionary leanings. Such a paper is the "Arbeiter-Zeitung," and such will it continue to be in the future.

The history of this paper in the past is the history of the incompetent muddle-headed bourgeois so-called Socialists of Buffalo. But the recent experiences in New York, being but an illustration of one phase of this incompetency or knavery, is in itself sufficient to photograph the methods, and render unnecessary a detailed history. Suffice it to say that, once a Socialist paper, owned by a private corporation, the Buffalo "Arbeiter-Zeitung" rapidly passed through all of the stages of degeneracy until Most was called to edit it! That capped the climax and brought the paper to death's door, when the revolutionary Marxian Socialists decided to secure control of it.

The only element to fight was a few pure and simple fakirs, the rank and file of the trade unionists supporting the Socialists. At the present time the paper is controlled absolutely by Section Buffalo, S. L. P., and the necessary steps have been taken to prevent it from ever again being anything else but the organ of the Socialist Labor Party. Comrade Max Forker of New York has accepted the managing editorship, and it must be conceded that in his hand and under the control of the S. L. P. it will rapidly become the organ of the loyal, clear, German Comrades who are undoubtedly the vast majority of the German Comrades.

The securing of control of the paper at this time, when our former national organ, the "Vorwarts," as the result of gross treachery, has been killed, is-to say the least-most opportune, insomuch as it will now be possible to undo the dirty work done by the "Volkszeitung" tax-payers and labor frauds.

To this end we ask that our German Comrades throughout the land subscribe for the paper and induce all of the German workers to do the same.

The address of the Arbeiter Zeitung is 317 Genesee street, Buffalo.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The New York "Abenblatt." Jewish organ of the Socialist Labor Party, saves us the necessity of an article on the new "Labor" party, whose existence is being lullabled into political jobs by that queer gathering of queers, the New York Central Fakirated Union. Commenting upon the birth-pangs of that "party," our witty colleague sums

up the case thus tersely: The new labor party has no name as yet. At yet it knows not what sort of n frade-mark is should hang out. After all, what is the trade-mark to a smart business man? The principathing is a good failure.

Columns of details may be added to this, yet the case could not be better

Art there True-penny? The Cleve land, O., "Citizen," finding its efforts fruitiess to queer the S. L. P., now reappears with what is a virtual reprint of one of the typical slop-bucket articles which, several years ago, it used to bestow upon THE FEOPLE and the S. L. P., when it was openly for Populism, "one thing at a time" and other fakir vagaries. Since it collapsed on that line, we left it alone, subsequently even quoted it approvingly when it reproduced and adopted the teachings of THE PEOPLE; but more recently, it having shown signs of relapse, it was again dropped and taken up only once to rap it over the knuckles. As the goat takes to the hills, the crow to carrion and the dog to his vomit, the "Citizen" is now again just where it was five years ago. We shall thus have the opportunity to again frequently illustrate sound and honorable economics and tactics by contrast with "Citizenisms." Thus, to paraphrase Artemus Ward, like measles and New England rum, even the "Citizen" has its usefulness in the scheme of nature. Firmly spitted, we shall, beginning with the next issue, start in again to turn the "Citizen" over the fire that the relentless movement of the Revolutionary proletariet builds for the crooks.

A strange story that is that the New York "Herald" of last Monday published about affairs in the Philippines. It appears that the American authorities are negotiating with the Sultan of the Sulu islands, a gentleman who keeps slaves and a harem, to secure his submission. The report shows that, while at one end of the islands the American flag is to be forced upon the untractable Aguinaldo and his Tagais by means of bayonets and Winchesters as an emblem of civilization, the same emblem is, by cash payment, sought to be raised by our generals in command over polygamy and chattel slavery.

The American flag, once pointed to with pride by Benjamin Frankiin as the emblem of freedom and morality on earth, is, in the hands of the labor-fleecing capitalist class, in danger of becoming the swindle rag of the mock auc-

SEEN WITHOUT GLASSES.

At the meeting of the General Committee of Section Greater New York, held Aug. 12, at 528 East Eleventh street, Comrade Hanford of Typographical Union, No. 6, was granted the floor on the question of a statement offered by him for adoption by the General Committee relating to the locked-out printers of the New York "Sun." The delegates criticized the proposition as offered, with great freedom, and in order that the matter might be dealt with at once, a Committee was elected to which it was referred with power to make al-terations. The committee consisted of Dow Hosman, Jas. Scheurer and Ben. Hanford. As a result of their delibera-tions the following statement was sent to Typographical Union, No. 6:

The locked-out printers of the New rk "Sun," like all other wage-workers battling with capitalism, have our sympathy, and we will do all that we can to aid them in every honorable way to win their fight and bring the

proprietors of the "Sun" to terms.
"We do this, knowing that many of the "Sun's" locked-out men are not Socialists, and knowing also that Typo-graphical Union, No. 6, has in its ranks men who are opposed to Socialism, and men who have been and are upholders of the capitalist system of industry.

"But we believe and earnestly hope that the honest members of No. 6 will be able to learn a valuable lesson from their experience with the "Sun."
"It should open their eyes to the evils

of a system of society where a few men who are called employers of labor have the power to discharge or lock out their employees, with or without reason, according only to the whim, caprice or interest of the employer. It should open their eyes to the dangers of any system of industry where those who do the useful work of the world are not owners of the tools and appliances with which they work, and are therefore at the mercy of those who do own those therefore at things necessary to the production of wealth by the workers. "The Socialist Labor Party hopes that

this strike will not alone serve to prove to the newspaper men that their inter-ests are identical with the book men, but that they are also identical with the interests even of the poorest paid

laborer.
"This "Sun" lockout should further open the eyes of the printers to the fact that capitalism and capitalists are the same in every branch of industry. That the interests of all p inters are the same as the interests of all other workingmen. That it is the same capitalist system that is responsible for the slaughter of Homestead steel workers by Pinkertons, the murder of Pullman and Idaho strikers by the Federal Army of Buffalo switchmen by militia and the assassination of Hazelton miners by deputy sheriffs that now uses the Pinkertons to maim the locked-out printers and stereotypers of the New York "Sun."

And we believe furthermore that Typographical Union, No. 6, would not now find its economic efforts opposed by the brutal employment of the political powers in the interest of the capi-talist concern the union is fighting, if it had before this placed itself upon the basis of the revolutionary class strug-gle, and with other organizations had done its full duty in organizing the working class on the basis of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. "The "Sun's" locked-out employees

can rest assured that the members of the Socialist Labor Party will not read that paper while it is published by the aid of Pinkertons and thugs, and if their Republican and Democratic friends will likewise refrain from patronizing that sheet, its circulation will be confined to its own business office. Which means that the printers will speedily win their

On Saturday night last members of No. 6 got up a newsboys' meeting in Teutonia Hall, at which the little ones were asked to help the men in their fight against the "Sun," by not selling that paper. What a lesson; what an indictment against capitalism. Grown men begging children to fight their bat-tles for them. How many children in this country are compelled to assist in the support of their parents? Printers of No. 6, can you not learn from this that something more is necessary to the welfare of yourselves and other workingmen than an organization on lines of pure and simple trade unionism? Don't you think it is about time to bring politics into the union?

No matter how much individual capitalists may hate each other, they are united in opposition to the working class. For years the New York "Sun" has applied every conceivable term of opprobrium to the managers and editer of the Evening Post. The editor of the Post has replied in kind to the Sun. But when the Sun wanted assistance to scab its paper, the Post jumped to the breach and did all that it could to help the Sun and injure the cause of its locked-out employees. Will the printers of No. 6 learn anything from this bitter experience? Or do they still think that working class politics will "hust the union". bust the union?"

The Pinkerton outrage perpetrated by

the Sun was in a sense the worst that ever took place in this country. The men were not clubbed for "rioting." or 'congregating," or "parading." but for quitting work. How many times have the capitalist papers told us that men the capitalist papers told us that men must be "free to work for whom they pleased," and that they were also "free to quit work." But the Sun stereotypers, having quit work, were put off the elevators in a narrow and dark hallway, lined on either side with Pinkertons and others, and then forced to run the gauntlet of kicks and cuffs and blows till they escaped from the building. Suppose a striker had done as much to Hitchcock, Loffan, Paddock or Dana, where would he be now? Will the printers learn anything from this? the printers learn anything from this? Will they begin to understand that when railreaders and miners and laborers are shot and clubbed that it is impertant to them? If they will not learn from their own experience, what hope is there for them?

(Continued from Page 1.) field repelling the furious onslaught of his country's enemy. He kills, but com-mits no crime. He does his duty as soldier and man."

Workingmen, Wake up!

And the soldiers-oh, my! Ferris!how neat one can put that! The sol-diers—capitalist and his tool, both "soldiering" work, on the economic and political battlefield (Brooklyn or Hazleton, etc.), repel the furious onslaught of honor and decency upon their crimes;—they "kill" at Brooklyn, but "commit no crime"—the Seventh in N. Y. City (STAY-AT-HOME), the 71st at Santiago. Yes, the "protector" does his duty as a SOLDIER FOR THE CAP-ITALIST—as a man who is even LESS THAN A SARDINE.

While the trial was going on, the assassins were happy and of good cheer. The coal barons looked to, that free theatre seats and other enjoyments were at hand. The "finest" society cir-cles and clubrooms had their doors open for their reception. On the other hand, the poor coal-miners had testified against the slayers of their companions in misery, whose families were suf-fering with bitter want, they—stared into the terrible fate of a "blacklisted existence;" indeed a number of them received warnings to that effect. More than that. John Mense, on his return to work, from the witness-stand, got the following reception from his superintendent: "You were testifying against us in Wilkesbarre yesterday, weren't you? You're a —. Take a walk; there's no work here for you."

And now, a year since the trial, the remaining indictments against the band

of assassinating deputies were squashed, Public interest has waned, there is no money in the public treasury for the sake of a few "Huns;" the county officials are happy that they and other tax-payers need fear no damage-suits from foreign countries. Understand well, Mr. Sardine, though "Huns" were the victims in this case, the same covers similar cases where Americans may be and have been the victims. You are every bit as good a lemon to be squeezed dry and thrown away by the capitalist as the "Hun."

Profit by the experience of people who were chirruped over here to America by the sweet mouthings of capitalists who did not want to pay what they called exorbitant wages to those American citizens that upheld the capitalists and their pernicious system at every elec-tion. The coal-mining Hun is not the only wage-slave-there are millions more; you are one of them, Mr. Sar-

Oh blacklist, screen, pluck-me-store, 44-calibre bullets, capitalist court squashed indictments, and all the res 44-calibre of ye, can ye not hasten enlightment to come to the minds of these "Hun" wage-slaves and these American wageslaves, and their fellow wage-slaves slaves, and their leilow wage-slaves, throughout the State, throughout America, throughout the world—so that they will turn down at the polls the treacherous capitalist class and its system, with the Socialist Labor Party ballot. Throw out the class from its municipal and national seats of power by electing your own representatives—and the system will fall in turn. Remember! No Capitalist Silver Party, Capitalist Gold Party, Capitalist Good Govern-ment Party, Capitalist Municipal Ownership Party, or any other Capitalist Conspiracy—only the Socialist Labor Party can and will represent the wageslave truly, and enforce labor-laws necessary for his welfare and bring about the final turning down of Capitalism to a Co-operative Commonwealth. This is the only way out, Mr. Sardine.

All the brutal power of the world. all the ammunition, guns, men-of-war, and guillotines CANNOT EFFECT YOUR EMANCIPATION—cannot deliver you of your chains. Only as you be-come class-conscious and vote for the interests of your class, only so does hope assume a tangible shape for you. WAKE UP! WAKE UP!

The revolution is at hand! It is gaining in volume and strength and is getting more and more blood-specked. And if you do not rise in all your num-bers and end it with the S. L. P. ballot, no mind can foretell the abject misery that may be in store for you and

Be MEN! Organize in the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance—and strike at the ballot-box with the S. L. P. ballot-and the victory must and shall

LITTLE BILLY.

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SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P., 34th and 35th A. D.'s, Southeast cor, of 146th St. and 36 Ave. Meeting every Friday at 8 P. M.

Have time on its ewn wings to fly:
Thou shall not covet.—but tradition.
Approves all ferms of competition.—CLOUD CLUB, S. L. P., 34th and 35th A. D.'s, Southeast cor, of 146th St. and 36 Ave. Meeting every Friday at 8 P. M.



Uncle Sam and Bother Jonath

Brother Jonathan looks downce Uncle Sam-Is there bad news in

B. J.—Bad news? Yes, indeed. P. lost my job.

U. S.-Sacked?

B. J.-No; work is slack, and relaid off.

U. S.-And your employer, is he

B. J. looks up surprised and start

U. S.—Is he laid off? B. J.-He? Why, no!

U. S.—He lives on happily; sthe himself not a penny's worth; and was he has done no work save spongial; you; and you who have done work are now laid off! Well!

How do you like it? B. J .- Like it! How you talk! what is there to be done but grin bear it? My employer said to us whe laid us off that "the oscillation." the market are like the ebb and of the sea to which we must all accommodate ourselves." So there you he it, grin and bear. They are heaven visitations.

U. S. (as mad as he can stick)—Re YOU talk! If the sea is in the habit beating heavily against a shore break it down, do people calmiy down and let their land be eaten and by the waves, and "grin and bear it"? B. J.-Oh, no! They raise barrie

against the waves. U. S .- And when in southern c where tornadoes are periodical their approaches usually foreseen. people there let the wind tear up thouses, and look resignedly on, "grin and bear it"?

B. J.-No; I've read that they slats across their windows to keep the from being torn open and the house turned.

U. S.—And lightning, that cound down so unexpected, smashing a burning up things, do people "grin and the country of the count bear it," or do they not take safeguare

B. J.-They provide lightning-rode

U. S.—And how about diseases, endemics; do people "grin and bear when yellow fever, or smallpox, cholera or any other pestilence visit them?

B. J.—Guess not!
U. S.—Not only they resist it while is there, but they guard against approach by sanitary and other measures aby

B. J .- Of course. U. S .- No "grinning and bearing"

eh? B. J.-Oh, no; all such things are fought.
U. S.—Now, you meek lambkin, will

you please tell me what sense there a in your guarding against all such visitations, and not guarding against that "ebb and flood of the sea" that periodically throws us out of bread for our selves and our families?

B. J. scratches the back of his head

nonplussed.

U. S.—See here, my man. That employer of yours, all our employers, the whole rabble-rout of the capitalist class is playing upon us the game of the old heathen Priestoraft. They used to tell the people that ebbs and tides, storms, epidemics were all visitations of heavest that the archief had to submit to or established. epidemics were all visitations of heaver that the people had to submit to or ein they would be rebels agains: God's will. That sort of teachings was good for the Priests, but mighty bad for the common folks. To-day we all laugh at the gullible people who allowed themselve to be so humbugged. And yet was are you doing when you meekly "gris and bear" these "oscillations of the market," but just what those foelish and ignorant people of old did?

and ignorant people of old did?

B. J. opens wide his eyes.
U. S.—Yes, open them! These layings off are the heavy end of a perpetual storm that is blowing upon us.

That storm is the storm of Capitalian. That storm is the storm of Capitalian It is empoverishing us and degrading us. "Grin and bear it"? Why, manif we do there will be nothing left of to do the grinning with, in the we we can. We can set up lightning we can. We can set up lightning rest that will carry the Capitalist death-dealing bolt into the ground; we can will kill off the pestilential Capitalismicrobes. And that is the Socialist Republic. Help us Socialists raise it. Capitalist can conjure it into existance. ballots can conjure it into existence. Then, when the Capitalist Class is over thrown and the instruments of production are owned by us, who product and alone operate them,—than the storm will be no more, and, like electricity, deadly when uncontrolled but helpful when harassed to do make work, so will the machinery of production. Owned by the whole needs tion, owned by the whole people, stow upon us happiness, instead et now, famine and sorrows!

The Latest Decalogue.

Thou shalt have one God enly,—who would be at the expense of two?
No graven images may be worshiped,—save in the currency: Swear not at all,—since for thy either the same is anone the worse; At church on Sunday to attend.—Will serve to keep the world thy friend Honor thy parents,—that is, all from whom advancement may befall; Thou shalt not kill,—but needs not strome the same in the commit; of the commit is the commit in the commit is as lucrative to cheat; Bear not false witness,—let the lie have time on its ewn wings to fix. Thou shall not covet.—but tradition approves all ferms of competition.—CLOUIS

Chronological Recapitulation

the Main Incidents of the Party's Conflict with the "Volkszeitung."

DECEMBER 14th and 19th, 1898. "Volkszeitung" attacks editorially Party's trade union policy.

CEMBER 25th, 1898, And JAN. 1889.—The "Volkszeitung" is re-

CEMBER 28th, 1899.—The editors "Volkszeitung" are censured by of the "Volkszeitung" Publish-

NUARY, MARCH, 1899.—Meetings Socialistic Co-operative Publish-ociation, where the Party's pol-anounced and a spirit of defiant

RUARY 12th, 1899.—The "Volks-" publishes a falsified account of ticisms uttered in the New York Committee on Henry Stahl, Kirchner and other nominees for National Executive Committee. PEBRUARY 25th, 1899 .- For thus

matter affecting an important Parthe "Volkszeitung" is coned by the General Committee.

MARCH, 1899.—During the voting for National Executive Committee, the Teleszeitung" element makes violent erts to secure a majority of mittee. To accomplish this, couse visits, the circulation of slan-rs and even vote-packing are resort-be. The Liedertafel, eager to help to The Liedertafel, eager to help as this plan of packing the Party's signal Committee with enemies of the city's policy, casts more votes than number of its members in good

MARCH 22, 1899.—Canvass of the rearns of the election for the National tive Committee. The result shows olders of the Party's policy.

Sanial	683	44
Matchett		
Keep		84
Brown		
Murphy		**
Kinnealy		••
gainst the following		rece
he seven leading can		

olkszeitung" element:

Kirchner	234	votes.
Stahl	329	•
Neppel		
Fahl		- 44
Nueske	135	"
Еу	88	
Woodruff		
MARCH 23 1899 -The	Soc.	Co-or

tve Publishing Association endorses the "Volkszeltung's" editorial attacks the Party's policy. The majority of the Board of Directors (Peter Flebler, I. Glaser, Samuel Jacobsen, M. Halder and H. Vogt) resign, and a Board is cted composed of opponents of the

APRIL 2, 1899.—THE PEOPLE publishes the article headed "Sign Posts," reviewing the debates in the Soc. Co-op. Publ. Association.

APRIL 11, 1899.—The Board of Directors of the Soc. Coop. Publ. Association appears before the National Executive Committee and demands that a re-ply for the "Sign Posts" be inserted in THE PEOPLE of April 23rd, or 30th (May 1st), such reply to be published without previous inspection either by without previous inspection entered of the National Executive Committee or by the Editor of THE PEOPLE. The National Executive Committee resolves that it cannot act on the demand until the reply has been submitted.

APRIL 16th, 1899.—The Board of Directors of the Soc. Coop. Publ. Associa-tion submits its reply to the National Executive Committee. Their attention is called to the many misstatements of facts centained therein; they are told that if an end to the discussion is sinbe said that would lead to further conboversy and that, if they will revise their reply in accordance with the facts as pointed out to them and not denied, the reply will be inserted. The Board severs that they have no time to reuently rejects the reply.

MAY 1, 1899.—The National Executhe Committee issues its statement on the "Situation in New York."

APRIL 29, 1899.—The "Volkszeitung" haus its "Monthly English Edition," and uses the mailing list of THE PEO-FLE for distributing it.

MAY 23, 1899.—The "Volkszeitung" angles a bogus "supplement" into the "Vorware".

MAY 15 and 24, 1899.—The National ecutive Committee demands explana-

MAY 27, 1899.—The New York Genal Committee adopts by a two-thirds attaity a report showing the spirit of sec. Coop. Publ. Association to be. aracterized in the "Sign Posts ride, and passes a motion demanding be sebordination of the Association and of the editorial management of the eltung" to the decisions of the WAY 30, 1899.—The Board of Direct-

the Soc. Soop. Publ. Association a letter to the National Execu-Committee, not only claiming abbroperty rights over the "Volks"but also presuming to assert
rights over the national Party orTHE PEOPLE and "Vorwarts." Y 31, 1899.—The National Execu-Committee decides to issue a call general vote on the question as a stacker all connection with the Soc.

Publ. Association shall be severand the Party shall demand the unditional surrender of all property sing to the national Party organs. JUNE 14, 1899.—The Board of Directof the Soc. Coop. Publ. Association lishes in the "Volkszeitung" a nemaking the Party members to postlithes soc. Coep. Publ. Association
lithes in the "Volkszeitung" a nesaking the Party members to postvoting until a full statement of the
laid before them. As a reason
the request, it is alleged that an
native vote on the proposition of
Rational Executive Committee
as a judgment of cer "emnaof the "Volkszeitung," "and at the
time the expulsion from the Paret hundreds of good Party members."

This falsehood about the threatened ex-puision of hundreds of German mem-bers was circulated for the purpose of inflaming the German comrades against the majority of the Party.

JUNE 20, 1899 .- The "Velkszeitung" announces editorially that a detailed reply to the statement of the National Executive Committee would be "quite useless," as it "could hardly have any effect on the decision of the vote."

JUNE 21, 1899 — The Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association seeks to choke off the general vote by adopting a resolution that THE PEOPLE and the title of the "Vorwarts" be immediately turned over to the Party. At this meeting L. Jablinowsky, a "Volkszeitung" reporter, foreshadowed subsequent events by declaring that "we"—
the "Volkszeitung" element—"are the
Party and can put the Party to rights
in the same way we did in 1889."

JUNE 23, 1899 .- The Board of Appeals informs the National Executive Committee that it has entertained an appeal of Henry Stahl who wants the general vote on severing connection with the "Volkszeitung" stopped as unconstitutional. This was the second attempt to stop this vote emanating from the Board of Appeals: the first one to H. Vogt.

JUNE 28, 1899.-The Board of Directors of the Socialistic Cooperative Publishing Association notifies the Na-tional Executive Committee that it has decided to terminate the contracts with the Party on July 15, 1899, and asks for the appointment of a Committee to discuss details.

JULY 5, 1899.-A special committee of the Nat'l Ex. Committee meets a sub-committee of the Board of the S. C. P. A. The former reminds the latter of the fact that the general vote will not close until August 1, and that it would be a defiance of the Party for the Board to insist on an earlier date. The Committee of the Board agrees to con-sult the other Board members as to the

JULY 7, 1899.—The Committee of the "Volkszeitung" Board notifies the Nat'l Ex. Committee that the contracts for the publication of the Party organs must come to an end on July 15, and asks for a new conference. The com-mittee of the Nat'l Ex. Committee appoints MONDAY, JULY 10th (mark the date), at 8 o'clock p. m., as the time for another conference.

JULY 8, 1899.—Meeting of the New York General Committee which the 'Volkszeltung" element had planned to pack and, if necessary, to control by physical force. Physically "strong" del-egates had been selected in the Branches dominated by the "Volkszeitung" ele-ment. These delegates and other sym-pathizers were notified to be in the eting room before 8 o'clock p. m., d they were instructed to vote whether they were properly admitted or not. When H. Vogt, Secretary of the Committee on Credentials, seeing that on the "Volkszeitung" side delegates whose credentials had not yet been passed upon and even non-delegates were voting (for instance, two members of the "Liedertafel," which had been dis-solved as a Branch), tries to make a point of order against this illegal voting, a row which the "Velkszeitung" had evidently premeditated, breaks out. A concerted attack is made on certain Comrades. Sieburg shouts: "Kill Vogt!" Waldinger, a suspended member, uses a club; Nagel, the president of the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Associa-tion, grasps and uses the chairman's gaven as a weapon.

JULY 9, 1899.—The "Volkszeitung" publishes a lying account of the meeting of July 3th. One of the falsehoods contained in this report was to the effect that the first act of violence had been committed by Arthur Kann who had that the first act of violence had been committed by Arthur Keep, who had struck Hilquitt. This falsehood was nailed by Comrade Khin, of the Brooklyn American Branch, whe interviewed Hilquitt and obtained from him the admission that Keep had not touched him. In a letter from Hilquitt, read at a Philadelphis Section meeting the same Philadelphia Section meeting, the same admission was contained.

aumission was contained.

The fact that the row of July 8th was started by the "Volkszeitung" element, according to a pre-arranged plan, was confessed by C. Schneppe, one of the Directors of the Sec. Coop. Publ. Association, in a conversation with Comrade Gleiforst of the 6th Assembly District. trict, Brooklyn, which took place on the 9th of July in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Schneppe referred to the row as a "lesson given to the young American element in the Party," and said that that lesson had been prepared in a num-ber of meetings held during the last few

JULY 10, 1899 .- A call appears in the "Volkszeitung" for a special meeting of the General Committee to be held THAT VERY NIGHT. This call is signed by VERY NIGHT. This call is signed by 33 delegates (out of 115 delegates composing the General Committee), and by two representatives of the "Liedertafel," which was no lenger a Branch. This illegal call was issued without an effort having been made to get the officers of the Section to call a special meeting. Neither these efficars nor the ficers of the Section to call a special meeting. Neither these officers nor the delegates were notified of the proposed meeting; only the organizer at about 7 o'clock p. m. on July 10th, that is about an hour before the time named for the eting, received a notice demanding t he be present with his books. This demand was, of course, ignored.

JULY 10, 1899.—47 persons meet in the Bowery and declare themselves the General Committee of Section New General Committee of Section New York; aye, they presume to be the whole Party of Greater New York. But few of these persons could produce credentials, their credentials having been on July 8th delivered to the regular Committee on Credentials; 5 of these persons, including 2 members of the "Liedertafel," would have been rejected as delegates at a regular meeting of the General Committee; 3 of these persons acted against the will of their constituents in coming to this illegal meeting; 1 American comrade was present by

mistake; he opposed by his vote all the proceedings that were taken and he came down town afterwards to assist in the defence of the Party's property. Of the 38 who could have been admitted as delegates at a regular meeting of the General Committee, 34 were present on July 8th, and of these only 22 were entitled to vote at the time the rew precipitated.

cut-and-dried programme that had been agreed upon in the caucusses alluded to by Schneppe, and the immediate mode of execution of which was arranged in Secret meetings held in the "Volkezei-tung" building during the night following the meeting of July 8th and on Sun-

This programme included the illegal suspension of the local, State and Na-tional officers of the Party and an attempt to obtain by force possession of all the Party's property, documents and archives, and thereby to make it impossible for the regular officers to com-municate with the Sections and mem-bers. The success of this attempt would indeed have created temporarily the situation which the "Volkszeitung" mannikia Slobodin endeavors to picture to Comrade Viewegh of Indianapolis, Ind., in the following specimen of clas-sic "Volkszeitung" literature: "If it is then your opinion of the wisdom of the act is of no weight, as it is done. You may vote and agitate against it when it lis submitted to a general vote of the Party. IN THE MEANWHILE YOU MUST SUBMIT... (Literally quoted from a letter of H. Slobodin, dated July 25 1829)

To create a situation where the Party "Volkszeitung" rég!me, because the reg-ular officers had disappeared without leaving a trace, that was, indeed, the motive that dictated the attempt of July 10th and determined the method of carrying it out.

As the "Volkszeitung" two days later, on July 12th, cynically confessed, "to think under existing circumstances of the regular remedies would have meant to entirely misconceive the demand of

The "regular remedies" against the officers of the Party would have neces-

FIRSTLY, A general vote on a motion to suspend, taken not only by Section New York, but by the other eight Sec-tions in Greater New York, namely Scandinavian Section, Richmond County Section and Sections Woodhaven, Wyckoff Heights, Glendale, Long Island

City, Corona and College Point.

SECONDLY, A general vote of the same Sections on the election of temporary successors to the suspended offi-

THIRDLY, An immediate general vote on the suspension by the whole Party of the country. (See National Constitution, Art. IV,

Sec. 1.)

During the taking of the first two votes the old officers would remain in office, as under the constitution no National Executive Committee can be le-gally in office that has not been elected by a general vote of the members of all the Sections located in the territory selected as the seat of the committee. Remaining in office, the old officers would continue to insist on the carrying out of the Party's policy, would insist on maintaining the Party's rights in its own organs against the "Volkszeitung's" claims, and would insist on warning the Party of the treasonable purposes of the "Volkszeitung" element against the Party's policy and against the Party's rights in its own press.

"Regular remedies" that would thus enable the Party to be on guard and protect itself did not meet "the demand of the situation" as it existed for the "Volkszeitung." The regular remedies were, therefore, discarded and a plan the "Volkezeitung" at once of any further anneyance or interference by the Socialist Labor Party.

The plan was carried cut by the holding of the Bowery meeting, by setting up a choice outfit of "Volkszeitung" manikins as "The Socialist Labor Party" and by the midnight attempt to take forcible possession of the Party's establishment and sweep the Party's administration "off the face of the earth."

It is significant that the armed thugs of the "Volkszeitung" were led in their assault on the Party's office by John Nagel and F. H. Koenig, the president and secretary of the Soc. Co-op. Publ. Ass'n, who also composed the sub-committee that had been conferring with the committee of the National Executive Committee about the turning over of THE PEOPLE to the Party.

This sub-committee had been notified to meet the Party's committee in a fur-ther conference on THAT VERY MON-DAY NIGHT. They did not come at the appointed hour; they were then engaged in the unlawful Bowery meeting, carrying out that plan of campaign that was to relieve them of the trouble of meeting any committee that might have the impudence to assert the Party's rights against the property claims of the "Volkszeitung" corporation.

JULY 12, 1899.-The "Volkszeitung's" manikins meet as National Executive Committee of the S. L. P. and declare themselves in complete harmony with their maker, the "Volkszeitung," by First, denouncing the Socialist Trade

& Labor Alliance: ond, by endorsing the reactionary

taxation policy of the "Volkszeitung"; Third, by lauding the "Volkszeitung as a most loyal and meritorious Socialist

organ;
Fourth, by cancelling the general vote which the Party was taking on the "Volkszeitung";
Fifth, by stigmatizing the rank and file of the Party who had upheld the Party's policy against the "Volkszeitung" and who were upholding it in the general vote as a lot of irresponsible mincompoops. (See statement of H. nincompoops. (See statement of H. Slobodin in "Volkszeitung's" People of July 16 and report of the "Volkszeitung's" National Executive Committee in "Volkszeitung's" People of July

JULY 13, 1899.—The "Volksmeltung" presents to the Post Office authorities its claim of sole ownership of THE PEOPLE and prevents the official organ of the Party from passing through the mails.

JULY 14-19, 1899.—The "Volkszeitung" institutes proceedings to enjoin the Party from issuing its official organ, THE PEOPLE, claiming that the Party never had and has not now any right of ownership in THE PEOPLE, that the

paper has been maintained entirely by "the efforts and capital" of the "Volkszeitung" corporation, that the said corporation has incurred great losses in the publication of THE PEOPLE, amounting at the present time to a total amounting at the present time to a total of \$5,000, which the corporation expects and is entitled to make good from the profits which the paper, having become self-sustaining "through the efforts of the corporation," may now yield.

These proceedings through which the "Volkszeitung" seeks to forever exclude

These proceedings through which the "Volkszeitung" seeks to forever exclude the Party from any title to THE PEO-PLE, bring out most strongly how much the coup of July 10 was "a demand of the situation" for the "Volks-zeitung." The Party outfit that the "Volkszeitung" set up on that night claims no rights against the "Velks-zeitung"; on the contrary, it comes into court, and by an affidavit of its figurehead, H. Slobodin, backs up the exclusive property claims of the "Volkszeitung" over THE PEOPLE.

JULY 15, 1899.—The regular General Committee of Section New York meets and suspends those branches and members of the Section who, by assisting in the creation of the "Volkszeitung's" dummy party, have virtually read them-seives out of the Socialist Labor Party.

This meeting is attended by 76 d gutes and many visiting Comrades Great enthusiasm prevails; a collection for THE PEOPLE yields \$48; a mass meeting in Cooper Union is decided on.

JULY 18, 1899 .- The National Executive Committee brings legal proceedings to enjoin the "Volkszeitung" corpora-tion from publishing THE PEOPLE, from using its mailing list, and from appropriating the mail and moneys in-tended for THE PEOPLE.

In support of these proceedings the National Executive Committee shows that the "Volkszeitung" since it became the publisher of THE PEOPLE for the party, received through donations of Sections and Comrades, through the Daily People Committee and through festivals held for the benefit either of PLE and "Volkszeitung" jointly, an ag-gregate sum of about \$2,800, which must credited to THE PEOPLE as against the alleged deficits of \$5,000.

JULY 24, 1899.-Section New York holds its mass meeting in Cooper Union. In spite of the rainy weather, the large hall is packed to the doors many are turned away, and an overflow meeting which is started about 9 o'clock is attended by 2,000 sympathizers is the largest meeting ever held by the Party.

JULY 26, 1899.-Meeting of Section Philadelphia to hear the report of a committee sent to New York by the Central Committee. The committee adopted the fraudulent claims of the adopted the fraudulent claims of the "Volkszeitung" as its own "findings." The information received from H. Kuhn, P. Murphy and H. Vogt was ignored or distorted. The committee "found," among other things, that the "Volkszeitung" was supported by 750 members of Section New York out of a total of 1188. The official reports which total of 1.186. The official reports, which are not in the possession of the "Volks-zeitung," show about the reverse proportion. This fact was demonstrated to the Philadelphia committee. But the majority of that committee preferred to accept the arbitrary claims of the "Volkszeitung" manikins, which have since been demounced as fraudulent by one of the "Volkszeitung's" own or District, Manhattan).

The committee also "found" in its re-

port that Keep did strike Hilquitt, al-though a letter to the contrary effect

had been received from Hilquitt.

Barnes, who had not been appointed on the committee, but nevertheless went long, acted as its spokesman and drew its report, was so anxious to fix things as to sign Comrade Clarke's name to the report without first submitting it to him for approval. The exposure of this piece of manipulation greatly enraged Barnes, because it interfered with the scheme of getting Philadelphia to go solidly against the National Executive Committee under the pretext of "fairness" and

'impartiality. When this plan was further interfered with by the presence of Comrade Schul-berg, he was, although a good standing member of the Party, forcibly expelled from the meeting room, while Fred. Schaefer, of Brooklyn, who is under charges for having spoken in favor of the Debs Party, was admitted on pro-ducing credentials from H. Slobodin.

The "impartiality" game was played to its pre-arranged finish, though not with the completeness of success plan-ned for. Section Philadelphia demanded -as a matter of "fairness" and "impartiality"-that the National Executive Committee, not being approved of by the "Volkszeitung" and its heelers, be punished by immediate decapitation; that the Board of Appeals, being ap-proved by the "Volkszeitung" and its heelers, be rewarded by its premotion to provisional dictatorship; that all funds be withheld from the National Executive by the Sections in the State of Pennsylvania.

JULY 28, 1899.—The "Volkszeitung" assembles its followers in Cooper Union Although all the numerous sick and death benefit societies, cremation societies, singing societies, trade organizations and social clubs that constitute the "Volkszeitung's" movement have been called upon loudly and daily to each come in a body, the response is not sufficient to fill more than two-thirds of the Cooper Union hall. About one-third of the seats is occupied by loyal Comrades who make their pres-ence felt in unmistakable fashion. Even including this portion of the audience, the meeting is not one-half as large as the Party's meeting on July 24.

This meeting throws further light on the Philadelphia "impartiality" game by the appearance of Barnes and Fred Long as champions of the "Volkszei-JULY 30, 1899.—The "impartiality"

garae receives further illumination by the appearance of Barnes, in company with Franz Seubert, one of the directors of the "Volkszeitung" corporation, at the Cleveland Section meeting, and, by the effort the two make to have the the effort the two make to have the members endorse resolutions of the Board of Apeeals, passed on Friday, July 28. In these resolutions the Board so far acts along the lines of the Philadelphia scheme as it assumes provisional dictatorship, and in the exercise thereof decrees the decapitation of the National Executive Committee; but it deviates from the Philadelphia plan in that it does not follow up its self-ordained omnipotence to an attempt at managing the executive business of the

(Continued on Page 4.) .

CORRESPONDENCE.

Nailing a Lie.

To THE PEOPLE.—The "Volkimeltung" contingent is laying great acress upon the supposed fact that during the disturbance at the General Committee meeting July 8, 1889, Comraic Keep is said to have precipitated the fight which ensued by striking Morris Hil-quit.

quit.

Now I do not know that it makes much difference so far as the vital questions are concerned underlying this dispute, whether or not knep struck Hillquit; nor is it necessary, in th, light of the fact that certainly disturbance was planned by a caucus of the "Volkszeitung" element held for the purpose of deckling a plan of acries, to question the right of Keep to anticipate their intentions; the that all as it may, the fact remains that the is another of their lies that will not stand security.

be that all as it may, the fact remains that the is another of their lies that will not stand scrutiny.

I was a delegate of American Branch No. 1. Brooklyn, to the meeting in question and during the intense excitement and high tenrion which prevalled, saw Keep advance toward Hillquit evidently latent upon compelling him to observe order, in his capacity of assistant sorgeant-at-arms. My first lapression was that he had struck him, but considering the circumstances later and under a chearer atmosphere my first impression seemed wrong. I therefore called upon Hillquit at his office to assertain whether or not Keep struck him. HILLQUIT SAID TO ME THAT KSEP DID NOT STRIKE HIM. My reasons for calling on Hillquit were purely personal, I wished to clear the doubt exirting in my mint, hardly intending to ever use his answer for publication, but since so much weight is given to this insignificant question I consider it advisable to nail the statement that "Keep struck Hillquit" as a lie.

Brooklyn, July 24.

Brooklyn, July 24

As the Manly See the Party.

As the Manly See the Party.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Am glad to see that you are getting financial help in your present situation, and I hereby add a small contribution. The voice of the country at large speaks with no uncertain sound, and forntells the doom of the faltire and weekers.

It is negless to urge you to "stand fast"—we know you'll do it.

The Socialist movement of America owes its life and growing power to the clear-out, un-

life and growing power to the clear-cut, un-compromising tactics adhered to by THE PEOPLE in every controversy and every emer-gency. May your hands be strengthened to continue the work with unabated vigor.

L. E. BROWN.

Bertrand, Neb., July 31.

That Boston Meeting and Reorgan-ization.

TO THE PEOPLE.—As nearly as can be as-certained, the Morgan, Feigenbaum, Barnes Comedy and Explanation Troup of African Dodgers played in Boston on August 5th, under the auspices of Mrs. Knikow and Mr. Koni-kalf—ut to give him his full name, Mr. Cor-nellus Texas Steer. The advertising was done kalf—or to give him his full name. Mr. Cormellus Texas Steer. The advertising was done
wholly by the S. D. P. and it was confidently
expected that Putney would preside, but this
was reconsidered, and the meeting was forced
to get along without a chairman. There were
about 250 people present: 200 were members of
the S. D. P., mostly the young son-voting element. When they are older and recognize
their market value they will be part of the
Democratic City Machine; forty were members
of the S. L. P., who attended to see the speakera' change of heart, and to hear them stand
up in open meeting and tell their experience;
ten were the Boston "oppesition." When and ten were the Boston "opposition." When and how the Party ever had them is a mystery; why it ever endured them, counting Morgan as the eighth, is the pinth wonder of the

S. L. P., and they must now openly fight from without. We have them.
Did you ever see Tommy Rot Morgan get mad? Did you ever hear him rave? Several times his unrestrained vituperation called forth protests, and Mergan was obliged to resort to the old campaigner's trick of "Ooc arver 'issin'?" Wut aryer 'issin'?" As Comrade Cooper said, he is very autobiographical. In fact his spech consisted whelly of an egotistical cake walk, though, to give the man his due, he did succeed in counting from one to twenty very well indeed. Morgan is an excellent counter. In the midst of his remarks Comrade Wehner caught him up rather sharply, and Morgan, anticipating some troublessme questions on the S. T. & L. A., refused to answer questions until the meeting was finished. If we judge him to be an honest man, the meeting is still going on, as the questions have never been answered. The sum and substance of his argument was that "I built a party in Chloago twenty years ago. The party fused—as it should—and died, because ten years later Sanial, Vogt, kuhn and DeLeon were to join it. Kill 'um'"

New York has done Boston a great wrong in keeping Mr. Feigenbaum all to itself. Feige's rage rendered him impotent, and the best he could do was to sputter and call maledictions

New York has done Boston a great wrong in keeeping Mr. Feigenbaum all to itself. Feige's rage rendered him impotent, and the best he could do was to sputter and call maledictions down on the heads of popes, exars and the other nobility in the Party. He has the air of a man whe has read many books, none of which he understood. He wasdered and plowed through a lot of words and proved that the working people pays the taxes. They do not pay the taxes. The "Volkszeitung." in saying they did not pay the taxes, toek a sound position; in saying they did pay the taxes it was absolutely scientific: that the question was one of the utmost importance to the working class; that as the working class was not concerned in the matter it was of no impertance to it at all. What toemed to arride him most was the fact that THE PBOPLE did not attain its error every time it was right. Someone dared to doubt a statement made by the speaker, and he runhed for a huge object at the back of the platform. We all supposed to be a flic of the "Volks." Lightly relied up. There was a horrible gasp of despair as he started to real, but he kept it up until the whole audience, supporters and opponents were talking in general conversation. The reason one man has for supporting this paper is that he does not read it. Then came Barnes. "Taking him all in all.

conversation. The reason one main may be conversation. The reason that most men oppose it is that they do read it. The reason that most men oppose it is that they do read it. The reason that most men oppose it is that they do read it. Then came Barnes. "Taking him all in all, Nature coulé peint at him and say, There was a man," and echo answers "Where?" Some affirm that is this matter Barnes is as innecent as an unborn babe. Others claim that he is nearly as intelligent. Be this as it may he proved both assertions to be false. His duplicity fixtiened me, and his attempt to raise race prejudice actouished even his own followers. Is this the same who was warm in his deaunciation of the Philadelphia "Tagingle of the S. T. & L. A.? The same who was warm in his deaunciation of the Philadelphia "Tagingle"—the same, only umasked! There was a perfect food of petty indecencies and puerlie nastiness. Every mean in the hall hung his head in sharme at such trite obscentity and vileness. This must be Barnes, and the Party is well rid of him at last.

The meeting was continued until after eleven, and then Boston was "reorganized"—and with Pat O'Nell as a member! Some done or so others of the same kind joined, and then the audience was dismissed. No questions were allowed, se call for further explanation was permittied. It was on the face of it as attempt to steal not only the Party name and power, but, mark you, any property which the Party may have.

Bioneham, August 12.

I. Mahlon Barnes' Self-Stultification TO THE PEOPLE—I presume you will receive full resports of the "Volkrashtung's" lager beer tax-payers flateo in this city. Their three puppets—Feigenbaum, Morgan and Barnescould not have been better chosen to show up themselves. There is only one incident I wish to mention; it will surely have escaped

all the other Party members precent, because they did not happen to knew the fact.

Barnes, in his long, dirry speech, ansalied the Alliance, claiming the Pioneer Alliance of Cigar Makers had only six members, and was a fake organization. It is on this point I wish to dwell. I have had in my hands a whole pile of decuments and evidence in the case of the Pieneer Alliance, who were RCABERD out of their place by Na. 38. The decuments and evidence, which were all in favor of the Pioneer Alliance, and contained grave charges against the International Cigarmakers, No. 30, etc., was collected by this same J. MAHLON BARKES, and ionned for inspection to Boston cigarmakers interested in this matter, who allowed me to read the decuments. This same Barnes now has the audacity to state things contrary to the evidence collected by himself, and thereby is self-proven a fa in.

HENRY WEHNER.

LETTER-BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspon

[No questions will be considered that come n ancaymous letters. All letters must carry t tona fide signature and address.]

J. C. J., YONKERS, N. T.—Section Onandago County, N. Y., in which Syracuse is located, went over to the Kangaroos? Nay, nay? The Section stands firm. Last Sunday (and not at a snap meeting, either, but at a meeting fully advertised to consider that subject), the Section resisted the thrilling, sore-head elequence of Mr. Sieverman, of Rochester, sat uown on hira and the Kangarooos hard, and upheld the Party in unmistakable accents. You will find it on the list of the Tidal Wave.

Party in unmistakable accents. You will find it on the list of the Tidal Wave.

L. H., CHICAGO, ILL.—Your "humble knowledge," as you put it, teaches you right that "the Socialist movement stands for the solidarity of the whole working class, without distinction of nationality, race or creed," etc. Where, however, your "humble knowledge" plays you false is in the false conclusion you draw from the above principles. The above principles are something very sensible; you wend make something supremely ridioulous out of them. It is out of question that the Executive of the Party in Germany would be chosen out of Americans whose German would throw the German people into fits; or that the Executive of the Party in France would be chosen out of Germann whose French would give the French people delirium tremens. Likewise it is a condemnable absurdity to see a body of men in America style themselves the "National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of America," whose English throws our people into parcysms of laughter. With the knowledge of the language of a country goes also the specific knowledge of the "ropes" in that country. None improperly equipped can conduct the Revolution in a country. The pelicy of THE PEOPLE is not at variance with what Socialism does stand for. It is at variance, however, with the carteature of what Socialism may by some be supposed to stand for.

F. F. H., LOUISVILLE, KY,—It always was a wonder to us why the man called himself as

posed to stand for.

F. F. H., LOUISVILLE, KY.—It always was a wonder to us why the man called himself a focialist and acted with Socialists. The man does not knew the first thing about political economy. The word "capital" is to him a closed book. You will always hear him speak of "satural opportunities," or capital. That he silliates with the Socialist and not with the single taxer must be sacribed to a sentimental or ethical abhorrence of competition, not to a scientific knowledge of the impossibility of competition under capitalism.

competition under capitalism.

"JOHN," NEW YORK.—We would not add one subscriber to our estimate. The "Volkszeitungs" circulation, as given in these columns—6,000—is surely not an underestimate. Why, one of the city publications on newspapers gives its circulation at 4,000, and yet the "Volkszeitung" never dared to proceed against the concern. What with its now sinking circulation; the discovery of the fact by advertisers and their dropping it, and the debts that are new cumulating over its head, it is bankrupt.

W. S., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Severe? We have been leniont towards the gang. We could have railreaded everyone of them into the penitentiary for housebreaking and assault

E. F., KANSAS CITY, MO.—You are laboring under a great mistake. THE PEOPLE is just new first-class reading for outsiders. The member that the Party may not recruit its ferces out of weak, flighty, sentimental material. An unparalleled opportunity is new offered to learn the practical lesson of "organization" and all that the word implies, without which nothing positive can be accomplished.

which nothing positive can be accomplished.

G. D. S., BOSTON, MASS.—Just as stated in
the passage you quete from last week's issue.
The "Velkaseitung's" crowd tried to get a snap
injunction from the courts restraining THE
PEOPLE from appearing. They falled, whereupon we immediately applied for and obtained
an order from the judge that they shew cause
why they sheuld not be restrained from using
our mailing list and other things belonging to
the Party. The matter has not yet been decided.

cided.

"COMRADE." JERSEY CITY, N. J.—It is now clear that "A. M. Simons, Editor," is, besides a knave, an egregious fool. It tries a knave to do the dispraceful work of keeping up a bureau for the dissemination of such libes as he disseminates by correspondence, and it takes a fool to put his signature thereunis. Already was the ile given him to his face on the idiotically mainteious charge that we issued a "secret circular" against him—the inflates ehemer! The lie is here given him direct that "The Tocsin" and "The Olias Struggie" have been at all fought by the N. E. C. "in dirty-contemptible, underhand ways." "The Tocsin" and "Class Struggie" were sever fought in any way; both papers had all our best wishes. But what shall be said of the man who is so reckless of his solf-respect as to make such assertions without backing them up with even the faintest attempt at a proof; It is not the least of the goed results of this fight that it has ripened the "A. M. Simons, Editor," unlers or rapidly and so completely.

W. S. R., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Ne doubt

W. S. R., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Ne doubt there are "goed, well-meaning, though mis-guided, men among the Kangaroos." What of that? Does their presence purify the crew they are with, and that leads them? Guess not, last in the measure in which we recognise the Just in the measure in which we recognise presence of such dupes among them does it come imperative to whack the misleaders of the skull.

THOMAS A. HICKEY, COLORADO.—Year open letter to J. Makies Barnes can wait. A whole lot of either stails is now coming in. Will all be made public in due time, and a lesson taught to the unwary as to what it means when they see a deserter. The Maywood matter will probably be published next week.

H. B. H., NEW YORK.—It is news to us that the author of the "Man with the Hoe" is a member of the S. L. P.

E. L., MALDEN, MASS.—John N. Parsons is, as far as we can assortant, still a letter carrier. The writer met him and had a talk with him not long age. He had then his letter-carrier uniform en, and was delivering letters down town.

with him not long age. He had then his letter-carrier uniform en, and was delivering letters down town.

"SEVERAL COMRADES," DULUTH, MINN,—Your information about the noble life led by Rmma Geldman in this city is a myth. The class of calcans she "puts up" in, the class of "anarchists" she there are acciates with, and her conduct there are in tais city matters of common reputs. On the other hand, we know, of our ewn knowledge, that also has traversed the country retailing lies, known to her to be lies, shout the Sacislist Labor Party.—As to your second question, it is substantially answered above in the answer to "L. H." Chicago. Shall here supplement with the observation that when we spoke sisceringly of "a Slobedinoffsky as National Secretary" we meant and mean that a person like him is a ridiculous figure in such an office, not because of his name, but because of his name, but because of his name, but because of his name is net "Henry" but Abraham, and not "Slobedin," as he writes it, but Slobedinoffsky. Now, what means this wholesaic change of names! A name is like a means akin. It tells much about him. Why this discoloring of the skin!

In the second place, you will find in the Chronological article on this same page a passage taken from one of this Abraham Slobedinoffsky's efficial letters as National Secretary. The letter in full will be published some day. How do you like that passage from the "National Secretary of the S. L. P. of America."?

Again, this incident happened: One day a year or so age, the disconsists being on the referendum; this Relodinoffsky was, year emphatic in its favor (Hota base: now he acts differently—has a pesitive fear of the thing, and he thought he was held clinch his point, my, mare hisself ma asked when and where and is eithe the passage, he unhesitations of all countries, united That is the referendum."

1 I she do you like that, and all that, from a man who claims to figure as our National Secretary.

1 I she do you like that, and all that, from a man who claims to figure

C. J. CHICAGO, ILL.—You ask: "Won't the capitalists laugh at this row in the Party." Let us ask you this question: "How would not the capitalists laugh indeed if the Party were to quietly submit to such evident usurpation as that attempted by the Kangaroos: to having its whole policy suddenly subverted by high-nanded volones; to have its press filched from it; to having its highest councils dominated by small traders and labor fakirs' interests!" Then and then only would the capitalist augh. Now they don't laugh. They started to laugh when they thought the Party was scuttled. Now they don't laugh they started to laugh when they though the Party was scuttled. Now they allows itself to be trampled on then, indeed, would there be'a capitalist guifaw from one end of the country to the

"LOYAL JEW." BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—
These fellows simply have gone crary, or never had any sense. THE PEOPLE anti-Semitic, where is their logic? Is a Jacob Pepzick, who charges his aame into Herbert Spencer; a Hilkowitz, who changes his into Hiliquit: a Winchevsky, who tries to change his into Winchester; an Isaac Rothenstein, who changes his to Johen. L. Sullivan (this is no Joke), etc., etc.,—are not these the real anti-Semites, hating Semitism so heartly as to try to disguise themselves with non-Semitic names? Whover may raise the cry of anti-Semitism, that element is the last that has the right to do so. When they do they simply adduce fresh evidence of their constitutional intellectual crookedness.
"READER." SAN JOSE, CAL.—ist. The

"READER," SAN JOSE, CAL.—1st. The Chicago conspirators went off haif-cock. 2d. As to what is the matter with Algernon H. Lee, of Minnesota, this week's report of the N. E. C. may go far to explain. 2d. Both on the night of the 8th and of the 19th a good many of Kangaroos were drunk; they had to screw up their courage with the tonic of alcohol.

screw up their courage with the tonic of alcohol.

TO SECTIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS OF
SECTIONS.—Within shortly, when the general
vote called by the N. E. C. shall be in. all the
Sections' resolutions on the "Volkazeltung" reactionists' conspiracy will be simultaneously
published in a supplement to THE PEOPLE.
including the resolutions of the few Sections
whose treason was ripened by the conflict.
The supplement will be a document worth preserving. Resolutions by subdivisions of Sections should be embodied in the respective
Section's declarations. At present these resointions are too bulky to print. The straight
Sections will in the interim find themselves on
the roll of honor, entitled the "Tidal Wave,"
as fast as they report to headquarters.

H. S. A., LINCOLN, NEB.—As the paper to
which you sent the letter is not sent to us we
cannot tell whether it published your letter or
not. Brop us a line to say when we are free
to publish it. Also, could you get us a copy of
that "Appeal to Reason" you refer to. Have
heard about it from several sources; would like
a copy for our collection of curlosities. We
hear it is funnier than all the avowedly funn
papers put together.

HARRY LAVIN, CANTON, O.—You must be
very hard up for some fault to find. Yes, we

hear it is funnier than all the avowedly funny papers put together.

HARRY LAVIN, CANTON, O.—You must be very hard up for some fault to find. Yes, we have inquired, and find that it was an error to state that Baranoff, of the Kangaroo N. E. C., was fifteen years in the codurty. He is five years in the country. That's immaterial. The point is, that being in the country the time necessary to be a citsen, he is none: furthermore, be, a man who could not participate in a primary in this country, and knows not the country's language, to say nothing else of him, is placed on the National Executive Committee of a political party here, a thing unimaginable anywhere else—at any rate among neople who are not Kangaroos. That was THE point, THE only point—and that point you dodge. Does it hurt your corns? We are sorry; but no amount of ribaidry and flinging about of "liar" (we suppose that's what you mean when you say "iler") will deter THE PEOPLE from its course to keep the Party clean from the fresk appearance that, it is clear, you and such thoughless, frettil persons as you, would like to fasten upon it.

The St Louis, Mo., "Arm & Hammer"

The St. Louis, Mo., "Arm & Hammer" reproduces in leaflet form the article, "Some Things We Know." that appeared in THE PEOPLE of last week. It is a telling yet short speech, and should be distributed widely. Price to sections, 50 cents per 1,000. Apply to L. C. Fry, 410½ Market street, St. Louis. Orders should be in before the 10th of next month.

Agitation.

(Continued from Page 1.)

er Jonathan." In this column are answered the questions that nearly always arise in the minds of those beginning to study Socialism. "Brother Jonathan" is ever getting perplexed over some phase of Socialism, and "Uncle Sam" is kept busy straightening things out. On the third page will be found letters from Socialists giving information regarding the movement in their localities. And on the last page, under the head "Official." will be found weekly concise accounts of the work of the Party through its Organizers in various parts of the country. er Jonathan." In this column are an-

various parts of the country.

In this connection it becomes our duty to warn you against a recent demonstration of capitalist hostility.—As the Socialist Labor Party increases in strength the Capitalist Class increases its antagonism. The latest movement of the Capitalist Class to fight the Party has shown itself in an attempt party has shown itself in an attempt to steal the prestige of the Party pa-pers. It happened after this (ashion: For a number of years THE PEOPLE has been published at 184 William street, New York City. Recently the National Executive Committee of the Party decided to move the office to 61 Beekman street, New York City. And then the Capitalist Class saw its chance; for as soon as the premises were vacat-ed they began to issue from the publica-tion office the Party had just left a pa-per which they called "The People." This spurious paper petends to favor Socialism, but is doing its best to de-stroy the Socialist Labor Party You Socialism, but is doing its best to destroy the Socialist Labor Party. You are hereby infermed that the inscription "Henry Kuhn, Nat'l Sec'y, S. L. P.," is inserted on the front page of THE PEOPLE that is owned by the Socialist Labor Party. The inscription is inserted immediately under the title, to the right of the date. This is done to enable the reader to distinguish THE PEOPLE that is owned by the Socialist Labor Party from the counterfeit paper that the hirelings of the Capitalist Class are spreading over the country. country.

We have given you a few of the reas-

ons why the members of Section Washington are Socialists, and we send you THE PEOPLE because we believe it will make you a Socialist. Read it, follow its teachings. And on election day let us strike at the ballot box, capture the machinery of government, put Socialist workingmen in office, and then unfurl the flag of the Socialist Republic above the hosts of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Yours for the Working Class and the

Socialist Revolution, SECTION WASHINGTON OF THE S. L. P.

DONATIONS TO THE PEOPLE	
Previously acknowledged 11 19th Assembly District, City John Cook, City E. Fayusse, Roxbury, Mass	.164.81
John Cook, City	1.00
Section Woodhaven, L. I., N. Y Richard Holland, Providence, R. I	
Essex County, N. J., Socialist Club 5th Assembly District, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00 10.00 5.00
Chas. Pfirman, New Haven, Conn	2.00
G. F. Lombard, Malden, Mass I. Rosenthal, City	2.00 2.00 5,60 1.00 5.00
H. Simson, Paris, France	5.00

retary? The whole makeup of that Kangaroo N. H. C. is laughable; it would be laughable STILL HIGHER RISES THE TIDAL WAVE.

The Masters-the rank and file-are being heard; and in unmistakable notes, too; and through the regular channels,

On last Wednesday, the 16th instant, at noon, 23 additional party organizations, making a total of 105, in existence at the time that the "Volkszeitung" crew tried to monkey with the S. L. P. buzz-saw, reported at the Party's head-warters, applying the quarters, emphatically upholding the Party's colors. The list now stands:

STATE COMMITTEES.

California. Colorado Indiana. Kansas.
Maryland (State Convention.)
Massachusetts. Minnesota. Michigan. Missouri. New Jersey. Ohio. Pennsylvania.

ALABAMA, Section Birmingham.

Texas.

Virginia. Washington.

ARIZONA. Section Phoenix.

CALIFORNIA, Section Los Angeles. Section Santa Clara County. COLORADO, Section Denver. Section Leadville. Olathe. Section Pueblo.

CONNECTICUT. Section Bridgeport. Section Hartford. Section Hartford.
Section Milford.
Section New Haven.
Section New London.
Section Rockville (American).
Section Rockville (German). Section South Norwalk.

Section Stamford.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Section Washington. ILLINOIS. Section Jacksonville. INDIANA, Section Indianapolis. Section Muncie. Section Richmond.

KANSAS, Section Pittsburg. KENTUCKY, Section Louisville. Section Newport. MASSACHUSETTS,

Section Boston.
Section Cambridge.
Section Everett.
Section Haverhill. Section Holyoke. Section Lawrence, Br. 2. Section Lynn. Section Peabody. Section Salem.

Section Somerville. Section Stoneham. MICHIGAN,

Section Detroit. MINNESOTA, Section Duluth. Section St. Paul. MISSOURI,

Section St. Louis. NEBRASKA, Section Lincoln. Section Omaha.

NEW JERSEY, Section Essex County. Section Hudson County. Section Passaic County.

Section Sussex County. NEW YORK, Section Albany. Section Auburn (American and German branches). Section Batavia. Section Buffalo. Section college Point.

Section Gloversville.
Section Greater New York.
Section Newburg.
Section Peekskill. Section Pleasantville. ction Poughkeeps Section Richmond Borough (located in

Greater New York). Section Schenectady. Section Sing Sing. Section Onandaga County (Syracuse).
Section Troy.
Section Woodhaven (located in the City of Greater New York). Section Yonkers.

OHIO. Section Lima, Section Shawnee. PENNSYLVANIA, Section Allentown. Section Buena Vista. Section Dubois Section Erie (German). Section Homestead.

Section Houtzdale Section McKeesport. Section Pittsburg. Section Stoneboro. Section West Newton.

RHODE ISLAND, Section Burrilville. Section Central Falls. Section Cumberland. Section Pawtucket. Section Providence, Section Woonsocket.

TEXAS. Section Austin. Section San Antonio. VIRGINIA.

Section Roanoke. WASHINGTON. WISCONSIN, Section Milwaukee.

S. T. & L. A.

New York Machinists' Local 274, S. T. & L. A., will hold an open meeting 24 528 East Eleventh street, Sunday, August 27, at 10 a.m. All the machinists that the hall will hold are welcome. KARL WALLBERG, Rec. Sec'y.

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

OFFICIAL.

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

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA-National Executive Committee-Secretary, George Moore, 51 Ryde street, Montreal.

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

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

Result

of the General Vote on the question of sever-ing connection of the Party with the Socialisms Co-operative Publishing Association, and de-mand from said association the surrender of the Party organs: CALIFORNIA.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DISTRICT OF COLUMES
Washington ILLINOIS.
Collinsville Jacksonville Member at Large C. R. Davis.
Evansville Indianapolis Richmond Members at Large.
S. Seaver.

Baltimore

MASSACHUSETTS.

Maiden
Lynn
Haverhill
Holyoke, No. 1.
Holyoke, No. 2.
Lawrence
Stoneham
Woburn
Fall River.
Everett
Hoston
Medford
Cambridge
Elliot C. Harding.
James Brocklebank
Michigan.
Detroit
Member at Large.

A. Souviet.

MINNESOTA

A. Souviet...... 1
MINNESOTA. St. Paul.

Duluth MISSOURI.

Kansas City.... St. Louis... Member at Large. Lincoln NEW HAMPSHIRE.

PortsmouthNEW JERSEY.

Albany ...
Rochester ...
Peekskill ...
Schenectady ...
Yonkers ...
Richmond County ... Richmond County
Troy
Auburn
Mount Kisco
Bufialo
New York City
Scandinavian
Member at Large.
Frank Kochendorfer.
OHIO.
Cieveland (Jewish).
Valley
Hamilton
Cleveland
Canton

Allentown
Stoneboro
Quakertown
West Newton
Buena Vista
Pittaburg
Reading
RHODE ISLAND.
Central Falls. RHODE ISLANDE TO THE PARTY OF T

Antonio Paso Members at Large. Martin Braden
G. H. Royal
Carl Schmidt VIRGINIA.

Total......2.042 NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITEET.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITEET.

Meeting held August 15. L. Sanial in the chair. Absent. Kinneally, excused. Financial report for week ending August 12, showed receipts 36.55: expenditures. 188.27.

A communication from Buffalo in reference to the publication in German of Hickey's "Tragic Pages," was turned over to the Labor News Co. Arthur Keep reported on his mission to Philadelphia where he alded in the reorganization of the Section: the new Section is in good shape, and, having been freed from a lot of useless and in some cases positively victous material, will make steady progress. Section Ouondaga County, N. Y. (Syracuse), sent word that "at a special meeting of said Section, held Aug. 13, a motion was made to reconsider the action of the last meeting of which the new N. E. C. was recognized, which shouton was carried. A motion was then made to reconsider the action of the last meeting of the Party, which was carried by a vote of 25 for and 25 against."

The Minnesota State Committee sent a letter stating that they were unable to give to the N. E. C. a financial report and that the reasons for such inability were given in accompanying letter, written by one of the members of the committee at its request. That letter reads as follows: "I have been asked by other members of the State Committee to explain the situation to you and the National Executive Committee. I must of necessity first say a few words about the old State Committee. Algernon H. Lee was elected commentee. Algernon H. Lee was elected too much to attend to the Seretaryship. Shortly after last fall's campaign. Lee was requested to give a report on the finances of the State Committee, which he falled to do. Auditors were ordered to audit his books. They reported that they could not do anything with his accounts. New ones were elected with the same result, for they could find no beginning and no end in his books. They reported that they could not do anything with his accounts. New ones were elected with the same result, for they could find no begi

State Committee and has not done so up to the present. We are left without any means to carry on the agilation, because of the ac-tion of the two defaulting secretaries. Lee also failed to give any report on Sections, and neglected his duty to the Party in a shameful

also falled to give any report on Sections, and neglected his duty to the Party in a shameful manner."

The State Committee also stated that, although Section Minneapolis had by a temporarily swung wrong by the effor. of A. H. Lee and G. Leemard, it would right itself at the next meeting without a doubt. St. Paul Section was absolutely solid and so was the State Committee.

The Workingmen's Publishing Association submitted the election of M. Baer as editor in Chief, in place of P. Krantz deposed for his "Volkszeitung" tendencies. Approved. Section Pittsburg, Pa., reported the expulsion of Frank M. Gessner for misappropriation of S. L. P. campaign funds. Sections Bevier, Mo., and Johnstown, N. Y., were suspended for having recognized the "Volkszeitung's Kangaroo Committee. Section Taunton, Mass., suspended for treasonable conduct. A number of members of this Section (12) have drawn out, forming a separate branch, which together with another branch, recently organized by B. F. Keinard in the heart of the city, will constitute Section Taunton.

Charters granted to new Sections in Bridgeville, Pa.; Woodville, Cal.; Southington,

will constitute Section Taunton.
Charters granted to new Sections in Bridgeville. Pa.: Woodville, Cal.; Southington, Conn.
The following Sections reported their vote on the call for a general vote issued by the N. E. C. on its action on the Board of Appeals, the policy it has pursued, etc.: Bridgeport. London and Stamford, Conn.; Revere, Lynn, Everett Holyoke, No. 2. Haverhill, Mass.; Pittsburg, Kans.; Louisville, Ky.; Sussex Co., N. J.; Newburgh, Richmond County, Schenectady, N. Y.; Washington, D. C.; Richmond, Ind.: Lima and Shawnee, Ohio; Allentown, Du Bois, Homestead, Pa.: Cumberland, R. I.; Richmond, Va., casting in all 278 votes in favor, and 2 against the questions submitted.
The following Sections reported their vote on the Pittsburg proposition and the Yonkers amendment: Everett, Haverhill, Mass.; Washington, D. C.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Richmond County, N. Y.; casting a total of 54 votes in favor of both questions and none against.
ALVAN S. BROWN,
Rec. Secretary pro tem.

CALIFORNIA.

SECTION SANTA CLARA COUNTY.—
Branch 1. San Jose (Section Santa Clara County) is still very much alive. There is no lack
of enthusiasm or hard work. Many of our
comrades are working in the country in fruit
and wherever they are the work of spreading
the straight Socialist propaganda is being carried on.

the straight Socialist propaganda is being carried on.
Here in town, notwithstanding the warm weather, the attendance at our Sunday night meetings is good. The report of the propaganda committee for the six months ending June 30th, shows an average attendance of 122, total for the six months 3023; average collection, 2.57; total for the six months, 574.30, which more than paid hall expenses; this is the best showing for the two years' existence of the Section.
Total number of members, 104; number in

the Section

Total number of members, 194; number in good standing, 88; stamps used for six months, 38. Business meetings are held cach Wednesday, and all financial business is transacted

day, and all mancial business is transacted at the first meeting in the month. Last report showed a balance on hand of \$28.06. Head-quarter's fund, \$15.05.

Branch 2. Campbell, was organized July 21 with 17 inembers and more in prospect. Other points will be organized shortly. California will give all States a hard rub for first place in 1900.

OSCAR M. GIBIS, Rec. Secretary.

COLORADO.

COLORADO.

DENVER, Colo.—The following resolutions were adopted by the State Committee and endorsed by the Sections Pueblo and Denver: WHEREAS, Section Chicago, S. L. P., did on July 18th issue a call for a referendum vote on the question of removing from New York the N. E. C. and selecting another Section immediately as temporary seat thereof, and, WHEREAS, Said Section advises withholding all official recognition of either contending faction while with the same breath it asks both factions to put the machinery of the Party in motion, implying recognition; and,

asks both factions to put the machinery of the Party in motion, implying recognition; and.
WHEREAS. It is also advised in the "Work-er's Call." which paper is in control of Sec-tion Chicago, to withhold all monies from the N. E. C.; with the apparent object of com-pelling our national organ, THE PEOPLE, of 61 Beckman street, to suspend publication, which advise smacks strongly of fishing in troubled water; and

which advise smacks strongly of fishing in troubled water; and.

WHEREAS, There can be absolutely no doubt as to Sanial, Murphy, Brown, Kinneally, Matchett and Keep being the regular elected N. E. C., and that they have acted consistently and vigorously-in the interest of the cause struggling against the enemies within no less than without; therefore, be it RESOLVED, By the State Committee of Colorado.

Colorado:
First—That we disapprove of Section Chicago's action as absurd:
Second—That we condemn the advise of said
Section, to withhold financial assistance as

Second—1 ma.

Section, to withhold financial assistance—
unwise, to say the least.

Third—That we advise all comrades and
Sections to stand by the duly elected N. E. C.
and THE PEOPLE, of 61 Beekman street, as
respectively, the true N. E. C. and national
Party organ.

Fourth—That we do not in any way regret
the loss of non-class conscious and discord
breeding members—regarding such loss of
membership as necessary for the good of our
cause.

H. WARNECKE,
Secretary.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN.—Comrades of Section The Mayen: I have been ordered by our Section at our last meeting to issue this call in THE PECPLE to all comrades within our jurisdiction to attend our next Section meeting, to be held at CARPENTERS' HALL. 781 CHAPEL, STREET. Friday evening, August 25, 1899, at 8 o'clock. All comrades failing to appear at the above mentioned meeting will be considered supporters of the Kangaroos and their fake, illegaily elected "N. E. C."; they will continue to be members of Section New Hayen, S. L. P., no longer unless giving a reasonable excuse for their absence from said section meeting.

There will also be business of the utmost importance to transact, the faking of the general vote ordered by the National Executive Committee and other matters.

The Section also decided to hold discussion meetings, so as to prepare all our members

meetings, so as to prepare all our members to hold their own against any and all who an-

to fold their own against the faguilze us.

The subject the A. as a Factor in the Labor Movement in America."

JOSEPH MAREK, Organizer, 229 Washington ave., New Haven, Ct.

KANSAS.

PITTSBURG.—We herewith report action of Section Pittsburg, Kansas, at regular meet-ing on above date, upon various resolutions,

ing on above date, upon various resolutions, to sit:
Chicago Resolution, REJECTED, on form, time and motive, absolutely and unqualifiedly down and out.—Regularly moved and seconded, passed unanimously. Voted to censure the authors and parties to said resolutions, the manner in which they were sent out, the evident spirit lurking therein.
Also beg leave to submit the fate of San Francisco Resolutions voted upon last regular meeting: San Francisco resolutions read, motion: take up seriatim, carried. Each section read and discussed at length. Finally moved and seconded that they be rejected in toto. (Carried unanimously.

By whe resolved to be communicate to National Secretary add request publication in PEOPLE.

CHAS. HEISING, Organizer.

WM. C. WEAVER, Secretary, LEWIS LEWIS, Chairman meeting.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE COMMITTEE.

DEAR COMRADES.—Sections Stoneham,
Everett and Haverhill demand a referendum
vote on the following proposition:

"The Proletarian," published in Springfield,
Mass., and owned and controled by the Sections in Springfield, Holyoke and Westfield,
having victously made propaganda for reactionary parties, proving it unfit to voice the
attitude of the Socialist Labor Party, shall
the State vote to condemn the "Proletarian"
and declare that the Party in Massachusetts
does not consider it fit to be looked upon as
a Socialist paper?
You are requested to vote on this and file a Socialist paper?
You are requested to vote on this and file with the State Committee the number of votes cast for and against, on or before the 5th of September, 1839.
Yours fraternally,
L. D. USHER, Secretary.

L. D. USHER, Secretary.

EVERETT.—WHEREAS. In a resolution passed by Section Chicago and published in the "Worker's Call" July 22, said Section takes the constitutional duties of the N. E. C. in its bwn hands and proceeds to call a general vote of the Party; and.

WHEREAS, The traitorous stand taken by our ambitious comrades of Chicago in recommending the withholding of "Official recognition" and of "party funds" from the constitutionally elected N. E. C. is an underhand attempt to render assistance to avowed ene-

mies of the Party, namely the "Volkszeitung" element; therefore, be it. RESOLVED, By Section Everett, Mass., S. L. P., in meeting assembled, that we ignore this unomicial call from the Chicago end of the carefully prepared plot of the "Volkszeitung" anarchists.

AMOS P. JONES, Secretary, EDWIN S. MAYO, Organizer.

NEW YORK.

SECTION GREATER NEW YORK.—General Committee meeting, Aug. 12, 1899, at 528
East Eleventh street.
Comrades Keep and Cooper presided.
Minutes of previous meeting adopted as

Minutes of previous meeting adopted agreed.

Credentials Committee reports favorably on following:

3th A. D., N. Y.-G. Siebold, H. F. Doleman.

15th and 17th A. D. 5-C. Bahnsen.

16th A. D.-Paul Joseph. in place of H. Eckstein.

32d and 33d A. D. 8-L. Lederer. in place of Brandstetter. Bohemian Hranch-Authony Gelbrich.

15th A. D. Brooklyn-W. L. Brower. Pollsh Branch. Ward 8-H. Nowak. Report concurred in and delegates scated.

55 new members were admitted. One proposition was referred to the Executive Committee cor investigation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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D. A. 49. S. T. & L. A. asks for a joint entertainment with the Section, to be arranged during the meeting of the Convention of the S. T. & L. A. The Entertainment Committee was instructed to act accordingly.

Charges by the Organizer against F. Schaefer, by the 21st A. D., Brooklyn, against Max Spector, and by the 16th A. D. N. Y., against Max Geizler for a spick cotarade, were referred to the Grievance Committee.

Delegate Joseph Cooper was given the privilege of the floor to announce the plenic arranged for the benefit of the victimized Brooklyn trolley strikers. The Organizer was instructed to send the tickets to subdivisions. General vote of the Section on question of severance with the Volkszeitung Publishing Association resulted in 425 votes for the Proposition, and 23 against.

Open air meetings are very successful. Speakers are instructed to announce THE PEOPLE, and trial subscription blanks are doing good work.

Subdivisions are votting on the general votes issued by the N. E. C.

The Organizer was instructed to purchase a sufficient number of the Buffalo "Arbeiter-Zeitung," published at 315-17 Genease street, and send sample copies to subdivisions. A committee consisting of Comrades Scheurer, Sauter, Gollenstepper and Lederer was appointed to push the circulation of the "Arbeiter-Zeitung," among the German comrades. Subdivisions are instructed to send delegates to the "Daily People" Conference, At the next meeting a roll-call will be taken to agcertain the number of organizations represented in the Conference, and the work they are doing for THE PEOPLE.

Section Providence was nominated as the delegate of the N. B. of Appeals.

Daniel De Leon was nominated as the delegate of the Party to the S. T. & L. A. Convention.

A committee consisting of Comrades Kuhn.

Cooper, Kihu, Fulling and Vogt was appointed to revise the liy-Laws of the Section of the Farty to the S. T. & L. A. Conwit

Adjournment followed.
H. SIMPSON, Rec. Sec'y.

NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN OPEN AIR EETINGS,-The below schedule of open air NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN OPEN AIR MEETINGS.—The below schedule of open air campaign meetings has been arranged in the Assembly Districts of Manhattan and Brook-lyn for next week: MONDAY, AUGUST 21, S. P. M. 21st District—100th street and Columbus avenue, Manhattan. 6th District—Houston street and 2d avenue, Manhattan.

Manhattan.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 8 P. M.
30th District—86th street and 3rd avenue, Manhattan. 32d District—96th street and 3d avenue, Man-

hattan.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 8 P. M.
16th District-7th street and Avenue B, Manhattan.

14th District—12th street and Avenue B,
Manhattan.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 8 P. M.

28th District—70th street and 1st ave., Man-

28th District-78th street and 1st ave., Manhattan.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 8 P. M.
5th District-Broadway and Manhattan sts.,

Brooklyn. Acth District—Broadway and Willoughby ave-

Acth District—Broadway and willoughby avenue, Brocklyn.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 8 P. M.

20th District—Jeferson avenue and Broadway, Brooklyn.

The above Assembly Districts should see to get speakers' platforms ready, provide themselves with literature, which can be had at moderate rates from the Labor News Co.

147 E. 23d street, New York Leaffet containing platform of the S. L. P. can also be had from the undersigned at 75 cents a thousand. Yours truly.

L. ABELSON, Organizer.

WESTCHESTER.—I enclose in this a resolu-tion passed by the County Committee, S. L. P., at the meeting held August 15, at Tarrytown. Meeting was called to order at 3.30 p. m. Com-rade Zolot, of Peekskill, was elected chair-man. Committee on Credentials was elected and reported in favor of seating all loyal Par-ty delegates.

man. Committee on Credentials was elected and reported in favor of seating all loyal Party delegates.

Mr. Wesling and Mr. Dixon appeared from Section New Rochelle and requested the floor to state their case. Mr. Wesling stated that Section New Rochelle had decided to recognize the "Volkszeitung" provisionsal committee and the Board of Appeals of Cleveland. Ohio. Mr. Dixon stated that if we recognize the old N. E. C. that he and Wesling would leave the hall, but that New Rochelle HAD NOT HELD ANY MEETING IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, AND HAD NOT PASSED ANY RESOLUTIONS RECOGNIZING EITHER COMMITTEE, that they had not bought any stamps from either committee, as they had some on hand, but a few men had got together and signed an article which was sent to the "People." He said there was not more than four German members, that the others were rirish-Americans and he didn't think they knew much about the trouble in the Party. After a thorough debate, in which the New Rochelle delegates were allowed to take part, the committee decided not to admit the New Rochelle delegates as they, by recognizing the "Volkszeitung" Committee, placed themselves outside of the Party. The Committee also passed a resolution requesting the National Executive Committee to reorganize New Rochelle.

JOSEPH H. SWEENY, Sec'y.

YONKERS.—Readers of THE PBOPLE and approach is the outer residing in a syneshitzers with our cause, residing in

JOSEPH H. SWEENY, Sec'y.

YONKERS.—Readers of THE PEOPLE and
sympathizers with our cause, residing in
Yonkers and vicinity, are cordially invited to
our Grand Picnic and Outing, at Schaub's
Parm, back of Park Hill, on Sunday, August
7, 1889. Tickets, 15 cents, entitling holders to
three checks. Receipts for the benefit of the
campaign funnd. Take South Broadway cars
and stop at McLean avenue, whence walk to
picnic grounds.

M. KOWARSKY, Organizer.

PENNSYLVANIA. STATE COMMITTEE.

COMRADES:—At last meeting of the Committee Comrade Selig Schulberg, adelphia, was chosen organizer for the Of Pennsylvania. He leaves Philadelphia isth of August and speaks in the formal company of the Committee of the Committe

adeiphia, was chosen organizer for of Pennsylvania. He leaves Philase of Pennsylvania. He leaves Philase list of August and speaks in the for towns:

Sonderton, Tuesday, Au, 15; Quant Wednesday, Aug. 16; Bethiehem Aug. 18; Allentown, Saturday and Sunday, 19 and 29; Reading, Monday, Aug. 21; burg, Tuesday, Aug. 22; Shenandoah day and Thursday, Aug. 23; and 24; Saturday, Scranton, Sunday, August 27, where remain for several weeks fo work, the rounding districts. As Comrade Schullage a good out-door speaker, you need not any funds for hall rent, at this time year a crowd can be gathered at any prominent street corners. We require several weeks for work, the rounding districts and in the power to State Committee financially in Keeporganizer permanently in agitation, great work can be accomplished if the season of the comrades have done well, we have severally towns and the comrades who have pledged themselves and the comrades who have pledged themselves of the comrades have done well, we have comrades who have pledged themselves of the comrades have done well, we have comrades who have pledged themselves of the comrades have done will, we have selected the solullation of the party of the socialist Labor Party N. E. C. as an element that would bring about and disruption in the Party, if this is energetically at work, and if their propositions would receive any amount pert from members of the Party, it was suit in placing the Party in a state of archy and chaos, this condition of this be avoided, they must be defeated in sechemes.

be taken, thereby showing the solidity of S. L. P.
As we have only until the 15th of Septe to file nomination papers, comrades will bestir themselves, get papers filed and to the State Committee no later than the week in September. He sure and have papers sworn to by five of the signers, as squire or notary. It is important the work is attended to without any further lay. In getting signatures, see to it signers sign their names and addresses the city wherein they live and occupate writing, as ditto marks will not go.
State Committee has ordered posters evertising meetings. Sections will be far on application.

Yours fraternally,
VAL. KENDE

Pittsburg, Aug. 8.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE.—All comrades of Providence are hereby notified that it be a Section meeting held Thursday, 24, in Textile Hall, 1955 Westminster Olneyville square. Order of business: eral vote called for by N. E. C.; cauce nomination of candidates for next egeneral Party business. Membership must be presented.

L. SILVERBERO.
Sec'y City Com

ESILVERBERG.

Sec'y City Comp.

PASCOAG.—At regular meeting of Burrillville, the following resolutions adopted and ordered sent to the N. E. O. the Chicago "Worker's Call."

WHEREAS. The delegate body of E. Chicago, by a notice dated July 18. 118, lished in the "Worker's Call" of July mores the unconstitutionality of the set in the "Volkszeitung" usurpers on July 18 and calls on the Party membership is on certain propositions relative to the rif of the N. E. C. from New York City, and holding of a national convention; and, WHEREAS. The "Worker's Call," a torgan supports this notice editorially. RESOLVED. That in the opinion of Burrillville this action of the delegate of Section Chicago is a flagrant transary of the Party constitution and a usurby it of authority belonging to the N. which has not ceased to exist, notwithing the freachery of the "Volkszeitung" spirators and the unusual haste of the gate body of Section Chicago in prejute case;
RESOLVED. That Section Burrillville

WISCONSIN.

STATE COMMITTEE.

The Wisconsin State Committee has allished a fund to be used in carrying es. Socialist agitation throughout the State. contributions to this fund should be wintered to be seen to

FRANK R. WILKE. Sec?
MILWAUKEE.—A meeting of Section I
waukee. S. L. P., will be held on Satur
August 28, at 8 o'clock p. m., at the Deux
Manner-Vereins Hall, corner 8th and 8
streets. As some matters of great imports
have to be settled, the presence of all and

Party itself, as the Philadelphians

to the "Volkszeitung's" kangaroos. artly inf

Grand Outing and Family Re-Union Under the Auspices of the

34th & 35th Assembly District, S. L.P.

Sunday Afternoon and Evening, August 20th, 1899, At the UNION PORT PARK, Corner of 10th St. & Ave. B, Union Port, N. X.

DANCING, PRICE BOWLING AND OTHER GAMES. ction New York with their families and friends are cordially invited to -The Committee guarantees all who attend a pleasant time-ADMISSION FREE. To reach the Park take Southern Boulevard or West Forms Cars at 199th Street and 274 then transfer to Unionport Car to Ave. B or the Elevated to E. 177. St., transfer to Union

Afternoon & Evening Pic Nic for the benefit of the

VICTIMIZED TROLLEY MEN, will be held under the auspices of the Wendell Phillips Association, R. R. M.

(L. A. 254 S. T. & L. A.) At ULMER PARK, on Sunday Afternoon and Evening August 27th, I

Speakers DANIEL DE LEON, ARTHUR KEEP and others. Music by L. A. 1828.

Directions to the Park: Take 3rd Ave. or 88th surface car from the Bridge direct to the

gate body of Section Contests the case;
RESOLVED. That Section Burrillville, tuses to vote on the propositions of the debody of Section Chicago, recommends to tien Chicago to dissavor the unconduct of its delegate body and the conduct of its delegate body and the ditto "Worker's Call."

Per order Section Burrillville,
GUS. MARTIN, Organia

BICHARD KOEPPEL, Organise 1035 Fifth str Chronological Recapitulation

(Continued from Page 3.) gested. The Board of Appeals is the glories and trials of such an atte

Partly innuenced by Barnes, inof the "Philadelphia Tageblatt,"
Seubert, the representative of
"Volkszeitung," and partly by the
fluence of Hayes and Bandlow, the r resentatives of the Cleveland "Clife
the majority of the Cleveland Sed
decided to endorse the action of
Board of Appeals, to recognize the
garoos and to order the Sections of State, through the State Committee,

follow the same course.

AUGUST 1, 1899.—The National 1 ecative Committee suspends Sectional Philadelphia and Cleveland, approvidence as the seat of the visional Floard of Appeals, and orders general vote on the latter acts as on the general issue between Party and the "Volkszeitung."