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# The



# People.

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## THE FIRST TEST of the Ten Hour Law is Now Made by the S. T. & L. A.

The criminal proceedings against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for violation of the Ten Hour Law was started by the issuance of the following "warrants," which, in a criminal action against a corporation, takes the place of a warrant of arrest:

City Magistrate's Court, First District, Second Division, City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, etc.: In the name of the People of the State of New York.  
To the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.—You are hereby summoned to appear before me at City Magistrate's Court for the Second Division, First District, at 318 Adams street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on Sept. 19, 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer a charge made against you, upon the information in a copy of which is hereto attached, of Joseph B. Cooper, for violation of Subdivision 2 of Section 584 of the Penal Code.

Dated at Brooklyn, City of New York, the 15th day of August, 1899.  
JACOB BRENNER,  
City Magistrate.

This is the first genuine attempt made to test the Ten Hour law for street railroad workers, a law that has been on the statute book since 1887.  
For 12 years this "labor law" has been worse than a dead letter. It has been a curse to the railroad workers. At first it was used as a bait to catch labor votes with for the parties that are controlled by the railroad capitalists. Later on the law was used to entice the street car men into strike movements manipulated by the railroad magnates themselves for their own capitalist purposes.

### Nursed by Capitalists and Fakirs.

It has been shown by THE PEOPLE, and in a subsequent article will be shown still more clearly, that the two Brooklyn trolley strikes were brought about in the interest of the trolley magnates. In both cases the Ten Hour law was employed by the labor fakirs as an inducement for striking. The fakirs argued that by a strike public attention would be called to the scandalous manner in which the law was violated, and that then the government officials would be compelled to enforce the law, thus helping the men to win their principal demand. Largely owing to this "labor law," thousands of workingmen's families were thrown into misery in January, 1898, and again more than a thousand families in July, 1899.

Both the capitalists and their tools, the labor fakirs, were careful never to bring this law to a fair test. If its worthlessness were once fully established, it could not be of any further use as a means of ensnaring the street car men in the fakirs' and the capitalists' toils.  
The big excitement created by the strike of 1895 made it necessary to try a case under the Ten Hour law. Benjamin Norton, the president of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Co., was indicted and tried. The capitalist came out scot free, of course; but the thing was done in a way that settled nothing. The judge did not declare the law invalid; it was the jury that found in favor of the railroad president. The District Attorney had made out a very poor case. So the law was left in the same old state of uncertainty, ready to be used again as a snare for the poor railroad workers.

The infamous swindling game that this law has served is well exposed by the next occasion when its enforcement was publicly mentioned.

### A Card for Fakirs.

On August 20, 1897, a committee of D. A. 75 of the K. of L. called on District Attorney Backus (a Republican) and asked that he proceed against the trolley companies for the enforcement of the Ten Hour law. This visit was a scheme of the K. of L. labor fakirs, whose following had dwindled down to a handful, to rope a larger number of dues-payers into their organization. In order to accomplish their end, these fakirs had to make out that they had some prestige, and were able to do something for the trolley-men. The local press of that time shows that they managed this affair to everybody's satisfaction—that is, everybody's excepting the trolley-men's. The District Attorney, the trolley magnates and the K. of L. leaders came forth as sturdy champions of the workers' cause.

The press announced that a great victory had been won for labor. The District Attorney had taken up the Ten Hour law and brought the railroad companies to "realizing their duty." And the companies had seen their duty and given the best possible guarantee of the future observance of the law. According to the "Eagle"—then as now represented on the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, through its director, Seth L. Keeney—District Attorney Backus stated that "the companies had already asked me to prepare a schedule." What more could be wished than that the railroad companies allow the Representatives of the Law to prepare the timetable which was to regulate the hours of labor of their employees. What an accomplishment for the labor leaders who had brought this about!

The trolley-men, however, found out very soon that the hopeful prospect held out to them by the press reports was no better than that held out by the Legislature when it passed the law, it remained on paper. They were disappointed again.

Only recently the fact came out that the whole thing was a fraud. Among the K. of L. committee who called on the District Attorney were James Pines,

now Master Workman of D. A. 75, and Daniel McAvoy, one of Johnson's agents in getting up the last trolley strike. McAvoy confessed at a meeting held in June last, and attended by the writer, that District Attorney Backus had not even promised to make an attempt to enforce the law, but had told the committee THE LAW WAS WORTHLESS AS IT STOOD.

So, there was no victory for labor at all. There was, on the contrary, a victory for the railroad companies. The District Attorney had declared that the companies could not be held to the observance of the Ten Hour law.

### Useful to Exploiters.

Why did not the railroad corporations exploit this victory? The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company can command the columns of every Brooklyn paper. One of its directors is also a director of the "Eagle"; another director, William C. Bryant, is one of the proprietors of the Brooklyn "Times," one of its stockholders; William Berri, who was recently mentioned as a possible successor to Rossiter as president of the company, is editor of the "Standard Union," and the "Citizen" is closely identified with the franchise grabbers of the McLaughlin ring. Why did not the railroads use these mouthpieces to crow over the acknowledged abandonment of the disagreeable law by the prosecuting officer of the county?

The railroad companies could only gain by allowing Backus, the Republican politician, and Pines, the labor fakir, to get some credit for having caused them, the railroads, to come forth with a declaration of their good intentions. The companies were rather anxious at the time to appear in a favorable light before the public, because they were then going through the final negotiations over the contract making them a present of the Brooklyn Bridge. Besides, the District Attorney's attitude could not stand the light of publicity. He had no right to assume this labor law to be unenforceable, and, moreover, his construction of it was clearly dictated by his partiality for the capitalist point of view. So, the trolley newspapers, the District Attorney and the labor fakirs found their mutual interests best served by turning the blow that had been dealt to the trolley-men's interests into a "victory for labor."

The immunity thus guaranteed to the railroads held, however, good only during the term of office of District Attorney Backus. That method of getting around the law made a periodical renewal of the guarantee necessary. The trolley magnates seem to have considered that unsatisfactory, and they attempted to get rid of the law altogether. And this attempt is another remarkable episode in the history of this law.

### Capitalists and Politicians Conspire.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company manufactured a case against itself. A trolleyman was sent to the District Attorney to make the complaint. The Public Prosecutor took the case up although he knew that it had been purposely concocted or selected because it made a decision favorable to the railroad interests a practical certainty. The Grand Jury found an indictment, after President Rossiter had appeared before it. He had secured AN INDICTMENT AGAINST HIMSELF. Mr. Marean, the Democratic successor of Backus, was the man who thus allowed the District Attorney's office to be prostituted for a scheme to kill off a labor law. The case was afterwards dropped, probably because Marean became a candidate for the higher dignity of a place on the Supreme Court bench.

There was no word of protest heard against this scheme from the fakir leaders of the trolley-men's organization.

When the recent strike was being "worked up," and while it was in progress, the Ten Hour law was again used for the swindling purposes of the labor fakirs. Reports were published of the great things that were being done to get the law enforced. The fakir leaders of the strike got other trade union fakirs to send letters to the Mayor. The Mayor sent letters to the District Attorneys of the counties embraced in Greater New York. The District Attorneys wrote that they were resolved to enforce the law. The labor fakirs announced that they had numerous complaints, and were laying them before the District Attorneys. One of these fakirs claimed to have sent forty complaints to the District Attorney of King's County. There seemed to be enormous activity, and the trolley-men were led to expect great things.

But nothing happened. Not a single proceeding was started.

### S. T. & L. A. to the Front.

Then the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance decided to act and put an end to the swindle by forcing a test case, which would clearly show whether the enforcement of the law was possible or not.

One of the members of the Wendell Phillip Association, an Alliance of Brooklyn trolley-men, was caused to lay a definite complaint before the District Attorney of King's County. When Comrade Joseph B. Cooper, together with a representative of the General Executive Board of the Alliance, called at the District Attorney's office, they found that NONE OF THE LABOR FAKIRS HAD EVEN BEEN HEARD FROM, THAT NOT A SINGLE COMPLAINT HAD BEEN SUBMITTED. If it had depended on the labor fakirs, the authorities would have had an easy excuse for doing nothing.

The District Attorney was made to understand that he was now confronted with a determined effort to bring the law to a test. The result was that a criminal proceeding was instituted. The contest about the law will now be fought to a finish. It will be demonstrated what there is in this labor law.

## CAPITALIST RASCALITY.

### Former Senator Peffer Admits Himself To Be One of the Cleverest Rascals That Capitalism Has Produced.

For Ten Years He Has Posed as a Friend of the Working Class, and Probably Succeeded in Switching Some of Them into the Populist Party—He Now Admits That He Has Always Been a Republican, But Felt It His Duty to Dupe the Working Class, and Thus Attempt to Postpone the Socialist Revolution.

Politics is that branch of civil government that treats of the administration of public affairs.

A political organization is an organization whose object is to get control of the machinery of government, in order that the members of that organization may put into law the ideas the organization holds.

Thus, the Republican party is a political organization which seeks to get control of the machinery of government in order that that machinery may be used in the interests of the capitalist class and its parasites.

The Democratic party is a political organization which seeks to get control of the machinery of government in order that that machinery may be used in the interest of the small farmer, the small manufacturer, and all other persons doing business on a small scale.

The Populist party is a political organization which seeks to get control of the machinery of government for substantially the same purpose as does the Democratic party, for at the last national Democratic convention the Democratic party swallowed the better part of the Populist platform, and the Populist Party swallowed the better part of the Democratic national ticket.

And the Socialist Labor Party is a political organization which seeks to get control of the machinery of government in order that that machinery may be run and all the powers of government used to support and advance the interest of the working class.

### Socialist Labor Party.

But the Socialist Labor Party has other reasons for its existence. The Socialist sees that the present capitalist system of production is the direct cause of the inordinate wealth and riotous luxury of the capitalist class and its parasites, on the one hand, and that it is likewise the direct cause of the abject poverty and pitiful destitution of nine-tenths of the working class, on the other hand. And, furthermore, the Socialist proves that the cure for these evils will be found in the Socialist system of production, by which is meant a system of production under which the means of production shall be owned by all the people, and under which every able-bodied man shall do his equitable share of the labor necessary to feed, clothe, and educate all the people.

The Socialist Labor Party is the political organization whose members are doing all they can to bring about such a social revolution that the Socialist system of production shall be in operation instead of the capitalist system of production. Naturally, then, the work of the Socialist Labor Party groups itself around three centers:

### The Work of the Party.

1. It is its business to show the working class and all other honest citizens that the Republican and Democratic parties use the machinery of government to oppress the working class. This proposition is proven by Homestead, Hazelton, and Wardner, as well as by innumerable decisions of State Supreme Courts and the United States Supreme Court, declaring so-called "labor laws" unconstitutional.

2. It is its business to show the working class and all other honest citizens that with its present numerical majority in every city and in every State in the Union, the working class can, by acting as a class-conscious body, get control of the machinery of government, and then use that machinery of government to protect themselves from the murderous assaults of the capitalist class. The first part of this proposition is proven by the census reports of the United States, and by the Socialist Almanac, published by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party. The second part of the proposition is proven by a recent strike in the coal mines at Carmaux, France, where a Socialist Mayor ordered out the reserve police force to help the strikers win the strike.

3. It is its business to show the working class and all other honest citizens that the Socialist system of production and government will be a great improvement on the capitalist system of production and government. That is, it will be a great improvement for the working class; for, as some writer has said, by the change from the capitalist system of production and government the capitalist class has everything to lose and nothing to gain, while the working class has everything to gain and nothing to lose. This proposition is proven every week in the columns of the papers published under the control of the Socialist Labor Party.

### Mission of Socialist Papers.

Ordinarily, Socialist papers spend their energies in demonstrating the truth of the foregoing propositions. But occasions arise when it seems necessary to use the Party papers for a full discussion of matters pertaining to the Party organization. As time progresses, a slight weakness may manifest itself in some portion of the machinery of the Party, and, inasmuch as the Party is the political organization whose mis-

sion is to bring about the Social Revolution, the machinery has to be slowed up until the mechanism can be examined. Of late such an occasion has come to the Socialist Labor Party. The publishing association that for years had held the trust of publishing the Party papers deliberately conspired to wreck the Party because, forsooth, the members of the Party refused their adherence to certain tactics of the publishing association. The conspiracy was capped by the publishing association stealing the Party papers, and using them as a weapon to attack the Party. Their ability to get well started on their pirate cruise before the officials of the Party could overtake them indicated that something was wrong with the Party machinery, that a cog was broken here or a lever misplaced there, and a little time was required to examine the mechanism and replace the damaged parts.

During this brief period the current of capitalist events flowed swiftly on; and many of those events, while too important to be entirely ignored, have necessarily been overlooked for the time being. One of the most important occurred in Kansas, where ex-Senator Peffer (famous for his whiskers) left the Populist Party and went back to the home of his birth—the Republican party.

### Genesis of Peffer.

Peffer was United States Senator from Kansas from 1891 to 1897. For three years before his election he was the Populist leader of the West, and after his defeat for re-election, he was the mouthpiece of Western Populism. So for ten years Peffer has been more or less a leader in the Populist party. But now he has left the organization, and thereby hangs a tale of especial interest to the working class, and of more than special interest to the Socialist. This interest does not lie in the fact that Peffer has joined the Republican party; for with the decay of Populism, he had to go somewhere. Had he joined the Democratic party, there would have been no special interest to the working class in that action, for on every issue that concerns the working class the Republican party and the Democratic party are identical.

No, to the working class and the Socialist the interest in Peffer's splotches lies in the fact that in giving his reasons for deserting the sinking barge of populism he shows that he has not only reached the pinnacle of perfection as a political charlatan, but that he is a double-faced villain in general, and a natural born enemy of the working class in particular.

### And now for a few of the details.

### Peffer as a Friend of Labor.

For two or three years prior to his election Peffer had given expression to a good deal of meaningless middle class radicalism, and had thrown the bait of sophistry to the debt-ridden farmers and poverty-stricken laborers. Unfortunately for us proletarians, we have relied so long and so confidently on the honesty and fidelity of every politician favored with the gift of gab that until recently we have not deemed it necessary to examine closely the panaceas held out to us by political parties out for the spoils of office; so when the Populists came with their great professions we did not think it proper to question their sincerity, falling back, perhaps, on the adage that if a man claims to be your friend he is your friend until you detect him doing something to injure you. True, a few of the Eastern Socialists cried aloud that we were being led into pitfalls; but the Socialist Labor Party was hardly known in the Western States in those days, and to the beat of the drum and the note of the fife, we flocked to the shambles of populism.

From the day Peffer entered the Senate he posed as a representative of the laboring class, and many times referred to the "millions of toilers" for whom he acted as spokesman. This attitude of his was, however, an attitude peculiar to his career after he got out of Kansas and entered the national arena. In Kansas the principal occupation is farming, and the industrial population, the working class proper, is so small that it cuts but a small figure in Kansas elections unless the vote happens to be very close. When, however, the Populist Party became imbued with the desire of seeing a Populist in the White House, its members realized that the Kansas farmer was not the only pebble on the beach, and their politicians were given the cue to throw the bait to the working class. And most skillfully did Peffer throw the bait.

Rarely did he speak without referring in lugubrious tones to the woes of the oppressed, and rarely did he close a speech without a touching peroration expressive of sympathy for the downtrodden. Did the mortgaged members of a Farmers' Alliance wish a bill introduced for the establishment of government warehouses for their grain, it was Peffer who introduced the bill. Did the Knights of Labor want any legislation, it was Peffer who acted as their spokesman. Did Samuel Gompers and

the "pure and simple" unions want to get themselves into print by begging for the passage of a few remedial laws, it was Peffer who presented the petition. And during all of this masquerading, he wore a cloak of hypocrisy as dark as the darkness of the bottomless pit.

### Peffer as a Socialist.

In about the first speech that Peffer made in the Senate, he went into the evolution of manufacture from the days of homespun to the modern factory. He treated this evolution as it affected the small farmer and the artisan, and showed by his own words that he was as familiar as the Socialist with the fact that the capitalist system of production has wrested from the producers the tools of production, and left them at the mercy of the capitalist class. He showed by his own words that he was as familiar as the Socialist with all the curse of capitalism. He showed by his own words that he was as familiar as the Socialist with the fact that as long as the capitalist system of production lasts the working class will be ground down into the mire. And he also showed that he was familiar with the Socialist conception of the Socialist Republic. All this knowledge he possessed; and with the light of that knowledge to guide him, his career in the Senate and out of it should irrevocably damn him and his in the eyes of the working class.

The Socialist can and does pity ignorance. The Socialist can and does condone the mistakes of ignorance. But when knowledge, whose true mission is to blaze the way for universal emancipation, when knowledge makes itself the purveyor of sophistry for the purpose of perpetuating capitalist rule and capitalist tyranny, that knowledge becomes a crime, and those who possess it and thus use it will be the first criminals that the conquering hosts of the Socialist Revolution will have to settle with.

### Peffer and Profit.

In the winter of 1892 Populist schemes for ameliorating the conditions of middle class farmers, small manufacturers, laborers, and everybody else that capitalism is knocking in the neck, were prevalent in Washington. The schemes were varied as the human imagination could make them, but all of them were tinged with the idea that prosperity could be realized by tinkering with the money of the country. Among the schemes was a bill authorizing the government to issue a large amount of money, which money was to be loaned by the class in possession of the machinery of government to those citizens who had real estate or other unencumbered property. On August 21, 1892, Peffer addressed the Senate in favor of the bill, and before he had talked many syllables he sentenced, hung, and quartered the "denizens of Wall Street," who, as he claimed, were leading lives of luxury out of the "profit" that they were able to wring from the sweat of the working class. From an exordium of such intensity one would surmise that this effort to deprive the "denizens of Wall Street" of some of their power to wring the sweat of the proletariat, one would surmise that Peffer would evolve some scheme unornamented with the tag of profit. But from his explanation of the workings of the bill under consideration it would appear that Peffer was not so terribly opposed to profit as his words implied, but that the reason for the tremble in his voice was to be found in the fact that in the early part of the present decade capitalism in farming was progressing so rapidly that the majority of the small farmers of the West couldn't get a chance to wring any sweat except their own, and that sweat they had to wring or starve; while the "denizens of Wall Street" were not only so situated as to be relieved from the disagreeable task of wringing their own sweat, but were further favored with the ability to hire some one to wring the sweat of the working class.

### Peffer and the Money Question.

The keynote to Peffer's speech was that prosperity would come to every one if the money supply were increased. (Let it be here said that Socialist reasoning is capable of showing that money has but very little to do with the needs of the working class. In a future article the question will be taken up in detail, the purpose of this article being to puncture Pefferism along other lines.) And the scheme of Peffer was in brief this: Have the farmers get control of the machinery of government. In that machinery of government will be found a mint and a bureau of printing and engraving, and other institutions for the manufacture of money; then proceed to hire some of the working class to make the money. This process will increase the money supply.

But Peffer had sense enough to know that the money must be got into circulation, and he outlined the plan as follows: "Let it be understood, however, that it is not only more money that is demanded. Two other things must be done as well. First, the money must be put in circulation; and second, it must be kept there. These things can be brought about in two ways. (1) Loan the money, with reasonable limitations, to needy persons who can give good security against loss, and (2) reduce the rate of interest so that it will be below rather than above the average profits on labor when employed in farming and other industrial pursuits."

"Needy persons offering good security." Security is property, and loan-securing property is principally real estate. The working class, however, are not the owners, either individually or collectively, of enough real estate to cut much of a figure as money borrowers. And then we are given the choicest gem of Pefferism extant: "Reduce the rate of interest so that it will be below rather than above the average profit on labor when employed in farming and other industrial pursuits."

After having denounced with all the vehemence his whiskers could muster, (Continued on page 3.)

## MICHIGAN.

### Call From State Committee for Agitation Funds.

COMRADES: The next State election, which will also be the National election, will be held in the fall of 1900. At that election the S. L. P. must show that its growth is not a thing of the past, but that it is just beginning to gain the power to publicly command recognition from the foe. Michigan must do her share towards this. In the past we were either ignored, or we were looked upon as easily obtainable, providing some remuneration was offered to the Party's officers. Even capitalist politicians sometimes tried to laugh at the S. L. P., or they ridiculed those that belonged to it and worked for it, while others expected that the Socialist Labor Party was mainly composed of the same elements that the old opportunistic so-called labor parties had been composed of. At that time even many of the "socialists, too," found it easier to sing (and enjoy themselves) for socialism than to oppose an invincible (?) foe(?) like the Republican capitalist Pingree, who was, claimed they, A BETTER MAN THAN ANY OF OUR SOCIALISTS.

Of course, the "business element," those who don't want to lose customers, and belong to every society for business' sake, they as well as the "pleasure socialists" were too ready to jump on the band wagon of apostatical leaders. But that so few of the Party have fallen off is due to the clearness of vision of the active rank and file on the aims and purpose of the Socialist Labor Party.

For the benefit of newer comrades, it is best that some of the past occurrences in the S. L. P., and some of our past experience, and also the record of a few "tolerant Socialists" be here related.

Class conscious political action was scorned at first by the secret and open opponents of the S. L. P., who were "Socialists, too." Even those of them who were inside of the Party wanted tolerance. They demanded that all kinds of isms be allowed to be represented in the different Socialistic societies. They wanted to recognize all kinds of freak reform and atheist societies as coming our way, or as "Socialists, too," and we should recognize their organs and support them. Pure and simple unions and their papers were not excepted from this rule. To oppose this or to attack any of them for their nonsense, or to attack any of those societies for harboring capitalist political schemers would cause these secret enemies of the S. L. P. to shout about "personalities," "bossism," "czarism," "tyranny," etc., etc.

Most of them bothered us very little in the Section around election time, so little indeed that a former organizer of Section Detroit, Wm. Schneck, wrote to THE PEOPLE some time in 1896 that the work of the campaign had been done by hardly half a dozen men. But when there was talk of going into the campaign before election, then we could hear of them. Several times it was only after warm discussions and debates that we succeeded in getting a majority that favored going into the campaign. Yes, in 1896 the State and National tickets were omitted from the ballot in all of the counties of Michigan, excepting Wayne County, and our officers of the State Committee were to blame, but it was presumably a mistake.

The opposition we encountered in the section, and especially of one of the old officers of the State Committee, whom, the year after, we wanted to get the ticket on the official ballot, points to whether or not it was a mistake.

At one time the argument would be used by the present opponents of the S. L. P. that they preferred to abstain from going into the campaign because our vote would be so small if we should put up a ticket now; at another time they would favor the nomination of a ticket only during the fall election. The argument was even used that if we should nominate a ticket no agitation for it should be done, because it was so important election!!!

Yes, some of them have been "Socialists, too," for twenty and thirty years, but they never yet during that time supported the S. L. P. ticket fully. It is, for instance, a conspicuous fact that, in the districts in which our leading self-termed twenty and thirty-year Socialists of Detroit have lived for many years, that in those districts the S. L. P. could very often not hold a caucus, and that very few votes were cast there for our ticket.

Yes, if anybody asks what those self-termed twenty and thirty-year Socialists have accomplished for Socialism he is told by those who know a thing or two about it that they did sing, that they did hold a festival once in a while, that some of their men became capitalist politicians, that they did fall out and quarrel occasionally because the one or the other did not want to recognize the firm of cigar manufacturers, Herrig & Kummerfeldt, as the actual proprietors of the Party and the Maennerchor, of all that belonged to it, and of all the benefits to be derived from the organizations, and that when they would come near breaking up on account of those quarrels and fights.

Of course, they are right with Pingree now; the intolerant S. L. P. cannot now fire them out any more for supporting something that comes our way. Yes, it was awful, that at the time when Pingree was not yet known as the

(Continued on Page 3.)

THE PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Table with 2 columns: Year and Socialist Vote. 1888 (Presidential) 2,068; 1890 13,381; 1892 (Presidential) 21,157; 1894 35,133; 1896 (Presidential) 85,564; 1898 82,204.

Ah, the key of our life, that passes all wards, opens all locks, is not / will, but I must. I must, I must, and I do it. CLOUGH.

The Party continues holding the fort against Dick Croker's and Pat Keenan's Tammany Hall, their Judges, and, of course, their "Volkszeitung" Publishing Association collection of tax-paying saloon-keepers, small traders, usurious money-lenders, sick-and-death benefit stiffs, and, last but not least, obscene Labor Fakir Bridge.

THE PEOPLE'S name remains nailed at the mast-head, fluttering defiant, a challenge to the fray.

But its presence there implies a combat that has been continuous and intense, a running fire during these last days that has been unremitting, a struggle that goes deeper and reaches further than to many may appear on the surface.

What the struggle implies may be gathered in broad outlines from Henry Austin's article—"The Socialistic Thorn in Tammany's Side"—in the "Independent" for August, and reproduced elsewhere on this page.

Barring one error of importance, the article is true. The opinion that the growth of the Socialist Labor Party vote in the Sixteenth Assembly District of this city was due to the moving of Socialists into the district is false. So far from there being an immigration of Socialists into the district, there is a perceptible migration of them from the district towards up-town. The growth of the S. L. P. vote there was the result of an active agitation, that converted large numbers of workmen;—hence the trepidation of "Statesman Keenan," and the broadening area of the ripple that gradually took in all kindred elements, until it finally came to a head on the memorable midnight of last July 10th.

With that single exception of importance, the article is remarkable. The array of facts (all of which will, as a matter of course, deserve the name of "Billingsgate" from those whom they hit or who feel hit), establishes a chain of evidence that cannot be broken through; and, above all, its appearance in a magazine of such national standing as the "Independent" indicates, not only the interest that the Little Giant S. L. P. is awakening in the country among the thinking portion of the community, but also the fact that the S. L. P. is now recognized by the practical politicians as a powerful factor in the political field, bespeaking all their efforts to save their necks.

The historic sketch, presented by the "Independent," comes at an opportune moment. It serves as background to, and illuminator of, the specialized battle that the Party has in these last days been engaged in with Croker's Judges, behind whom the "Volkszeitung" Publishing Association have fled for refuge and help.

Last week's PEOPLE stated how one Croker Judge, Fitzgerald by name, violated the law by issuing an order beyond the time limit prescribed by the Code, and how, by the very phrasing of his autograph order, the fact was betrayed that he had gathered his inspiration, not from the papers in the case submitted to him, as was his sworn duty, but from OTHER SOURCES. Still more facts have been culminated during the week which has just elapsed.

Another Croker Judge, Bookstaver by name, grants the Party a stay against Fitzgerald's order, on the ground of its obvious illegality—and then, overnight, of his own motion, not at the Court House (where then? Upon what subsequent order?) VACATES HIS OWN ORDER!

Finally, a third Croker Judge, Bischoff by name, turns up on Saturday, the 2nd instant at the Court House, NOTWITHSTANDING HIS TERM WAS NOT ON, handy to accept the "Volkszeitung" Publishing Association's bondsmen, a bond being needed for the injunction order granted to the Association, in order to hold the defendant—the Party—"safe against possible injury!"

Evidently the far and deep-reaching Conspiracy is desperate; evidently it

attaches supreme importance to the capture, for its exclusive private use, of the name of the Party's Organ. Its desperation on this score only photographs its stupidity all the more glaringly. IT may, but the PARTY or its organ does not, depend for its life upon a name or a symbol; IT may be, but the PARTY is not, a fetish-worshipper. Even should the Party's Organ lose its present name—a wholly unlikely thing, yet possible as a passing incident in the tussle—what of it? Many a time, if not oft, have the colors of an army been pilfered away, and yet the pilferers were routed, horse, foot and dragoons. So would it be now.

In the meantime, by the light of the gathering facts; by the sight of the lines of the foe, emerging from the dust raised by the tramp of the contending forces;—how pitiable, how pusillanimous does not the cry sound of "Peace!" "Peace!" "Harmony!" that one hears rising from certain quarters! How completely does not the cry betray the utter misappreciation of the situation by those who are uttering it! How instructive is not the situation at all points!

Every fiber tingling with joy at the logical maturing of conditions that so sharply draw the lines of the class struggle in America; every fiber tingling with delight at the homage paid to the principles, tactics and conduct of the S. L. P. by its being thus singled out for such an attack; every fiber tingling with exhilaration at the fierceness of the close-quarters fray,—the Party spurns the cry of "Peace!" or "Harmony!"

What, "Harmony," "Peace" with the capitalist foe, together with its present rabble-rout appendage, of which Croker-Keenan is the head of the column! Never!

Fall to, ye stalwarts, all along the line!

A STRIKING LESSON IN CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS.

The longshoremen who were working for Huntington's Old Dominion Steamship Company received some object lessons in the class struggle recently.

The relations of this corporation with its employees had been an idyl of harmony for quite a time. Longshoremen looked upon the corporation as a benevolent institution. The "Sun" tells us that "the old Dominion Line is one which the longshoremen liked to work for. The company gave \$5 for every \$1 raised by its employees for their sick benefit fund, and every Christmas they were remembered."

So things went along happily, until the men made a demand for higher wages. And even then the interruption of good feelings was but momentary. The company was so situated that it had to be benevolent once more. The men felt strengthened in their disregard of the class struggle. They did not believe the doctrine of the antagonism between Capital and Labor applied to their case. They did not think that their "benevolent" employers had any hostile interests or intentions.

They were rudely awakened from their illusions on last Thursday, August 25th. On the morning of that day the Old Dominion Steamship Company told the longshoremen that "they were getting more than their share," and had to come down to the wages paid before the raise of July 13th. When the men refused to "harmonize" with the company on such a basis an excursion boat hove in sight, crowded with 500 unemployed, who had been hired and brought within hailing distance before the reduction was announced to the men.

The longshoremen then realized that their employers had ever since July 13th been planning this treacherous attack. They learned that the interests of Capitalists are ever bent on making inroads on the interests of Labor, and that thus any harmony is made impossible unless on the basis of Labor's abject submission.

On that Thursday morning the longshoremen learned another thing in connection with the class struggle. If the 500 men who were brought to the Old Dominion dock on the excursion boat had done the bidding of the capitalists the strike would have ended in instantaneous defeat. But, to the surprise of the strikers and the disgust of the company's officials, all the ship-load of work-seekers spurned the chance offered them of ending their own misery and MARCHED OUT INTO THE STREET, filing contemptuously past the scab agents who had hired them.

What had happened? There chanced to be among the intended scabs one man who had gone through the school of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. This man, Comrade Loper, of the Wendell Phillips Association of Trolley-men (L. A. 254, S. T. & L. A.), was engaged, like all the rest, through a misleading advertisement in the "Journal." He managed to find out what the 500 men had been hired for, and then asked them in the name of the solidarity of Labor not to assist in crushing their brethren. With him consciousness of the class struggle had made solidarity an active principle.

The Alliance-inspired class-consciousness of Comrade Loper saved the longshoremen from immediate defeat. Thus after having seen that the class-struggle is not a theory but a cruel fact, they

were given a demonstration, showing that the consciousness of that struggle, the class-conscious preparation for it on the part of the workers, is not idle philosophy, but an effective force—even under the unfavorable conditions under which the outbreaks of class antagonism are now taking place.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

Commenting upon the recent sacking of a church in Paris by a mob that was evidently egged on by the capitalist clericals, so as to influence adversely the trial of Dreyfus, the Dublin, Ireland, "Workers' Republic" makes these expert observations:

On Monday last the Dublin papers made a vigorous effort to increase their circulation by flaring placards announcing that a "Dreadful Sacrilege" had been committed in Paris, and of course by the Socialists.

It was bound to be by the Socialists. When a man in any part of the world distinguishes himself favorably the Dublin papers discover him to be an Irishman.

When a political crime is anywhere perpetrated the Dublin papers discover the perpetrators to be Socialists.

Their rule is that if the Americans habitually use the Catholic chapel at the seat of war as barracks-rooms for their soldiers. The men even hanging the accoutrements upon the high altar while cleaning them.

Yet there is no talk of sacrilege. But if a mob of Socialist workmen were to do the like. Ah, then you would hear ecclesiastic music.

As the campaign approaches, the several capitalist papers begin to introduce amendments to their dogma that a Labor Party, i. e., the setting up of Labor candidates, is class legislation, therefore, bad, un-American, and sundry other detestable things. As the campaign approaches, this dogma suffers modifications. According as the aspirations may be of this particular pet that each several paper cultivates, this or that office is exempted from the rule. Thus we now have the Brooklyn Murat Halstead "Standard Union" introduce its amendments. It argues that it is class-legislation for workmen to nominate anything except one thing. It says:

But workmen could, even as workmen, very properly elect in a district on the chief stronghold of the bosses. A boss without an obedient District Attorney is a boss shorn of more than half his power. It might be very proper to have a workman's candidate for District Attorney. To support such a man would not be the same as attempting to seize the Government on behalf of a class in the community to the end that laws might be made for the benefit of that class.

It matters little who the particular personal pet may be of Murat Halstead and his "Standard Union." It is important, however, to notice both the intellectual and moral calibre of these capitalist editors.

Here we have one with a reputation for vast knowledge, great intelligence and proportional rectitude advancing a theory which, if he believes in it, marks him a dunderhead, and which, if he is clever enough to see through, marks him a cheat.

"A boss without an obedient District Attorney is a boss shorn of more than half his power," says the "Standard Union," and would have Labor elect a candidate for that office only, such conduct not being "class legislation." Pray what good would a Labor District Attorney do without a Labor Governor, who could remove the District Attorney at any time?

If the "Standard Union" really realizes that Labor must protect itself against the capitalist class by means of public power, then to suggest that Labor leave the real power in the capitalist's hands, and content itself with a precarious subordinate place like that of District Attorney, is to practise fraud on the workmen voters.

If the "Standard Union" does not know that the Governor has the District Attorney in the hollow of his hand, then the "Standard Union" is ignorant.

Which of the two, Murat Halstead, thou wondrous product of American capitalist politics?

We pause for a reply.

Taxation!!!

The earnest attention of Socialists is called to the article on "Taxation," by LUCIEN SANIAL, in Supplement No. 3 to the "Socialist Almanac."—Price, 5 cents.

Every agitator for the S. L. P., every Comrade and every student of economics should be in possession of this valuable little treatise. They should read it carefully and spread it widely among wage-workers; for it is already now quite apparent that the next political campaign will largely be turned by the capitalist politicians into "taxation" campaigns, the same as recent ones were mainly "money" campaigns.

Moreover, it derives special interest at this time from the fact that the present conflict between the uncompromising Revolutionary Socialists and the treacherous Tax-Paying Kangaroo element, which lately conspired, and ignominiously failed, to capture the S. L. P., was chiefly precipitated by the middle class attitude of the "Volkszeitung" upon the subject of Taxation. Send your orders to THE LABOR NEWS CO., 147 E. 23rd St., or to HENRY KUHN, National Secretary S. L. P., 61 Beekman St., Box 1576, N. Y. City.

The English translation of Karl Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx's picture as frontispiece. No Socialist even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply, Labor News Co., 147 E. 23rd St., N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents.

THE SOCIALISTIC THORN IN TAMMANY'S SIDE.

BY HENRY AUSTIN.

(N. Y. "Independent" for August.)

While in our colleges and churches there has been for some years a noticeable amount of socialistic sentiment, socialism as a practical factor in politics has hitherto cut but little figure—compared with European countries, so little as to be almost a negligible quantity. Now, however, we are confronted with a set of facts that call for the most serious, conservative consideration.

First, and most startling of these—the Socialist Labor Party apparently holds the balance of power in the richest most conservative commonwealth of this Union, the Empire State. We say apparently, but the more one studies the conditions the more one is tempted to substitute the adverb actually.

Here is a brief presentation of its political history, which most of our dry papers, for some unguessable reason, have been persistently blinking, ever since the apostles of Karl Marx began their open propaganda.

The Socialist Labor Party entered the field in this State in 1890, and polled at birth the requisite percentage to entitle it to a place on the official ballot as a regular political organization. Its first cast was exactly 13,313 votes. From year to year it has slowly, but markedly, increased its poll. It was the fifth party on the list; it grew to be fourth, and last year it stood third.

Up to this point in its career it had attracted no attention from the practical politicians of the old opposing parties. Some of its leaders occasionally got pictured in the press, and the police were detailed to supervise its open-air meetings, but nothing happened to it or by it. One of its chief spokesmen and editors did, indeed, win some personal recognition by virtue of his brilliant eloquence and the misfit halo of a former connection with Columbia University as a lecturer on international law. Still, the politicians, the men who in both parties are out for results or "stuff," regarded the Socialist Labor Party as a collection of bibulous soreheads and self-pivoted cranks—an omnium gatherum not to be reckoned with. But this joint dream of the firm of Platt and Croker was rudely dispelled when the official returns of the last gubernatorial election were rigidly tabulated. Roosevelt had 661,715 votes, Van Wyck 643,921, and Hanford 23,860.

These figures are from the "Tribune Almanac," 1899, and cannot be gainsaid. What do they show? First, that Roosevelt's plurality was only 17,794; second and most significant, that the Socialist Labor Party, with its compact little cohort of 23,860 voters, held the balance of power. If Messrs. Platt and Croker could have swung those votes where these Siamese twins of political science doubtless believe they belong, Judge Van Wyck would now be figure-heading the Empire State, and Mr. Roosevelt, instead of sniffing the savory breeze of Presidential possibility, would probably be careering over the continent under the auspices of Major Pond's lecture-bureau, swinging his sword and showing how tobacco fields are won by American "rough riding" and philanthropy.

The Republican dailies of New York, to the glory of their blindness, be it recorded, have taken no, or slightest, notice of this phenomenon. But the Tammany organs, or would-be organs, notably the "Journal," which has done some pretty brazen coquetting with Socialistic ideals, did some piteous howling. Van Wyck, they claimed, was defeated by the Socialist vote, and the Simon-pure Socialist by so doing had side-tracked "the real party of the people," and given the plutocrats another long inning in New York; with, probably, another Presidency to clap in their safe-deposit vault.

Let us now without considering this particular debt of conservatism to Socialism look still closer into election facts. The Gibraltar of Tammany Hall in this borough, as every one knows, is the Sixteenth Assembly District, where the Hon. Pat Keenan, as district leader, rules the roost and, with just reason, does all the crowing. Even during the Mayor Strong campaign, that swept one Tammany district after another off its feet with a tidal wave of municipal or civic morality, the Sixteenth remained solid, and the crew of the Hon. Pat rose over the general wreck like a steam callopa.

That barbaric yawp triumphant seems, indeed, to have waked up the Socialists, and by its music to have made them move into this district; for, again examining the figures, we find that while in 1896 the vote of the Socialist Labor Party in this domain of Keenan was barely 1,000, in 1897 Professor Daniel De Leon, the recognized Socialist editor and leader, running for Assemblyman, polled 1,820 votes. This evidently began to perplex, perhaps to frighten Tammany, for in the campaign of 1898 far more attention and expenditure were directed to this "Gibraltar" than ever before, and the campaign was intense. De Leon, the Socialist, received 2,200 votes, and his Tammany opponent was only saved from defeat by 700 Republican votes duly delivered as per invoice. The result of this is that "Gibraltar" now stands on the Tammany books marked "unsafe" for the campaign of this year and of 1900.

Another array of curious facts now forms itself. Ever since last November the labor forces in Tammany's control have been making mysterious moves—that is, more or less mysterious, according to the kind of telescope turned upon them. The Central Labor union suddenly dropped its old established name and became the Central Federated Union. New and peculiar elements entered, to propitiate whom the change of name was made, and the platform was remodeled and rendered more demagogic. Finally, a certain Samuel Prince was elected president of this revamped Democratic labor-vote trap. This worthy is a resident of the once "Gibraltar" district, and it is a matter of jocose gossip that for years he has been angling for the Tammany nomination to the Assembly. In the last two campaigns he especially recommended himself to the Hon. Pat Keenan's favor by taking the stump against "the Socialist orators." Prince counts on

the nomination this year, but the Socialist vote troubles his midnight sleep, as well as the noon-day siestas of Statesman Keenan.

Tammany kept out of power in the State by this wretched little Socialist Labor Party—Tammany's "Gibraltar" in danger—what must Tammany statesmen try to do for this year, and especially for the Presidential campaign year?

Clearly, to split the Socialist Labor Party or be split and split by it into the brine of Saline Creek. Spurred by this keen necessity, Tammany began work on the "Volkszeitung," a supposedly Socialist German daily, not overblessed with wealth, and has apparently caused that paper to repeat all the Democratic party's stock-in-trade talk about the Republican party's oppression of the workmen with taxes.

This may seem a perfectly natural and innocent move, but its real result was to bring the "Volkszeitung" into direct contradiction and conflict with the Socialist Labor Party, which maintains that, as for the workmen, they are no better off under one régime than another, but are most excellently exploited by both of the old parties in turn.

Feud having thus been started between the "Volkszeitung" and the Socialist Labor Party, whose especial organ, THE PEOPLE, a national weekly, used to be edited in the same building, Tammany's next move was one of the boldest pieces of predatory politics ever imagined. Insinuating certain of its heeled into the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party as "converts," it tried, with the aid of some of the disgruntled "Volkszeitung" staff, to break into the office of the Socialist Labor Party, then at 184 William street, and take physical possession of the Socialist national weekly organ, THE PEOPLE, together with all the Party documents and archives.

This attempt was made on the midnight of July 10th, and chronicled in some of the papers as a flat failure. The leader of the attack was one Philip Bauer, who is a walking delegate of a bricklayers' union, of which William Klein is president. William Klein, when not staggering under the burden of his presidential duties, draws \$2,500 a year by grace of Tammany as "Inspector of Sewers." The connection of this sequence with the Tammany plan to steal a Socialist paper is too clear to need further development. The attack, in which mallets were freely swung, failed miserably. The invaders were beaten back and the Socialist Labor Party kept possession of all its documents and the English weekly, THE PEOPLE, now removed to 61 Beekman street.

But the Tammany dailies have announced broadcast that the Socialist Labor Party is "broke" and broken up. As a further proof of prowess, even in laughable defeat and ridiculous retreat, Tammany has inspired the recent issuance of a new weekly, likewise called THE PEOPLE, the people in this case being the Tammany job-holder, Mr. Klein and others of like editorial capacity. Moreover, one of the Tammany organs, the "News," last week intimated that a decision would be handed down by the Bench against the rights of the Socialist Labor Party to have a place on the official ballot, on the ground that it is divided. The Socialist Labor Party is, however, so far from being "broke up and broke" that it has obtained the services of an able and costly lawyer, formerly a Tammany man, but now reformed, and has taken the question of title as regards its paper, THE PEOPLE, into the courts, where a Republican judge or an honest Democrat may put an extinguisher on Tammany's bright scheme in the shape of a rival organ with the same name.

The grouping of these queer facts, it is believed, is well worth the attention of thinking persons all over the country, and especially are the potentialities involved in this particular chef d'œuvre of Tammany politics deserving of study by all New Yorkers who would like to be freed from the dominance of Messrs. Platt and Croker. The question for advocates of municipal reform and honest government is whether the Socialist Labor Party is so dangerous a germ that it ought to be suppressed by any mode, however foul, even if such suppression means the continuance and still firmer establishment of Tammany ownership of the Borough of Manhattan, and possibly in the near future the seizure and loot of the whole State. New York City.

LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 147 East 23rd Street, New York City. (Store open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., Saturdays to 9 P. M.)

Table of book prices: Karl Marx: The Communist Manifesto \$0.10; Value, Price and Profit .35; A Discourse on Free Trade .25; Capital .75; Lord Palmerston .35; Secret Diplomacy of the 19th Century .35; Frederick Engels: Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science .05; H. M. Hyndman: Economics of Socialism .120; Socialism and Slavery .05; Marx's Theory of Value .05; J. L. Joyner: The Socialist Catechism .05; Eleanor Marx-Aveling: The Working Class Movement in England .10; Edward Aveling: The Student's Marx .100; Charles Darwin and Karl Marx .10; William Morris: A Selection from his Writings .25; Morris and Bay: Socialism, its Growth and Outcome .100; Paul Lafargue: The Religion of Capital .05; The Right to the Lax .10; The Evolution of Property .100; Karl Kautsky: The Capitalist Class .05; The Proletariat .05; The Class Struggle .05; The Co-operative Commonwealth .05; Lucien Sanial: The Socialist Almanac .50; Territorial Expansion .05; The New Trusts .05; Taxation .05; Daniel De Leon: The Revolution .05; What Means this Strike .05; Wm. S. McClure: Socialism .10; Thomas A. Hickey: Tragic Pages .05; James Connolly: Erin's Hope .05; William Walling: Evolution of Industry .05; Charles Darwin: Origin of Species .50c, cloth .75; Descent of man, cloth .75; We have secured a number of Lisagara's standard books "History of the Paris Commune," regular price \$1.00, which we offer at 75 cents while they last. To clubs of ten at 60 cents. Catalogues mailed free of charge on application.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

BROTHER JONATHAN (with a perplexed look all over him)—Would you have thought it?

UNCLE SAM (startled)—Which? B. J.—Why, this Rampage Wagon Company's swindle of our New York City politicians.

U. S.—And did you imagine a Republican Tom Platt or a Tammany Dick Croker above such sort of thing?

B. J.—Pooh! No! What perplexes me is that they should have been at that swindle, scheming and getting it ready, at the very time when the Market Investigating Committee was investigating the city politics, hanging up, to speak, the corrupt politicians. Don't that perplex you?

U. S.—No, not a bit. You know, don't you, that not so very long ago counterfeiters and circulators of counterfeit money were hanged in England?

B. J.—I know that. U. S.—Well, it not infrequently happened that at the very time when a counterfeiter was being hanged, counterfeiters were caught passing counterfeit money among the very crowd that was witnessing the execution.

B. J.—You don't say! U. S.—People don't counterfeit for the fun of it, but to live; neither do politicians swindle for the fun of it, but to guard against Want. Want, or fear of Want are ruthless drivers towards crime. There is no way of stopping such crime but to overthrow the social system that raises Want and Fear of Want into Social Motives for activity. Strain to overthrow the crime-sodden capitalist system and to rear the Socialist Republic.

The woman question is founded upon and inseparable from the economic movement of society. He who probes no further than the political status of woman leaves all untouched the mainspring of action—economic slavery, domestic slavery.

It is quite the fashion in radical circles to invite women to bare their breast to the overwhelmingly unequal struggle, under the present régime, for freedom from sex-servitude. Women should be free! Granted. Freed from what? Free to do what? Freed from political, industrial and domestic slavery. The first condition of freedom depends upon and is sustained by the second; that is to say, political equality can be gained only after social developments have made it necessary to enter the industrial world, and so as to have become a factor in legislation. The law "No woman shall succeed in Salique land" was enacted, not before, but after woman had held the scepter. After political recognition has been gained it can be maintained only by an advance in industrial power.

The franchise is the first great step in woman's freedom. This step may be taken, as with workmen, before economic equality is established; but to maintain political equality economic equality must be gained. The woman question is at this point of investigation to be the LABOR QUESTION—the question of the Wage System.

Once established political and economic equality and sex-slavery is voluntary, not compulsory. Woman should, and will be freed from political, economic and sex slavery. Woman will one day be free to take her rightful place in social life and the race will perish.

As a woman she will be free to maintain fraternal relations. As a woman she will be free also to accept or reject the sex-relation of wife and mother.

The clarifying lense of Socialism has been put upon the chaos of anarchism, with its license in the place of liberty. The chastity of monogamic marriage as a possibility of free establishment under economic equality of opportunity, is the gift of the Socialist Labor Party to America. Neither a housekeeper nor a social ornament on which to hang elegant fabrics and jewels is a wife, so cannot become a chaste mother. The immaculate conception can and must be brought down from the ideal world and made the normal condition of birth.

THE PEOPLE has guarded and promoted this birth. The ideals of Socialism are the highest because its knowledge of human movement is the deepest. Amidst the reeking crimes inside and outside of legal sex-relations Socialism throws its beacon light that we may ever remember life is not long enough for the ever-changing relations of domestic happiness; and, too, that death is not quick enough to cover with each cloth and ashes the false semblance of love.

I say to every woman in the land who would be free, who would aid in the emancipation of woman, that the most direct returns for energy expended is to be found in working for the overthrow of the capitalist system, the reestablishment among mankind of fraternity and equality in economic relations. Then and not till then will the great bridal reign.

MARTHA MOORE AVENUE, Boston.

A fifth 5,000 edition of the pamphlet "What Means This Strike" now out. Its large sale is a gratifying sign of the times, and it is an evidence of the class of literature that is so useful and, consequently, best called for. A second 5,000 edition of the pamphlet "Reform or Revolution" has recently left the press.



OFFICIAL.

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

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

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Executive Committee—766 Dundas street, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 33rd 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 Tuesday, 10 P. M.

CALL FOR A GENERAL VOTE.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

COMRADES:—The following resolutions and amendment of Section San Francisco, Cal., have received the endorsement of 12 Sections, namely: Peoria, Ill.; Belleville, Ill. (partial endorsement only); Bakersfield, Lompoc, Santa Clara County and Riverside, Cal.; Columbus, O.; Adams, Mass.; Omaha, Neb.; Wichita, Kan.; Baltimore, Md., and Gloverville, N. Y.

RESOLUTIONS. WHEREAS, The Socialist movement in Greater New York, which is the seat of our National Executive Committee, is at present in a state of great disruption and is split up into a number of antagonistic factions; and

WHEREAS, The demoralization prevailing at present in New York has brought our National Organization into such great disorder that the existence of the entire Socialist Labor Party is threatened; and

WHEREAS, We are at present confronted by a most dangerous condition which makes it imperative for the movement at large as well as in New York to be called into action immediately for the purpose of restoring peace and order to the Party, and of deciding upon all questions relating to the welfare of the S. L. P.

RESOLVED, That we, the Central Committee of Section San Francisco, S. L. P., in regular session assembled, demand that a National Convention of the S. L. P. be called immediately for the purpose of restoring peace and order to the Party, and of deciding upon all questions relating to the welfare of the S. L. P.

RESOLVED, That we recommend Chicago as the place for the holding of our National Convention.

RESOLVED, That we appeal to all Sections of the S. L. P. of the U. S. of America to call special meetings and endorse this step for the holding of an early convention and the settling of all disputes that have arisen in the Party.

AMENDMENT. RESOLVED, That Section San Francisco, S. L. P., request that the special convention be held not later than November 1, 1899. All Sections of the S. L. P. in favor of this resolution are asked to immediately endorse it. Kuhn, Secretary of N. E. C., 61 Beekman street, New York City and to Section San Francisco, 915 1/2 Market street, San Francisco, Cal.

The propositions having been endorsed by more than 5 Sections in three different States, they are hereby referred to a general vote. But in submitting them, we find it our duty to emphatically advise against the adoption of the same, and to lay before the members our reasons for such advice.

This proposition cannot be adopted without seriously crippling the Party in its regular work. The Party must hold a nominating convention at the time when the Presidential canvass begins to attract attention. Nominations made at unusual times are apt to be contemptuously forgotten, after enjoying a passing attention such as is given to crank movements in dull season. Our campaign cannot be stimulated by the national convention unless the convention takes place at a time when national issues receive general attention, and when their issues have become sufficiently defined to be met.

The adoption of any proposition looking to the calling of a national convention during the present year would, therefore, mean that between now and July, 1899, two conventions will have to be held. That should be understood when the vote is taken.

Is it possible for the Party to hold two conventions within the space of 10 months, and make both representative and successful? The Sections know that it is not. For Sections of less than fifty members, unless they happen to be situated very near the convention city, the expenses of one delegate will amount to more than the total of all the local dues during that period. And nine-tenths of all our Sections have less than 50 members.

If the holding of a special convention should, nevertheless, be attempted, it is evident that it would only be made representative at the expense of the regular convention of 1900—that is, at the expense of our real work.

The gravity of this danger might influence some Sections to reserve their resources for next year's convention and refrain from sending delegates to the special convention. The effect of such a consideration would not only be to make the special convention less representative, but to keep away from it Sections that have the success of the Party most at heart, and whose attendance is, therefore, most desirable.

Those Sections that would consider it their duty to secure representation at both conventions would be compelled to restrict their expenditures for agitation purposes, so that under all circumstances the proper work of the Party would be crippled, and its growth in voting strength impeded.

All these objections apply with added force to the proposition to hold a special convention on or before November 1st, a few days before the next election day. A convention held at this time would also cripple this year's campaign. The Party is engaged in an active campaign in the States of Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. These seven States contain one-half of the total number of Sections, and they cast, in 1898, 50,000 of the total Socialist vote of 82,000.

The holding of this convention before November 1st this year means that the Party's resources shall be drained, its campaign work interrupted at the height of the campaign in the most important Section of the movement's present field. It means that the Party shall be prevented from making that showing at the next election that it can make, and that it ought to be assisted in making by the whole Party of the country.

And it is proposed to lay this extra burden on the Party, after a period of extraordinary sacrifices enforced upon it by the necessity of the defence against a traitorous conspiracy? It seems to us that, in view of all the

circumstances, the proposition shows a reckless disregard for the best interests of the Party. Nor can it be claimed that the drawbacks of the proposition are outweighed by considerations of necessity. The attempt to show such necessity, made in the "Whereas" portions of the resolution of Section San Francisco, is as much at variance with truth as with Party loyalty.

The resolution is at variance with truth when it alleges that we are confronted by a most dangerous condition, that our national organization has been brought into such great disorder, and that the existence of the entire Socialist Labor Party is threatened.

The national administration of the Socialist Labor Party is in every respect "regular," it has been orderly constituted and is working strictly and orderly in accordance with the Party's constitution.

We admit there might be a "regular" S. L. P. organization, which, if it did not represent the spirit of the Party, would no more be the real Socialist Labor Party than a kangaroo would be a lion, though he was rigged up in a lion's skin.

The essence of the S. L. P. lies in its uncompromising faithfulness for the revolutionary class interest of the wage workers. Its essence lies in its determination to concentrate the workers in a revolutionary organization that will never swerve until it has accomplished what it promises—the emancipation of the working class from exploitation and oppression; that will be satisfied with nothing but substantial results; that cannot be turned from its path by either the brutal or the insidious tactics of capitalism, neither by terrorism nor by deceptive concessions or treachery.

The essence of the S. L. P. lies in the recognition of the fact that any but a clear-sighted revolutionary movement must be abortive; that, therefore, all interests or influences antagonistic to the revolutionary must be eliminated from the organization of the working class, and that only in so far as the organization has become completely emancipated from all such influences is it making any genuine and secure progress.

If ever the Socialist Labor Party organization should fall into the hands of an administration that did not represent its revolutionary essence, but was antagonistic to it, no degree of technical regularity would make such a thing the genuine Socialist Labor Party. In such a case the spirit of our movement would require the Party to contemptuously kick aside the kangaroo posing in the stolen lion's skin; or promptly supplant the "regular" fraud by an administration loyal to the revolutionary essence of our movement, and thus insure the continuance of its uncompromising course.

Even in such a case there would be no demoralization. A clear-aimed revolutionary movement is not demoralized because its official machinery is tampered with. Otherwise it would be at the mercy of the ruling class that may, through tricky election laws and other abuse of power, pack with its agents the administration of any labor party.

In such a case there would unavoidably be some temporary disorder, and that might make the holding of an immediate convention necessary, not to "restore peace" with those who had sought to sidetrack the Party. No, the purpose would, on the contrary, be to consolidate the membership more thoroughly in the determination to resist all attempts at diverting the movement from its true course.

The experience of the Party in the "Volkszeitung" conspiracy does not present any conditions that justify the calling of a special convention. The conspirators did not only fail in their main purpose—the derailing of the Party from its straight revolutionary lines, but they could not even produce disorder. The Party machinery has continued in the hands of the regularly constituted administrators, the affairs of the Party have continued to be orderly conducted; the Party's principles have continued to be fully upheld. The Party has continued intact, both in its organized form and in its revolutionary essence.

Where, then, is the "disorder?" In an editorial published by the "Class Struggle," in explanation of the motion of Section San Francisco, this statement occurs: "There is a double-headed national organization and two national organs bearing the same name. Whatever your opinion or mine may be as to which is right or wrong, the fact remains that some Sections recognize one head, some the other, and some neither. . . . This is chaos and confusion worse confounded."

So, there is chaos because the "Volkszeitung" conspirators did not immediately collapse after their defeat, but were desperate enough and had means enough—derived from the newspaper property that they stole from the Party—to set up an opposition outfit, and, because they got "some" Sections to recognize that outfit!

Section San Francisco does not claim that the said "some" Sections were justified in recognizing the opposition outfit; in fact, the Section has admitted that they were not, since it has not joined them itself.

No Section could be in doubt as to the fact that the National Executive Committee, regularly elected in March, 1899, fully represents the Party's will, or as to the purpose of the "Volkszeitung" being to overthrow the Party's will both in the matter of the Party press and of the Party policy. This was made perfectly clear by the very first acts of the pretenders—their attacks on the Party's trade union policy and their support of the "Volkszeitung" corporation in its lawsuit for the absolute ownership of THE PEOPLE.

Sections that could be led to recognize a set of pretenders, whose purposes were so manifestly hostile to the Party cannot be considered as reliable contingents of the Socialist Army. Those who did so, gave their support to the enemies of the Party, and may be presumed to have done so because they sympathized with the purposes of those enemies. This presumption is indeed the only possible explanation for their readiness to accept the claim of regularity for the proceedings of the Bowery meeting on July 10th, a claim of the absurdity of which one glance at the Party's constitution should have satisfied them.

Section San Francisco does not claim that the number of Sections recognizing the "Volkszeitung's" party outfit is large. Those who have followed the Party press know that it is not. It is

impossible that it should be large. If those who sympathize with the conspirators in their antagonism for our uncompromising, revolutionary tactics constituted a strong minority in the Party, these tactics would not have been pursued as aggressively as they were, the Party would not be what it is.

The alleged "disorder," "chaos" and "confusion" resolve themselves into this: There was in New York a minority element, moved by interests and influences utterly irreconcilable with the very essence of our movement. That element became more and more rebellious against the Party's policy; it sought to prevent the Party from living up to that policy; it was an element of discord and disorder while it was in the Party. It sought to get control of the Party for the purpose of overturning its policy. After failing in accomplishing this by regular methods, it attempted to do so by the illegal and violent plan carried out on July 10th, and since by utterly ignoring the provisions of the constitution applicable to the case. Their plan failed again, and the discordant element was landed outside of the Party. In New York the previously divided house was restored to order. The element of disorder, having failed to capture the house of the Party, set up its own house; it could do so because of its stolen hold on the Party's newspaper property.

There were in a few other cities of the United States elements also moved by influences and interests irreconcilable with the Party's uncompromising tactics. The circumstance that the New York conspirators had been able to set up an opposition home, fitted out in imitation of the Party, served those other discordant elements as a pretext to refuse recognition of the regular Party house, and show their true colors in open rebellion against the Party policy that had ever been intolerable to them.

The "disruption" that had taken place is the separation of discordant elements from the Party. The Party has got rid of much disorder that existed in its ranks, and the path has been cleared for marching ahead in a more than ever aggressive and unshakably solid revolutionary phalanx.

We find it quite natural that the "Volkszeitung" conspirators should very much dislike to see the Party proceed on its way, without being disconcerted by their futile ambush. They must wish the Party to show the effects of their attack. Having failed to vanquish it, they must wish it to appear weakened.

It is natural for them to exaggerate the injury they have done. And those who speak, as Section San Francisco does, of the Party as being in a state of disorder, confusion, chaos, play into the hands of the conspirators. The eagerness of the latter to make use of the San Francisco proposition is significant.

We urge upon the members the importance of showing firmness in dealing with this situation. It would be offering a premium for schemers and traitors if the impression should go forth that any desperate gang of such may at any time—even in the height of a campaign—throw the Party into hysterics, cause it to exhaust its resources and bring its work to a standstill.

The National Executive Committee, although it could have, under the constitution, insisted that both time and place of the proposed convention be treated separately, concluded to treat the matter as a special proposition and to submit it to the membership, stating the reasons why such a convention is not in the interest of the Party and why the proposition should not be sustained; the committee did so, believing that the bulk of the Party's membership is neither hysterical, nor at a loss to understand and size up the situation at this late day.

The San Francisco proposition resolves itself into three distinct points to be voted upon, as follows: 1. Shall a special national convention be held? 2. Shall such convention be held in the city of Chicago, Ill.? 3. Shall such convention be held not later than November 1, 1899?

This vote shall close on the 10th day of October, 1899. Reports must be in on or before that day, so that the full result can be published in the issue of THE PEOPLE dated October 15th. The reports will be published successively as they come in each week, and thus give indications as to how the vote is running.

Reports must be made in figures on special voting blanks that will be sent to every Section. By order of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P. HENRY KUHN, National Secretary, 61 Beekman street, New York City.

Authorized Agents for THE PEOPLE. HARTFORD, CONN.: Fred. Fellermann, 2 State street, top floor. ALBANY, N. Y.: J. E. Alexander, 477 No. Pearl street. BOSTON, MASS.: Peter Stearns, Jr., 52 Guilford street. SYRACUSE, N. Y.: Geo. F. Whaley, Socialist Headquarters, Room 14, Myer's Block. UTICA, N. Y.: K. F. A. Nitschke, 88 Columbia street. LYNN, MASS.: John A. Henley, 45 Glen street, rear. ST. LOUIS, MO.: Henry J. Poelling, 2140 College avenue. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: G. Rempler, 1021 Madison avenue. MILWAUKEE, WIS.: Rochus Babnick, 215 Lloyd street. NEW BRITAIN, CONN.: Leonard C. Thompson, S. L. P. Headquarters, Calumet Building, Church street. NEW HAVEN, CONN.: F. Serrin, 24 Nash street. ROCKVILLE, CONN.: Chas. Gaur, 1 Thouton street. ELIZABETH, N. J.: J. T. Petersen, 322 3rd street. PATERSON, N. J.: John C. Butterfield, 108 Albion avenue. ERIE, PA.: Fred. Uhlmann, 405 W. 19th street. PHILADELPHIA, PA.: Max Keller, 1021 Hope street. PITTSBURGH, PA.: C. A. Danielson, 161 18th street, s. e. PROVIDENCE, R. I.: Lawrence Lee, Box 266, Olneyville, R. I. PAWTUCKET, R. I.: Austin Boudreau, 40 Lucas street. TROY, N. Y.: John Barnhill, 277 Second street. DETROIT, MICH.: P. Friese, Jr., 235 Arad street. McKEESPORT, PA.: John Flynn, 22 Lyndon street. CINCINNATI, OHIO: M. Strauss, "Elbe," Flat 5. LOWELL, MASS.: Robert Owen, 244 West Manchester street. WOODSTOCK, N. Y.: Frank L. Fogarty, 265 Front street. RICHMOND, VA.: J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollings st. W. P. Evans, Room 10, Row J, Proctors Case, Carroll street.

THE CRUSHING TIDAL WAVE.

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

On last Wednesday, the 6th instant, by noon, 18 additional Party organizations added their strength to the tidal wave that now drowns the recent foul reactionary conspiracy against the Class-Conscious Movement of the Proletariat in America.

- STATE COMMITTEES. California. Colorado. Indiana. Kansas. Maryland (State Convention). Massachusetts. Minnesota. Michigan. Missouri. New Jersey. New York. Ohio. Pennsylvania. Rhode Island. Texas. Virginia. Washington.

- ALABAMA. Section Birmingham. ARIZONA. Section Phoenix. CALIFORNIA. Section Los Angeles. Section Arroyo Grande. Section Lompoc. Section Santa Clara County. Section Vallejo. Section Watsonville. COLORADO. Section Denver. Section Grand Junction. Section Leadville. Section Montrose. Section Olathe. Section Ouray. Section Pueblo. Section Rockvale. Section Russell Gulch. Section Williamsburg.

- CONNECTICUT. Section Bridgeport. Section Hartford. Section Milford. Section New Britain. Section New Haven. Section New London. Section Rockville (American). Section Rockville (German). Section South Norwalk. Section Stamford. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Section Washington.

- ILLINOIS. Section Collinsville. Section East St. Louis. Section Glen Carbon. Section Jacksonville. Section Peoria. INDIANA. Section Indianapolis. Section Muncie. Section Richmond. KANSAS. Section Pittsburg. KENTUCKY. Section Louisville. Section Newport. MARYLAND. Section Baltimore. MASSACHUSETTS. Section Boston. Section Cambridge. Section Chelsea. Section Everett. Section Fall River. Section Haverhill. Section Holyoke. Section Lawrence. Section Lynn. Section Medford. Section New Bedford. Section Peabody. Section Salem. Section Somerville. Section Stoneham. Section Taunton. Section Woburn.

- MICHIGAN. Section Detroit. Section Holland. MINNESOTA. Section Duluth. Section Minneapolis. Section St. Paul. Section West Superior. 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 Mt. Kisco. Section Newburg. Section Oneonta. Section Peekskill. Section Pleasantville. Section Poughkeepsie. Section Richmond Borough (located in Greater New York). Section Schenectady. Section Sing Sing. Section Onandaga County (Syracuse). Section Tarrytown. Section Troy. Section Utica. Section Woodhaven (located in the City of Greater New York). Section Yonkers.

- OHIO. Section Akron. Section Butler. Section Canton. Section Cincinnati. Section Columbus. Section Dayton. Section Glouster. Section Lima. Section Massillon. Section Shawnee. PENNSYLVANIA. Section Allentown. Section Bethlehem. Section Blythesdale. Section Braddock (German). Section Braddock (American).

- Section Buena Vista. Section Dubois. Section Erie (German). Section Fayette City. Section Figart. Section Grove City. Section Homestead. Section Houtzdale. Section Jeannette. Section McKeesport. Section Pittsburg. Section Roscoe. Section Shenandoah. Section Stoneboro. Section Sturteville. Section West Newton. Section Yohogany. RHODE ISLAND. Section Burrillville. Section Central Falls. Section Cumberland. Section Pawtucket. Section Providence. Section Woonsocket. TEXAS. Section Austin. Section El Paso. Section San Antonio. VERMONT. Section Barre (American). Section Barre (Italian). VIRGINIA. Section Newport News. Section Richmond. Section Roanoke. WASHINGTON. Section Pasco. Section Seattle. Section Spokane. Section Tacoma. Section Whatcom. Section Woolley. WISCONSIN. Section Milwaukee. Section Sheboygan.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Meeting of September 5th, with P. Murphy in the chair. Absent on agitation work, and excused, Keep. Financial report for week ending September 2nd showed receipts \$90.58; expenditures (including bill for Almanac supplement), \$306.05.

B. F. Keinar reported about his work in Ohio. He finds the Sections of the State loyal to the Party, had good meetings in many places visited, and reported also about the work of reorganization in Cleveland, the reorganized Section starting with 58 members. The Ohio State Committee reported the result of the general vote ordered by it on the action of the joint Section meeting, at which a majority voted to recognize the Kangaroo committee. Results show that even in the city of Cleveland the Kangaroos were beaten on the general vote by a majority of ten, while in the State outside of Cleveland, they had but very few votes. Secretary reported to have had a conference with Comrade Max Forker, who had come down from Buffalo for a few days. Forker suggested the advisability to issue a separate edition of the Buffalo Arbeiter-Zeitung, distinct from the local issue, from which purely local features are eliminated and Party features substituted, and that a contract be made with the Association guaranteeing Party control over this issue. Contract submitted and approved. Copy ordered sent to Buffalo.

Section Minneapolis, Minn., sent word, in the form of a resolution, to the effect that at last Section meeting the stand taken previously in recognizing the Kangaroo committee had been rescinded. Section Milwaukee, Wis., sent resolutions favoring special national convention as proposed by San Francisco, and refusing to submit the general vote to its members. The Section has no right to disfranchise any one of its members; that its only function in a general vote is that of a conveyor of the vote to its members, and that it must give its members a chance to cast their votes if they wish. Gloverville, N. Y., and Kansas City, Mo., reported similar action, and are to be notified in the same manner; the latter Section, in a resolution, setting up the claim that the National Executive Committee has no right to submit any question to a general vote, nor to suspend any Section. The Section being rather young in the Party, evidently is not aware that, ever since the existence of the Party, the National Executive Committee has always submitted to a general vote questions of such weight, as it did not care to itself decide; and that, likewise, Sections have been suspended when they took a treasonable stand against the Party.

Charters were granted to: Norwich and Sidney, N. Y.; Cleveland and Collinwood, Ohio; Priceburg, Pa. The following Sections reported vote on Board of Appeals and Cleveland matter: Lincoln, Neb.; Muncie, Ind.; Sutersville, Blythesdale, Jeannette, Figart, Fayette City, McKeesport and eWat Newton, Pa.; Seattle, Tacoma and Whatcom, Wash.; Akron, Ohio; Peekskill and Albany, N. Y.; Passaic County, N. J.; Peabody, Taunton and Medford, Mass.; East St. Louis, Mo.; Woonsocket, R. I.; Duluth and Minneapolis, Minn.; West Superior, Wis.; Richmond and Roanoke, Va.; Russell Gulch, Colo., casting a total of 392 votes in favor and 28 against the questions submitted. With the figures reported before, this makes a grand total of 1350 for and 61 against. The following Sections reported their vote on Pittsburg resolution and Yonkers amendment: Figart, Pa., 7 for, none against; Richmond, Ind., none for, 5 against; Sutersville, Pa., 9 for, none against; Duluth, Minn., 12 for, none against; Woonsocket, R. I., 5 and 7 for, none against; Richmond, Va., 9 for, none against; Birmingham, Ala., 12 for, none against.

Sections Lincoln, Neb.; Duluth, Minn.; Yonkers, N. Y.; Woonsocket, R. I.; Richmond, Va., reported their vote for Daniel De Leon, delegate to Alliance Convention, with 64 for, none against.

J. J. KINNEALLY, Recording Secretary.

YONKERS. Primaries of the Socialist Labor Party in the City of Yonkers, for the purpose of electing city officers, will be held on Friday, September 15th, in all the 7 wards comprising the city, between the hours of 7 and 9 P. M. The wards are: 1st Ward, at Riverdale avenue; 2nd Ward, at 35 No. H'way; 3rd Ward, at 12 Cottage Place; 4th Ward, at 19 Washington; 5th Ward, at 45 Oak street; 6th Ward, at Ashburton avenue; 7th Ward, at Schwanman's Saw Mill, River Road.

A HALL FOR HOMESTEAD. Section Homestead will run a picnic on Sunday, September 17th, to raise money for purchasing its hall. We have been six months in the field, have accumulated a little library, and are taking in new members and are solid with the party in the present trouble.

Trades' & Societies' Calendar. Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies, not exceeding five lines will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annum. Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADES AND LABOR ALLIANCE, 23 Duane street, Room 36, New York City. General Secretary: William L. Brower. Financial Secretary: Murphy. General Executive Meetings: 1st, 3rd and 5th Thursday evenings at 8 P. M.; Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 1015 Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets every second and fourth Monday, at 8 P. M., 88 Avenue C, New York. 12:30 P. M. 352 Canal street, Financial Secretary.

SECTION "ESSEX" COUNTY, S. L. P. County Committee representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 A. M., in the hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 1/2 field avenue, Newark, N. J.

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters at 33d and 34th A. D. S., S. L. P., 121 E. 110th street, New York. Business meetings every Thursday. Free reading room open from 7:30 p. m. to 10:30 p. m. every evening. Subscriptions for this paper received here.

MITSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, 123 E. 75th St. Meetings every Sunday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, President; Aug. Lantz, Cor. Sec'y, 75th St. 4th street.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 21, T. & L. A., meets every second and fourth Sunday, at 10 A. M., at 523 E. 11th street. Secretary K. Wallberg.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS AND TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. G. of U. S. & L. A. Headquarters, 61 East 4th street, Labor Lyceum. Regular meeting 1st and 3d Thursdays, at 8 P. M.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets second and fourth Sunday of every month at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at Peninsula Assembly Rooms, 158-160 Third avenue, New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, Scand. Am. Ab. betaren.

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P., 2nd and 35th A. D. S., Southeast cor. of 149th St. and 34 Ave. Meeting every Friday at 8 P. M.

WATERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY," No. 10 S. T. & L. A. Office, 114 Second avenue. Telephone Call: 231 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 P. M.

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, the Clubhouse, 523 East 11th street, 7th floor. Lectures every Sunday evening, in the alley and billiard room open every evening. Visitors welcome.

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RECEPTION AND BALL. Delegates of the 4th Annual Convention of the S. T. & L. A. SECTION NEW YORK, S. L. P., and DI TRIT ALLIANCE 49, S. T. & L. AT ARLINGTON HALL, 19-23 St. Marks Place, N. Y. City, SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1899. MUSIC BY L. A. 1024, S. T. & L. A. PROCEEDS FOR THE CAMPAIGN FUND.