

CRAMP'S LOCKOUT **Reasons Therefore ; What Pure** and Simpledom Has to Offer.

Necessity for the Socialist Trade & Labor All'ance-At the Very Time When the Class Struggle is Thrust upon the Workers, Pure and Simpledom Seeks to Conceal the Fact and Cause the Lesson to be Lost.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31, 1899 .- There is now in existence in this slow old burg what the Cramps Ship Builders Company is pleased to call a "temporary suspension," but the men "temporarily suspended" call it a lockout. Because of this, one end of this city is out of joint. Misery stares many of the men and their families in the face. Many a weakling child will die; many another child will be stunted in its growth because of the lack of proper sustenance caused by the loss of wages. sustenance caused by the loss of wages. during this "temporary suspension." ' Many a man will see the suit he in-tended to buy this winter go glimmar-ing; many a wedding will have to be put off; many a man will be forced into the life of a tramp; many a family will be compelled to sthrt and beg because of this "lockout"--and all because the Cramp Shipbuilding Company osten-sibly wishes to make certain changes in its plant, but really desires. first to its plant, but really desires, first, to prevent a shortening of the hours of work, and secondly, but mainly, bework, and secondly, but mainly, be-cause it is preparing for the time when, oursuant to agreement with the Russian pursuant to agreement with the Russian Government, it will move its plant to Port Arthur, in China, and leave the shipbuilding business in this country to the other plants of the trust-mamely, Newport News, Va.; Sparrows Point, Mich.; San Francisco, Cal., and Cleve-land Ohio.

And., San Francisco, Cal., and Cleve-land, Ohio. Now to the why and the wherefore of this "temporary suspension." For some time past the men working

rof some time past the men working in the yards have been talking about reducing the hours from 10 to 9, giving as their reason that as "prosperily" was now in existence therefore they, the workers, should share in it.

One way of getting their share was to not be compelled to work so long. The best way to secure the shortening of hours was to organize and make a demand. Mutterings of this were heard by the Gramps, who immediately (sacked" the men who were supposed "sacked" the men who were supposed to be the ringleaders. This proceedure seemed to have no effect, as the mut-terings still continued. Then one hady of men were laid off. This not having the desired effect, the company yester-day posted notices stating that "owing to necessary changes in location of machinery, reorganization of shops," etc., another and larger portion of the works would shut down until Septem-ber 11th. ber 11th

Whereupon the various trades are calling mass meetings, and at these mass meetings listening to "Volks-meitung" pure and simple orators(?). A meeting of the machinists was called for last night, and the under-signed had the unerviable pleasure of

listening to the "speeches." These speeches ran the gamut, from the tragic to the ridiculous. The meeting was opened by a young man, evi-dently unacquainted with his job, who spoke on the "Benefits of the Shorter Workday," though in all his discourse workney, though in all fits discourse no one single benefit ways pointed out. Soon we had the redoubtable Mr. George Chance, he of the Legislative Committee of the A. F. of H—L., who began by saying that he had "nothing against any employer who treated his men right (2): trade unions did not men right (?); trade unions did not want to take away the profits of the



LATEST INVEN Economy to be Attended to in Settling Strikes. An Automobile that is Expected to

Supplant Police and Militia-It can be Trained to Make "Sudden Spirited Attacks"-Moves Like a Deadly Cannon Ball .- "Partfeularly Effective in Municipalities."

The capitalist class is getting down to business

As individuals, the capitalists are interested in their factories, and it is their effort to have the factories run economically-that is, to get the maximum of work out of their employees with a minimum of wages and other expenses. Economy" is the watchword, and anything that makes more economy possible is always welcomed with joy, whether it be a new machine or some method by which the employees can be made to get a hustle on themselves,

made to get a hustle on themselves, As a class, the capitalists are run-ning the government. They need the machinery of government as an aid to their factories—they need the courts to construe the laws their way, and they need the army to murder strikers. And this murdering strikers and other los-tile persons is usually an expensive pro-cess. It requires policemen, and milli-tia, and often the regular army before the "rioters" are brought to their senses. As the watchword in the factory is eco-nomy, so it is the watchword in the nomy, so it is the watchword in the nony, so it is the watchword in the government when it is purely a matter of keeping slaves in slavery. So any new invention that will lessen the cost of "settling" strikes is velcomed with as great joy to the capitalists in the domain of the government as is the new machine in the domain of the factory. Among the latest inventions that have

Among the latest inventions that have been produced to facilitate the settling of strikes is the "automobile." So far the automobile has been used by the capitalists for the purposes of pleasure only, and they have been making their hundred mile runs all over the world. But now Major R. P. Davidson, of the Northwestern Military, Academy of Illi-nois, has brought his murderons innois, has brought his murderous in-stincts to work in a scientific manner, and has evolved an automobile that is a "fighter." It is fitted with a cannon carriage carrying a Colt automatic gun; and, according to the Washington Star, the machine "moves like a deadly can-non ball, and will be handy to disperse a mob or quell a riot." The St speaks of its virtues as follows: The Star then

speaks of its virtues as follows: The automobile is espable of traveling thir-ity-ave miles an hour. It can advance with hardly less swiftners thas a cannon ball it-self, make a sudden appirted attack, and then turn and be out of the way before the guns of the enemy can be brought to bear. The sufo-mobile has its murzle always toward the cap-my, and it is ready for action even while the wheels are still in motion. With this rather imaging'ive intro-duction, the "Star" gets down to busi-ness, and observes with glee: While Major Davidson believes that his new

Dess, and observes with glee: While Major Davidson believes that his new machine will te of the greatest importance for actual military operations in the field where the country is routh, he suggest that its most evident use will be in the subjection of mobs and riots, where it can be brought speedily to the scene by a small number of trained mer. The cest of the gun and car-riage being only (1.60 will make it available for any municipality, or, indeed, for any metropolitan police force for use at such time and place as necessity may dictate. By "mobs" and "riots" the Washing-ton Star means labor troubles in gen-

by moos and riots the washing-ton Star means labor troubles in gen-eral, and strikes in particular, and we need not be surprised in the near fu-ture to see the automobile charging down-the streets of our cities belching its charge of bullets into the ranks of the working class. the working class.

employer." He then began an assault upon Mr. Cramp personally. After throwing a few shots into the said Mr. Cramp "Georgie" sank his voice almost to a whisper and asked the audience what they were going to do with the Trust. Ah! there was the rub.

"Take the Tin Plate Trust for in-"Take the Tin Plate Trust for in-stance, formed in December last. It raised the price of tin \$1.25 a box. In July of this year the men struck for better pay, which, after a struggle of five weeks, was granted to the extent of a rise of 13 per cent." Then Chancey had a fit, and as he recovered uttered in a land where the works "Condition. in a loud voice the words "Condition-ally." "Yes," my friends, "on condi-tion that they make-i. e., the workers make-one thousand tons per week more tin than they did formerly. make-one Then Colonel Change referred pa-thetically to the fact that next year when the men would go up agent to have the wages settled the Trust would say to them: "You have made us 50,000 tons of tin plate. We have it stored away. We'll shut down and let you men wait until such time as you're willing to work for less." After some more talk about how "the union made a man a better citien," but above all made him a "man who protected the interests of the boss, and made him careful to not attempt any attack on the boas." General Chance threw another fit and told them to poin "the union, which had over 1,000,000 mem-bers, and put in the pockets of the working class over \$200,000,000 every year." The trade union, and the trade year." The trade union, and the trade union alone, he claimed, could handle the Trust. With that we could beat it. He ripped a few more slats out of Mr. Cramp, and then soaked it to the police, after which he retired in favor of a dignitary named Moore, who called the audience cowards, threw bricks at the Stars and Stripes, talked about "politicians," and wound .. by telling us we let things go too easy. Then the audience retired, none the where for having come, ...

1 101 for the S. T. L. A.! Yah. it's enough to make a man cough up his umbilical button to go to such a meeting as the one last night and hear the rot.

said the union could attend to the

Trust, yet he told us how next year the union was going to be 'done up' by the Tin Plate Trust. I don't see where it

I don't see where it

There was a body of men looking for information, and what did they get? Talk-and cheap talk at that.

Everyone who spoke instinctively recognized the fact that the working class were slaves, but all talked as though slavery was the right condition for the workers. Not one of them had anything to say except "organize! ganize!" and then told lies about the numbers in the A. F. of H-L.

Here are a number of men-about 5,500--of all kinds of trades, from laborers up through machinists, car-penters, blacksmiths, riveters and others, all of whom are engaged in Building ships, some merchant, most men-of war. According to an act of men-of-war. According to an act of Congress these men must work not langer than eight hours out of every twenty-four. The "firm" is now, and has been for years, kept alive by the Government. It builds ships, owing to the greater intensity of labor required The "Company" sees to it also that only young and active men are em-ployed. As soon as a certain age is reached "out you go" is the slogan.

The "firm" has grown rich and ar-rogant; the men who work have grown peer and timid, and all the time the "Firm" has been supported by made "Firm" has been supported by made rich by, and enabled to grow more powerful as the years have gone by by the labor of the men and boys who, year after year, have toiled, got drunk year after year, have tolled, got minds to averceme their weariness of body, been killed, maimed and prematurely aged. Also, and mainly, has the "Firm" become what it now is by rea-son of the fact that both Democrats and Republicans have vied in giving it "pap" from the Government tubs. Also has it grown great because the voted the ticket of their master, and thereby placed the control of political power in the hands of the capitalist class.

Also because these same workers have

Now, when the men begin to, in a dumb way, see that they must do something for themselves, are they given doses of wind labelled "trade union-ism." which doth make their heads swim and their backs ache.

Here is a body of 5,000 men, who are as helpless as cows, because the tools they have made and must use are the property of those who despitefully use them; who are slaves, because com-pelled to sell their labor power to the owners of those tools, so that they may live; who are at the same time men with votes that can be cast for them-selves and their class, who are able to control, with the aid of the other members of the working class in this city, the Government of the city, which Government they could use for themselves. These men have done all this, and can do what has been pointed out, yet they know it not.

They do not recognize that they have certain interests as a class—i. e., the getting as much pay for as little work as possible; whilst Cramps and Co. have certain interests as members of the capitalist class-i. e., the getting of as much work for as little pay as they possibly can, and that these interests never can be harmonized, either in shop or at the ballot box.

They do not recognize the fact that the organization of labor that sends spokesmen out who say "We have nothing against the boss as a boss" is a delusion and a snare; that an organization which professes to be a working class organization, and then tells them who are the sport of politicians, that they must not bother with politics, is a capitalist organization and a center of

treason to Labor. They do not recognize the fact that the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is the only industrial organization of labor in this country that points out the fact the workers are slaves set themselves free from the thralldom which labor can unite manage the lines of the class struggle-and that is backed up and supported by a political party of the working class—the Socialist Labor Party, which, when the S. T. & L. A. gains something on the eco-nomic field, secures the workers in their victory, and ever presses ther onwards to the day of final victorythat day when the working class, united economically and politically, will set itself free by taking into its own hands the reins of government and organizing industry in the interest of the workers.

which

The men at Cramps do not recognize these facts now-but soon they will. O. K.

Now it is Norwalk.

SOUTH NORWALK, CONN., Sept. 12 .-Last Saturday another attempt was made to suppress free speech; this time the outrage occurred in this town. Like all previous attempts to muzzle the Socialist speakers, it was a flat failure.

Comrade Jack Doran, of New York, was invited by us to address an open-air meeting. The Salvation Army oc-cupied the field before us; they had a band playing and were making as loud din the persible in order to strend a din as possible in order to attract attention. The fellow with the drum worked manfully, and when he was exhausted another brother, in a light red sweater, took his innings; he looked like an overgrown robin red-breast looker he sang, or rather endeavored to burst a blood-vessel. Then followed the cor-net player; and he and the drum ran a race in noise-making, the drum finish-ing about six laps ahead of the cornet. When the dreadful din ceased Com-

rade Doran took the stand, and told of rade Doran took the stand, and told of the only salvation there was for the wage-slave-"Socialism." The audience increased rapidly. He had been speak-ing about half an hour when the first interruption occurred. A blue-coated limb of the law appeared, and told us we were raising a disturbance, and told us to move. We refused to do so, and he left us, Ten minutes later another

was seized by the coat collar, taken from the soapbox, and marched to the lock-up. By this time the number of people had increased to about 400 they gave three rattling cheers for the P., and the procession started. Along the route, the number of people rapidly increased. The policeman said we were trying to make a chump out of him

We told him the constitution guaranteed

us free speech, and we would continue the meeting; thereupon Comrade Doran

When we reached the police station the road and sidewalks were packed with a howling mass of humanity. The cells were in the basement. Doran was placed in one, and felt like a canary in a bird cage. Meanwhile the people outside took turns at peeping through the basement window and shouting words of encouragement to him, while he, to ass the time, sat down upon the wood en bench and amused himself by whist-ling, "Oh! Mr. Johnson, turn me loose."

When Mayor Coburn arrive!, the policeman, who had said that he arrested Doran by order of the Mayor, was given the lie direct by the Mayor. After a short argument, Doran was released, and received with cheers.

We called upon all assembled to ac-company us to the S. L. P. headquarters and we marched away triumphantly We packed the headquarters' with an en thusiastic audience, who remained to the end, and we closed the meeting with three cheers for the S. L. P. The Com-rades were delighted at their victory, and they will hold another meeting on the same spot next Saturday.

The English translation of Karl Marx's Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEO-PLE, is now to be had bound in an ele-gant volume of 78 pages, with Marx's picture as frontispiece. No Sicialist even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can aerd to be without it. Apply, La-bor News Co., 147 E. 23rd st., N. Y. City. Frice, 25 cents.

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

The Problem Solved!!

J. P.

DULUTH, -Minn., Sept. 11 .- Hurrah! DULUTH, -Minn., Sept. 11.-Hurrahi The country is saved! The working class who have suffered so long from wage slavery, will no more, for, hear ye, it is saved. Ah! now shall the cursed system of capitalism, under which Labor is robbed of the wealth it produces, disappear for ever! From now on Labor shall have an easy time, enjoying the wealth it creates, having now on Labor shall have an easy time, enjoying the wealth it creates, having to divide no more with a parasitical loafer of a capitalist. All talk of an independent political class-conscious party of Labor, to fight Labor's battles, from hereafter is popycock! The So-cial Problem is a thing of the past. It is solved. The class struggle is over. Labor as been recognized! Labor has been enthroned master! For know ve been enthroned master! For know ye not that Mr. Charles Leytze, of Duluth, has been made grain inspector?!! Know ye not this creature who has less sense than the police allows, ever "looksense than the police allows, ever "look-ing after the interest of Union men" managed by his "influence" to be rec-ognized so that he could see to it that Labor, although it produces the grain, Labor, although it produces the grain, yet owns nothing of it, is not cheated in any way? Oh! how his heart throbs when he thinks of oppressed Labor! And how much quicker it throbs when he thinks of the FAT SALARY and short hours which the job pays him ?!! His full name is necessary, so my

His full name is necessary, so my fellow-workers can guard against counterfeits. Beware of imitations! He is terfeits. Beware of initiations: He is the original Leytze, delegate to the Trades Assembly from the American Agents' Association, which Union, once sufficiently alive to obtain a charter from Sammy, is, according to undenled reports, "deader than a door nail!" Don't mistake him for E. R. Cobb (clerk of School Board, \$75 per month), "delegate to T. A. from the Street Car Men's union," because that Union, since it fought "Capital with Capital," by run-ning against a capitalisi concern-Du-(Continued on page 4.).

ished by the Socialist Labor Party. Henry Kuhn National Socretary, at 61 Boekman St., Rogm 305, New York.

---- EVERY SUNDAY. ---TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in advance: As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are Entered as second class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1891. TRADES HAND COUNCIL BOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES. In 1888 (Presidential) 2,068 In 1890......18,831

In 1898 82,204 Oh, Pope, had I they satire's darts To gle the rascals their deserts,

I'd rip their rotten, hollow hearts, and tell aloud

Their jugglin' hocus-pocus arts to cheat the crowd. BURNS.

THE PEOPLE-the honored name of the Party's national organ-continues nailed to the mast-head, despite all Kangaroo and all the "Volkszeitung" Corporation Goose's efforts.

The Tammany judge's order, obtained by the "Volkszeitung" Corporation Goose, enjoining the Socialist Labor Party from using the name, is null and wold; and is treated as such.

The "Volkszeitung" Corporation Goose now declares, through its various organs, that it will not cause the arrest of the Party Officers for contempt of court because-"that would sanctify them with the halo of martyrdom.' which, it declares, "is just what they are hankering after."

If, in order to "deprive the Party Officers of their hankered-after halo of martyrdom," it now waives its dearlypaid-for "legal rights," then the "Volksseitung" Corporation Goose admits itself out-generaled.

If, however, from the start, before seeking to equip itself with the Tammany order of injunction, it never meant to enforce the "rights," thus striven for and acquired, in the only way in which they could be enforced, then the "Volkszeitung" Corporation Goose admits that it merely tried a bluff.

Either hypothesis is perfectly in keeping with the calibre of the crew that are the make-up of the "Volkszeitung" Corporation Goose.

In the meantime, THE PEOPLE'S colors continue to flutter, defiant, in the breeze, and,, fluttering, slap the "Volkszeitung" Corporation Goose alternately on both its bourgeois-vulgar cheeks.

THE PABTY'S VOICE.

The Masters-the rank and file - have been heard; and in unmistakable notes too; and through the regular channels, besides.

The returns of the General Vote. called for by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party last August 1, and tabulated on the fourth page of this issue, are of transcendent significance. They close an old, and open a new era to the Movement in America.

Upon the largest vote yet cast by the Party membership-2,861-and uttered through the unprecedented number of an issue presented to them, the National Executive Committee is overwhelmingly upheld, and thereby, the straightforward, aggressive, relentless policy, solemnly adopted by the Party in National Convention of '96, and subsequently justified by maturing experience, receives the Party's emphatic verdict of approv-. And the demonstration was worthy the occasion. Repeatedly has the warning been uttered in these columns: We may not be Socialists in one corner of our mouths, and sots in the other. Socialist science banks upon the Class Struggle, with all that "Class" implies, and all that "Struggle" implies. Back of both lies the recognition c: the principle that material interests shape the views, and direct the actions of man in social evelution. Only those material Class In-Inition. Only those material Class interests, that make for progress, produced state of the stat terests, that make for progress, pro-

conspirators drew to them the support of whatever foul element had lain low inside, and also the applause of all the foulness outside, the Party throughout the length and breadth of the land. The foul suburbs of capitalism strained With regard to the recent Brooking With regard to the recent Brooking The foul suburbs of capitalism strained to annihilate by capturing and ditching the Party of man's redemption in the land.

Critical seemed the situation for a moment. Surprised overnight, as it were, the Party reeled; the turmoll sought to be created by the conspirators, who, of all things, avoided a verdict from the Party, and thus sought to prolong disorder, as the only waters in which they could fish, threatened to spread. The National Executive Committee stepped in with firmness; it went straight to the point; the general vote it called for was tantamont to a call: "Shall the S. L. P. live; yes or no?"

The response-from those agreeing, together with those disagreeing in manful manner, with the National Executive Committee-has been emphatic; it. and its effect are well reproduced pictorially by Comrade Sidney Armer, of San Francisco, in the magnificent cartoon that adorns this week's first page. An old page may now be turned down in the book of the Movement in Amer-

ica, and a new page turned up.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

Says the Philadelphia "Press" with much naiveness:

The non-partisan sentiment in the election of judges is making most substantial progress in Pennsylvania.

Why, of course. Is not the whole capitalist class engaged in economizing? They try to economize in the shop, hence improved and labor-displacing machinery; as shown elsewhere in this issue, they try to economize on the methods to "settle strikes" by force; why should they not try economies in their methods to elect the machinery of the government by means of which they keep themselves on top and the wage-earners down? The capitalists should stop the farce (together with the resultant heavy expenditures) of running a double set of candidates for President, Congress and all other offices. These should all be "non-partisan," as non-partisan in appearance as they are in fact.

The "Press" little dreams what an eye-opener to the workers it is printing by making the observation which it does.

How the money-making instinct is at all times on the alert to exploit the "patriotism," together with the inngcents who are thereby enthused, may be gathered from the below poem of Frances Aymar Matthews, published recently in the New York "Sun":

HIS DAILY MAIL. On board U. S. F. S. Olympia; Bay of Naples: Licut. Brumby loq.:

Licut. Brumby log.: "Mall's the usual thing, sir: Two looked it nearly through: There are thirteen hundred letters, An a thousand papers, too. Shall I read the list aloud, sir? Two condensed the usual way: Ten towns in Oregon, sir. Nine hundred little boys: Five yachts, a klic, a sauce, sir, A cocktail and three toys: A bonk, and a potato. A pumpkin and a boe. A pumpkin and a boe. A tonic, and a rose: A plough, and a potato, A plough, and a potato, A noil stove, and a hat, The mewst curling-iron, A dairy, and a bat. A towel-rack, and a carf, sir, A baby elephant; Ninety-nine canaries, sir, And one electric plant. Three machines for mowing, sir, A biswe, hotel, and mine; A patent-pump and mousetrap, A brand of clarent wine; The newest baking powder, A three and a gun; Ten racers and one mobile, A seit-works and a collar, sir, A boy's suit, and a song; Ten score of dors and ponles, A monthly and a gong. These are the latest things, sir, That have been named for yout Besides, four seats of learning, And, sir, a swivel screw.

Then there are invitations For dinners by the score,

With regard to the recent Brooklyn trolley strike the following opinion of the Brooklyn "Eagle" is significant, considering the fact that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is represented by one of its directors, Seth L. Keeney, on the Board of Directors of the great "independent" newspaper in question. We quote from an article published on July 23rd, 1899:

"There is more than a suspicion that the officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company are glad the strike was ordered. Many men employed on the Nassau lines formerly wore Rapid Transit uniforms. When their names were stricken from the Rapid Transit pay rolls, they were received with open by the opposition corporation. The consolidation of the two systems had the effect of carrying back into the ser-vice of the company men who figure in its records as having been discharged The order to strike did not discriminate between the two systems, but it derstood to be directed against the Nas sau lines. One of its results was that nearly all of the men who had been compelled to discard Rapid Transit uni-forms for cause refrained from reporting for duty. That is to say, the very men who were unacceptable to the com-pany to all intents and purposes placed themselves completely at its mercythey left its service. There must neces-sarily be disturbers among nine thousand men. They may be the best of servants in times of peace, but what they will do when complications come is fully understood. It very much sim-plifies the situation of a company to have these men eliminate themselves. In the case of the present strike that is exactly what happened. In other words the Nassau men played into the company's hands. Which explains why a prominent Rapid Transit official, after estimating the cost of the tie-up, re-marked, 'IT WAS WORTH THE MONEY.' THE

"Another boon for which the company is probably profoundly grateful is the fact that it is guaranteed several years' immunity from anything in the nature of such a demonstration. The moral effect of this fizzle will persist. IT WILL CAUSE THE MEN TO ENDURE RATHER THAN ATTEMPT TO CURE."

It appears from this utterance of th Rapid Transit mouthpiece that the Brooklyn trolley magnates were in July, 1899, in a similar situation as at the time of the last strike. They found it necessary to reduce their labor force to a state of meekness which would cause it, for several years to come, to "endure rather than attempt to cure."

Some idea of this situation is given by President Rossiter in his annual report just published, for the year 1898-'99 Speaking of the acquisition of the Nas-sau Electric Company, the elevated and other railroads by the Rapid Transit Company, Rossiter points out that "the control of practically all the street railroads of Brooklyn presents "an oppor tunity for great economy and increased earnings," and that from the opportunities so presented, "It would seem as if the system should be operated, in-cluding the payment of taxes, at not over 55 per cent, of the gross earnings, and this percentage should be reduced as economics are fully established. The Union Traction Company of Philadel-phia operated during the year ending

June 30, 1899, for 49 per cent." In 1892, when the electric traction was introduced, the railroad companies of Brooklyn had to devote 78 per cent. of their gross carnings to the expenses of operating and maintaining the roads. During the next two years the expenses were reduced to 68 per cent. of the gross earnings. The desire for further reconomies" brought on the strike of January, 1895. The labor force having then been made willing to "endure ra-ther than attempt to cure," the process of reducing the percentage going to expenses and increasing that available as profits went on smoothly. During the business year ending on June 30, 1899, the expenses had come down to 62 per An uninterrupted progress in this happy course is even more important than it was in 1895, because the Rapid Transit Company's gross earn-ings have risen to over 11 million dollars, and are expected to reach 12 mil-lions this year, while the companies involved in the strike of 1895 were doing a gross buisness of only 5% millions. Yet, this very course of progressive reduction in expenses was bound to produce complications and interruptions unless something was done to pound 'endurance" into the labor force. Economies such as are intimated by Rossiter the squeezing down of expenses to 55 per cent. of gross earnings, and, if possible, to 49 per cent., as that ideal Philadelphia company has shown to be feasible, can-not be expected to go through without some objection, some attempt at opposition from the victims. The trolley magnates knew that their 'cconomies," as they were being perfected and extended, would breed more and more discontent, and that sooner or later there would be an outbreak. The "Eagle" reports one of the Rapid Transit directors, Major John D. Kieley, as saying, that it was all nonsense to imagine that the strike could have been averted.

mean immediate dividends. The situation was peculiarly favorable for a spec-ulation of the men in control in their own stock. And such an operation ap-parently did take place. While the Rapid Transit boomers seemed to be buying, they were really selling their stock as fast as they could without breaking the price. And after selling for over \$130 the shares that had not been worth half as much a few months before, they reversed their operation, so that they might buy back at low prices

what they sold at boom figures. Of course, the men identified with the management could not openly assist in breaking down their own stock. They had to engage other people to make the attack in the guise of antagonists. This disguised campaign began about May 7, when the papers announced that James R. Keene had started in to "pound" down the Flower stock, particularly Brooklyn Rapid Transit shares.

It is evident that such a stock opera-tion would be materially aided by a strike, and it is clear why a broker who was trying to get holders of Rapid Transit stock to sell it at low prices, why he should interest himself in bringing the strike about. It has been re-ported that James R. Keene contributed \$1,000 to the labor leaders who were or-

ganizing the strike. In his campaign, which seemed to be directed against the leading trolley interests, but was really carried on in their behalf, Keene had the important co-operation of Albert L. Johnson. Albert L. Johnson made the last Brooklyn trolley strike.

Johnson caused the following tale to be spread among those trolleymen who had until recently been his employees on the Nassau lines: That he and Keene were about to get possession of a controlling portion of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock, that they were acting on behalf of the Belmont and Vanderbilt interests, that they were sure to secure all the stock they wanted if the strike would last but 48 hours. Johnson wanted his old employees to under-stand that those who would "act as union men" and strike, would be taken care of after he was in control of the road again, while the scabs would be "dumped," as one of Johnson's agents essed it. expre

Many of the men on the old Nassau lines allowed themselves to be misled or bullied by Johnson's strike talk, al-though it was paltably fakish. What nonsense, to think of the Vanderbilts going to so much trouble for the purpose of overthrowing Rossiter! The Vanderbilts put Rossiter in his present place. He is the brother of the treasurer of the New York Central, and was the Assistant Superintendent of the West-ern Division of that road at the time he was called to the presidency of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. He was called there as the representative of the Vanderbilt interests, just as T. S. Williams, Flower's former private secretary, was made secretary and treas-urer of the company to represent the Flower interests.

Johnson's statement was absolutely fraudulent in making the claim that, acquiring the majority of the Rapid Transit stock he or his backers could immediately change the management of the company. The fact is that all the Rapid Transit stock is subject to a vot-ing trust established in 1895, by which Flower, Brady and Olcott were given the right to vote the whole stock for five years. No sale of stock can, therefore, affect the control of the company until 1900.

But the trolleymen on the Nassau lines were taken in by Johnson's "bluff," and they organized and struck under the same old incompetent and corrupt K. of L. leadership. That was the leadership which Johnson wanted, and that was the leadership which Rossiter wanted, into whose hands Johnson was playing.

A few weeks before the recent strike took place, a conference of trolleymen was held in South Erooklyn, which was attended by representatives of the So-cialist Trades & Labor Alliance, and also by Daniel McAvoy, one of the K. of L. organizers. The Socialists on that occasion warned strenuously against a strike of the trolleymen at that time and on the old trade union or K. of L. lines. They showed that a strike, as pro-posed by the K. of L., would be even more of a failure than in 1895, because firstly, the company would more easily find scabs; secondly, because the trolley magnates controlled even more thoroughly all the government powers, and would use them more recklessly against the trolleymen; thirdly, because the time of the year, being four months removed from Election Day, was favorable to such abuse of political power; and fourthly, because the trolleymen were not properly educated and organized for such a contest. The Socialists recommended, instead of an immediate strike, that the trolleymen organize and educate themselves on the lines of the Socialist Trades & Labor Alliance, and being thus prepared to fight the politi-cal tactics of the trolley magnates with Socialist labor politics, choose the campaign time as the best time for going into

at all to the taste of the K. of L. leaders. At all to the tasks of Large A. a notorious trader in labor votes for the Republican party) preferred to do the capitalists' bidding. They took \$1,000 from Capital-ist Keene and \$500 from Capitalist John-son, and brought on the strike just as Keene and Johnson and Rossiter wanted it. The outcome is known. It has con

firmed in every respect the warning of the Socialists. Many hundreds of trolley workers are paying dearly for not heeding the lessons of experience. Let them now take care and by a sound orcaniation guard against being led again into the capitalists' shambles. Th Rapid Transit official whom the "Eagle The quotes said: "It was worth the money." If the trolleymen profit from this latest lesson, they may too say: "It was worth the cost.'

A Politian Worried.

WABASH, Ind., Sept. 9 .-- Our "legal' Labor Day has come and gone, and but for one little incident was a complete success at this place, from the viewpoint of our masters and their willing tools, their fakirs. The laborers of this town were re-

cently organized in the A. F. of L. of course took advantage of "I and Day" to show to the world what an abundance of good things they could produce, and the fraction of these ood things which they were satisfied receive as wages.

After a hard march, they proceeded the City Park-for what? To be ight PATRIOTISM, FLAGISM, taught "AMERICANISM," and everything else except the one thing they ought to know: their class interests, in short, SOCIALISM.

The principal speaker, a sleek Democratic politician, was flanked by a cratic politician, was nanked by a capitalistic Republcan preacher (and so-cial success), their leaders and a few "prominent" citizens. At first he went into raptures over "our" great country, the "land of the free and the home of the brave, and the asylum for the op-pressed of every land." Then he pro-ceeded to contradict himself by saying that there were too many laborers in this country, and we must stop immigration. He declared there WAS a labor question, that there always had been, and that it MUST be settled; that labor had as good a right as capital. In less than two minutes, he said there never was a labor question, and it never would be settled, that the people were not satisfied to-day with what they had yesterday, that they continually wanted better and that was the cause of their unrest. In another minute he said there were THREE ways to settle the

labor question. 1st. By co-operation, laborers could buy factories and operate them. 2nd. By profit-sharing, where profits would be shared by capitalists and laborers.

By arbitration. He did not expect much from the first two methods, in the immediate future, but thought FAIR conditions could be established by the latter. He regarded it as only necessary to ascertain what per cent, should go to the land-owner for "his" land, the capitalist for "his" capital, and the laborer for his labor, and they could all live in peace.

Every party, he declared, was against the trusts; that they should be abol-ished at once, as they raised the prices to the consumer, and were throwing travelling men out of work. We must make anti-trust laws, said he; but he said not a WORD about those already in existence, and wholly violated by his

The remainder of his speech made me think of a favorite Mexican dish, the ingredients of which are salt, pep-per, mustard, pepper and salt well seasoned with mustard and salt.

Such cheap flattery and bungling, juggling as could come from no other source was served for another half hour. Honor, patriotism, Americanism, Christianity, "lawnorder," red school houses, brotherhood, fraternity, humanity, Old Glory, etc., etc., etc., were mixed, molded, kneaded, intertwined and interlaced

in such a manner as to defy description. Finally when he sank from sheer exhaustion a Comrade asked him if questions were in order. He at first ignored the Comrade, but after, repeating the question, one of the managers asked in low tone what the question was. Comrade remarked that he wished to ask it in public. The manager, whis-pered to the politician, and likely told him the questioner was a Socialist. The politician declared he wanted to hear



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

Brother Jonathan-If I wese you I would give up my activity in the Labor and Socialist movement.

Uncle Same--Why so?

B. J .- You see, it takes so long to change human nature-U. S .- How was that again?

B. J.-It is the toughest job this job of changing human nature.

U. S .-- And do you imagine that is the job I have undertaken? B. J.-Why, of course; can you make

a Socialist out of a man without first changing his nature?

U. S. takes out a field glass and looks Brother Jonathan over from head to foot; walks around him, takes an ob-servation of his rear, his starboard and port side, lands back in front of him, puts away his field glass and remains contemplative, as if engaged in some deep astronomic calculation.

B. J .- What are you up to now?

U. S.-I had taken you for my old friend Jonathan. But after what you said about Socialists being enguged in changing human nature I concluded I must have been in error about whon. I had before me, and that you must be some curiosity dropped from some wild waudering planet.

B. J. - " Curiosity "? - " Dropped "? Wandering "?

U. S.-Tell me, did our Revolutionary Fathers go about "changing human nature" when they sought to cut loose from George III.?

B. J .-- I don't know that they did. U. S.-Have you any recollection of what they did do?

B. J .- They tried to show up George,

U. S .- They went about, didn't they, showing that George was fleecing them, that he was seeking to interfere with their opportunities to acquire and keep wealth, and that they could do better without carrying George and his Par-liament on their backs than with the load. Was not that the way they went about it?

B. J.-Guess so. 'Twas so.

U. S.-And as they proved the facta and their conclusions they got a suf-ficient number on their side to rid themselves of the British burden, eh? B. J .- They did, sure enough.

U. S .- Would you call that "changing

human nature"? B. J.—No! I call that very practica) work, sure to be successful.

U. S.--Now, then, similarly, at all points, is the work of the modern, mili-tant Socialist. He leaves human nature alone. Nay, he uses it. So far from trying to change it, he turns it to advantage.

B. J .- Why, that is new to me.

U. S .- I am speaking of the same Socialists, not of the fantastics, who call themselves Socialists. The S. L. P. knows that it is human nature to hate being swindled; that it is human nature to try and get rid of animals that feed on the human body. Accord-ingly, the agitators for Socialism try to prove to the working class that wealth must be the product of labor-B. J .-- Of course, it is-

U. S.-.And that it can't proceed from idleness: that the capitalist class is a class of idlers; that it produces noth-ing; that, seeing it has all the wealth in its hands, it must have spronged, and must be sponging it from the workers-B. J .-- There's no flies on that reason. ing-

U. S .--- That the workers can do better without carrying the capitalist bar-nacles on their backs, than with that load; and that to throw off the useless and mischievious capitalist parasites the workers must organize a political party, and, seeing that they are 100 to every 1 capitalist, vote the capitalists down and out, take possession of the government and establish the Co operative Commonwealth.

And functions by the dozens, The instant you're ashore: The grand parade's whole programme; In fact, each hour and day, For full a twelvemonth hence, sir, Is planned to make you gay!" Great Dewey 'rose, then wavered, His lips were turning blue? He staggered to his cabin. 'Mid the silence of his crew.

Barring the Maltese cats, little children and the like, the bulk of the things now named after Dewey are merchandise, whose selling qualities and money roping-in powers their owners "patriotically" try to improve. Landlords, who want to boom their towns; toy, sauce and cock-tail venders: pumpkin and potate raisers; siere, monsetrap and horse-tellers, etc., etc., etc., -the whole briggde of traffickers is in line.

It is to be hoped that Dewey sees through farce and fraud, and that, indeed "his lins are turning blue" at the use to which he is being put.

The Dublin, Ireland, "Workers' Re-

If, however, the magnates considered a strike as an unavoidable incident of their "economies," they had every reason to wish it to come now rather than later, and to have it come just in the way it did come.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. is so organied that its stockholders have had to take out all the benefits of its accomplishments in waiting. While the actual profits resulting from the operation of the roads controlled by the Rap-id Transit Co. have been considerable every year, rising from \$2,003,000 for the first year (1895-'96) to \$2,740,000 for the year just ended, there has never been a cent of dividend distributed among its stockholders. In spite of this fact the stock of the company advanced from its modest initial price of 18 dollars for a 100 dollar share to the ex-traordinary figure of 137 dollars per share, which was reached towards the end of March, 1899, when the acquisi-tion of the Nassau lines and of the Elevated systems was announced as having been perfected. This was an unnatural boom for capital stock that never yield-

to a struggle. McAvoy offered the well-known, stale objections to this policy. He opposed particularly the introduction of politics into the organization.

The Socialists then showed that no labor organization could steer clear of politics; where Socialist politics were excluded the organization was sure to be used in the interest of capitalist politics, office-seeking and political trading by the leaders were inevitable. The S. T. & L. A. had eliminated that sort of thing by disqualifying for office any one affili-ated with any of the capitalist parties. Unless this was done, the organization would be always subject to capitalist in-fluences, and any honest activity become impossible. The conduct of D. A. 75 impossible. The conduct of D. A. 75 with regard to the ten-hour law was pointed out as an example. A commit-tee of the D. A. called on the District tee of the D. A. called on the District Attorney, and then allowed the false im-pression to be spread through the press that the railroads had been compelled to obey the law, and a great victory had been won. The trouble was that that committee contained such men as Pat-rick Colling an office seeker and Laws rick Collins, an office-seeker, and James Pines, an enrolled momber of the Democratic party, both of whom were think-ing more of their political careers than of the interests of the trolleymen.

question in private

The Comrade mounts the grand stand and whispered the question to him. The politician whispers that it is an

easy question. Comrade assured him that he would ask it in public, and does so twice in a loud voice, but RECEIVES NO ANSWER WHATEVER.

The question was: "Why are there too many laborers in this country? It had the desired effect upon the crowd, the politician thereupon started to leave grounds, but the Comrade called out to him why he did not answer the question. The politician said he never tered into a debate at such times. Comrade remarked that this was not strange considering that he had not a peg to stand on in the position he had taken. The politician asked what position the Comrade took, and was an swered thus: The only right positionthat of a Socialist. The politician de-clared he was glad he belonged to the majority, as their vote was 5,000 to 1 of the Socialist. The Comrade answered he had noticed that these few Socialist votes were making quite a stir in the other camp, and that he was willing to wait till the majority were with him.

If I mistake not, this conversation was a good blow from the S. L. P. ham-

mer upon ignorance and fakirism. Comrades, beard the fakir in his den! There is no other place you can show him up half as well.

C. SEAVEY.

A fifth 5,000 edition of the pam-phlet "What Means This Strike?" is now out. Its large sale is a gratifying sign of the times, and it is an evidence of the class of literature that is useful and, consequently, best called

A second 5.900 edition of the pam-phlet "Reform or Revolution" has also recently left the press.

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

B. J .--- That is quite sensible.

U. S .- Do you call that trying to change human nature?

B. J .-- No; not that.

U. S .-- Do you think it requires change of human nature to discover that a bed bug is living upon you and to smash him?

B. J .--- Can't say I do.

U. S.--This being thus, you were off as completely off as if you had burnt hole in your shirt to imagine that a hole Socialists are seeking to change human nature, and that that being a difficult task. Socialist propaganda is difficult. Socialist propaganda is the casiest thing whenever you get the ear of the workers. Hence it comes that the fakirs try to intercept the Socialists, and hence it comes that the fantastics and reformers, who are always criti-cising Socialist methods, fail.

On the Rogues' Zeitung and its Bogus People.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by William Doran, Jersey City, N. J.]

First the sneaking inuendo, "For criticism's sake," Then dishonesty, suppression, The leaning toward fake.

Aye, plain language is "abusive," It fits the case two well; Conceit and spite explode in wrath, The hammer's smash will tell.

We scorn your humbug harmony. You: compromise with wrong: Your boring bores from boredom, they Have bored us much too long.

All your taxing taxed taxation, Your trimming, petty tricks; Ye swelled-baaded, tiresome pedag Xe wanted? No, nit niz,

SAMING FAIMING,

its Present, and its Future

Prefatory.

history of lithographic printing small scale, from the worker's riew, the history of capitalist ment. It is a history that is with mechanical inventions provements, that were deemed the and unpractical at first; and ister, when in successful use, and the worker's labor and oductive capacity, while, his productive capacity, while, ame time, decreasing his oppor-of employment and wages. hand press to the steam press, to the relative the hand press to the steam press, the steam press to the rotary from the rotary press to the mul-r press, has this development its successive steps, with the re-mentioned, and the promise of come. Let us review the past ent of lithographic printing. such review attempt a fores its future.

The Past.

out 103 years ago that lithothe case with all the industrial then first practised, simple tools evices were used, and the results mainly on the skill of the Hand presses-that is, presses e notive power was derived from raing of a crank in the bands of minter, and whose registering, ends and inking processes were executed by those self-same hands tillized. The output of such mas exceedingly small, vary-from 150 sheets, 22x25 in size, to 400 1417 in size, a day, or from 900 sheets a week, respectively. 3,400 to of the work (product) done, wied from 18-20 dollars a week ower grade of printers, to 30dollars a week for the finer in comptional instances as high as 80 to the week was received

The Present.

forty years ago the steam press , was not like the more with all its improvements. It had g and registering appliances, but constructed without a fly cylinder, and a water fountain. The ticks and a water fountain. The man had to wet the damper with a se, while a "fly" boy took the to of the cylinder. This press was tranning only by the incessant chulness and labor of the pressmen. ted a sheet 22x28, the largest-and-press sheet, and had an outof from two to three thousand a , or fifteen thousand a week. The press printers ridiculed the new Some contended that it id never be successful, while the re iberal granted that it might do memer kinds of commercial work. appeared. Fly cylinders, fly and water fountains were added. 30,000 a week. The "fly" boy ensed with, and the pressmen's www lightened, as No. 2 ran mo y and easily than No. 1. In to printing the coarser kinds mercial work, the to a press inted chromos, the finest kind of holic printings. Then appeared 4. which prints a 29x42 sheet; No. 3½, with its 30x44 (which is is twice the size of the sheet by the first steam press). Then d by the first steam press). Then successively No. 4, with a sheet, or twice the size of a No. 2 sheet; No. 5, and finally No. 5½ ints a sheet 42x62, or twice the a No. 3 sheet, and four times the of the sheet which the hand-press ter and the first steam press could The latter presses-that is, No. 5, 5½-not only handle larger heets than the earlier presses; in addition, because of improverun more smoothly and nearly though of bigger build, thereby ng the output proportionately. presses, because of their exs, are used almost exclusive-In the larger and better equipped bliahments; while the smaller ten use No. 3 and No. $3\frac{1}{2}$ to a great ant. As regards the wages paid an pressmen to-day the following

prove instructive:

press) with its use of aluminum instead of stone. The capacity of this press is 1,600 sheets, 44x64 (largest size No. 51/2 1,000 sheets, 44.00 (largest she two rage increase over press No. 5½ of 30,000 printings a week, with the possibility of further additions after more extensive use. Second and last, but not least, decidedly not, is the multi-color press, a machine capable of printing from two to four colors at one time. from a continuous roll of paper. This will be an immense saving of labor; for under the present method, the colors of a lithograph are printed one at a time. Thus, for instance, a lithograph of four colors must pass through the press four times before it is completely printed. This necessitates the repeated setting of stones, mixing of colors, cutting, feeding, drying and handling of sheets; all of which involves considerable skilled and unskilled labor, which will be done away with, to a great extent, by the use of the multi-color press. The success of these new factors is doubted, very much doubted, by the all-wise Thomaso of the lithcorraphic all-wise Thomases of the lithographic printing fraternity. They say that the rotary press is little in use, and can only do inferior work. That the multi-color press will never print two or more colors at the same time, because it is impossible, "and that settles it." How like their predecessors, the hand-press printers! The fact is the rotary press is being gradually introduced into all large establishments. With its extended use will come a general knowledge of its workings, then improvements; and, finally, its employment in print-ing fine work. As for the multi-color press, experiments and use here and

abroad have successfully demonstra-ted its practical character. "The Amer-ican Litho. Co." ("The Trust," so-called), has, after years of experiment, in which expert lithographers, color-makers and mechanical draughtsmen took part succeaded in devising a pertook part, succeeded in devising a per-fect multi-color press. It is about to set up two of these presses in its gigantic New York establishment. "The In-land Printer," a monthly typographical publication of Chicago, Ill., uses a multi-color press to print its three-color covers in type, at one printing, with such great success as to make the publishers very boastful. So the "im-possible is possible, the all-wise Thom-

ases to the contrary notwithstanding. Conclusion.

Now, the question arises, "What do the lithographic printers, who are not all-wise Thomases, think of all this?" Has this evolution from the hand to the multi-color press no meaning for them? Do they not see therein the steps that have led to a steady degradation of their conditions? The pect of further intensification of pros-their abor: of greater productivity, together labor; of greater productivity, together with still further decreased wages and still less employment? Do they not see that this development is going on under the rule of both Democratic and Re-publican administrations; in Free-Trade England and Protected Germany; and that, consequently, whether we have "Tariff Reform" or "Protection," their fate remains the same? Do they not see that in other trades similar de-velopments are going on? That, consequently, they must unite with those trades, in other words, with THE WHOLE WORKING CLASS, in a new trades-unionism and a new political party, that will inaugurate a social system in which the invention and perfection of machinery will redound to the benefit of the workers, by making it collective instead of capitalist property, as at present? Lithographic printers, turn right about face! New printers, turn right about face: New conditions are facing you and the whole working class. You and the whole working class must meet those new conditions by new means and methods. You and the whole working class, if you would be economically free, must turn to the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party; for only in them, of all trades unions and political parties, will you find the new means and methods which the new conditions demand and require.

Read and ponder over Socialistic literature. Then educate, agitate and or-ganize for Socialism!

BROOKLYNIAN AND M. R. New York, Sept., 1899.

LABOR NEWS COMPANY.

147 East 28rd Street, New York City.

(Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will at such name to their communication, ber their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Don't write on both sides of the sheet;

Don't write on tissue paper;	
Don't write with pencil;	
Don't write with a broom-stu	ick, if

tooth pick is hand ; , pens preferred; Don't crowd your lines;

Don't begin at the uppermost edge of the sheet:

Don't albreviate:

Don't forget to give your P. O. address and date of letter;

Don't forget to give name and date of paper when sending clippings;

Don't write your signature as the' you wished to remain incognito;

Don't write proper names so as to insure the chances of their being misspelled; .

Don't write on sheets of uneven size; Don't take this ill.

Nothing New About Mr. Frank Sie-verman, and Yet Important.

The PROPE - In the present unit should declare with the party it is well that here and severy unit should declare be and the standa. Syracuse has done so. It has not do to recognize the N. E. C. elected prior bails dity, the Kangaroos were anxious inpurpose Silverman and Morgan visited us impression he left behind was not of the best, the kangaroos were anxious properties of the fact that Syracuse is the bank was not of the best. The went back to Rochard being of the heat that Syracuse is the bank of parts of the best was not of the best. The went back to Rochard be would take up his case of the twent was and the best. The went back to Rochard be the several was the case with Morgan, respected that we would take up his case of sever and began (?) his career of defamilion for the fact that up the several was the case with the Kangaroos and are began (?) his career of the went back to Rochard Pellen tried to prevent him from so the Kangaroos in a faile light that they have an eater with the Kangaroos and are severe the several was the commade Katz came to Syracuse on lose your legal standing as a recognized to us of your must stand with us, or on lose your legal standing as a recognized to us of your may that commade Katz came to Syracuse camado on the results of the several was the commade the several was the commade the several was the commade the several was the several was the several way have the several was the several way have the several way the speech of Commade faver was all had no effect on the action of Syracuse camado of the party or a spin the several several way the speech of Commade faver was all had no the way and store was and oth the several several way the speech of Commade faver was all had no the several way and the several way and the several way and the several way and the several s of Syracuse by misrepresenting their their friends in Ruchester in order to be latter to the destruction of their delude the movement.

THOS. CRIMMINS. Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1899.

Carl Browne "Sacrificing" Himself. To THE PEOPLE. - For the information of the countrades in other parts of the country I send for publication this incident in Carl Browne's second tour to, organize another

I send for publication this incident in Carl Hrowne's second tour to organize another Coxceyite army. September 2d, Carl Browne was announced to speak on Union avenue, near the Santa Fé R.R. tracks. Several of the comrades and myself concluded to go down and hear him taik. We went, and after standing and linten-ing to him speak for an hour and a half, one of the comrades asked if he would be allowed the the senaker Par-

willy of teining half truth, why, then we may accept the materialist doctrin that there is no such a thing as a conscience. What I have said relative to the S. T. & L. A. I still main-tain. And the facts substantiato my asser-tions. By the way, please read the last re-solution on page 5 of our constitution. It will cost you nothing: friend Ney, do be at least decent if you don't agree with me. You know I am no sneak.

Fraternally yours, ROBERT BANDLOW. 1

II. CANTON, O., Sept. 3, 1998.

CANTON, O., Sept 2, 1999. Robert Bandiow. Dear Sir:-I received your communication in answer to my correspondence to THE PEO-PLE, and will say that your answer looks very evasive, because you charge me with fating half truths, but you forget to call my sttention to any specified charge I made against you. It seems to me that your letter is only a bluff, and I refuse to be bluffed in that way.

Against you abuff, and I refuse to be bluffed in that way. State in what way I have misrepresented you. You say that I know that you are no aneak. Your actions to my mind are sneakish in regard to Party matters. You may not think so, but if the charges are true and you give me such an answer as you did, and not point out in what I lied, or, as you put it thait lied, proves to me more conclusively that your actions ARE sneakish. Now, Robert Bandlow, if you want to prove to me that you are no aneak, state fully in letter or through THE PEOPLE, for which they no doubt will give you space, and I am ready to accept anything, out in an open dis-cussion in that way.

they no doubt will give you space, and it am cready to accept anything, out in an open dis-cusion in that way. Now, I want to state again that you DID fart the ball rolling by asking Organizer Er-ben if he had not received a communication from the Slobodin Committee. Also you charg-ed Erben with withholding "Party communi-cations," etc. and I will asy again that you DID come to Canton and did attack the S. T. L. A., and wanted me to start a Federal Union to capture the Canton Trades Assembly for Socialism; I also told you and laughed and ald there was no Trades Assembly in Canton to capture for anything-I do not exactly re-member the exact words but the FACTS RE-MAIN THE SANE. You was not asked to come here to organize a Federal Union, you was not asked to deliver wo speeches for the S. L. P., which you did, and this other matter was not mentioned until you brought it up yourself. Well, you had no success, even if some comrades had nut hand I told you straight out where I stood and would do nothing along that line. These were all the charges I made against you, and now go ahead and prove otherwise IF YOU CAN. T also wish to state that I called you a takif because to my mind the above mentioned ac-tions are a fakir's actions, and not a Social-its who has the interest of the proletariat at heart. You also advised the comrades to put up

tions are a fashi's actions, and not a Social-ist's who has the interest of the proletariat at heart. You also advised the comrades to put up boxes in the lobbles of the hotels, and put in Socialist pamphleis, etc., for travelers, etc., thus appealing to the middle class to come to Socialism, when you have not even got the union men in Cleveland or anywhere else or-zanized for Socialism. The Socialist movement is a class move-ment, based on class interests, and rust be fought out slong class lines, and we have no time sentimentalizing and appealing for ald to the middle class or capitulist class. It looks to me very ridiculous of you, who hav- just crawled out of the confusion slough of Popu-lism and wild cat political views and jcined the S. L. P. to stard before us again not having changed your views very much since you did join on tactics etc., and try and toach the Socialists what ther tactics ought to be. Talk about "Dossim," "De Leonism," etc., what are your actions proving to me mere very do but a "Bandlowism" of the worst type!

Tour actions as Chairman at the State Con-vention were those of an autocrat, of which I have been informed by Conrades from Can-ton who had been there, Juergens, Pfirmanu, Layin and F. Ney, Also when Kircher and Braun resigned from the State Committee and N. B. of A. respectively, who mominated both new mon but YOU'. And they were elected, Your smooth winning style of speaking dida't make me forget my common scase and my in-terest as a workingman in the S. L. P., and to try and unever year mask; and it is com-ing off very rapidly. You may be unconscious of wrongdolen, and, if so, you will some day see your mistike, and if you don't you will no to the year. To built your head readent the stone wail of fate or the TRIWMPHANT MAINCH OF THE S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. TO SOCIALISM. 'No use to rell you to break away, hecause you have dene so already. 163 Hensel street. Your actions as Chairman at the State Con-

away, because por JACOB NEY. JR., 1624 Housel street. P. S.-You say I should read the constitu-tion of call Party on last resolution on page 5. I have read that size, but that clause is not plain and is not in harroony with other resolu-tions also past during that convention: It does not stare what particular trade organization, but it cannot prean the A. F. of L. It, more than likely, to be consistent with other resolu-tions the S. T. & L. A.

not either what particular the A. F. of J. H. Bundhitt is a particular that the A. F. of J. H. Bundhitt than likely, to be consistent with other resolutions, fricant or means the S. T. & J. NEY, JR. J. NEY, JR.

Another False Report Corrected.

Another False Report Corrected. To THE PEOPLE.-The "Class Struggle," official organ of the S. L. P. of San Francisco, of date of August 18th, reports that Section Phoenix, Arliana, S. L. P., supports the re-solution of Section San Francisco for an early convention to be held at Chlesso. Section Phoenix wither to Inform the Party members that it does not support any such resolution. A resolution to that effect was sent, not by the Section, but by an Appeal-to-Reason-Volkszeitung faction of Section Phoe-nix, who attempted to gain control by packing the Section A la Volkszeitung faction, but FAILED. Section Phoenix is OPPOSED TO SUCH A CONVENTION, believing it expensive and unnecessary. J. A. LEACH Organizer.

nd unnecessary. J. A. LFACH, Organizer. Mrs. D. W. HASNER, Cor. & Rec. S'y. Phoenix, Ariz., Sept. 5.

How Things Are in Pennsylvania.

How Things Are is Pennsylvania. To THE PEOPLE.—The money the "Volks-zeitung" have invested in Pennsylvania, try-ing to make Slobs of our comrades, has not netted them satisfactory results. Parker, Long and Barnes have visited Sections, lied to tho comrades, pleaded with the comrades, wept for the "Volkszeitung," yet the Party member-ship is as firm as a rock in this State. The slaves of the mines are not satisfied with the dishwater Pure and Simple Socialism dished out to them weekly by the English edition

TAL to THE PEOPLE in got over 10 subscrib the first two weeks. Seranton, Pa., Aug. 25. SCHULBERG.

A. M. Simons, Editor," Photographs Himself Some More as a Religionist Cheat. Common and Cowardly Li-beler and Sociologic Ignoramus; and Again Stumps his Some Up Against Honcesty, Manhood and In-telligence. igence.

Itelligence.
I.
No. 38 N. St. Charts St., Chicago. III.
August 18, 1863.
Dear Comrade Spenese:--Yours of the 7th inst. at hand, and press of work has prevented by answring it scones. I will take up spur positions in the order you send them. In this take the set thing Section Chicago which is the N. E. C. or the "Call" to become the official organ. In the letters which we sent out to those Sections whom we knew to be most favorable to us we specifically asked that they not nominate Chicago as the sent of the N. E. C., and these letters can be still produced if wished. All who are connected with the paper have said from the start that they not nominate Chicago as the sent or the "Call" anything that did not wish it to be filed with a program as they did not wish it to be filed with a program official business but wished to retain if as a propaganda organ.
So far form our wishing to be reactionary or to modify the aggressive tactics of our party 1 ask four if you have ever seen in the "Call" anything that did not call tor a clear-cut uncompromising fight agginst capitalism.
The first statement a most foolish thing to do wish you pay every form of reform.
The first statement a most foolish thing to do wish you be proceedings of the N. E. C. are though as a matter of the people. Now that you speak of the heat six months they have poored it, as for heat six months they have no requesting language and roughted not want to publish a stimple due to the most doolish thing to do the last six months they have no requesting language and roughted not want to publish a stimple due to the dispoke of it i should have oppored it, as for heat six months they have no requesting language and roughted not want to publish a stimple due to the most doolish thing to do the best it months they have no requesting language and roughted not want to publish a stimple due to the dispoke the system of the system on the s

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A. M. SIMONS, It may interest you to notice that the only S. T. & L. A. that has ever been big enough to be an economic factor (the Hebrew cloth-iers of New York) has gone over to the "Volka-zeitung." How is that for clearness?

11.

Citizen" IS TREASONABLE, and in the in-

"Citizes" IS TREASONABLE, and in the in-terest of the American proletariat THE TRUTH SHOULD BE TOLD. WHOMEVER IT RUTH SHOULD BE TOLD. WHOMEVER IT MAY HIT. Now. Comrade Sixons, I desire to be fair to you and to allow for your weakness in this arhibition of petty spite, and will asy that when you bring PROOFS. THAT ARE PROOFS, of the N. E. C., Ds Loan, Vort or Kuhn deilberately and knowingly working against the interests of the working class. I am ready to go back on them, as I have on you, unless I am convinced by proofs of your being right. But please give us the facts; do not merely taik about them and remember that there are Party members. who, though common proletarians are just as able to weigh eridence as the best professor in the land. Yours truy. RATHUR SPENCER. P. S.-Upon reading this and your letter at the S. L. P. Club House to-night, they say, "that's right."

LETTER-BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspons dents.

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

W. N., AND OTHER COMRADES, LYNN, MASS.-Your anxiety may be relieved. The gentleman who has, used two months ago to order 200 copies of the bogus "People," has not sent in any orders for THE PEOPLE of the 3rd instant containing the article on the Shoewerkers.

H. S. A., LINCOLN, NEB .- The suggestion has been laid belowe the N. E. C.

has been faid before the X. A. C. S. L., AKRON, O.-Similar sentiments, ad-advice and autobiographics were sent about a year age, from another Phio town, we believe. Our answer to that curveyoudent is the an-swer that fits your case, to will, that, in the language of Thoreau, you ab tuid not be simply good but good for something. Be honey-sweed good simply, and you will and yourself beauti-fully fly-blown for your pains.

J. A., DENVER, COLO.-First let's know what "1, of F, of A." stands for.

what 'i. of F. of A.' stands for. L. B., PITTSBURG, PA.-That is a matter of little consequence. Neverth.less, as a matter of fact the "physical conducts" commenced not on July S or 10 either; they commenced on Thurzday night of las. March %, at a meet-ing of the "Volkscutter," Fullsking Associa-tion. At that meeting several no.-Party mem-bers, together with some who were still Party members, but all of them labor fakirs, at a reconcerted sign made a rush upon the editor members, but all of them labor fakirs, at a preconcerted sign made a rush upon the editor of THE PEOPLE. He was scated quietly when the assault was attempted, and the cow-ards tried to strike thin from behind. They were, however, not yet sufficiently organized and were promptly beaten back by the com-rades, Sieburg of the ex-C. L. F., among the arsaliants, coming off with a face as red as a double-breasted beiled a tester from the punches be got. That meeting of the Publish-ing Association was never adjourned in due form: it broke up in dicorder.

J. NEW YORK. There is a rude awakening in store for the well-menting but simple-mind-ed like you. Your salvation has to wait for the crash in your political household. Only then will you discover how the ""clausefung crew has been lying to you. Fortunately, that day is at hand.

day is at hand. L. S. F., JACKSONVILLE, ILL.-Tes, we are told that English. atter a fashion, is the language spoken at the Kangaroo General Committee in this city. The decision by which that is done, dew, how your, in the face of these renthmen's how! or "Free Speech": The decision that English should be the language spoken forthwith, mote inhe-itenths of the "delegates" with paralry's of the tongue and materially interfored with the loquage of the remaining ons-ton h. Never did a decision so materially affect 'free speech."-Hareby, moreover, hangs an odd circumstance. One of the dounts in the Kangaroo ins'itement was that the General Committee Insisted upon English being spoken there, will the tax-paying element, with its charac wraide "So-cialist logic," insisted, that "Socialism being international, German should be the language spekten." !

Epcken." I C. D., NEW YORK.-Connecting with the answer just preceding, with ve.v little trouble you could verify this statement. The Volks-reltung Germans are a libel on the German; they have done no end of harm to the German by inducing such opinions re you express, and which are gathered only from the Volkszeitung ertew. Try and meet the German us in the Farty and your opinion will change.

crew. Try and meet the Germ.uns in the Party and your opinion will change. P. P. CHICAGO, Li.L.-That Max Hayes of the "Chrylard Citizeu" kept his shirt on so tog, was indeed a wonder. Don't you know that in "7 he restanted from the Party's Beard of Appeals and otherwise got ready to move to Chicago and assume the editorship of Deba" "Social Democrat"? That gives quibe an in-sight into the gratheman. A. S. MALDEN, MASS.-The progressive In-come tax clause, in the resolutions appeaded to the Party platform, has no sease other than the revolutionary one. Story, the commana-tor on the American Constitution, observes, that "the right to last is the right to lastrog." The Party would use taxtion as a means to expropriate the expropriator. WM. M. C. COLLINSVILLE, ILL.-That letter to you of "A. M. Simona, Editor," shout our "not daring" to puoliah. Hickey's article on "Maywood," and that we don't dare, "Bout ecuy," will pretty soon be hateresting reading and help to illustrate the Fackingames with which "A. M. Simons, Editor," jumps at con-clusions: it will also help to right at con-clusions: it will also help to right at and moral fibre: 1. Hickey meyer sent him that article: "A." "Succe Editor," is again mixing up thinget

which A. is will also help to further illustrates his now quite well understood inentai and moral fibre:
1. Hickey never sent him that article: "A. M. Simons, Editor." is again mixing up things as usual: what he did get was an open letter from Hickey.
2. The Maywood story WILL be published reins to been published yes simply because of its length. Its principal merit is to illustrate the utter ineffectiveness of 'class conscious, revolutionary agitation' of the "A. M. Simons, Editor." Stamp and style, and the utter incapacity of auch gentlemes for the insportant work they presente to understate. The article thas great value in that fine. You will one of these days days see it in these columns and appreciate it. these days days see it in these columns and appreciate it. As to "A. M. Simons, Editor's" denial over his own signature that he surgested here the publication of religious matter for agitation, that's just what we desire so is to be able to nail so fishy-slippery an cel. The fact is here re stated. As to his other lies they are of comparative trifing nature, some must have even been positively amusing you, like, for instance, that "nearly all the Sections on the Tidal Wave Liest during the last three weeks are 'reorganized' Sections." and that his crows in Chicago has 500 members. or his boyish threat in case the pame of the S. L. P. is used in Illinois without his consent. etc., etc. But he ever had. His going into propheties and anying (on the 2nd of this month) that "in two weeks the De Leon bubble will have bursts-ed" is a bad slip.

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how that while a No. $5\frac{1}{2}$ press-neceives 5 dollars per week more than a No. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pressman, he out fully twice as much work be-of the difference of sheet sizes. If further be seen that the wages seem pressmen in general are not trut as the average wages paid the spras printer, while their output me than one hundred times greater. Is this all. The conditions of emday are more rigorous, exand spasmodic than in the day hand-press printer. No more the printer go off on "a high old te" and expect his "job" to his recovery from its depressing facts. "Jobs" at lithographic is to-day are like time and tide-wit for no man. On the contrary. are waiting for them. The of feeders and tenders, who are presemen what firemen are to subordinates and assistants from 8 to 11 dollars a week for and from 5 to 8 dollars for With feeders and tenders, coneven worse than with the they being less skilled, their are more easily filled; conse-they are more abused. They are more abused in the conditions to which the stat of the steam press has at thographic printing until Acteuty.

Cently.

The Future.

every probability, however, evelopment is going to con-ill further. There are new being introduced into litho-winding that will surpass the of Preas No. 5½, and do it too. First there is the rotary called because it prints the spatimous rotation. thus the surpass the of Press No. 5½, and do it must be surple of the standard books "History of the Paris Com-mune." regular price, \$1.00 which we offer at a low surple of the standard books and it prints the standard books "History of the Paris Com-mune." regular price, \$1.00 which we offer at a low super standard books and it prints the standard books and it pr

Store open from S A. M. to 9 P. M., Satur- days to 9 P. M.)	
Karl Marx:	
The Communist Manifesto	į,
Value, Price and Profit	ĝ
A Discourse on Free Trade	ń
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L M. Hyndman: Economics of Socialism	ĥ
Socialism and Slavery	R
Marx's Theory of Value	Ę
L. Joynes:	B
The Socialist Catechism	8
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The Student's Marx	ġ
Charles Darwin and Karl Marx10	8
William Morris:	ŝ
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Taxation	ŝ
Daniel De Leon:	Ē
Reform or Revolution	ß
Wm. S. McClure:	ŝ
Socialism	2
Thomas A. Hickey: Tragic Pages	ß
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I. M. Guvau:	ß
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Karl Pearson:	B
The Grammar of Science 1.25	l
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nune" regular price, \$1.00, which we offer at	ß
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of the comrades asked if he would be allowed to put some questions to the speaker. Par-mission was granted. The first question asked was: "What gov-erns the relation between the working claus and the capitalist class." "The answer, given with quite a swarger, typical of the anarchist "propagnada of deed" siyle, was: "The rela-tion is one of wages and profits." So far so good.

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Pueblo, Colo, Sept. 7.

Fastening Tight the Screws.

I. Cleveland Citizen. Cleveland, O., Septt 1, 1888.

dishwater Pure and Simple Socialism dished out to them weekly by the English edition of the "Volkszeitung." The coal minors know -even if the shysters and bourgeois of the "Volkszeitung" don't-that the best way to reach their brother slaves is through the S. T. & L. A.; an enemy to the S. T. & L. A. is an enemy to them and a friend of the capitalist class and its Labor Fakirs. There and simple and now infamous Barnes has tried to confuse the members of the Pariy in this State by electing a Fakir's "State Com-mittee" composed of pure and simplers, who have used the Party as a good shield to favors from their Pure and Simple organization. Now, this bluft "State Committee," as they call it, have sent out nomination papers of their own NOT containing the names of the comrades nominated at our State Convention, the letter sent with the nomination papers. Through the mail Barnes has done his ut-

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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. L.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA-National Executive Committee-7% Dundas street, London, Ont.

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

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

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Meeting of September 12, with Fie-biger in the chair. In the absence of J. J. Kinneally A. S. Brown was elected Recording Secretary pro tem. The financial report for the week ending Sept. 9, showed receipts \$82.25; ex-penditures, \$26.63.

Section Duluth requested publication of a special pamphlet containing pop-ular presentation of the principles of Socialism: laid over for consideration. The editor of "Il Proletario," the Ita-lian Party organ, sent letter asking that nan Party organ, sent letter asking that organizers of Sections be advised to dis-tribute among Italian workingmen in their respective localities copies of "II Proletario" that will be sent to them. Section Santa Clara County, Cal., sent resolution withdrawing endorsement of San Francisco resolution calling for an early convention: the call having an early convention, the call having been issued, the Section cannot be taken off the list. The Secretary reported the conclusion of the general vote on the suspension of Cleveland, etc., and that a tabulated account of the result is ready for publication in THE PEOPLE. So ordered So ordere

So ordered. Pennsylvania State Committee re-ported that Barnes and Co. had filed an alleged Socialist Labor Party State ticket with the Secretary of State at ticket with the Secretary of State at Harrisburg: that objection to this will be filed and the matter contested in Court. Report from Philadelphia has it that fraud was resorted to in the gathering of the signatures and that it. will be an easy matter to bring this home.

Sections Fall River, Mass., and Braddock, Pa., asked for copies of the new charter. Granted. The following Sections reported their

vote on the Pittsburg resolution and Yonkers 'amendment: Albany, N. Y.; Lawrence, Mass.; Denver, Colo.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Jacksonville, III.; Stone-boro, Pa.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Central Falls. R. I.; New Haven, Conn.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Union County, N. J.; Richmond, Va.; Member-at-large in Illinois castva., Memole actinge in finite constraints of a ing a total of 307 votes in favor and 2 against. Sections Akron, O.; Jackson-ville, Ill.; Worcester, Mass.; New Ha-ven, Conn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Pueblo Colo.; Chicago, Ill.; Union County, N. J.; Richmond, Va.; Fall River, Mass. and member-at-large in Illinois report-ed their vote on Daniel De Leon for delegate to S. T. & L. A. national conven-tion, casting 168 votes in favor and 1 against.

ALVAN S. BROWN.

Secretary pro tem.

CONNECTICUT.

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day following under the laws of the State The basis of representation will be for tech faction, one delegate at large and one add-basis of representation will be for tech for every 20 votes or major fraction of the Socialit Labor Party & candidate will be furnished by the committee which the sea of the Section. Credeniate will be furnished by the committee which the sea of the Section. The section of the set of the organizer and the sea of the Section of the organizer and the sea of the Section of the section of the section of the section of the day will be reserved of the center of the hall will be reserved of the center of the hall will be reserved of the center of the hall will be reserved of the center of the hall will be reserved of the charged to all others to meet the ex-tense. Delegates or the communicate sending there have due to all others to meet the ex-ternation and outside to convention must be addressed to communicate to the secret their orm expenses, but all delegates and there the conterence or convention must be addressed to communicate to the secret their orm expenses, but all delegates and the conter the conternations for the S. C. C. To Agues avenue. Worcester, Sept. 7.

Worcester, Sept. 7. •

Worcester, Sept. 7. Dear Comrades of Massachusetts:--It has been impossible to carry out the original intent of our "Outline of Party Policy." The reasons struggle in our ranks and the preparation for caucuses has engaged the entire time of the committee, which (when you bear in mind the fast that every member of the committee, in-cluding the Socretary--upon whom the work falls-have to earn their living by being em-ployed by the capitalists you can readily see is very limited, they having to use evenings or the Party work. The platform is being prepared by competent members of the Party and will be submitted to the convention but it cannot be submitted to the Soctions for amendment or adoption. The State ticket has been a very difficult thing to prepare: however, the State Central Convention candidates pledged to support the Party's platform and policy as adopted at our Convention of 1886, and carried out by our National Executive Committee. H. Kuhn, See-retary, and Comrades De Lecon and Vogt. en-tors of our party organ. The State Convention The batte the heaption and bolicy as adopted at our Convention of 1886, and carried out by our National Executive Committee. H. Kuhn, See-retary, and Comrades De Lecon and Vogt. en-tors of our party organ. The State Convention beid in Worcester, Soute called for the purpose of nominating a state ticket and adopting a Party platform and transacting such other business as may properly come before it. Section business is on Party business. The State Convention is a bolicher of the hall The State Convention is a bolicher of the hall the state Convention is beid-ner delegates'

properly come before it. Section business is not Party business. The State Committee pays only for the hall in which the convention is held-not delegates'

The State Committee pays only for the second one-half of receipts. L. D. USHER, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY.

Section Hudson County will hold the follow-

Ing open air meetings: Monday, Sept. 18th. Hutton street and Palisade avenue, Jersey City.

City. Bergenline avenue and Gardner street, Town of Union.

of Union. Tuesday, Sept. 19th. Fifth and Washington streets, Hoboken. Johnson and Pacific avenues, Jersey City. Wednesday, Sept. 20th. Seavlew and Ocean avenues. Jersey City. Thursday, Sept. 21st. Bleecker street and Boulevard, Jersey City. WEEHAWKEN. Friday, Sept. 22d. Duncan ad West side avenues, Jersey City.

WEEHAW KEN. Friday, Sept. 22d. Duncan and West side avenues, Jersey City. Saturady, Sept. 23d. Foye Place and Bergen avenue, Jersey City. Central avenue and Fourth street, Harrison. Monday, Sept. 25. Franklin street and Webster avenue, Jersey Utv.

City. Main street and Bergeline avenue, Town of Union.

Union. Tuesday, Sept. 26th. First street and Park avenue, Hoboken. Wednesday, Sept. 27th. Newark avenue and Monmouth street, Jersey

City. Seventh Ward, Jersey City. Thursday, Sept. 28th. Summit avenue and Poplar street, Jersey

City. Friday, Sept. 29th. Zabriskie street and Germania avenue, Jer-City.

ey City. St. Pauls and Tounelle avenues, Jersey City. Saturday, Sept. 34th WEST NEW YORK. Harrison and Monticello avenue, Jersey City. E. F. WEGNER, Organizer.

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NEW YORK. SECTION GREATER NEW YORK .- Meet-

tes to the S. T. & L. A. convention. Sept. 17. Owing to the entertainment on Saturday, September 22, at Arlington Hall, the next Needing of the General Committee will take pixed and Saturday, September 20. The pro-ceeds of the entertainment will go to the cam-paign fund. H. SIMPSON, Rec. Sec'y.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK DOWN TO AND ENDING SEPT. 234. Monday, Sept. 18th, 8 P. M. b District, Henry and Grand streets, Man-

And District, Lewis and Broome streets, Manhattan.
Tuesday, Sept. 19th. § P. M.
26th District, Seventy-second street and First avenue, Manhattan.
28th District, Eightieth street and Avenue A,

Manhattan. 30th District, Eighty-fifth street and Avenue 5, Manhattan. Wednesday, Sept. 20, 8 P. M. 14th District, Thirteenth street and Avenue

A. Manhattan. 18th District, Twentieth street and First ave-me. Manhattan. 16th District, Fourth street and Avenue D,

16th District, Fouria street and Avende D.
 Manhattan. Thursday. Sept. 21st. 8 P. M.
 17th District, Fifty-sixth street and Tenth arenue. Manhattan.
 19th District, Sixty-seventh street and Am-sterdam avenue, Manhattan.
 36th District, 148th street and Willis avenue, Manhattan.

Manhattan. Friday, Sept. 22d. 8 P. M. 5th District, Throop and Flushing avenues

District, Stanton and Lewis streets,

16th District, Stanton and Lewis stretts, Manhattan. 33d District, 109th street and Lexington ave-nice, Manhattan. Saturady, Sept. 23d. 8 P. M. 6th Ward, Atlantic avenue and Columbia street, Brooklyn. 21st District, Atlantic and Pennsylvania ave-nues, Brooklyn. L. ABELSON. L. ABELSON, Organizer.

Section New York S. L. P.

Section New York S. L. P. NOTICE: Primaries of the Socialist Labor Party in the Counties of New York and Kings, for the pur-pose of electing delegates to the Assembly Dis-trict Conversion, will be held as follows: NEW YORK COUNTY. Monday Sept. 18th, 8 P. M. 7d Assembly District, at 160 Madison street, Borough of Manhattan. 7th Assembly District, at 500% Tenth ave-nue, Borough of Manhattan. 7th Assembly District, at 738 Seventh ave-nue, Borough of Manhattan. 7th Assembly District, at 738 Seventh ave-nue, Borough of Manhattan. 8th Assembly District, at 738 Seventh ave-muk, Borough of Manhattan. 8th Assembly District, at 109 North Ninth street, Brooklyn. By Orden of the City Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of the City of New York. L ABELSON, Organizer.

L. ABELSON. Organizer.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA. STATE COMMITTEE Pittaburg, Pa., Sept. 9, 1899. To the Comrades of Pennsylvania. The Comparison of Section Philadelphia who were recently expelled from the S. L. P., taket, with the Secretary of the Commonwealth at Harrisburg. While every move of this pro-redure is illegal. It will entail on the State Committee a burdensome additional expense in getting the bogus nomination papers thrown out by the Court, and our own papers rep-properly filed. It is therefore with regret that we once more appeal to all comrades who have done so nobly in the past three months, to rally again around the fag and raise sufficient funds to cover the court ex-penses, which in all probability approximate sub. Trom recent events that have developed in

pensee, which is an phase that have developed in From recent events that have developed in connection with the S. L. P. movement, it must be clearly plain to all bonest thinking comrades that a foul and deep-rooted con-spiracy has been concocted to throttle and dis-rupt the political movement of the working class.

biracy has been consocted to throttle and dis-class. The high-handed outrage perpetrated by the malodrous Kangaroo faction of Section Phil-delphia, headed by Firnes, Long and Parker, in trying to forestall the action of the S. L. P. State Convention, held at Altoona last May, An instance in point, as Section Pittsbury be-organization of Pennsylvania as the seat for the State Committee and still recognized as such by the Party. It must be evident that the motives of Barnes, Long and Parker is hing fake nomination sapers, is to harass and hamper the regular State Committee in Its work, involving it in financial embarassment, trying to crinple it in the work of organiza-tion, by calling the organizer off the work, etc. etc. This contemptible and cut-throat characteristic of the actions of all traitors to the S. L. P. throughout the country. We most respectfully request all Sections and comrades to consider the proposition herein contained, and not to fail to act prompty. By ore of the State Cormittee VAL IEUNNEL VAL DEUNEL

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WISCONSIN.

DONATIONS TO THE PEOPLE.

The Problem Solved !

(Continued from Page 1.)

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HARTFORD, CONS Fred. Fellerminu, 2 Stars et ALUANY, N. Y. J. E. Alexander, 47 No. Prat EUFF 61.0, N. Y. Peter Steenmans, Y., 22 Guin-SYRACUVE, N. Y. Geo, F. Whiley, Socialist Roum 4, Myer's Bioch. UTICA, N. Y. K. F. A. Mitzschke, S. Columna LVNN, MASS. John A. Herley, & Gross man St. L9UIS, MO. Henry J. Poelinz, Zie College INDIANAPOLIS, TUDA G. Bempler, IZM Majson avail

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ROCKVILLE, CONN, Chas. Gaus. 1 Thorpson streat. ELIZAESTA, N. J.
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P. Friesense, Jr., 238 Arndt arreg McKEB3206T, PA: John Flyne, 857 Lyncein street, CINCINNATI, OHIO M. Strauss, "Elbe," Alat 5.
Robert Owen, 244 West Manches SPRINGFELD, MASS,
F. A. Nagler, 141 Highland streat WOONSOCKET, R. 1: Frank L. FORNETS, 255 Front are RICHMION, VA. J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and H VANCOUVIER, R. C W. P. Fvans, Room 10, Row 1, " bins, Carroll street.

Trades' & Societies' 🕻

Standing advertisements of Tr and other Societies (not exceeding will be inserted under this head at the rate of \$5.00 per anum Organizations should not loss portunity of advertising their pac-ings.

GENERAL OFFICE. SOCIALIT AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 25 D Room 36. New York City. Gen tary. William L. Brower. Fin tary, Murphy. General Exc Meetings: 1st, 3rd and 5th The ings at 8 p. ps. Secretary Bear Max Keller, 1016 Hope atrees. P Pa.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE

second and fourth Monday, 4 98 Avenue C, New York, E. SIFF, 152 Canal street, Financial

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, 5. County Committee representing meets every Sunday, 10 a. m. of Essex County Socialist Club field avenue, Newark, N. J.

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, of 32d and 32d A. D.'s, S. L. 110th street, New York. Bana every Tuesday. Proc reading to from 7.30 p. m. to 10.30 p. m. en ing. Subscriptions for this per

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIA MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIA 1025, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., T 79 East ith street. Meeting at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hint ident: Aug. Lantz, Corr. See 4th street. NEW YORK MACHINISTS LOO 7. & I. A., meets every scool Sunday, at 10 A. M., at 255 I Secretary K. Wallberg. PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING AND TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A & L. A. Headquarters, 64 E Labor Lyceum. Regular men 3d Thursdays, at 8 p. m.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. 1 second and fourth Sunday of at 10.39 o'clock at m., at Touto Rooms, 154-160 Third avenue, City. Subscription orders take Scand. Socialist Weekly, Scan-befaren

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. and 35th A. D.'s, Southeast oor, and 5d Ave. Meeting every Fride

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERT S. T. & L. A. Office, 11% Se Telephone Call: 2321 Spring. Thursday, 3 p. m.

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATION 14th Assembly District. Busine every Thursday evening, at 5 the Clubhouse, 528 East 11th a

ing alley and billiard room evening. Visitors welcome.

Carl Klingelh

ANGEL: PMAR

Telephone Call, 1345 Spring.

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74 Ave. A, Cor. 5

Graduate of the University of

ing. here.

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In the street Railway Company-is also only a memory, and the rank and file which fought so bravely and honestly defending what they believed to be "true unionism." are but recruits to the army of workers victimized by the La-bor Fakir, and swindled by "pure and simple" unionism. So don't mistake them, although they look alike. "Look for the label." for the label.'

Both these things agree with Labor Fakir Alfred McCallum, ex-Rep., ex-Pop.,-but now "Factory Inspector." under Silver-Reform Governor "Honest John" Lind, which position he secured after sniffing around the representatives after sniffing around the representatives of Labor's robbers at St. Paul, that "politics must be kept out of the Union;" "It would bust up the Union." All agree that the Socialists mean business when they say the S. T. & L. A. is a social necessity; that they can't be bluffed a little bit. So "look out for those—Socialists, they want to break the Unions." "Labor and Capital (read robbed and robber) are brothers, and must go hand in hand," they tell us, but fail to see that the trades unionists of Duluth are waking up to this fact but fail to see that the trades unionists of Duluth are waking up to this fact---that if they 'ARE "brothers." why have a Union, pay high dues, etc., to fight "Mother Capital"?!! Why pay dues to support a gang of fakirs, who are hun-gry to serve the capitalist class?! Well, anyway, "Laber has been recog-nized," so again Hurroo! Now, you wicked Socialists who are never satiswicked Socialists, who are never satisfled, will you be good ? LOUIS DWORSCHAK.

How to Organize Sections.

All persons dissatisfied with present political and economic conditions, and who believe that the land, water works, gas works, telephone and telegraph lines, the commercial highways on land and sea, with all their appurtenances and equipments; all the mills, mines, factories, machinery, means of produc-tion and agencies of distribution, creat-ed by the efforts of the laboring class through all the centuries of the past, ought of right to be nationalized, and operated for the benefit of collective operated for the benefit of content of humanity, and who are convinced that the disinherited producing class can and must transform the capitalistic methods of production and distribution into a social and co-operative system, are hereby invited to identify them-seives with the Socialist Labor party, which alone goes to the root of our

social and economic evils. 1 Any ten persons may organize themselves into a Section provided they accept the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and sever their connection absolutely, with all other political par-

ties. 2. OFFICERS TO ELECT. 1.-Organizer.

2.-Recording and Corresponding Sec--Financial Secretary.

3. 4.—Treasurer. 5.—Literary Agent. 14

charged. Amount of monthly dues is fixed by each Section. A monthly re-mittance of ten cents per member shall be made to the National Executive

Committee. 5.-A full report of the first meeting,

5.—A full report of the first meeting, including a list of members, with inclosure of ten cents per capita is necessary to obtain a charter.
6. Per capita checks are furnished by the National Executive Committee at 10 cents each; such checks are pasted in monthly column on the membership card, and charged to members at such excess rate as will cover the amount of dues fixed by the Section.
7. Each Section shall hold a regular

7. Each Section shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month,

and semi-monthly meetings for public discussion or lectures on political or

economic questions.
8. Quarterly reports of the numerical strength and financial standing of members, party progress and prospects, shall be promptly sent to the National Executive Committee.
9. Any person residing in a city or town where no section of the party.

town where no section of the party exists may make direct application to

the National Secretary, inclosing one

economic questions.

-Chairman, each meéting. ORDER OF BUSINESS -Reading of minutes. 6.-

- -New members. -Correspondence.
- 3. 4 .-- Financial Report.

retary.

- -Report of Organizer. -Report of Comtaittees.
- 6.
- -Unfinished Bus ness. -New Eusiness. There shall be no initiation fee

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y Order of the N. E. C., S. L. P. NEW YORK, Sept. 12, '99.

HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y.

N.B.-Of the above list of Sections, s have een reorganized on the ground of their cither ecognizing or encouraging the unquestionably surpatory Kangaros N. E. C. in violation of Saupatory Kangaros N. E. C., in viention of it the Party constitution, thereby seeking to introduce anarchy into the Party ranks. The byten Sections are: New Haven, Ct.; Chicago II.; Lawrence and Worcester, Mass.; Union bounty, N. J.; Cleveland, O., and Philadqi-his, Pa.

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HENRY KUHN		
Regard and the second sec	ary.	and the second
SPECIAL MEETING.		
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TEXTILE HALL, OLNEYVILLE, R.	L, on	
Friday Evening, Sept. 29, at 8 e'cl		
The following business will be trans General vote on San Francisco reso previding for Cascuscs and Ward O	acted :	At J
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R. W. BOXBURGH, Sec's of Gen	H CORT	T month to t

