

# VOL. IX .- NO. 26.

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

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# 111/1/1

The Fourth Annual Convention of he Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance the United States and Canada met the United States and Canada met at Monday at Arlington Hall, in this by, and throughout was enthusiartic, be detailed report of this important invention cannot be published in this me owing to the time of going to ress. It will appear in the next issue.

Temporary Organization.

The band of D. A. 49 played inspiring as the delegates gathered. The evention was called to order by the and went into temporary or-ation, with Thomas Curran, of 1:45, and hode Island: Robert Roadhouse, of London, Ont., and Wm. L. Brower, as temporary chairman, vice-chairman, ecretary, respectively.

# The Delegates.

The Committee on Credentials made its report, recommending the seating of the delegates as follows:

Socialist Labor Party of the United tates, entitled to 3, send 1: Daniel de D. A. 3 (New Bedford, Mass.), entitled

D 3, sends 1: Richard Parkinson. D. A. 4 (Newark, N. J.), entitled to 2, sends 2: Maithew Maguire and Ella

eves Cohen. Reeves Cohen. D. A. 7 (Shoeworkers' Council, New York', entitled to 2, sends 2: Wm. L. Brower and Edward Bullis. D. A. 8 (Bakers, Boston, Mass.), en-titled to 2, sends 1: Christian Schleu-

stein

D. A. 10 (Mixed, Boston, Mass.), en-

illed to 1, sends none. D. A. 12 (Philadelphia, Pa.), entitled to 4, sends 2: Max Kellar and Oscar

D. A. 15 (Pittsburg. Pa.), entitled to sends 2: Wm. H. Thomas and Wm. Eberle.

D. A. 16 (Jeannette, Pa.), entitled to

A. 17 (Rhode Island), Entitled to sends 4: Chas. Kroll, James Reid, homas Hayden and Thomas Curran. D. A. 18 (Clearfield Co., Pa.), entitled to 1, sends none. D. A. 49 (New York), entitled to 8,

sends 8: Patrick Murphy, J. Laffey, Ru-dolf Katz, Kate Pryor, Louis Lustig, Joseph Schlossberg, Joseph Krinks and

Hugo Vogt.
 L A. 165 (Tailors, Washington, D.
 C), entitled to 1, sends 1: Arthur Keep.
 L A's 226, 241, 249 and 273 (London, Ont.), entitled to 1, send 1; Robert

L. A. 213 (Scranton, Pa.), entitled to sends 1: Archie Hamill. Section Greater New York, S. L. P.:

Lucien Sanial.

The convention then organized permaneuly, with Lucien Sanial as chair-man for the day; Robert Roadhouse, vice-chairman; William Brower, secre-

In a brief address Sanial referred to the recent conspiracy of the "Volks-""" element against the Party. This element, he said, had been chiefy actuated by its hostility to the T. & L. A..., until its malevolent at-fude had assumed the form of open ren. It was represented in the Naal Executive Committee by a certain tahl, who had long been, and is still, lef officer of a sick and death briefl association. This man affected be airs of a thorough "trade union Selalist," believing in the policy of boring from the inside." Yet, he oring from the inside." Yet, lian, but of having preserved to this and, but of having preserved to this any his attachment to the principles and tactics of the German Social De-Borazy. Of course, to those who are equalized with the history of German Socialism, the incongruity of such a position is sufficiently obvious. The sol is that the Lassallians were emsolution is sufficiently obvious. The act is that the Lassallians were em-matically opposed to trades unionism of any sort, and this opposition was the most characteristic difference between them and the Marxists, who strongly divocated organization and action on unable lines in the economic and the mallel lines in the economic and the tical field, simultaneously. said the speaker, "a copy of the ation adopted by the Lassallian press (or Convention of the General sociation of German Workingmen), id at Hannover in 1874, and it reads

pardonably harming our political propaganda. "This Congress, therefore, decides also, that, in accordance with the reso-lution of the Berlin Congress of 1872, all the trade unions claiming to endorse the Lassallian doctrine must be dis-solved within a year, and their mem-bership enrolled to the fullest possible extent in the General Association of

German Workingmen. "The members, officers and directors of trade unions, who are at the same time members of this Association, and time members of this Association and who will not comply with this decision within a year, shall by that fact alone forfeit their membership in the said Association, and their readmission will be subject to the consent of the Directing Committee.'

"Now," continued the speaker, pare this document-this Ls allian death sentence of trade unionis --with the declarations of the Marx st Con-gresses from 1866 to 1896, upon the ines traced out in the following words by Marx himself in the report of the General Council of the International Association of Workingmen on the eight-hours' normal workday (1866):

hours' normal workday (1866): "Trade union activity is not only le-glitimate but necessary. It cannot be sup-pressed so long as the present society subsists. \* \* On the other hand, if trade unions are rigorously necessary in the daily struggle, in the guerilla warfare, between capital and labor, they muct be given their full importance by must be given their full importance by organizing them with a view to the overthrow of capitalistic dominion and the abolition of the wage system."

"These views finally prevailed in Germany when the Lassallians and the Marxists, under the pressure of Bismarchian persecution, effected their amalgamation. Then the trade unions, despite all legal obstacles, proved a powerful means of Socialist political powerful means of Socialist political agitation. This was the spirit that broke down Bismarck, and, extending abroad, built up the strong Socialisms of Belgium, of France, of Austria, of Italy; and this is the spirit which, ani-mating at last the organized labor of America through the combined energies of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A., will soon build up a gigantic, irresistible Socialism on this continent.

"What Bebel once said to Volmar applies to such infinitely smaller figures as Stahl and his "Volkszeitung" asso-ciates: 'According to the materialistic conception of history, the conditions of existence determine the ideas of the working class; and within the working class itself the conditions of existence determine the ideas of individuals.' Their ideas are apt to change with a change of conditions. Stahl, at the head of a pure-and-simple organization, has become a pure and simpler. Others among his fellow conspirators have become middle class men and have im-bibed American middle class notions. They still call themselves Socialists— German Socialists-from the force of habit; a mere tradition, as it were. But they no longer know their own native country; they have forgotten its history." After the election of standing com-mittees, the

Report of the G. E. B. was submitted by the General Secretary, as follows:

To the Delegates to the Fourth Annual Convention of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

COMRADES—The year that has elapsed since the last convention in Buffalo, July, 1898, has been a critical one for the Alliance, and thereby for the political as well as for the economic movement of labor in the land. The events that have crowded into this nar-row span of time have sorely tried the cause of the proletariat; but while so doing, they have tested the wisdom and demonstrated the necessity of the move that called this organization into existence

They have exemplified the class struggle as it never was exemplified before, and by the light they cast have illuminated the tactical path that militant proletariat is bound to tread.



# By S S., BOSTON, MASS.

John Tobin left the S. L. P. for "purely personal reasons," and he did not join the S. D. P. because he did not yet know whether its attentions to that coy and unsophisticated maiden, the old trades' union, were pure and simply honorable or not. While he was a member of the S. L. P. it was impossible to per lade him to address a Socialist meeting. Since he has not been a member of the S. D. P. he has worked with might and main for it. He spoke in every city where it had an organization, and his broadness became so great that he worked for the corrupt gang in Marlboro. Tobin is a Socialist, Siever-man is a Socialist, and Horace Eaton is just as good a Socialist as they are.

is just as good a Socialist as they are. Four years ago the International, the Lasters' Protective Union, the remains of the K. of L. Shoeworkers, and the unaffiliated unions, found the pressure gether in the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. The Lasters had a really maghad felt the effects of the growing change and their flank had already been turned by the lasting machine. The reason they gave up the separate organization was, not because they organization was, not because they wished to make the craft a unit, but because they understood that they could not stand alone much longer. Then at the outset the B. & S. W. U. had more men organized than it has since had. It was given a membership that it has not retained, and, in fact, has not since equaled. It has lost in membership more than five times its largest total. It has won no strike of importance. It has deceived the work-ers. It has cowardly struck at the soliers. It has cowardly struck at the soli-darity of the working class. Its "so-cialist" leaders have openly declared for fakirdom, and the union itself has slided into the ruts of reaction. Its case is hopeless, and it is the object of this article to prove that the union, as at present organized, is

# A Menace to Every Man

who works for a living.

I have on previous occasions shown some of the conditions which exist in the craft, and indicated the weakness which led to the disasters at Haverhill, Lynn, and Stoneham, and the corrup-

tion which settled the ship at Marl-boro and in the Brockton district. Over a year ago there were evidences of trouble in Southern Massachusetts. of trouble in Southern Massachusetts. The unorganized cutters in the Doug-las factory struck against a foreman and for better conditions. They were under individual contract and could not strike without breaking that contract as all difficulties were to be brought before the board of arbitration. The B. & S. W. U. jumped in and promised aid if the cutters would join the union. They agreed to this and of course They agreed to this, and, of course, brought a graft of initiation fees and dues. In the meantime a uniform price list for lasting was presented in all the shops, the Douglas included. Some manufacturers who were busy obtained it by making a temporary agreement for sixty or ninety days. Others re-sisted. The secretary of the Brockton union, Cunningham, because he was out of the game, or because he was out of the game, or because he was on an-other side of the game, or because he was honest, urged the men not to press for a uniform scale just then as con-citions differed from short to show and

pure and simple unions step higher, and the leaders "boring from within" the capitalist class. Nothing was gained and much was lost in Brockton. The fact that it came before the greatest run we have had for years, points to a lamentable condition of affairs when the bottom falls out of the boom.

# The Experience in Marlboro.

Marlboro comes some months later, and this stronghold of old trades union-ism was lost after a hard brave fight. The manufacturers forced the fighting in this case, and started in to break the in this case, and started in to break the union, and, as James Carey would say, "they done it." During the state cam-paign the Socialist vote was very small. Murray, Dorsey, Dalton, and Byrne-all of the Tobin-Eaton-Sieverman Uaion-kept polities out of the union by pimping for capitalist parties. They elected one of their largest manufactur-ers to the Governor's Council, and this man, on whom they could have no pos-sible claim, "turned traitor to them." Mariboro is almost mediæval in some ways. It has the suild, rather than the ways. It has the guild, rather than the trades union feeling, and its men would march onto Lynn or Brockton to fight for their trade in a day if they were told that it was the right way to do The city is a centre to itself, and the working class, cut off from their fel-lows, have not the least conception of solidarity. This is the result of the solution. Such blindness would have but one result-utter corruption on the part of the leaders. The strike was approaching its dis-

astrous end during the municipal cam-paign, and the leaders decided to knife the regular old parties and run a workthe regulation of parties and run a work-ers' ticket. They compromised them-selves at the outset by supporting for mayor the Democrat Plunket, a "warm fried of laber" but they nominated for the other city executive offices men from among their own ranks. They elected them with no trouble whethere elected them with no trouble whatever, but as soon as these assumed office a wonder came to light. One Mr. Donovan, a shee manufacturer, owned Plunket body and soul, and Plunket was working for his owner. Then the same C. L. U., which had led the work-ers to elect him, now led them to re-solve against him. Harry Lloyd came from Boston campaigning for him, but as Harry is a Democrat no notice was taken of it. Harry, like all of his breed, campaigns for those who will pay him. He would have come to Stoneham to assist the Republican Marden, ex-viceof the L. P. U., etc., had not the union there, led by the Socialists, sat all over Marden. The beaten and enraged strik-ers then turned to their own men, but, strange to say, not one of them could strange to say, not one of them could be found. They had faded from view, and the Marlboro shoemakers who had elected "their own city government," as Max Hayes, echoing Tobin. dec.~red in the Cleveland, O., "Citizen," to assist them in their hour of greatest trouble, found that their government was using every means in its power—and it has all means—to break the strike. The manufacturers aided by their great capital, aided by the great Mayor, aided by the

are subjected, or else he must first conare subjected, or else he must first con-nive at, and then openly support the reeking putridity of oid trades union morals. He choose the latter, but in his retreat from his Socialist position he still maintained that he was true to the Party. Many believed this, and it was not until the N. Y. debate smoked him out that John Tobin's fakirism be-came evident to all. This is the condition of affairs which threaten us to-day, and obliges us to

threaten us to-day, and obliges us to take connivance of a man's every action take connivance of a man's every action, and understand the logic of each posi-tion he assumes. Tobin and Sieverman were undoubtedly well meaning - at first -but when the very rapidity of capital-ist development and concentration forced us to mass our whole strength, they find their plucking in danger. They must play into the hands of the old trades union and still simulate So-cialism. In other words, the fakir of the most approved and successful style tries to play both the revolutionist and tries to play both the revolutionist and the reactionist for suckers. He tries on one side without much success; thus the soreness manifested by the above

# A Striking Incident.

The moral standing of the B. & S. W. U. is well illustrated by a little in-cident in Marblehead. Two non-union cident in Marblehead. Two non-union (not scab) edge-setters struck because more work was forced upon them. A Salem unionist took their places and hired a boy to help him. Thus he was guilty from two points: he was scab-bing, he was running a contract job, both of which are contrary to the con-stitution. The Salem union ordered the man to leave the shop. He refused and appealed to the Gen. Ex. Board. Through the instrumentality of Fotop appealed to the Gen. Ex. Board. Through the instrumentality of Eaton and Tobin the G. E. B. sustained him and ordered the Salem union to reinstate him, because the union must rec-ognize the claims of its members above all others. The sequence of all this is that a member of the B. & S. W. U. may scab when and where he chooses. This act broke the Salem union.

What the Rochester Convention Means.

A tumor indicates the condition of the whole body, and in order to treat it we must resort to a purifying process. That tumor may be followed by others, but when the body consists of nothing but tumors and malignant excressences we know that the state of dissolution is at hand. The last convention at Rochester set pustules down as the proper indication of health. There the whole plan of fakirism was formulated and the "progressive" B. & S. W. U. became the simplest of the pure. The dues were not less than ten cents; they are now not less than twenty-five. The per capita was eight cents a month: but tumors and malignant excrescence per capita was eight cents a month: they are now not less than fifteen cents a week and two-thirds go to the general office, and the rest goes to a sick and death benefit! The unions from one end of the country to the other are in rebellion, and were it not for the stamp contracts Tobin's union life would soon come to an end. Eaton when told that the new conditions will drive men out the new conditions will drive men out says that he does not give a damn, as he has a farm that will support him. The Brockton shops which are garroted the worst are held by the stamp, and Tobin has sent them his ultimatum. "Stay at work, pay your dues, or get out! Your places will be filled at once unless you do." All chances for protest have been cut off, as no vote will be considered before 1901, so "the new plan will be thoroughly tested." Tobin and Sieverman, Socialists, have discredited themselves as pure and simplers. Sieverman, Socialists, have discredited themselves as pure and simplers. Sleverman is with the "Volkszeitung" gang, Tobin with the Debs. We have had so many black-hearted villains in the shoe trade that the present treach-ery has discouraged many. The "down with the taxes" cry only preludes the "down with the trust cry," and the very fishy, slimy nature of both shows their bodagh origin. The cure is evident. The middle class must have no standing in the party, and the S. T. & L. A. alone can make it purely proletarian. The Boom towards a Crash.

"Dead As Chelsea." No Longer a Fitting Reflection Upon Chelsea, Mass,

# The Cancus of the Socialist Labor Party Held There Under the Law of the State-Workingmen, for the First Time Become There a Direct Political Factor-Snifling the Revolution.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 14 .- As we approached the little old wooden pier, with its primitive gear for landing, the oft repeated saying, "Dead as Chelses," was forced upon my mind. A few steps further, and I knew tho' Chelsea may have been asleep since the cannonading at Bunker Hill, it had awoke and had taken up the work of the coming revolution. A few steps, and we saw a new sight, a glad sight: the official notice of the Socialist Labor Party's caucuses -all in regular order and in handsome workmanship.

At Hawthorn Hall Comrade Arthur At Hawthorn Hall Comrade Arthur L. Winnick called the meeting to order, read the call from the S. C. C. and re-quested that voters belonging to the several wards would repair to the sev-eral polling places. Ward 1 in the north corner, ward 2 in the south corner, ward 2 in the south corner, ward 3 in the east corner, ward 4 in the west corner, and ward 5 in the center of the large hall, furnished by the city of Chelsea. Workmen, for the first time in its history, had become a direct political factor

Caucuses were thus held in 4 wards, citizens were lacking for the caucus officers in ward 2.

From ward 1 Arthur L. Winnick, rom ward 3 Hymes, from ward 4 Martha Moore Avery, and from ward 5 David Goldstein were elected as dele-gates to the state convention to be held at Worcester on the 25th inst. At 9:30 the caucuses had all adjourned. Comrade Winnick then called the citizens together in mass meeting and with re-marks that fitted the occasion intro-duced Comrade Martha Moore Avery who said in part:

"Fellow citizens, I feel the honor of this historic occasion: workmen have met together to'ne, to Chelses, to Mas-sachusetts, to America, to the world, that the working class is soon to become the ruling class;—to say, as men, we are free citizens, as workmen we are wage-slaves;—to say that with the ballot of the citizen the wage-slave will strike himself free. The social methods of wealth production chain each and ev-ery man to work creating the wealth necessary to maintain capitalist society. "Fellow citizens, I feel the honor of One man's part is often the making an insignificant part of an article which in itself would be valueless but that it is absolutely necessary to complete an-other product. This complete machin-ery this maching by which machinother product. This complex machin-ery, this mechanism by which medera wealth is produced, must be in the pos-session of the working class before they can become the ruling class. Therefore, at these caucuses to-night, we declare, anew, under better methods of warfare, that our determined purpose is the con-quest of the capital of this city, this state, and this country, that it may be used for the social weal. Comrade David Goldstein was then in-troduced. He used a city milk supply

Comrade David Goldstein was then in-troduced. He used a city milk supply as a simple and convincing illustration of the economy of the working force un-der cooperative methods as against the waste of private capitalism. During the organization of the caucus-es in reply to the question "Ain't you an S. L. P. man and don't you belong to ward 3?" "Yes, I'm an S. L. P. man, and I belong to Ward 3, buil I don't yote

and I belong to Ward 3, but I don't vote in this caucus." in this caucus." Nothing could better illustrate the drag of the non-citizen element which hangs, like a long-worn bridle, about the neck of the Party preventing its free movement towards the use of political power. Citizenship seemed almost nil with this conservative a "Volkesting..." power. Citizenship seemed almost all with this conservative, a "Volkszeitung" man, who, though he is a voter, did not know the simple fact that there can be but one set of S. L. P. caucuses held in Chelsea. The meeting adjourned at 10:45. "Dead The meeting adjourned at 10:36. "Dead as Chelsea" is no longer a fitting reflec-tion upon the town. Chelsea, with its colonial atmosphere, has shifted the coming revolution and has shaken her-self into action

"In view of our members' general Fince with trade unionism, espe-by in Germany, this Congress makes following declaration: The efforts of all labor associations,

porting to protect wage workers the oppression of capital, are in the capable of achieving their so-ed object. It is rather the convic-t of this Congress that the unequal ugle carried on by trade unions inst the capitalist average with a value The carried on by trade unions inst the capitalist power with a vain lef in the efficacy of economic action the working class reduced to its own by resources, imperils in the highest the not only the working people's of resistance, but also the radical of Socialist politics.

The not only the working people's ar of resistance, but also the radical a of Socialist politics. For this reason, the Congress de-that those are traitors to the thing class who—actuated for the part by personal interest and con-try to the decisions of the Berlin Con-try to the decisions of the Berlin Con-try to the decisions of the Berlin Con-try of 1873 and the Frankfort Con-try of 1874 and 1874 and 1874 and 1875 and 1875

## The C. L. F. Treason.

The Alliance was born of the ill conditions in which the "pure and simple" system of trade unionism was leaving the working class in; and yet, while extensively informed upon what those con-ditions were, the founders of this organization did not dream how far and how zation did not dream how far and how deep the pollution had gone that pure and simpledom had fostered. The first serious trial that the Alliance experi-enced was a revelation on this subject, made at the time and since the last convention.

vention.
One of the organizations that joined
D. A. 49 in establishing the S. T. & L. A.
was the Central Labor Federation (D. A. 1). It had by that time become a stagnant, body, but its reputation of its reputation former years gave hope of its revival. Instead of reviving it succumbed to the surrounding air of "pure and simple" corruption. Active at one time, it had corruption. Active at one time, it had failed in its ideals, and then became "practical." and fell. Its downfall into the ditch of corruption remained for a while concealed; the explanations given upon the gathering evidences thereof that came to the surface received at first favorable interpretation from the G. E. B., it being wholly unprepared to encounter "pure and simple" foulness in that quarter. But as the evidences encounter "pure and simple" foulness in that quarter. But as the evidences cumulated, the G. E. B. began to in-vestigate. The investigations were pushed by the members of D. A. 49 on the Board. The C. L. F. (D. A. 1), through its members on the Board, took alarm, and it decided, as the only way to escape conviction and conceal its crime, upon the destruction of the Alliance.

# Pure and Simple Allies of the C. L.

To accomplish this end it went into a coalition with two national "pure and simple" unions—the International Ci-garmakers and Tobin's Boot and Shoe-workers. The Alliance was simul-taneously attacked by these two unions (Continued on Page 4.)

ditions differed from shop to shop, and it would be better to take those conditions into consideration and get what they could. The pushers for the list were the Douglas men, so the union at once cut Cunningham's head off, and the fight was on.

### The "Union Stamp" at Douglas'.

In the Douglas shop the new list meant a saving of some \$200 a week, so Mr. Douglas at once accepted the "inevitable," and saved money. He also took, amid much pomp, circum He stance, trumpeting, and ceremonial, the union stamp. This, according to the agreement, is to be stamped on the sole of the shoe. A shoe, however, has two soles, an inner and an outer. Mr. Douglas placed this "guarantee of squareness' inside the shoe, so that if you are opposed to the union you have your article, and if you are in favor of the union you have your article also. Every worker in the factory must be a where told to go to work and shut up. If they did not, men would take their places at once, as Mr. Douglas had signed a contract which agreed to give labor a "just return," and Mr. Tobin had signed a contract which protected capital from being bullied and abused by labor

Mr. Keith, also, could save money the list so he too agreed to accept it. Rice and Huchins were doing little or no work, so when the strike commit-tee called on them, Hutchins told them tee called on them, Hutchins told them to call again in a few days. They did so and Hutchins was not at home. When the factory was ready to start up, Hut-chins told them that he could not be bothered with the list and that they could go to Gehenna—only he told it to them in English. The whole thing was evidently engineered in favor of Douglas and Keith, as several manu-facturers wanted the list for a few morths and could not get it. They were all, without exception, direct competi-tors of these two men. Thus we see

government, aided by the police. aided by the thousands of unemployed shoemakers, aided by the labor leaders, thrashed the invincible union into complete submission.

Appeals for aid were sent out, and again the working class went down into its jeans for money to pour into the all-devouring maw of the pure and simple fakir. P. J. Byrne, a typical bow-wow speaker, came to Boston and said, "True, the shops in my town are full, but those people can't make shoes." But they are trying even at this late day, and the strikers are wandering around looking for an opening. Tobin said he knew the strike was lost, but that HE DID NOT DARE TELL THE STRIKERS SO! He did not dare! he dares to come before us and sing the beauties of his form of organization. He dares to tell us of the efficacy of the naked strike and boycott. He dares to tell us that our forces gain momentum as their stomachs become empty. He dares to tell us that a stamp hidden inside a shoe is a sort of all-protecting amulet. Yet he dares not tell the men he led that they had lost! Were these men alive to their true condition, John Tobin, for fear of being torn to shreds, would not dare talk as he does talk in a position of trust, would not dare act as he has acted since he became a trades union leper.

### Tobin's and Sieverman's Evolution Fakirward.

Four years of evolution have seen the destruction of nearly every union in New England, and to-day Tobin de-votes his whole energy to the West. At one time Socialists looked upon him as a man of great value. As the head of a craft which had fought well on the conomic field, it was in his power to lead it aright on the political field. In 1836 his Socialism was real, and he was ready to fight for it. Then, when he comes in contact with the old unions, he is corrupted, and it slowly dawns upon him that there are only two courses open to him: he must either en-dure the strain to which all our men Four years of evolution have seen the

### The Boom towards a Crash.

Just now business is "booming" merrily on to a good stiff crash. Tobin knows that, and is using it for all it is worth. When trouble comes he, too, may retire to his mud. Despite the prosperity, cuts are more common than ever, and the old unionist observes, "Well, they have got to stop somewhere." Not of necessity. If those same shoemakers saw a mad dog rushing at them, and they armed, they would not allow him to and rend them because he would have to stop somewhere. They would not be-lieve for a moment that such a cur was entitled to his share of their flesh and blood, and yet they do not protest when their leaders tell them that the capitalist dog must have his share! They look upon men such as Tobin as radical enough because he utters some hazy resolutions against the dog, but for all that he is as culpable as any. We are picking out the kebbers all right, and Hayes, Sieverman, Tobin, Bandlow, Cowen, "Socialists," who worked ex-Cowen, Socialists, who worked ex-clusively for pure and simple unions, have been dragged out of the flock. Why, even a mind like Willeyé, of Worcester, could understand it were these men organizing capitalist political clubs, instead of merely organizing

cal clubs, instead of merely organizing their feeders. The S. T. & L. A. has assisted us during the late storm. It has helped us to unmask the corner grocers' associa-tion within the Party. To-day we find ourselves settled on a firmer base, and we are obliged to discard rudimentary men and primitive methods. Once for all we must understand that we cannot lead the neople bindfolded into the colead the people blindfolded into the co-operative commonwealth, and that we cannot trick the people into an intelli-gent use of their forces.

## MASS MEETING

at Volk's Lyceum, 218-20 Second street, New York, September 22, to open S. L. P. campaign in 16th A. D. Several del-egates to the S. T. & L. A. Convention will apeak.

MARTHA MOORE AVERY.

# Trying to Muzzle the S. L. P.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 15.—Socialist meetings have been held during the week despite the objections of Chief Hansen and his force; the speakers have drawn large crowds at every meet-ing that they have held. The Socialists affirm that under the

The Socialists affirm that under the constitution of the United States they have the right to hold the meetings, and that they will continue to do so de-spite the objections of the police de-partment and the Mayor. Their meet-ings are orderly and nothing is pro-cialmed that should not be proclaimed. They say that there is no city ordinance that is greater than the constitution. On the other hand the Chief and the Mayor maintain that the meetings will be stopped just as soon as an ordinance can be passed. The Arsistant City At-tornay is proparing an ordinance to cover the case. A conflict for and against free speech may be precipitated. The Socialists are firm.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,831
In 1892 (Presidential)	
In 1894	
In 1896 (Presidential)	86,564
In 1898	. 82,204

The economic structure of society is the real basis on which the juridical and political superstructure is raised, and to which definite social forms of thought correspond : in short, the mode of production determines the character of the social, political and intellectual life generally. MARX.

All quiet on the Potomac.

The Volkszeitung Corporation continues prowling, swearing, clinching its fist, gnashing its teeth-as safe distance. impotent.

The Party holds possession of the name of its National Organ, which continues to wave defiant, daring, and challenging attack.

# HITCHING THEIR CAR TO THE DITCH.

The Factory act in this State has been amended, and the "reformers" are exultant. They point with pride to the clauses that "limit still more the chances for the exploitation of the home" through factory work in tenements, etc. Closely looked into, and the working of the amendments being carefully observed, the conclusion forces itself that the net results of the law will be the creation of about seventeen more assistant inspectors and increased revenues from rent to certain landlords. As far as sweating is concerned, it will flourish thenceforth as before.

The inspired bards counsel man to hitch his car to the stars; in other words, to promote his interests by attaching them to noble, elevated propeling forces. The elements, that, like the pest, are promoted by capitalism, reverse the counsel: they are "practical," they hitch their cars, not to the stars, but to the ditches.

The sweating system, "tenement house" factories and the like, are ditches that have acquired the rights of naturalization in capitalist society; they have even become necessary to it. These ditches, now, are utilized by the cormorants of the capitalist system. Whether it is that they do not know that capitalism can be abolished, or whether it is that they do not care to find out, or whether, as it is more likely. they have a particular attraction for ditches;-however that may be, they utilize the institution for their own private objects. To them the reeking ditches of capitalism are THE thing, and the pointless hue and cry raised over these pest holes by the "reformers" suit the cormorants exactly. The "reformers'" agitation to abolish such "institutions" are quickly seized by the cormorants, not for the purpose of promoting the utopian's objects, but for the purpose of profiting directly by the "reformers' " utopianism. "The sweating system shall be checked, hooray!" "Tenement house work shall be abol-ished, hooray!" How? Appoint a few more cormorants as "inspectors," and they will see to it that their jobs shall be permanent, by seeing to it that that which they are appointed to "inspect" shall never fail to exist and need "inspection." Turn the capitalist-enacted and capitalist-enforced "Labor Laws" over as one may wish; look at them from the north or the south, from the east or the west; peep at them from behind or from in front, they always reduce themselves to this "practical" result: they serve as tackle or harness for cormorants to hitch their cars with to the ditches.

# this letter to the papers, simply stating, when inquiry was made regarding it, that they had "asked an unbiased expression from the ma-tional organizations." In the meanline other communications sent out by them were sub-mitted for publication in full. To what depths of infamy do not these labor fakirs stoop!

The "Voice of Labor" is the name of a weekly, published in New York, and which says of itself that it is

A strictly unwin, non-sectarian and non-par-tisan journal, devoted wholly to the interests of organized labor.

Is it possible to crowd more contra-

Is it possible to crowd more contra-dictions into so few words? How can a paper that is "devoted wholly to the interests of organized labor" be "non-partisan"? Again, how can a paper "devoted wholly to the interests of organized labor" be "strictly union"? A paper, devoted wholly to the inter-ests of organized labor, must, if it be intelligent, logical and honest, be a strict partisan of labor. No politics other than the politics that are in the interest of the working class can beinterest of the working class can be-speak the attention of such a paper; and seeing that no political party of the capitalist class—whether Democratic or Republican, whether Gold or Silver bug. whether Protection or Free Trade. whether Expansionist or anti-Expan-sionist-could or ever would promote the interests of labor, it follows that such a paper must be a strict, uncom-promising partisan of the class-con-scious political party of the working class.

Again, a paper, devoted wholly to the interests of organized labor, may not, if it be intelligent, logical and honest, be strictly union. "Strictly union" can here only mean strictly interested in union men. The interests of the union man cannot be safe guarded without close attention being paid to the inter-ests of the non-union man. If the union, by keeping up the capitalist system of production, renders the existence of the union more and more precerious and union more and more precarious, and thereby forces men out of the union into non-unionism; if accordingly the union breed non-unionism, it cannot be "strictly union." The "Voice of Labor" is not the voice

of labor at all. Labor does not utter such a contradictory mess.

We don't know much of the Oregon City, Ore., "Courier-Herald," but it be-low reveals elemental capacity in the art of deduction-a very necessary art in the political world. It says:

An organization known as the Civic Federa-tion has been organized in Chicago, ostensibly to investigate all matters relating to trusts, but in reality for the purpose of defending the trusts. The character of the men at the head of a movement is an infailible index to the character and purpose of such a movement.

This is sound reasoning. As the tree is known by the fruit, so is the character and other personal qualities of man a necessary indication of what he actually stands for. One who needs capitalism to live cannot favor Socialcapitalism to live cannot rayor Social-ism, i. e., the interests of the working class; one who has debts to pay can-not favor Silver-bugism; one whose stock in trade is liquor cannot favor Prohibition; shyster lawyers who need Prohibition: shyster lawyers who need court favors, and thus must hustle to get "endorsements" of trade unions for capitalist candidates for the judiciary, cannot favor the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, which jumps upon all such corrupt practices; "labor papers," that need capitalist advertisements to live, cannot be straightforward advo-cates of labor's course; small traders, who are oppressed by taxes and want these removed as "the first step," can-not be bona fide Socialists; "in short, crooks cannot be straight. All this is axiomatic; hence the "Courier-Herald" axiomatic; hence the "Courier-Herald" is perfectly correct when it concludes that beneficiaries of trusts cannot pro-

duce anti-trust effects. But only this warning would we give our Oregonian: Look out! If you keep reasoning that way your arguments will be called "personal" and your language "billingsgate"—by those who feel hit. This is not meant as a discourage ment, but only as a friendly warning.

The Pueblo, Colo., "Courier" is wroth at one C. F. Albert, editor of the Pueblo "Times," for having read a paper at the recent Convention of Afro-American Editors of the Rocky Mountain States. in the course of which said C. F. Albert expressed the view that expressed the view that

The only safe thing for the negro to do is to ally himself with the man who employs him. Let him keep in line with the capitalists. I be-lieve in always being on the victorious side, and the capitalists always win.

To that the "Courier" makes the angry answer that such views

Ought to make the heart of every slave-driver glad.

that Barnum incited on his bogus white elephant so as to draw attention away from other and more serious frauds in his collection of curiosities—, would consume all the efforts needed in more practical directions. elephant so as to draw attention away

THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1899.

Abolish wage-slavery, uproot capital-ism, and old age will enjoy the dignity of age without the insult of pensions.

The Bristol, Conn., "Journal" seems to have caught the Socialist infection from the neighboring New Britain. It somewhat clumsily, yet quite clearly:

Those who wonder how the people will get possession of the various industries after they have been trustified have probably not heard of the document known to history as the "Proclamation of Emancipation." When the voters finally take possession of the government, (Wilch they must do before they can take possession of the national in-dustries), the president, supported by the sugar business, or the railroad business, or the sugar business, or the railroad business the property of the whole people and appoint a commissioner to take charge in the same way that he now appoints a man to take charge of the postal department or the war department.

There were 7,198 copies of the Party pamphlet, "What Means This Strike?" sold from June 1 to September 11 of this year. The fifth edition of 5,000, which issued from the press only two weeks ago, is now nearly exhausted.

Spread it; place it in every workingman's hand. The workingman who has once read it can never be the same man after. His thoughts and his face are bound to turn towards the right direction.

# Scetion Greater New York.

### To the Trade and Labor Organizations of New York.

COMRADES:-

The Socialist Labor Party of Greater New York calls upon you for contributions to its campaign fund.

There is no need of dwelling here at length upon the reasons which should induce every friend of this Party to now come to its support with increased devotion and vigor.

Its fidelity to principle, uncompromising policy and steady progress have not only alarmed the capitalist power, but arrayed against it all the dishonest elements upon which the capitalist class has heretofore relied for the perpetuation of its despotism.

New schemes are therefore constantly being hatched to check the ominous advance of militant Socialism. Aye, even within the Party itself the labor fakir larva has lately been attempting its work of disintegration and destruction. All in vain, however, for the Party knows how to preserve its integrity, and any such attempt only nerves it for a further display of strength. It stands to-day throughout the country better trained, better disciplined, more vigorous, more aggressive, and fitter in every respect than it ever was for a struggle against capitalism.

But its opportunities for educational agitation are necessarily limited by the pecuniary means at its command. It needs, therefore, the substantial support of all progressive organizations and of every individual sympathizer. It needs also the active co-operation of men able to speak at public meetings, chiefly held in the open air, and of all those who, by distributing literature in abundance, canvassing their districts, supplying information and otherwise doing practical campaign work, may contribute within their respective spheres to the advancement of the com-mon cause. The names and addresses of all such willing workers should be sent to the Organizer of Section New sent to the Organizer of Section New

Subscription lists have been issued and the Party confidently expects that your body, imbued as it is with the true spirit of the labor movement and spirit of the labor movement and realizing the magnitude of the task be-fore us, not only make its own money contribution as large as possible, but will urge upon its members the neces-sity of circulating the said lists with commendable energy and making prompt returns to your Secretary, through whom the sums thus collected will be transmitted to the Organizer of will be transmitted to the Organizer of the City Executive Committee. All contributions will, as usual, be receipted in the Party organs.

# **CELLULOID PATRIARCHY.**

In Rome the discontented populace was held at bay by the distribution of bread and the mind-diverting pomp of the circus.

Capitalistic development requires a different form of bamboozle. The) in-dividual capitalist, as a representative dividual capitalist, as a representative of capitalist development, must imitate past representatives of systems similar to the capitalist system. Cheap fire-works, parades, election beer treats, target excursions, suppers, prize-fight excitement, bicycle races, even a war excitement, no longer suffice to keep the worker in a morphine trance. The capitalist, therefore, out-Romes Rome, so to speak, and appears on the scene so to speak, and appears on the scene in a patriarchal guise; clothed with fatherly benevolence and prudence he steps forth, like a father to his chil-dren, and allows them to admire and speak well of his kindness to them in allowing this his kindness to keep them outed quiet.

He gets some pegs ahead of the father in combining business with pleasure, increasing profits and the subjection of his children-wage-slaves; he becomes

a patriarch. The patriarch of old was looked upor by the tribe as the representative of all that was good, noble, refined and chari-table. Of course those standing near the patriarch knew well the meaning and objects of the bamboozle, like unto the foremen, superintendents, etc., of to-day. But-they fared well, enjoyed the fat of the land left, or thrown, to them by the patience. them by the patriarch, and practised their power upon those below them, and so on. The patriarch was, so to say, a terrestrial god; he would lead the tribe whither he wanted; he would make them do what he wanted, he made them think as he wanted, aye, had the same election system among the Jews of old as exists here to-day, he would have made them VOTE as he wanted. Blood, bones and life it cost to hold his power or to depose him. The patriarch of to-day and the system that unbolds him can be denoced by a class. upholds him, can be deposed by a class-conscious vote of the tribe-wage-slaves -for Socialism.

Shortly after the horrible fire here on the 4th of September, 1898, the Celluloid Company, through whose criminally negligent way of running the plant the fire was caused, decided to hold a once-talled a boot to rest conversion. The talked-about target excursion. The scheme had been dropped, but it was taken up again right after the article about the fire had appeared in these columns. Queer coincidence: Election Day was selected for the excursion. Nevertheless some odd 20 votes more were polled in the Twelfth ward for the Socialist Labor Party. If worst comes to worst, the capital-ist more watchell for his interact then

ist, more watchful for his interest than his wage-slaves for theirs, will play the rôle of patriarch, no matter how much he despises the ignorance of his wage-slaves, that allows him to pursue his career of child and man killing and

maiming profit seeking. Marshall C. Lefferts, the president of the Celluloid Co., is the capitalist who starts this domestic bamboozle of patriarchy in this big manufacturing To wit, as stated in the Newark.

patriarchy in this big manufacturing town. To wit as stated in the Newark, N. J., "Sunday Call" of last May 28: President Lefferts became a director and an officer in the Celluloid Company about 1872; when the plant was located in Albany, N. Y. A little later the business was brought to New-ark, when Mr. Lefferts took an active part in its management as the treasurer. Soon the office of secretary was merged with that of treasurer, and Mr. Lefferts had his office in Newark, at the factory. He continued there when the company moved its plant from the centre of the city, on Mechanic street, to its present location in the neighborhood of Ferry and Ashbridge greets in 1875. At the close of the one present Celluloid Company was form-ed, consolidating the separate companies. Mr. Lefferts was then elected president, and short-ly afterward removed his office to New York, where it has been ever since. It was not until March of the present year that the plan for the Celluloid Workmen's Club was definitely broached. President Lefferts called a meeting of the heads of the several departments, and the meeting was held in a comfortable meeting room on Market street. At that meeting the president laid down his scheme so far as he had evolved it, and the officers present at once were much impressed, undered, they were deeply impressed.

Indeed, they were deeply impressed, no doubt, as the Newark, N.J., "Evening

News" of March 28 puts it: Mr. Lefferts is well liked by those under him and the employes say he often tells them that he is a workman no better than the rest of The go-between, foreman, manager or superintendent of any department. is much impressed as he perceives that he is to become adjunct bamboozler to

convince every wage-slave under him that the capitalist WORKS. Talk about your patriarch! It is questionable whether the patriarch of old ever found as willing tools as these latter day patriarchs do. Either politior any entertainment or other thing pertaining to political or religious matters shall be al-lowed in the clubhouse. (Article IX, Scc. 6.)

WHAT? Not allow the Rev. Galloupe to appear in the assembly room up-stairs and declaim his usual maledicstairs and declaim his usual maledic-tions upon Socialism in general and the Socialist Labor Party in particular? Prevent him from repeating to the Celluloid Co.'s employees the lie that Socialism and Anarchism are the same? Keep him from telling them to PRAY? Who believes this? What? Mayor Seymour will not be allowed to tell the same employees in neat little words to continue their misery by voting for capitalism under a Democratic (or Re-publican) ticket? Who believes it? What? Not allow the stool pigeon vol-unteers to expand about the beauties unteers to expand about the beauties of rotten well water and help mummify

of rotten well water and help mumminy the employees' brains by an account of the smell of Spanish gunpowder at Chickamauga Park? Who believes it? The trend of the times, the fear of the coming social revolution, makes the heads of the Celluloid Co. tremblingly lay to and cause the Head One to allow the "Sunday Call" to give away his mission of patriarch in this sentence: The leading spirit in the club movement has

The leading spirit in the club movement has been from the beginning President Marshall C. Lefferts, of the Celluloid Company. What else is this than an attempt to

get a stronger hold on the minds of the wage-slaves than even a servile press or pulpit could have? But it will avail nothing. Socialism is coming swiftly, every election brings

the co-operative commonwealth nearer. LITTLE BILLY.



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, created 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 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-selves 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 parties.

OFFICERS TO ELECT.

1.—Organizer. 2.—Recording and Corresponding Sec-

- retary. 3.—Financial Secretary.
- 3.-Financiai 4.-Treasurer.
- 4.— Treasurer.
  5.—Literary Agent.
  6.—Chairman, each meeting. ORDER OF BUSINESS.
  1.—Reading of minutes.

- -New members. -Correspondence.
- -Financial Report
- -Report of Organizer. -Report of Committees. -Unfinished Business.
- 8 .- New Business.

4. There shall be no initiation fee 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.

Committee. 5.—A full report of the first meeting, including a list of members, with in-closure of ten cents per capita is neces-sary 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 mem-bership 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 numeri-cal strength and financial standing of members, party progress and pros-pects, shall be promptly sent to the National Executive Committee.

9. Any person residing in a city or town where no section of the party exists may make direct application to the National Secretary, inclosing one month's dues, and will thus be enrolled as member at large. For pamphlets, leaflets, platforms and other information, address the

Coming to think of it that B. J.-Coming to think of it that's me Even though they quarrel among them-selves, and even amidst their bitterst wrangles, just so soon as a labor issue is up, they form one solid body against the workingman.

to the capitalist class.



Uncle Sam-You will certainly feel cooler there than in the city.

B. J.-I don't do it for the sake of coolness exactly; I propose to stay there even after the cool weather has set in want to escape the political campaign U. S .- But you'll be back in time to

vote? B. J.-Not much; that's the very thing

I want to escape. U. S .- And let the thing go by default?

B. J.—There's no default in the case, It is a choice of rotten apples.

U. S.-I certainly don't share that view. B. J .- Would you vote for the party of

U. S .--- Indeed, I wouldn't. Its pro-

U. S.--Indeed, I wouldn't. Its pro-gramme is partly the dry rot of "pro-tection." partly the false pretences of the gold standard. The one and the other have been tried; wages go down in both; in both the workers are thrown out of work; in both pauperism in-creases for the masses and riotous wealth increases for the idle few. I'll certainly have none of him.

B. J.--Nor would I. Or would you be-stow your ballet upon that blatant com-bination of Democratic Reformers and

U.S.—Most assuredly not. In the first place, this gang is as much after a com-fortable seat on the backs of the work-ers as its gold rivals. In the second place, it is a preposterous crew. It wants the private ownership of the

means of production, it wants to keep that up, and yet it is up in rebellion against the results of such private own-

U. S.—Between the two, labor is be-tween the devil and the deep sea. Fil none of either.

B. J.—And don't you get tired hearing of the two sets of pudding heads and rascals making faces at each other?

B. J.-That's the reason I am going to

U. S.-But have you no choice other than these two?

U. S.-What about the Socialist Labor

U. S.-You shan't have a rest till you

cialist Labor Party is a political party like all others; and the same as the Democratic and Republican parties, it

will become corrupt when it gets into

U. S .- Are the Republican and Demo-

U. S .- As far as I can tell they are

U. S.—They are not. I have never heard of a single instance in which a Republican or a Democratic politician from Presidents down to Aldermen, has sold out to the working class.

U. S.-Do you know of any instance to the contrary?

U. S.-Consequently they are not cor-rupt. They are put there by the capital-ist class and they remain true as steel

U. S .- And disgusted, too.

B. J.-None other.

B. J.-Give me a rest!

cratic parties corrupt?

B. J.-Are they not?

B. J. looks puzzled.

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

B. J. (amazed)-What!!!

B. J.-Well, I will explain.

the "Advance Agent" of misery?

certainly have none of him.

Anti-Taxpayers?

B. J.-So say I.

ership.

the woods.

Party?

explain.

power.

# POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The Brocton, Mass., "Times" is justly The Brocton, Mass., "Times" is justly getting angry at the imposition that it discovers has been practised upon it by Tobin, Eaton & Co. Now that it has learned from THE PEOPLE what measures Tobin used to influence its action, it turns upon Tobin and the other general officers. After quoting in full the article in THE PEOPLE of the 10th instant, containing Tobin's circufull the article in THE PEOPLE of the 10th instant, containing Tobin's circu-lar to the presidents of unions that they write to the "Times" and other capital-ist papers in behalf of this attempt to squeezs 25 cents a week in perpetuity from his rank and file, the "Times"

While the general officers at the time this communication was sent out were furnishing "The Times" with full accoun ; of their side of the controversy, they omitted to present

That Mr. C. F. Albert expressed a criminally stupid view goes without saying; that, however, the "Courier" should bridle up thereat is surprising. What is the difference between Mr. C. F. Albert's notion that the negro's safety lies in allying himself with the man who employs him, and the "Courier's" oft expressed "pure and simple" notion that the interests of the workingman and of the capitalist are identical, and its, consistent with such a notion, upholding the political ticket of the Silver Bug exploiters of labor? None whatever. It is always out of place for the Pot to call the Kettle

Not bad this from the Salt Lake City, tah, "Warren Foster's Paper": Utah,

Utan, "Warren Foster's Paper": The check of the Democracy in assuming that trusts in this country can never be dis-posed of until they get a "clatter" at them, is something sublime. To read their press one would think that a trust was a monstrosity which was due wholly to Republican role and that the Democracy had been lying low for years, anxious to deal with trusts even as David did with the lion, or Sampson did with the Philsines, and, by the way, they seem to be using the same weapon.

The Bolivar, Pa., Depatch" falls plump into the trap laid for the unwary by the labor fleecer Hearst's New York "Journal." The "Despatch" asks quite complacently:

"An old age pension" means that every wage earner shall by public authority be in-sured, so that when he reaches an age when he can do no more work he and his wife can lead an existence workly of human beings, without being compelled to go to the poor-house. Is this not worth the attention of Americans' Should we not at least begin to think of this and discuss it? asks the New York "Journal."

York "Journal." How delighted would not the New York "Journal" be if the "old age pen-sion" issue were taken up by the work-ing class of America and all the im-portant issues that are summed up in the issue of "Socialism" were dropped! In England the "old age pension" issue has served a goodly capitalist purpose. The discussion of it—like the discussion

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. L. ABELSON, Organizer, 23 Duane street, New York City.

Watchwords.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by Jacob Oleovich, Seattle, Wash.]

A minister stood in his pulpit one day, And to his hearers with fervor did say: The clergy's the one, the only, the great, Yea-even greater than the State"; "I pray for all!"

The soldier stood in battle array, Ready and eager for the fray, To conquer a people 'neath foreign skies, To enrich others he bleeds and dies, "I fight for all!"

The fakir stood in the Union's hall, With manners sleek and unlimited gall, Stirring dissensions, envy and spite, Doing everything but the right, "I dupe them all."

The capitalist sat in his palace car, Touring the country near and far, Idle, luxurious, useless yet grand. Scorning the touch of Labor's hand. "I get it all."

The proletaire stood in a factory town, Opportunity, wages dwingling down. Crushed like a worm 'neath Capital's heel, Woe, worse than savagery, doomed to feel, "I carn it all."

A postman knocks at the toller's door, A package of papers fails to the floor. PEOPLE. Socialist paper, light at last-On the mist and muddle of the past, "A torch for all."

Clergy, army, capitalist, fake, Living all on what workers make, Profit system accursed! Why! At last I know where my interests lie. I see it all!

To the Socialist hall I go to-night. To join the Party of Truth and Right. The Party whose increasing power Will soon vote in the people's hour. I vote for all.

The people's hour! No classes more! No idle rich, no starving poor; The reign of plenty, peace and health, The advent of the Commonwealth; Justice for all.

cal bunco-steerers, and a princely lot they are, or Sunday school (thou shalt not steal maxim) sharps; even as chari-table American lodge brothers do we

table 'American lodge brothers do we appear and seek to carry our despotic desires and bossism into the meetings, but thanks to general dislike we are occasionally sat upon. Some more vapidness from that clumsy "Sunday Call" states that, "as a business man, President Lefferts knew full well that a club cannot be run on simple enthusiasm, nor on the bare "promise to pay" of any one; and also that "the fact that the company is will-ing to expend a large sum in getting the ing to expend a large sum in getting the ing to expend a large sum in getting the employees' club started is ample proof of the confidence of the officers in the ability of their employees to carry the venture to a successful issue. It is in fact an elequent expression of the faith the company has in its men." How can he rely on the "simple en-thusiasm" of the officers? How 'an the company do so? says the "Sunday Call" further on, that "it was made

Call" further on, that "it was made plain to them that it was to be their club, that the company was not to interfere in its management, and that they could join it or leave it alone, ex-actly as they saw fit, without their

actly as they saw fit, without their action having any influence upon their connection with the factory. And as we inspect the list of officers we see it teems with the names of fore-men, managers, etc., but nary a work-ingman's name. Only bosses. Then we recollect that the majority of the hands stated that they "were afraid of staying away, as they might lose their jobs." Just the same as the trial vote taken at the plant in 1896 resulted in a tremendous majority for McKinley. What noble, charitable Christian "work" is done by the capitalisi class. all for the perpetuation of wage-siavery! And that under the mask of democracy and freedem. But look! In this "Land of Freedom" there is a club for em-ployees of a factory, having in its by-

ployees of a factory, having in its by-laws one of the links of the chain that keeps the wage-slave bound to ig-norance, and vice versa, viz.: No public, political or religious discussion

National Secretary, HENRY KUHN,

61 Beekman street, New York City.

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J. A. Nagler, 141 Highand street. Strenks, T. R. S. Front street. Strenks, C. A. Louis and Hollings st. W. P. Evans, Room 10, Row 1, Proctors Ca-bins, Carroll street.

U. S .- Once more, I, therefore, repeat, U. S.—Once more, I, therefore, repeat they are not corrupt. As your premises fall through, so must your conclusions. The Socialist Labor Party cannot be come corrupt. As the representative of the old parties are uncorruptible and remain true to the capitalist class that runs them, so will and must the repre-sentatives of the Socialist Labor Party remain true to the class that puts them remain true to the class that puts them in power and whose interests they rep-resent. There is no instance of the representatives of a revolutionary movement having sold out; the labor fakirs sell out, but they do not repre-sent the working class nor any reve-lutionary movement. They represent themselves and a coward movement Don't go to the woods. On Election De cast your ballot solid for the S. L. P Anything else you may do is aiding of common foe.

The English translation of Kar Marx's Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire" is some time ago ran through THE PI PLE, is now to be had bound in an gant volume of 78 pages, with Mara picture as frontispiece. No Sicial even though hc be no student, and student, even though he be no Socialist, can aord to be without it. Apply, La bor News Co., 147 E. 23rd st., N. L City. Price, 25 cents.

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

Rhode Island.

There will be a Meeting of Section Provident in TEXTILE HALL, OLNEYVILLE, B. L.

Friday Evening, Sept. 29, at 8 o'cles

The following business will be transf General vote on San Francisco resolu-action providing for Cancuses and Officers, and other party business R. W. ROXBURGH, Sec'y of Gen.



This is the story of Maywood. were well that it were written in of fire and speeded on the wings staing, until it burned itself into art and brain of every worker the mation, so that in its flame could and understood the recent deents of the class struggle in and the of the Party.

•

od is a suburb of Chicago. It M not be on the map were it not for Bros.' can factory. It is around idents that have occurred in this within the past 6 months that of this tale is woven.

was in the Ides of March in the year that Norton Bros.' wage determined to strike for butter bread. Their condition had bentolerable. The piece work sys-bat mirage-like allurement-of tism, in which the workers always the prosperity that never material-had speeded up the machines, in-d the product and lessened the until blind revolt was stamped on

dangerous cutting machines, and hands were sliced off like ical foremen made matters the "hands'" only alternative strike; and they struck 1,200 500 men and 300 women, without ge of organization behind them. a pin there while we change the setting for a moment.

March 20th I reached Chicago. ove was to inquire about the This for many reasons. First, Alliance is the best expresth of the advance made by the Social-movement up to date, hence the closa man or a Section hews to the Alfrom the phrase-mongering theorist Sunday-school utopian who comes in-our movement to exploit his freakishthe further is that man or Sec-m the phrase-mongering theorist Again, looking at the movement rough Alliance glasses, you can de-the poor, pitiful devil, who gazes on a material interests from the mud gutinstead of the mountain peak; sees refit instead of the dome of the Co-

mative Commonwealth. The result of my inquiry was not enwarsging. "A. M. Simons, Editor," on Worker's Call," understood the S. he "Worker's Call," understood the S. 1 & L. A. about as well as a standard di professor. But, "he believed in the principle." Morgan, while ostensibly a Allance man, disgraced himself by dying himself with the corrupt Bohm-"Mainger outfit and proving himself is for their company by first going back a the instructions of his District and bendly by spending the funds given in to pay the dues of District 11. The set of the comrades whom I met, with a excention of Damm. Baustian, and exception of Damm, Baustian, and w others, knew no more than the illows. They were blind to the Al-searchlight that lit up the dark in the labor movement in the They gazed on the labor move-They gazed on the labor movemarket bomb. Disgusted, but ever hope-hl, I shook the snow of Chicago from and started on my tour through nois on March 30.

The next morning at breakfast I was anded a telegram. This is an exact

# T. A. Hickey. La Salle, Ill.

1,500 men on strike at Maywood. Can set them for Alliance. Come back. A. M. Simons.

Of course, I came as fast as steam would take me. Reached Maywood at 130 p. m. I found a few strikers in the We had a Socialist from Chicago here. talked for two hours and went away. you run you'll catch him at the cor-

mons and asked him: Well, Comrade Simons, the train was we hours late, because of the snow; you have had an afternoon meeting; hence am late, but I am anxious to know that you have done. Did you get them the Alliance?"

In reply, Simons told me a long and A spontaneous revolt had broken out Norton's the previous day. As one the employees marched out without maintion of any sort. As un-class-actions workers will do, they sent for Takin to come and organize them; 1000 of them subscribed a quarter each. With this \$300 in their treasurer's hand were patiently waiting for the fakir has a comrade happened along. He at the motified our people. Simons came is to the men, knowing there was no resultion, because THE CHICAGO LIBOR FAKIRS TO A MAN WERE FORKING FOR CARTER HARRISON IN THE SPRING CAMPAIGN JUST WIDEN When Simons criving 800 When Simons arrived, 800 women were in the hall. He for two hours, but did not organthe men, because, think of it. HE D NO ORGANIZING MATERIAL. alist that knew his business A have organized them on his shirt-a drilled them for the revolution, amother Allegheny or Slatersville under way in Chicago. For it was just such raw material the Alby strike was fought. That we this brilliant opportunity was due neapacity or crookedness, which he what follows all the more inter-

er had been there the previous day, he caused a resolution to be introduced to the effect that "NO MORE SOCIALIST SPEAKERS SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO ADDRESS CHE UNDY" TO ADDRESS THE UNION.'

Here was a declaration of war, and it came from the fakir too. A coarse, il-literate, rum-soaked fakir, with the pay of a notorious capitalist politician in his pocket—literally blood money—organizes our unfortunate brothers into further slavery and slaps us in the face with a resolution forbidding us to talk to them in the future. Could shameless

to them in the ruture. Could shameless audacity go further? I have said it was a signal for war, but the war came not. With the white hot brand of the fakir's slap on their face, the powers that be (at the time) in our movement in Chicago quit--like whipped spaniels. True, a column of wishy-washy stuff appeared in the "Workers' Call" about Maywood. That closed the incident as far as the Chicago closed the incident as far as the Chicago Socialists were concerned. The rumblossomed fakir was triumphant, and Carter Harrison smole a smile of glee. If the S. L. P. were to be run on thes

lines I would have none of it in mine; I would sooner be a callow youth in the Y. M. C. A. and sing hymns in mothers' meeting than be an incompetent nin-compoop, who, possessing a vague, academic knowledge of socialism, knows not how to apply it, yet has the conceit of assuming leadership, and of trying to get that, as we now find out, by intrigue, slander, and back-biting, and hence, like a rudderless ship, drifts hither and thither to be smashed on the rocks when the storm breaks.

# . . .

I might add to the above, that the strikers in Maywood marched to the ballot box, voted as Doyle instructed them, viz., for Carter Harrison; then

marched back to the shop—whipped. Since then the men in the stock-yards have been on strike; again were they led by Doyle, again were they whipped; while as far as we were concerned, we might as well have been up in Andree's balloon near the North Pole.

Let us look again in the Maywood mirror, for the sight is amazingly impressive. It is a view in miniature of the American labor movement. It is a pic-ture contrasting the old with the new. One side is moist with the mildew of age, the other is wet with the dew of the

age, the other is wet with the dew of the morning. In the old picture we see the S. I. P. of the 80's, when under "Volkszeitung" tutorship we were a sociable rather than a socialist movement. Then we had Maywoods galore. Then would the "A. M. Simons, Editors," appear before the strikers and "talk for two hours," it might as well be for two months. The might as well be for two months. The Simonses would sing of the future in vain, when the Pat Doyles would shout of the present. The Simonses point to the ballot-box, the fakir The Simonses would point to the factory gate. Under such circumstances, of course, the fakir won. But a new spirit came into our move-We took the Pat Doyles by the ment. throat and grappled for the fall. We lashed the rascal naked through the Nation. And from that moment we we made progress. From that moment the S. L. P. threw off its swaddling clothes and stood erect like a man and marched bright-eyed to the Revolution.

# . .

It were but natural that some of those who gained by the old style methods, and the visionaries who expect victory without fighting for it, and the muddleheads who live in the past should band together to impede the progress of the movement. They did so. Hence the battle of July 10. That battle was a historic one; possessing the courage that Chicago lacked, our comrades, although outnumbered two to one, throttled treas on as they would throttle Doyle. Go you and do likewise. Socialists of Chiyou and do incense. Socialists of Chi-cago, redeem yourselves. Then you can inscribe on your banners the proud boast of the S. L. P., so well expressed by your townsman and Comrade Scholl McClure: 'We have never compromised with error to make a friend. Never refrained from striking a blow for the

# fear of making an enemy," T. A. HICKEY.

# THE AMERICAN SYSTEM,

Applied to the Art of Taxation.

Here, at the beginning, no traditions worth mentioning, no cast iron modes and standard of living, no interests so deeply rooted that they could not easily be moved, and-until the comparatively recent advent of the plutocratic power -no class differences so wide as to forbid compromise. Chattel slavery was the only factor of irreductible disagreement. More homeogenous socially than any other political aggregate; imbued with the capitalistic spirit of the earlier competition period; intensely patriotic in the strictly middle-class sense; possessed of boundless resources; determined to reach a point where it could depend upon itself alone for nearly all the necessaries and luxuries that its people might require, this country set itself to the work of "manufacturing domestic manufacturers" while developing its agriculture on a stupendous scale of product as well as of middle class ownership. With this end in view it adopted the simplest system of taxation that had yet been devised; a system which was also, upon the whole, the least unequal until the American plutocracy had accumulated a vast amount of personal property and began to put in practice the Single Land Tax theory. Leaving the taxing of real estate to the states and municipalities for their respective fiscal purposes, the national government undertook to raise all its revenue by levying duties upon foreign goods. Such has always been, to this day, in so far as practicable, the nation-al fiscal policy of the United States. But, whenever circumstances made it imperative to increase the revenue by levying internal taxes, the two chief articles selected for this purpose were liquor and tobacco.

From 1789 to 1813, inclusive, the aggregate collected from customs was 215 millions of dollars, as against 8 millions only from domestic taxes, direct and indirect. The war with England somewhat altered this proportion; yet, in the six years, 1814-1819, the customs yield-ed a total of 113 millions, as against an internal revenue of only 26 millions. Then the internal taxes practically disappeared. There was not even the least trace of them from 1848 to 1863. But when the Civil War came, the enormous drafts on the Treasury consequent upon it necessitated their re-establishment It necessitated their re-establishment on a scale unprecedented in the annals of nations. The famous liquidation pe-riod, 1864-1868, is the only one in the history of the United States, during which the yearly revenue from domestic imposts was larger than that of the cus-toms; the aggregate of the former for the whole period being 1,076 millions, and of the latter 707 millions. Observe also, by the way, in order to fully real-ize the magnitude of the burden, that during the war the national debt rose from \$90,000.000 (in 1860), to \$2,700,000.-000 (in 1865); that or e-half of the counwas desolated, and that the population, divided against itself in internecine conflict, was then numbering only 31,000,000.

Nevertheless, it does not appear that this tremendous burden, made up of all kinds of direct and indirect taxation, indebtedness and destruction of wealth had the effect of reducing the wages of American labor, computed either in money or in commodities. Oh the contrary, it appears that never before or since were wages so high in this country, the workers so steadily employed. and their condition so good in every respect. Then, as yesterday; then as in the pestilential year 1849; then as ever since labor power became a merchandise, its value, fundamentally and pri-marily determined in any given period of years by the standard of requirements of the workers, was affected in its oscillations during that period, solely by the supply of it and the demand for it, regardless of the mode or extent of taxation, or of any circumstance affect-ing similarly the net profits of capital-ists, or the division of those profits among them.

During the Civil War period (including the years immediately following), the prices were high, partly because of taxation, partly because of the great consumption incident upon the war, partly because of the depreciation of per money, and artly for sundry other reasons. But the price of labor power rose in a higher proportion. In the first place it had to rise to THE FULL EXTENT OF THE INCREASE OF THE RETAIL PRICES OF NECES-SARIES in order to preserve the stand-ard of requirements existing at the beginning of that period; a standard which obviously could not be lowered either by taxation or by capitalistic resistance in a period of great industrial activity. In the second place, it even passed the line marked out by that standard: on the one hand because of the comparative scarcity of labor resulting from the organization of armies num-bering one million men, who are thus transferred from their ordinary occupations (or lack of occupation) to the operations of war; and on the other hand because of the large demand for workers in the many industries, old and new, either engaged in supplying the armies, or fostered by the high tariff on foreign goods. Facts of an exactly similar charac-ter have repeatedly been observed in this and other countries. They were again observable here lately during the this and other countries. They were again observable here lately, during the Spanish War. But never so strikingly as in the Civil War did all the economic phenomena combine to expose in their glaring absurdity the "Wage Fund" theory, the "Savings" theory of the for-mation of capital, the theory that taxes on the necessaries of life fall upon wages, the theory even that taxation is necessarily a burden to the capitalisi necessarily a burden to the capitalist class, the consequent theory of "Eco-nomical Government," and many other theories, formulated in the days of mid-dle class rule.—LUCIEN SANIEL, "So-cialist Almanac, Supplement No. 3."

# CORRESPONDENCE.

Kangaroos? Always sneering at the Party as not being large enough, they have been anxi-ous to fuse; always being capitalistic in senti-ment, they have voied capitalistic tickets. I. e., the leaders thereof. Now they come out in their real colors for the "Tory" republican party. How does it go? "Leave a jackass alone, and he is bound to bray." O. R. Boston, Mass., Sept. 14. [Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other Boston, Mass., Sept. 14.
In the Gas Business.
To THE PEOPLE.—There is an error running through the seguments in THE PEO-PLE against the Kangaroos. They are talked of as the'they refer in the business of poli-tics. Now this is a mistake. Politics may be a side-line with them. I wou't go into that. Their main line, however, is not "politics." People of the 10th of this month.
The gas business has two leading features: 1. It gas business has two leading features: 2. The price it collects for its merchandise depends, not upon, actual consumption, but upon the dividends that the Company wants to distribute among the stockholders.
A to the first, the fact is too self-avident to need explanation. From beginning to end the Bogus People and what Comrade Doran justly called last week the "Bogus Zeitung" lade out only gas, wind; more wind and more gas. The second point, however, is not so self-evident. To appreciate that one must have some inside knowledge. As stated under No. 2. gas companies apportion among their com-summers, as the price they charge, the divi-dends that they want to apportion among the tock-holders. Now, the way the general vote of the Kangaroo Sections in Greater New York is fiven in their issue of the 10th proves that those people are gas company experts. As the pan companies care not how much each com-sumer stually consume gas, neither do the

- Don't write with pencil;
- tooth-pick is handy, pens preferred;

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

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

Don't forget to give name and date of

Don't write your signature as the' you

Don't write proper names so as to insure

Don't write on sheets of uneven size;

Number of the second seco

What They Would Have Us Come To.

To THE PEOPLE. There is a funny thing ming on hereabouts. Tickets are being sold for a raffle of a drink-ing horn "for the benefit of the election cam-paign of Section Milford". Now, Section Mil-ford has no such raffle out; and needs no such ald; the "Section Milford" in the case being one Chas. Wageler, a "Volknseitung" man, who is known for his defauit in squaring up with the Labor News Co. of New York and other Party organizations. In that there would be nohing funny. The fun ites in that this Wageler, who is now trying to raise funds for a Kangaroo "cam-paign." which he and every body else here in Milford knows will sever come off, did not vote or agitate last election when there was and S. F. campaign in this towa; he was too afraid of his job! This explains why the raffle tickets are be-ing peddled, not here in Milford, but in Bridgeport. ce we rid the Section of this Wageler we have been gaining good members. There were also gathered 25 new subscribers for THE PEOPLE and 4 for the "Buffalo Arbeitsrzei-PEOPLE an tung." GUST. LANGNER. Milford, Conn., Sept. 11.

New York, September 14.

A Correction.

To THE PEOPLE-Piese correct the follow-ing paragraph in my answer to Bandiow as follows, "You was not asked to deliver two speeches," etc. The word "not" should be stricken out; it was either a typographical error or an unintentional mistake of my own. I noticed it the minute I read it in THE PEO-PLE. JACOB NEY, Jr.

JACOB NEY, Jr. Canton, O., September 10.

Doing "Business." To THE PEOPLE .- There is a funny thing

"democratic organization." that is to say, in the principles of structural order, where Free-dom does not mean anrachist disintegration, and where Organization does not mean crush-ing tyranny. Probably this will be the most trying part of the Parity's task. In forming its columns under the fire of the enemy, as need it must, at the same time that its pulse is quickened by the love of Freedom. It is threat-eased on the one aide, with a loceness that will open wide breaches for the Trojan Horse with-in its ranks, and on the other with a revulsion that threateness te fly off to the other extreme and throttle its very life. Tho' young, the Party's Constitution ad-mirably guards against both horns of the di-lemma: experience is pointing out valuable improvements. The motor of us all on this head shoud be "Freedozs with Self-Rostraint."

Improvements. The moster of us all on this head shoud be "Freedata with Self-Rostraint." "SMILINGLY WATCHING." OLATHE. COLO.--You have caught on quite well: but a point escaped you that makes the thing ab-surder yet. In that circular, issued by the ex-State Committee, S. L. P., of Illinois, one of the charges is that THE PEOFLE utered a certain resolution passed by the row defunct Chicago City Contrait Committee, but-just before making the charge of a "deliberate lie," the said ex-State Committee, but-just before making the charge of a "deliberate lie," the said ex-State Committee circular expressly states that "the letter Bow defunct Chicago City Contrait Committee Circler expressly states that the letter enclosing the resolution, was sent how watch, sent to THE PEOFLE. We now accretain, did receive it and said down on it as silly.-For muddleheadedniess, reck-lessness of vituperation and religionist cheatism, that cheatism that proceeds from the "A. M. Simona, Editor" outfit is unsurpassed. C. D., NEW YORK.-The thing is a forgery. There is no such thing as "City Central Committee, Section Chicago, S. L. P., Jas. Smith, Secretary." The only Section Chicago, S. L. P., Jas. Smith, Secretary.

Its Secretary. "S. L. P.," INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Here is one more fact for you; Some two months ago, Bandlow and Hayes spoke in Toirdo, O.,— "Socialist:" Mayor Jones' town... FROM IONES' PLATFORM. They did not com-municate a word about it to Section Toledo, S. L. P. When some friends of the Section asked Bandlow and Hayes at the holei why they did not notify the Section and have the meeting under the Section's auspices, Bandlow answerd bendlow THERE WAS A SECTION IN TOLEDO: V. V. BEIDGEPORT CONN.—The first

A SECTION IN TOTENDO A SECTION IN TOTENDO V. V., BRIDGEPORT. CONN.-The first paper in a case is a decument called the "sum-mons." The summons of the "Volkweitung" corporation in this injunction suit against the Party is dated JULY 14. The earliest date of any of the papers of the Party in that action bears date of JULY 15-fully four days later. The VOLKSZEITUNG COMPORATION BE-GAN THE SUIT. In this instance as in the instance of seeking protection from the Poo-PLE of last July 16. When it lies about the latter point, it indulges in a lie somewhat harder to bring home to it; but when it lies in the matter of who first resorted to the capitalist courts, it uters a lie on a matter that is of record, and that anyone can ascertain for himself. This Volkszeitung Corporation relies, however, upon the dense stupidity of its nar-row following.

himself. This Volkazeitung Corporation relies, however, upon the dense stupidity of its nar-row following. G. F., KANSAS CITY, MO.-Your whole ar-gument hinges upon the point that the N. E. C. has suspended Sections since July 10, and that, in that way, the N. E. C. could be sure of a majority within the Party. New, that point is not yell taken, for the simple reason that the N. E. C. suspended not one Section that 'diagreed with it'' witness Section Dayton, O. What the N. E. C. did was to suspend Sec-tions that had unquestionably put themselves outside of the Party. A Section that recog-nizes the Kangarocs places itself outside of the Party: that question is net, cannot be open to discussion with any henorable and intelligent man. The Section that does that cannot be expected to recognize a call for a general vote issued by the organization whose officers it repudistes. Accordingly, the action of the N. E. C., under such circunstances, was not to create a condition, but to RECOMIZE it, and to do as a necessary prerequisite to the or-ganizing of the Party in such localities. As to that part of your argument that con-sists in the general proposition that; ranfed the failactous dialectics of Prohibition that; ranfed the failactous dialectics of Prohibition that is den-rate sort of deceptive reasoning that the Spencerian " anti-Government Interforence" is no telling where he may stop." It is the same sort of deceptive reasoning that the Spencerian " anti-Government Interforence" folks indulge in and that Huxley in his "Administrative Nihilism" makes mince-meat of course of a methed with the the sub-

Your error arises from your confusing the ropriety of a method with the justice of its Your error arises from your confusing the propriety of a method with the justice of its application in a specific instance. You you'd not hesitate one second to applaud the N.E. C. for superding a Section that endorsed the nomination of a capitalist candidate. Nother would you. If you were as clear (or perhaps as opposed to?) what the endorsement of Kanga-roolarm means. At any rate there has been, in the instances in cusetion, no question of wiping out 'S. L. P. Sections in existence.' but only of recog-nizing that certain S. L. P. Sections having wiped themselves out, the fact had to be taken official notice of so as constitutionally to or-ganize S. L. P. Sections in those localities. S. P. CMICAGO LLL-Why good man the

S. P. CHICAGO, ILL.-Why, good man, the world is wide. Start, in heaven's name, your own "S. L. P." But this prediction we make on this 24th day of September, of the year of grace, 1889: The first thing you and we will know is that the shots we fire into the Demo-cratic party will be hitting you.

Allow a start will be hitting you. R. C., NEW YORK.-Don't underrate these discussions on "constitutionality." They in no way "tend to weaken the revolutionary pulse of the movement." They are necessary to pro-mote the understanding of what "Organisa-tion" means. Do you imagine that "Revolu-tion" excludes "Organisation," together with what "Organisation" implies. to wit, "Dis-cipline"? If you do, quickly drop the harmful error. It is just the reverse. At no epoch is ORGANIZATION and implied DISCIPLINE so important a factor as just the epoch of Revolu-tion.

Important a factor as just the epoch of Revolution. "VINDEX." SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.-Just as soon as ejected, and the only thing for a temporary N.E.C. to do is to submit its ex-istence to a general vote of the whole Party. The knapstrose not only fought shy of that, but immediately proceeded to ignore and defy the orders of the Party. For Ibstance: By a general vote of over 2,000 the Party credered the N.E.C. to sever connections with the "Volkaseitung" Association, and itself publish the Farty papers, thereby asserting the Par-ty's ownership of its press. In direct violation of this order, the Kangaroos continue connec-tion with the "Volkaseitung" Association, and furthermore are aloing the "Volkaseitung" Association in its suit against the Party for delegates to the National Convention of the Sort. And so forth and so cen. The greatiment are simply dead against the Party whole st-itude: it hurts their "Volkaseitung".

will be recognized.] Don't write on both sides of the sheet; Don't write on tissue paper;

Don't write with a broom-stick, if a

Don't crowd your lines;

Don't abbreviale;

paper when sending clippings;

wished to remain incognito;

the chances of their being misspelled:

Don't take this ill.

He Sees it Now. To THE PEOPLE: —I endorse the action of the N. E. C. in regard to the "Voikszeitung" crowd and the S. C. P. A.; but I questioned the wisdom of the N. E. C. in their policy of suspending whole sections of the Party: but since reading the article sent out by Section Chicago in the "Workers' Call" of Sept. 9th, have arrived at the conclusion that a wise thing was done, and done none too soon for the good of the movement. Let the good work of purification go on until the Party is cleaned of this reactionary element. MEAL OREGORY. Fruithurst, Ala., Sept. 5.

Humors of the Situation.

To THE PEOPLE. - The Situation. To THE PEOPLE. - The enclosed is the an-swer that Section Duluth sent to the Kangaroo Committee upon receipt of an "order" from the same.

Committee upon receipt of an "order" from the same. 'L. DWORSCHAK. Duluth, Minn., Sept. lat. Duluth, Minn., Sept. lat. Duluth, Minn., August 29, 1899. "Henry Sloboudic." ISH William street, New York. Sir:--Your "order" to Section Duluth, dated Aug. 15, 1889, came to me just in time to be placed before the Section at its regular busi-ness session, held a day later, Aug. 37. I have to say that it was more time before the merriment, oreated by its reading, subsided. It was moved and adopted that you send more such com-munications, inastfluch as the worker's lot is such a dreary one that such side editions of "Puck" and "Judge" serve to relieve the monotony. The circulars you say you say tot ar-rived, but will no doubt in time, when we will great edification. Bec. Duluth, S. L. P., L. DWORSCHAK, Sec'y.

Why Boes Clarence S. Darrow, a Chi-cago Democratic Capitalist, Con-tribute Money to the "Workers' Call' r cago D tribute Call" f

ared not miss another meeting from inerary. The opera house in Spring y had been hired for my meeting wing night. All our other com-ere working, so that I had to hit were working, so that I had to had the fakir.

. .

to came next morning. Carter Har-save him a half day off, presum-ton his promise to say a good word him to the strikers. He did so with the ch ability as an Irish labor fakir the A. F. of L. grabbed their mo-the A. F. of L. grabbed their mo-the and after organising them their was alsughter.

ir ewn slaughter. Mr. Patrick Dayle, L. F., did Hearing that a Socialist speak-

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304 & 306 RIVINGTON ST., COR. OF LEWIS ST.,

What They Would Have Us Come To. To THE PEOPLE-The Kangaroos are great in their way. On the inside page of "The Bo-rue" is an article by an Englishmen on "Recent Developments in the S. L. P.." This bird uses up a column and a haif of solid non-parell type, from which is taken this delight-ful example of plain every day "English as she is wit," and so readily understood by the working class: "There are but two courses as possible out-onis irrefutable fact. Its recognition will oper-ate as it has aircady operated in some coun-tries, and is to-fly operating in others, i. e., to the creation of the only scientific Socialism, a Socialism the clef features and which con-stitute a logical acknowledgement the distortal, exhibits the unmitskabil doing more to make from the are unmitskabil doing more to make from the operate of perpetuate has fullered in some the operation of the ori-rities, and the other she interior of a socialism the clef features and forces which are unmitskabil doing more to make from all. On the other band, its non-rec-ornities will mean, in the end, FREE SOCIAL ISM for all. On the other she interior of the industrial and physical complexion of theoreti-ties in the concrete factors arising out of clear which as hither to been so marked a characteristic of American Socialism, as a con-set in the public advocacy of Socialism, as a con-set industrial and physical complexion of theoreti-demands these out of a total population repu-sion the public advocacy of Socialism, and socialism the clear statistic of the so-ciety, which has hither to been so marked a characteristic of American Socialism, as con-set industrial and physical complexion of the socialism got the Annual Conference of the So-texing." "I was, of course, on the question of the so-iest policy of the S. D. F. that the most

neeting of the Annual Conference of the S. D.F. of Eggand, from which is taken the fol-twing: "It was, of course, on the question of the fectoral policy of the S. D. F. that the most inportant discussion took place. The resolu-former of the Socialist vote with a view to preve policical departure. It called for the or-she extinction of the Socialist vote with a view to the extinction of the Socialist vote with a view to preve policy there was necessarily a strong dif-ference of oplicion among the delegate. No ment of the socialist strong dif-terest of oplicion among the delegate. No ment entropy with Liberal candida-terest of oplicion among the delegate. No ment entropy with the strong dif-terest of oplicion among the delegate. No ment entropy with the strong dif-terest of oplicion among the delegate. No ment entropy with the strong dif-terest of oplicion among the delegate. No ment entropy with the strong dif-terest of oplicion among the delegate. No ment entropy with the strong dif-terest of oplicion among the delegate. No ment entropy with the strong dif-terest of oplicion among the delegate. No ment entropy with entropy with the strong dif-terest of oplicion among the delegate. No ment entropy with entropy with the strong dif-terest of oplicion and the missappre-difference of oplicion and the missappre-delity to the the resolution was pre-tered to the the resolution was pre-tered to abtain a return of the Socialist vot-to and the to obtain a return of the Socialist vot-toring means that we should have no So-shous means that we s

NEW YORK Could there be anything more typical of the



is given in their issue of the 16th, proves that those people are gas company experis. As the gas companies care not how much each con-sumer actually consumes gas, neither do the Kangaroos care how many votes there actu-ally are in each of their "organizations." As the gas company proceeds from the total amount it wishes to bestow upon itself in div-ingly, before putting down the various votes in each subdivision, there was quite a discussion among the clique as to how many votes they should have. The more rash wanted 1,000 "so so to show." as they claimed, "that the Beek-man street gang" was no where"; the cooler heads voted '1,000 votes" down, as too ex-travagant, so extravagant that "the deception would be seen through too easily." It was finally settled that they should have 700 votes."

<text>

### Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

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

a bona fide signature and address.)
 O. E., SAN FEANCIECO, CAL.—Granted, for the sake or argument, that the National Ex-ceutive Committee thas violated and is violat-ing the Party Constitution; we shall go fur-ther; granted, for the sake of argument, that it deserves deposition;—yet all that would not depose it ipse facto et nominatim, much less would that ipse facto et nominatim, much less would the the deposition of a N. E. C. at the Party's will, through a general vote of the whole Party, and the election of a new one. The man, who, in view of these and all other facts in the case, can soberly calim that "there are at present two N. E. C. a, each just), cali-deed, no standing ground in the S. L. P. If the S. L. P. is to be something more im-portant than a toy for idle radicalism. If it is to be the organization that will enforce the Revolution in the land, (and only then is it worth a serious mais thoughts, time and ef-forts), then it must consist of men ef above a certain minimum of consistency and demo-cratic self restraint.
 L. A. M., NEW YORK.—The law of eviden...

a certain minimum of consistency and demo-catic self restraint.
A. A. NEW YORK.—The law of evidence to take you for dishonest, and driven to pull the wool over our even, there is only the con-distance. The second second second second the wool over our even, there is only the con-distance. The second second second second the wool over our event, there is only the con-distance. The PEOPLE was calling Gompes a polish lew." and how, with the Bles of THE PEOPLE, you were shown to have be studied, and had to shandon your "charge."
S. A. J., NEW YORK.—Connecting with what is said above to "O. E. San Francisco, our greation, this much may be added."
What with the crushing tyranay of the Pure of the capitalist political organizations, on the other, our American people are left where of the capitalist political organizations, on the other, and mart to be second with the take of your presenting that is not may be added.
That with the crushing tyranay of the Pure of the capitalist political organizations, on the other, our American people are left where of the capitalist political organizations, on the other, our American people are left where our generalized powerburdened with the take with ing exit from the public minde the fallactes of apitalist and bourgeons economics, has also to undertake the education of the masses in

are simply dead against the "Party's whole stuties of the units that "Volkassitum."
B. J. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.-Yas, we read Job Harriman's statement in the "Class Struggie" of the joth against the N. E. C. pretty bad-for Harriman.
His statement is grounded upon falsifications of indisputable facts and of the Constitution. It is a falsification of facts to say that the N. E. C. enclowed of that Section New York had a constitutional right" to depose. In anguage clear enough to leave no mistake. C. denied that Section New York had any ruch right, and pointed to the Constitution to show that such an act could be performed only by a GENERAL VOTE OF ALL THE SECTIONS IN THE CITY OF GREATER NEW YORK, AND THAT THAT WAS NOT DONE.
It is a falsification of the Constitution to show that such an act. to the effect that the "duites of the Roard of Appeals shall be to reflect that the "duites of the Roard of Appeals has and therefore properly exercised its at the YAR'. The Signation of a "difficulty" in the fart of the Gonstitution to the Kangaroo and the leave that be the result of the Kangaroo and the leave that the "indifficulty" on the Signation of a "difficulty in the Signation of a "difficulty in the Signation of a "difficulty in the Signation of the Whole Party membership by norviding (Art. IV. Sec. I, c) that such act of Appeals and provide (Art. IV. Sec. I, c) that such act of Appeals and provide (Art. IV. Sec. I, c) that such action of the Signation of a "difficulty in the Signation of the Signation of a "difficulty in the Signation of the Whole Party membership be the provide (Art. IV. Sec. I, c) that such action of Appeals and provide (Art. IV. Sec. I, c) that such action for a provide (Art. IV. Sec. I, c) that such action for appeals and provide (Art. IV. Sec. I, c) that such action for a surversion the Board of Appeals and provide (Art. IV. Sec. I, c) that such action for a surversion the constitution action of a surversion the action for a surversis to hear form you that the thear triture

We are not surprised to learn from you that Hickey triturated him, in debate.

Hickey triturated him, in debate. E. F. S., NEW YORK.—Can't accept your suggestion. Can't see any ranson why to take any particular notice of the New York Kauga-roos farce of "holding primaries" and "nom-insting candidates." The whole thing is a waste of time on their part. The embient hey will never get: their fraudulent methods are too glaring to give them ever the remotest chance in that direction. Furthermore, their following is too insignificant for them to ze-cure the needed signatives for independent nominations: the non-citizens predominate among them, and Tammany can't aid them because its heelers must all be publicity en-rolled on its own primary lists.

# Scc. T. & L. Alliance. (Continued from Page 1.)

4

in this city. The now notorious labor fakir and workers-squeezer Tobin came down to this city, and with the aid of the label and other committees of cigardown to this city, and with the aid of the label and other committees of cigar-makers here, he set up opposition unions to the Alliance shoeworkers, gathering the worst scab element for his purposes and drawing direct aid from the employers themselves; at the same time Harris, Bennett and other beneficiaries of strike and label com-mittees of the cigarmakers, jointly with Groelinger and other would-be bene-ficiaries of such corruption funds, made upon the Alliance cigarmakers the cor-rupt assault now known as the "Seiden-berg Spectre." The Tobin onslaught failed miserably; the cigarmakers' on-slaught resulted in a drawn battle ow-ing to the publicity given to their ra-cality. Owing to local conditions, the cigarmaker fakirs needed and violently strove for "vindication" aginst the charges brought home to them. The C. L. F. was used for that purpose. The conspiracy came to a head at the Buffalo convention, where the C. L. F. managed to be largely represented, aided therein by the moneys secured through the advertising of capitalist parties and other corrupt practices. The conduct of the majority at that parties and other corrupt practices. The conduct of the majority at that convention demonstrated that a precon-certed plan existed to scuttle the Alli-ance. Nothing saved the situation but certed plan existed to schutte the Jun ance. Nothing saved the situation but the conduct of three of the members of the G. E. B., who, under the constitu-tion, demanded a joint session of the locals in this city to consider their resig-nations. The conspirators found them-selves trapped; their original plan for destroying the Alliance had to be aban-doned; they resorted to a new one; they immediately resigned their offices, and thus left the organization without thus left the organization without executive head, expecting to see it

### break up. The S. T. & L. A. Rescued,

The S. T. & L. A. Rescued. But they counted without their host. A new executive was elected as quickly as that could be constitutionally done; and the reigns of government, being wholly in the hands of militants, order was promptly established, and all the rotten branches were lopped off.

New Organizations Gathered. Never was the principle better illus-trated that actual power rests, not with numbers merely, but with soundness. Reduced in membership and locals, the Alliance promotive better Reduced in membership and locals, the Alliance promptly began to move for-ward, and has in these few months ac-complished infinitely more than in all the previous years. It organized 96 locals and 5 districts in the following trades: Glassworkers, steelworkers, lasters, miners, railroaders, machinists, freight handlers, building trades, cigarmakers, leather workers, iron moulders, broom-makers, painters and paper hangers, garment workers, textile (cot-ton, woolen and silk) workers, carpet makers, gun workers, coal handlers, furniture workers, rubber workers, wood workers and tin and sheet iron workers.

But not only in this direction has the Alliance since the last convention done the work of redeeming the proletariat from the slough of despondency. Four other instances of valuable work must be mentioned.

Hardly was the new G. E. B. in office when the effect of the raising of the dead hand that had previously weighed heavily upon the Alliance was felt. In rapid succession three strikes, con-ducted by the Alliance, took place that while memorable. The Allegheap Strike.

The first was the Schoen strike of steel workers in Allegheny. The na-tionality hatred had kept the employees tionality hatred had kept the employees separate; on top of that the dull, dreary teachings of pure and simpledom had left them torpid. The breath of the Alliance blew upon them. Nationality lincs vanished; a class-conscious aim, coupled with class-conscious tactics, quickened their pulses. The A. F. of L. fakirs, the political parsons, the police, the Mayor—all the cards that on previ-ous occasions had been played to work the killing of a strike. and had sucthe killing of a strike, and had suc-ceeded, were now played, and failed. An agitation for Socialism, that other-An agitation for Socialism, that other-wise, without the Alliance, would have been impossible, made the region rock to the breath of the social revolution. The politicians got scared, and the capi-talist employer surrendered. The Glassworkers' Strike. The strike at Allegheny immediately set on foot another in the sume naigh.

the struct at Alegnenty immediately set on foot another in the same neigh-borhood. The shove boys and Lehr tenders struck in the glass factories at Jeannette, Blair, Monongahela City, and other localities of the Pennsylvania glass region. Alliance organizers were sent for and took charge. The A. F. of L. and the K. of L. unions of "skilled" workers in the trade had thitherto refused to organize the "unskilled" shove boys and Lehr tenders, and besides the two had all along been in each other's hair. The strike compelled the two "pure and besides the support the strike the and simple" bodies to suspend their quarrel, and what is more, threw them out of work. The lesson they learned out of work. The lesson they learned can never be lost, nor can the new sense of dignity ever fade from the thitherto despised strikers. Owing to the im-possibility, through lack of organizers, to forthwith carry the strike into In-diana and other glass-working regions -all controlled by the trust\_the strike -all controlled by the trust-the strike had to be compromised. The Slateraville Strike. The third of these strikes was at Slatersville, R. I. The village is the property of the Slaters, who there have their textile mills, and were carrying on a systematic grinding down of wages. their textile mills, and were carrying on a systematic grinding down of wages. The Alliance took hold, brought order, along with intelligence, into the unrest of the operatives. Three strikes fol-lowed in rapid succession. The last lasted longest. Class-consciousness, never understood before; the dignity and mission of the workers, never be-fore dreamed off; in short, the teach-ings of the Alliance nerved the men in a manner that paralyzed the superin-tendent and dismayed the politicians. The large amount of contributions— Si 800-that poured from sister local Alliances from all parts of the country and S. L. P. organizations, exemplified in a manner neve before seen what, in-deed, is meant by the "solidarity of beat the men into subjection; the men resistance was of no further avail, in-stead of returning to the mill a sub-jugated, vanquished, disheartened body, the men shook the dust of the place of their feet, left the village with their families, and turned the place into a destri. is meant by the "solidarity of abor." The company determined to abor." The company determined to abor. The subjected. When testand of returning to the subjected. When testand of returning to the mill a sub-ugated, vanquished, disheartened body, he men shock the dust of the place off their feet, left the village with their amilies, and turned the place into a tesert.
 The Deep Significance of these Strikes.
 The economic movement of the prodesert.

progress of our movement, you adopt some measure by which each member of a local Alliance can be furnished with a copy of the official organ of the letariat is unavoidable; its weapons, the strike and boycott, will never be obso-lete. In this conflict defeat is the prob-able result to labor, so long as the able result to labor, so long as the S. L. P. has not assumed greater magni-tude. Nevertheless, a strike is not lost Alliance

3. That each Local and District Alliance be required to subscribe for a copy of the official organ and keep the same on file for reference. 4. That the institution of National

unless it leaves the workers', struggle just where it was before, and thus leaves them demoralized. But a strike, what-

ever the immediate result, is not lost if it serves to establish a solid basis for the next, inevitable, strike. These three strikes, conducted by the Alliance,

three strikes, conducted by the Alliance, differ from all others hitherto seen in the land in just that respect that the combatants on neither side remained where they started. The workers are stronger by the methods they adopted, seeing they felt the thrill of the revo-lution; the exploiters are weaker by the ominous experience they made-ominous, not on the "pure and simple" ground of loss and profits, but because for the first time they sniffed the, to them, enervating ,breath of the ap-proaching social revolution.

In Allegheny, the reasons that com-pelled the exploiter to yield, however temporarily, pointed to the workers the necessity of coupling their economic with PARTISAN, class-conscious labor rolitize

politics. In the glass region, the lesson of solidarity placed the labor question in a new light to thousands upon thou-sands hitherto in the dark. Finally as to Slatersville, Moscow ablaze, set afire over their own heads by its own inhabitants, is no more a pathetic picture or more effective a strategy to check tyranny than the ham-let of Slatersville left a desert by the Allance textile strikers.

Action on the Ten-Hour Law.

There is a fourth act of the Alliance that should here be mentioned. You have read in THE PEOPLE the account

of the recent trolley strike in this city; of the villainous uses to which the ten-

hour law has been put by both capital-ists and their hired men, the labor fakirs. The G. E. B. determined to put an end, if at all possible, to this imposi-tion. The criminal action instituted against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.

was a measure taken to that end by the

**Conspiracy** Against the Socialist

Labor Party.

The prospective activity of the Alli-ance had brought on the conspiracy that preceded, followed and was concacted for the Buffalo convention. The con-

spiracy failing, "pure and simpledom" exposing its inaptness and corruption,

the Alliance, though small numerically, yet powerful enough, by virtue of the solidity of its principles and the uncom-

promising rectitude of its course, not

confound, distress and even upset the labor fakir element in the land, the la-

bor fakir element in this city, backed by their kindred, the bourgeois re-

actionists, attempted the overthrow of

the Alliance by the overthrow of the Party. The thrilling incident of the

"Volkszeitung" midnight attempt upon the Socialist Labor Party's premises and property, an attempt that was backed and led by Tammany heelers

and understrappers, and encouraged by all the corrupt elements that fatten on

pure and simpledom, needs but to be mentioned. Its miserable failure, a failure that is sealed by the magnificent general vote of the whole Party in re-sponse to the call of the Party's Na-

tional Committee, just published, comes opportunely at the time of the meeting

of this convention, and constitutes the inspiring wind-up of a year of trials and of triumph.

The "Volkszeitung" conspiracy has not in any way affected the solidity of the Alliance organization. The attempts

made by the conspirators to create dis-order in our ranks in New York and in Philadelphia have not only failed of

their purpose, but on the contrary, con

In New York a few small organizations belonging to District 2 (United Hebrew Trades) allowed themselves to be used by the "Volkszeitung" con-spirators. The Board did not consider

is advisable to reorganize D. A. 2, but decided to order the loyal local Alli-

access of this District to join D. A. 49, so that the whole Alliance of Greater New York is now united under the jurisdiction of one District. This step

has placed the New York Alliance on a sounder basis than it ever had and

secured for it an advantage that far outweighs the loss of about 150 persons

whose presence in the organization was

The intrigues of the "Volkszeitung's"

rather a source of weakness.

firmly

tributed to invigorate and more fir consolidate the Alliance movement.

proaching social revolution.

politics.

G. E. B.

Trade Districts be re-established. 5. That the mileage tax be raised to 5 cents per year for each member in 6 Cents per year to cach member in good standing, payable on the first day of July.
 6 That the constitution be revised. GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, WM. L. BROWER, Secretary.

# The reports of the delegates followed and took up the rest of Monday's ses-sion. The reports that were presented in writing will be printed seriatim in these columns, being of great interest. The convention continued in session as THE PEOPLE goes to press.

# OFFICIAL.

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

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS (pro tem.) -Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. 1.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA-National Executive Committee-766 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 held September 19, with L. Sanial in the chair.' The financial report for the week ending September 16 showed receipts \$84.85; expenditures \$228.38.

Section Stockton, Cal., sent communication that they had not received voting blanks on general vote in thet matter of suspension of Cleveland, Board of Appeals, etc., but desire to be recorded in favor of the action of the N. E. C. with a vote of 10 to 2; the Section also rescinds, with the same vote, the seconding of San Francisco resolutions.

Section Minneapolis reported having, at a special meeting, voted down another attempt on the part of the Volkszeitungites to swing the Section over to the Kangaroos. Section Riverside, Cal., also sent belated vote endorsing N. E. C. Full report was read from Organizer Hickey about the situation in San Francisco, showing in what manner the Kangaroo supporters have been working and by what motives they are animated. No news having been received from San Francisco as to the result of the general vote of the branches, action was deferred.

Organizer Keinard sent full report about his work in Ohio, mentioning as one of the striking features of his experience the increased seriousness and close attention of his workingmen's audiences.

D. A. 17, S. T. & L. A. of Rhode Island, sent 457 six months' subscribers for THE PEOPLE; the district will send about as many more in a short time. Sections Oneida and Portchester, N. Y., suspended for having recognized the Kangaroos. Westchester County Committee will take in hand the reorganization of the latter Section.

Charters were granted to new Sections in Gilberton and Rankin, Pa.

Belated reports on general vote in the matter of Cleveland, etc., were received from Rochester, N. Y.; Pittsfield, Mass.; Springfield, Mass.; Scranton, No. 2, Pa., and a subdivision of Section New York, casting a total vote of 41 for, none against on question one and 40 for, 1 against on question two. The general vote on permanent seat of Board of Appeals was ordered to be put in shape and submitted.

Vote on Pittsburg resolutions and

# NEW JERSEY.

At a meeting held at Elizabeth in August, a motion to recognize the Slob Committee was passed. As soon as that was done a number of loyal commades formed a Branch, and with Branch Plainfield now compose Section Union Committee Section Union

Clinton Street: Third District, A. McDonald, 246 North street; Fourth District, W. Breiten-bach, 13 Pleasant street. A committee con-nisting of Comrades Sheehan and A. McIzier was empowered to fill vacancies. After the county convention adjourned the city convention was called. The officers who presided over the first convention were chosen for the same offices at the second. The city licket cominated is: Mayor. C. A. Ludete, 235 54, Joseph street; Comptroller, P. Fox, 196 St. Paul street; Treasurer, M. Stone, 12 Pleasant street; President of the Common Council, Michael Sheehan, 56 Englewood avenue. Branch Plainfield now compose Section Union County. Branch Elizabeth having a membership of 30 Branch Plainfield 24. A County Conven-tion was held on August 25th and a full ticket nominated as follows: For Sheriff-A. Koerner. For Senator-Charles Burns. For Senator-Charles Burns. For Assembly-Mithael McGarry, Joseph Wagner and John Miles. For Conner-C. Wallender. The ticket was filed with the County Clerk and received by him. Now the Kanzaroos have started in to protext and are threatening in go to the Courts, but we are ready for them. H. HANSEN. Organizer Union Co.; 144 E. Front st.

# NEW YORK.

NEW YORK COUNTY NOMINATIONS. Justices of the Suprime Court-John J. Kin-neally and Thomas Wright. Judge of the Court of General Sessions-Judge of the Court of General Sessions-Thomas Cogan. Surrogate-Henry Lightbourn. Sheriff-Stephen D. Cooper. Justices of the City Court-Adam Moren and Ephraim Siff.

Ephraim Siff. MUNICIPAL COURT DISTRICT NOMINA-TIONS. For Justice of the 4th Municipal Court Dis-trict-Hyman A. Gottlieb. For Justice of the 5th Municipal Court Dis-trict-Lazarus Abelsoz. For Justice of the 6th Municipal Court Dis-trict-Edward McElroy. For Justice of the 7th Municipal Court Dis-trict-Charles Teche. For Justice of the 9th Municipal Court Dis-trict-Charles Teche. For Justice of the 9th Municipal Court Dis-trict-Oth Barthel.

For Justice of the Municipal Court Dis-for Justice of the 16th Municipal Court Dis-trict-Charles Behnsen.

KINGS COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

County Clerk-William II. Wherry. Register-William Kelly. County Treasurer-Alvan S. Brown.

MUNICIPAL COURT DISTRICT NOMINA-TIONS.

FOR Justice of the 1st Municipal Court Dis-trict-Heary Samuelson. For Justice of the 3rd Municipal Court Dis-trict-Frederick C. Wolf. For Justice of the 4th Municipal Court Dis-trict-Eber Forbes.

RICHMOND COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

RICHMOND COUNTY NOMINATIONS. For County Judge-David Acaster. For County Clerk-Eert Clark. For Member of Asembly-Michael Driscoll. For Aiderman-C. Otto Fransecky. For Municipal Judges-John H. Moore, and Jeremiah Driscoll. Fraternally yours. E. E. SNYDER. Organizer Section Richmond Borough.

1.05 at meeting Aug. 23d. 16th Ars. Dist., N. Y., 10 agita-

5.25 26th. 1st, 3d ar ? 5th Ass. Dist's, 30

agitation

Aug. a tation stamps pt. 6th. 28th Ass. Dist., New York, 35 1.75

agitation stamps Sept 9th. 16th Ass. Dist., New York, for agitation fund Sept. 9th. 20th Ass. Dist., Brooklyn, for 10 agitation stamps. 1.20 .50

Total.....L. ABELSON, Organizer. \$82.29

# NOTICE.

or Party of New Primaries of the Socialist Labor Party of New York and Kings Counties, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Assembly District Conventions will be held as follows: Monday, September 25th, 8 P. M. New York County. **31st Assembly District at** 72 W. 101at Street, Borough of Manhattan.

Borougn of Mannattan. Monday, September 25th, 8 P. M, Kings County. 14th Assembly District at 109 N. 6th Str. Hrooklyn. 19th Assembly District at 102 Evergreen Ave. Brooklyn.

By Order of the City Executive Committee of he Socialist Labor Party of the City of New

L. ABELSON, Organizer. CALL FOR CONVENTIONS.

CALL FOR CONVENTIONS. Assembly District onventions for nominating Candidates of the Socialist Labor Party for Members of Assembly and Alderman in the sist Assembly District of New York County will be held on Monday, Sept. 25th, 1899, at 8.45 P. M. Assembly District Conventions for nominating Candidates of the Socialist Labor Party for Members of Assembly and Alderman in the 14th and 19th Assembly Districts of Kings County will be held on Monday, Sept. 25th, 1999, at 8.45 P. M.

P. M. Mole of Representation to the Assembly District Convections 5 Delegatos. By order of the City Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of the City of New York

L. ABELSON, Organizer. OPEN AIR CAMPAIGN MEETINGS ending Sept. 30th.

Monday, Sept. 30th. 9th Dist., 25th, 5 P. M. 13th " 35th " " " " Manhattan. (21 Schermerhorn St.,

# Trades' & Societies' Calenda

Standing advertisements of Trades Unit and other Societies (not exceeding five Di-will be inserted under this heading bereats at the rate of 55.00 per annum. Organizations should 1 those such as portunity of advertising their places of managements.

GENERAL OFFICE. SOCIALIST TRAD AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duans are fary. William L. Brower. Financial tary. Murphy. General Executive Mestings: 1st, 3rd and 5th Thursday en ings at 8 p. m. Secretary Board of Appen Max Keller, 1016 Hope street, Philadelpha "Pa.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meta second and fourth Monday, at 8 P. L. 98 Avenue C. New York. E. SIFF. 352 Canal street, Financial Secretar.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the Sector County Committee representing the Sect meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the of Essex County Socialist Club, 73 Sprin field avenue, Newark, N. J.

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquare of 22d and 33d A. D.'s, S. L. P., III 110th street. New York. Bushess met-every Tuesday. Free reading room 's from 7.30 p. m. to 10.30 p. m. every ' ing. Subscriptions for this paper reading here the subscriptions for this paper reading here the subscription of the subscr ing. here

OHIO. CLEVELAND, - To all Sections and members or option of the section section section section sections and section section the section section section section sections and section section section section sections and section section section section section sections and section section section section sections and section sections for the section section section sections for the section section section section sections for section the variation section section section sections for section sections and section section section sections. Section section sections are setterated section sections are sective to be forwarded to Henry Kuhn fitses and section sections for section sections sections sections sections sections sections sections sections sections are sections and section sections sections

CLEVELAND.-Open air agitation myetings for week commencing Monday, Sept. 25th. Monday, Sept. 25th-Loraine, cor. Waverly

Tuesday, Sept. 26th-Clark ave. and Brooklyn street. Wednesday, Sept. 27th-"Johnson House," South Brooklyn. Thursday, Sept. 28th-Detroit and Weddell

Thursday, Sept. 28th.-Lorain corner Gelb sts. Friday, Sept. 28th.-Lorain corner Gelb sts. Saturday-Public Square. By order Section Cleveland, Per Central Committee, FRANK ERBEN, Org. W. F. STEER, See'y.

W. F. SIEER, Sec J. CANTON.-The Labor-Day celebration, ar-ranged by the County Committee. S. L. P., war a grand success. About a thousand peo-ple, including visitors from Massillon, Green-ville, North Lawrence, Canal Dover and other places, arsembled at Meyer's Woods. Canton, to take part in the affair. The Greenville Miners' Band furnished music, and comrades Dinger and Kampf, of Cleveland, made ad-dresses in English, and German, which were well received. A great amount of literature was sold and distributed and quite a sum was realized for the campaign fund. JOHN JUERGENS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ERIE.-The Section meets every Tuesday night at Nickel Plate Hall, corner Twentieth and Peach streets.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

<section-header><section-header><text><text>

General Agitation Fund.

DR. C. L. FURMAN.

...Dentist ....

Total..

HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

Broeklyn, N. Y.

street

OHIO.

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE 1928, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquar 78 East 4th street. Meetings every Fri at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartman, Fri Ident: Aug. Lants, Corr. See'y, 71 4th street.

AIR BITCEL. NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 22 T. & L. A., meets every second and hear Sunday, at 10 A. M., at 525 E. lith at Secretary K. Wallberg.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTLE AND TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 68 of 27 & L. A. Headquarters, 64 East th at Labor Lyceum. Regular meeting 1st 3d Thursdays, at 8 p. m.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. second and fourth Sunday of every per at 10.3) o'clock a. m., at Teutonia Assem Rooms, 158-160 Third avenue, New Yor City. Subscription orders taken for Scand. Socialist Weekly, Scand. Am.

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P. and 35th A. D.'s, Southeast cor. of 140a and 3d Ave. Meeting every Friday at 3 P.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY," No. S. T. & L. A. Office, 11½ Second avera Telephone Call: 2211 Spring. Meets even Thursday, 3 p. m.

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLT Idih Assembly District. Business me every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock the Clubbouse, 528 East 11th street. lish lectures every Sunday evening, ing alley and billiard room open even evening. Visitors welcome.

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1.50 ation stamps 28th. 32d and 33d Ass. Dist's, N. Y., 1.00 igitation stamps. 29th. 16th Ass. Dist., N. Y., collectat meeting. 30th. 26th Ass. Dist., N. Y., 20 agita-p stamps 4th. 20th District, Brooklyn, 20 agi-1.35 1.00 1.00

Interingues of the "Volkszeitung's" allies in Philadelphia led to a decided invigoration of the movement there. Workers' L. A.) was lost, two new Alli-ances were chartered and a more energetic agitation was initiated than was ever before carried on in that city. In the way of imbuing the Socialists

with a clearer consciousness of the imwith a clearer consciousness of the im-portance of the Alliance movement and with a new zeal for its work, our or-ganization has been substantially strengthened throughout the country by this conspiracy that was concocted for the purpose of destroying it. With the rank and file of the Socialist movement more alive to the mission of the Alliance a more rapid progress of

the Alliance, a more rapid progress of the organization from this time may be considered a certainty. The experi-ence which this Board has gathered during the past year has overwhelming-ly demonstrated the fact that there is a wide field for our work and that con-

ditions have ripened it. The mail coming to the Board was loaded down with information of opportunities presenting themselves for organization. Requests for speakers and organizers to be sent, reports as to fields ripe for exploitation, have come in many times exceeding our resources. The Board has been compelled to al-low many faverable occasions to pass

low many favorable occasions to pass unused, because of lack of funds. In this respect something must be done to enable the organization to better meet the growing demands upon it. • The Board thinks that the income of the general office should be increased,

by raising the per capita dues to the national organization from one to two cents per month. In this connection the Board recom-

amendement reported b the following Sections: Springfield, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Yonkers, N. Y.; Peekskill, N. Y., casting a total vote of 141 in favor and none against The following Sections reported their vote on the San Francisco special convote on the San Francisco special con-vention resolution: Albany, N. Y.; Scranton, Pa.; Erie, Pa.; Utica, N. Y.; Lincoln, Neb.; Mount Kisco, N. Y.; Scranton, Fa., No. 2; Woodhaven, N. Y.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Louisville, Ky.; Stamford, Conn.; Leadville, Colo.; Nor-wich, N. Y.;Richmond Co., N. Y.; Cam-bridge, Mass.; Roanoke, Va.; Washing-ton, D. C.; Adams, Mass.; Bethlehem, Pa. Omaba Neb.; member.st.lower.st. Pa.; Omaha, Neb.; member-at-large in Massachusetts; three members-at-large in Ohio. These cast a total of 41 vote favor of holding such convention and 181 votes against.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY, Rec. Secretary.

# CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA. LOS ANGELES, CAL-At a regular meeting fotes of wards were received on the follow-intiative, and the resolutions were ordered that and instructions to the Assembly Di-structs of Sas Francisco, advising said As-sembly Districts to refrain from voting on the referendum vote called by the N. E. C. to the following reasons. The call for a general vote is a partial and indecorous document full of personal abuses committee and an insuit to a Sociality for the meeting the section to endorse Prot-dence and an insuit to a Sociality for the sociality instructions to the Board of Appenda-which as missitions unworthy of a Sociality where and an insuit to a Sociality for the sociality instructions to the forts, and the section same to the forts, and where as an instruct on the forts, and where as an instruct on the forts, and where the submitted by the N. E. C. in accord which are refrain from voting on propositions which are submitted by the N. E. C. in accord which were and an incomenting on propositions which are refrain from voting on propositions which are submitted by the N. E. C. in accord sociality of the social of the social of the social of the submitted by the N. E. C. in accord which are refrain from voting on propositions which are refrain from voting on propositions which are submitted by the N. E. C. in accord where the submitted by the N. E. C. in accord and the refrain from voting on the social there are submitted by the N. E. C. in accord and the section the social of the social of the social of the submitted by the N. E. C. in accord where the submitted by the N. E. C. in accord and the submitted by the N. E. C. in accord the submitted by the N. E. C. in accord the submitted by the N

by showing a lack of knowledge of said Con-stitution. RESOLVED, That we denounce the action of said C. C. C. of Section San Francisco as illegal and disloyal to our Party Constitution, and be it further RESOLVED That said resolutions be order-ed published in our Party papers. H. NORMAN, Rec. Sec'r.

21st Dist., Pennsylvania and Atlantic Avenues Brooklyn.
YONKERS.—Convention of the S. L. P. in County of Westchester, for the purpose of nominating candidates for coming election was held in Tarrytown on Sept. 9th, 109. Comrade Zolot, of Peckskill, presided. The following Sections were represented: M. Vernon, Peckskill, Yonkers, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Mt. Klisko, Nominations were made and carried with the following result: Comrade James Burns, of Tarrytown, for Coroners: Cemrades Hubert H. Mealing, jr, of Sing Sing; and Robert Stewart, of Mt. Vernon, for School Commisoners. The following resolution was passed and ordered to be published in THE PEO-PLE:
The delegates of County Westchester, in confidence in the principles and tactics of the S. L. P. and heartly approve the stand taken by the N. E. C., which is in conformity with our constitution. They congratulate that body on the powerful resistance shown in dealing with the enemies of our Party and upholding venous being diversibility, and as we cannot have any more harmony with those, who, being the spinor hystematically compiring against the Party and so preparing that coup dicta of July 10, to force upon the majority their reactionary ideas.

to force upon the majority their reactionary ideas. The Convention adjourned with three cheers for the R. L. P. Yours fraternally. M. KOWARSKY. Acting Secretary County Convention. ROCHESTER.-Section Monroe County S. L. P. held both county and city conventions tast night at Gernard's Hall, 345 N. St. Paul street. The attendance was large and the comrades all entbusisatic. The county convention was called to order by Comrade Sheehan. C. A. Ludecke was elect-ed Chairman and M. Stone, Secretary. The convention nominated the following ticket: Shefif, A. Metzler, 194 West Maple street; County Tressurer. L. Harris, I. Weeley street; Assembly, First District, B. Baumel, 176 West Maple street; Second District, L. Kruse, 507

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