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# The



# People.

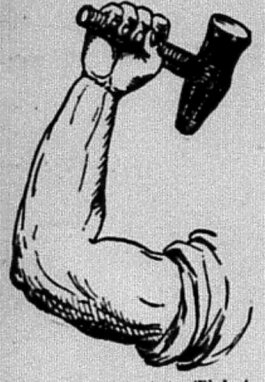
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VOL. IX.—NO. 27.

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

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 1, 1899.

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### Massachusetts State Ticket.

Governor: GEORGE R. PEARE, of Lynn.  
Lieutenant Governor: JAMES F. STEVENS, of Boston.  
Secretary of State: FRANK McDONALD, of Stoneham.  
Treasurer and Recording General: FREDERICK E. NAGLER, of Springfield.  
Auditor: FRANK ALBIN FORSSTROM, of Worcester.  
Attorney General: WALTER P. J. SKAHAN, of New Bedford.

rousing cheers for the Socialist Labor Party rose above the din. The comrade made a short address on the significance of the clean-cut work that the convention had performed, and the purifying power of the class-conscious political fire in which all freakism, humbug and corruption, like kangarooism, was bound to be speedily consumed, as speedily and completely as straws in a furnace.

Other speeches were made by several delegates, the convention proceeded with the business before it of nominating a State ticket, adopting a platform and resolutions, and making other provisions for the future internal management of the Party. The most important of these are given below.

It was 8.45 p.m. when the bang of the Chairman's gavel announced the adjournment of the convention sine die, and this convention of the Socialist Labor Party—a body composed of delegates that are the cream of the Massachusetts brain and brawn, superior in all essentials to any that any of the several other parties can gather—passed into history.

The convention days lasted virtually three days. The sessions were opened on Saturday evening, the 23d, at Horticultural Hall (the hall of the convention) by an address by Daniel De Leon on "Order with Progress, Progress with Order," with Martha Moore Avery as presiding officer. The address was taken stenographically, and will be printed in pamphlet form.

The following day, Sunday the 24th, was taken up until a late hour in the night by a conference of delegates from Party organizations to map out the work of the convention, and consider matters of internal concern.

At the morning session of this conference an incident occurred that was not on the programme. Mr. Hillquit, of the "Volkszeitung" party, asked for admission to challenge Comrade De Leon to a debate on the issues in the Party. The challenge had been extended the night previous at the meeting in Horticultural Hall, and Comrade De Leon, then and there, running rapidly over the unclean career of Mr. Hillquit in the New York labor movement, at the time when the fellow called himself Hilkwitz, pointed to the fishness of a challenge to take place 140 miles from the town where the challenger and the challenged both lived, where the challenger was best known, where the living witnesses of his past betrayals of the working class could be easily produced, and where all this time the now "challenger" did not dare to utter any such challenge. For these reasons—the manifest dishonesty of the challenge, and the challenger being convicted of having betrayed the working class—the comrade declined to debate with such a person. This answer was received with emphatic applause, underscored by the hisses of a few straggling Kangaroos in the audience.

When the next morning the same application was made at the conference of the Party delegates, the sentiment was to refuse the request, as it was a waste of time to "fire more shot into a dead duck." Comrade De Leon's opinion being asked, he said, that he would positively not "debate" with the applicant for the reasons already given; nevertheless, as Mr. Hillquit was recently expelled from the Party for treason, the conference might admit him before its bar. In that case the comrade would place before the conference the reasons for Mr. Hillquit's expulsion, and the evidences of his "party's" usurpation; that would not take more than ten minutes; Mr. Hillquit could then answer with twenty; and the comrade would close with ten minutes, if needed. This view prevailed, and Mr. Hillquit was allowed inside, and told the conditions.

De Leon, with the constitution in his hands, and quoting from it proved, from admitted facts, that at every step the Kangaroos had violated their pledge; they started with a fraud by calling a bogus City General Committee; they proceeded from that to violate the constitution, then they resorted to violence, and, to that day, they had not yet issued a call to the whole Party for a referendum vote upon the justice of their act.

Mr. Hillquit started to speak; he was requested to move to the other end of the hall; when he got there he was startled to see that a stenographer had been placed there to take him down; he was visibly disconcerted, and asked, "Why a stenographer?" A voice answered, "Because we know whom we got to deal with." Mr. Hillquit felt himself caught tight; he could not there say one thing, and afterwards claim he had said another, as is his custom; moreover, being held to answer the points in the charge he had to abandon what was evidently his plan, the bringing in of irrelevant matter that would confuse his "argument" may be condensed in the words that De Leon summed it up with in his closing ten minutes. He said: "I don't need ten minutes. The gist of the gentleman's argument was that the constitution of the Party is very lax in many respects, THEREFORE we must deliberately go about to make it laxer even in those clauses that are perfectly tight."

The applause of the conference showed absolute unanimity in rejecting the pettifoggery argument and falsifications of Mr. Hillquit. He was told to leave the hall; he tried to speak some more, but the body indignantly drowned his voice, and, sputtering maledictions, he took his leave thoroughly thrashed.

### Preamble and Platform.

We, the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts, in convention assembled this day, September 25, 1899, at Worcester, re-affirm our allegiance to the Principles and to the Platform adopted

at the National Convention in New York, July 9, 1896.

Knowledge, not authority, is the only adequate basis for political action.

Socialists affirm, as the central truth, the organic unity of society.

All political relations of the past have been subject to continual change consequent upon economic development.

When reduced to order, historic conditions present to view three great epochs in human society, each epoch based upon and correctly manifested by the methods of wealth production extant, with its accompanying social class relations and distinctions.

First, slave labor. The slave belonged to the master, therefore the production of the slave labor belonged to the master.

Second, the factory period, with its hand tools and its horse power. The free artisan owned his product because he owned his tools.

Third, the system of modern industry with its capitalist kings, its wage-slaves and its scientific mechanism.

Complex electric machines, tended by wage-slaves, and owned by capitalists, organized into gigantic trusts, is putting an end to competition among capitalists and making it fiercer among workmen.

A chain of activity is set up that blinds men of different crafts and of minute subdivisions of different crafts throughout the world, to the performance of a single task, the production of a single piece of merchandise.

Capital is a social power. The capitalist must control the legislative, the judiciary and the military divisions of power, the government, to gain, to sustain and to advance private control of social wealth.

Wage-slaves en masse get the value of their only merchandise, labor-power, when it is sold in the labor-market. The most valuable the highest wage and the least valuable the lowest wage. It costs society more to produce a genius than to produce a common laborer; just as it costs nature a higher rate of intensity to produce a diamond than to produce a pebble. Workmen of Massachusetts are citizens! The servile and monstrous conditions of producing untold wealth for the capitalist class while women and children perish with hunger and men languish with idleness, and while the rich riot in luxury and fester with crime, must be overturned.

Gratitude to our forefathers who stamped the glory of citizenship upon the brow of Americans; Love to our families; Justice to our Commonwealth demands that we, the working class, become the ruling class. The fourth great epoch in industry will then be established, an end will be put to economic class distinctions—Democracy in industry and democracy in politics will be secure.

Workmen in this election, as the century turns a new page, we call upon each and all who declare for liberty of mind, equality of opportunity and fraternity in spirit and in action to line up with the voters of the Socialist Labor Party at the polls for the establishment of the co-operative Commonwealth.

### Special National Convention.

WHEREAS, The infamous and deep-laid conspiracy of the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, engineered by Tammany Hall corruptionists and small traders, has been effectively dealt with by the Socialist Labor Party through its National Executive Committee, and

WHEREAS, Certain sections of the Party are now calling for a referendum vote on a proposition which would in the opinion of this conference, if carried, be productive of no good results, and would in effect be an admission that further action was necessary, thereby tending to magnify the importance of an affair which is now a matter of history and would moreover only serve to cripple the financial resources of the Party, which in view of the coming elections would be a suicidal policy and practically playing into the hands of the band of conspirators now happily outside the party ranks, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, That we recommend the various sections in this State to defeat the San Francisco resolution in favor of holding a National Convention of the Party before the regular National Convention of 1900.

### On State Organizer.

AND WHEREAS, In the opinion of this conference the condition of the Party demands that the work of organization be advanced and sustained by keeping an organizer in the field, be it therefore

RESOLVED, That this conference entrust the State Committee to advise the various sections to assist by all possible means the plan known as the State Auxiliary or Ten-Cent Plan; and

WHEREAS, In the opinion of this conference the support thus far rendered Organizer Malloney has not been of a character and nature sufficiently vigorous to merit the approval, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this conference hereby instructs the State Committee to forthwith vigorously and systematically push forward the work of political organization through Organizer Malloney, to the end that a strong political movement be properly organized; and

WHEREAS, The necessity for sustaining and endorsing such Socialist publications and papers as uphold at all times without fear, equivocation or compromise the revolutionary principles and tactics necessitated by a clear understanding of the class struggle, was never more vitally important than at present, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, That this conference endorse only such Party papers as have fearlessly and uncompromisingly supported the Party in suppressing the reactionary and corruptionist element; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the conference recommend to the various

(Continued on Page 2.)

## S. T. & L. A.

### An Interesting Convention Report.

From the Pittsburg, Pa., District—Valuable Items of Information for All Speakers Especially.

Mr. Chairman and Comrades:—It is with feelings of the greatest of pleasure that I take this opportunity of expressing to you in the name of the comrades of the District of Western Pennsylvania in general, and Pittsburg in particular, their good wishes and greetings to the comrades from all over the country.

I have heard it stated that there had been more effort and money spent in trying to perfect a Socialist organization in Pittsburg than in any other part of the Union.

I will not stop to question this statement, but I wish to show that if it is true, the results amply repay the outlays which may have been made in the past.

The Socialist movement in Pittsburg is in excellent shape. The comrades there are almost to a man, staunch, true, clear and class-conscious; it could hardly be otherwise, for they have had those good attributes almost fairly hammered into them.

The preparatory work has been done, and faithfully done, by the Germans of our region. They stuck to it through thick and thin, through rise and fall, and now those faithful teachers at last see the result of their efforts. That which they have so earnestly and persistently striven for all these years is being realized. The English-speaking element is coming to the front and the German comrades of Western Pennsylvania, instead of being disgruntled and disappointed at their coming and trying to stop the inevitable, are overjoyed at their advent, and spurred on by the zeal and younger energy of the newcomers, are working with them harder and more earnestly than before.

Thus it was that when comrade Hickey arrived in Pittsburg in August, 1898, he found it comparatively easy to organize three Locals of the S. T. & L. A., two mixed Locals, now known as Locals 189 and 190, and one machinists, known as Local 190.

These Locals, in conjunction with about nine others, form District 15.

Pittsburg always and still does suffer from a lack of speaking talent. If this were not the cause I would undoubtedly be able to make a far better report than I do. Nevertheless we were steadily increasing, and when the opportunity came, with it came a speaker. Not a speaker from Heaven, but from slow old Philadelphia. This speaker did not make union-made cigars, like some Philadelphia speakers, for he didn't use tobacco at all, nor was he always typographically perfect like other Philadelphia speakers; no, he was only a natural born speaker, who spoke Socialism that came from the heart, and who, having been deprived of the advantage of much education by this accursed capitalist system, was not a speaker at all in the opinion of the tobacco and whiskey combination.

The Schoen strike broke out, and with it came Schulberg's chance to do his duty. The Schoen Co. at that time held in bondage about 3,800 wage slaves, three of whom were Socialists, the two Foster brothers and comrade Stamper.

The strike started with eighty men in one department. They asked for a speaker. Schulberg and myself were sent for. We found them disorganized and disordered. Those of one religion distrusted all others, and those of one nationality distrusted all others, in the mean time calling each other vulgar names, spies and traitors. But lo, what a sudden change! Two hours of speaking Socialism, and this was all altered. They cheered each other, and shook each other by the hand and vowed eternal friendship.

The strike spread from one department to another. Finally all the men were out. In the mean time we conducted all their meetings and instructed them in the science of Socialism. The men took hold of it, and the teachings spread like wildfire.

During this time the Capitalist class was not idle either. At first their papers ignored us, but as that plan failed they lied about us, abused, slandered and vilified us. The preachers delivered sermons on "the evils of Socialism."

The company sent spies to the meetings, rowdies, backed by the police; attempts to start a riot were frequent.

They captured one of the active workers, Gallagher by name, and kept him imprisoned in an engine-house for a week.

They kidnapped Schulberg right off the street, and sent him to the workhouse. We then sent for Brower from New York.

They paid off the men on Friday in place of Saturday, so that they would have lots of time to get drunk; we told the men not to drink, but to take their money home to their families; the men heeded our advice, with the result that for the first time in the history of Schoen's pay days there was not a single arrest. They broke up a meeting, and arrested seventy-one men. We hired the best lawyer in Pittsburg, and the men were set free.

They tried to break our Socialist hold on the men by holding opposition meetings addressed by labor fakirs, parsons and so-called respectable citizens, but all to no purpose.

We had taught the men so well, had shown them the futility of pure and simple unions as a remedy so thoroughly that when we allowed two of Pittsburg's biggest fakirs, Thomas Grundy and Cal Wyatt, to address one of our meetings, and then took a vote as to whether they would stay with the S. T. & L. A. or drop it, the vote was unanimous in our favor.

Eleven days had passed. Parsons, preachers and politicians, newspapers, so-called respectable citizens and labor fakirs—all failed to disrupt us, and Schoen Pressed Steel Co. stock had dropped almost six points in the stock market, when the firm capitulated. The results gained for the men was a general rise of about fifteen per cent. in wages, and the adoption of the following rules:

Abolishment of work on the Sabbath day.

A new check system and the privilege of stopping work until the bodies of fellow wage-slaves who were injured or killed were carried from the department.

The result of the action of the Socialists in the Schoen strike has been of national benefit to the movement.

In Pittsburg it has enabled us to raise monthly almost the entire sum needed to put an organizer into the field.

Much to the chagrin of some of the pure and simple kangaroos, we picked out Schulberg, and the results have been very satisfactory.

We have opened the eyes of the working class of Western Pennsylvania in particular, and as a result the efforts of the labor fakirs to replace the loss caused to them by the fast dwindling dues, by holding Labor Day picnics and farce comedies at a Pittsburg theatre with Golden Rule Jones, Cold Lead Miles and other labor-befuddling frauds like Powderly and Gompers as speakers, proved flat failures, and there never was a more necessary and opportune time for the S. T. & L. A., founded, as it is, on the rock of the class struggle to take hold and emancipate the wage slaves than just now.

We are enjoying, as the capitalists call it, a period of prosperity. This prosperity, as it is called, consists in what? In working longer hours for shorter pay than ever before.

And what are we so busy about? Mainly in building machinery for export purposes.

The capitalist class has seen the foolishness of going to the expense of importing immigrants to work at domestic machinery, and is therefore now exporting the machinery to the immigrants instead. The result will be that when enough machinery has been built for the purpose we will stop building machinery, and the eight cents per day labor of the Oriental inhabitant will replace that of all other higher-priced workmen. An example: We are to-day importing the Stars and Stripes from Japan, and selling them six for five cents. They are American flags, made in Japan, by Japanese workers on American machines. These same flags made in America by American workmen, on American machines, cannot be sold at less than five cents each without an absolute loss. This will be the result in all industries, and then will come the crash.

Socialism is the only remedy, and it is our noble duty to enlighten the workers, and insist that they join the organization which must and will turn the ever improving machinery of production and distribution into a blessing instead of, as it is now, a curse to the human race.

I have purposely avoided saying anything about the coal miners and their conditions, leaving my fellow-delegate, comrade Thomas, of Buena Vista, who is himself a coal miner, to explain to you the absolute necessity of immediately organizing them into an S. T. & L. A.

WILLIAM J. EBERLE.

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

QUEENS COUNTY-NOTICE—Primaries of the Socialist Labor Party of Queens County are hereby called to meet on Monday, October 1st, 1899, at 9 o'clock P. M., for the Re-election of the County Convention, to the second Assembly District Convention, and to the second Adernian District Convention at the following places: 3d Ward at Turn Hall, College Point; 4th Ward at Tagland's Hall, Woodhaven. Each Ward is entitled to representation by 5 delegates in each said Conventions.

The County Convention, the 2d Assembly District Convention and the 2d Adernian District Convention meet at Tagland's Hall, Woodhaven, on October 1st, 1899, at 9 o'clock P. M.

CHRISTIAN BAKKE, Secretary Queens County Committee S. L. P.

## MOVING

### Against the Trolley Trusts.

The S. T. & L. A.'s Campaign Against The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. and The Union Traction Co. of Philadelphia IN BROOKLYN.

The powerful Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has been compelled to recognize the seriousness of the campaign inaugurated against it by the S. T. & L. A. for the testing of the Ten Hour Law.

A few days before the 19th of September the Brooklyn trolley men were surprised by the following announcement, published in the Rapid Transit Company's newspaper mouthpiece:

President Rossiter, finding that it was impossible for the men to make five trips from New York to Coney Island in a day of ten hours, has made the day's work consist only of four trips. It was seen that most of the accidents occurring recently were due to the great speed necessary in order to accomplish the required five trips, so on this account, as well as for the benefit of the men, the required work has been reduced one-fifth.

The pretense of solicitude for the safety of the public and the well-being of the employees is too transparent to deceive anybody. If Rossiter had really been solicitous about the public or "his" men, he would not have waited with his reform until the Coney Island season was almost at an end, that is, until he had overworked his men and massacred the dear public as long as he had a chance of doing so during this season.

What the trolley magnate was solicitous about is explained by the nearness of the 19th of September. On that day the criminal prosecution for the violation of the Ten Hour Law was to come on before Judge Brenner.

Mr. Rossiter's sudden desire to appear as a protector of the public's limbs and as a father to the trolleyworkers was evidently due to the necessity of preparing a defence against the pending criminal action. It must have become plain to the Trolley Trust that this attack is not a sham affair as all previous attempts at or threats of testing the law have been. There is need of a defence.

The trolley trust has heretofore taken the position that in arranging its time tables it had intended to comply with the Ten Hour Law, that these time tables were practically consented to by the employees, since none of them made any formal complaint; that, in some cases the men would not do their work in ten hours, the company had no official knowledge of the fact, and at any rate there was no more labor required of the men than they were willing to give.

This position cannot be maintained, after a formal complaint has been lodged with the criminal authorities.

But the Rapid Transit Company is apparently preparing to make the defence that it changed its schedule as soon as the impossibility of making the scheduled trips within the legal hours was brought to its notice and could be verified by investigation, and that it was so changed before the charge came up in court.

That explains why five days before the 19th of September the schedule of the Coney Island lines—the very lines to which the pending prosecution refers—was changed from five to four trips.

It will be interesting to watch the effect of the defence thus manufactured when the case comes to trial.

The company waived examination, when the case was called before Judge Brenner on September 19th, and thus avoided the necessity of revealing any part of its line of defence. The company was held for trial at the Special Sessions, where the case will be called for pleading in about two weeks.

### IN PHILADELPHIA.

Simultaneously with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company the Trolley Trust of Philadelphia—the Union Traction Company—felt the necessity of defending itself against the activity of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. After having been carried on quietly for some time, the work of organizing the Philadelphia trolley workers was brought to public notice through a circular issued last week by the Street Railway Workers' Alliance, a recently chartered L. A. of the S. T. & L. A.

The movement has assumed such proportions as to force the Philadelphia press to give it considerable attention. Some of the papers print the circular in full, notwithstanding the outspoken manner in which it expresses the revolutionary position of the S. T. & L. A. The following heading and introductory sentences of a lengthy article in the "Evening Bulletin" show how the movement is regarded by the Philadelphia press:

HIGHER WAGES IS THEIR CRY. Demands of the Street Railway Workers' Alliance of Philadelphia—The New Organization of Union Traction Employees—Keefe, of New York Pilot.

A movement that is intended to obtain higher wages and shorter hours of work for street railway employees is actively being agitated in this city. The discontent that has been brewing in various labor circles in different parts of the country is to find an outlet in Philadelphia if the plans of the leaders are not forestalled.

The dispatches sent out by the press agencies suppress the fact that the movement is under the auspices of the S. T. & L. A., and contain an altogether misleading account of it. Even the names are garbled; Comrade Keefe, for instance, is called a "national promoter for the National Labor Alliance." To correct these false reports and give our comrades an accurate idea of the character of the movement, the circular will be reproduced in next week's issue.



# Division Of Products Under Socialism.

The question most frequently put to a Socialist by capitalists is: How will Socialists divide the wealth they produce; is each to have an equal share; or how?

Those rules shall be; these will not be adapted arbitrarily to this or that principle, however sonorous it may sound; they will be determined by the actual condition of society, above all, by the condition of production itself.

For instance, the degree of the productivity of labor at any given time exercises a great influence upon the manner in which distribution is effected. Without any excessive strain on the imagination, we can conceive a time when science will have raised industry to such a high level of productivity that everything wanted by man is produced in great abundance.

It does not, however, follow from this that the principle of the equality of incomes—a principle that is not necessarily identical with their uniformity—will cut no figure whatever in socialist society; whenever that principle shall assert itself, it will not spring up as the aim of a movement for leveling things generally, forcibly, and straightway, but as the result of a natural development and social tendency.

In the capitalist system of production there is seen simultaneously both a tendency to increase, and one to diminish the differences between incomes; one tendency would aggravate, the other would reduce inequalities.

By dissolving the middle classes of society and swelling evermore the size of individual fortunes the capitalist system broadens and deepens perceptibly the chasm that exists between the masses of the population and those who are at its head; the latter tower ever higher above the former and become less and less approachable to them.

The quantity of products that can be absorbed by private consumption and, accordingly, be turned into private property, must inevitably be a much smaller portion of the total product in a socialist than in modern society, where almost all products are merchandise and private property.

Modern Socialism, basing itself upon economic science takes the stand that the distribution of products in a community is determined, not by the prevailing conceptions of right and wrong, but by the prevailing system of production.

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

[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 will be recognized.]

Don't write on both sides of the sheet; Don't write on tissue paper; Don't write with pencil; Don't write with a broom-stick, if a tooth-pick is handy, pens preferred; Don't crowd your lines; Don't begin at the uppermost edge of the sheet; Don't abbreviate; Don't forget to give your P. O. address and date of letter; Don't forget to give name and date of paper when sending clippings; Don't write your signature as tho' you wished to remain incognito; Don't write proper names so as to insure the chances of their being misspelled; Don't write on sheets of uneven size; Don't take this ill.

Accurate Information Desired. To THE PEOPLE.—I would like someone accurately pointed to inform me through the columns of THE PEOPLE where the printers' strike against Hearst's paper in San Francisco occurred, what was Hearst's action thereon, what was the windup, and all other details of general interest.

At It in Norway. To THE PEOPLE.—Socialism received its second boost from the mighty hand of the law as represented by South Nodwak's police. Organizer Emil Singwald, the second on the roll of honor, was arrested while on his way to an out-door meeting in Railroad place. As soon as Comrade Singwald had begun his address, Chief Collins appeared on the scene and in the name of the law and other things commanded the assembly to disperse.

Kangaroos Will Remain Kangaroos. TO THE PEOPLE.—A number of slobbs together at corner of Third Street and Ave. C, and arranged an open-air meeting last Friday night.

Corroborative. TO THE PEOPLE.—Your correspondent, who sings "Active" in last Sunday's PEOPLE, hits the nail at the head; only he forgot some of the Assembly Districts. For instance, he forgot to give out the list of only 7 in good standing, the Kangaroos cast—according to their Bogus People—12 votes.

The Party on Top in Pa. TO THE PEOPLE.—Schuberg will reach Pittsburgh the 12th of October where he will remain a few days, then he will go to Erie where he will remain in the agitation tour for two weeks in Erie and Mercer Counties, and return to Pittsburgh by way of New Castle where he will hold several meetings and close the campaign in and around Pittsburgh.

had any. As was shown by the last quarterly report, the party organization was never in better shape, and again in spite of the alleged "critical condition." We will also show by this present monthly financial report that the same excellent condition still obtains. This monthly financial report, as was the last quarterly report, will be itemized, showing the party members where the funds come from and how expended.

LETTER-BOX. 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.)

C. L. NEW YORK.—THE PEOPLE goes to press first thing Thursday morning, as usual. You should be able to get an issue.

W. F. S. CLEVELAND, O.—It is not a case of "straining a point." Matters of that nature, not here by Tuesday, can't go out this week.

B. H. PHILA., PA.—The suggestion is good; an article on the several phases in production and consumption, with an eye upon the "incidence of taxation," will be gotten up as soon as time allows, but we prepare you to find some of your ideas rather unoriginal.

S. M. DENVER, COLO.—You missed the joke. The cool frontistry with which Comrade Schuberg claimed that "five minutes waranting had to be allowed a speaker, according to the constitution of the party," was a joke, practiced on the policeman. The policeman being impressed thereby, his not having a watch to do the timing, and the speaker thereupon timing himself at his ample leisure, all the constituents very racy episode in the party's struggle for Free Speech. Of course, there is no such law.

H. S. VANCOUVER, B. C.—James R. Swearingin's record in THE PEOPLE of 1895-96 quite full. He is essentially bourgeois in his economics; knows only phrases about the working class interests. Write to Morgan of the "Morning Star," Little Rock, Arkansas, and he will inform you how dishonorable a politician the man is. He is in the Labor Movement for revenue only. If he could make a living more easily selling peanuts, he would be a peanut vender. There is no reliance whatever to be placed upon his word.

G. K. MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Henry Austin, the author of that masterly article in "The Independent" on "The Socialist Thorn in Tammany's Side," was the Editor of the Boston "Nationalist."

S. L. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—As there are over 60 subdivisions of Section Greater New York, it has long been found hard to insert their various reports in THE PEOPLE, all the more as the reports of the Section take up considerable space. If the reports of these subdivisions were inserted, there would be no room left for any other Section in the county in the official column. If the report of one of the subdivisions is accepted, that of all the others would have to be accepted, and that you will realize there is no room for. Only important announcements can be taken.

K. K. BUFFALO, N. Y.—The trouble with at least 9 out of every 10 of our opponents is that they are disingenuous, they are not frank; they dare not be frank. They dare not say what they really are after, hence they conceal their point behind a dust of false issues. That's a man's experience of long standing.

DR. C. L. FURMAN, Dentist. 21 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone Call, 1223 Spring.

## LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 147 East 23rd Street, New York City.

(Store open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., Saturdays to 9 P. M.)

Table listing various books and pamphlets for sale, including 'The Communist Manifesto', 'The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science', 'The Principles of Socialism', etc.

We have secured a number of Lissagaray's standard books "History of the Paris Commune" regular price, \$1.30, which we offer at 75 cents while they last. To clubs of ten at 60 cents. Catalogue mailed free of charge on application.

## Will A Machinist of Yonkers, Furnish the desired information?

TO THE PEOPLE.—IN THE PEOPLE of the 10th, there is under the head of correspondence, a notice concerning the members of the strike at the Hand Drill Works at Tarrytown, N. Y., stating that the strike was not satisfactorily settled, and implying that the strikers had been imposed upon by the officers of their organization, the I. A. of Machinists. A comrade here has used the matter for agitation among the machinists of the Hand Drill Co., but was met by a statement that the work of the notice did not state the truth.

Another speaker at this meeting was an Anarchist. He said to himself. He said that although he was an Anarchist that did not prevent him from being broad-minded.

The Party on Top in Pa. TO THE PEOPLE.—Schuberg will reach Pittsburgh the 12th of October where he will remain a few days, then he will go to Erie where he will remain in the agitation tour for two weeks in Erie and Mercer Counties, and return to Pittsburgh by way of New Castle where he will hold several meetings and close the campaign in and around Pittsburgh.

EGNSTEIN BROS. AND 3 CIGAR 3. 72 AVE. E., New York. A box of 25 samples sent to any address in the U. S. on receipt of one dollar.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. With the founders of the American republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

How to Organize Sections.

- All persons dissatisfied with present political and economic conditions, and who believe that the land, water, 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 production 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 themselves with the Socialist Labor Party, which alone goes to the root of our social and economic evils.

Resolutions.

- With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands: 1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production. 2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

KARL MARX, A Beautiful, Highly Artistic Lithographic Portrait

BLACK AND TINT (Size, 21x28) of the great teacher of Socialism has just left the press. An Ornament for the Home. Suitable for Presents. This Portrait is the work of one of the foremost lith artists in New York, a member of L. A. 170, S. T. & L. A., who contributed his work gratis for the benefit of the Party, thus enabling us to sell so excellent a picture at the low price of 30 Cents Retail.

Published by the NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 147 East 23rd St., N. Y. City. Sections should not fail to send for a copy and they will be pushed its sale.

OFFICIAL. NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beekman street, N. Y. NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS (pro tem.)—Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

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 Tuesday, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Meeting of September 26th, with P. Murphy in the chair. Absent, Fiebigler, who is ill and excused. The financial report for week ending September 23rd showed receipts \$23.00; expenditures, \$50.57.

Section Adams, Mass. (German), reported that they had recognized the Kangaroo committee. Moved to suspend; carried. Report from Massachusetts that Kangaroos attacking State Convention under Massachusetts election law, bolted the convention when they found themselves in a hopeless minority.

The attention of the sections is hereby called to the Marx picture advertised by the N. Y. Labor News Co., 147 East Twenty-third street, New York City. No section should fail to send for a copy, and they are then sure to take up and push its sale, the picture being one of the best of its kind ever issued.

The following Sections reported their vote on the San Francisco convention resolutions: Phoenix, Ariz.; Rockvale, Pueblo, Leadville, Col.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Richmond, Ind.; Collinsville, Glen Carbon, Moline, Ill.; Paducah, Ky.; Groveland, Somerville, Salem, New Bedford, Everett, Mass.; Oneonta, Peekskill, Yonkers, N. Y.; Columbus, Ohio; Figart, Homestead, Braddock, No. 1, McKeesport, Sutersville, Grove City, Rankin, Pa.; members at large in Massachusetts and Connecticut, casting a total vote of 30 in favor of the San Francisco proposition and 270 against. The grand total now stands: 71 in favor and 451 against.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY, Recording Secretary. CONNECTICUT. ROCKVILLE.—The below is our ticket for the Town election: Selectmen—Melvin C. Bronson, Charles C. Zaus, Town Clerk—Louis Koelsch, Tax Collector—William Suesbrich, Agent and Treasurer of Town Deposit Fund, Silberman Miller, Max Zecherig, Auditor—Herman Backofen, Assessors—Gustav Reichenbach, Henry Hitz, Board of Relief—Hugo Mueller, Martin Falder, Registrar of Voters—Charles Backofen, Constables—Emil Suesmann, Emil Kohlhaas, William Kitzel, Ludwig Kogel, School Visitor—Max Zecherig, Grand Jurors—Hugo A. Mueller, Charles Backofen, Gustave Ralsch. The election is on October 2. In 1898 we polled 270 votes, or 18 per cent. of the total. Not unlikely we shall this year beat the Democrats. C. B.

ILLINOIS. CHICAGO.—Attention! Socialists and wage-workers are invited to attend a public meeting at Fitzgerald's Hall, Halsted ave. and Adams street, Sunday, October 1, 2:30 p. m. Subject, "Necessity of Organization and What It Implies." PAUL KRETLOW, Org. Sect. Chicago. SECTION CHICAGO—at its regular meeting, Sep. 22, adopted the following resolution: WHEREAS, Section Chicago has received no answer to the communication addressed Aug. 19th to the Workers' Call Publishing Association, therefore be it RESOLVED, that the "Workers' Call" is in no way connected with Section Chicago, S. L. P. CHAS. A. BANSTIAN, Sec.

NEW JERSEY. HUDSON COUNTY.—Socialist Club will open its new headquarters at 548-550 Newark ave. Jersey City, on Saturday evening, September 23d. All Party members are requested to be present. E. F. WEGENER, Organizer. SECTION HUDSON COUNTY.—The same will hold the following open-air meetings: Monday, Oct. 2.—Fulton and Jackson aves., Jersey City. Monday, Oct. 2.—Montgomery and Henderson sts., Jersey City. Tuesday, Oct. 3.—Pacific and Johnson aves., Jersey City. Wednesday, Oct. 4.—Hoboken. Wednesday, Oct. 4.—Oakland and Jefferson aves., Jersey City. Thursday, Oct. 5.—Weehawken. Friday, Oct. 6.—West Side and Fairmount ave., Jersey City. Saturday, Oct. 7.—Harrison. E. F. WEGENER, Organizer.

PASSAIC COUNTY SECTION.—Held a convention at 324 Straight street, on the 25th of September, and nominated Christopher Schmitt, Jacob H. Schmitts, Ulrich Frsun, and Emil Reuter for members of assembly for the November election. The people are all complaining of hard times here. Silk is very dull, wages are being reduced, and the present system of manufacture is manifestly all about us. Two of our silk mills are in the hands of receivers; at a number of mills, when warps are out, the weavers are told to take their tools home with them, as they may need them, before their looms will be ready again, which means—they are discharged. The workmen will soon vote for the S. L. P. ticket in Paterson. We are to have our first campaign meeting Wednesday evening, September 26, at Walden. Last Friday evening the Central Committee passed a motion to send THE PEOPLE (250 copies) to non-socialists every three months, until the present campaign is over, which will make 1,250 families to have 3 months' socialist reading matter, outside of pamphlets and other literature. The Party having the paper fully in its hands, we believe it will not mislead anyone. The Kangaroos advertised a meeting for yesterday afternoon, but as there were only 5 persons present, the speaker, a man from Brooklyn, thought it was a failure, and did not show himself. Passaic County expects to send the first representative to the legislature. We are working for it this fall. RICHARD BERDAU, Organizer.

NEW YORK. NEW YORK CITY.—Postponed meeting of General Committee Section New York, will be held Saturday, September 30, at 528 E. 11th street, Manhattan. NEW YORK CITY.—A primary of the Socialist Labor Party for the Tenth Assembly District will be held at Jackson's Hall, 613 Fulton street, Brooklyn, on Monday, October 30, 1899, at 8 p. m.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS.—For week ending October 5, 1899. Monday, Oct. 2. 15th Assembly District—16th street and Avenue B. 20th Assembly District—35th street and 2d ave. 4th Assembly District—Monroe and Jackson streets. Tuesday, Oct. 3. 30th Assembly District—84th street and 1st ave. 26th Assembly District—74th street and 1st ave. 28th Assembly District—82d street and 1st ave. Wednesday, Oct. 4. 15th Assembly District—7th street and Avenue B. 14th Assembly District—11th street and Avenue B. 10th Assembly District—5th street and 2d ave. Thursday, Oct. 5. 17th Assembly District—52d street and 9th ave. 18th Assembly District—67th street and Amsterdam ave. 18th Assembly District—35th street and 9th ave. Friday, Oct. 6. Brooklyn, Broadway and Manhattan ave. Brooklyn—Myrtle ave. and Bedford street.

TO BROOKLYN COMRADES.—The lecture season of the American Branch No. 1, S. L. P., Brooklyn, opens on Sunday, Oct. 1, 1899, 8 p. m., at Wiegler's Hall, 215 Washington street. With address by A. S. Brown on "The Class Struggle." QUEENS COUNTY NOTICE.—Primaries of the Socialist Labor Party of Queens County are hereby called to meet on Monday, October 2d, 1899, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the election to the County Convention, and to the second Aldermanic District Convention at the following places: 3d Ward at Turn Hall, College point; 4th Ward at Tagland's Hall, Woodhaven. Each Ward is entitled to representation by 5 delegates in each said Conventions. The County Convention, the 2d Assembly District Convention and the 2d Aldermanic District Convention meet at Tagland's Hall, Woodhaven, on October 2d, 1899, at 9 o'clock P. M. CHRISTIAN BAKKE, Secretary Queens County Committee S. L. P.

A Primary of the Socialist Labor Party for Long Island City, will be held at Hirt's Hall, 317 Moor Str., Sunnyside, Long Island City, Saturday, September 30th, 1899, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to County Convention. SING SING.—The convention of the S. L. P. for the purpose of nominating an assemblyman in the 3d Assembly District, County Westchester, was held in Sing Sing, Sept. 29. Comrade Stephen Cormack was elected chairman of the convention. Delegates from the towns of Mt. Pleasant, Cortland, and Ossining were present. Comrade C. C. Crosby, of Pleasantville, nominated Comrade Jonathan C. Pierce, of Pleasantville, and the nomination was made unanimous. Short addresses were made by Comrades Cholly and David, of Pleasantville; Rely Clark and O. O'Neil, of Sing Sing; and District Organizer Quot, of Peekskill. HUBERT H. MEALING, JR., Secretary of Convention.

BUFFALO.—On September 16 the S. L. P. held its convention for the Judiciary, the 8th Judicial District (Erie, Chautauque, Cattaraugus, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Allegany, and Wyoming counties). The delegates from several districts unanimously nominated the following: For Judges of the Supreme Court—Max Forster, James A. McKenzie, James W. Sharpe.

OHIO. OPEN-AIR MEETINGS, CLEVELAND, O.—Week beginning September 25. Monday eve., Oct. 2.—Pearl street and Wade ave. Tuesday evening, October 3.—Clark avenue and Swiss street. Wednesday evening, Oct. 4.—Becker ave., cor. Bliss. Thursday evening, Oct. 5.—Central ave. and Greenwood street. Friday evening, Oct. 6.—Quincy street, cor. of Lincoln ave. Saturday evening, Oct. 7.—Public Square. Section Cleveland per Central Committee.—FRANK ERHAN, Organizer. W. F. STREER, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA. PITTSBURG.—Comrade S. Schulberg is just closing a successful agitation tour in the anthracite coal region, where he has been since the 17th of August. This tour has been a success in every respect. He has made a short trip in the central coal field starting at Kane, Tuesday 26. As Comrade Schulberg is a good and clear speaker, Sections should, wherever possible, arrange for out-door meetings. The tour is as follows: Kane, Tuesday, September 26. Du Bois, Wednesday, September 27. Du Bois, Thursday, September 28. Du Bois, Friday, September 29. Lance, Saturday, September 30. Hawk Run, Monday, October 2. Morristown, Tuesday, October 3. Broyle, Wednesday, October 4. Houtzdale, Thursday, October 5. Figard, Friday, October 6. Patton, Saturday, October 7. Altoona, Sunday, October 8. Altoona, Monday, October 9. South Fork, Tuesday, October 10. Latrobe, Wednesday, October 11. Jeannette, Thursday, October 12. Pittsburg, Friday, October 13. I. ROMMEL, Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND. PROVIDENCE.—Regular Socialist class meetings on October 4. S. L. P. to be held in Knight of Pythias Hall, 380 Elmwood ave. near Potter's, first Monday evening of each month, at 8 p. m. Subject for October 2, "Why I Am a Socialist?" Questions asked by anyone from the audience will be allowed. All friends and the public are cordially invited to attend these meetings. Admission free. SEATTLE.—At a regular meeting of Section Seattle, S. L. P., held September 12, 1899, the following was unanimously adopted, and, upon motion, it was ordered that a copy be sent to each Section in Washington, showing them how Section Seattle stands. It might be added that these reasons are only supplemental to the reasons given by the N. E. C. (See THE PEOPLE of September 10, page 4.) COMRADES.—There being now before the Party for a referendum vote a proposition, emanating from Section San Francisco, for a national convention of the Party, to be held not later than November 1, 1899, Section Seattle herewith submits its reasons for opposing the proposition: The resolution states that "it is immaterial whether the Party is right or wrong. We believe, on the contrary, that it is material. The present situation in the Party is the result of a conspiracy by the element represented by the 'Volkszeitung', which referendum proposition was also incidentally test vote as to which side was upheld by the Party at large in which the N. E. C. or the element represented by the 'Volkszeitung', that element made its coup—made it before the time had expired for closing the vote, but when enough votes had been cast to plainly indicate an overwhelming majority sustaining the N. E. C.

The situation in the Party is at bottom one of tactics. The element represented in New York by the 'Volkszeitung' could have made an attempt to legally change the tactics of the Party at the next regular convention; it could have even advocated a special convention to bring that about. But that did not suit its purpose. In furtherance of the tactics it was going on the proposition pending when it made its abortive coup, that it could not hope to change the tactics of the Party legally, and therefore it decided to capture the Party, constitution or no constitution.

A similar situation to the one which exists in New York is liable to happen at any time in San Francisco, where the 'Tagblatt', a paper published by German members of our Party, is so loose in its tactics as to be practically neutral between the S. L. P. and the Debs Party. Should the resolution calling for the convention have the necessary majority it would be tantamount to declaring the Party at the mercy of any conspiracy that might be organized against it at any time, whether it be of labor-fabric origin, or of capitalist origin, or both. There is no necessity for a convention. The matter has been dealt with by the N. E. C. as it only could be dealt with: to deal with it otherwise would have been to declare its incompetency. The traitors have been expelled from the Party; go into convention with them we cannot, any more than we could go into convention with the element that has been expelled herebefore. That is now in Debs' pocket edition of a party. The loyal element in the Party needs, no convention—there is nothing to consider at this time; only the conspirators and the sympathizers need one. The argument of the loyal supporters of the convention, that the legality or illegality of the alleged suspension of officers is in doubt, is entirely untrue, as a reference to our constitution will show; the conspirators themselves admit the illegality. One of the Sections endorsing the San Francisco resolution, District of California, Cal.—has upon mature deliberation, reconsidered its endorsement. The Section itself from which the proposition emanated, Section San Francisco, has withdrawn its support of the Party, having since adopting the resolution calling for a convention, through its City Central Committee, on August 21, by a vote of 13 to 11, decided to support the Kangaroo N. E. C. COMRADES, VOTE IT DOWN! Section Seattle, S. L. P.— JACOB OLCOVICH, Chairman. J.W.M. H. WALKER, Secretary.

WISCONSIN. MILWAUKEE.—An important meeting of Section Milwaukee, S. L. P., will take place Sunday afternoon, October 1st, at 3 o'clock, at Kaiser's Hall on Fourth street, between State and Prairie streets. Every Comrade should attend as the vote on the proposed convention is to be taken. RICHARD KOEPEL, Organizer. DONATIONS TO THE PEOPLE. Previously acknowledged \$1,296.21 List No. 249. Section Hudson Co., N. J. Thomas Jacob 25 Max Ficker 25 Schmid 19 G. Wildmayer 15 E. F. Wegener 25 Arthur 25 G. P. Herrschaft, Jr. 25 Schroeder 19 H. A. Schrepps 25 Max Ficker 25 Rob. Duncan, Hartford, Conn. 1.00 Sam. Snyder, Paterson, N. J. 2.00 S. Thompson, City 2.00 W. S. Waterbury, Albany 2.25 Grand Field, Peekskill, N. Y. 1.00 Albert Swanson, Yonkers, N. Y. .50 Frank A. Pearson, Yonkers, N. Y. .50 Elrto Cigar Factory, City 1.00 C. C. A. City 4.10 Total \$1,313.76 S. T. & L. A. Convention. The greater part of the work of the convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance was devoted to a thorough overhauling of the constitution. A number of important changes were the result of the deliberations had by the committees on law and on state of the country and on the constitution itself. Of the amendments adopted the following are of importance: NATIONAL TRADE ALLIANCE. The institution of National Trade Alliances was created. An N. T. A. may be formed by 5 or more local Alliances of the same trade attached to at least one district Alliance. No L. A. shall be admitted to a National Trade Alliance, unless it is affiliated with the District Alliance of its district, if such exists. All detentions of members to the Local Trade Alliances interested, who may make by-laws subject to the approval of the General Executive Board. The National Trade Alliance shall be entitled to representation in the national convention by one delegate. FINANCES. The regular per capita tax was increased from 2 to 2.50 cents per month. For the collection of dues stamps shall be issued by the G. E. B. in denominations of 2 cents and 1/2 cent (for weekly payment) and uniform membership books, issued by the G. E. B., shall be used. The annual mileage tax was increased from 4 to 5 cents per member. This tax shall be paid during the month of June. The mileage tax receipts shall be reported on a basis of an equal ratio to every delegate. OFFICERS. The membership of the General Executive Board was reduced from 9 to 7. The G. E. B. shall decide on all appeals, subject to a final appeal to the next convention. The officers of the Board shall be: a District Organizer, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Sergeant at Arms, an Auditing, a Grievance, and an Organization Committee. Other officers may be elected in the discretion of the B. A. Local Alliances shall elect an Organizer, a Secretary, a Financial Secretary, a Treasurer, a Sergeant at Arms, an Auditing, a Grievance and an Agitation Committee, and may elect other officers. OFFICIAL ORGAN. Each District Alliance and each L. A. is required to subscribe for one copy of the official organ of the S. T. & L. A. At each L. A. meeting the chairman shall urge members to subscribe. Where the initiation fee is sufficient, the L. A. shall furnish the official organ to each new member for six months. GENERAL VOTES. A general vote may be ordered by the G. E. B. on its own motion or upon motion of 3 District Alliances or of 15 L. A.'s belonging to 3 different trades and D. A.'s. The new constitution shall go into effect, unless a general vote be demanded in accordance with above provision before November 1st. The revision of the constitution occupied most of the second, third, fourth, and last days of the convention. On Thursday, the fourth day, the consideration of the constitution was interrupted to hear the report of the Finance Committee, which confirmed the accounts of the Treasurer showing receipts for the year from August 11, 1898, to August 1, 1899, amounting to \$216.48 (including \$27.00 for August 11, 1898), and expenditures amounting to \$1130.91. The receipts per month, as shown by the Treasurer's books, were as follows: August, 1898 \$32.50 September, 1898 37.50 October, 1898 37.50 November, 1898 53.90 December, 1898 112.15 January, 1899 25.92 February, 1899 109.10 March, 1899 80.87 April, 1899 184.65 May, 1899 171.56 June, 1899 178.78 July, 1899 191.65 ELECTION OF OFFICERS. At the Friday session the convention proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing term. New York having again been chosen as the seat of the headquarters of the S. T. & L. A., the following comrades were elected: General Secretary—William L. Brower. General Treasurer—Frank Murphy, N. Y. Members—Daniel DeLeon, Arthur Keep, Ella Reeves Cohen, Hugo Vogt. NEXT CONVENTION. Pittsburg was the only city nominated as the place for the next convention, and was unanimously chosen. JACOB NEULICH & CO., Undertakers and Embalmers, 306 9th St., near Avenue A. Telephone Call: 1173 Spring. BRANCH: 332 E. 86th St. L. Goldman's Printing Office, Cor. New Chambers & William Sts., works with Typo Setting Machines German and English.