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# The



# People.

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VOL. IX.—NO. 28.

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

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 8, 1899.

PRICE 2 CENTS.



**NEW BRITAIN, CONN., Oct. 3.**—At the town election, held here yesterday, the Socialist Labor Party took a long step forward, increasing its poll of last year's city election nearly 33 per cent. The vote in New Britain was then 711; this year in the town it rises to 945.

We may now expect the local papers to do some more howling. Last year they kept on howling for weeks at a stretch, and finally gathered solace from the belief that the big poll of 711 was "an accident," "a flash in the pan," and that "the workmen of the city and town would have sense enough not to follow the idle dreamers," but "seek their rights through the old parties, like sensible and practical men." Evidently the "senseless" and "unpractical" element is growing. There is no consolation in the present poll of the S. L. P. for the capitalist politicians. The solace of last year will not furnish solace this year. The S. L. P. vote evidently was no "accident." Accidents don't happen twice in succession.

However much the notion of last year's vote being an "accident" may have at first comforted our New Britain capitalists for a while, the comfort must have worn out speedily, and, as this election approached, black misgivings must have haunted their dreams. The Socialists were active; the campaign had hardly begun when they took the stump and brought home to their fellow wage-slaves the truths of Socialism and the rascality of capitalism, and of its Siamese twins, the Republican and Democratic parties. The meetings were all attentive; they grew in size and enthusiasm; and culminated on the eve of the election with a mass meeting that filled the body and aisles of the New Britain theatre, where Comrade Daniel De Leon, of New York, was the speaker. We start right in for the next tussle.

**NEW BRITAIN, CONN., Oct. 4.**—The Socialist Labor Party's vote here at the town election, on the 2nd instant, was 90; at the last election, 68.

**ORANGE, CONN., Oct. 4.**—The S. L. P. polled at the town election last Monday 63 straight votes, the highest candidate polled 82. At the last election, last year, there were here only 31 votes. This town is in New Haven County.

## A Circular Challenge

Issued by Comrade Jeremiah O'Fihelly to the Field.

ABINGTON, MASS., Sept. 30, 1899.

Dear Sir,—I have been nominated by the Socialist Labor Party of this district as candidate for representative to the General Court of 1900.

I, as candidate of the Working Class, who constitute the majority of the voters of the district, think it only right that the Working Class voters have a fair opportunity of judging for themselves which candidate is entitled to their votes. Therefore, I invite you to debate with me at meetings to be held in Abington and Whitman during the two weeks from October 23rd to November 6th, inclusive, either in the open air or in halls as may be arranged. The meetings to be advertised for the purpose of giving the wage-workers an opportunity to attend. I have invited each candidate nominated, and will invite any and all candidates who may be nominated for this office.

Respectfully yours,  
JER. O'FHELLEY.

## Newburg, N. Y., Socialist Labor Party Nominations.

- For Mayor—Matthew Steele.
- For President of the Common Council—James McGarvey.
- For members of the Board of Education—Robert Moran and Harry Chartoff.
- For Water Commissioner—Aaron Weiner.
- For Alms House Commissioner—Geo. Cornell and Joseph Brau.
- ALDERMEN.  
First Ward—Samuel W. Felner.  
Second Ward—Abram Welnstok.  
Third Ward—Richard Morris.  
Fourth Ward—John H. Cornell.  
Fifth Ward—Adolph Murdell.  
Sixth Ward—Thomas P. Callahan.  
For Assembly—Edward A. Gidley.

**PRIMARIES of the Socialist Labor Party in the counties of New York and Kings, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Assembly District Convention, will be held as follows:**  
New York County.  
Monday, October 9, 1899.  
1st Assembly District at 290 East 35th Street, Borough of Manhattan.  
2nd Assembly District at 420 East 50th Street, Borough of Manhattan.  
Kings County.  
1st Assembly District at 319 Atlantic Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn.  
L. ABELSON, Organizer.

## DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE

will meet on MONDAY, Oct. 9th, at 5:30 p.m. at 98 Avenue C.  
Delegates should not fail to attend and come on time. Executive Board will meet Sunday, October 8th, at 4 P. M., at same address. 419

## COLORADO

Class Conscious Workers Assemble in Force.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 27.—The State Conference on party matters, methods, etc., which was held here yesterday, was a brilliant success in every respect—in fact it exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the State Committee, which had long been urging its necessity upon the various sections.

The meeting was called to order at 10.15 a.m. by State Secretary Warnecke, who welcomed the delegates and expressed his satisfaction at the large attendance, all but two of the sections in good standing being represented.

Comrade Nixon Elliott, of Pueblo, was elected chairman, and Alfred H. Lampe, of Denver, secretary.

Comrades Warnecke, of Denver, Knight, of Pueblo, and Brimble, of Williamsburg, were elected a committee on credentials, after which a recess of ten minutes was taken.

When the meeting was again called to order, the Committee on Credentials reported the following as entitled to seats in the conference:

Pueblo.—Nixon Elliott, J. A. Wright, W. J. Knight and J. Fran Williamsburg.—H. J. Brimble, Rockvale.—P. R. Douglas, Leadville.—W. E. White, Montrose.—Fred Hoffman, Grand Junction.—Sam Flint and A. K. Trueblood.

Russell Gulch.—S. S. Johnson, Geo. Grimsley and W. A. Hopkins.

Denver.—Ed. Wernet, Albert Wernet, E. O. Cochran, Jerry Nagle, J. H. Martensen, A. G. Masker, Britta Morris, A. H. Lampe, H. Warnecke, A. Judelovitz, W. H. Boyd, Clayton Tammany and H. Schaefer.

Ouray.—H. H. Wesseler and C. H. Wesseler.

The report was accepted and the conference then heard a report on the condition of the party's finances and the report of last Fall's political campaign by Comrade Warnecke.

The secretary then read Comrade Hickey's report on his tour through this State, which was likewise encouraging and instructive.

W. J. Knight, W. E. White and H. J. Brimble were elected to audit the accounts of the State Campaign Committee, and A. H. Lampe, F. Hoffman and S. Flint were elected a committee on resolutions.

The meeting then adjourned until 2.30 p.m.

Promptly at 2.30 the meeting was again called to order by the chairman.

The first business transacted was the reading of the report of the Auditing Committee, which was adopted, and ordered placed on file with the State secretary.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was laid over for thirty minutes. After thorough discussion of the matter, it was voted to put a State organizer in the field as soon as possible, the speeches of the delegates showing that their sections could be relied upon to contribute financially and render other aid.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was then taken up, and adopted with great enthusiasm. The Resolutions were as follows:

### On the Class Struggle Within the Party.

WHEREAS, The National Executive Committee of the S. L. P. and the Editor of our national organ, THE PEOPLE, saw fit to reprimand and condemn the views expressed by the "Volkszeitung" of New York, the German daily organ of the Party, in that city on the question of taxation and on the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance; and

WHEREAS, Said views of the "Volkszeitung" on taxation are not in harmony with the attitude of the Party on the question, and indefensible from a scientific standpoint; and

WHEREAS, The antagonism of the "Volkszeitung" toward the S. T. & L. A., with the object of discrediting the same, was an act of antagonism to the will of the Party, which endorsed said S. T. & L. A. in regular convention; and

WHEREAS, The "Volkszeitung," THE PEOPLE and "Vorwärts," being financially controlled by the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, and said association electing the editor of the "Volkszeitung," and claiming ownership, and, consequently, the same rights over the two other papers above mentioned; and

WHEREAS, The National Executive Committee, in order to secure to the Party better control of its official organs, submitted to the Party referendum the question, "Shall the Party own and control its official organs, etc.?" and

WHEREAS, The said Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, seeing that the question would be answered by the Party in the affirmative, and that a profitable "business" would thus escape it, did, on the evening of July 10th, of this year, call a meeting of the General Committee of Section New York in an irregular manner by not giving proper and sufficient notice of same, and did at said meeting assume to depose the National Executive Committee, a prerogative which, according to the National Constitution, can be exercised only by the sections of Greater New York, subject to approval by the referendum vote of the entire Party; and

WHEREAS, This illegally assembled General Committee assumed to elect a temporary or acting National Executive Committee, which is also the duty of the sections of Greater New York; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this conference endorse the action of the National Executive Committee in submitting the above mentioned question to a vote of the entire Party as fully justified by the situation at the time and by subsequent votes above enumerated; and further

(Continued on page 3.)

## HAS-BEENISM.

The British, or Old Style, or Pure and Simple Unionism Steelengraved.

"Pure and simple trades unionism" is a weird and wonderful thing viewed from the vantage-ground of these United States, but it is far more so when examined in the "home of its birth," the "tight little Isle." To hear the lamented and lamenting Sammy Gompers speak of the fearsome thing, it would be supposed that within the pale of its influence mankind had reached the apex of its glory. Beautiful are its commandments; righteous are its ways; glorious are its achievements. But look at it as it is, and it stands forth a petrified essence of "hasbeenism." A degrading spectacle of alternate politeness and bravado, of cowardice and bragadocio, of fear and recklessness.

It displays all the characteristics of the debauched ignorant. One day boasting of its past, the next moaning at its future. One day shouting its victories (?) to the unconverted, the next trailing its bedraggled rags with outstretched palm soliciting alms. One day puffing itself up like a Grouse cock, rattling its feathers and pleasing itself with its own bombast; the next in full retreat like a cur with tail half mast, yelling and howling at it knows not what;—and all the time its chief characteristics of ignorance, cowardice, and corruption sticking out all over it, showing it for what it is, the dirty decoy-duck for its dirtier master, the Capitalist Class.

Run its advocates to their holes in this country and they will stick out their ugly heads, spitting out their cry of "Look at us in England." Well, let's look. For over a century this emasculated and impotent thing "has been forging its way," "raising the general level and thought" of the working class "higher and higher," until they have capped their pyramid of excellence with the following, which is taken from one of their own papers:

### EXPLANATION NEEDED.

On Wednesday, 13th July, six members of the Danish Bricklayers' Trade Union, who had left their country owing to the general lockout, started work at the Horton Asylum works, near Epsom. But they had scarcely worked an hour and a half when the two hundred English bricklayers working at that place convened a meeting, the outcome of which was that they asked the foreman to dismiss the "foreigners," to which demand the foreman complied. Mark well, there was no dispute on at the Horton works and the Danes were as good trade unionists as any. They were fully skilled, for no man can become a member of the Danish Bricklayers' Union without having served a regular three years apprenticeship. And it would be absurd to fear any cowardly breach of trade union rules from men who have so manfully protected their property, which they have in their own country. Nor had they committed any offence at the Horton works. Their only crime was to be foreigners.

So much for their "spirit of manly courage" which they have spent decades in acquiring. Now, let us see the other side of their character displayed.

For years the British Trade Unionist has boasted of his liberties and privileges, which boast has been yawped here in a second-handed fashion by our "American" misfit leaders. Over there in the home of trades unionism, there was no military despotism; "WE" would not allow it. Now, read the following, and glorify the Volkszeitung-Keenan-Crocker brand of unionism, oh, ye of little faith: "What would ye? Are not we the salt of the earth; are not we the true and only leaders of the working class? Fall down and worship our strength!"

### SOLDIERS AND STRIKES.

An interesting decision has just been given in the Queen's Bench Division relating to the maintenance of the military when called out during strikes. It will be remembered that during the coal strike in Wales the colliery owners asked for and obtained the presence of soldiers to "maintain order," and, incidentally, protect their property, which they alleged was in danger. When the question of paying for the keep of the soldiers came on, the Glamorgan County Council disputed some of the items in the account, and offered to make a compromise with the War Office. This, however the latter refused, whereupon the Council withdrew its offer and declined to admit liability at all. The action was raised for the recovery of £2,500 and now the Queen's Bench has decided that the Council has no liability for any part of the cost of maintaining the military. This introduces a new feature into such cases, to put the nation to such expense. In all recent cases where military has been called out it has been under the most shadowy pretence of evidence, the obvious intention being to frighten and subdue the strikers. Now that the localities are relieved of the expense of maintaining the military, we may expect that these, in future, will be called out more recklessly even than in the past.

"Go to, ye foul scoffers at our greatness. Look at what we have achieved, after years and years of ennobling work in building up a sturdy and cowardly, strong and ignorant body of tried, true, and pusillanimous monkeys who know not their own power and thereby magnificently sustain the "rights" of their oppressors.

Now also, and again, in that country of "fair play," and therefore of "justice" to our masters, likewise, have we also spent much time and great energy, in procuring the bringing into being of that great boon for the working class called "Municipal Ownership." Chiefly have we secured that in Glasgow where the city, in its corporate capacity, owns the Street Railways. "This has that done for the children of the workers.

It has taken them, at an early age, from the school where they might acquire knowledge, and therefore a desire for better things, and has put them at work which requires their being on the street at ungodly hours, thus depriving them of the luxury of proper sleep, which might make them fat, healthy, and impudent to the capitalist class."

This have we done after "slowly tolling," with the accent on slowly, "towards our goal of a fair day's work for a fair day's pay."

Listen ye unterrified, and marvel at our greatness, as we depict in glowing words the ignorance, in which we have steeped our young. Listen also, and wonder thereat, to our story of how we have "benefited our masters in benefiting ourselves."

### A CHANCE TO IMPROVE THE TRACEBOYS.

Ex-Baillie Chisholm is exercised about the morals of the Tramway traceboys. Evidently the boys are of the opinion that their condition might be, and they have hit on the practical step by asking an increase of wages as a means of improving their moral status. So, at least, I gather from the following human document, which I reproduce verbatim et literatim:—

"Glasgow, 11th Aug., 1899.  
"Sir:—I would just like to draw your attention to the grievance among Corporation trace boys before the fair it was agreed to give a striking all round to the employees of the Corporation tramways, but they have so far not given it yet to traceboys which resulted in a few of them refusing to return to work on Wednesday evening hoping you will take the matter up and expose their doings the same as you exposed Lord Overton—I am yours

### "A TRACEBOY."

I find on making inquiries that the boys' strike is well developed, the unfortunate thing for the boys being that scabs are plentiful. I must, however, confess that the wages paid these boys are much better than what obtains in private employment. They begin at 10s. a week, and for three years their wages increase by yearly increments of 1s. weekly. They are then transferred to a yard, and may in time become drivers or conductors. In the matter of arranging the hours there is room for improvement. One shift begins at 8.30 a. m., and is continued until 1 p. m., when the boys are knocked off, but have to resume at 6.30 and continue until 12.30, the horses at Kelvinhaugh.

Traceboy backs up his letter of last week by another this week on the hours question, in which he endorses my opinion in favor of a further shift against split shifts. He points out that the boys who go on duty at 5.30 a. m. require to be in the stables at 7.30, or they lose a day's pay. Chains and harness require to be polished. The Mail boys start at 5.30 a. m., leave off at 8.30, resume at 1, and go on until 6. As these boys require to be in the stables at 4.30 a. m., surely two eight-hour shifts might also be arranged for these instead of the present split duty.

All this have we done to the glory of Capitalism. Then dost thou notice that no "harsh and indecent language" is used by me in comment on such "favorable conditions?" Notice my quietude of expression, no "railing at capitalists there." Do I not say, "Surely two eight-hour shifts MIGHT also be arranged for these instead of the present split duty?" In my vocabulary there are none of the "indecent" and "brutal" words used by such ruffians as the Socialists. Not such words as "must" and "shall." Not one.

Thus have we shown to you our greatness and what can be accomplished after years and years of "slow, painful effort."

Pursue these tactics, working class of America, and in time ye, too, may, after infinite pain and toil, reach the sublime heights of our debasement and glory in your ability to exist easily and quietly as slaves of the capitalist class.

Also will we be enabled to wear freak clothing, and act as denizens of the menagerie of your masters, who so much need entertainment after the hard labor of spending in riotous living the wealth they have, "jointly with you, not produced." De this and you will be happy but miserable; well fed but hungry; wear fine clothes but go naked; live in fine houses but exist in slums.

On the other hand, listen not to the Socialists, who would teach you that you are IT. They are bad people; I too am a socialist, but I believe in it too. Listen not to them, because if you do, then will I and my master have to go to work with you, and you will live in comfort, aye luxury, but will be unable to grow thin, sad-eyed, and morose, as you should to be a real man. Listen not and heed not, the Socialist who would make this earth a heaven, where in you and your children could live free and happy. Then my vocation as a word picturer of misery, and the vocation of my master as a breeder of crime would be gone, and the lovely contrasts which now exist, such as poverty and wealth, misery and affluence, crime and honesty, would exist no more.

All these things I warn you of, O, working class of America; listen not and heed not, the unterrified man who have resisted Tammany and still keep up their work of organizing the working class on proper lines. Heed them not, I say, otherwise, though you may go to be happy and comfortable, you will not be able to have ME, the blessed of the capitalists, who can display a longer record of defeats than any mountebank who has gone before. Above all, don't join the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, because then I, who am now stretching my imagination to the breaking point, will be compelled to "imagine" some more and tell impossible stories of impossible scabs, and thus be compelled to stand before you in all my naked beauty of corruption and deceit.

That is the cry and story of "pure and simple" reduced to plain, but "indecent" language.  
ARTHUR KEEP.

## NEW JERSEY.

Special State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party.

The special State Convention of the S. L. P. of New Jersey recently held at Newark, N. J., was attended by 32 delegates, the counties of Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Passaic, Sussex and Union and the State Committee being represented.

After permanent organization was perfected by the election of Thomas Jacob as chairman, Mathew Maguire as vice-chairman, and George P. Herrschaft as secretary, reports of the situation in the various counties were received. Comrade Carless reported for Essex County, Herrschaft for Hudson, Jensen for Middlesex, Maguire for Passaic, O'Brien for Sussex, McGarry and Wagner for Union. The reports described the manner in which the Kangaroo conspirators had been dealt with, and showed that the Party had come out a better organized, more solid and more vigorous body. The following passage of the Essex County report is characteristic:

"Early in February the County Committee issued a call for a meeting of sympathizers with the party who resided in the Tenth and Twelfth Wards for the purpose of organizing a Ward Branch. At the first meeting it was decided to organize, and the name to be Tenth and Twelfth Ward Branch, and that the business be transacted in English. At the next meeting the name was changed to German Branch No. 8, and the business to be transacted in German. Several sympathizers who could speak only English and who were willing to join the party, refused to do so after this act. Henry Zimmath led the fight for a German branch, and during his speech, which was delivered in German, he denounced every American in the S. L. P. as a dirty trickster, looking for private gain. He claimed the S. L. P. must be controlled by the old German Socialists, as they are the only ones who understand Socialism. He is a member of the Weigel State Committee, and in most respects is a fair representative of the element that is opposing the aggressiveness of our party. Since our troubles, if they can be so termed, we have organized Third, Seventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Ward Branches, a Branch in East Orange and an Italian Branch. Our membership now is 108. With our open-air speakers all solid with the party, we are holding successful open-air meetings and steadily gaining new members. The party in Essex has filed its nominations. It will increase, for its membership are determined and more active than ever."

The State Committee submitted a review of the New Jersey Party movement since the State Convention of February 22nd, 1899, which the purposes of the "Volkszeitung" element were betrayed by a resolution emanating from the eleventh and twelfth wards of Jersey City (the seat of kangarooism), and demanding that the endorsement of the S. T. & L. A. by the Party be reconsidered.

After hearing these reports, committees on resolution, on ways and means, on agitation and on Party press and literature were appointed. The committees reported a number of resolutions, of which the following are the most important:

### PARTY TACTICS.

RESOLVED, That we, the Socialist Labor Party of New Jersey, in convention assembled, do hereby renew allegiance to our national platform as adopted in 1896; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we heartily approve of the action of our National Executive Committee for their unwavering fidelity in carrying out the mandates of our National Convention.

We again reaffirm our unwavering faith in the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the efficient economic arm of the movement in this country, and urge our comrades everywhere to aid and strengthen that organization.

### SPECIAL PARTY CONVENTION.

WHEREAS, Section San Francisco has adopted a resolution calling for an early National Convention to adjust what they term the "troubles existing in the party," and

WHEREAS, Such action is entirely unnecessary at this time, as the party membership is unanimous for the present party tactics as carried out by our National Executive Committee and our National organ, THE PEOPLE; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the holding of a National Convention would not only be unwise, but an unnecessary expense upon the party.

### PARTY PRESS.

WHEREAS, The necessity and importance of putting upon a solid financial basis a party organ published in the metropolis of America is beyond question; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Party organization throughout the State give their collective aid to our fearless and able exponent of Socialism and official organ of its organized political force, THE PEOPLE, by their generous contributions; and for this purpose we recommend to all Sections and Branches the pushing of THE PEOPLE and ten-cent trial subscription cards.

RESOLVED, That by THE PEOPLE only that is meant which is published at No. 2 Beekman Street, New York City, with the name Henry Kuhn, Secretary, printed under the title.

Besides the above, resolutions were adopted approving of the action of the State Committee in dealing with would-be disrupters, illegally elected delegates to the body. John P. Weigel and Max, the former corresponding and financial secretaries of the State Committee, were declared traitors to the working class.

On recommendation of the Committee on Ways and Means it was decided to issue an appeal, calling on all branches, sections and county committees to make donations to the State Committee; also that all sections pay twenty per cent. of all their receipts on subscription lists or through entertainments to the State Committee.

On recommendation of the Committee on Agitation it was resolved to elect a State organizer, who is to be put in the field during campaigns and as long at other times as the funds will permit. The State organizer is to co-operate with the S. T. & L. A.

Comrades Carless and Herrschaft were elected a committee to protect the nominations made in Essex, Hudson and Union counties.

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.

## BEATING PATHS

Through Capitalist Out-Posts to the Citadel Itself.

Boston, Sept. 30.—Ward 3 of the city in which the best education of the country may be had, is Cambridge, Cambridge is a workmen's district. The classic shades of Harvard's sacred elms do not conceal the ugly dwellings; but the demand for better environment is made known by the young men's club. Democratic politicians have membership therein, and occasionally (always near Election Day) compliment the club by their august presence.

The young men's upward tendency took the form of a Socialist meeting on September 21st. After an address by Comrade Martha Moore Avery, which was followed by intelligent questions and a statement on local affairs by Comrade William Stacy, there were gathered 19 subscriptions for THE PEOPLE.

The work of Comrade McCunin in introducing Socialist speech and literature to this club will soon, I believe, be rewarded by a strong branch of the Party in Ward 3.

This meeting is one of the many signs that Socialism is beating paths through capitalist supports to the citadel itself. A good vote may be expected in Cambridge.

The Goodyear Machine Co. posted an obnoxious notice in regard to being late, whereupon Comrade Wm. R. Dyer, who saw the opportunity for class-conscious Socialist propaganda, interested himself in arranging a shop meeting. On September 20, one hundred and seventy-five men assembled to take action. The discrimination showed in discussion and in the vote on the motion and the amendments proved the gathering to be a thoughtful body of men. Comrade Martha Moore Avery was invited to address the meeting. She said in part: "The first and most necessary step towards action, which counts in the future as well as in the present, is to gain a correct understanding of your relation to your employer. Your resolutions read that you are to go first to the foreman, then to the superintendent; both of these men, like yourselves, are wage workers; they get a little more money; their standard of living is somewhat higher, but they are as insecure in their positions as you are. They are drivers of men, while you are drivers of machines. You must realize, then, that you talk to your masters (the owners of the stock that has recently been taken up by a great trust) through the foreman and the superintendent. If you have a master, the relation you sustain to him can be none other than that of a slave. Harsh term this to address to American free men; one that justly raises the blood. You meet in a body that you may get the power to remove the unjust and insulting notice. The relation is proved to be one of economic master and wage slave. If, as a body, workmen meet as citizens they may settle not one of the many thousands of petty degradations, but they may settle the Labor Question once for all. I recommend that you go home and tell your wives and children that the light of Socialism has dawned upon the workaday world; that they and you may gain the best there is in the world and plenty of it by building up the Socialist Labor Party and taking possession of the capital of the country."

Comrade Jennings, of Dedham, made an appeal for men to join the newly organized S. T. & L. A. of their craft. As each man went out he received S. T. & L. A. literature.

### Supplemental

Report of D. A. 15 (Pittsburg, Pa.), at Convention of S. T. & L. A.

Comrades—To supplement what has been said by my colleague regarding the prospects of D. A. 15, I, as a miner myself, desire to say that the outlook is very encouraging among the miners, and much so from the fact that the pure and simple leaders, the labor fakirs, are losing prestige among the rank and file. The flashy manner, in which they propose and settle differences between the miners and the bosses, and the fights and squabbles they have over their finances are truly shaking the faith of the mine workers of the Pittsburg district. Desperately are the fakirs at work trying to organize the men for the next annual convention, and are therefore flooding the districts with organizers in the hope of securing a good salary fund. Two national organizers have been appointed from one mine, No. 2 Scots, and yet at the same time is not a vestige of a U. M. M. organization. The slogan with the fakirs is "Organize, organize, organize!" Which would you rather have, a \$2.50 per day wage or a \$1.00 per day wage?

Statistics prove to the contrary that the average wage of \$2.00 per day is not to be had any more, but rather that \$1.00 per day is the maximum wage. The average rate of wages for the loader for the year 1898 for 178 working days was 95 cents per day, or \$169.12 for the time worked. Yet these economic ignoramus still persist in their pure and simple methods and utterances of "fighting capital with capital," and do not yet realize that under such wages

(Continued on Page 3.)



THE PEOPLE.

Published by the Socialist Labor Party, Henry Kuhn National Secretary, at 61 Beeman St., Room 305, New York.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance: One year \$1.50, Six months .95, Single copy .02.

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if no desired stamps are enclosed.

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



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential) 2,068; In 1890 13,331; In 1892 (Presidential) 21,157; In 1894 33,133; In 1896 (Presidential) 36,564; In 1898 82,204.

Stern lawgiver! Yet thou dost wear The Godhead's most benignant grace; Nor know we anything so fair As is the smile upon thy face;

"Ode to Duty"—WORDSWORTH.

SWEEPING CLEAN THE FIELD.

In Essex County, N. J., the full ticket of the Socialist Labor Party for the county was filed—and the fraudulent or kangaroo ticket was thrown out.

In Hudson County, N. J., ditto, ditto.

In Massachusetts the S. L. P. State ticket is filed and stands unassailed; the kangaroo threatened ticket blustered and gave up the ghost.

In New York State, the following Supreme Court nominations were filed with the Secretary of State in Albany, on Thursday, September 28th, by the New York State Committee:

Fifth Judicial District—Edwin E. Elston, of Norwich.

Sixth Judicial District—Frank W. Roberts, of Syracuse.

Eighth Judicial District—Max Forker, James McKenzie and James W. Sharpe, all of Buffalo.

The Kangaroos sent in nomination certificates for the Fifth District (Earl Voss, of Syracuse, candidate), and for the Sixth District (John J. Kafka, of Oneida, candidate). To each of these nominations objections were filed on behalf of the Party's regular candidates.

The Kangaroos filed objections to the nomination of Comrade Elston, in the Sixth District.

The time to file objections has expired.

There will be a hearing before the Secretary of State on Tuesday, Oct. 10th.

In the City of Greater New York, the Party nominated and filed a full ticket with the Police Board last Tuesday, and the Kangaroos also sent in their Tammany Hall imitation S. L. P. ticket. It will be contested by the Party and the fraud exposed.

"STARTING RIGHT."

Cuba, it is said, is being put into condition for "self-government." This is the explanation given for the continuance of the American forces there, and the existence of the military government this country is imposing upon its ward.

Strikes have been breaking out in several places, notably Havana. As fast as they break out they are being suppressed by the military. This would be in keeping with what one is familiar with here. The armed forces of the Government have been active mainly in keeping Brother Labor down and Brother Capital up.

When the capitalist class starts in its original start, it starts as the most revolutionary thing a-going. Freedom of the freest, humanity of the broadest are its slogans.

they are needed to accomplish the tearing down; the propertyless, the proletariat, has to be intoxicated with enthusiasm for the arduous task of planning and smoothing down the path for the capitalist class.

The difficulties that are in the path of capital here, capital is seeking to escape in Cuba. There a new field opens where the tremendous surplus, uninvestible here, may be invested with grand prospects.

TRULY PICTORIAL.

The theory of the Single Taxer and the theory of the "Tax-Payer" threw last Monday much light upon each other in this city.

The Single Taxer maintains that the landlord grabs it all; the "Tax-Payer" maintains that the workingman pays the taxes out of his wages. When it is pointed out to the Single Taxer that the capitalists, and not the landlord, are the ones who introduce new machinery, thereby increasing the wealth appropriated by them from the working class, the Single Taxer coolly denies that the capitalist, appropriate the increase; he even goes so far—and this is the point—to pity the poor exploited capitalist, exploited by the landlord; with tears rolling down his cheeks in pity for the capitalists, the Single Taxer argues in a manner that amounts to saying that when the capitalists scrape and cheat and lie awake at night to introduce new machinery into their factories they do so only for the purpose of increasing the revenues of the landlord, the landlord being the only one who profits by the capitalists' efforts.

The collection of taxes for 1899 began in this city on Monday. The crush at the office of the Receiver of Taxes was tremendous. It started early and continued all day. Before noon there were fully one thousand persons in line, anxious to get at the cashier's window. These people stood there all day, hungering and shivering. They had come from all over the city, interrupting their business, so that they miss not paying. Even leaving uncomputed in dollars and cents the sufferings connected with their conduct, the actual loss in time must have averaged at least a dollar a head.

If the taxes are not paid on or before November 1, they must be paid in full; if, however, they are paid on or before November 1, there is a rebate. The rebate is at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum between the day of payment and December 1. To those who paid their taxes last Monday, the rebate amounted to 38.33 cents on each \$100 of taxes paid.

riffing—just as the capitalist. The capitalist puts himself to no end of trouble for the exclusive purpose of increasing the rent that is to be raked in by the landlord; the assessed property holder will stand all day, hungry and shivering, in a long line before the window where the taxes are to be paid, he will even sacrifice money in the bargain—all for the purpose of saving the workingman 38.33 cents on every \$100 of taxes paid.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

It is to be hoped for the sake of the readers of the London, England, "Labor Leader" that that paper is not the only one from which they gather their information about America. If it is, their minds on that subject must be very much in the condition that Artemus Ward's stomach was after a week's stay in Oberlin College, O.

In this country we are looking for nothing from Pingree, Altgeld, or even Sam Jones. The two former are politicians who are shrewd enough to see the trend of public sentiment, and to try and profit by it.

If the readers of the "Labor Leader" were posted on things here, they would not be startled or muddled. They would know that the "American correspondent" in question is the Labor-Church-and-Grocery-Store Parson Casson; that when he called Jones a "Socialist," he was expecting a job from Jones; but, having failed, he now does not care to flatter Jones, and rather gives him a hit to get even with him.

We must reconsider our opinion that the Springfield, Mass., "Proletarian" should die. No; it should live. By living, it illustrates what those people mean who deprecate "abusive" language, and impute such language to THE PEOPLE. In a recent issue, "The Proletarian" has an article almost a column long, headed "Abuse," discarding on the wrongfulness of "abusiveness," and closing thus didactically: Intelligent men or women can disagree without becoming abusive or scolding.

After this foretaste, one runs across the following expressions: One of the chief of American bandits. He stole.

He is shovelling bituminous coal in the hot part of Hell. He has murdered. He said: "The public be damned." Christian murderer. His stolen millions.

Does not all this prove that, when these anti-abusive folks rant about abusiveness, what they mean is that they don't like to hear the truth?

The Worcester, Mass., "Telegram" of last September 27th, evidently had that day a lucid interval. It said: It is not easy to distinguish a "regular" Socialist from an irregular. They all look alike, and they are not sure of the points of difference themselves.

The Lima, O., "People's Advocate" gives the following rap over the knuckles to the pure and simple "Typographical Journal": I am surprised (and yet why should I be?) to find an article in the "Typographical Journal," Indianapolis, condemning the typesetting machine and wishing its inventor had been prenatally destroyed.

The Buffalo, N. Y., "Arbeiter Zeitung" is keeping tab on the small traders' and usurious money-lenders' "Volkszeitung" of New York. It observes: In a last week's issue the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" says literally: "After they had, in their near-sightedness, gone into a most disastrous alliance with the most corrupt elements of the K. of L., for the purpose of controlling the secret organization

of the K. of L. De Leon & Co. had to submit to being thrown out by the leaders." Well, well; this "throwing out" was performed on December 2, 1895; and how did the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" then write about the affair? It came out with a three-column, fulminating article, furnished with sub-headlines, praising the bravery of the Socialists, celebrating their victory, and describing the pitiful rôle that the then General Master Workman Sovereign played in the affair. That article bore the following headlines: "Corruption in D. A. 49 Brandmarked." "Sovereign & Co. Without Followers." "The Socialists give Dishonest Leaders a Decisive Defeat."

And that article opens literally with these words: "The step taken by D. A. 49, K. of L., early yesterday, was such an unusual one that it is to be expected it will mark a step on the part of the organized workers of America in the path, the end of which is the overthrow of the capitalist system of wage slavery and the introduction of the co-operative system in the interest of the whole people."

The Haverhill, Mass., "Gazette" of last September 20th, publishes an interesting article on the political situation there. There seems to be no doubt that the Silver Democrats will endorse the Debs Democrats by not making any nominations, so far as local affairs are concerned. When the presidential campaign of 1900 shall be over, the field will be again clear of "independent," or rather stool-pigeon labor parties,—and ready for some new sprouts to again deceive the unwary, and again seek to obstruct the path of the Socialist Labor Party.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS AND REVOLUTION.

Speech of Arthur O'Connor.

[From "Workers' Republic," Dublin, Ireland.]

Although the Socialist party, or even the word Socialism, was unknown a century ago, yet the modern Socialist doctrine that all political changes have their bases in changed economic conditions, and that, therefore, revolutionary movements in harmony with the industrial development of their time cannot fail of ultimate success, is well forecasted in the following extract from a speech by Arthur O'Connor.

The speech was delivered in the Irish House of Commons of which O'Connor was a member before joining the Executive of the United Irishmen.

Do not imagine that the minds of your countrymen have remained stationary. While that of all Europe has been rapidly progressive; for you must be blind not to perceive that the whole European mind has undergone a revolution, neither confined to this nor to that country, but as general as the great causes which have given it birth, and still continue to feed its growth.

In vain do these men who subsist but on the abuses of the government under which they live, flatter themselves that what we have seen these last six years is but the movement, which will pass away as soon as the patient has been let blood enough. As well may they attempt to alter the course of nature, without altering her laws. If they would effect a counter revolution in the European mind, they must destroy commerce and its effects; they must abolish every trace of the mariner's compass; they must consign every book to the flames; they must obliterate every vestige of the invention of the press; they must destroy the conduct of intelligence, by destroying the institution of the post office; then, and not till then, they and their abuses may live on, in all the security which ignorance, superstition, and want of concert in the people can bestow.

But while I would overwhelm with despair those men who have been nursed in the lap of venality and prostitution; who have been educated in contempt and ridicule of a love for their country; and who have grown grey in scoffing at everything like public spirit, let me congratulate every true friend to mankind that that commerce which has begot so much independence, will continue to beget more; and let me congratulate every friend to the human species that the press, which has sent such a mass of information into the world, will continue, with accelerated rapidity, to pour forth its treasures so beneficial to mankind. It is to these great causes we are indebted that the combination of priests and despots, which so long tyrannized over the civil and political liberty of Europe, has been dissolved; it is to these great causes we are indebted that no priest, be his religion what it may, dare preach the doctrine, and that no man believes the doctrine which inculcates the necessity of sacrificing every right and every blessing this world can afford, as the only means of obtaining eternal happiness in the world to come.

And so far from believing they would earn Heaven by a base dereliction of their rights, they are firmly convinced, that, in promoting the true civil and political Rights of Man, they are advancing human society to that state of perfection it was the design of the Creator it should attain; convinced that THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM IS THE CAUSE OF GOD.

Smoker and Entertainment

of So. Brooklyn Agitation Committee

at Comrade F. A. Leise's,

427 12th St., Brooklyn,

Saturday, October 14, 1899,

At 8 P. M.

Tickets, - - - - 25 Cents.

Kangaroo, "Burden of Taxation," Labor Fakirism, "Rogues' Zeitung" Slobs, etc., Served up with S. T. & L. A. Sauce.

ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL

OF THE Yorkville Agitation Committee

TO BE HELD AT 414 E. 71st Street,

On Saturday Evening, October 7th, 1899,

Tickets, 10 Cents Each.

PROCEEDS FOR THE CAMPAIGN FUND.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

Brother Jonathan—Did you read the leaflet I gave you with Mayor Jones' address to the people of our State of Ohio and his platform?

Uncle Sam—I did.

B. J.—And don't you think they are grand? Don't it strike you our working people of Ohio must be fools if they don't elect him?

U. S.—I don't.

B. J.—You stagger me! Didn't you read his scathing denunciation of political parties, showing that they are an unmitigated evil, and that none are needed?

U. S.—I did, and very carefully, too; and the first serious fault I found with him is just those passages.

B. J.—And I thought them so beautiful and true! You must be mistaken!

U. S.—When reading those passages I thought I was reading a translation into very indifferent English of some pronouncement issued by some Tyrant in the days of the Tyrants of ancient Greece. His address is in the identical vein, it proceeds from the identical motives, it aims at the identical goal, and it uses the identical methods of the U. S.—Yes, the Tyrants.

B. J.—The tyrants?!

U. S.—Yes, the Tyrants.

B. J.—You puzzle me; explain!

U. S.—Let's for a moment leave the Greek Tyrants aside, and take up first a preliminary question. Let's first be clear upon what a "political party" essentially is.

B. J.—That's soon done. A "political party" is a perpetuator of slavery, an organization for keeping people in galling bondage.

U. S.—You are a good parrot; that's just what Jones says; and the readiness with which you echo his words proves their mischievousness: Words so takingly framed that they induce repetition without thought are of the most mischievous.

B. J.—Will you deny that these Republican and Democratic parties are perpetuators of slavery, organizations to keep people in galling bondage?

U. S.—Will you deny that the Republican and Democratic candidates for Governor in this our State of Ohio are a couple of rascals?

B. J. (quickly)—Of course, I won't deny that!

U. S.—Does it follow from that that your pet Jones, who is also a candidate for Governor in this State, also is a rascal?

B. J.—Course not!

U. S.—Consequently, candidates for Governor may be rascals in some cases, and in others not.

B. J. (cautiously)—Y-e-s.

U. S.—So, likewise, with political parties. The Republican and Democratic parties may be, ARE rascally; but that is no proof that rascality is of the essence of all political parties any more than the rascality of old party candidates for Governor is a proof that rascality is of the essence of all candidates for Governor.

B. J.—Granted.

U. S.—Consequently, the rascality that you justly impute to the old parties has nothing to do with the case. Were I to ask you, What is essential to a candidate for Governor? You surely would not answer: "To be a rascal," would you?

B. J.—No!

U. S.—Notwithstanding rascality is so common among them?

B. J.—That notwithstanding.

U. S.—We are making headway. Now, some of the intellectual rubbish that your Jones has dumped on your mind being removed, let me return to my question: What is a "political party" essentially?

for a GRAND MAN, and 100,000 scallaws who will delight to vote for a rascal!

U. S.—That's about it.

B. J.—Now, Jonathan—thou surely well-meaning, but pulled-by-the-noose workingman—just put on your thinking cap and solve the following simple problem in arithmetic and social science: "There are 900,000 good voters; there are 500 GRAND MEN to vote for; but the 900,000 are working separately, they are not nominating, or voting, or acting politically in a united way. On the other hand there are 100,000 scallaw voters, with 1 rascal to vote for, and those scallaws move, act collectively on the political field.—Question: What will be the result?"

B. J. puckers up his brows and looks intently into space, and his chest heaves.

U. S.—Can't you tell?

B. J.'s chest heaves harder.

U. S. (laying his hand on B. J.'s shoulder)—Poor man; you're evidently going through the pangs of thinking for the first time in your life. Let me give you a lift. The result would be this:

"The 900,000 good votes in an unorganized capacity, would scatter their votes over 500 GRAND MEN: on an average each of these would poll 1,800 votes. On the other hand, the 100,000 scallaws, acting organizedly, co-operatively, would plump their votes upon the 1 rascal. Net results: the rascal would win by an overwhelming plurality, the GRAND MEN would lie strewn over the political field, beaten out of sight!"

B. J. (whose chest has been heaving more and more violently, breaks out suddenly with the ejaculation)—UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL!

U. S.—You got it now. Yes, in union there is strength; in disunion there is weakness. That is the secret of Organization. A "Political Party" is essentially an ORGANIZATION. Organization may be good or bad according to the uses it is put to. But Organization is necessary to accomplish results. He who runs down "Political Parties" as such simply runs down Organization. He who does that with the workingmen simply seeks to leave them at the mercy of the rascals, who, no doubt, will continue organized. And that is what your Jones is doing.

B. J. puckers up his brow again.

U. S.—And that's just what the Greek Tyrants of old did. They wanted no organization; they struck the attitude of the demagogue, and claimed to address themselves to the people direct; they, just as Jones, were a platform unto themselves; and, as the people, unorganized, are an utterly helpless mob, the Tyrants ruled as tyrants. When ONE man, and not an organization, is the connecting link of masses of people, these become the abject slaves, HE becomes the most irresponsible of tyrants. That's what your Jones aims at, and he does it with the fly-paper tricks of the demagogue. Drop him as you would a hot potato. Place no trust in any man who is a law unto himself; place no trust in any man who is not bound to you by the bonds of organization.

B. J.—But some of the planks of his platform —

U. S.—They are even more fraudulent than I have shown you his pretence of political freedom to be.

B. J.—In what way?

U. S.—If you care to know, I shall take them up seriatim with you, next week when we meet again; I'm now in a hurry to go to work.

B. J.—I wish you would tell me.

U. S.—I shall; next week. In the meantime digest what I have told you to-day, and you will then see the rest all the easier.

SLATERSVILLE STRIKE FUND.

Previously acknowledged \$1,572.50 Section Bridgeport, Conn. 2.50 A. H. Barnes, Logansport, Ind. 2.50 G. Dreyer, Logansport, Ind. 2.50

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We have secured a number of Lane standard books "History of the Paris Commune," regular price, \$1.50, which we sell for 75 cents while they last. To clubs of 50 or more, we will give them for 50 cents. Catalogue mailed free of charge on application.

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



Street Railway Workers, What Are You Going to Do About it, and What You Must Do.

The below is the circular referred to in last week's PEOPLE, as having been issued by the Street Railway Workers' Alliance of Philadelphia to their struggling fellow workmen...

COMRADES:—According to the annual report of President Rossiter, of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., the electric roads in Philadelphia are run at a cost of 49 per cent of the earnings...

Subjected to the intense strain of standing continually on a vibrating car, which standing and vibration in time makes us nervous wrecks, we are not even allowed time to obey our functional demands...

Understanding these things, we, the members of the Street Railway Workers' Alliance of this city, connected with the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, decided to organize ourselves first...

This we did because we are men who know we should be free but are not; as men who know it is slavery, call it whatever name you may...

We did not, nor do we, want a precipitate strike; we wished to first organize properly, so that success in action might be assured...

Mr. Ellis being asked what he did that for, stated that he did not want agitators disturbing his men. That he had no objection to organization, but did not want his men to become dissatisfied...

Fellow workers, we give you the above facts so that therefrom you may see the necessity for an organization of our class. If you allow this outrage to go unchallenged...

citizens; remember that this is only another occasion on which we should remember that "united we stand, divided we fall." The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance of the United States has taken the matter up...

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this conference that, although the Constitution does not specifically provide for the National Executive Committee...

RESOLVED, That we endorse the course of action taken by the National Executive Committee in this matter as correct and logical; and finally...

The delegates then reported on the state of the movement in their respective localities. These reports show a splendid state of affairs, and some of them were amusing as well.

WHEREAS, The wisdom of the S. T. & L. A. movement has been proved in the economic field by events at the Schoen Pressed Steel Works and the Slatersville Mills...

RESOLVED, That this conference recommend to every comrade and section in the State to agitate for and organize, wherever possible, Locals of the S. T. & L. A., and throw down the gauntlet to the fakirs of pure (?) and simpledom...

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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. Names otherwise 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.

The State Organizer's Work in Massachusetts. TO THE PEOPLE.—For the last three weeks I have been working in the following places: Brockton, North Abington, Lowell, Haverhill, Amesbury, and Newburyport. Although some of the delegates were not present, the work was always successful.

At this juncture it was discovered by the local "Slobodinites" that all offices of the Section, excepting the Financial Secretary, and possibly the local Organizer, were filled by local comrades...

Dear Sir:—I received your last correspondence and was very slow in answering you, because I wished to watch developments in Cleveland and over the country, but now that I have made up my mind...

TO THE PEOPLE.—An article in this week's "Bogus" to which is given six inches of space on the editorial page, demands some explanation...

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stential victory. If that be so, then their cake is dough, as the District has only gained greater courage for the next assault and will maintain their position to the last ditch. We, of course, had to resort to the only course available, Tammany ones.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Our friends—the middle of the road Kangaroos—called attention some time ago to the readers of the "Kangaroo People" that the reorganized Section Chicago intended to capture the City and State for the S. L. P. and to the same end they intended to watch our SMOKE. Being long on "fairness," but short on "comprehension" they did not know that wherever there is smoke there must also be fire...

TO THE PEOPLE.—The long expected has happened. On September 4th a resolution was introduced at a special meeting of the City Council of Chicago, by Senator J. C. Hanley, calling for the recognition of the Slobodin N. E. C. This was carried in the Committee by a vote of 13 to 11, and by a referendum submitted to the Assembly District Branches for consideration...

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take myself unintentionally; you might compare the original. We will from now correspond no more on this matter, and hoping you will see your error some day and join again the revolutionary forces of Socialism instead of upholding reactionary tactics as at present, I remain, Yours Truly, JACOB NEY, JR. Canton, Ohio, September 15, 1899.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Our friends—the middle of the road Kangaroos—called attention some time ago to the readers of the "Kangaroo People" that the reorganized Section Chicago intended to capture the City and State for the S. L. P. and to the same end they intended to watch our SMOKE. Being long on "fairness," but short on "comprehension" they did not know that wherever there is smoke there must also be fire...

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you speak of. There you will find the full list of the delegates to the S. T. & L. A. convention. The delegates to the convention were accredited them, all of which will dispose of the false information that you received. Of course, many Local Alliances were unrepresented, but the organizations that were represented, without any having gathered sufficient other Locals to form a District Alliance, and thus sufficient funds to send a delegation.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Our friends—the middle of the road Kangaroos—called attention some time ago to the readers of the "Kangaroo People" that the reorganized Section Chicago intended to capture the City and State for the S. L. P. and to the same end they intended to watch our SMOKE. Being long on "fairness," but short on "comprehension" they did not know that wherever there is smoke there must also be fire...

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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.)

Authorized Agents for THE PEOPLE.

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