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People.

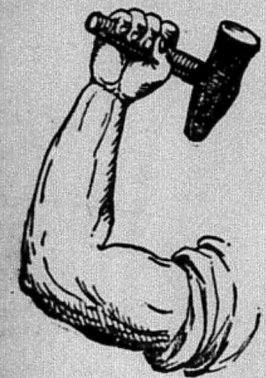
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VOL. IX.—NO. 29.

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

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 15, 1899.

PRICE 2 CENTS.



Iowa State Convention.

THE TICKET.

For Governor: M. J. KREMER, of Scott County.

For Lieutenant-Governor: MICHAEL BRONNER, of Adams County.

For Railroad Commissioner: NICHOLAS HEISEL, of Poweshiek County.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction: MRS. E. PARDEE TRAVIS, of Pottawattamie County.

Manifesto.

We, the delegates of the Socialist Labor Party of Iowa, in convention assembled, in the City of Clinton, wish to call the attention of the workers of this State to their miserable condition, and to the fact that in the midst of plenty, millions of willing workers are on the verge of starvation, compelled to tramp the roads and streets of this country in looking for work to obtain means to support themselves and families, but look in vain. Why is this?

Simply because, under our present capitalist system, it is impossible for the worker to compete with improved machinery, owned by private capitalists; and as long as the manufacturer finds it cheaper to use the power of machinery, he will not trouble himself about workingmen.

We also wish to remind our fellow workers of the promises made by the Republican party. All it was necessary for them to do was to elect William McKinley, and prosperity would come as never before. But what is the actual condition of to-day?

The same corporations, under the same trusts, are forming with a rapidity never before witnessed, and by their "economizing" and "simplifying" methods, are throwing tens of thousands of laborers out of work, while, on the other hand, by increasing prices to consumers, they are doubling their wrongful profits.

We also wish to warn the workers against the "Anti-Trust Cry" of the Republican and Democratic parties, a cry on which they are trying to conduct the coming political battle of 1900, as being insufficient for the restoration of the people's patrimony, seeing that the only solution is for the people at large to OWN AND OPERATE THE TRUSTS for the benefit of the whole people, and not have them owned and operated for the benefit of a favored few, as at present.

We also want to place ourselves on record as condemning the present administration for trying to enslave and subjugate the Filipinos and Cubans, which are now struggling for their liberty as our forefathers did a century ago.

The war with Spain was begun under false pretences, the administration asserting that it was its intention to put an end to the barbarous and inhuman struggle in Cuba in the "name of humanity," and the Government had at that time the hearty support of the whole nation. Now that this "war for humanity" is transformed into a war for the "benevolent assimilation" in the name of civilization of Spain's former colonies, it is very different. The United States has merely taken the place of the former tyrants. It is not the intention of this Government to fulfill its pledge, but simply to retain those countries as "colonies," to be exploited for the benefit of American capitalists, and at the same time get an excuse for a large standing army, which may afterwards be used very handsomely to bayonet wage-slaves into submission at home.

FELLOW WORKERS, BEWARE OF MILITARY RULE!
Tellers of Iowa! We again call upon you to break the chains of partyism which binds you to the chariot wheels of capitalism as slaves; think of the hellishness it is for a wealth-producer to elect a wealth-absorber to make laws for him. The time has come when the worker will necessarily have to become class-conscious in politics as well as in economics, and join the party which guarantees him the full value of his labor.

Fellow workers! Such a party is the Socialist Labor Party, which raises its voice against the wrong perpetrated on the working class. It has never faltered; it never did, and never will, sell out to any other party. Its foundation is Knowledge and Science; its motto is: "One for all, and all for one." Therefore, we ask you to join the Socialist Labor Party, to study its principles, and to vote for your emancipation from wage-slavery.

State Platform.

Recognizing the fact that our public roads and rivers are in bad condition, we demand that the Legislature of Iowa take the necessary steps at the earliest moment to improve them, and then give employment to the unemployed at fair wages.

Recognizing the evils which flow from child-labor and its companion, ignorance, we demand the enactment of a State law prohibiting the employment

of children under 16 years of age in factories, stores, mills, etc., and also the enactment of a law requiring the attendance at school of all children, and public assistance in meals, clothing, etc., where necessary.

Believing that a shortening of the workday will put more people to work, we demand a law reducing the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.

Believing that life and health are more sacred than property, we demand their protection, by an efficient employers' liability law.

Believing in the integrity and honesty of the people, we demand a direct vote and secret ballot in all elections, universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex; the people have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance according to the referendum principle. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced. Election days to be legal holidays.

Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy laws.

Unbridled right of combination. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of women's wages with those of men, where equal service is performed.

Abolition of the veto power wherever it exists.

All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies. Administration of justice to be free of charge.

Full measure of self-government. Abolition of capital punishment.

We demand a progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt, and that the poll tax be abolished.

On Co-operative Colonies.

RESOLVED, That we are opposed to the tactics of all co-operative colonies and kindred schemes to obtain the co-operative commonwealth.

No to the Glasgow Municipalization.

WHEREAS, The S. L. P. demands the public ownership of all railroads, telephones, telegraphs, and all other means of transportation and communication; and,

WHEREAS, Certain middle class politicians and capitalists are advocating government ownership of all so-called natural monopolies (à la Glasgow), to deceive the people; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the delegates of this convention declare themselves directly opposed to such middle-class schemes, as not beneficial to the working class; and further be it

RESOLVED, That we urge the application of the fundamental principles of the Co-operative Commonwealth to all public services, and particularly insist upon the following demands:

Election by the employees of their respective foremen, superintendents and other officers, not elected by a general vote of the people;

A minimum salary, supplemented by an equal distribution of a portion of the surplus which, produced by their joint labor, is now appropriated by the directors and stockholders of corporations;

Another portion of the surplus shall be set aside as a pension fund for the aged and a relief for the sick employees of the State; the remaining portion shall be applied to the maintenance and extension of said public services, the price of which shall be reduced to the extent of the saving permanently effected by mechanical and other improvements.

Connecticut Elections.

NEW LONDON, CT., Oct. 5.—The Socialist Labor Party vote in the town election of New London, on the 2nd of this month, was 94. Last year there were cast only 24 votes. Since last year, what with the organization of the dockmen into the Alliance and the straightforward Party agitation, a new spirit is clearly beginning to be felt. It has manifested itself within these few months in an increased poll of 70, and will manifest itself increasingly in the right direction. We stand here straight as a pike; no gammon for us.

ROCKVILLE, CT., Oct. 6.—The S. L. P. vote in the town election of the 2nd instant, fell below the poll of the last election. We had 156 votes; last time we had 270. This was partly due to our own fault, and partly to a combination of unfortunate circumstances.

It was our own fault that we did not start in earlier. We began within only two weeks of election day. But, even so, had we not had particular bad luck in securing speakers, we might have made up for that. Our bad luck on this head was most signal at our large meeting for September 30th. We telephoned to Bridgeport and Springfield for speakers, but all were engaged, and Comrade Curran, of Providence, who had been secured, was, by unforeseen circumstances at the last moment, prevented from coming. The large meeting, advertised for 7.30 p. m., waited till nearly 9 p. m., and then dispersed.

Hereby a golden opportunity was lost. A taxation campaign was on taps, by mutual agreement, between the Democrats and Republicans, both of whom were weeping about how the small property-owners were ground down by taxes, and a "Citizens' League Club" acted as the chief humbug in the show. But all is not lost. We spread considerable literature; some education was had; and, with the experience made this time with speakers, we shall be more careful next time to make timely provisions.

Nobody here is discouraged.

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

VANCOUVER

Thrilled by the Principles of the Revolution.

Under the Auspices of the Vancouver General Laborers (Local Alliance 250 of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance), the Biggest Labor or Political Meeting of the Place is held, with Comrade Thos. A. Hickey as the Speaker—Old Trade Unionism Triturated in the Presence of Dumbfounded Fakirs—New Trade Unionism Cheered to the Echo, and Cheered Again.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 28.—Hickey's meeting for the Alliance here last night was a success, both in number, enthusiasm and results. It laid the foundations broad and deep for the school of New Trades Unionism in this part of the International Capitalists' Dominion, and thus for organic Socialism.

We hired the City Market Hall, the largest in the city, and Hickey spoke for an hour and three-quarters to a proletarian audience of 1,500, there assembled.

Comrade Macdonald, organizer of Section Vancouver, S. L. P., was in the chair, and after the reading of our Declaration of Principles, Hickey got to work.

He briefly reviewed the history of British, or Old Trades Unionism, and then brought down to date a sketch of the suicidal policy of that school. He took up the four leading principles of the pure and simpliers, viz.:

1. No politics in the Union.
 2. Fight Capital with Capital.
 3. The Capitalist is entitled to a share of the product of the working class.
 4. The aristocracy of labor.
- With many apt illustrations he clinched each point, and showed the absolute failure of this survival of a past and gone period in the history of the Labor movement.

Taking up the principles of the Alliance:

1. We must have politics in the Union, but only the politics of the working class.
2. We must fight the capitalist class with our strong arm, the political power, as well as with our weak arm, the economic power.
3. The parasitic Capital Class is not entitled to one single, solitary cent of the product of the working class.
4. There is no "aristocracy of labor."

Accordingly, the proper course to pursue is organizing for our material interests in line with the revolutionary proletariat of all countries, under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance.

The largest audience in the history of political meetings in Vancouver applauded these points to the echo.

The fakirs were there of various sorts and conditions, but not one had the courage to defend their out-of-date tactics. They took their slaps in the face without a word and walked out at the end of the meeting like whipped curs.

Hickey's visit has done the cause great good. We appreciate the action of the Washington State Committee, S. L. P., giving us one of his dates.

After the meeting, we sold 93 copies "Tragic Pages," and took up a collection of \$16 towards the expenses of the meeting.

We then adjourned to the S. L. P. clubhouse, where we resolved into an impromptu meeting for information and discussion on party and Alliance matters, with Comrade Evans in the chair.

Comrade Hickey, by request, gave a history of the "Volkszeitung" in New York, and it was made very plain to us what we had suspected before, viz., that middle-class and the most contemptible of material interests are back of the action of the slob.

The account of Harriman's repainting the S. L. P. wagon as a phonograph agency, and other attempts to gag the Party in "Frisco," came as a surprise to us, together with Simon's attempt to palm off his "Socialist Crusader" gold brick on the Party. We now see clearly that even though the S. L. P. must be constantly on the watch if it wishes to hew a straight and clean path for the Social Revolution. The Comrade cleared up some misapprehension, and the Alliance, backed by the Party, as well as the Party backed by the Alliance, are more fully determined on a straight fight with the fakirs in the Trade Union as well as the political movement. Those who do not like this stand have got to lump it. It is an absolute necessity that Socialists get into the every-day class struggle and guide it so that it may be an adjunct, stepping stone and aid to the Social Revolution.

The Socialist movement has got to either control and guide the Trade Union movement, or pure and simple Trades Unionism will dominate the Socialist movement. Ample proof of this is seen in the fight of the "Volkszeitung" against the Party.

Next week L. A. 250 will have its delegates in the local Trades Council to fight the fakirs down and out—"boring from within as well as without."

Comrades of the S. L. P. everywhere, organize the Alliance; it will help you in your fight with the frauds now misleading the Trade Unions, and speed the day when the American and Canadian proletariat shall be found in line with our Comrades in Europe, marching with steady step to the Social Revolution.

A. H. S.

THE RACES.

What it is That is Actually Competing for the Cup.

To Outward Appearance English Yachtmanship has Challenged American Yachtmanship, and the Contest Seems to be: Which is the Better?—In Fact, However, the Contest is Between the Skinnanship of a British Capitalist and the Skinnanship of an American Ditto—The Telescope Turned on the Sources from which Lord Lipton, Shamrock's Owner, Derives the Wealth to Yacht on.

London, England, Oct. 1.—The papers indicate that the excitement is great in America over the coming races for the America's cup; they also indicate that Lord Lipton, the owner of the challenger, has become a central figure in American social and sporting circles. We here in England, knowing Lord Lipton, can, from the known, form some idea of the to us unknown, to wit, the element that is lionizing him. It is also certain that our American comrades are, inversely, able to draw some conclusions regarding Lord Lipton from their knowledge of who it is that is lionizing him. For all that, a few details on Lord Lipton will not be amiss.

Lord Lipton is a déclassé Lord. He has lost only the virtues of the feudal master, and he has acquired only the vices of the capitalist extortionist. Lord Lipton has a factory in Dublin for canning fruit, another factory here in London for packing cocoa, chocolate, and tea. In Dublin, Lord Lipton made his mark for using rotten fruit, and there and here he is celebrated as a hard-hearted grinder of the faces of the poor. His yacht "Shamrock" may look beautiful to the naked eye. Armed however with information as to whence the wealth came that fashioned her comely shape and rigged her elegant rigging, that yachting wonder may not look so beautiful, after all.

In the London warehouses of Lord Lipton, located in the City Road, there are about 1,400 employees of both sexes and all ages. The average number of hours these wage-slaves are made to work is 55 a week. The wages of the girls average about 7s. per week. In the cocoa and chocolate department the wages of the men vary from 15s. to 24s. per week. The general conditions are most harsh, a perpetual surveillance and petty tyranny prevailing. We can give instance after instance which will show that the general statement given above is correct. The two following will perhaps be sufficient:—

- (a) A man worked 198½ hours in four weeks, for which he received the sum of £3 14s. 6d.
- (b) A case borne out by the wages' sheet of the firm for the week ending June 8th this year. The wages of this man were 18s. for 55 hours' work. Owing to the Royal opening of a hospital in the neighborhood of the warehouses, the employees of this firm were treated to a holiday at their own expense. Result—8½ hours enforced short time, leaving a balance of 15s. 2d. for a week's work. Rent of two rooms occupied by this man, 6s. per week, leaving 9s. 2d. for himself and family to exist upon until next pay day.

When the men first began to organize, there were a large number of them who were in receipt of the small sum of 18s. for 55 hours' work, and at the present time there are some six men, ages varying from 20 to 40 years, employed in the coopers' department at marking, scraping, and carrying the tea chests downstairs and distributing them to the girls to pack, for which they receive the varying amounts of 13s. to 18s. per week as wages; 13s., 18s., 20s., or even 22s. per week is not enough for men to live in anything like decency in London. Now that the men are attempting to organize, they are being met by the insidious dismissal of men that it is known are taking a leading part in the movement, notwithstanding the fact that the secretary of the company has pledged his word that no man in the employ of the firm would be victimized for anything he might do outside working hours. The pressure put upon the girls is enormous. Girls who are known to be members of the union are being dismissed for petty faults, faults that to any reasonable person are no faults at all. Attempts are being made everywhere to prevent employees joining the union, and so keep them on the old conditions of abject slavery.

It may be argued that the firm cannot afford to pay better wages for this class of work, but how would such a statement compare with the actual facts? The statistics prove that these are the lowest rates paid in the trade in London. One firm, who claims to supply one-ninth of the tea drunk in this country, give the average working hours of their employees for last year at 48½ per week, and no laborer ever starts for this firm at less than sixpence per hour, the recognized minimum rate for unskilled labor in London. Another well-known firm pays its girls 15s. per week, and only works them 45 hours per week, for the same class of work that Lipton pays 7s. and works the girls 55 hours for.

Such are the wages paid by a company whose chairman is a philanthropist, giving away his thousands of pounds for Jubilee dinners, etc. If this gentleman values public opinion, one

would think that he would have no wish that the employees of the firm in which he gained his vast fortune should be treated worse than men engaged in similar work elsewhere. It is not so, however. The matter has been brought before the notice of the firm, who have refused to make any alterations, and refuse to meet and talk over the matter with the representatives of the men. There is one way in which they could be compelled to reverse this decision, and that is by the men striking the shop. This they do not wish to do, unless compelled, as it is impossible for them to have prepared for such an emergency earning the low rate of wages that it is shown above they receive. The men had faith in the firm. They believed that when the representations were made on their behalf that the firm would be ready to discuss their grievances, and possibly find a remedy for them. Now this faith and belief has been rudely shattered.

Thus it is evident that what is essentially about to be raced for in American waters is not the trophy of pre-eminence in yachting, but the palm of pre-eminence in exploiting the working class, and turn their very marrow into matter for idle sport. X.

Rumor has it—and a not unlikely rumor it is—that the Weissinger Tobacco Co. was refused admission by the Tobacco Trust, because the Company was discovered padding its stock. Now the Company is affecting indignation at the "Octopus" and at its "crushing the consumer."

This year's "Independent Labor Party" of New York has landed more speedily than all its likes heretofore, into the ash-barrel of both the capitalist parties; and the delegates to its "convention" have, more speedily than ever before, roundly denounced one another and proved that, from the start, they were for sale.

Has this "Independent Labor Party" for that reason lived in vain?—No! It has contributed its share to establish the facts:

1. That when pure and simple labor fakirs cry "No Politics in Unions!" they do not mean what they seem to mean, but mean no bona fide Labor Politics;
2. That there is no possibility of consolidating the working class except upon the sound, because outspokenly revolutionary, platform of working class interests.

Thus, like measles and New England rum, even "Independent Labor Parties" have their mission in the scheme of Nature.

While boycotts by the Working Class against the Capitalist Class are declared unconstitutional, boycotts by one set of capitalists against another set, are upheld by the Courts—especially when these Courts belong by stockholding, job-holding, or other ties, to the boycotting set.

Several merchants of the West have begun a fight on the Burlington Railroad as a result of what is called the "Omaha differential." The fight has taken the form of the "plain," "low," "vulgar" boycott, and it is being ENFORCED by the Courts. The judges of the Jackson County Court, sitting in Kansas City, instructed the Sheriff that so long as the boycott against the Burlington road was in force he must not travel over that road in taking insane persons to the State asylum in St. Joseph.

Harry Weissinger, of Louisville, Ky., Tobacco Company fame, is for William Jennings Bryan on the Trust Question and for William McKinley on the Money Question. In that way he expects to catch the gudgeons agwin' and acomin'.

The development of the pure and simple trade union movement is bringing out more and more the leading feature of such organizations, to wit, the feature of being a band against the working class and an appendage of the capitalist exploiter. This is shown by the "unions" just organized in the Street Cleaning Department of this city.

The street cleaners, including drivers, hostlers, and sweepers, organized into four local assemblies of the Knights of Labor, with the regulation that no strike is ever to be ordered by them; if a strike should break out, all those participating in it are to be discharged; once discharged they can not be re-employed except at the reduced salaries which newly employed men receive for the first year.

The situation is obvious: A labor fakir has been employed by Tammany Hall to "organize" the men, and they "organized," not as a body of men intelligently participating in the class struggle; not even as a body of men unintelligently participating in the class struggle; but as men, thoroughly beaten, who enter with their vanquisher into a compact, under which THEY are allowed to live, AND SIGN THE COMPACT!

The labor fakir in this case will get, if he has not yet, a political job to keep him solid, and he will have charge of the political conscience of his rank and file.

When this "pure and simple" development has reached this point, there is nothing that can oust the miscreant fakir but an extensive class-conscious organization of the workers and such political activity as will prove that the fakir is not earning, can no longer earn his wages of sin.

Supporters of the Socialist Labor Party in Whitman and North Abington will greatly help the Party work by communicating with Jer. O'Fihelly, Abington, Mass.

READING-LECTURES

To a Capitalist Would-be Bamboozeler.

The Harry Weissinger Tobacco Co. of Louisville, Ky., Having Issued a Circular to the Unions of that City Urging them to Chew its Tobacco on the Ground of its Being "Union Tobacco" and "Not in the Trust", Receives from the Broommakers' Union a Stiff and Intelligent Answer—No Capitalist Humbug to be Swallowed—The Time for Straight Language is on.

LOUISVILLE, July 31, 1899.

Harry Weissinger Tobacco Co., City:

Dear Sir,—Yours of the 5th instant at hand, and contents carefully noted. I beg leave to inform you of the spirit with which your letter was received. The only favor you ask is that we buy Union label tobacco, which we will certainly do; and to which end we believe every Union man is obligated. It is the duty of every Union man to patronize the Union label wherever he can, whether he be advised, requested to do so, or not. We think anyone who has any knowledge whatever of the methods of procedure and action of trades unionism, pure and simple, must certainly know this from the fact that past events have proved conclusively that the label is their only weapon at present. The boycott has been declared unconstitutional; the strike is an utter failure, being crushed every time by military power, if necessary, and where it is not necessary, competition amongst the workers for jobs is so keen, by reason of the displacement of such a vast army of workers by improved machinery that their places are in many instances filled without any commotion whatever by this eager multitude that wants to work. The ones that work the cheapest get the jobs. So much, so good. I think I have shown that the label is indisputably the only weapon of trades-unionism pure and simple at the present time. Now let me return to your letter of request and advice.

It shows one of two things, or both: First, the evolution of competition has placed your firm in the attitude of a drowning man, grasping for straws in a last endeavor to save himself. What competition has done for the working class, it is also doing for the small manufacturers, and you certainly ought to see the evil of competition in your class, as we do in ours. It is destructive, wasteful, cruel, planless, and rightfully belongs to a past age. With all the misery of the present, produced by the competitive system; with the inconsistencies of this planless and cruel social arrangement in view, we certainly do most heartily welcome any feasible proposition for the abolition of the same.

The Trust, while at present a great evil and hardship upon the public, is a blessing, in so far as it teaches us the possibility of a co-operative arrangement; which can be sufficiently broadened to destroy competition in all industries, and then actually nationalize the interests of all production.

We believe this the only solution of the great class-struggle going on the world over; and to this end shall direct all our efforts, political and otherwise. It is the competitive system that has made the questions of the day, and we ask why should we lend our efforts to perpetuate such a damnable system, that has made us wage-slaves, far worse even than the negro-slaves of the past decade? The wage-slave of today will starve, if he does not work, whereas it was to the interest of the negro slave owner to properly feed and care for his slaves, whether working or not, as they were his property; and, if they died, it meant a loss of so much to him; whereas, if a wage-slave of today starves, his employer loses nothing. With all this in view, we ask, Why should we interest ourselves to the perpetuation of the present social system, as advised by you?

Secondly:—You might not be such a small potato as picture No. 1. May be that you would appreciate it, if the working people would, through their organizations and otherwise, boost your business sufficiently to be recognized by the Trust as being a powerful factor, and probably bring the Trust to your figures, which may have been too high heretofore; but which they would be willing to pay, after your business has been swelled to an abnormal condition, through the union-label; your tobacco being "eligible" to bear the same, through the payment of dues, by persons probably not drawing much more on pay-day than their dues.

I do not infer that you pay small wages, compared with other factories; nor do I infer that the Tobacco Workers' Union has a lower wage-scale, than they might be able to enforce; but I make the point that the competitive system, which you urge us to perpetuate, has brought wages down to such a level that one is hardly justified in setting aside something for any other purpose but actual living expenses. We think furthermore, that such advice coming from a firm whose President, if not personally interested in the organization of a certain Trust, his services were at least in demand to formulate plans for one, which is in itself the strongest evidence of his knowledge of the powers and aims of

(Continued on page 3.)

THE PEOPLE.

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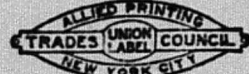
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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)..... 2,068
In 1890.....18,831
In 1892 (Presidential).....21,157
In 1894.....88,183
In 1896 (Presidential).....86,564
In 1898.....82,204

What is life for but to be lived? And how
can he be said to live his life, who lives not
up to his full ideals.

JANUS.

TWO SHOTS.

Now that the Dewey days, with their
gala and enthusiasm, are over, the
public mind may have sobered down
enough to consider seriously what it is
that really happened at Manila on May
1, '98.

In the history of our country, two
epoch-marking shots were fired. One
was fired at Lexington, last century; the
other was fired in Manila Bay, last
year. Both resounded around the
world. At both the world was startled:
Both announced the entry on the stage
of history of a new element, a new na-
tion, that all others and the world's history
had to reckon with.

At Lexington, a hundred years ago,
the rattle of musketry proclaimed that
colonial America severed the navel-
string that connected it with feudalism,
and entered upon the era of capital-
ism; in Manila Bay, last year, the canon
from the Olympia proclaimed that
plutocratic America severed the navel-
string that connected it with capitalist
conservatism.

At Lexington the rattle of musketry
marked time for the start of the
race between individual efforts in pro-
duction; the cannon from the Olympia
marked time that the race was closed,
when no individual effort in production
could any longer avail.

At Lexington, the rattle of musketry
heralded the advent upon the stage of
history of a nation of self-supporting
citizens; the cannon from the Olympia
proclaimed that era to be over.

At Lexington, the rattle of musketry
ushered in national conservatism and
exclusivism; the cannon from the
Olympia tore exclusivism to shreds and
thundered midst the internationally
warring nations the fact of the ar-
rival of a new and mighty force on the
arena.

At Lexington, the rattle of musketry
marked out the field for internal strug-
gle; the cannon from the Olympia
broke through those boundaries and ex-
tended them to the confines of the
world.

In short, the musketry at Lexington
announced the birth of a social-econ-
omic revolution; the cannon from the
Olympia proclaimed that revolution
complete, thereby heralding the ap-
proach of the next—the SOCIAL REV-
OLUTION of our own day.

This is the meaning of the event that
occurred in Manila Bay, on May 1, '98;
and as such, as a milestone that points
with certainty to the imminence of the
culminating Revolution of all Revolu-
tions—the Social Revolution, that will
give birth to the Socialist Republic—
it may well be hailed with joy.

The first legal execution for "highway
robbery" in the country occurred last
month. Suggestively enough it oc-
curred in the State of Virginia. Vir-
ginia thus illustrates both ends of the
principle, that want and fear of want
are crime-producers; hence, that not
the criminal is guilty but the social sys-
tem in which he lives and that visits
upon him its own sins.

Virginia is pre-eminently that State
whose early settlement was made by
convicted highwaymen of England,
whose sentence was commuted to de-
portation to the "Virginias," and who,
enabled to make a living here, devel-
oped into exemplary manhood. Since
then Virginia has rounded the circle.
She is now where her old founders left
England; and, accordingly, the ghastly
criminal code of old England is re-
introduced in her confines, punishing
with death the robbers that she herself
produces!

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC.

There is at least one paper in Ohio
that does not bend before the fraud-
blast of "Golden Rule Jones." That is
the Lima, O., "People's Advocate." It
neatly disposes of one of Ralph Beau-
mont's typical windy speeches in favor
of said Jones with these wise observa-
tions:

Now, in our opinion, while it is well that
the people of a State should elect a Governor
to see that the laws are justly administered,
the great need of the people just at present
is to have just laws to be administered.

What good will it do the people to simply
elect a Governor, unless the legislature is in

sympathy with the masses and enacts laws
in their interests? What we want to do, if
we are to be emancipated, and the initiative
and referendum principle is to become opera-
tive, is to elect legislators who will vote
a law giving the people a right to vote as to
whether this or that measure shall become
a law.

No Governor should make a law (that func-
tion the people should perform, say, Mr.
Jones should be elected Governor, what else
can he do under his oath of office other than
to enforce the laws now on the statute books
and in conformity with the decisions of the
courts?)

The Socialist Labor Party not only offers
the people a chance to elect a Governor, but
a legislature which will make laws in the
interest of the masses and give them the ini-
tiative and referendum so that they may do
away with the unjust laws now on the statute
books and overthrow court-made laws.

Speakers for both dominant old parties may
whoop and howl how they love the people and
tell them they should make their own laws,
but in fact the capitalist beneficiaries only
desire to catch votes so they may retain the
present unjust social system. If you would
emancipate yourselves, vote the entire Social-
ist Labor ticket. It is the only remedy you
now have.

The pricking of the Ralph Beaumont

bubble by this passage is only incidental;

the passage pricks and lets the

wind especially out of the fraud-bubble

of "Golden Rule Jones."

The City Council, Cork, Ireland, and

particularly its so-called "Labor mem-

bers," are raked over the coals in ex-

cellent fashion by the Dublin, Ireland,

"Workers' Republic." The Council re-

scinded the "Fair Wages" clause in all

city contracts on the ground that, if

the Fair Wages clause was insisted on,

it would close all the factories in the

county inside of twelve months. With

this bit of capitalistic and pure and

simple wisdom for its text, our Irish

colleague, the "Workers' Republic,"

says:

This is as much as to say that the factories

of Ireland are dependent upon the systematic

underpayment of their employees, and that

they were to pay what is known as a "Fair

Wage" they would speedily be ruined.

Remember, a Fair Wage, as here under-

stood, means nothing more than the wage es-

tablished as a standard by trade-union effort

in the district.

It is not an ideal wage, nor even necessarily

a high wage.

It may even be a starvation wage.

It is only in so far as it is the stand-

ard agreed upon between the trade union and

the majority of the employing class.

Therefore, when the Cork City Council thus

rescinded the resolution enforcing a fair wage,

they were virtually declaring that the stand-

ard wage of the district to be too high, and

therefore inviting every employer in the city

to refuse to continue paying that wage to their

employees.

The whole disgraceful performance is a con-

firmation of the truth I have so often pointed

out, that the employing class are the most

immediate enemies of the Irish workers, and

that until they are organized, and until they

acquire knowledge enough to drive this home-

breed of tyrants from public life we need not

delude ourselves with the hope that the gates

of national emancipation will ever open to us.

The English oppressor, the English capitalist,

the Irishmen—rulers elected by Rebel Cork—

openly declaring that the prosperity of Ireland

depends upon the robbery of her working

class, and that to insist upon a Fair Wage

being to ruin the country.

But I have every hope that the working men

of Cork will, at next election, remember the

men who thus trampled upon the political and

social rights of the laborer.

Therefore, let the Socialist Republic be your

watchword; the tools to those who use them,

the product to the producers.

The Socialist Republic! What does that

mean?

It means that the industries of Cork shall

be owned by the people of Cork, that the or-

ganized trades of Cork and in their own ranks

men to undertake all the managerial work and

the capitalist oppressor, the English capitalist,

the workers, could elect suitable men to suc-

ceed them, and having elected them would

serve under them as zealously as you now

serve the slave-driving foreman of a private

employer, and that the capitalist is unnec-

essary, and the profits he now absorbs

could be retained for the use of the workers

—to whom they properly belong.

And that, freed from the necessity of main-

taining the idle and superfluous class, the

length of the working day could be easily cut

in half, while the remuneration for your toil

might be multiplied fourfold.

That no one should want, that none should

be overworked, that all should live in ab-

solute idleness, that man should no longer

prey upon his fellow man, that justice will

be realized.

That productive property—all property held

for profit—should be made the public prop-

erty of the community, State or City, and

co-operatively operated by the labor of the

adult population, under whatever rules they

themselves might like to frame for their own

guidance.

That is Socialism, in brief. Not so awful,

is it?

But the mere advocacy of it would frighten

more reformers out of the master class than all

the speeches you could make about the rights

of Labor.

The Milwaukee, Wis., "Wisconsin

Weekly" publishes with many words of

praise a speech by a colored professor,

Booker F. Washington, on the "Negro

Question," so called. This is a pas-

sage from the speech:

I confess that my heart is greatly and con-

stantly troubled by the large number of ne-

gro boys and men who stand in idleness about

the streets of our cities and towns. This negro

is too poor to be idle.

How true it is that the slave must

himself free himself is being made

clearer day by day by the utterances of

such misleaders in the ranks of the

colored man, as this professor. Others

may give a lift, but if the slave does

not himself take a hand in his libera-

tion, by cementing the work done by

others in his behalf, all that is done

FOR him will be lost again BY him.

Freed by others from chattel bondage,

the negro did not develop out of his

own race the elements to cement that

freedom. When men of his race can ut-

ter such arrant nonsense as this colored

professor does; when men of his race

can, as the professor does, give utter-

ance to such mischievous economics

as his words imply, and not a colored

paper in the land to raise its voice in

protest, the mystery of the negro's con-

tinued degradation ceases to be a mys-

tery, and one understands how true

were the dying words of Fred Douglas

that the negro's condition was now

tangibly worse than when he was a

chattel.

Fortunately, however, for the negro,

the course of social evolution elimi-

nates the race question, and the negro is

now absorbed into the Social Question,

no longer as a negro, but as a wage

slave. This is his opportunity. With

the race question left out, the negro

wage-slave's fellow wage-slaves of all

other races in the land now take him

by the hand, and making common

cause with him, protest emphatically

against the blatant professor's capital-

istic libel, implied in his excitement
about the negro's being "too poor to be
idle." The negro's idleness is not of
his own free will. He does not stand
idle on the streets because he is lazy.
He stands idle for the same reason
that white workmen are standing
idle. He stands idle because he is a
wage-slave, and as such is thrown out
of work by the machinery of work
which he, together with his fellow
wage-slaves of all colors have produced,
but which the capitalist class has
robbed them all of.

The idleness of the negro is enforced,
like the idleness of the white wage-
slave. Theirs is ONE, a common cause:
Wiping away the Capitalist System, the
overthrow of the Capitalist Class with
the ballot of the Socialist Labor Party;
—thereby the purging of society, clean-
ing it of the pestiferous breed of the
Professor-Booker-F.-Washingtons of all
colors.

The comments made by the Saint-
Claude, France, "Jura Socialiste" on
the crocodile tears shed by the French
capitalist class, together with its poli-
ticians, on what they call the "unjust
aggression of England in South Africa,"
applies exactly to the crocodile tears
shed by our American expansionists on
the same subject. The "Jura Social-
iste" says:

What is really drole and amusing is to watch
the elements that have applauded the French
conquest of Tunis and Madagascar, affect in-
dignation at the colonial policy of England,
which accomplishes on a large scale and dex-
terously that which our own government does
on a small scale and maladroitly.

All the criticisms that may be formulated
against the barbarous policy of England, may
fully describe the most "brilliant" names of
the French capitalist politicians.

It takes the Capitalist Class of Amer-

ica to reconcile the criminal treatment

it is according to the Filipinos with

tears for the Boers.

Among the labor-fleeing New York

capitalists and politicians is one Oliver

Hazard Perry Belmont. He occupies

a place in the front rank of the com-

combination of politician-capitalists; and

he owns a paper, "The Verdict." Ost-

ensibly the paper is in the field to

down the "grinding monopolists" and

the "rascal politicians." This sort of pa-

pers and capitalists is a new departure

in American "journalism" and in Amer-

ican capitalistic chicanery. Of the many

odd instances in which such papers

try to win the public, the below table

giving the share of Labor and the share

of Capital in several lands, and pub-

lished in "The Verdict," is so far the

most remarkable:

Country. Capital Labor.

Italy..... 61 49

Austria..... 55.4 44.6

Switzerland..... 65.4 34.6

Spain..... 67.4 32.6

Russia..... 68.8 31.2

France..... 67.9 32.1

Germany..... 73.2 26.8

Britain..... 73.3 26.7

Belgium..... 74.5 25.5

United States..... 82.5 17.5

Who, what workingman, would not

now give his heart to this Belmont?

Here is this Belmont himself putting

black upon white the fact that the

American workingman is the most

skinned, the American capitalist the

biggest skinner of all on earth. Here

it is, black on white, that, of the pro-

ceeds of labor, the worker gets only

17.5 per cent., while the idle capitalist

comes off with a loot of 82.5. Can the

man who conveys such information be

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
H. Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beckman street, N. Y.

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

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.
—A. B. Barker, Secretary, 860 Richmond street, London, Ont.

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

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

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Meeting of October 10th with J. H. Sauter in the chair. Absent, Keep and Flebiger, the former excused. The financial report for the week ending October 7th showed receipts, \$130.20; expenditures, \$121.08. Vote on the election of a new member to the N. E. C. resulted: College Point, Sauter none; Weber 10; Richmond County, Sauter 13, Weber 2; New York (Scand.), Sauter 10, Weber none; Woodhaven, Sauter 10, Weber none; New York, Sauter 375, Weber 47; a total for Sauter of 427 and for Weber of 59. The vote electing Sauter, he had been called upon to attend the meeting. The Secretary reported that the general vote on the San Francisco resolutions on the holding of a special national convention had resulted in an overwhelming defeat of the proposition; that he was now at work tabulating the vote and would have it ready for the next issue of THE PEOPLE. Resolved to publish.

Communications: Organizers Keinard and Hickey reported their work, the latter having had very successful meet. B. C. Section Westfield, Mass., reported having joined the Volkszeitung's party. Moved to suspend Section Westfield. Carried. Section Los Angeles, Cal., sent word that Job Harriman had been suspended from membership for treasonable conduct, also that appeal would be taken from the decision of the Section as the offense merits expulsion. The National Board of Appeals (pro tem.) sent the following communication:

"64 Hannover street, Providence, R. I., Oct. 10, 1899.

Comrade A. H. Boal, of Section Los Angeles, Cal., appeals from the decision of Section Los Angeles to suspend Job Harriman from the S. L. P., claiming that said Harriman was found guilty of treasonable conduct, and the gravity of the offense demands nothing short of expulsion.

The National Board of Appeals (pro tem.) hereby calls on the parties interested to present the evidence in this case in accordance with the constitution of the S. L. P.

National Board of Appeals (pro tem.), THOMAS CURRAN, Secretary."

Charters were granted to Sections Florence, Colo., and Danvers, Mass.

JOHN J. KINNEALY, Recording Secretary.

COLORADO.

FREMONT COUNTY.—The County Convention of the S. L. P. of Fremont Co. was held at Williamsburg Friday, Sept. 22, 1899. Delegates from Sections Florence, Rockvale and Williamsburg were in attendance, and a full ticket was nominated as follows: County Clerk—John J. Markham, Rockvale. County Treasurer—N. F. Clark, Florence. County Sheriff—John C. Davis, Rockvale. County Assessor—Mozart Lewis, Rockvale. County Superintendent of Schools—H. J. Brimble, Williamsburg. County Coroner—Daniel Poll, Chandler. County Surveyor—Alfred G. Malson, Brewster.

The regularly elected N. E. C. was endorsed and a committee appointed to draft resolutions to that effect. There being three Sections in the County, a committee was appointed to attend to the getting of the petition and fill vacancies, subject to the will of the various Sections.

IOWA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION
CLINTON, IA.—The Eighth State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Iowa met on August 6. It was called to order by Comrade J. A. Raun, of Clinton. Comrade M. J. Kremer, of Davenport, was elected temporary chairman. In the absence of the State Secretary, who was unable to attend, Comrade L. C. Borup, of Clinton, was elected Secretary.

A Committee on Credentials was chosen as follows: Comrades Rieck, M. Borup and Wm. Ziem. The committee reported that the following comrades were entitled to be seated: American Section, Davenport—M. J. Kremer, and Max Hagaman. German Section, Davenport—Carsten Klein and Adolph Oehlert. Section Clinton—Carl Rieck and Hans Peterson.

Motion was made and carried to retain the temporary chairman and secretary for the session.

A Committee on Resolutions was elected, composed of Comrades P. Raun, M. Hagaman and Eric Matson; also a Committee on Revision composed of Comrades H. J. Brimble, Adolph Oehlert and Albert Carstensen.

As the proceedings of the last State Convention were written in the German language, and which were not understood by the majority of the delegates, it was decided that Comrade Kiehl read the report proceedings, which were adopted as read.

REPORT OF SECTIONS.

Comrade J. A. Raun reported that Section Clinton made some progress during the year and that prospects were good.

Comrade Hagaman reported that the American Section of Davenport was in good condition with bright prospects for the future.

Comrade Oehlert reported that the German Section of Davenport had about 30 members, of which, however, only about one-third were in good standing.

REPORT OF STATE COMMITTEE.

State Treasurer J. A. Raun read his report, which was referred to the Committee on Revision.

GENERAL WELFARE.

No other State officers being present, Comrade Hagaman moved that the regular order of business be deferred to next session and the general welfare of the S. L. P. taken up, carried.

For some particulars about the Brussels Conference. Carried.

Several comrades expressed their surprise and disappointment at not seeing anything in the Party papers about said Conference. On motion, the Convention adjourned until Sunday morning, Aug. 6, at 8 o'clock.

SUNDAY.—Convention called to order at 8 o'clock. Comrade Kremer, elected chairman and L. C. Borup secretary. Minutes of last session read and approved.

State Secretary C. M. Houtrop read his report which was adopted and placed on file. The New York controversy was then taken up, and after a lengthy discussion the following resolutions were adopted:

RESOLVED That we support the old N. E. C. Platform. Party at-large can take action on the present controversy.

RESOLVED That we demand that a national convention be called immediately for the purpose of restoring peace and order in the Party and deciding upon all questions relative to the welfare of the S. L. P.

RESOLVED That we recommend the City of Chicago, Ill., as the place to hold such convention.

On motion the convention adjourned to 1.30 P. M.

AUGUST 6, 1.30 P. M.—Convention called to order by Comrade Kremer, who was again elected chairman, and Comrade Borup, secretary.

The Committee on Resolutions was instructed to draft a State Platform.

The Auditing Committee reported that the books of the State treasurer and secretary were found to be correct. On motion the report was adopted, and the committee discharged.

The convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for the Fall election.

(The ticket chosen will be found on Page 1 of this issue.)

The election of the State Committee was next in order, and resulted in the choice of the following comrades:

State Secretary, Eric C. Matson, of Clinton. State Treasurer, J. A. Raun, of Clinton. The Committee on Resolutions then reported the Manifesto and Platform, which were adopted and the committee discharged.

(The Manifesto and Platform will be found on Page 1 of this issue.)

It was decided to send a copy of the proceedings of the Convention to THE PEOPLE for publication, and to request the "Workers' Call" to publish it also.

The State Committee was instructed to ascertain what it would cost to have the Manifesto and State Platform printed in pamphlet form for propaganda purposes; also to suggest to the National Executive Committee the necessity of having a speaker come to Iowa before election.

On motion the Convention adjourned with three cheers for the S. L. P., and all comrades present expressed their satisfaction with the work done.

C. M. NOSTRUP, Acting Secretary of State Committee S. L. P. of Iowa.

KANSAS.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.—The Socialist Labor Party ticket for this county is the following, all the candidates being miners:

CHAS. HEISING, Treasurer.
J. H. ROBERTS, Sheriff.

DAN O'DONNELL, Register of Deeds.
STEVE WELSH, Surveyor.

ALBERT LEBETTER, Coroner.
LEWIS LEWIS.

All members of the Party, located in Crawford County, and all sympathizers with the movement are requested to meet with the State Committee in Convention, at 3 p. m. Sunday, October 15th, for the purpose of electing a county organization. Caleb Lipscomb, candidate for Governor in 1898, will be present, and address the meeting.

E. CAIN, Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS.

PROCEEDINGS OF STATE CONVENTION
WORCESTER, Mass., at Horticultural Hall, Front St., 1899.—Called to order at 9.25 a. m., by Walter J. Hoar, chairman of the State Committee, who read the call, and requested nominations for a chairman pro tem.

Joseph F. May, of Wrentham, and D. Goldstein were nominated; Comrade Goldstein declined. The ballot resulted in the choice of Comrade Mallory: 25 votes, against 20 for Geo. E. Vincent.

Comrade Mallory on taking the chair asked the Convention to choose a secretary pro tem. Jer. O'Fihelly was unanimously elected secretary pro tem.

Motion to elect a committee of three to examine credentials. Geo. H. Pearce, Fred E. Nagler, David Goldstein, C. E. Spelman, Geo. H. Wrenn and L. S. Oliver were nominated. The ballot resulted in the choice of Geo. H. Pearce, Fred E. Nagler and D. Goldstein as Committee on Credentials by 27 votes, against 21 for C. E. Spelman, and 19 each for Geo. H. Wrenn and L. S. Oliver.

The committee collected credentials, and retired to verify them. While the Committee on Credentials were absent, Geo. H. Wrenn moved that the Convention adjourn.

The chairman ruled that the motion to adjourn was not in order until the Convention had organized by choice of permanent officers. C. E. Spelman appealed against the chairs ruling, and the decision of the chair was made the decision of the body by a vote of 25 to 13.

The Committee on Credentials reported that they had received 46 credentials, that 44 of these were entitled to seats, and they reported unfavorably on 2.

Voted, that the delegates retire to the sides of the hall, and to step forward to the table when their names were called. The calling of the roll showed all delegates present.

Voted, that these delegates be seated. Motion that the chairman pro tem. be permanent chairman. The secretary pro tem. in courtesy to the chairman put the motion. The action in so doing was appealed from by Comrade Bokelund. The ruling of the secretary as acting chairman was sustained by the Convention by a vote of 22 to 16.

The temporary chairman was made permanent secretary by acclamation.

Motion to elect John P. Doyle, Samuel Essenberg and Chas. Mayon as substitutes for John T. Moran, Gustave Sederlund and John R. Bryner, absent delegates from Springfield. After discussion as to the legality of seating substitutes, the motion was declared lost by vote of 19 to 13.

Voted, to elect a vice-chairman. David Goldstein and Geo. E. Vincent were nominated. At this stage several delegates got up in a disorderly manner and left the hall. Geo. H. Wrenn saying that they would not bother the Convention any longer, but would object to any action of the Convention. Geo. E. Vincent having left the hall with the disorderly delegates, Comrade Goldstein was elected vice-chairman by acclamation.

Comrade Alf. Jones was elected assistant secretary by acclamation.

Motion that the chairman and secretary of the Convention prefer charges against the Party. Amendment that the committee on resolutions be instructed to draw up a resolution on the matter. Amendment carried.

The committee reported that the following comrades were entitled to be seated: American Section, Davenport—M. J. Kremer, and Max Hagaman. German Section, Davenport—Carsten Klein and Adolph Oehlert. Section Clinton—Carl Rieck and Hans Peterson.

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GENERAL WELFARE.
No other State officers being present, Comrade Hagaman moved that the regular order of business be deferred to next session and the general welfare of the S. L. P. taken up, carried.

The comrades discussed the new election law in Iowa which provides for a caucus in each Congressional District at a national election. It was argued that it would prevent the S. L. P. from getting on the ball in 1900. The State Committee was ordered to gather information on that subject.

The State Secretary was also instructed to confer with the State Secretaries of Wisconsin and Michigan with a view of establishing closer relations with our sister States and to act in co-operation with said States on all Party matters.

Comrade Rieck moved that the State Secretary be instructed to ask the National Secretary for some particulars about the Brussels Conference. Carried.

Several comrades expressed their surprise and disappointment at not seeing anything in the Party papers about said Conference. On motion, the Convention adjourned until Sunday morning, Aug. 6, at 8 o'clock.

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Motion that the chairman and secretary of the Convention prefer charges against the Party. Amendment that the committee on resolutions be instructed to draw up a resolution on the matter. Amendment carried.

The committee reported that the following comrades were entitled to be seated: American Section, Davenport—M. J. Kremer, and Max Hagaman. German Section, Davenport—Carsten Klein and Adolph Oehlert. Section Clinton—Carl Rieck and Hans Peterson.

Motion was made and carried to retain the temporary chairman and secretary for the session.

A Committee on Resolutions was elected, composed of Comrades P. Raun, M. Hagaman and Eric Matson; also a Committee on Revision composed of Comrades H. J. Brimble, Adolph Oehlert and Albert Carstensen.

As the proceedings of the last State Convention were written in the German language, and which were not understood by the majority of the delegates, it was decided that Comrade Kiehl read the report proceedings, which were adopted as read.

REPORT OF SECTIONS.
Comrade J. A. Raun reported that Section Clinton made some progress during the year and that prospects were good.

Comrade Hagaman reported that the American Section of Davenport was in good condition with bright prospects for the future.

Comrade Oehlert reported that the German Section of Davenport had about 30 members, of which, however, only about one-third were in good standing.

REPORT OF STATE COMMITTEE.
State Treasurer J. A. Raun read his report, which was referred to the Committee on Revision.

GENERAL WELFARE.
No other State officers being present, Comrade Hagaman moved that the regular order of business be deferred to next session and the general welfare of the S. L. P. taken up, carried.

The comrades discussed the new election law in Iowa which provides for a caucus in each Congressional District at a national election. It was argued that it would prevent the S. L. P. from getting on the ball in 1900. The State Committee was ordered to gather information on that subject.

The State Secretary was also instructed to confer with the State Secretaries of Wisconsin and Michigan with a view of establishing closer relations with our sister States and to act in co-operation with said States on all Party matters.

Comrade Rieck moved that the State Secretary be instructed to ask the National Secretary for some particulars about the Brussels Conference. Carried.

Several comrades expressed their surprise and disappointment at not seeing anything in the Party papers about said Conference. On motion, the Convention adjourned until Sunday morning, Aug. 6, at 8 o'clock.

SUNDAY.—Convention called to order at 8 o'clock. Comrade Kremer, elected chairman and L. C. Borup secretary. Minutes of last session read and approved.

State Secretary C. M. Houtrop read his report which was adopted and placed on file. The New York controversy was then taken up, and after a lengthy discussion the following resolutions were adopted:

RESOLVED That we support the old N. E. C. Platform. Party at-large can take action on the present controversy.

RESOLVED That we demand that a national convention be called immediately for the purpose of restoring peace and order in the Party and deciding upon all questions relative to the welfare of the S. L. P.

RESOLVED That we recommend the City of Chicago, Ill., as the place to hold such convention.

On motion the convention adjourned to 1.30 P. M.

AUGUST 6, 1.30 P. M.—Convention called to order by Comrade Kremer, who was again elected chairman, and Comrade Borup, secretary.

The Committee on Resolutions was instructed to draft a State Platform.

The Auditing Committee reported that the books of the State treasurer and secretary were found to be correct. On motion the report was adopted, and the committee discharged.

The convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for the Fall election.

(The ticket chosen will be found on Page 1 of this issue.)

The election of the State Committee was next in order, and resulted in the choice of the following comrades:

State Secretary, Eric C. Matson, of Clinton. State Treasurer, J. A. Raun, of Clinton. The Committee on Resolutions then reported the Manifesto and Platform, which were adopted and the committee discharged.

(The Manifesto and Platform will be found on Page 1 of this issue.)

It was decided to send a copy of the proceedings of the Convention to THE PEOPLE for publication, and to request the "Workers' Call" to publish it also.

The State Committee was instructed to ascertain what it would cost to have the Manifesto and State Platform printed in pamphlet form for propaganda purposes; also to suggest to the National Executive Committee the necessity of having a speaker come to Iowa before election.

On motion the Convention adjourned with three cheers for the S. L. P., and all comrades present expressed their satisfaction with the work done.

C. M. NOSTRUP, Acting Secretary of State Committee S. L. P. of Iowa.

KANSAS.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.—The Socialist Labor Party ticket for this county is the following, all the candidates being miners:

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 litho 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

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Liberal discount to Sections and Dealers.

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 then push its sale.

ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL

—OF THE—

16th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, Soc. L. P.

—TO BE HELD AT—

LIBERTY HALL, 255-263 E. Houston Street,

On Saturday Evening, October 28th, 1899.

Entire Proceeds go to the Campaign Fund.

MUSIC BY L. A. 1028, S. T. & L. A. Commencing at 8 P. M. Tickets 15 Cents.

Parade and Mass-Meeting!

SOUTH BROOKLYN BRANCHES, S. L. P.,

—AND—

S. T. & L. A. LOCALS,

Saturday, October 21st, 7.30 P. M.

Parade forms at 319 Atlantic Avenue, bet. Smith & Hoyt Sts.

Following Branches are requested to appear punctually: Third and Ninth Wards, 12th Ward, 13th Ward, 14th Ward, 15th Ward, 16th Ward, 17th Ward, 18th Ward, 19th Ward, 20th Ward, 21st Ward, 22nd Ward, 23rd Ward, 24th Ward, 25th Ward, 26th Ward, 27th Ward, 28th Ward, 29th Ward, 30th