



Colorado Looming up-Ohio Voters Re-pediate Fakirism Behind the Mask of Socialism by Dumping Bandlow and doing Strong over to Bartholomew, the S. T. & L. A. organizer for Ohio.

COLORADO.

GRAND JUNCTION, Nov. 11.—The S. L. precived in this (Mesa) County: 1897, rotes; 1898, 36 votes; 1899, over 100 Our Section was organized on 1899. This is our first county June 4, 1839. This is out hist could taket. It polled between 85 and 163 rotes, as follows: Van Buren, treas-urer, 104; Gesberg, county clerk. 99; Wolan, sheriff, 81; Carver, assessor, 144; Todd, county commissioner, 95; Elizawth Hutchinson, superintendent of phools, 85; Johnson, coroner, 163. S. B. HUTCHINSON.

LEADVILLE, Nov. 11.—The official carvass has not been made yet. A good many towns are out. But the reports of hand give us 300 votes for the high-est candidate and 115 for the lowest. M. E. WHITE.

PUEBLO, Nov. 16 .- Our average vote pressio, Nov. 10.—Oni average toric for Pueblo County is 152, as against 113 last year. The official count for Fre-mont County gives an average S. L. P. vote of 197. NIXON ELLIOTT.

MASSACHUSEITS.

PEABODY, Nov. 15 .- The S. L. P. vote for Governor in Peabody is 162: In Danvers Peare received 60 votes;

ast year, 40. Comrade Vecher polled, in Essex County, about 4,000 votes for County mmissioner.

NORTH GRATTON, Nov. 14.—The vote in the town of Grafton for Governor vas 22 against 19 in 1898 and 7 in 1898. HOLYOKE, Mass .- The S. L. P. vote in

this city is as follows: Governor, 469; Senator, 406; Representatives, 475; County Commissioner, 873.

Boston, Mass.—Fuller, but still in-momplete, returns, show an increase in muntles, as follows:

1039.	1020.
Essex County	1,940
Franklin County 116	Di
Benndon County	1,163
Thdresex County	1,000
Permouth County	328
Suffolk County	1,453
The returns thus far received sh	how a
total of 9,515 votes.	

BROCTON, Mass., Nov. 22 .- The vote for Peare, S. L. P. candidate for gover-por, in this city is as follows by pre-

uncer.	Precinct.	Precinct.	
Ward.	Α.	В.	Total.
1	8	21	29
2	20	21	41
3	33	39	72
4	30	22	52
5	27	26	53
6	32	26	58
1	13	36	49
			a ng na s ta

NEW YORK STATE.

(Incompiete figures.) Greater New York 14,400 ondaga County--..... 1,850
 Syracuse
 1850

 Westchester County
 641

 Onelda County
 347

 Cayuga County
 283

MASSACHUSETTS MUNICIPAL ELECTION 45 555 104 438 204 411 581 34..... 472 35..... 493 Annexed district...... 60 9,389 10,093 SYRACUSE, Nov. 23.-Jefferson returns a large increase. It gave Frank W. Roberts, candidate for Supreme Court Justice in the Fifth District 294, of which 93 were cast in the town of Watertown, outside the city limits; Rutland, a farming community without a village in its borders worthy of the name, 15 votes; Orleans, another rural

name, is votes; Orieans, another fural town, cast 27; and Champion, a furming section, 15. The above three towns, with the town and city of Watertown, cast 196 out of the 294 Socialist Labor votes. In 1898, the S. L. P. vote was 45. TOM CRIMMINS.

..... 4

31..... 121

LITTLE FALLS, Nov. 17 .- The official count of the vote in Herkimer County gives a higher figure of the S. L. P. than that reported in THE PEOPLE. Roberts, the S. L. P. candidate for Supreme Court Justice, polled 114 votes against 61 last year.

Lowville. Nov. 17.—The S. L. P. vote in Lewis County shows a remark-able increase. It is 100 for Roberts as against 6 for Hanford in 1898.

UTICA, Nov. 14 .- The vote for Rob erts in Oneida County is 347. We had 271 votes last year. The vote for the Assembly candidates was as follows: 43 ticket is 275, last year 190. We are all well pleased with the progress made out and we are already making preparations for 1900.

NUESSLE.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 14.—Official re-turns for Cuyahoga County give Band-low (Kangaroo), 1.085; Bartholomew, loyal S. L. P. candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, 3,009. Last year the vote was 2.254.

VALLEY, Nov. 14 .- The vote in Perry township was 41, against 29 year. In Butler township we had 8 votes.

CANTON, Nov. 14 .- The vote cast for the S. L. P. State ticket in Stark County was: Bandlow, 198; Bartholomew, 251. Our county ticket received the follow-ing votes: Hull, Common Pleas Judge, 256; Jenkins, representative, 244; Juergens, representative, 232; Legg, repre-sentative, 249; Pfirman, Probate Judge, 240; Kirk, shariff, 253; Weltleh, com-missioner, 248; Bucklin, treasurer, 233; Schlosser, prosecuting attorney, 254; Ney, inf. director, 198.

HAMILTON, Nov. 14.-These are the figures for the S. L. P. vote cast in Butler County: State ticket—Bandlow, 74; Bartholemew, 154. Local ticket: A. Stel-ger, representative, 169; Rooke, repre-sentative, 168; J. Steiger, county com-missioner, 167. Last year we had only 08 votes 98 votes.

CLEVELAND, O.-The following is a compilation of the votes thus far reported for Bartholomew, our candi-date for Lieutenant-Governor: Cuya-hoga County, 3,009; Belmont County, Roga County, 3,005, Bernholt County, 23; Montgomery County, 314: Butler County, 154; Summit County, 120; Stark County, 251. Athens County—Trimble township, 38. Franklin County—Col-umbus, 116. Columbian County—Col-umbus, 116. Columbian County—New WaterCord, 7; East Palastine, 3; Saline-ville, 29. Lake County—Perry, 41. ville, 20. Lake County-Perry, 41. Richland County-Butler, 8; Hamilton County, 676-Total, so far, 4,780. CINCINNATI, O .- The returns for Ham-

ilton County have just come out. They give the following figures of the S. L. P.

State ticket: Bandlow, 244; Bartholomew. 676.

Local ticket: Eisenberg, Representative...... 510

Address to the Working Class Voters.

CAMPAIGN ISSUES.

CAMPAIGN ISSUES. It is claimed by the old parties that the recent war with Spain and the struggle now going on in the Philippines have brought to the front new issues which must be settled by the vot-ers of this State, as well as other States of the Union. A glance at the political history of the nation reveals the fact that in times gone by many issues have been brought forward by both the old parties, and when their usefulness, as a means of dividing the vote of the working class, had departed, they were quickly abandoned and others manu-factured to suit the occasion. At one time the Republicans were

apparently wedded to the policy of pro-tection to American industries, and by carrying on a gay firtation with the silver interests at the same time, suc-ceeded in electing a President. Later on it was found advisable to kick the silver overboard, and the battle cry became protection and gold standard. the present time we are openly in-formed that the tariff is a dead issue, and the rallying cry of the Republicans is "Stand by the President." The Dem-ocrats also have pursued the same pol-At one time it was tariff reform fcy. and gold standard in the East, while the silver States were held in line by equi-vocal declarations regarding the money question in the national platform. Later, when the small capitalists gen-erally and the small formers of the erally and the small formers of the West particularly were in desperate straits through the workings of the capitalist system, which is gradually crushing out the small farmers and small dealers in the process of evolu-tion, tariff reform was relegated to the rear and "16 to 1" and "Down with the trusts!" came to the front. With the advent of the Snanish War

With the advent of the Spanish War another change became necessary; con-sequently we now find Anti-Imperial-ism and "Down with the Trusts!" the prominent issues presented by the Dem-ocrats, while silver is relegated to the rear as much as possible.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Contrast the shifting attitude of the old parties with that of the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, which has invariably maintained that the only question of any consequence to the working class is CAPITALISM v. WAGE SLAVERY. In other words, shall all the marvellous inventions of the nineteenth century economy in the production of wealth, all the wonders of art and science, and the earth itself, be owned and con-trolled for thebenefit of a small fraction of the human race, or shall the land and all the means of production be controlled and operated for the benefit of the whole people?

KEY TO THE SITUATION.

To fully understand the meaning of these so-called issues of the campaign, it is necessary to know something of the basic principles of Socialism, one of the most important being that the controlling factor in the affairs of men is their material interests, that is, that since primitive times there has existed in society a continual conflict between different economic classes, whose interests could not be harmonized. It is impracticable to discuss the matter at any length, but it may be said that modern society is divided into two classes—the capitalist class, consisting of two divisions, the large capitalists, who control the larger proportion of the wealth, and the small capitalists, con-trolling a small portion of the wealth, of which it is being gradually stripped in the course of industrial evolution. on the other hand, we find the and. working class, with nothing but its la-bor power to sell in the open market. The Republican party acts as the poli-

of the workers, who must control the government and set up a CO-OPERA-TIVE COMMONWEALTH, and in this manner put an end to all class antagon-To this continual clash of material

interests between various divisions of the capitalist class, who are seeking to devour each other, can be traced the major portion of disturbances and wars and by subjecting the issues raised in this campaign to this test we shall presently perceive that they are merely, in vulgar English, a question of whose pocketbook is touched, and that in such quarrels as these the working class has no more interest than a traveller who has been robbed by bandits has in the

Interview of the second of the second system of coolle labor, and also in nom-inal possession of the Philippines, al-though the American occupation of the island of Luzon at present seems to be on the plan of what is called "a sliding scale." Be that as it may, the Repub-lican party declares itself in favor of the retention of these islands, and amid much waving of flags, blowing of trumpets, and frantic appeals to national pride the voters are asked to an-dorse the policy of the Administration and to "stand by the President.." Sub-jected to a close analysis the question comes to this: DOES IT PAY? Despite all the flowery rhetoric about patriotism and generously presenting the Fil-ipinos with a good government, which they do not seem to appreciate, amid all these attempts to befog the public mind, the fact is apparent that FOR EIGN MARKETS are wanted. Indeed, in many instances, it is frankly ad-mitted in the columns of the press, and much is said of over-production and the necessity of disposing of the surplus product. This term "over-production" is juggled with to a great extent in an attempt to convince the public that the United States cannot consume its own product. It is undoubtedly true that the majority of the population of the United States by no means wears good clothing, has good lodgings, or is well fed. Why? Simply because the work-ing class which produces all wealth receives in return less than one-fourth of the value of its product, which por-tion is termed wages. It consequently cannot purchase beyond the amount of its wages, hence a surplus is left which must be disposed of; therefore when the term "over-production" is used by the capitalist class it does not mean that the surplus product cannot be used in the United States, but that the peoe do not receive enough to buy back their own product.

To digress for a moment, let it not be forgotten that if some corner of the earth offers an opportunity for the production of wealth through mineral products, agricultural advantages, or otherwise, some convenient pretext is found to take possession through what is termed "diplomacy," or, failing that, open war. Of such a nature is the pres-ent trouble in South Africa! If the region now occupied by the Boers did not contain valuable mines, does any same man imagine there would be any trouble?

While it is said the Philippines contain valuable mineral deposits and re-sources that have not been developed, it is true that they afford a convenient foothold to China and the Eastern market, and if the capitalist class of America does not wish to be distanced in the race to obtain a share of the world's market for the surplus prod-uct which must be disposed of, it must be "in at the death," or, strictly speaking. the dismemberment of China, around whose dying body the vultures of private profit are gathering. This explains the necessity of maintaining large ar-mies and navies by "progressive" na-tions, which serve the double purpose of obtaining foreign markets at the point of the bayonet and also suppress-ing at home any labor troubles which may be caused by the fact that too much wealth has been produced, and factories and mills shut down. How men can be found to vote to maintain such an insane system as this is the eighth wonder of the world.

thereby draw away their attention from considering the true cause of their mis-erable condition.

erable condition. A few instances will serve to show the fallacy of the position of the Dem-ocratic party on this question. Dur-ing the Civil War, with exceptionally high taxes, wages also were high, sim-ply because of the withdrawal of an army of men from their usual occupa-tions and the consecuent demand for tions, and the consequent demand for war material entailed by maintaining large armies in the field, who necessarily required food, clothing and muni-tions of war. After the war, wages gradually fell again, despite the fact that taxes also were lowered. More-over, in this State at the present time there is some difference in the tax rate of various cities and towns yet this

of various cities and towns, yet this does not seem to affect the scale of wages to any appreciable extent.

Recently in the city of Boston an at-tempt was made to levy an additional tax called a sewer tax in consequence of certain improvements. It is re able to assume that had this tax It is reasonlevied on each member of the working class there would have been a vigorous protest. From whom did the protest come? From the taxpayers, and no one else. So thoroughly convinced were these individuals that this tax came out of their pockets that they paid it under protest, retained eminent counsel, and took the matter into the courts, the result being that the sewer tax was declared unconstitutional, or, strictly speaking, the Act authorizing it. If the workers paid the taxes it was remarkably strange they did not evince more interest in the matter. The simple truth is that taxes are paid from the wealth produced by the working class, but come from that portion of the wealth which the working class never receives

That the producers of wealth are plundered. There is no doubt, but where the operation takes place is right in the factories, the mills, and other indus-trial institutions. When the toilers leave the workshop with their wages it is of little consequence to them whether the tax-rate be a dollar more or less per thousand. Their labor-powor less per thousand. Their iabor-pow-er, being sold in the market precisely under the same conditions as govern the sale of any commodity. lumber, whiskey, hogs or cattle, is in the last analysis paid for at its value; that is, the average amount of social labor time required to produce it which in planer required to produce it, which, in plainer terms, means merely enough food, clothing and shelter to keep the laborers in existence. Hence, the question of importance to the producers of wealth is not the question of taxation, but how to destroy the system that places hu-man beings on precisely the same foot-ing as merchandise, and this cannot be done by voting to maintain the system which crughes them to the earth, but by voting the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party, whose mission it is to over-throw that system. From the foregoing it is now plain

why the middle class represented by the Democratic party takes such an in-terest in the cry of Anti-Imperialism. The fruit from the Filipino tree will be plucked by the large capitalists, but high taxes being necessary to maintain armies and navies to get at the plunder. armies and navies to get at the plunder, it is but natural that those who are compelled to pay their share of the taxes should protest at receiving no share of the proceeds.

TRUSTS.

Another campaign cry of the Dem-ocrats is "Down with the Trusts. Even the Republicans, in view of the outcry against these monopolies, have found it necessary to straddle this issue to some extent. Be that as it may, the trusts continue to multiply, and consolidation is the order of the day, in spite of legisis the order of the day, in spite of legis-lation or anything else. It is unneces-sary to dwell upon this issue to any ex-tent. Again and again has the Social-ist Labor Party proclaimed that trusts are the natural result of the competi-tive system of industry, which drives the weaker to the wall and compels the transmitt o combine. The hord arginst stronger to combine. The howl against trusts comes from those exploiters of labor who cannot compete with large concerns, but who vainly hope to stave off the inevitable. The protest of the middle class is as sensible as the protests of years ago against the intro-duction of machinery. A trust is mere-ly an organized effort to produce the maximum of wealth with the lowest possible labor cost. It means, of course, the displacement of an army of workers by consolidation, the continued in-troduction of improved machinery, and more economical methods of distribu tion The position of the Socialist Labor Party on the matter is simply that Socialists believe it is better to attack the man who throws a stone rather than the stone. The evil in trusts does not lie in the trust itself, but in the private ownership of the trust, where by all the benefits resulting from its operations are enjoyed by a few, while the masses of the people starve when they are not at work piling up wealth for a few idlers. A trust, which under private ownership and control appears as a curse, would, under Socialist con-trol, prove a blessing. Under private administration the introduction of machinery means the displacement of the workers, whereas under Socialist ad-ministration it would mean a reduction destitution would be unknown, there-by removing the principal cause of crime and disorder crime and disorder. This howl against trusts has been growing in intensity of late years, but, in like proportion, consolidation and combination have kept pace with it. One example here in New England serves to illustrate the process of cen-tralization in all lines of industry. All the railroad systems centring in Boston have gradually been absorbed until all the railroads on the north entering this have gradually been absorbed until all the railroads on the north entering this city are under one management, with the possible exception of the Canadian roads, which are merely connections. The roads leading south and south-west from Boston are likewise under one management, with the exception of the Boston & Albary, and a proposition to lease this road to the New York Cen-(Continued on Page 2.)



PRICE 2 CENTS.

Fakirism the Out-Post of Capitalism-Traps for Socialist Voters-An Independent "Socialist" Ticket Endorses Republicans-The Make-Up of "Independents."

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 14-We grant that the class struggle rages fiercer in the far East than it does out here, and look for election returns from the "storm center of capitalism" with greater eagerness than we do for our own. Nevertheless, the movement in the Wild West is not entirely without instructive lessons and exciting incidents.

The distribution of literature on a larger scale and in a more systematic way than ever before, has been the principal feature of our campaign. It is safe to say that Denver was fairly flooded with Socialist literature. The city was divided into districts, an active Literature Committee was elected. which in turn selected sub-committees for the various districts. Swift bicycle riders, loaded with pamphlets, conveyed the truths of Socialism into surrounding villages.

Street meetings were held and who soever evinced any oratorical ability was mercilessly put on the stump.

We have thus discovered a number of promising young speakers, some of whom are undoubtedly destined to some day make their mark in the movement. For all that, the loss of our former State Organizer, Comrade N. L. Greist, was felt keenly.

Was feit keenly. Here, as everywhere else, the fight was against fakirism, rather than against capitalism. It will not be with-out interest to Comrades at large to relate our experience with the fakir element, which is so singular and so instructive that some cognizance of it might prove profitable might prove profitable.

Some preliminary remarks regarding the conditions peculiar to the State of Colorado are necessary to clearly un-

derstand our case. Party emblems are a thing of the past in this State. Every one wishing to vote a straight ticket is required to write on the ballot the name of the Thus, as our ticket was filed as the "Socialist Labor" ticket, it was neces-sary for voters to write the words "Socialist Labor" on the ballot in the way described.

When looking over the list of nominations in the County Clerk's office, we discovered to our surprise that in addition to the "Socialist Labor" a "Social-ist" ticket had been filed. A glaper over the candidates and the signers of the petition revealed the fact that a trick was being perpetrated. The com-mittee that had filed the ticket conmittee that had filed the ticket con-sisted of two individuals who are well known in this city as two healers of the lowest type: Kleckner and Neal. The list of nominations and the peti-tion showed a combination, which, upon further analysis, proved itself to be resolvable into three elements: Ward politicians, prostitutes and Anarchists. We knew this ignominious aggregation and were aware that the aggregation and were aware that the only tie that united its diverse ingredients was the "intolerance" of the S. L. P.; hence we were at first inclined to think that we were confronted with an act of revenge. Soon we learned better. Upon inquiry we discovered that the bogus Socialist ticket had been on the market for some time. A buyer was finally found in the Silver-Repub-lican party, a local wing of the Repub-lican Eagle. Now the original candi-dates were withdrawn from the bogus ticket and the Silver-Republican ticket was endorsed. The status of the case was now this: Any Socialist voter, unaware of the trap laid for him, might vote for the Silver-Republican ticket if he but, omitted the word "Labor." Of course we did our utmost to warn the public. A circular was drawn up in which things were explained, and the gang denounced without kid gloves. Ten thousand copies of it were scat-tered broadcast over the city. We also took advantage of the factional fight between the old parties by inducing some of the daily papers to give the affair some publicity. Nevertheless, many a well-meaning Socialist voter remained uninformed and threw his vote away for an old party. We estimate to-day that such had been the case with no less than one-third of the entire vote. It will be understood that all votes cast for the bogus ticket are counted for the Silver-Republican party and are not given in the official returns. Hence our estimate is only approximate. Is only approximate. It might also be of interest for Com-rades to know that the Populist party and the "official organ" of "organized labor." the "Industrial Advocate," pros-tituted themselves to the Silver-Repub-licans, which party was defeated by an overwhelming majority. As we are without the official returns as yet. I refrain from giving any figures as yet, I refrain from giving any figures indicating the results of the election. It seems the vote has remained stationary.

Fulton County-	
Johnstown	141
Gloversville	117
Freene County	200
Rensselaer County	199
Chemung County	126
Albany County-	
Albany	156
Watervliet	65
Otsega County	65
Chenango County	85
Herkimer County	114
Cattaraugus County	59
Tompkins County	41
Jefferson County	294
Lewis County	100
Niagara County	71
Erie County	
Buffalo	1,560
22 conties out of 61	20.914

NEW YORK COUNTY.

(Ome	18 1.)	
membly		
District.	1899.	1899.
1	98	36
	112	104
1	123	76
4	534	548
b	77	77
6	151	202
1	83	73
8	427	383
1	133	119
10	522	652
11	119	121
12	563	691
13	188	172
14	451	579
15	137	168
16	1 505	1,214
17		132
18	135	234
18	303	107
19	i 89	
20	52	178
21	169	143
22	171	155
	227	183
24	195	258
Contraction of the second s	33	43
Monthly and the second second second	292	498
	48	25
2	245	534

Winnawer, Representative	5
Aksban, Representative	5
Strauss	5
Kronberger	5
Jones	5
Pandorf	5
Ballhaus	5

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 15 .- An un official compilation of the votes cast at official compliation of the votes cast at the recent election in the State places the S. L. P. vote at 3,753. The total vote fell nearly 200,000 behind that of 1898, when 971,715 votes were cast, as against 789,831 this year.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 15.-The official count gives the following figures of the S. L. P. vote in Allegheny County: Clark, treasurer, 956; Munroe, Judge of the Supreme Court, 995; Remmel, Judge of the Superior Court, 1,021. The total vote of all parties was 45,000, more than 30,000 less than last year, when a total vote of about 77,000 was cast. In spite of this we gained slightly over 1898, and our percentage is considerably increased.

FAYETTE CITY, Nov. 15 .- The S. L. P. vote in Fayette County is as follows: Clark, 54; Munroe, 48; Remmel, 47. Last year our vote was 37.

ALLENTOWN, Nov. 15.—The official canvass for Lehigh County gives 42 votes for Clark, as against 52 last year. We can hardly call this a loss, as out of a registration of over 21,000, less than 14.000 voted.

READING, Nov. 15.—The vote for Berks County is as follows: Clark, 101; Monroe, 102; Remmel, 104. Our local candidates received the following votes: Grime, County Treasurer..... 108 Adams, Register of Wills...... Shollinberger, County Commis-157 sioner Haas, County Commmissioner.... 106 103 107 Markel, Prison Inspector...... Machemer, County Auditor...... (Continued on page 4.) 106

tical agent of the large capitalists, the Democratic party represents the silver mine owners, small tradesmen and small farmers, etc., who are being driven to the wall through the operations of the great Trusts and department stores, and the extension of farm-ing on a large scale, the little fellows finding it impossible to compete with large concerns which can produce com-modifies at a much lower cost, and hence undersell them in the market.

The working class, represented by the Socialist Labor Party, is the under the Socialist Labor Party, is the under dog in the industrial fight. Employers of laborers, both large and small, wish to hire labor power at the lowest pos-sible price, while the workers natural-ly desire to get the highest possible price for their services; hence arises a clash of interests which cannot be ad-justed, and which Socialists term

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

The CLASS STRUGGLE. The middle class, represented by the Democratic party, naturally has no feeling of love for the combines and monopolies which are crushing out the small dealers, or for the railways which discriminate against the small concerns and farmers in the matter of freight rates. This readily explains the bit-terness with which the Democratic party denounces the Republican party, agent of the trusts and combines, the nowever much they may differ in that respect, both are of one opinion, so far as the working class is concerned, that is, that neither of them proposes to abolish the present system of wage slavery. They are fully agreed that the producers of wealth must be deprived of their product, and it is impossible to however much they may differ in that producers of wealth must be deprived of their product, and it is impossible to find any proposition in the platform of either of the oid parties to abolish PRIVATE PROPERTY IN THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION. Why? Simply because the MATERIAL IN-TERESTS OF THE CAPITALIST CLASS WOULD BE AFFECTED. The Socialist Labor Party declares that this conflict with the working class on the one hand, and both wings of the capitalist class on the other, can only be settled by the ultimate triumph

The Democratic party claims to op pose the Republican policy of imperial ism and expansion, and indeed some of large capitalists themselves oppose policy. The opposition of a portion this policy. The opposition of a portion of the capitalists themselves is based principally on cold-blooded calculation. These individuals, after going over statistics and figuring the matter out. lieve that the enterprise will not be a paying venture. Moreover, it means an added burden of taxation, which accounts principally for the opposition of the middle class. The Democratic par-ty has much to say about the Declara-tion of Independence, liberty, etc., and makes desperate efforts to convince the voters that the increased taxes must be borne by the working class. So widebe borne by the working class. So wide-spread is this erroneous impression that it is a difficult matter in many cases that it is a difficult matter in many cases to eradicate it. But the Socialist Labor Party, which never compromises a principle to make a friend, boldly af-firms that questions of taxation in no way interest the working class, that while taxation may be of interest to those possessing property on which taxes can be levied, it in no way con-cerns those who have nothing but their labor power to sell. labor power to sell.

TAXATION.

The working class gets on an average about enough to exist, and taxes high or taxes low do not affect the matter materially. But it is the policy of the politizians to deceive the workers and

GEORGE BAUER

THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1899.

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York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1891.				
SOCIALIST VOTE UNITED STAT	IN THE			
In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068			
In 1890				
In 1892 (Presidential) In 1894				
In 1894	00 501			

In 1898 82,204

Now, I saw in my dream, that just as they had ended their talk, they drew nigh to a very miry slough, that was in the midst of the plain; and they, being heedless, did both fall suddenly into the bog. The name of the BUNYAN. slough was Despond.



REVOLUTIONARY, FROM WING TO WING.

In an introductory article, in last week's issue, on the salient features of the battle that the Socialist Labor Party had just fought out, mention was made of the fact that, by victoriously cutting its way across the combined obstructions which flung themselves in its path, the Party could now, untrammeled, deploy its ranks ALL ALONG THE LOGICAL LINE OF BATTLE IN THE COUN-TRY.

It will be the purpose of successive articles at this place to enumerate the several and important strategic points covered by this logical line of battle in the Nineteenth Century class struggle of America.

The methods adopted by the elements, until recently within the Party, in their campaign against it were such as to obscure the issue. The exclusively personal lines of warfare that they initiated and kept up throughout, the personal abuse that constituted their only ammunition, raised, whether intentionally or otherwise, such a volume of dust that the point striven for by the contending forces might easily escape detection. Let none be deceived. As below clouds of thick smock there is a burning spark, so here, below the stifling dust of personal vituperation, there was a PRINCIPLE at stake.

Socialism is no REFORM; it is a REVO LUTION. It implies a cycle in the social affairs of the race, where development, growth, becoming acute, rushes forward toward substantial transformation. But REVOLUTION is not like a bolt from the sky; it is a stage in Evo-LUTION. Here is the rub. Debatable is the ground where the zvolutionary process actually ceases and the nevolutionary process actually begins. No hard and fast line marks the boundary. Its determination depends upon the combined workings of two forces, wholly distinct .:- INTELLECT and TEM-PERAMENT. Though the INTELLECT may be well stocked, the TEMPERAMENT may be too sluggish to keep pace with it; in other instances, the TEMPERAMENT may be up to the revolutionary pulse, yet the INTELLECT too weak to accept its promptings; again, the INTELLECT, thoroughly equipped, may go hand in hand with and be fired by a TEMPERAMENT thoroughly revolutionary. Proceeding from such multiplex sources, divergence of opinions and resultant friction are inevitable. The issue, in the conflict from which the Party has just emerged triumphant. was the product of friction brought on by such divergencies of opinions. The conflict really raged around the question: "HAS THE REVOLUTIONARY PROC-ESS BEGUN?"-Some answered: "No!" and, consistently enough, demanded that the Party adapt its tactics to the EVOLUTIONARY process. Others answered emphatically: "YES!" and, with equal consistency, insisted that the head of the PARTY'S SHIP be held close to the REVOLUTIONARY weather. It was no accident that the conflict broke out over the Party's attitude on trade unionism and on taxation. "Accidents" determine nothing worth mentioning, in social conflicts any more than in physical ones. The elements intellectually deficient through lack of information on the economic, social and political lay of the land in America: or of sluggish temperament, being tired out; or combining in themselves both shortcomings, together with the acguirement of "evolutionary" material interests-clamored for tactics on trade unionism and on taxation that should keep the PARTY's SHIP back upon the -comfortable waters that hug the coast; on the other hand, the elements,

-thoroughly posted on the economic, social and political lay of the land here; beating with the truly revolutionary pulse; vigorous, alert, and untrammeled by material considerations-insisted that the PARTT's SHIP be steered straight for the open sea; leave unterrified, the old coast behind, and boldly make for its goal. The latter element won the day. It

won the day decisively. No frail majority left it dependent, after all, upon a strong minority, bound to curb its course and minimize its victory by the physical power to enforce subsequent compromises. The minority proved so diminutive, that it may be justly considered a neglectable quantity. On the night of Tuesday, the 7th instant, the Party camped, a solid body, upon that strategic spot, on the logical line of battle in this country, that faces the REVOLUTION, first, last and all the time.

In other countries, abroad, for reasons that they are best judges of, there may be Socialist Labor Parties with a Revolutionary left wing, a Reactionary right wing, and a center fused of both. Obedient to the economic, social and political lay of the land in Americawith the Republican party representing the enthroned capitalist class; with the Democratic party to take in the bourgeois refuse of radicalim-America's SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY is revolutionary throughout. From its extremest left to its extremest right, and criscross across its center, INTELLECT and TEM-PERAMENT COMbine in ONE REVOLO-TIONARY SPIRIT.

Attention is hereby called to the ar-ticle "An 'Affidavit'," printed on the fourth page of this issue. It sufficiently explains itself for the present. We shall in next week's issue return to the matter, seeing that the contempt pro-ceedings, which the "Volkszeitung" instituted against the "Volkszeitung" instituted against the Party Officers through the said affidavit, have not vet been terminated at the time of going to press. Suffice it here to point out that the deep-eyed rascality of the proceedings denotes such a complete losing of caste by the worthy who swears to the af-fidavit, and by his immediate backers, that, altho' the proceedings were start-ed over a week ago, the "Volkszeitung" has, down to the hour of writing this (Wednesday, the 22d) not uttered a word on the subject. Even it is ashamed at such base informant's action, and tries to keep its readers in the dark thereon.

The labor fakir—in "pure and sim-ple" parlance, "union man"—Harry D. Lloyd ran as Democratic candidate for Secretary of State in Massachusetts. He ran away behind his ticket, very many workingmen, refusing to vote for him, gave their vote to Comrade Frank MacDonald, who, again in "pure and simple" parlance, would be called a "union wrecker." The fakir-fraudulent cry of "union

wreckers" hurled at the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is receiving hard knocks.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

A Beloit, O., paper (the name is unknown; the sender of the clipping having omitted to write it out) comments thusly upon a meeting recently addressed there by Comrades B. F. Keinard and Borton:

ard and Horton: The doctrine preached was for a return to the pristine purity of the garden of Eden, when Adam and Eve had all things in common. It would solace a fellow's longings to be there if he ouly was "top of the heap," but if he had no one to rule over him and could rule no one, it strikes us that he would be jealous of some of Socialism is little understood and but little of Socialism is little understood and but little undermine civilization and return mankind to barbarism. It has few redeeming features to commend it, and has made slow progress since its inception, and struggling in its dying threes makes strange and weird statements. What a plenic won't the Socialists

What a picnic won't the Socialists have when they enter the halls of legislation and are confronted with such "nuts to crack"!

The London, England, "Brotherhood" the following way:

will include all the workers of every class, and will soon settle the labor question. Nothing of it can de One almost hears the visionary bri-

gade shout: "Here you have it! Even this capitalist paper is beginning to ad-mit the necessity of unionism." Is it? That the separate union is "finding

the odds too great" is putting the case mildly. Fakir-led and fed, of course, the separate union has no show. To imagine that a combination of such illpoised and wrongly constructed bodies would have greater power is an absurdity than which none is greater; but it is a mighty convenient absurdity for the capitalists and their lackeys, the fakirs. The larger a mob the more extensive

its own slaughter. That's the only sensible conclusion.

The solution of the labor question must have for its rock bed the classconsciously organized trades unions, so class-conscious that the labor fakir could no more thrive in them than mosquitoes in midwinter.

The San Francisco, Cal., "Coast Seamen's Journal," commenting on the subject of slavery in the Hawalian Islands, says:

Islands, says: Aside from the question of what the Gov-ernment can do and may do, we have the words of Senator Tillman to the effect that if we do not free the contract slaves in the Hawailan islands "we of the South will force you to." What force does the Senator pro-pose to use? He says: "We will have equal-ity on the question of contract laborers. If you are going to have them when you annex the Hawailan Islands, we will have them in a plain declaration of purposes that has all the force of consistency and good American Constitutional law behind it. There is no force in the United States, short of the destruction of the Government likelf, that can prevent Senator Tillman and "we of the South" in general from making good the intention to extend slavery from the Islands to the South. And when that is done what is to prevent the worth?" What is to prevent it?

What is to prevent it?

Nothing whatever-if the pure and simple principle, on which the "Coast Seamen's Journal" is run, prevails in the trade union movement; in that case, nothing whatever,

The Buffalo, N. Y., "Arbeiter-Zeltung" announces the speedy performance of a remarkable farce-comedy, gotten up, apropos of recent events in New York City. The title of the comedy is:

THE CUBBISH KANGAROOS.

THE CONSPIRACY OF THE TEN-THOU-SAND INVISIBLES.

It is advertised as

An instructive farce-comedy in 4 acts, with a drole preclude and a woeful end. The following are the sub-titles:

WHAT WILL BE THE END OF IT ALL? HELP, WE ARE GOING DOWN!

First Act. THIS THING MUST CHANGE,

COURAGE, IT WILL GO WRONG ANYHOW! (Scene: the Bowery; Time: July 10.)

Second Act. HARD KNOCKS AND RIDICULE.

KANGAROOS ALL IN A SHIVER. (Scene: William street: Time: After Midnight) Third Act. THE CURSE OF THE WOODEN HAMMER,

OF WHAT NEXT. (Scene: William street and several Lager Bee Saloons; Time: All the way down to Nov. 7.)

Fourth Act. THE DEMONSTRATION OF THE IN-VISIBLES,

JACOB, WHERE ART THOU? (Scene: Was to be all parts of Greater New York, but is limited to William street and a few Lager Beer Saloons; Time: Nov. 7.) The announcement closes with the

following nota bene: The implements needed for the performance

are: One wooden hammer; One injunction order; One list of "Volkszeitung" lies alphabetically arranged; Several Red Badges surmounted by the Tam-many Emblem, the Star; Several photographs to be on the country

eral photographs taken on the evening ov. 7, in William street; and One rope

In its issue of last October 26, the New York "Unionist," a paper run in the interest of gentlemen in the pay of the Republican and the Democratic parties, in short, of the labor crook brigade in general, declared with much joy that the Socialist, Labor Party was split from stem to sterm.

"IT PAYS."

"Twentieth Century Manufacturing."

The following, besides being signifi-cant in itself, fits in exactly with the article in last week's PFOPLE on the re-vamped profit-sharing plan of the Russel & Erwin Manufacturing Co., of New Britain, Ct. The National Cash Register Co., of

Dayton, Ohio, has a valuable advertis-ing man in the person of Mr. Edwin Shuey, who travels over the country lecturing for them on "Twentieth Cen-tury Manufacturing," "What More Than Wages Iboes an Employer Owe His Employees" and kindred subjects. He also shows over 200 stereoption views. At present Mr. Shuey seems to be on a missionary tour to manufac-turers, bringing them the gospel of the original and formus "system" that original and famous "system" they have inaugurated in their factory. Gushing with enthusiasm over the "Twentieth Century" bluff, they are working on their 2,000 workmen. In Philadelphia, where Mr. Shuey

gave his free exhibitions, his audience was made up largely of manufacturers and their friends.

Mr. Shuey takes them into his confi-dence at once, for instance. When the pictures of the Free Kindergarten for the children of the employees are shown, he says: "What has a kinder-garten to do with a factory? Do you not know that the underlying and es-cettal neinalplus of human arthods sential principles of business methods are taught in the kindergarten, and then,--it makes the workers more con-tented if we do this for them"!!

After showing conclusively how the kindergarten pays, he further describes the plans for the physical comfort and intellectual development of ployes, pointing out the fact that the beguiful restaurant, where the girls eat their lunch, the rest rooms, with their chairs and sofas, enable the girls to almost double the day's output, giv-ing figures showing the actual percentage of increase since these plans went into operation.

Mr. Shuey gives many small details where matters concerning "the devel-opment of self-respect" are concerned. "You all know," he says, "how there is a grand promiscious rush of men, boys, women and girls, into most factories early in the morning, and of course it is not the best thing for girls to be so exposed;" and he continues, "Now, have done away with that danger, by allowing the women to come later than the men, and now you see (showing a picture of rows of stylish young girls walking up the path to the factory) they look like girls from a young ladies' sem-inary. At night they go home earlier than the men, to prevent the rude crowding together in the street cars." Here a funny picture was shown of a street car at the factory gates contain ing a row of girls with a face at each window posing for the picture,

The manufacturers were told also of the rapid increase of profits after the employees "were taken into the con-fidence of the employers." Committees are appointed from each department to confer with the company about the best interests of all. Desks are scattered all over the factory, where complaints can be written out, or suggestions handed in; and prizes are offered each year for the best suggestions or inventions. To show how this paid them, Mr. Shuey cited an instance where a man received a prize of \$50 for a little invention that saved the company many dollars a year; the man was pleased to receive his fifty dollars, and the company pocketed the profits. The occasion where the prizes are distributed is made a grand public affair. The brass band of the factory plays in a large hall; speech-es are made, and everybody is made to realize what good people the Dayton Cash Register Company has for its executive officers.

The clubs which flourish for the mental and moral improvement of the men and women, of course make a more in-telligent class of workers. "Our stand-ard is so high it affects the whole neigh-borbood," said Mr. S.; "For instance, a father brings his daughter to work, the question is asked: 'Is she a graduate of the high school?' 'No, she is only 17.' 'You must take her home and keep her in school; she is too young, and we must have girls from the High School. Then the father says, cheerfully, 'Oh, all right, then I'll take her back to school.' This, of course, has a tendency to make parents keep their children in school longer, and thus keep up the ndard of education. Oh, what a mockery of TRUE condi-tions Mr. Shuey presents! What fac-tory district in this country can keep its children in school even long enough to read, write and spell? After thus looking after the brains of the workers and the neighbors, this "College Settlement Factory" also yearns to develop their artistic and de orative powers. Flower seeds and plants are distributed each spring, and prizes offered for the best front and back yards; for the awarding of these prizes another grand occasion blazes forth, and the brass band is again needed. To show what a transforma-tion has taken place, this factory dis-trict used to be called "Slidertown," Now it has become beautiful enough to be christened "South Park." Now, af-ter all," said Mr. Shuey, "the secret of most of this magic change in Slider-towa is the free use of morning-glories." Here he showed pictures of forlorn old houses, sheds and fences prizes another grand occasion blaze forlorn old houses, sheds and fend "Before and after using," and the bewildering results. Right here we found just the analogy for the entire outfit of the Dayton scheme. It is all a cheap use of morning-glories. Covered with the flowers and leaves of sentimentality, the rough, harsh methods of the systematic rob-Transformed by such names as "Twen-tieth Century Manufacturing," capital istic schemes are hidden from the minds of the workers, lulled to sleep by the brass bands and their cash prizes, they are sublimetr unservices they are subby the brass bands and their cash prizes, they are sublimely unconscious that the something which "the employer owes to his employee more than wages," is infinitely more than hot soup at lunch, flowers and palms in the ma-chine.shop, a half-hour at noon once in two weeks at a debating club, far more valuable prizes than a pretty back yard. yard.

realize what that means. The character of the machines they make-si-lent spies, these cash registers on the honesty of other workmen-ought to be a faint hint to them that somewhere a faint hint to them that somewhere things are out of joint. As Mr. Shuey carries his missionary cutfit over the country, he is gaining many converts to this unique and well-

planned scheme of increasing the pro-ductivity of the wokers, advertising the goods, and lulling the storm that is goods, and lulling the storm that is rising among class-conscious workmen. The manufacturers seize upon the de-tails eagerly, and Mr. Shuey gives a long list of employers who are adopting "The Twentieth Century Plan." He even shows pictures of factories with window boxes on their bleak bare walls as a good beginning. All through the east, as well as in the west, the milk of human kindness is welling up in the capitalist bosom—and these manufac-turers even say: "Why, such work as this does far more for socialism than all the rabid socialist agitation that goes the rabid socialist agitation that goes on to-day

Note this: The men that say-these things know what is going on in the ranks; they are only putting up these flank movements to out-general the workers. It remains to be seen how many of the workers will fall into these snares, how many will be dazzled by these gaudy illusions, and lulled to sleep by the sweet tones of men like Mr Shuey. It would be well to stimulate their backbone a little, if they could all see the closing master-piece of his ex-hibition. On a black ground, in flaming red letters are these words:

"IT PAYS."

Remember, these words are ad-dressed to Twentieth Century Manuacturers.

Massachusetts Municipal

Election.

(Continued from Page 1.)

tral is now being considered. It is

merely a question of time when another combination will be effected, and the

time is not far distant when it is pos-

the grasp of two systems, which may in time merge into one. Street railway systems are undergoing the same pro-

cess. In view of these irresistible tend-

encies, what folly is it to raise the cry "Smash the Trust!" even if it be sin-

cere, as even in Democratic States legis-

lation against trusts has been declared unconstitutional; Arkansas for ex-

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP AND

BOGUS SOCIALISM.

The steady growth of Socialism has alarmed the politicians; hence we find attempts made to side-track those who

seem inclined to accept the teachings of Socialism. No intelligent man should

be deceived by platform declarations which vaguely declare for some sort of

State control of various enterprises,

such as railways, gas-works, etc. The question is not "Shall the government control the railways and other enter-prises?" but, "Shall those who produce all the wealth control the government?"

It should be borne in mind that so long

as wage slavery exists and the govern-ment is in control of the capitalist class

government, ownership would mean merely capitalist control of railways

and other enterprises in another form. Indeed, many members of the expiring

railways for the purpose of obtaining

lower freight rates, inasmuch as the

railways at present discriminate in favor of the large combines. That they

would turn the savings thus effected

over to their hired men no sane man imagines. Some of the most despotic nations of Europe have State railways,

nations of Europe have state railways, as in Russia and Germany, yet the working class is in a miserable con-dition, especially in Russia. It is ad-visable to beware of these imitations of Socialism. There are many who

"wear the livery of heaven to serve the devil in," and behind all these care-fully worded phrases of the oily politi-

cian lurks the demon of some one's ma-terial interests. Nothing short of the

complete surrender of capitalism will solve the labor problem, and there is an old saying, trite though it be, that if

"you want to shoot a bear it is well to aim right at him," and if capitalism is to be overthrown, it must be by vot-

ing the ticket of the Socialist Labor

In the days of Ancient Rome, when

middle class desire State control

ample.

sible that all New England will b

VICTOR LEWIS.

in

of

+ U. S .-- I do know them.

B. J.-No, you don't. You know the B. J.-No, you don't. You were a man only theoretically. If you were a man facturer, like myself, having to be directly with, and in that way have a practical knowledge of them. The would think of them as I do.

U. S .-- Do you mean to say that you come directly in contact with reworkingmen and that your preci-knowledge of them justifies your or ion of their being a rotten lot? Do really come in such direct contact with your employees. From all that I have you don't

U. S .- Do you meet any?

to me. U. S .- Are there any of your

B. J. (after a pause)-No.

to their being a "rotten lot" or not B. J.-But I have enough to do with their representatives. Am I not jun fied to judge of the men by the class people they choose to represent the before me?

U. S.-It is these represents

then, that you consider rotten. B. J.-Yes, they are. You known ing of them. Let me tell you. T fellows, the officers, set the men of strike and then they come to me proposals to "settle." Some time yield for the sake of peace and these officers the bribe they him other times I don't. But is not a conduct corrupt.

U. S.-Certainly. B. J.-Then, again, these come as committees making cert demands. They start to bluff and be show such crass ignorance and vic ness that you feel like kicking t out at first; but all you have to do is i humor them a little; they are flattered; and before you know it give up their demands. What do call that?

U. S.-Rotten, no doubt. B. J.-That's what I meant. U. S.-Now, Jonathan, you make the mistake of your life when you jump your employees, the rank and file of the working class, by these officers. The fellows are as corrupt as hell; as a norant as blocks; as dull, vicious, as perverse as it is possible for men to a That is all true as to them, but it is all false as to the rank and file.

B. J.-But they elect these compand rotten officers.

S.-Yes, but not in endor of their rottenness. They do so out a misplaced confidence. Your opinion is a justification of the policy of war the pursue against these officers. They are rades U the labor fakirs. Among the evil thave done, that of placing the work class in such bad light is not the The rank and file is pure and d n it becomes known and a tiself the enemy will respect it, that is one point gained in such a bi-tle as this. Right you are about leaders; try and become acquir with the rank and file. You will a bare to de with the leaders have to do with them; they are kick their rotten leaders out fast. Wes you if you allow yourself to be kill into security by the knowledge r have of and your just contempt for the fakirs. fakirs.



Uncle Sam-Look at the holy also the capitalist parties are making at themselves. Can any decent man any with them and refrain from joining the labor party?

Brother Jonathan-That the capital ist parties are in a bad plight no interligent man will dispute. So far I with you. But I can't follow you when you throw your lot among the working men. The capitalist class may be a doubt is, bad enough; but the working men are worse yet.

U. S .-- Worse?

B. J.-Certainly. They are desplay they are vulgar, corrupt, stupid; in a word, they are rotten.

U. S .- Thats strong language, what's worse, unjust.

B. J.-I know you think different of them. But, if you knew them and do, you would think differently.

B. J.-Well, I don't know every ployee-

B. J.-I meet the officers they mail

ployees among them?

U. S.-Accordingly, you are not a direct touch with your working and surely cannot form an opinica

Mr. A. G. Peck incidentally mentioned to a "Morning Leader" interviewer recently, when talking about his proposed colony of million-aires, that 5,000 persons made 10,000,000 doi-lars (£2,000,000) each in speculation during the Spanish-American War. He said they "made" it. But, of course, we know they did not exactly do that. Without really making anything-but troubles for other people-they successed in enriching themselves to that extent.

people-they successor in the expansion policy. Such men believe in the expansion policy.

No ship-wrecked mariner, feverbrained and cruzed by despair, scans more closely the horizon and is more ready to see in every puff of cloud the wished-for sail that is to save him, than does the "New Yorker Volkszeitung"shattered and wrecked, and the football of the waves on the political ocean -scan the horizon for a political party on which to embark its carcass.

About a year ago the "Volkszeitung" imagined safety to it might come from the then newly organized Central Federated Union.

That "puff" soon proved to be but a "puff." and then the "Volkszeitung" took up, with some of its usual flatulentical phrases, the "Independent Lahor Party."

That cloud-puff also soon dissolved. and now it is "editorializing" upon "the significance of the Jones vote," hopeful that "something may come of it."

But that, as the other cloud puffs, will dissolve, and the wreck will go to the bottom.

The Philadelphia, Pa., "North American" emits this chunk of wisdom:

The individual employer has disappeared and in his place is a corporation representing many men and a vast aggregation of capital. In the face of this combination the working man standing alone in uterly powerless. Even the separate union is finding the odds against it too great A union of unions is a necessity now, and probably will arrive before long. It

111

What would not the Labor Fakir Brigade, in the employ of the Mergenthaler Company, give to be "split up from stem to stern" like the S. L. P.?

"Spailspin," in the Dublin, Ireland, "Workers' Republic," offers a prize as follows:

follows: I don't usually read the "Irish Times," but I don't usually read the "Irish Times," but I did last week and was rewarded by dis-covering this gem in a letter sent to that paper and published on Wednesday, October 11. The letter is signed by "Coleman Fisherty, late 94th Connaught Rangers," and contains a quotation from a letter sent by his brother-in-law in South Africa. I reproduce a part of fils letter, in order to give it the benefit of our extended circulation. After denouncing the Irishmen who have joined the Boers, (as the Socialist anti-war meeting in College Green advised them to do), he goes on as follows: "'Do Catholic Irishmen, up Catholic soldiers, who can be Catholic 'hirelings' but never jumpers'. Down with Davit and the Dutch, and the District Councils, who hate Catholic soldiers and love the 'jumpers' who may be Boers, but no soldiers. Come on, Connaught Rangers. One God, one country, your own. Conaught aboo, and Catholic Ireland. God save Ireland." There's a peroration for you! What does it mean, mayway? I propose to offer a prise for the solution of the probiem present dby this letter." To whoever can translate, decipher, com-prehend, make clear, elucidate, seplain, and rives, I will present the first Jublies medai with his nume on it I find floating down the Liffey on a grindstone. In passing I must notice that this "Western Gal, "as be calls bimselt in another part of the istic, spells the Irish Vol0.," which gives me reason t. doubt whether he halls from any-thing farther west than Westmoreland street--The offices of the "Irish Times." The smelling organ of our Irish col-learcute avidantly. detacts the Irish Learch.

The smelling organ of our Irish colleague evidently detects the Irish traitor, and the fraud practised upon the Irishman as such, as readily as the experienced smeller of the American Socialist detects the labor traitor and the fraud practised upon the workman through productions similar to that of Coleman Flaherty.

It will take some time for the un-

the supremacy of Rome was threatened, as long as its rival across the Mediterranean existed the 'fiat went forth: "Delenda est Carthago." "Carthage must be destroyed." So with capital-ism. It must be destroyed ere harmony can prevail. The ticket of the Socialist Labor Party is composed of men pledged to a cause which has for its ultimate aim the uplifting of humanity from the low plane of a mere struggle for existence to a condition where those who produce wealth shall have it, and disorder, misery, and crime forever vanish-a Co-operative Commonwealth.

The triumph of Socialism is the triumph of civilization.

Progress is measured by the Socialist Labor Party vote.

THE PEOPLE's last issue for this year -Sunday, Dec. 31,-virtually the New Year's issue for 1900, will be of special value. It will contain the "Story of the Bull Pen," giving accurate detailed and startling information upon the late Idaho outrage on Labor, the secret of who blew up the Concentrator; how it happened that the County Officers, who took the men's side were thrown into the Bull Pen; the horrors of the Bull Pen; how Gold Republicans, Silver Re-

Pen; how Gold Republicans, Silver Re-publicans, Gold Democrats, Silver Popo Democrats all united for capitalism; the brutality of the "veterans of the Cuban war"; etc., etc. The article, apart from its general interestingness, will be a mine of infor-mation for the Party's agitators, as it covers the whole gamut of the Social Question, from the high treble of Upper or Plutocratic Capitalism, across all the keys down to the basso profundo of or Futocratic Capitalism, across all the keys down to the basso profundo of impotent Pure and Simpledom. Let the orders be sent to the Business Manager promptly, and of fitting size. This special edition should surpass the late May Day edition, which reached and passed 112,000 copies.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when to become class-conscious enough to know that the employer owes them the FULL VALUE of their labor, and to fully your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of "Personalities."

[Written for THE PEOPLE by Wm. Dersey Jersey City, N. J.]

Don't say "liar"; don't say "robbst." Even though you have the proof; Smooth it over, say "that's one side"; From directness keep aloof.

Don't say "traitor," (that is too strong Even though you know its true; But yell "bosses," screech "dictators" We'll lose "ads" unless you do.

Don't say "fakir," that is hell-bors: Don't say "heeler," that is slang: But bellow "yuneyun wreckers," "High popes," "underhanded gams."

The "labor friends" will grin no more: The "lean-our-ways" have skipped: And "bizness-Socialists" do rave, Their little game was nipped.



A plan for issuing the DAILY PROFILE Boar future will be laid before the meeting Don't fuil to attend.



By FRANK MacDonald, Stoneham, Mass.

STONEHAM, Mass., Nov. 15 .- There were two things that at first sight seemed to offer great difficulties this rear. Both the Debsites and the Kanroos had prepared large tracts of mud through which they were to drag They had also on hand extensive pretches of gutter which were to be copped up with us. That is what makes it interesting. Our State Comsittee had little or no money, and the sections were poorer than they have ten for years. The larger proportion of the men on whom we had depended for speaking was not in evidence. There were carping and fault-finding. Rumors of the desertion of large bodies d men were abroad. All the old strongholds seemed to be evacuated. The Democrats were putting up a tremendous campaign. Above all the Debsits had more money than they knew what to do with. On the inside of the Party these things counted as so many words. We knew our strength and we

words. We knew our strength and we insw our men, so we went ahead with-out money and without the old-time spakers. That we have ubilded well is shown by the result. The total vote cast in the State is the lightest for rears. At least 35 per cent. of the voters did not come to the polls, and yet there we not only held our weeks and how come to the poins, and yet despite all this we not only held our official standing, but we jumped our wete by over two thousand! Our vote sel off in a few towns and cities, but there has been a steady and uniform inthroughout the State.

The Debsites did not conquer the world as they expected, and as a consegence there is weeping and walling. arey was returned, but his mate, Mr. cates, will this year devote his burning eloquence to his own village. Out in Rockland they elected a professionin Rockland they elected a protession-less clergyman, one MacCartney, who makes a specialty of riding on all sorts of band wagons. He also deals in economic excentricities such as: "By co-operative stores the working class aborbs enough of the unemployed to do away with that problem altogether." Until the scales are equally balanced and we have a representation of capital and labor there can be no harmony be-tween them." "Under the Co-operative The about interest of the co-operative Commonwealth labor will receive a FAIR wage!" About six months ago it was announced that he had given up his church to go on the road in the in-terests of some international peace soterests of some international peace so-ciety or other. Then it became known that he was the national organizer for the S. D. P. The truth of the matter is that he has devoted all his time, energy and the party money to his own ampaign. The Debsites were certain that they would elect at least eight representatives and two senators, and poll over twenty thousand votes. Their vote

the about seven thousand votes. Here votes, haverhill and Brockton, both the samping ground of the Pops, at one one, gave them half of it. Counting the actual expense, the campaign in Haverhill alone must have cost at least in the them and colless. The campaign in ten thousand dollars. The campaign in Brockton nearly as much. It is a mystery where the money came from,

the members have all a well-founded reputation for close-fistedness. Last year it was confidently expected that par it was connectly expected that Carey would make the gold foil on the hump of the State House turn green with envy because of his superior brightness. Instead of that, he only succeeded in impressing the fact upon succeeded in impressing the fact upon some of his fellow members that there is no toady, no lick spittle, no fawner, to cringer like that which plays upon the working class. It was a sight that would make Adam turn in his grave to ames fairly leaning on the breast some politician as he soft-soaped and nalavered him.

fore the election the Kangaroos of Massachusetts, now numbering 2 3-5, walked around with chips on their shoulders. It would have been more to the purpose had they had their heads , but we shall let that matter pass, is they passed. One Harry Actonre numerous when he counts himself, less when an honest total is given, but one for all ostensible purposes, and one we must call him—had not the cour-seto declare himself or to make known his standing. So he went to some of the tables of the standard the the isolated Sections and retailed the usual lies, and told large tales of what he and Spelman & Co. would do with the "De Leonites." He paraded gaily at the head of himself and believed that he S. L. P. was not on to his sneaking tricks. Last July we were informed by Manchester Comrade that Acton and a Manchester Comrade that Acton and Slobodin-etc-sky were in communica-tion. Then Gordon, of Manchester, housts that Hayes, of Cleveland, has been sending him instructions as to how he will proceed to "harmonize" the S. L. P. and the S. D. P. The Kan-taroos made a big bluff and dragged us all before the ballot commissioners, and when we got there withdrew their pro-tum against our State ticket. Spelman. at against our State ticket. Spelman, the was to have conducted their case. en turns to Westfield and announces a little lie in regard to me. Truth told Mr. Spelman heard me make that statethrough an impenetrable disof sen sen and extreme languor, I noticed he wore with consider able hauteur on that day. Then there was a conference which was not a con-ference, but according to Mr. Willey, a wwing circle, at Worcester and the or-der was given to pile the S. L. P. We had to overcome all those things and and duct our regular campaign work be-dias. Mr. Willey is a sticker for pro-brety. As he once truly said: "Eat rety. As he once truly said: "Eat le wi' a fork? Wat in 'ell is a ple taife for? I knows 'ow to put a hinrument to its proper use." Then we is in Worcester another oppc "-mint named Hardy, a red-raw chaw-outh, who, to quote a soul-inspiring be by Comrade Corcoran, "He Clut-mashe chews." These two men were a opposition "State Committee" the opposition "State Committee," and did their best to cut Worcester down the bone. The whole vote there was multiplight, but we managed to monstrate the fact that we are still as the fact that we are still "M. Kuplins, Organizer Section Bos-tm," as he signs himself in his cus-tumary ten letters per week to the Volkameitungesque "Peoples" thought he was a leader, but the fact of the mat-

an astute, designing, wire-pulling poli-tician named Sherman, who lummoxes along like a rocking-horse, and has a habit of talking through his ears. These gentlemen are the Massachusetts Kangaroos, "the shivering remnants of a forelorn hope," and they may be obtained upon application. Even the fact that Mr. Henry Slobodin-et-cetra-sky has two left eyes could not save his folhas two left eyes could not save his fol-lowers from doom. One of them came to me after election and said with a childish, vicious smile: "I get effen wit you alretty," "Did you? That was very thoughful." "Yes, I go in to the place, and I see for Gofernor, Grane and Peare and Borter, and I cross them all but Borter. I vote for him. Then the next place I cross Steefens and the oters. I vote for Sciner. But ven I oters. I vote for Sginer. But ven I come to you I say I vill beat you. So I put the cross down at your name and I vote for all the oters." He does not yet see why I laughed, but the fact of the matter is I was the only one he voted for. He must have received his in-structions from the State Committee

ter is he is only a tool in the hands of

that "works through 184 William St." The vote in Stoneham has been The vote in Stoneham has been in-couraging for the past few years. In 1898, with no organization, we polled 5 votes. In 1897, with an organization, but no campaign, we received 39 votes. In 1898 we entered the field in earnest and ran our vote up to 104. This year we had a local candidate, and our vote for the head of the ticket is 153. That vote is room to rise as it the vote in vote is going to rise, as is the vote in the surrounding towns. We organized a stalwart Section in Woburn, and this year the comrades pushed their vote up from 47 to 263. Comrade Kent conduct-ed the whole campaign in Wakefield, and sent the vote from 49 to 68. These towns are really a part of Boston. Whenever conditions there are favorable you may rest assured that these small manufacturing towns will be in line ready for work. We have within a line ready for work. We have within a radius of a few miles almost one-third of the whole State vote. Because of this compactness it is worth while to have our forces well organized and to be in condition for any emergency which may come.

THE PEOPLE was, as usual, one of our THE FEOFLE was, as usual, one of our best weapons. This year the fact that we have no other English Socialist paper, made its worth all the more no-ticeable. The "Beobles" (blanket edi-tion) has entered into a conspiracy to run the manufacturers of carpet linings of the earth but the Socialists bare. off the earth, but the Socialists bere-abouts refuse to work on Kangaroo carabouts refuse to work on Kangaroo car-pet liners when it is so much more sat-isfying to perambulate on the necks of Kangaroos themselves. Literature also went well, and we'spread more pamphlets this year than we did any three preceding ones. The "Workers' Call" was out of the question, as it only seeks to make "Socialists in the ab-stract." The trouble with Mr. Simons is that he lacks a sense of humor, a is that he lacks a sense of humor, a sense of the ridiculous, a sense of sense of the ridiculous, a sense of honor, a sense of shame-sense. Then the "Struggie" has gone from bad to worse, and is in the hands of a man guilty of a "history." that would dis-grace a soft-shelled idiot. Wilkins once wrote me of the trouble Benham caused him by his attempts to steal the caused him by his attempts to steal the paper. Then he also complained of the fact that it was Benham who mutilated some resolutions sent on from Boston. Since then things have ripened rapidly, and we can gain a fair idea of the whole affair. One Kangaroo said his side was affair. One Kangaroo said his side was quiet because they were sparring for wind. Where the necessity for any such proceedings is, when they have still access to Job Harriman, is something that few can understand. The whole opposition was like Fal-staff's eleven men in Buckram, supple-mented by the knaves in Kendal Green.

Their grievance savored strongly of the "Crime of Ruby Rochford"—and like that crime, its strongest point was that it did not exist, in fact was only the fig-ment of an "Iago of literature." There was not one of them who voted the S. L. P. ticket, and each did what he could to prevent others from voting. Then in Boston some of those who yet nominally belong to the Party cut it at nominally belong to the Party cut it at the polls—but we've got them on our list. The campaign welded together and drilled the strongest, soundest and most intelligent organization the State has yet had. We have occupied new fields whence we cannot be driven. We have a new corps of speakers which will make itself felt presidential year. We have several new Sections, and the We have several new Sections, and the old ones are in line ready to give the benefit of what they learned during the former campaigns. All told, when Massachusetts was put to the test, and ever since the Lynn convention of May, 1898, it has been evident that the test would be a severe one, she stood ready and strong, and there was not even for a moment a suspicion of reaction. The whole country looked to New York to see what its attitude would be. The action of Massachusetts was of importance, as it was one of the few States voting for governor. The same reply came from both. The S. L. P. is not only here, but it is here without an opposition. Twelve thousand men stood up in Massachusetts and said that the revolutionary S. L. P., a class program, and a class conscious organiza tion were good enough for them, and that the boneless gang of babblers and soreheads had no place in their ranks. We shall begin our presidential cam-paign at once, and we are certain that next year we shall have at least twenty thousand votes to our credit.

ERIE'S QUER "REFORMERS" AND "HUMANE SOCIETY."

Ense, Pa., Nov. 12.-As election is over now, it may not be out of order for Section Erie to use a little space of THE PEOPLE to let the comrades of the country know that we are alive here. After dissolving our Section a few years ago, by reason of some in-ternal trouble, some of the old comrades decided last Winter to organize again. They have gained in member-

The result of the last election in Erle County was 70 for the State ticket and 68 for the County, which is very encouraging, considering the meagre means to push our cause. All comrades agree to keep their shoulders to the wheel, and preparing now for the municipal elections o f next spring. I must state that we have no Kanga-

here, and neither have we "De ites." We have a Section of un-Leonites. compromising Comrades, who stand for our constitution and national officers duly elected, and not for a clique of conspirators and non-voting agitators. The complexion in the political field

shows a variety of colors. One of them is the "Public Ownership Party," which sprung into existence last spring and consists of old Greenbackers, offal from the People's Party; "Reformers" of all shades, and some local labor misleaders. They sail under three or four different names: "Public Ownership," "Reform Club," "Social Democrats" and "Social Science School." In discussions with them, they maintain that they are Socialists, too; that our Party is too intolorant: that they take every one by the hand as a brother (capitalist not exempt) because he furnishes the means to rent opera houses for Mr. Debs to beguile the workers; that they want something now and will get there "step by step." Such are their arguments in favor of their rainbow chasing. But with their phrase: "Get there step by step," they go to the opposite way. At every effort they make, and whenever the elections polls close, they register two steps backwards, while we, the S. L. P., building on knowledge and facts, are the ones who do go one step forward. In their every Sunday meeting one can hear everything supposing to solve the labor question, or better, Social Prob-lem. Preachers (they are ever present there) maintain after sentimental talks, interwoven with some socialistic phrases, that the problem will be tled only if the masses return to Sunday school and church. Next to the preach-ers come the "harmony men," who try ers come the "harmony men," who try to tie the hands of labor and capitalist with a brotherly knot, after which all will be well.

All this makes good laughing stock for class-conscious Socialists, but unfortunately it is taken seriously by many people.

All the Comrades in the Section regret that we have no capable speaker to confute them, and put a stop to such misleading nonsense. But as we have good literature, we sell and distribute that freely among the laboring men here.

One incident deserves to be mentioned here. About a month or so ago the county commissioners held a con-vention here. Among other things that came up for discussion was the "Tramp Question." Now, as this question is always a stumbling block to the present capitalistic representatives, they were at a loss what to do to abolish at a loss what to do to abolish the tramp, or at least keep him out of sight from our capitalists. So there were numerous propositions made. One was the work houses, chain gangs to work on public highways. But they came to no decision. During the discussion there was a man by the name of Dr. Marks. He made a speech and sug-gested the following: That these un-fortunates, if caught here, should be put in a well supplied with a pump, and there either to drown or pump out the water, which would have the effect that they never again would set their feet on Erie ground. Oddly enough, this man is the agent for the Humane Society that causes the arrest of any man who hap pens to whip an old horse. I asked myself, when I read that report, do we live in Spain or in the fifteenth century I invite all readers of THE PEOPLE in this city to attend our meeting every Thursday at 8 o'clock P. M. at 20 Peach H. SPITTAL. street.

LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 147 East 28rd Street, New York City

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.1

Young Men to the Front. TO THE PEOPLE. - The Young Socialist Propagandists, a society organised last Sun-day, is an organization intended to dissem-inate the truths of Socialism to the young men of the city of New York. At its first meeting the enclosed resolution was adopted and signed by all of its members and ordered sent to THE PEOPLE for publi-cation. All young men in symathy with the Socialistic movement are invited to attend or correspond with ERNEST KATZ, Secy. M4 E. Teth St. (RESOLUTIONS.)

[RESOLUTIONS.]

[RESOLUTIONS.] WHEREAS. We, the undersigned young men of the city of New York recognize that social conditions are III-adjusted, that there are two contending classes engaged in a mighty struggle for supremacy, one seeking truth and justice for all men and the other diametrically opposed thereto; and WHEREAS. We recognize that justice and equality to humanity can only be sitained the porcent helmous and murderous competitive system; and

System; and WHEREAS, We recognize that all great movements in the history of the world for the uplifting of mankind, all mighty truths and just revolutions were brought about by the ardor, enthusiasm and originality of yout; therefore, be it

therefore, be it RESOLVED. That we, the undersigned young men of the city of New York do hereby pledge ourselves to faithfully and fearlessly convey the truth of Socialism to a suffering world; and, furthermore, be it

Written Before Election. TO THE PEOPLE.-Within the sacred pre-clucts of the worshippers of Mammon, to wit, Wall Street, nothing is heard of at the moment but the coming election in Ohio, as to the effect it will have on the financial status of the council

effect it will have on the financial status of the country. The fight locally does not interest them, since the much mocied question as to the pub-lic ownership of public utilities is yet to be realized. Rest easy does the "gambler" just so long as he is not deprived of his speculative favorites, like Brookiyn Rapid Transit, Man-haitan or Consolidated, all of these com-pables enjoying public franchises, the shares of which would be taken from the mart were the people in favor of the municipalization of the means of transportation, etc. Therefore, for the reasons premised, Wall Street has no interest in the Greater New York contest.

Brooklyn, October 31, 1899.

Are dumbounders. tak of the fown. Hurrah and Trula' again for the Socialist Labor Party and the unterrified fighters. Yours for the S. L. P., O. S.

A Pending "Katuenjammer." A Pending "Katuenjammer." To THE PEOPLE.-From Haverhill "Ga-rette." which F. G. R. Gordon sent me in disguised handwriting. I noticed that the So-cial Democracy has all but eaten up the demo-cratic party in that town. You just watch the terrible bellyache the Social Democracy will have before long. The "Katzenjammer," as the Germans call the aftermath of a drunken debauch, will be awful. I am sorry for the S. Dis, but after all they were so awfully broad and liberal-minded and wanted to grow so fast that they are liable to burst. M. R.

LETTER-BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspon-

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

Columbus, O., Nov. 14.

Holyoke, November 19.

Hurrah and Trula!

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

Don't croud your lines;

sheet;

paper when sending clippings;

wished to remain incognito;

the chances of their being misspelled;

Don't take this ill.

Build Seandly.

Bull Sonaly. To THE PEOPLE.—It is of no use to have tick and grumble at what others are doing. The provide the start of the start of the start where might as well get out, then we'll know how we stand. Let all loyal comrades, those how we stand. Let all loyal comrades, those how we stand. Let all loyal comrades, those how we stand. Let *P*, attend the meetings program the best means to build up our organization. Two years ago the "Appeal to froughton of our organ, THE PEOPLE. It organization. Two years ago the "Appeal to throughout this county, and it was claimed in our vote from 1896 to 1837 d5,605. Perhaps there in all directions. Let us not was to our orts any more on any so-called "Socialist" papers, with the hope of rolling up a big voto at one election and then have it cut in two at he depended on than a large one which will used at a soft the PEOPLE are earnestly re-mested to attend our meetings, which are sti-mer to start our meetings, which are sti-mer years of THE PEOPLE are earnestly re-mested to attend our meetings, which are sti-mer of the start of the soft as the start of the very Sunday afternoon, at 115 years. Toton, O, November 14.

Suggestions for Massachusetts.
To THE PEOPLE—I wish to make a few succluserts.
The term of office of our present State Committee is drawing to a close, to be succeeded by a State Committee composed of members from each of the forty Senatorial Districts, and, if deemed advisable by the Party, of any additional number of other members selected annually by the Party Convention.
This the custom in the old parties to elect a member from each Senatorial District, and to there. Succeeded by a state Convention a number of other members selected annually by the Party Convention.
This the custom in the old parties to elect a member from each Senatorial District, and to there. This suction can be used by the S. L. P. of Massachusetts very nicely, and we can use the referendum vote in the matter also if the following rule or a similar one is adopted by the Committee elected for 1990.
Rule—'The State Committee of the S. L. P. of Massachusetts shall consist of sixty members, twenty to be elected by the State Convention, and each Senatorial Convention of the Party to elect one.
The estate Senatorial Convention of the Surty to elect one.
There shal be an Executive Committee of the State Convention.
The suct one of whom shall be State Secretary, he to have no vote in the Batter State Committee of the State Committee of the State Convention.

Secretary, he to have no vote in the Executive Committee. The seat of the Executive Committee shall be located by the State Convention in some suitable place subject to referendum vote of the Party members. "The Executive Committee shall be chosen by referendum vote from the twenty members viected by the State Convention and as many of the members elected by the Senatorial Con-ventions, as reside within twelve miles of the place chosen as the seat of the Executive Com-mittee." place chosen as the sent of the Executive Com-mittee." This will give us a State Committee of sim-

E. L. S., DENVER, COLO.-Both the Major and the Minor Daily People funds are jer-fectly safe and intact. The "Volkszeitung" Association has tried to grab them, but it can't.

H. C., NEWARK, N. J.-It is next to impossible to recall that address. The man is not known here.

 A. H. S., VANCOUVER, B. C.-I. There is no truth in that charge against the Alliance cigarmakers in this city. The fact is that, thacks to the misconduct of the Cigarmakers' old union, there is no shop in this city where union rules are well observed. The Alliance brought on y the old union's pure and simple rakirism.
 Have heard of the rumor about Barnes be-ing groomed, or grooming himself, for the presidency of the Strasser Usion. That may explain his recent capers; but it should seem that the banged-up way be has been left in goods to deliver.
 B & BRIDGEPORT, CT.-Of course these A IL & VANCOUVER B C 1 may interfere with the plan. He has no goods to deliver. R. R., BRIDGEPORT. CT.-Of course, these circulars, issued in this city against the So-cialist Labor Party, and signed "Section New York, Socialist Labor Party," and "16th As-sembly District, S. L. P." were forgerics; and those who signed, printed and circulated them are Hable to prosecution accordingly. But re-member that counterfeit money does not bar rulators of such money do so surreptitionsly. They must actually be caught to be proceeded against. So in the case of those circulars. They bore no signature and were clandestinsly set affost. The criminals adopted the ways of criminals, and to that their escape is due. That does not mean that the secret may not yet be discovered. When so discovered it will be acted upon. As to the appearance of similar forged sig-natures in the "Bous" and the "Volkszel-tung." just wear your soul in patience. Wait and you will see.

ty-iour.
W. J., NEW YORK, AND OTHERS WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN.-L. The date of the banquet will be announced in due time in these columns.
2. The 50 cents will be payable upon entrance to the banquet hall.
3. It is necessary to know in advance how many expect to participate, so as to make proper provision.
4. Notify L. Abelson, Organizer Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, 33 Duane street.

J. W., ELIZABETH, N. I.-That is all so, fust as you put the facts; but the conclusion that flows therefore is that anyone who wants a fight with the S. L. P. m y be certain to get all the fight that he can stand. Now, the situation is simply this: The Party, owing to the existence of the situation, is slow to reach conclusions, and also concludes that these one of the chart of the situation. It does not be conclusion and also concludes that these one of the chart of the conclusion and also concludes that these such conclusion. It does its work awilty, trefact, it does its work awilty, there are the chart of the chart the situation is also to a strike the chart of the chart is also to arrive a conclusion in the matter, there in no "patching up" in the Capitalist System. It is alow to arrive a conclusion in the matter, there he matter, there is no clusion in the matter, there the same, then it will go straight at its work, and do it swithy, there using the site of the site. The S. L. P. typifes at all points the Class whose head of the column it is.

G. A. F., ROCHESTER, N. Y.-"Has THE PEOPLE its faults! Would you had them too: They are the fruity must of soundest wine."

had them too: had them too: They are the fruity must of soundest wine." G. W. W., WEST NEWTON. PA.-This "Baht" did not start on the loth instant; it did not start on the shi ti did not start with the "Volkazeitung" attacks on the Party's sound conomics on taration during December of last year and March of this: It did not start in 186 when the National Convention en-dorsed the Alliance. The fight started away back in '92 and '31, when Alexander Jonas. Julius Granzig and other beneficiaries of "Volkszeitung" polycomery warned THE PEOPLE that its uncompromising tactics would result in the death of the 'Volkszei-tung." which paper, said they. "has to cater to all trades." From that time on the frieton greasing numbers of those who were not in for "business" or parade, and those who were in for "business" or parade, and those who were the meaning of the cry: "They want to kill the Volkazeitung!" which the time this insue be-came typical of the two opposing forces all the meation of the. the the tand. The clash had to come: and the reactionary and corrupt element HAD TO GO DOWN as it did.

L. J. D., MARION, O.-1. The Party's straight vote in the 16th Assembly District was increased this year by nearly 300 votes: Last year there were 1.214 straight S. L. P. votes cast; this year the Party polled there 1.506 straight votes. 2. The totals of sill the candidates for As-sembly in that District fell off from last year's vote. The Democratic and the Republican candidates fell off 300 votes each; the S. L. P. candidate fell behind 163 votes. His poll this year was 2.014, it was a larger percentago than last year.

year was 2.041, it was a larger percentage than last year. 3. The Kangaroo opposition did not amount to a pinch of spuit. On the contrary it did good, as indicated by the increase in atraight votes. The real harm they find was to delay the campaign. So much time had to be spent in throwing out their fraudulent nominations, that the campaign could uot start until barely 2 works before election. The effect of this was that quite a number of people found it too late to register. Then also Taminany Hall unduged this year is in intimidation to a degree never known of before. The cases against will be sent to Sing Sing.

D. H., YONKERS, N. Y .- Just wait; can't

C. G. L., KIPPLE, PA .- You are answered above-"R. R., Bridgeport, CL

above—"R. R., Eridgeport. CL C. D. A., PROVIDENCE, R. I.-Armory Builder Careys "success" forms no exception to last week's aditorial. "forms no exception to last week's aditorial." forms no exception to last week's aditorial. "forms no exception to last week's aditorial." forms no exception to last week's aditorial. "forms no exception to last week's aditorial." for the capitalist ene-ry has gone class over to the capitalist ene-my. His Armory "ccord establishes that. We could have such "nuccesses" all over the land by giving up principle. His "success" is like that for the sea capitalia, who having unfavor-able wind from the day he set out on his voy-able wind to secure that wheeled about and sailed, with a spanking brease on his quarters-right back into the port that he started from.

Hurrah and Trula! TO THE PEOPLE—Hurrah and trula! It is coming our way! The S. L. P. of Columbus can well afford to congratulate itself. Out of Spreciacts 4 give us 20 votes; these same pre-ciacts gave us last year but 6 votes. If we increase to the same extent over the city we will run away shead of last election. Jones expected to carry this county, but why did he get only 2,400 votes? Simply because Adams and Steinhoff made a campaign on genuine S. L. P. lines and along straight working class tactics. The Columbus fakirs are dumbfounded at our vote. We are now the talk of the town. J. S., SPRINGFIED, ILL.-The Socialist La-bor Party is not an opera bouffe performance.

C. L., WATERBURY, CT .- The State Sec-retary of the S. L. P. of Connecticut is Chas. J. Mercer, 407 Nicholas street, Bridgeport, CL Apply to him. Ct. Apply to him.

T. Z., NEW YORK.-The Paris, France, "Pe-tita Espublique" announced some time ago that a collection of Jaure' speeches was about to be published. The collection was to comist of his leading speeches in the Chamber of Deputies and on the Dreyfus case.

S. H., READING, PA.-The "New York edi-tion of the Bogus," containing a special front page appeal to the voters to boycott the S. L. P. ticket, the same hearing a forged signature of "Socialist Labor Party, Section New York," bore date of November 5, 189,-the identical date of its regular edition.

G. F. T., ONEONTA, N. Y.-We are awaiting a copy of the full proceedings of the German Party's Convention, recently held in Hanover, before writing upon it. The matter is too im-portant to slab-dash an article on it.

W. L. T., SEATTLE, WASH .-- The S. L. P. flag files proudly in the breeze from Ocean to Ocean, and from Lakes to Gulf.

G. H., LOS ANGELES, CAL.-No news has reached here of any such man being out ad-vocating the S. L. P. Shall notify you if heard about.

G. F., KANSAS CITY, MO.-This office, be-ing an office of the Socialist Labor Party, is not conducted upon the Anarchistic plan of drawing conclusions from insufficient facts. You do not furnish facts sufficient to decide whether yours conclusion is michten to decide whether your conclusion is right or

whether your conclusion is right or wrong. V. T. C., ALBANY, N. Y.-That's sursiy an inconvenience. But how would you remedy it? Would you give credentials to any speaker who comes along to stump for the Party, not-withstanding his refusal to join and thereby hold himself responsible to the Party?. Recent recurrences have shown that the Party cannot be too careful in the choice of its spokesmen. One ranter can in one hour instill more nonsense than could be removed in twen-ty-jour.

Don't write on both sides of the sheet; Don't write on tissue paper; Don't write with pencil;

tooth-pick is handy, pens preferred;

Don't begin at the uppermost edge of the

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

Don't write your signature as the' you

Don't write proper names so as to insure

RESOLVED. That we pledge ourselves to work with might and main to do and dare to accomplish cur earnest hopes and endeavors in the fulfiltent of our sacred duty to man-kind; and, furthermore. Don't write on sheets of uneven size: Recognizing that the Socialist Labor Party is the only world-wide movement engaged in the tremendous struggle to defeat the aims and ends of the all-devouring octopus, capital-ism, therefore. We heartly and most emphatically endorse its platform, policy and tactics.

ont street. Canton, O., November 14.

Suggestions for Massachusetts.

York contest. But in the fight now raging in the Buckeye State between Marcus A. Hanna's man Friday, in the person of one Nash, and crown of gold Bryan's candidate, McLean, of Cincinnati "Enquirer" fame, the banking-Gold and Sil-yer Bag-community are very much interacted

Bryan's candidate. McLean, of Cincinnati "Enquirer" fame, the banking-Gold and Sil-ver Bag-community are very much interested. The danger in their eyes lies in the fact that should Bryan's man be the victor the free sil-ver bugaboo would loom into prominence with a possibility of it becoming an important factor in 1900 campaign; verily the "gamblers" have cause to feel nervous and many anxious eyes will be trained in the direction of the Buckeye State ere Tuceday shall have passed. These poor deluded mortais do not take into consideration that ever-growing army of obio, are doing yeoman's work in that noble and just cause, nor will they until in the non distant future our vote shall reach the hun-drds of thousands, and armed as we will be with the wespon of though ready to will dit in the name of and for the producer of all wealth, namely, the working class. Brooking October 31 1899.

Holyoke, Mass., S. L. P. Municipal Ticket.

For Mayor—Frank L. Buck. For City Clerk—Joseph O'Nell. For City Treasurer—Gustave A. Gels-For Alderman at large-George L Lovell, Dennis Caney, Max K. Tiede man. For Ward Aldermen-Ward 1. Michael D. Keating. Ward 2. George L. Coderre. Ward 3. Moritz E. Ruther. Ward 4. Henry J. Kallach. Ward 5. John J. MacNally. Ward 6. Frank Feeney. Ward 7. S. A. Davis. School Committee-Ward 4. W. J. Ryan. Ward 6. Edward H. Buckland. Daily People Minor Fund.

\$2,388.25 HENRY KUHN, Secretary. Total

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Abington, Mass., Nov. 14.

Importance of "Proceedings of the National Convention of 1896."

To THE PROPLE.—In the light of recent hassed, that will be recorded in the history of passed, that will be recorded in the history of an assed, that will be recorded in the history of an assed, that will be recorded in the history of and esperate attempts to wreck it by inter-ples becomes at once interesting and instruc-tion of the state of the state of the please hermes at once interesting and instruc-for this reason I will be call the attention of the be had a few copies of the proceedings of printed in full the report of the National Ex-cutive Committee which takes up in full a statement of the Party troubles of that time. It also gives the attitude of certain individ-matice and otherwise to the close reader will on the questions under debate and the mittee and otherwise to the close reader will one to valuable deductions. Bergy one taking an active part in the Party while those who care to get in close to party point y shory and an understanding of party pointy shory and an understanding of

A. S. BROWN.

Brooklyn, Nov. 15.

Sturdy Pasco

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H C. H., BRIDGEPORT, CT.-The clipping you mention in your letter did not come along.

ycu mention in your letter did not come along. A. R., DAVENPORT, IA.-All that was sent to this office of the proceedings of the Iova, S. L. P. State Convention was published in THE PEOPLE as soon as received -THE PEO-PLE, Oct. 15. You will find it partly on the fourth. No specific resolutions against the Kangaroos, such as you indicate, reached here. It was a matter of supprise that the Convention having been held in August, the 'port, such as it was, did not reach before to.ober.

reach before G. ober. C. C. M., BUFFALO, N. Y.-That point has been frequently taken up in THE PEOPLE. If you bring it up now, you must be a new reader. Shall take it up again. In the mean-time, by the light of the fate that has uncoup-tionally overtaken the "reform" movements, you should be able to read the lesson that the lay of the land is not for "reforms." but for the true article. "Reforms" benefit only the schemers who set them up. But even that is being played out.

being pikyes out C. K. ST. LOUIS, MO.--Well, at the very highest estimate, the "Volkszeitung" has 1500 voters. As a paper it cuts a very silm, narrowing swath. For mischlef on election day, it relied mainly upon the howi set up by the capitalist press about the Party being

Lork, Bocialist Labor Party, 23 Duane street. L. S., LOUISVILLE, KY.—The circulation of THE PEOPLE is steadily in the ascen-dant. Its life is one of the most encouraging signs of the times; and also one of the most inspiring evidences of the vigor that is in-herent in a sound position. It has stood alone against a lot of weeklies and daylies. All of these come crippled out of the fray, so crippled that none will be able to survive long. THE PEPOLE alone comes out stronger, and potent to pursue its career.

G. L., MERIDEN, CT.-Send names and ad-dresses to "II Prolestric." The paper is do-ing good, systematic work in redeeming the Italian element in this country, particularly here in the East.

8. S. T., CHICAGO, ILL-Just so. Whe-ever and whatever stands in the way of the Socialist Labor Party will be crushed to dust. "Smash!" is the motto. Clar de way!

E.F., PITTSBURG, KANS. - There is no reason to doubt that there will be an S. L. P State ticket in Kansas next year. In 1900 the proletariat and the emlightened element is your State will not have the excuse they had in '96 to vote for Humbug.

in '96 to vote for Humbug. J. C., FALL RIVER, MASS.--Organize your testile workers in the Socialist Trade and La-bor Alliance. So long as they are "unwil-ling," "not ready." "afraid," "well meaning but-," they simply show that they have not yet ripened above the condition of "food for the cannos of the labor fakir," and the de-velopment will have to continue for some time longer over their heads. Spread among them the pamphiet "What Means this Strike?" It may help to disinfect their surroundings from the labor fakir and "pure and simple" mo-tions microbes.

J. F., NEW YORK .-- Never say "die."

To-day, Sunday, the 26th, an im-portant conference of Party members of New York and vicinity is to be held upon the "DAILY PROPLE," so as to push in dead earnest the work of issu-ing our daily. See advertisement.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time, it will prevent interruption in the mailing of he paper and facilitate work at the office.

A PAGE

From the Past History of the Socialist Labor Party.

this article was written, as its date shows, nearly four months ago, almost immediately after the futile attempt made by the "Volks-zeitung" to capture the Party by violence in the interest of the paper's private business. As the article is of lasting merit, it is given now.] [This article was written, as its date shows

As an active member of the S. L. P., joining the Party in 1886, as a Socialist of German birth, who loves and respects his country, and its people for their progress and standing among nations, in culture, art, the sciences, and the high standard of education of the masses, I emphatically protest in the name of thousands of German Com-rades against the high-handed proceed-ings of a mob of so-called "German So-cialists," whom I have recognized and denounced years ago as a conglomera-tion of professional kickers, confusion-ists, anarchists, and hangers on of jobs and simple unions and in the ists, anarchists, and hangers on of jobs in pure and simple unions and in the "Volkszeitung." Cognizant of the old saying that politics make strange bed-fellows, we hore the burden of that gang longer than we ought and in the light of what happened this month, I must say that our forbearance and tolerance was nothing short of a crime against the Socialist movement.

Eight and more years ago Section New York and all the Socialists of the S. L. P. were made up almost exclusive-ly of Germans. The official language of the Party was German, and I have in my possession an official communica-tion from Aveling, of England, to the S. L. P. which he was compelled to print in German, in order to address himself in German, in order to address nimsen to the membership of the Party. At that time it was the N. Y. "Volkszeitung," its editors and its publishing associa-tion who were in absolute control of the Party machinery and who were, in consequence of this condition, also in control of almost every mind, little or otherwise.

Previous to my entering the S. L. P. this so-called political party made an attempt to go into "politics" by caus-ing German trade unions to nominate ing German trade unions to nominate Socialists for public offices, or by going hand in hand with the Greenback Party, or with candidates put up by Central Labor Unions. At that time I was in the Greenback movement in Ohio, but never saw or heard anything of the So-cialists. I will, therefore, relate what I know of the doings of the Party since 1886, and I hope that the tale which I am about to relate will not only be inan about to relate will not only be in-teresting but point a moral and be re-membered by all of the younger mem-bers, especially in Sectious of large ci-ties where conditions similar to those in New New Artheret New York exist.

In 1886 Henry George was nominat-ed Mayor by the Central Labor Union. He was the candidate of those delegates He was the candidate of those delegates who wished an independent "labor man" nominated, assisted by the Ger-man Socialist delegates of that central organization. The "Volkszeitung," the boss of the S. L. P., worked hard for his nomination, while a few Socialists, among them the National Secretary, op-posed George on the ground that he was not a Socialist and that it was our duty to nominate an independent Socialist to nominate an independent Socialist candidate. They said that they were opposed to what is called in German "Schwarz-Politik" (kite-tail politics), that is to say, to hang on as a tail to some stronger, more powerful move-ment, and try, as a tail, to wag the dog. Well, as you all know, the laws of phys-ics were more powerful than the non-clentific schame of the "Volkeschung" ics were more powerful than the non-scientific scheme of the "Volkszeitung." for no sooner was the dog inconve-nienced by the petty moves of the tail, than he himself started to wag the nasty tail so furiously that he shook it off completely and forever. And well he did so. In other words, Henry George, of the Single Tax, individualistic Unit-ed Labor Party, was consistent and kicked the collectivist Socialist Labor kicked the collectivist Socialist Labo Party out of his ranks. But that kind of unceremonious and vigorous treat-ment did not suit the tail, nor did it draw a moral. Instead it swore re-venge. The building up of a Socialist venge. The building up of a Socialist class-conscious movement did not bet-ter this tailship, and the movement, muzzled as before, trotted on three years longer.

Another party was started, not a So-cialist Party, but a "Labor Party," a party of revenge, the so-called "Pro-gressive Labor Party." And then com-menced that glorious fight between the

Shortly after that campaign a member to the National Executive Committee was to be elected. The writer was nomwas to be elected. The writer was nom-inated by the American Section and elected. This election changed the make-up of the committee from an anti-political, pure and simple body to a progressive, pro-political and anti-labor fakir committee. The attitude of the "Volkszeitung" and its leaders in favor of Sammy Commers' pure and favor of Sammy Gompers' pure and simple eight hour movement, a move that was lost before it really started, the "Volkszeitung's" and, consequent-ly, the then party's method of preach-ter Societies in the chetract but foling Socialism in the abstract, but following the tactics of the "pure and simple" labor leaders, hurrahing and shouting for strikes and boycotts, led by such fakirs in the face of all de-feats, and booming up Sammy in such a way as to win for the "Volkszeitung" the reputation of being the semi-official organ of Gompers-all of this soon started the committee fighting. Speak-ing of the "Volkszeitung's" tactics of those days, I had occasion to use the following sentence in a letter to the "Socialist," the official German organ: "It is enough to make your hair stand on end to see Comrades who have been Socialist movement for years brand every one as a traitor who refuses to believe in the success of Gom-pers' economic eight hour movement; who judge our Socialism by our faith in this hopeless movement, instead of

our adherence to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P." The "Volkszeitung" had lost on the question of political action, and on that question it could never win. It then tried its hand on economic questions. in a secret agitation against the lead-ers of the opposition to it. When the then editor of the English party organ spoke to street car strikers and blamed them, an unorganized mob, for trying to beat the car company, the police force, the militia, the power of the al-mighty dollar, and advised them to try politics, as an independent Socialist Labor Party, he was called a traitor to labor, a Judas, who was trying to dis-courage the great movement of the pro-letariat. The secret "Kamarilla" soon spread over New York and vicinity. The character of one after another among the progressive element was assalled, just as they are doing now again. Rumors of political fraud could be heard in an undertone before and after meetings, the progressive mem-bers of the National Executive Committee were pointed out as "Tammany Hall boodlers," while the few Ameri-can Comrades were looked upon with suspicion, for the simple reason that they were Americana and an and hey were Americans, and as such naturally dishonest politicians." Other they Comrades, whose characters were unassailable were branded as "well meaning idealists" who would "never understand the Labor Movement." And suddenly, black clouds shot across the horizon and broke down upon us unwares. The great majority of Comon the question of the day (political action), turned savage enemies, and, as in the recent attempted revolution in Section Greater New York, arguments came to naught; no one was listened to, but one great mass of impatient, wild frankles stood facing us, ready to fight au command. If the "Volkszeitung" had Innatics stood facing us, ready to fight at command. If the "Volkszeitung" had an honest case to bring before the Party, it could have beat us then and expelled us from the ranks of the Party. But the "Volkszeitung" gang cannot follow honest and matter-of-course tac-tics! They are not made that way. Their first move was to call a kangaroo Their first move was to call a kangaroo meeting of the German Section and ex-pell the four "criminals" of the Na-tional Executive Committee. On being ordered by the Grievance Committee to go about it in a constitutional, orderly manner, and draw up specific charges before a joint meeting of the three Sections, they drummed up 25 charges, each of them so childish and them to the joint meeting. Instead of that part of the proceedings a long speech was made by A. Jonas about the neccessity of a pure and unadulterated labor movement. A motion was made by another "Genosse" that the four members of the National Executive Committee be expelled. And when members of the American Section demanded translations, the reading of the charges and the opening of the floor for discussion, they were refused point blank, the chairman calling for ayes and noes on the motion for expulsion. The members of the American Section commenced to leave the hall, but many of them were attacked, and some of them thrown downstairs. The "Volkszeitung's" gang thereupon proceeded to expel the four members of the National

AN AFFIDAVIT

THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1899.

In the Contempt Proceedings Started by the Volkszeitung.

[On Thursday, the 9th instant, the "Volkszeitung" crowd usurpatory abandoned its repugnance of "making martyrs" out of the Party's officers, and started proceedings against members of the National Executive Committee to have them punished for alleged contempt of court for violating an alleged injunction.

The below, sworn to by John Nagle. alleged president of the association, but actual retail grocer, taxpayer on Bermuda petatoes and Egyptian onions-is the affidavit on which the contempt proceedings are based. Every line of it should be read. It is a historic document. Particularly interesting is the admission concerning the wholesale manner in which "The Bogus" has been repudiated by the Socialist public, together with the police-spy-like attempt to curry favor with capitalist officials by trying to arouse their anger through false charges.]

...... Supreme Court County of New York. Socialist Co-operative Publish-ing Association against Henry Kuhn and others County of New York, ss.

.........

John Nagle, of said city, being duly sworn, says: That he is the President of the plaintiff. That he is the President of the plaintiff. That the defendants, Henry Kuhn, Patrick Murphy, Lucien Sanial, Alwin S. Brown, John H. Kin-neally and Arthur Keep, have violated the injunction order control backing on the injunction order granted herein on the first day of September, 1899, by causing the newspaper, The People, which they were prohibited from editing, writing or publishing by said in-junction order, to be published at No. 61 Beekman street, in the City of New York, ever since the service of the said injunction. The said Henry Kuhn being in possession of the office at No. 61 Beekman street, and one of the persons in charge of the circulation of the said newspaper to the public at large. The first publication of the said newspaper after the service of said injunction or-der which took place September 2, 1899, is an issue of said paper dated September 3, 1899, in which in a leading article published in said paper, the following occurs:

"The rumor referred to in our last issue to the effect that the party was temporarily enjoined from using the name of its official organ has, and has not been confirmed. That it has not been confirmed may be gathered from the sight of THE PEOPLE's name continuing to fly from the masthead un-deterred, an evidence that there is no such injunction; the rumor neverthe-less was confirmed, inasmuch as a Tammany judge did do a something intended to have the effect: that something is worth mentioning. A Tam-many judge, Fitzgerald by name, endorsed the application made by the Volkszeitung Association against the PEOPLE, and he did so on the 23rd inst., and in these terms written in his own hand: 'Motion granted, injunc-tion continued.' But, in the first place, this Tammany judge's act was null and void, inasmuch as the time, August 23rd, when he signed the order was beyond the time limit. The time limit in which such orders may be granted is twenty days after the application He granted the order twenty-six days

granted the order twenty-six days after, seven days too late. In the second place, the language used by this Tammany judge in grant-ing the motion is inapplicable to the motion itself y and the second sec motion itself. In order to continue an injunction there must be one in exist-ence; there was and is none in existence, consequently none could be con-tinued. The Volkszeitung Association papers making the motion could not and did not state that there was an in-junction, the continuation of which was prayed for, but state quite clearly that the temporary injunction is prayed for pending the suit. As he did not gather the information upon which he granted the motion from the papers in the ac-tion, from what source did his Honor gather his inspiration?

capture for its exclusive private use of the name of the party's organ." Further continuing, the violation of said injunction order, said defendants published another issue of said paper on the 17th day of September, 1899, in

which the following occurs as a part of a leading article: "The honored name of the party's National organ continues nailed to the masthead despite all kangaroo and all

the Volkszeitung Corporation goose's efforts. The Tammany judges' order obtained by the Volkszeitung goose, enjoining the Socialist Labor Party from using the name, is null and void and is treated as such."

Again, on September 24, 1899, the said defendants, in violation of said injunc-tion order, published another issue of said paper, in which the following occurs as a leading article:

"The Volkszeitung Corporation continues prowling, swearing, clinching its fist and gnashing its teeth as-safe distance impotent. The party holds pos-session of the name of its National organ which continues to wave defiant daring and challenging attack."

That said defendants have been con-tinuing the publication of said newspaper from the date of the service of said injunction order to the present time in express defiance and disregard of the said order of this Court. They have not only edited, written and published the newspaper, but they have continued to represent to the public that they are the proprietors of the said newspaper. THE PEOPLE, and have continued to interfere with the business of the plaintiff in the publication of the said newspaper known as THE PEOPLE men tioned in the complaint herein. The have edited, written, printed, published, circulated and passed their newspaper published by them at No. 61 Beekman street under the name, THE PEOPLE, in the same style and makeup such as set up in the fifth allegation of the complaint herain and in direct inite. complaint herein and in direct imita-tion, and intentional imitation, of the newspaper, THE PEOPLE, published by the plaintiff; and have continued their representation that the plaintiff is not the owner and publisher of the newspaper, THE PEOPLE, referred to in the complaint and published by the plaintiff for eight or nine years last past

That said defendants have materially interfered with the plaintiff's said business. Since the violation of said in-junction order the circulation of the newspaper, THE PEOPLE, published by the plaintiff has fallen off to the amount of about three thousand subscribers, each of whom pay an annual subscription price of fifty cents, mak-ing an aggregate sum of \$1,500 in decreased subscriptions, and said defend-ants are continuing to defy and violate the injunction order of this Court despite of the fact that the Appellate Division decided contrary to their contention that the said order was void because no decision had been rendered thereon within twenty days.

That the defendant Henry Kuhn is In active possession of the office No. 61 Beekman street, where said rival news-paper of the defendants is published and attends to the business of said pub-lication and the circulation of the said newspaper to the public at large.

The defendant, Alwin S. Brown, is the plaintiff in an action brought by said defendants against the plaintiff above mentioned, the object of which was to obtain an injunction restrain-ing the plaintiff from continuing the publication of said newspaper, THE PEOPLE, brought about the same time when the plaintiff's action herein was brought; and a motion had been made in the action brought by said Alwin S. Brown as treasurer of the Socialistic Labor Party, for an injunction against the plaintiff above named; and that motion had been argued together with the plaintiff's motion in the above entitled action; and that motion in the defenddant's said action had been denied. But in the affidavits presented by the de-fendants above named in the action of Alwin S. Brown as the treasurer of the Socialist Labor Party against the So-cialist Co-operative Publishing Association, the defendants above named were named and sworn to as the parties who undertake the active publication of said newspaper, and who claimed to enjoin the plaintiff from publishing the plaintiff's said paper. In addition to that deponent refers to the answer of said defendants in this action in which the following course as that must be the following occurs as a statement on behalf of said defendants, that they admit "that under the authority of the National Executive Committee of the Socialistic Labor Party they did on or OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 3cekman street, N. Y. NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS (pro tem.) - Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA-A. B. Barter, Secretary, 840 Rich-mond street, London, Ont.

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

NOTICE .- For technical reasons, ito party arrouncements can go in that are not in thi, office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Regular meeting, with L. Sanial in the chair. The financial report for the week ending Nov. 18th showed receipts Labor News Co.

Section St. Louis, Mo., reported the expulsion of Louis Froelich for treason. The Abendblatt Publishing As-sociation sent word that H. Simpson has been elected editor in chief. Approved. The National Board of Appeals (pro tem.) sent the following communication:

"Povidence, R. I., November 20, 1899. "At a meeting of the National Board of Appeals (pro tem.) on the 17th, Cal-ifornia, claiming that Section Los Angeles, having convicted Job Harriman. one of its members, of treasonable con-duct, should have expelled him from the S. L. P., instead of merely suspendg him. From the evidence received appeared that Section Los Angeles ing him. had since corrected its action by expelling said Harriman. The N. B. of A. (pro tem.) therefore decided that the matter required no decision other than considered the appeal of Comrade Boal well taken.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS (pro tem.)

THOMAS CURRAN. A number of reports from various places express extreme satisfaction with the way the vote in New York City at the recent election, and the complete and ignominious rout of the Kangaroos. JOHN J. KINEALLY.

Recording Secretary.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK. SECTION GREATER NEW YORK.--Pro-ceedings of the General Committee, November 11, 1899, at 528 East lith Street. Comrades S. Cooper and A. C. Kinn presided. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read. Finan-cial Secretary J. J. Kinneally reports that the applications for admission have not yet been presented to the Executive Committee. Moved and carried to have them presented befoge this Committee. Eight new members were admitted. One of them, Henry Clifford, pre-sented by the 19th A. D., had formerly joined a Kangaroo organization by mistake. The Danish organization sends in a com-munication to the effect that its members de-cided to dissolve the organizations, in order to participate more directly in the Party's work.

The roll-call and reports of organizations

follo

The roll-call and reports of organizations followed. Organizer pro tem., R. Katz, calls on sub-divisions to turn in money for campaign literature and 16th A. D. tickets. Comrade E. Sift reports that the Grievance Committee recommends the expulsion of T. Luder, of the 26th A. D., and Havidon, 12th A. D. Concurred in. Comrade J. Sauter reports for the Enter-tainment Committee that the money for Ar-lington Hall tickets is coming in very slowly. The following organizations have not made any payments:--New York, 1st. 3d and 5th, 4th, 8th, 6th and 10th, 12th, 16th, 18th, 32d and 33d A. D's, and Bohemian Branch. Brooklyn: 3d and 9th Wards, and 5th, 6th, 15th and 20th A. D's. Others have paid only part of their debt on this account. Delegate Kinneally from the 34th and 35th A.

his account. Delegate Kinneally from the 34th and 35th A. 's reports that his organization has adopted resolution calling on the General Committee o regain the Party's property from the Kan-aroos and to enjoin them from using the name 't be S. L. P.

to regain the ratio and to enjoin them from using the name of the S. L. P. Delegate Deutsch from the 28th A. D. re-ports that his organization instructed him to bring up before this Committee the same prop-osition, and also to take steps to dissoive the "Volkszeitung" Publishing Association. These matters were referred to the Executive Com-mittee. attee. Adjournment followed. H. SIMPSON, Sec'y.

Regular meeting of the General Committee of Section New York, S. L. P., will be held on Saturdsy. Nov. 25th, 5 p. m., at 528 E. 11th st., New York. Delegates should not fail to astend. L. ABELSON, Organizer.

Election Returns. (Continued from Page 1.)

5.000 voters did not go to the polls, the largest number of abstainers on record

In Pottstown the S. L. P. State ticket polled 32 votes.



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Standing advertisements of Trades Uses and other Societies (not exceeding five law will be inserted under this heading hereis at the rate of \$5.00 per annum. Organizations should not lose such as a portunity of advertising their places of me ings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TA AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duans F Room 96, New York City. General tary: William L. Brower. Financial ex-tary: Murphy. General Executive Meetings: 1st, 3rd and 5th Thuraday of logs at 8 p. m. Secretary Board of Aye Max Keller, 1016 Hope street, Philadar Pa.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets ever second and fourth Monday, at 8 P. M. 5 98 Avenue C, New York. E. SIFF. 382 Canal street. Financial Secretar.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. County Committee representing the meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Ser-field avenue, Newark, N. J.

disguised "Volkszeitung" Socialists and the United Labor Party, and as in the history of the fight between two big snakes, each swallowed the other, leaving nothing behind but two nasty, slimy tails.

By this time a great number of Party By this time a great number of Party members had become disgusted with its leaders and with "schwanz-politik." With the help of a younger element, and the American Branch leading, they succeeded in re-establishing the S. L. P. And when they clamored for independ-ent political action shortly afterwards and when they clamored for independ-ent political action shortly afterwards, they carried the day. The faction op-posing the independent political action, however, was the "Volkszeitung" clique. Look up the minutes of the however, was the "Volkszeitung" clique. Look up the minutes of the meetings of Section New York, and you will find the leaders and speakers of that op-position to be the editorial staff of the "Volkszeitung"-Jonas, Franz, Ibsen, Jablinowsky, and the Publishing Asso-ciation. One of their aguments was: "A DAILY FAPER MUST OF NECESSITY WRITE FOR WORKINGMEN OF ALL SHADES OF POLITICAL OPINION IN ORDER TO OF POLITICAL OPINION IN ORDER OF POLITICAL OPINION IN ORDER TO XEEP UP ITS CIRCULATION AND BE ABLE TO EXIST," they also feared that inde-pendent political action by the S. L. P. would lose to them the high-priced ad-vertisements of capitalist politicians during campaign time. Jonas called the supporters of independent political ac-tion well-meaning but inexperienced "greenhorns," and advised us to go how e to our mothers and learn how to walk before trying to jump into the how to our morners and learn now to walk before trying to jump into the political frying pan. We beat them on this question, and forthwith proceeded to nominate Jonas as our candidate for Mayor. Why he was singled out as the leading candidate of that campaign is a mysicary to ma but U maken we par a mystery to me, but I reckon we per-chance tried to capture the "Volks-seitung" for political action. But let it be known, the support of the "Volks-zeitung" in that campaign was so luke-Warm the space sizes to compare warm, the space given to campaign purposes so small, as to cause us to accuse the paper of boycotting our first attempt as an independent political party.

Executive Committee, the National Secretary and the German and English editors of the party papers; the gang marched in a body to the headquarters And thus ended the first attempt of English-speaking Comrades to make the S. L. P. a political party.

A new party was now organized, all of the American Sections of the United States participating. But we soon found that the worst gang of kickers and confusionists, men who had at one time that the or another difficulties with the "Volks-zeitung," the editors or with the Party organizations, soon swamped the new ship, compelling all of us to drop out one by one.

In the meantime the "Volkszeitung" party found itself compelled to follow the tactics inaugurated by us, and go into politics at the next campaign, in order to prevent the majority, who were with us on the question of inde-pendent political action, from joining us; thereby taking the wind out of our sails. For the same reason they in-vited and received Comrades De Leon and Sanial in their ranks boning series and Sanial in their ranks, hoping again to play out a trump card against us. They were right, for as soon as we saw the right men taking hold of their or-ganization, we rejoined the Party, knowing full well that with such men at the helm, the future of the Party would be an assured success, and an American Socialist movement spring out of existing chass and Sanial in their ranks, hoping again out of existing chaos.

What followed every young mem-er of the Party knows. Some day an abler writer will sum up all the inci-dents, accidents, fights and revolutions of those pregnant ten years, and write the history of the Party. I have said in my weak manner what I know, let others follow.

JOS. H. SAUTER. New York July 20, 1899.

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

"In view of all this the whole thing is still pending and we are fighting it out.

It appears from this, therefore, that the defendants had due notice of the fact that the injunction had been granted against them on the 3rd of Sep-tember, 1899. Said defendants, contin-uing said publication in defiance of said injunction, on the 10th day of Septem-ber, 1899, issued their newspaper in ber, 1899, issued their newspaper in which the following occurs as a part of a leading article:

"The party continues holding the fort against Dick Croker and Pat Keenan's Tammany Hall Croker and Pat Keenan's Tammany Hall Croker judges, and, of course, their Volkszeitung Publishing A sociation, collection of taxpaying saloonkeepers, small traders, usurpious money lenders, sick and death benefit stiffs and last but not least of obscene labor fakir bridage, THE PEOPLE's name remains nailed at the masthead, flutterremains named at the international ing defiant a challenge to the fray. Last week's PEOPLE stated how one Croker week's PEOPLE stated how one Croker judge, Fitzgerald by name, violated the law by issuing an order, beyond the limit prescribed by the Code, and how, by the very phrasing of his autograph order, the fact was betrayed that he had gathered his inspiration, not from the papers in the case submitted to him as was his sworn duty, but from other sources. Still more facts have been cumulating during the week, which has Just elapsed. Another Croker judge, Bookstaver by name, grants the party a stay against Fitzgerald's order, on the ground of its obvious illegality. and then, over night, of his own mo-tion, not at the Court House (where then? upon what subsequent inspiration?) vacates his own order. Finally a third Croker judge, Bischoff by name turns up on Saturday, the 2nd inst., at the Court House, notwithstanding his term was not on, handy to accept the Volkszeitung Publishing Association bondsman, a bond being needed for the injunction order granted to the Asso-ciation in order to hold the defendant, the party, safe against possible injury. Evidently the far and deep reaching conspiracy is desperate. Evidently it attaches supreme importance to the

about July 15, 1899, edit, print, and publish a newspaper, THE PEOPLE, and that they intend to continue so to do."

Deponent begs leave on the argument of this motion to present to the Court the issues of said newspaper referred to herein, and also the issues thereof published by said defendants to the present time. On said newspaper the name of Henry Kuhn is printed conspicuously as will appear upon in-

ection. WHEREFORE deponent prays that said defendants may be punished ac-cording to law for their misconduct in defying and disobeying the injunction order of this Court as above set forth, and that a fine sufficient to reimburse the plaintiff of its damages and as provided by the Statute may be imposed upon said defendants for their said misconduct, and the defendants pun-

ished therefor as provided by law. JOHN NAGEL. Sworn to before me this 6th day of November, 1899

HOWARD T. COLE. Notary Public Kings County. Cert. filed in New York County.



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ERIE, Nov. 15 .- The vote for Erie ERIE, NOV. 15.—The vote for Erie County shows an encouraging increase. Last year we polled 41 votes. This year Clark received 67; Monroe, 70; Remmel, 68.

The vote for the local candidates is:

Spittel, Director of the Poor...... 55

F. UHLMANN. SCRANTON, NOV. 16.—The S. L. P. increased its vote in Lackawanna County from 141 to 199 votes. The latter figure is the vote for Clark. The other S. L. P. candidates polled the following votes: Munroe, 182; Remmel, 183; Price, County Commissions County Commissioner, 226; Allinsky, County Commissioner, 160; Apostolico, Auditor, 153; Evans, Auditor, 171.

BETHLEHEM, Nov. 15.—Our vote was: Bethlehem, 7; West Bethlehem, 3; South Bethlehem, 11. Bethlehem.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16 .- The official count of the vote in Philadelphia gives the following figures for the S. L. P. State ticket: Clark, 831; Munroe, 831; Remmel, 844.

field avenue, Newark, N. J.
SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Herguarters and Free Reading Room, 36% for Main at. Public meetings every Sum as p.m., at Foresters' Temple, 12% list st. cor. Spring.
HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters 224 and 334 A. D., 118 E. 110th at. Busineetings every Tuesday. Free reading no open from 7.30 p. m. to 10.30. Subscription of this paper received. MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquare 78 East 4th street. Meetings every Pri at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann ident; Aug. Lantz, Corr. Secy, 19 4th street. NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 24. T. & L. A., meets every second and ter-Friday, at 8 p. m., at 528 E. 11th ever Secretary K. Wallberg. Secretary K. Wallberg. NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LAD FARTY meets every 2d and 4th Fridar F. M., at Carpenter Hall, 781 Chapel Westville Branch meets every 3d Tuesday St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors are welcome. PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTT AND TRIMMERS' UNION, L A. 65 et & L. A. Headquarters, 75 East 4th stre Hegular meeting 1st and 3d Mendars 8 p. m.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY," Na S. T. & L. A. OBCe 257 E. Houston and Telephone Call: 2221 Spring. Mosto Thursday, 3 p. m. WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CL 14th Assembly District. Business and every Thursday evening, at 3 o'clock the Clubhouse, 528 East 11th street liah lectures every Sunday evening ing alley and billiard room open evening. Visitors welcome.