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CLEVELAND RAILWAY STRIKE.

Great Enthusiasm of the Workers for the Cause of Socialism. The Situation Will Depict by Comrade Cowen, the Business Agent of the Central Labor Union of that City. Great Gains for Socialism predicted.

[Special correspondence to 'The People'] The end of the second week of the second strike of street railway employees in this city shows no signs of weakening on either side, and both seem determined to fight to the bitter end.

It is true, some attempts have been made to destroy cars and barns, but on all such occasions the Pinkertons were so soon on hand that the public is beginning to believe that it is the work of some force directed by the company itself. The last attempt at destruction was so glaring that the police have given up investigation and when questioned why, they simply smile.

The grievance that brought about this second rupture was the refusal of Henry Everett, President of the company, to live up to the compromise agreement entered into at the close of the first strike. This agreement was signed by both parties to the controversy and by a committee of the City Council.

Martial law has not been proclaimed. Mass meetings, both indoors and outdoors, are held every night by strikers and their sympathizers. Socials and lawn parties for raising funds are the order of the day.

One of the results of this big industrial battle is that large numbers of workmen in every part of the city are cursing the old parties in a manner that is somewhat astonishing.

When the street railway men went on strike there was but one known Socialist among them, but now there is a score or more, and the steady fusillade of literature and speeches is having an effect.

LOOK OUT, PRINTERS!

The Designs of the Employing Printers Laid Bare. They Point to a Concerted Attack Upon the Members of the Craft.

If the striking printers of the "Sun" office in particular and the printer fraternity in general think that the present trouble in the "Sun" is due merely to the fact that the manager of that place is anxious to get "square" with them on account of old grievances or to some other accidental cause, they are sadly mistaken.

By filling out the enclosed blank and returning in the enclosed envelope, you will much assist us in our effort to demonstrate what it costs to expose the details of your work to the public.

The blank enclosed with the above letter (which will be reproduced by us in full if so desired by our readers) calls, among other questions, for the number of hours of work; cost of various kinds of composition, time and piece; cost of linotype composition; profits of employers, etc.

ADIEU ASTOR, WE SHALL MEET AGAIN.

How has fallen, William Waldorf Astor, whom we have so carefully nurtured in the bosom of this great Republic, has disowned us.

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

THE IDAHO OUTRAGES.

Appeal of the Idaho State Labor Council to the Wage Earners of the United States. A Word to the Idaho State Labor Council and to All the Wage Earners of Idaho.

A most bitter fight is now being waged by the noted Standard Oil company, assisted by the mine owners associations of Idaho and backed by the regular army to disrupt labor organizations.

"We, the members of the Idaho State Labor Council, in convention assembled, representing the wage workers of every craft and vocation in our fair young State, do most firmly maintain and affirm, that we will peacefully if possible, but forcibly if necessary, uphold the inalienable rights of our fellow citizens."

Can you, after the experience you have personally made and after the numerous lessons the working class of this country have been taught by both the Republican and Democratic Presidents and Governors, in Copur d'Alene, Chicago, Buffalo, Homestead, at this writing in Cleveland, and in many other places too numerous to mention, can you after that experience still hope to better your conditions by appeals to the "sense of justice" of those very tools who are paid to do the dirty work for our exploiters?

We publish in this issue your Appeal to the Wage Earners of the United States, a copy of which you have sent to our office evidently for the purpose of publication.

Speaking of the outrages perpetrated on labor in the West by the military hordes of organized capitalism you rightly say: "This is only the beginning of the end; for if the capitalistic class can, with the aid of military authorities, destroy organized labor in Idaho, they can do likewise in any State of this Union."

How disappointing to all brave and honest workers of our cause will after that sound your words of advice when, in conclusion of your statement, you "appeal to the sense of justice of the President of the United States," and more than that, ask all other labor organizations to do likewise.

There is a better means at the disposal of the sovereigns of a free country like this, if they only will have sense to make use of it. You have a ballot in your hands which if used intelligently by the combined working class will relegate to oblivion the McKinleys, the Hannas, the Bushnells,

THE EXPLOITATION OF LABOR.

Prof. Hertzka's Estimate Throws a valuable Light on the Subject. Sixty Days per Year is All that Each of Us Has to Work to Keep his Family Supplied With All Necessaries of Life.

We have received the following letter from a very prominent official in the West:

July 24, 1899. Editor of The People.—I am in need of statistics covering certain points, and write you for information.

I desire a conservative estimate as to the time required for labor to produce enough to supply itself with the necessary food, clothing, etc., to maintain itself in a position to remain upon the market.

An answer to this question may be found in the works of such economists as John A. Hobson's "Evolution of Modern Capitalism," David A. Wells (Recent Economic Changes), Ernst Engel (Die Zukunft des Dampfes—The Future of Steam—), and Theodore Hertzka (Die Gesetze der sozialen Entwicklung—The Laws of Social Development)—who have given special attention to the subject of modern machinery and motive power as they affect man's productive powers.

Basing himself partly on these and partly on more modern statistical data the Austrian economist, Theodore Hertzka, calculated that the total steam power at the disposal of mankind in 1898 (at the time he wrote the book) was equivalent to the power of five billion men.

"What are these five billion men-power in the form of engines," says he, "but helpers who stand at the disposal of the people of Western Europe to do for them the work which the slaves had been doing for the ancient world?"

At present all the people in civilized countries could partake of the pleasures of a leisurely life, while before the masses of the people had to work without enjoyment that the few might enjoy; for they could exploit now the work of man, but of the elements that have taken the place of man. It is as if a nation heretofore exploited by its own aristocracy were all of a sudden by a successful war to subdue another nation far exceeding it in numbers and to make it subservient to itself.

As regards the production of the raw materials, I have assumed that the improved land of Austria now under actual cultivation is sufficient to furnish all the breadstuffs, meat and raw material for manufactures.

STATEMENT

Of the National Executive Committee of the S. L. P.

To the Members of Sections of the City of Greater New York, S. L. P.

COMRADES:—The action of the General Committee of July 10th, 1899, is now referred to the general vote of the Sections of the City of New York. Let everyone vote, and let the majority decide.

We call upon every comrade who believes in Party organization, discipline and majority rule to come and cast his vote.

By order of the National Executive Committee: HENRY SLOBODIN, Acting National Secretary, S. L. P.

By the choice and decision of the convention of the Socialist Labor Party of the year 1896, the seat of the National Executive Committee of the S. L. P. was located in the Borough of Manhattan and the Sections of the City of New York were entrusted with the election of the N. E. C. and of the National Secretary.

The Section Greater New York took the initiative in the matter and from the subjoined vote of the Sections in the City of New York, it is seen that Section Greater New York is the only Section that by right of majority rule can take such initiative.

The below is the vote cast by all Sections of the City of New York for the candidates for office of National Secretary and members of the N. E. C. in the last January elections.

Sections of New York City.				
Section	Votes	Percentage	Total	
Greater New York	516	22	41	7,101,578
Manhattan	1,093	1	2	7,423,234
Westchester	709	6	7	812
Richmond	619	23	6	7,316
Other				2,238,083

Published in The People, March 26, 1899. We do not give the vote for other candidates for the N. E. C. as Comrade Lucien Sanial has received by far the highest vote.

As will be seen from the above table Section Greater New York cast 709 out of 812 votes, leaving to all other Sections 103 votes. The Section that casts fully seven-eighths of the total vote is the only Section that may, by the canons of majority rule, constitutionally claim the right of the initiative in the premises.

