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### CLEVELAND RAILWAY STRIKE.

Great Enthusiasm of the Workers for the Cause of Socialism. The Situation Well Depicted by Comrade Cowen, the Business Agent of the Central Labor Union of that City. Creat Cains for Socialism predicted-

Union of that City. Creat Cains for Socialism predicted.

Ispecial correspondence to The People, I The end of the second week of the second strike of street railway employes in this city shows no signs of weakening on either side, and both seem determined to fight to the bitter end. The sixteen lines of the company are being operated by scans some of whom are Pinkerton detectives and professional strike breakers, others are released jall-birds and thieves, and very few have the appearance of honest men. During the last twenty days reports have been sent out broadcast to the effect that martial law has been declared in this city in the effort to subcue the dynamiters and destructors of property.

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 fiends 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

smile.

The grievance that brought about this second rupture was the refusal of Henry Everet, President of the company, to live up to the compromise agreement entered into at the close of Henry Everet, 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. But Everet, true to his class instincts, waved it aside and started in to "smash up" the union, assisted in this noble work by his imported Superintendent Douglas. In response, 860 men struck and are standing together as one man without a break. The great mass of citizens are in sympathy with them and refuse to ride on the company's cars. Organized labor is a unit in this fight and are lending all the support possible. Thus we have the spectacle of hundreds of cars traversing the streets night and day without a single passenger. How long the company will stand the loss of at least \$5,000 per day and \$2,000 expenses remains to be seen. One stockholder has made the statement that they can spend \$1,000,000 and never pass a dividend and yet continue the battle. Two years ago this company, inconjunction with the other companies in this city, had a large mass meeting of their men to protest against a three cent fare, as it would reduce the men's pay. At that meeting some of the local agitators were denounced by the men who are now on strike. Now the company can afford to run empty cars and spend a million to smash their union. These men had no union up to four months ago, like the mass of workers who follow such labor leaders like M. A. Hanna, Mayor John Farley, and ex Mayor "Cold Lead" Mc-Kisson. But a change has come about and the President of the union, Mr. Bryan, stated from a public platform that he and others had been slaves to the bosses and been ruled by them in political matters, but that from now on they have cut loose from them and proposed to stand by their own class.

Martial law has not been proclaimed. Mass meetings, both indoors and outdoors, are held every night by strikers and their sympathizers. Socialis and their membership and the Socialist van with the local agitators is p

every night where in former years fifty have been a good audience.

One of the results of this big industrial battle is that large numbers of workingmen in every part of the city are cursing the old parties in a manner that is somewhat a stouching. that is somewhat astonishing. Demo that is somewhat astonishing. Demo-crats can no longer blame Republicans for being labor crushers and vice versa because the Democratic boss, Farley, is working hand in hand with the anti-Hanna Governor, Bushnell, in putting the workers to the bayonet. As I said, the Socialists are naturally taking due advantage of the situation. Books, advantage of the situation. Books, pamphlets, papers, leaflets, etc., find coming quite conspicuous. Several large Party Branches of enthusiastic young men are being formed, and in public meetings the Socialist speakers

sually capture the crowd.

Again the action of the C. L. U., in boldly declaring for the Socialist Labor Party, is having a good effect. The locals are becoming bouey-combed with Socialism, and last Saturday the with Socialism, and last Saturday the Amaligameted Engineers held one of the largest meetings in its history and declared for the S. L. P., without ifs, buts or ands, amidst great enthusiasm. One or two of the old conservative unions withdrew from the C. L. U., but it is quite noticeable that there is a steady gain of Socialist sentiment among the printers corporators. among the printers, carpenters, butchers, iron workers, and other

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 fusilade of literature and speeches is now profess sympathy for our cause will go back again to the old capitalist parties, but I know positively that the gain for the S. L. P. will nevertheless be strong and steady and lasting.

ISAAC COWEN.

\*\*

### LOOK OUT, PRINTERS!

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

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. There is no doubt that the employing printers are preparing to give a battle royal to their men as soon as they feel themselves strong enough for the task. In the meantime preparations are being made for that purpose, as will show the following circular letter sent out the other day to every member of the trade in lowing circular letter sent out the other day to every member of the trade in envelopes bearing the inscription "Im-portant." The following is an exact reproduction of the letter:

EMPLOYING PRINTERS SHOULD READ

THE FOLLOWING.

New York, August 3, 1899.

To the Printers of the City of New York:

At a recent evening meeting of the Typothetae of the City of New York, there was appointed a Committee on the Improvement of the Printing Business, consisting of Paul Nathan, Theo, L. Devinne and J. Clyde Oswald. It is a part of the duty of this Committee to exchange information between master printers for the education of the trade. We believe that the first step is for us to learn exactly what it costs to produce the printers of the education of the trade. We believe that the first step is for us to learn exactly what it costs to produce the printers of the Philadelphia Typothetae placed the own of the Philadelphia and the printers. In NEW YORK WE PAY HIGHER WAGES and higher rents than in Philadelphia, yet many of us are doing work below these prices. ARE WE WORKING BELOW CORT?

If you will kindly do your share by filling out the enclosed envelope, you will the blank showing how many presses you run, as we desire to learn the total number of presses in the city.

If you will kindly do your share by filling in and returning the blank, this Committee will, in due time, reciprocate by informing you of the result obtained by averaging the returns received.

COMMITTEE ON IMPROVEMENT OF PRINTING BUSINESS.

The blank enclosed with the above the electric work will be announced to the trade.

COMMITTEE ON IMPROVEMENT THE FOLLOWING New York, August 3, 1809.

committee on improvement of the trade.

COMMITTEE ON IMPROVEMENT OF PRINTING BUSINESS.

The blank enclosed with the above letter (which will be reproduced by us in fall if so desired by our readers) calls, among other questions, for the number of hours of work; cost of various lands of cylinder work per hour; cost of hand composition, time and plece; cost of linotype composition; profits of employers, etc.; the last question being as follows:

"18. Are you or are you not paying union scale of wages to pressmen? Feeders? Compositors?"

It is evident that as soon as the information is in and the estimates made this "first step," as the employers are pleased to call it in their letter will be followed by another, namely, by an attempt to 'equalize New York wages with those of Philadelphia. If that is achieved they will perhaps proceed to bring these two cities on terms of equality with a town of still lower wages, and then to a third, fourth, and so on. For it would be an insult to these gallant knights of equality and fairness—as they understand it—to suppose that they would stop anywhere short of the level of wages paid in the humblest "one hoss" shop of a small country town. For this is the land of freedom and equality, don't yon know? It remains to be seen how the printers will meet this new onslaught of their bosses armed with the linotype labor displacer.

## ADIEU ASTOR, WE SHALL

dorf Astor, whom we have so carefully murtured in the bosom of this great Republic, has disowned us. Like Anna Gould, "his heart lies over the ocean." They have belied the scripture, "For where the treasure is there the heart is also." It is not recorded that either of these worthy exiles fail to draw regularly the income created for them by our toiling millions. Let us hasten to assure Mr. Astor that we do not feel hurt by the fact that he has sworn "to renounce all allegiance to any foreign prince, potentate or country, and esperimee, potentate or country, and espeblow has fallen. William Walrenounce all allegiance to any foreign prince, potentate or country, and especially to the Republic of the United States of America." We desire to say to him that at the proper time and place: "We, the people, etc." will reciprocate, and renouncing all allegiance to him and his allied robbers, we will administer the estate without further remittances on his account. And, lest a misunderstanding arise, we wish to

remittances on his account. And, lest a misunderstanding arise, we wish to say that it would not make the slightest difference to us if he had remained a citizen of his native land. At the time of our renunciation there will be many like-minded. They will have no use for this country, and the country will have no use for them.

The work of production and distribution goes on just the same as if W. W. Astor remained on the voting list. We can spare a few thousand of his kind. When the disinherited millions decide to administer the vast inheritance left them on this continent, without paying tribute to Astor or any of his kind they will use the privilege of the ballot which he has renounced. His one vote will never be missed.

SS.

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.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 13, 1899.

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

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. This is only the beginning of the end; for if the capitalistic class can, with the aid of the military authorities, destroy organized labor in Idaho, they can do likewise in any State of this Union. This will be a precedent for all other States. We therefore appeal to all wage earners of precedent for all other States. We therefore appeal to all wage earners of America, to come to our assistance, morally, politically and financially, so that we, the wage earners of Idaho, can show to the world that the capitalistic class, in their opening battle against organized labor, did not count their host when they chose Idaho as their battlefield. The following declaration of principles was unanimously passed by the Idaho State Labor Council, at its regular meeting held at Wallace, Idaho, July 11, 1899:

"We, the members of the Idaho State "We, the members of the Idaho State

"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 inallenable rights vouchsafed and supragneted to every citizen of the hold the inalienable rights vouchsafed and guaranteed to every citizen of the United States by the Federal constitution, to organize ourselves into peaceful labor unions for the purpose of protecting ourselves, families and posterity against the merciless aggressions of organized capital, upon the most sacred rights of man, the right to toll, and the right to a fair compensation for same. We deplore the industrial conditions, which render it necessary for labor to organize to resist the encroachments of right to a fair compensation for same. We deplore the industrial conditions, which render it necessary for labor to organize to resist the encroachments of capital. We also deplore the existing conditions of laws whereby usurpation of power is made possible to the Executive of the State to the great detriment of the people. We deplore the conditions which allow petty tyrants, the paid hirelings of the Standard Oil trust of Pennsylvania, to refuse the use of the highways of Idaho to penceful processions of its citizens that they with their wives and children may with loving hands lay tokens of love and sorrow upon the graves of the dearly lowed fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers, who have been called from their labors on earth to rest in God's acres, the Miners' Union cemetery at Wallace. We regard with grave apprehension the abuse of the power by the petty tyrants, by which they imprison innocent men and boys without warrant of law and upon the slightest pretext of having participated in the riots of April 29, driving them to madness by threats and intimidations, and then murdering them in cold blood, denying them the loving ministrations of wives or children and the consolation of their church in the last dark hour of misery and death. Neither at the time that martial law was declared or at any subsequent time have the conditions in Shoshone County, offered the slightest pretext for the promulgation of this inhuman and barbarous method of maintaining law and order. It is clearly apparent to all, that the purpose of this inhuman brutality inflicted by Steunenberg, Hays. Sinclair and the Standard Oil company is more to disrupt organized labor in Shoshone County than it is to punish rioters of April 29. It is a noted fact that men now imprisoned in the bull pen were promised their liberty if they would promise to leave the State of Idaho, thus clearly showing that the pen were promised their liberty if they would promise to leave the State of Idaho, thus clearly showing that the State authorities, at the behest of the mine owners, were only anxious to drive members of labor organizations out of this State, thus clearing the field for a determined effort of the mine owners to reduce wages throughout the State of Idaho. In support of the statement that under existing conditions, men charged with commission of crime can not get a fair and impartial trial, we have only to refer to the denial of the writ of habeus corpus by the District Judge of the First Judicial District of Idaho, the Supreme Court of Idaho, and by Judge Beatty of the Circuit Court of the United States, and here we wish to state that a writ of error has been granted by the Supreme Court of the United States in our cases owners to reduce wages throughout the Court of the United States in our case that have been brought to the att tion of that tribunal. We further p claim to the world and defy contrac-tion that at the present time there a in what is known as the bull pen, mor than 300 of our fellow citizens confined without any warrant of arrest or charged with any commission of crime, and the District Court has declared that it is powerless to relieve them to the extent of granting the writ of habeas corpus. But the same court unblushingly claims to possess sufficient power to try a mau charged with the commission of murder, arson, conspiracy and other crimes, under the existence of the self same martial law that is strong enough to suscend the that is strong enough to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. We also refe all readers to the action of the Distric

Labor Council and to All the Wage Earners of

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. While helping you thus to reach the ears and hearts of the great army of militant Socialists in this country, The People, as the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party considers it its duty to address an earnest word to your body and through you to the working people of your State in the hope that you will give it that careful attention and earnest thought to which the only bona fide labor party in this country is entitled. titled.

fide labor party in this country is entitled.

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 the Unio." You further put yourself manfully on record as opposed to our present system of industrial slavery and clearly indicate that you are aware of the fact that there is such a thing as a constant class struggle going on in this country between the wealth-producers, on the one hand, and the wealth-grabbers, on the other. When you, therefore, in the course of your statement appeal "to the wage carners of America" to come to your assistance "morally, politically, and linancially," we would expect that consistently with the above declarations you would ask the working people of this country to rise as a class in their might and organize under the banner of a political party which has declared open war against the capitalist system and which it has pursued relentlessly, uncompromisingly, and unfilichingly-since the day of its birth.

How disappointing to all brave and honest workers of our cause will after that 85und your words of advice when.

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 or-ganizations to do likewise.

Are you not aware, prothers, that the President of the United States is a servant of the class which by means of its ill-gotten millions and through the corruption which it breeds in this "land of the free" with the aid of such worthy representatives of its class as the notorious bribe-giver Marcus A. Hanna, that, this class has placed him in the Presidential chair? Are you not aware of the fact that the mercenary troops which have brought such untold misery to your homes, have defied all law, and have tried to terrorize the working people of your State into mute submission to the arrogant employers, are you not aware that these troops are there for that same purpose by the express orders of the tool and obedient servant of the capitalist class, the President of the United States, to whose sense of justice you are now appealing?

Can you, after the experience you. troops which have brought such untold

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 this country have been taught by both Republican and Democratic Presidents and Governors, in Cour d'Alene, Chi-cago, Buffalo, Homestead, at this writ-ing 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 the "sense of Justice" of those very tools who are paid to do the dirty work for our exploiters? Do you not see that by acting in this manner you not only stultify yourselves and your class but inspire new confidence in the only stuitify yourselves and your class out inspire new confidence in the minds of our oppressors, when they see that the greatest punishment that awaits them for their bloody crimes is an appeal to the sense of justice of their hirelings? Awake ye, representatives of the working class, and stop wasting your efforts and time in ridiculous amends for your reference. wasting your efforts and time in ridiculous appeals to your masters or in
threats of using force which you make
in your appeal! Nothing will please
them more than just such action as
you are taking. For THEY know very
well, if you don't, that an armed resistance of a comparatively small body
of workingmen in one State can be
mercilessly crushed by the United
States troops, at your own expense
without the least trouble to themselves. In fact they are only too anxious to gond you on to such an act of
madness for they would at once
achieve tarreby two purposes: kill off
the best men the working class count
among ineir ranks in Idaho and send
terror and despair into the hearts of
the working people of the United
States which working the terror and despair into the hearts of the working people of the United States, which would make of them more pliant servants in the hands of the masters. Neither appeals to their sense of Justice nor armed resistance to superior force will solve the great problem which Labor is forced to face now.

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 Mc-Kinleys, the Hannas, the Bushnells,

## THE EXPLOITATION OF LABOR.

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:

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? In other words, how many hours a day must the average laborer work to sustain himself and family, and how many hours a day must the average laborer work to sustain himself and family, and how many hours a day, nucle the present system, does he contribute to the capitalist, for what system of industry, what had the value of his daily, monthly overly product ought to be, on a conservative basis?

What is the average wage paid to the laboring classes of the United States per year, or per day?

Any documents or data which you recommend as reliable concerning the matters mentioned will be gratefully received.

An early reply will be appreciated.

As the letter asks for information

As the letter asks for information which will no doubt prove interesting to the readers of The People, we have decided to publish the reply in these columns.

An answer to this question may be found in the works of such economists as John A. Hobson (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.

Engel has estimated that in 1880 the steam power developed by locomotive and stationary engines in the world amounted to 67 million horse-power, which could turn out the work that would have to be done by 170 million live horses or nearly 1,000,000,000 (one billion) men.

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 1886 (at the time he wrote the book) was equivalent to the power of five billion men.

"What are these five billion manpower in the form of engines," says he

"What are these five billion manpower 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? It has been calculated that
in old Athens there were ten slaves
to each family, and it was the services
of those slaves that enabled the Athenian people to live without hard work
and to devote themselves to the arts
of war and peace. Now, we have six
slaves for each one the Athenians possessed and have the additional advantage that they need but very little to sessed and have the additional advantage that they need but very little to feed upon, viz., a few pieces of coal and a few drops of oil, that they never tire and without a murmur continue miniterruptedly their work. How little attendance these steam slaves need will be shown further; it will be moreover shown that the abolition of the present system of exploitation would endlessly increase the number and productivity of these slaves.

At present all the people in civilized

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 not of men, 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 num-bers and to make it subservient to itbers and to make it subservient to itself. In such a case it would not only
be possible, but in the interests of the
former ruling class to share the domination and exploitation over the conquered people with the rest of its own
people, to make masters out of the
former serves so as to perpetuate their
domination over the subdued people
and not endanger it by discords in the
camp of the consupers. We the sale camp of the conquerors. Yet, in spite of these riches, in spite of the domination over the powers of nature the maion over the powers or nature the majority of the people among civilized nations is still in need of the bareat necessaries of life although they are exerting themselves over hard work. To make it evident that this is due essentially to the prevailing system of exploitation we shall calculate as far as this is possible with the investigation. as this is possible with the imperfect material on hand, with what expendi as this is possible with the imperfect material on hand, with what expenditure of power a family using the means of production now at hand could gain a decent living. As I am best acquainted with Austrian conditions, I have taken these as a basis for my calculations. In more prosperous countries where the technical improvements are more highly developed, it is self-understood that the results obtained would be still more favorable. The problem is as follows. We shall investigate what labor power, according to Austrian conditions, is necessary to provide the most important articles of food, decent dwellings and clothing. 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. The labor necessary to garry out the work I have

material for manufactures. The labor necessary to carry out the work I have on the contrary, calculated not accord-ing to real conditions, but on the as-

(Continued on page 2.)

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.

City of Creater New York, S. L. P.

COMRADES:—The action of the General Committee of July 10th, 1899, is now referred to the general voteof the Sections of the City of New York. Let everyone vote, and let the majority decide. No one who was a member of the Socialist Labor Party on Monday, July 10, can be debarred, from casting his vote. 'Every comrade is called upon and urged to attend the meeting of the bona fide S. L. P. organization of the District in which he resides and cast his vote as his own judgement and conscience dictate him. Anyone in arrears may pay up and vote. If out of work, his dues may be remitted and he may vote.

Some of the comrades, members of Section New York, are under charges for acts of treachery to the S. L. P., but pending the investigation of the charges by the Grievance Committee, they may also come and vote.

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

By order of the National Executive Committee:

HENRY SLOBODIN. Acting National Secretary, S. L. P.

To the Members of the Socialist Labor Party.

Comrades:—On July 10, 1809, the General Committee of Section Greater New York has by a practically unanimous vote passed two resolutions,—one suspending Lucien Sanial, Charles Matchett, Arthur Keep, Alvine S. Brown, Patrick Murphy and John J. Kinneally as members of the National Executive Committee; the other, suspending Henry Kuhn from office of National Secretary.

The General Committee has acted so by virtue of the authority and power

The General Committee has acted so by virtue of the authority and power vested in it by the Constitution of the Socialist Labor Party, Art. IV., which reads as follows:

"It is the right and duty of the said Section or Sections to suspend any member of the National Executive Committee, including the National Secretary, who may be guilty of any neglect of duty; to elect a temporary successor in place of such suspended member, and to submit such action with the reasons therefor to a general vote

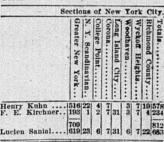
ber, and to submit such action with the reasons therefor to a general vote of the Party."

By the choice and decision of the con-vention 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 Man-hattan and the Sections of the City of New York were entrusted with the hattan 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 same act of the Convention has vested in the same Sections the authority of suspending any member of the N. E. C. and the National Secretary. The above Sections have since exercised this function of election and now has been forced to exercise the right of suspension.

The Section Greater New York took the initiative in the matter and from the subjoined vote of the Sections in

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. The comrades of the City of New York were much interested in the result of the election and the vote was one of the election and the vote was one highest ever cast by the City of New



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 As will be seen from the above table Section-Greater New York cast 709 out of S12 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.

ne premises. Still Section Greater New York did not and does not now presume to crowd out other Sections of the City of New York, by its overwhelming seveneighths majority, from their constitu-tional right of having their say in the tional right of having their say in the matter. Immediately upon assuming its office the Acting National Executive Committee made arrangements for sub-mitting the action of the General Com-mittee of July 10 to the general vote of ALL Sections of the City of New York. In order to afford to comrades of distant Sections all the information necessary to form an intelligent judge-

(Continued on page 3.)

#### THE PEOPLE at 184 William Street, New York - EVERY SUNDAY. -

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In 1898 . . . . . . . 82,204 TRADE UNIONSM AND SOCIAL-

Of all the burning questions which have been fruitful of much discussion. heated and otherwise, in Socialist circles of all countries that of the relations of trade unionism to Socialism is destined to agitate Socialist minds probably most of all. Not a country where the Socialist movement has not had its various phases which are to be characterized by their attitude toward trade unions. In Germany and England especially, they started out with an open hostility to trade unions. In the former because of the proselytic fervor which marks all great radical movements in the beginning. They thought it too far below their noble aims to waste effort and energy in arduous attempts to improve a little their economic conditions when they had such a great task as the complete reorganization of society on their hands.

In England, because the Socialists seeing the miserable conditions of the working people after a century of trade unionism were impelled to a similar sentiment. But a decade or two passed and the economic development of Germany with the growth of trade unionism resulting therefrom, in one case, and practical experience gained in the movement in England, in the other, taught our comrades of both countries that trade unionism was not a movement to be sneered at, or ignored, but one which had its roots in the economic conditions of our capitalistic sys tem about as deeply planted as the Socialist movement itself. Neither of the two currents can supplant the other, each has its own historical mission to perform, and what is needed is a close union between the two.

"Is trade unionism a friend or an nemy of Socialism?" is asked by one our readers. By no means an enemy) we should reply, and to say it is a friend is not enough. It is more than a friend. It is the fountain source upon which the Socialist current must chiefly feed; it is the preliminary school wherein the soldiers of the Socialist army are to be first recruited, if our movement is to be the expression of the aspirations and aims of a classconscious proletariat.

What is trade unionism? It is an organized attempt on the part of the working class to improve its condition under the system of wage slavery to as great an extent as possible. Arising spontaneously, without any premeditation as occasion requires it, it grows and spreads spurned on in its forward course by the resistance and onslaught of the employers, on the one hand, and by the growing experience of its members, on the other.

At first confined to single establishments it soon embraces whole crafts in a given city, then invariably spreads to country, and, finally, and again with out exception in EVERY capitalistic country takes the last step of merging ALL of the trade unions of whatever craft, into one grand national organization. As these stages are traversed the meaning and tendencies of that movement are more deeply impressed upon the intelligence of its participators, their political and social horicons of necessity broaden. Starting from the crude and short lived combi nations the workingmen instinctively, if not always consciously, begin to enlarge the scope and sphere of applica-tion of that slogan, "In Union there is strength." From a union of a few. through a union of a craft they reach out to the grand scale of a union of the working class. No movement, the Socialist movement not excepted, is as purely a working class movement as that of the trade unions after it has reached the stage just mentioned. It is, however, second to the Socialist movement in so far that it falls by its very nature to voice that ultimate and most important demand, the abolition of wage slavery, which is the slogan cialist movement, and is, and rightly should be, the highest aspiration of the working class.

But where is the point of contact be-

brings or can bring about that close connection between the two to which we have just alluded? That point is just where the trade union through its natural limitations stops short and the political movement begins. As soon as a strike assumes any respectable proportions, the workers are confronted no more by the mere passive resistance of the employers, but by the strong iron grasp of the capitalist State. Here for the first time they get an object lesson of the Socialist theory that the government is not of, for, and by the people, but for and by the capitalists to the great injury of the working people. Here is the time and place for the Socialist to emphasize the meaning of

the fact, to point out that it is not a mere accident, due to the brutality of this or that police officer, of this or that employer, but that it is a link in that great chain of like events which go to make up the class struggle. The continued experience of each individual worker as he goes on in his life trying to do the best he can for himself and his family will only tend to confirm what the Socialist told him and make the Socialist tenets and principles sink deeper in his mind and his heart. Once having grasped our teachings and become imbued with the grand ideal of the emancipation of his class as the only alternative to the degrading condition in which he finds himself and his fellow workers, he becomes a classconscious Socialist who understands the necessity of a political organization like that of the Socialist Labor Party. But as the reader could see from the hasty sketch of the evolution of the trade unionist into a Socialist, the common, every-day struggle waged by the trade union is the surest and, we may say, inavoidable path by which the workingmen lands into our camp. For the man who lacks the courage and spirit of solidarity necessary to prompt him to become a union man will never make a Socialist, not a militant, sincere Socialist at any rate. The comrades of any large city will easily recall many an individual in the Socialist ranks who like to talk of "classconsciousness" from morning to night and who when asked whether they are members of a trade union will tell that they are not, because the rank and file of their respective unions are not classconscious and hopelessly in the hands of the fakirs. "Class-consciousness" in the mouth of such heroes is mere cant fully as revolting and harmful to our cause, as is the cant of a sanctimonious churchman who talks religion and plety and forgets of any principles in his every-day dealings with his fellow

Trade unionists ought to constitute the bulk of our membership, if we are to retain not only the principles of class-consciousness and class solidarity, but the spirit as well.

Yes, trade unionism is not only a friend of Socialism, but the two are inseparable and indispensable wings of the great army of emancipation of Labor!

#### THE GROWING USURPATION OF POLITICAL POWER.

Since the memorable injunction is sued a few years ago by Judge Jenkins ngainst striking railway workers public attention has more and more been drawn to the growing assumption of power by the American Judiciary which threatens to destroy the fundamental liberties guaranteed to citizens of a free country, free even in a capitalistic sense. The practice of enjoining working people from striking and of throwing strike leaders into jail without due process of law is one side of this usurpatory practice and has been pointed out frequently in this paper as occasion warranted.

The other side to which we wish to draw the attention of our readers is the gradual enlargement of control the actions of the legislative branch of the government which the judiciary has been slowly but steadily pursuing. The present deadlock in the Municipal Assembly of Greater New York has served to bring it out with great clearness. The facts of the case briefly stated are as follows.

The Legislature of the State of New York authorized the building of a new Hall of Records. The act provided that from time to time bonds should be issued by the city to pay the cost of the building. Pursuant to this act contracts were entered into and the work begun. The contractor's first bill, amounting to \$34,255, was presented. The issue of bonds was promptly authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, but the Municipal Assembly refused to approve the issue. To compel it to do that Justice Fitzgerald issued a writ of mandamus ordering the City Fathers to approve the issue of bonds. The Aldermen refusing to comply with this judicial order are threatened now with prison.

While the incident involved is of no interest to us and while the few corrupt Tammany Aldermen are the last to draw out our sympathy, the issue involved is of far greater importance than some imagine and not only for New York, but for the whole country as well. The capitalistic press in editorials and otherwise has been desperately trying to make light of the whole matter claiming that it is not govtween the two, you will ask, which | ernment by injunction, and that it is

the business of the Municipal Assembly to comply with the decisions of the State Legislature, and that failing in that it is subject to orders "of court precisely as a delinquent executive officer may be made to do what the law requires him to do." Even admitting, for a moment, that the Municipal Assemble is bound to authorize the expenditure of money which has been ordered by the Legislature, the contractor could obtain the sum due him by suing the city in a civil court as is done on all similar occasions with private persons and which would be the only course left to a contractor in any other civilized country on earth.

In the second place, it is not true, as "The Times" claims, that the Municipal Assembly must carry out all the orders of the Legislature. The law in this country is that a Municipal Assembly or Board of Aldermen may do only what it is expressly allowed to do by the State Legislature, but this does by no means imply that the former is OBLIGED to carry out whatever the latter may authorize it to.

The attempt, therefore, on the part of a Judge to force the Aldermen to vote on a certain measure against their own will and best judgment, no matter on the ground of what legal technicalities it may be defended, is a plain infringement of the rights and prerogatives of the representatives of the people on the part of the judiciary. Were the Aldermen, now threatened with imprisonment, Socialists they would carry the fight to a finish and arouse the people to the dangers which threaten their liberties. But as they are only Tammany politicians no exhibition of civic courage need be expected. This new departure, together with the constantly increasing centralization of power in the State Legislature are no mere accidents. They are a part of the general scheme so persistently and steadily carried out throughout the land to take away as far as possible the power of self-government from the mass of the people, and will come to be perceived more clearly when the Socialists capture a number of municipalities. It is similar to what we see now in France, and no doubt that the more far-sighted of our capitalistic rulers are taking heed of the example of that Republic.

It is naturally to be expected that here as it has been there, the municipalities will fall into the hands of the Socialists before they can capture the State Legislatures or the United States Congress. To leave in the hands of these local bodies the unlimited power of legislation within their respective spheres would be therefore very dangerous for the vested interests of the capitalists. These Socialist municipalities might follow the vicious example of the Socialist municipalities in England (not à la Glasgow, but like West Ham for example) or in France like Roubaix, Lilles, Marceille, etc., where Socialist Boards of Aldermen have voted hundreds of thousands of franks for the support of strikers, have expended millions for improvements of workingmen's quarters in their cities, have built hospitals and schools instead of prisons and armories, employing directly union labor and thus dispensing with capitalistic contractors, have provided school children of the working people with meals, clothing, and books and have committed a thousand and one other crimes of a like nature, which municipalities will not be allowed to commit in this free Republic, thanks to the growing concen tration of power in the hands of the Legislature. Instead, one power after another is taken away from our municipalities, leaving them, as has been cypically remarked by one of the capitalist lackeys, the power to erect lamp posts and grant licenses to street

It is a significant,\ nay, ominous fact that capitalists of every shade and color from a reformer and advocate of "home rule" like Seth Low, to a poli-tical boss like Tom Platt who represents large capital down to a boss like Dick Croker who represents the hungry crowd of the professional polificians who cater more to the bankrupt middle class, it is significant that all of them agree, as a rule, on this policy of curtailing the powers of the direct representatives of the people, and the work of reconquering the lost political rights falls to the lot of the Socialist Labor Party. In the United States, as everywhere, it is the Socialists who have to champion the political rights of the people which the bourgeoisie has wrested from the kings a century ago and which they are gradually stealing away from the common people.

Workingmen, rally around the So cialist Labor Party, if you do not want to lose the last vestige of political rights which have not been stolen yet from you by capitalist politicians!

When nations go to war the women and children are exempted from molestation by the contending forces, but in the industrial struggle-the CLASS WAR-it is the sufferings of the women and children upon which the capitalist class depends to defeat and subdue us.

If you have any difficulty in securing the paper please notify this office.

## ARBITRATE

By PETER E. BURROWES.

A is an argument between a bond bull dog and a little trolley terrier. The bull dog has the terrier on its back, and the terrier is getting the bull dog's teeth in its neck. Several other things in the neck had already been given to the bull to be a size of the bull to be several to the things in the neck had already been given to it by the company before it got the bull dog.

h is the reasonableness with which the trolley terrier requests the favor of arbitration. The bull dog calls it revolutionary language; declaring that he will never listen to it while his

stands before the two letters that stand for Captain Devery who keeps his foot on the terrier's tail to show fair play. The Captain is in a happy frame of mind; he did not know what to do with the New York police after the bondholders had gone to Newport; and here is a fine chance of giving the and here is a fine chance of giving the "finest" an airing.

is the intelligent and sympathetic in habitants of Brooklyn sissing "Hurry up, Bully, we want to go to Coney."
When the terrier caught hold of the bull dog's tail they all cried: "Shame. He's taking the law in his own hands, we won't sympathize with him, so we won't, hit him on the head, Captain! This is a city of law and order."

does not stand for the Board of Arbitration, because that Board does not stand anywhere, it only kneels down, looking through the keyhole, begging permission to come in and see the circus. It has been following that circus all over the State for years and has not been able to get in. The Board is going on strike itself for something to do.

stands for Rossitter, a perfect gentleman of a bearded lady. Since leaving the museum, the price of this freak is gone up. You could have seen it at Huber's for ten cents, now it costs a trolley man his job and a place on the black list for a look at it.

stands for the annexation by Phila-delphia of the Borough of Brook-lyn; streets, cars, ralls, wires and ll. It stands also for Brooklyn's annexation of the unemployed of Philadelphia and other annexations such as the police system of Russia and the patience of Job.

stands for the taxes which come stands for the taxes which come down from heaven to pay policemen for riding on cars, for sparking the lady passengers, and chiming the Johnny rows. It stands for doing time-keeper's work in the car stables or any old jobs required. T stands waiting for me now which costs me ten cents a pound more than last year; but I'll send my bill in to the capitalist when send my bill in to the capitalist when this cruel war is over. It is the ex-trolley man who stands

#### THE NEWSBOYS' STRIKE.

The most amusing strike of the pe riod is the newsboys' strike against the Philanthropic (?) "World" and the So-cialistic (?) "Journal."

chalistic (?) "Journal."

The newsboys have evidently "read the papers" and received instructions on the ethics of strikes from the editorial columns of these same papers. They have absorbed the gospel of "sympathy for labor" as therin expressed and have determined to put the aforesaid sympathy to the test. But sympathy suddenly disappeared from its aforetime habitation in the offices of the two boycotted papers. It offices of the two boycotted papers. It has unexpectedly bobbed up for business in the offices of competing editions, "Sun," "Telegram," "News," et al.

"News," et al.

The dead silence reigning in offices where the labor drum was once so loudly beaten is as interesting as the antics of the late "law and order" journals. These latter have pied all the articles denouncing strikers and rioters, have egged on the boys to deeds of valor, heretofore denounced as outrages, and have raked in the shekels heretofore destined for their rivals.

The hypocrisy, falsehood, and mean ness of the whole capitalist system is here illustrated in miniature. "For revenue only" is the motto of capital-

It is asserted that "before the war" (1808) the boycotted extras now designated as "yeanow" or "redheaded" were urged upon the newsboys at 40 cents per hundred. At the time full-page scare headlines; became fashionable thousands of boys embarked in the business of selling papers. The price was raised to 60 or 70 cents per hundred. Competition among the boys for a chance to do business compelled acceptance of the new rates. Now, demand for such literature is on the wane. "Business is bad" and the boys strike for "living wages," for a square divide at 50 cents per hundred.

The papers, as is the habit of sil It is asserted that "before the war

divide at 50 cents per hundred.

The papers, as is the habit of all capitalist concerns, rely upon the "army of the unemployed" to take the places of the strikers, paying a bonus to the man who will take a boy's job.

Meanwhile the strike spreads, a boy-cott is instituted in many other cities, advertisers curfull their patronage and from a good joke the affair assumes the aspect of serious business.

It is not our present purpose to de-nounce Mr. Pulitzer or Mr. Hearst as sinners above all other men, even though the regilded brass dome should though the reguled brass dome should fall upon them. They are simply do-ing as other capitalists do in spite of their professions. We shall look for a rise in the market price of sackcloth and ashes when they come to a realiz-ing sense of their iniquity. Meanwhile if ing sense of their iniquity. Meanwhile if any workingman or class-unconsciuos "half-Socialist" has been deluded by their past editorials into believing that the capitalist party for whom they tout would "benefit labor," this newsboys' strike against the touters will open their eyes. "They say some good things." So. The devil is alleged to have preached a good sermon. When at the end of the sermon you are invited like the fly to step into the political parlor of a capitalist spider you deserve no sympathy if you accept.

SS. 88.

### PENSIONS, INSURANCE AND SOCIALISM.

The pension question worries statesmen. Capitalism makes pensions necessary. The pension system carried to its logical conclusion would make capitalism obsolete. The pension is a species of insurance. You give the best years of your life and health to the army. If you lose your life the government gives an annuity to your wife and children. If you lose only your health the government pays the annuity to you. The government is therefore the largest insurance corporation doing business to-day. It insures only a special line of risks, yet its payments exceed those of all other insurance companies. There are complaints of fraudulent pensions. Every other insurance company has fraudulent claims. All things considered, the government insurance is conducted with a smaller percentage of expense than any other insurance company. Then why not extend its functions? Then why not extend its functions:

Policemen are pensioned as well as soldiers. It is proposed to pension teachers. Why not pension railroad employés as well as postal-clerks? Why not pension coal miners and carpenters? Does not the stone-cutier, the brightlesser and feature head with the ters? Does not the stone-cutter, the bricklayer and factory hand risk his life and health for as good a cause? If so, they are equally deserving of pensions (insurance) against the evil day when broken in health or body the merciless commercial system would cast them away as worn-out or damaged material. damaged material.

damaged material.

In order to stay the rising tide of Socialism, Germany has adopted a system of compulsory insurance (old age pensions) conducted by and through the government. England is debating the same project and it has given her peers the headache. A committee of the House of Commons has reported in favor of such pensions but can not agree on a plan. It sets forth that "the principle on which they (pensions) rest is not one generally acsions) rest is not one generally accepted." The principle referred to is evidently that known as the "golden rule." We confess the committee is right so far as the ruling classes are concerned.

right so far as the ruling classes are concerned.

Continuing, the report points out "the danger that the limit of age and of the would-be pensioner's contributions to the pension (or insurance) fund-would be forced down, while the rate of pensions would be forced up until the cost became an insuperable burden upon the taxpayer or the imperial exchecquer, or both combined."

Mr. Chamberlain's committee advises that from five to seven shillings weekly be allowed to "every poor and deserving British subject who is 65 years old." The amount needed is computed by experts to be \$100,000,000 annually. This would indicate the existance of a large number of "poor and deserving" above the age of 65 and it is not strange that Mr. Chamberlain at once repudiated the scheme. With the large-expenses now required to steal once repudiated the scheme. With the large expenses now required to steal lands and slaughter natives in all lands and slaughter natives in all parts of the world, for the extension of Empire and Commerce, it is not strange that a capitalist government should refuse to spend money to keep alive the worked-out slaves of its commercial system. There is "nothing in it." The poor and deserving are better dead, anyhow. These problems which so vex statesmen (2) yield a ready solution in Socialism. The stone of principle rejected by the capitalist builders becomes the head of the corner.

The Socialist system offers every

ers becomes the head of the corner.

The Socialist system offers every man, woman and child an absolute insurance policy, covering every contingency of life. It says, "Give your best effort, according to your ability, in the systematic production of wealth from our common resources, and we, the people, mutually sinsure you and every other member of our society, against thanclal-loss by accident, sickness, fire or any cause whatsoever. against mancial loss by accident, sickness, fire or any cause whatsoever. We, also, in consideration of faithful performance of such services as you are able to render, endow you with an ample annuity, to be drawn during disability or old age, an ample provision for all the wants of life, an ample opportunity to develop the very best capabilities within you."

The capital warranting such assurance would be the whole capital of the country. The resources of such Mutual Insurance would be the boundless and inexhaustible resources of the country, developed by the co-operated labor of all, with the combined capital of all. The surplus wealth arising from such

The surplus wealth arising from such combined effort would be sufficient to give every member of our commonwealth the advantages of leisure, culture and wealth, such as only the rich now enjoy, and to insure their children and their children's children all the cumulative blessings of such civiliza-

#### EXPLOITATION.

(Continued from page 1.) sumption of a large industry supplied

with all modern appliances as is to an extent the case on the large farms in the American West. A similar as-sumption was made in calculating the

sumption was made in calculating the labor power necessary to provide all the people with proper dwellings.

I have assumed a separate little house of five rooms for each family, covering a surface of 1,500 square feet built so as to stand 50 years. The time necessary to build such a house I estimate at 150 working days, which for the five million families in the country would make a total of 750 million days for the fifty years, or fifteen million work days per year, which is the same would make a total of 750 million days for the fifty years, or fifteen million work days per year, which is the same as 50,000 workingmen working all year round. The total building industry would require 75,000 men" (since other buildings besides dwelling houses have to be built, such as factories, schools,

Basing himself further on the official returns of the Austrian Statistical Bureau which furnishes the necessary data for the various industries, he obtains the following table as the result of his estimations. In explanation of the table it is to be said that the first column represents the absolute figures of the necessary labor, "the second represents the per cent. of the population able to work. By a person able to work is meant a male person of the age between 16 and 50; these

constitute (in Austria) 45 per cent. of the total male population or, in round figures, five million men. In the third column is given the number of days during the year which each person able to work, as above defined, would have to devote to work, to keep the nation supplied with the necessaries as above explained.

Annual work days per able to work. abl

13.2 3.6 6.6 4.5 8.7 0.3 

In all there are 615,000 workingmen required to supply 22 million people with food, clothing and fuel. When all the women, and those persons of the male sex who are below the age of 16 and above that of 50, are freed from work, only 12.3 per cent. of all the available labor are required to supply all the important needs, i. e., each worker has to work only 36.9 days or about 6 weeks per year, to provide himself and his family with the prime necessaries of life. And even with so short a period devoted to work the number of working hours per day could be greatly reduced, since under the present conditions the work of women and children is included, while under the conditions we have in mind only strong, fully capable men would be working.

In order that people may not think

In order that people may not think that it is the manufacture of the more refined necessaries of the better situ-ated classes that absorbs the rest of the available labor force, I add here a the available labor force, I add here a table showing the amount of labor nec-essary for that purpose. The follow-ing table includes all the labor con-sumed in the industries as reported in the government statistical publications, except these given in the preceding table.

Number of employes.	Per cent, of those able to work.	of those able to work.
50,000	1	3

of furniture 40,000 0.8 2.4
lothing Industry 85,000 1.7 5.1
lommerce 60,000 1.2 3.6
lhemical Industry and miscellaneous 15,000 0.3 0.9

Mr. Hertzka then adds:
"True, some of the branches of the great industry are but imperfectly represented here, some as, for instance, horticulture are entirely miss-

represented here, some as, for instance, horticulture are entirely missing in the official returns; but, nevertheless, it still remains true that 330,000 workmen cover something like nine-tenths of the whole of the Austrian industry, that about 18.6 per cent. of the available labor force of five million capable workmen is sufficient to supply all of the necessaries of the whole country in a manner that under the present improved methods of production the slight gaps can be fielled with the use of a very moderate labor force. Raising, therefore, the 18.6 per cent, to 20 per cent, we find that by working 60 days per year we can fully supply all the actual consumption of to-day.

Two questions, then, remain open: First, what becomes of the 240 days which still remain available? What abyss swallows up these 80 per cent. of the national labor force? and, secondly, how is it possible that the maintry of the people in suite of harierity of the people of the people of the people of the people of

or the handonal labor force; and, secondly, how is it possible that the majority of the people in spite of hard work remain poverty-stricken when at the highest 20 per cent. of the available labor force is sufficient to keep them all up fully supplied with the means of life?"

The rest of Prof. Herizan's book is

The rest of Prof. Hertzna's book is The rest of Prof. Hertzna's book is then devoted to answering the two questions and demonstrates that it is the exploitation of labor, the absorbing of the wealth created by it by the capi-talistic class that is responsible for the great contrast between what might be and what actually is.

Such are the conclusions reached by one of the leading European scientists who based himself on conditions of a comparatively backward country like comparatively backward country like Austria. Were he to base himself on American data and take conditions as they exist in 1899 and not as they were in 1896 the contrast would undoubtedly be still more striking. The next question as to wages paid to the working people in the United States will be answered in the following issue of The People.

All Sections are requested to elect an agent for The People and inform this office at once of the names and addresses of such officers. - These will be published in The People for the information of the readers in the respective

The leaven is working. While mention has already been made that the Bridgeport, Conn., C. L. U. adopted the Cleveland C. L. U. resolution endorsing the Socialist Labor Party, this is followed by the cheerful news that Iron Molders' Union No. 80, of Syracuse, has resolved to recognize that "the only means whereby the working class can free itself from the system of wage slavery is by political action along the lines of the Socialist Labor Party, so as to get possession of the means of production and distribution." The delegates to the national convention were instructed "to introduce and work for the passage of these resolutions."—Cleveland, O., "Citizen." The leaven is working. While men-

If you think of a novel present for your friend why not subscribe for him The People? 50 cents will keep him supplied with it for one year, 25 cents for 6 months, 15 cents for 3 months. Let the Socialist guns get at him at close range!

#### FRED. LONG'S SPEECH

At Cooper Union, July 28th-

Mr. Chairman, Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen:—If you have tears to shed, prepare to shed them now. 'We come to bury Cæsar, not to praise him. In the ranks of the revolutionary army we have no place for Cæsar, whether Cæsar be a man, a committee or an organization. (Applause.)

Within the last week, it being well known generally that Section Philadelphia was to make utterance on matters

known generally that Section I misuters within the Party, certain individuals came over to Philadelphia to find out where the Farty organization in our town stood. "Where does Barnes stand?" "Where does Barnes stand?" "Where does Long stand?" And they might have known where Section Philadelphia stood; they might have known where the red flag hosts of Philadelphia stood. We stand where we always stood. (Applause.)

Regarding this condition of affairs, our position can be described word for word taken from the American Declaration: When a long train of abuses, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce the Party to a condition of absolute despotism, it is the Party's right, it is the duty of the Party, to throw off such government (applause), and provide new safeguards for our future security. A long train of abuses going back of the Convention of 1856, but developing more prominently since that time, has now terminated in this demonstration, which I am proud you workingmen of New York have made. (Applause.) This demonstration of the fact that within our Party organization the rank and file will always have the power to down Caesar. Certain of the opposition have been insistent against what they call the conservatism of the "Dutch" and say that we must make an "American" movement: give them demonstration upon demonstration, let them see that the Party organization and the Party power is "dead level" all the time, and then the Americans will come into it. To refer briefly to some of the matters now in dispute in the organization, I want to speak particularly of the Party's attitude towards the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. I want to point out before I go into the matter in detail that onen whose whole lives from boyhood up have been one continual protest and denouncing of pure and simpledom and fakirism within the ranks of organized labor, men like Barnes in the American Federation, men like myself in the Typographical Union, who have consistently and persistently fought all combinations b

willing to subscribe to Beekman street fakirism, are "fakirs."

Now I want to call your attention to the attitude of the Party to the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. I was a member of the Convention of 1896.

participated in that debate, which extended over a period of two days. It was argued from a certain standpoint, that the endorsement of the S. T. & L. A. by the Party would be a bone of contention; that it would be an argument in the hands of the opponents of Socialism, an argument that the Socialist Labor Party meant to destroy the old trades unions and that they were as a matter of fact secret enemies of labor organizations. In that Convention I stood for the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and I stand for it tonight (applause), but I do not stand for the De Leon Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. (Great applause.) The argument was, "all industrial districts of America have been devastated by the labor fakir and the pure and simple form of organization; whole districts have no form of organization; whole districts have no form of organization winst. of America have been devastated by
the labor fakir and the pure and simple
form of organization; whole districts
have no form of organization whatever"; and citing the coal districts of
Pennsylvania and the textile districts
of New England, the argument was,
"we will carry the banner of organization into these districts where there is
no organization; we do not mean to
fight the old form of labor organization except in so far as they will not
allow political voice in their organization. That was the position. That
was the attitude taken by the advocates and champions of the S. T. &
L. A. in the convention, and I defy
anyone to contradict me in the matter. The S. T. & L. A. was to be an
exponent of Socialism in the economic
field, an ally of the Party; but slowly
and slowly, little by little, insidiously,
ground was taken and step after step
made, and the man who is not ready to ground was taken and step after step made, and the man who is not ready to made, and the man who is not ready to swallow entire this pill labeled "S. T. & L. A. "v the editor of The People,—"that ma. 'ook out for him, watch him. I think ... "a a traitor"; and from that position up . the present time a man's principles were to be determined by his attitude toward this organization. I protest against such a situation. tion. I protest against such a situa-tion. (Applause.) As I said before, I stand for the S. T. & L. A. I wish it success, and I will do everything that lies in my power to make it a strong auxiliary of the Socialist Labor Party; but I do not for a moment agree to auxiliary of the Socialist Labor Party; but I do not for a moment agree to the proposition that a man's fidelity to Socialism is to be dependent upon his attitude to the S. T. & L. A. I am not ready to believe that a man whose associations, loves and friendships of a lifetime are in the Cigarmakers' Union or in the Typographical Union, or in any other union—I am not ready to believe or assert because that man is not ready to sever these ties or friendships and come out for a theory of economic conditions—I am not ready to pronounce that man a traitor.

We are now come to a new kind of

We are now come to a new kind of Socialism with regard to this question of taxation. I don't propose to go into it in detail. We will fight that battle out and give them square battle next year in the National Convention. (Applause.)

But I want to point out the ridiculous But I want to point out the ridiculous attitude into which these elements have been forced. They have now been forced into the attitude and position of declaring that this tax question, the question of taxes, without which no government could exist for a moment on the face of the earth, the very backbone of all governments, the axle around which the whole business of government revolves, that this questions at the same around which the whole business are government revolves, that this questions are the same at the same around which the whole business are government revolves, that this questions are the same around which the whole business are government revolves, that this questions are the same around which the same are the same around which the same are the same are the same are the same around which the same are the same a axle around which the whole business of government revolves, that this question of taxation is of no interest to the working class; that the working class pay no taxes. I refuse to allow any trick of the De Leonites to force me into the position to refute the letter of the "Volkszeitung" editorial. It is a different matter altogether. I say this according to these arguments that the workingman pays no taxes, it is of no interest to him how the government disposes of this burden of taxation. No interest? And mark, do you believe that the capitalist class, in full control of the taxing power, the Senate and Congress entirely in their control, every source of taxing power, State, municipal, legislative, in their control, do you believe that the capitalist class is using these powers for the sole purpose of taxing themselves? (Cries of "No, no." Applause.)

I protest against any such foolish

is using these powers for the sole purpose of taxing themselves? (Cries of "No, no." Applause.)

I protest against any such foolish attitude as would compel us to a certain extent, to maintain absolute silence. It is merely an insident of the development of Federal taxation that Federal taxes are to-day largely put upon commercial paper and the venders of the drug store. Let them proceed to place the taxes next upon the barrel of flour, and then when the popular outery comes up against this exercise of the taxing power, have the Socialist in the position of being absolutely silent, because your national editor, your convention, has decided that the workingman pays no taxes. (Applause.) We are to believe that the workingman pays no taxes what in the devil do the eacessaries of life rises, wages rise in proportion to the amount of the tax. If that is so, that the workingman pays no taxes, what in the devil do the wages rise for them?

I protest that no authoritative utterance has come from the Party regarding this tax question. I protest against

I protest that no authoritative ulter-ance has come from the Party regard-ing this tax question. I protest against that journalistic despotism which de-clares that everything must be de-cided according to their idea, and that he who does not agree with them is a traitor or an enemy in disguise.

But I want to say further that I pro-test against that improve vicing

crude journalism exemplified in a Party organ which the sincere Socialist, anxious that the intelligence of the

crude journalism exemplified in a Party organ which the sincere Socialist, anxhous that the intelligence of the proletarian movement should be reflected in its organ, is compelled to look at in an uncertain attitude, uncertain as to whether he will laugh at it as a journalistic freak or damn it as a literary monstrosity.

I want to point out a few particulars regarding this journalism, which they tell us is responsible for the growth of the movement. This high-minded journalism which saw fit, under the coyer of a "Camden Comrade," I believe, to publish in The People a vicious and cowardly attack upon Comrade Herman Kreimer of Philadelphia, who stood for the Party in the days when it needed courage and manhood to do so, and insinuated that he was an enemy of the S. L. P. and a fakir, because he had the courage in a gentlemanty way to write a letter to Comrade Lucien Sanial pointing out some little inaccuracies in his history of the German movement; a journalism which, when Philadelphia Section at the conclusion of five hours' deliberation uttered themselves upon resolutions and had them properly signed by the Secretary and sent to our official organ, sent them back to the State Committee at Pittsburg for the purpose of spyling out and determining where those resolutions emanated from; the kind of journalism, which manifested itself in its highest form in the last issue of that paper, in which the term "door mat" appears. Mark the intellectuality of a man who would permit such a miserable diatribe to disgrace the columns of a paper which should express the highest, noblest thoughts that a human mind is capable of! A journalism which finds its condemnation in the fact that a little paper not five months old, cleanly and ably edited in Chicago, "The Workers' Call," has now a circulation equal to that of the national organ of the Party. (Applause.)

The despotism which not only evinces its true character in this phase (Applause.)

that of the national organ of the Party. (Applause.)

The despotism which not only evinces its true character in this phase of journalism, but which, manifests itself when it sees that it is not able to control the movement, has to resort to Tammany methods of packing meetings and sending heelers into meetings, and organizing Branches where one man is a delegate of himself.

Against this despotism Section Philadelphia enters its protest, and we will fight them until the last one of them goes under the sod. (Applause.) And we want to tell them clearly and plainly that we can smell treason, and if they imagine that they can play that sharp and shrewd game which will end in the disorganization and dismemberment of the Socialist Labor Party, they never made a bigger mistake in their ment of the Socialist Labor Party, they never made a bigger mistake in their lives. (Applause.) It cannot be done. This is the attitude of Section Philadel-

And now a word in conclusion hope that I will always be so able to conduct myse,f and control my lang-uage that a man whose actions I am nope that i will always be so able to conduct myself and control my language that a man whose actions I am compelled from time to time to condemn may to-morrow be my friend once more. And whatever warfare exists within the Party, let it be within the Party, but let us show that every year, no matter what the quarrels of the Party may be, every year there will be a greater protest at the polls against capitalism, against wage slavery; and let us remember that the only kind of Socialism that is effective is the Socialism which says, "Down with wage slavery." During the period of his second campaign Abraham Lincoln expressed one day to a caller his doubts of the outcome. He was exceedingly anxious that the result of the coming election should be an endorsement of his war record an. his conduct of it, and his caller wanted to assure him that he was to be elected and pointed out the fact that the Democracy was fighting, that it was divided into factions and quarrelling amongst themselves, and Lincoln said: "That is true, yet I have noticed that the fights in the Democracy are a good deal like the fights of cats in Sangamon County," and the caller wanted to know what that meant, and he said: "The more quarrelling, is more cats." Let us, no matter how this issue may develop, let us show that every quarrel within the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party—and I want to tell you that if you think this is to be the last revolution you make a mistake, for the whole history of civilization proves that civilization is a series of quarrels—the more quarrels, the more fights, the more Socialists. (Great applause.)

#### THE IDAHO OUTRACES.

(Continued from page 1.)

the venal tool of corporate oppression. In view of the many outrages perpetrated upon the suffering people of this community, in view of the outrageous acts of the regular army and the State officials, coupled with the outrageous rulings of the District Court, we appeal to the sense of justice of the President of the United States. And we further request all industrial bodies, no matter whether they are miners, mechanics, laborers or members of agricultural organizations, to forward an appeal to the President of the United States and to their members of Congress to take action in this matter, and declare once for all that the regular army of the United States shall not be allowed to take the place of Pinkerton thugs in crushing the industrial masses at the request of oppressive trusts and criminal combinations of capital."

#### STATEMENT.

(Continued from page 1.) .

ment, we publish below the two bul-lots which are handed to every member of every Section of the City of New York at the meeting of his respective

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF SEC-TION NEW YORK, S. L. P.,
has at a Special Meeting, held on July 10th,
1899, at 385 Bowery, New York, passed the
following resolution:

following resolution:

WHEREAS, Henry Kuhn, the National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, has engaged in the struggle of factions in the Party, has devoted his time and energy, which belong to the Party, towards promoting the ends of his faction, and has thus neglected his dutles, as Secretary of the Party; but It RESOLVED. That Henry Kuhn be and offices as such Seretary; and be it RESOLVED. That election of a temporary successor in place of Henry Kuhn be held; and be it

RESOLVED. That the vacancy of the office of National Secretary he filled until such election takes place; and he it further RESOLVED. That this action with the reasons therefor he submitted to the general vote of the Farty.

In accord with the Constitution of the Socialist Labor Party, Art. IV., the above resolution is referred to the general vote of the Sections within the territory of the City of New York.

Shall Comrade Henry Kuhn remain suspended from the office of National Secretary?

Make a cross (x) in the square under

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF SEC

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF SEC-TION NEW YORK, S. &. P., has at a Special Meeting, held on July 10, 1839, at 385 Howery, New York, passed the following resolution:

has at a Special Meeting, beld on July 10, 1899, at 355 Howers, New York, passed the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Lucien Sanial, Chas. H. Matchett, Arthur Keep, A. Brown, Patrick Murphy, and J. J. Kinneally, members of the National Executive Committee, S. L. Jg. have precipitated the N. E. C. into a factional struggle among the Sections of the Item of the Committee of the Item of Item of

In accord with the constitution of the So-cialist Labor Party, Art. IV., the above re-solution, is referred to the general vote of the Sections within the territory of the City of New York.

[Yes.]No.

Shall Comrade Lucien Sanial re-

1	the N. E. C.?	
t	Shall Comrade Chas. H. Matchett remain suspended as member of the N. E. C.?	1
	Shall Comrade Arthur Keep remain suspended as member of the N. E. C.?	
	Shall Comrade Alvine S. Brown remain suspended as member of the N. E. C.?	1
	Shall Comrade Patrick Murphy remain suspended as member of the N. E. C.?	1
1	Shall Comrade John J. Kinneally remain suspended as member of the N. E. C.?	1
1	Make a cross (x) in the square	un

The Sections of the City of New York are now voting on the questions sub-mitted. The returns must be made not

mitted. The returns must be made not later than September 1, 1899.
Should the general vote of the Sections of the City of New York reverse the action of the General Committee of July 10, said action will thereby be smalled and the deposed officers will

annulled and the deposed officers will be reinstated in all their rights and duties.

Should the general vote of the Sec-tions ratify the action of the General Committee of July 10, the matter will by no means be thereby sattled. For Committee of July 10, the matter will by no means be thereby settled. For in accord with further provisions of the Constitution of the Socialist Labor Party, Art. IV., the action of the Sec-tions of the City of New York with the reasons therefor will be referred to the general vote of the Party,—the supreme arbiter of all disputes in the Party.

By order of the National Executive Committee:

Committee: HENRY SLOBODIN, Acting National Secretary, S. L. P.

Are you doing all you can for The People? Don't forget that the best way to reach those who are strangers to our cause is to supply them with literature in which our ideas are presented in a form attractive and accessible to the average worker. The caslest and cheapest way to do it is to pass your copy of The People to your neighbor after you are through with it.

(Continued from page 1.) the Steunenbergs and all of their lik, and will wipe out the horrible system of slavery from which we are all suf-

of slavery from which we are all suf-fering.

The Socialist Labor Party, the only Labor Party which has successfully stood all the political storms and has gone on increasing its vote and swell-ing its ranks from year to year, solidly and bravely standing its ground and never entering into any deals or com-promises with the foe; the Party which has raised the banner of the Co-perative Commonwealth and has prowhich has raised the banner of the Cooperative Commonwealth and has proclaimed that it will not lay down arms
until the working class gains full control of the political power and enforces
its rights; the Party which has gathered in its folds millions of working people the world over; the Party which
is making kings tremble and thrones
shake, and is inspiring fear and commending the respect of its capitallist
foes; that Party is your Party. Read
carefuly its declaration of principles,
consider its methods, and then frankly
declare whether you still have a right consider its methods, and then frankly declare whether you still have a right to act the political scab on election day when you throw your ballot for the candidates of capital instead of the champions of your class.

Stop tooling, you men of Idaho; and instead of making vain appeals and ridiculous threats against your masters join the ranks of the combined workers of the world and help to over.

ters join the ranks of the combined workers of the world and help to over-throw the infernal system which is responsible for all our sufferings and degradations!

#### Drive the Rich Robbers Away.

[From "The Workers' Republic."]

Whoe'er has a mind to freedom inclined,
A soul above life in a ditch.
No longer he'll bow, but come with us now,
To break down the power of the rich.
You know very well, the poor live in hell,
Where manhood and honor decay;
So join in our band, with heart and with
hand,
To drive the rich robbers away.

The man who controls the bodies and souls
Of his fellows, because they are poor;
Who sweats all heavaith, from woe and
lil-health,
And straits all their pittful store,
A wolf with man's face, he's a foe to his
race,
The helpless and weak are his prey,
He never will mend until we make an end,
And drive the rich robbers away.

Not much do we get, however we sweat,
Our masters their profit must make:
And then for the rent, we must be content,
The landlord shall some of it take,
The children and wife, must scramble
through life,
Be thankful to eat when they may,
Be often half fed and go hungry to bed,
Till we drive the rich robbers away.

And don't be afraid of injuring trade,
To us it is always the same:
For bad trade or good, it is well understood
The worker must lose at the game.
The game is so played, and the rules of it
made,
That the workers have always to pay,
And well do we k"ow, it must ever be so
Till we drive the rich robbers away.

cutive Committee" had already condemned all there was to be condemned in its own territory, in fact it had slightly over-control of the condemned in its own territory, in fact it had slightly over-control of the control of the cont

pished, a manifesto was drawn up and strick midels militated by Attona Secretary. With militate proclaims in substance as follows:

"With the exceptions of the Sections of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and the other Sections; with the exception of "The Workers' Call," the "Cleveland Citizen, the "Philadelphia Tageblatt," the "N. Y. Volkszeltung" and the other Party organs, and with the exception of Simons, Bayes, Lee, Werner, Ibsen, Schlueter, Jonas and other Party editors, the Party stands firm as a rock in support of the National Suspension Committee.

"With all the Sections, organs and editors with all the Sections, organs and editors with all the Sections, organs and editors with all the Sections, organs and editors of the Sections, but crews; no organs, but sheets; no editors, but pioteers, fakirs and confusionists, but there is nothing wrong with De Leon and his friends; collectively they are no crew, individually they are no pioters and their paper is no sheet, hence, you true Socialists, raily around De Leon & Co., Limited."

Thus almost all unpleasant incidents of the week before were happily disposed of and diplomacy had turned defeat into victory. The only remaining task was that of paralyzing the effect of the Cooper Union meeting. Here the sage of Beekman street. We would be a shamed of its authorship, he would always have some men ready to append their signature to such productions, a kind of literary bravos ready to do the bidding of their master in return for the fame to be achieved and the good graces of the editor. To that queer breed of journalists belongs one S. D. Cooper (alias Zemach). Over the signature of that Cooper then, our friend De Leon unhampered by the conventionni notions of truthfulness and decremy proceeded to the scheman street, but he is rather defective in the gift of read'n and writh, and least of all can be be suspected of having mastered the De Leon dialect, you know, resembles somewhat the English language, but is to be distinguished from the lighter hys such expressio

ing was written in that peculiar dialect, the signature masked the real author but badly.

Thus closed the last week's activity of the men who once ruled the Party with an iron rod; what a burlesque on their own past methods and tactics and how lucky for the Party that their acts, utterances and edicts of excommunication have been robbed of all effect and have been reduced to the level of clownish performances:

In reading the web of faischoods and the mass of slander composing the last issue of the Beckman street 'People' every reason. Ing Socialist will heave a sigh of relief at the women of the second of the

### Morgan and Barnes in New Eng-

De dien half red and so hungry to bed, This work the first of the following trade, The work of the first of t

the police from the Commons barely escaping arrest. Comrade H. Sherman has been a member of the Party for at least seven years.

In the evening, Puritan Hall was packed to the doors. Comrades Morgan. Feigenhaum and Barnes spoke in the order named, and the doors. Comrades Morgan. Feigenhaum and Barnes spoke in the order named to the doors. Comrades Morgan. Feigenhaum and Barnes spoke in the order named and the latency to the company of the meeting twenty seven loyal comrades signed for the reorganization of Section Boston. This, together with about 30 more of Branch Ward S. will make in round figures 60 members. Some names of new members were also secured whose applications will be acted upon in due form by the City Committee at its first meeting. Comrade M. Kaplan was exclosed from the the City Committee at its first meeting. Comrade M. Kaplan was seven lovy and the City Committee at its first meeting. Comrade M. Kaplan was prospects for growth, progress and vigor. No haiting here to squabble among men. "On to the death of capitalisms" is the watchword.

Comrade Verner, Organizer of the S. T. & L. A., together with several other rabid De Leonites, tried to create trouble, but taken as a whole, the meeting was orderly, enthusiastic, and the largest one ever held in factional quarrels and role of from a comrades, in your march, close the ranks and continue your work ignoring the sneers and the insults of the mad fanatics who mistake bilad hatred for Socialism. If there are any men of common sense and honesty among them they will be with us before long.

THOMAS J. MORGAN.

THOMAS J. MORGAN.
J. MAHLON BARNES.
Boston, Mass., August 7, 1899.

### LETTER BOX.

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

in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

A. F. F. JENSEN, DORCHESTER, WIS,—In the first place, you are mistaken if you think that "purety, honesty, and righteous realizable of the conducting good that the place of the conducting good that the conducting good that the conducting so the conducting so the conducting so the conducting governments at fairs your watchword. And what, pray, is honesty in conducting governments affairs would not a man elected on a rank capitalistic platform, like that of the Republican party, and causing to spend millions of dollars of the people's money on the army to shoot down Filipinos or American strikers himself to be bribed by army contractors and would buy all the army supplies at fair market prices, he would be honest. But would that satisfy Socialists? Not by a long shot! While we want to see political corruption disappear we do not consider this to be the greatest evil that we, the workers, are suffering from. THE evil which we, the Socialists, want to do away with is WAGE SLAVERY, the merciless exploitation of the working people by an idle class, faint into insignificance. It is surprising if you have been a reader of Socialist Labor Party papers, how you can think in all earnest of asking the Socialist Labor Party to join hands with such organizations as the United Christians, the Universal Peace Union, the National Resorm Party, the Epworth League, Christian Endeavorers, etc. etc. It's pretty hard to show you they right the common of each of them or on other occasions which may seem to you best, a resolution declaring unequivocally for the Co-operative Commonwealth and the overthrow of Wase Slavery. If you succeed in getting an official endorsement of these principles the write to us signify and we will have another alk. But until you do that you need not waste your power on us!

waste your powder on us!

C. CLAUS, MALDEN, MASS.—There is no provision in the constitution of the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association which says that the chief editor of the "Volks-zeitung" should be a member of the S. L. P. But it has been an unwritten law, and, as a matter of fact, the chief editor of the "Volkszeitung" has been an member of the Party ever since he came to this country. And the same was true of his predecessors, Comrades Shevich and Jonas.

Comrades Shevica and Jonas.

M. S., NEW YORK—If you can assure
the immigration officials that you will support your crippled child, without letting it
become an object of charity, both your wife
and child will be admitted. The matter has
nothing to do with your being a citizen. H. CARTER, ASHFORD, WASH.—Your pamphlet received. Will reply as soon as it is read.

JAS. T. V. R., LOS ANGELES.—Will inform you as to your article not later than in a week.

#### Authorized Agents for THE PEOPLE.

ALBANY, N. Y.: J. E. Alexander, 33 Mobawk street. BALTIMORE, MD.: BRIDGEPORT, CONN.: Friedrich Kiall, 288 Nichols street, DETROIT, MICH.: Emil Steyer, 580 Elmwood street.

Emil Steyer, 589 Elimwood street.

HARTFORD, CONN.:
Fred. Fellermann, 2 State street, top floor,
BUFFALO, N. Y.:
Peter Steenmannander., 52 Guliford street,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.: \* SYRACUSE, N. I.:
Geo. F. Whaley, Socialist Headquarters,
Room 14, Myer's Block.
UTICA, N. Y.:

K. F. A. Nitzschke, 88 Columbia street, LYNN, MASS.: John A. Henley, 45 Green street, rear. INDIANAPOLIS. IND.: G. Rempler, 1233 Madison street, MILWAUKRE, WIS.:

J. Rummel, 310 18th street. NEW BRITAIN, CONN.1 Friedrich Klattin. NEW HAVEN, CONN.:

John Holzer, 289 Wooster street; also for PITTSBURG, PA.: J. S. Bergmann, 7) Congress street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.:

Chas. Drees, 415 Ritner street, PROVIDENCE, R. I.: Paul Loegel, 143 Crescent street. WEST HOBOKEN, N. J.: Ewald Ufert, 510 Spring street.

The ridiculously low price of subscription for The People, 50 cents per year, combined with the great amount of reading matter which it contains every week should make it easy for Socialists to order it not only for themselves but also for those of their friends and acquaintances whom they may hope to be able to convert. For 15 cents you can have The People sent to any place in the United States for three months; 25 cents will do that for half a year. The comrades should make good use of such opportunities.

### OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Secretary, Henry Slobodin, 184 William street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA-National Executive Committee-Secretary, Henry B. Ashplant, London, Out.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY— 64 East Fourth street, New York City. (The Party's literary agency.)

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, B. Felgenbaum, New York. Meetevery Sunday, 10 a. m. at 64 E. 4th street.

CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTE. Section Greater New York-Organizer, Julius Gerber, Meets every Thursday evening at 64 E. 4th street.

GENERAL COMMITTEE, Section Greater New York-Organizer, Julius Gerber, Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday of the month at 64 E. 4th street.

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

### APPEAL OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To the Members of the Socialist Labor Party and the Progressive Trade-Unlone.

Comrades:—You are all aware, no doubt, of what has occurred in the Party within the last two weeks. The deposed officers of the N. E. C. have taken away with them all of the Party's property which happened to be in their possession. The new N. E. C., which is to conduct the business of the Party mill a perganent committee is ty's property which happened to be in their possession. The new N. E. C., which is to conduct the business of the Party until a permanent committee is elected as prescribed by the constitution, would thus be placed in an embarrassing condition without any funds on hand. But, thanks to the spirit of self-sacrifice of our devoted and enthusiastic comrades, such a state of affairs has been prevented and the N. E. C. supplied with sufficient money not alone to order the printing of a new set of stamps and articles necessary for its work but for purposes of agitation as well. More money, however, is needed if the work once begun is to be pushed with the vigor and energy which are characteristic of all that the Socialist Labor Party has been doing, and we appeal to the sense of duty and of devotion to the cause of all the Party members and progressive trade unions for voluntary contributions of money, to help defeat the efforts of the unscrupulous men who intended, though in vain, to break up the bona fide Party organization. As you will see from the list below the comrades and friends in and in the vicinity of New York have already contributed the sum of over six hundred dollars, and it remains now for all those who have not as yet had an opportunity to contribute their share, to do so now.

Send all moneys to: Henry Slobodin, 184 William street, New York, who will acknowledge by receipt and in the official Party organs all sums sent to him. HENRY STAHL, Treasurer. FRED, E. KIRCHNER, Jr. MICHAEL F. BARANOFF. RUDOLPH BECKER.

WILLIAM FAHL.

MORRIS HILLQUIT.

STEPHEN WENZEL.

National Executive Committee.

HENRY SLOBODIN,

National Executive Committee.

HENRY SLOBODIN, Acting National Secretary.

Receipts for National Fund.

For the National Fund of the Socialist abor Party the following donations have een received:

National Executive Committee.

Meeting of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., August S. 1899, Comrade M. Baranoff in the chair, Comrade M. Hill-quit absent, excused; Comrade S. Wenzel

mittee. S. L. P. August 8, 1890. Can Hillimittee. S. L. P. August 8, 1890. Can Hillimittee. S. L. P. August 8, 1890. Can Hillimittee. S. L. P. August 8, 1890. Can Hillimittee seen of revious meetings read and approduct.
Section Revere, Mass., sends for application cards.
Section Somerville, Mass., refuses to comply with action of Section New York of
July, 10.
"Mettion Indianapolis ditto.
"Settion Nuncle, Ind. ditto.
"Settion Nuncle, Ind. ditto.
"Settion Nuncle, Ind. ditto.
"Settion Nuncle, Ind. ditto.
Section Long Island City donates \$25.00
to the National Fund.
Section Long Island City donates \$25.00
to the National Fund.
Section New York of July 10.
Section New York of July 10.
Section New York of July 10.
Section Phoenix, Ariz., applies for stampa,
Slovenski Branch, Newark, complains of
Omodaya County, Section Syracuse, endorses newly elected national officers.
Monroe County, Section Rockester, ditto.
Section Johnstown, N. Y., endorses newly
elected national officers.
Section Portchester, N. Y., refuses to recgains antional officers.
Section New Rochelle compiles with decision of the National Board of Appeals.
Queens County Central Committee endorses newly elected national officers.
New York State Committee asks for exchange of old stamps for new. Granted.
Further communications from: Minneapoins, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Bosloss, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Bos-

press, and the poor results of our general propaganda.

The Oakland Section calls upon the comrades to support the new Committee and preserve the integrity of the Party. That the comrades at large may see that Section New York was not the only Section opposed to the polley of the late Committee, a set of resolutions drawn up by Oakland Section accompanies this communication. These resolutions, intended for publication in the Party press and drawn up before Section New York took action, coincide count for count, with the indictments of the late National Executive Committee, published in the last Issue of The People. They read as follows:

WHEREAS. The Oakland Section of the S. L. P. views with apprehension the serious condition of Party and aris; and
WHEREAS, It deems it necessary to call the attention of the comrades aft large to the said serious condition of affairs; be it?
IRESOLVED, That the Organizer furnish a copy of the following communication from the Oakland Section to the comrades of the S. Law and the Committee.

The Oakland Section, in the recent Party vote nueut the control and ownership of the New York People, to preserve the integrity of the Party has unanimously supported the National Executive Committee. Indeed, it had no other recourse, it is manifestly right that the Party should control its press, and no opportunity was afforded the Section of expressing its ophilon concerning the point of the party of the New York "Volkszeitung." The Section therefore takes this method of informing the comrades at large of its real opinions on that policy and the consequences likely fo accrue from it.

It is the opinion of the Section that The People is much beneath the literary standard that ought to be maintained by the national organ of the Party. Its leading articles are coluched in homeone signantification of the Section therefore takes and unseemly language, to condemn them to the waste paper basket of a competent of the Oakland Section, been carried to far. Whilst corrupt leaders of the rade unions certained unification of the Oakland Section, been carried too far. The public mind, recognizing the fact that, as a rule, men are mix tures of good and evil and out uterly vile, revolts against the exaggerated accounts of their wickedness. It is then apt to condemn the entire criticism and elevate the victim to the position of a marty.

The People, his arrogant assumption of imperial power over economic thought, his commands to those who dared to differ from his opinion, to come under the lash, have disgusted many friends of Socialism, have turned friends into enemies, and embroiled us with the Socialist press.

The Oakland Section support

Massachusetts BOSTON COMRADES, ATTENTION!

Enrollment of members will take place on Wednesday, at 8 p. m., at West End Union Hall, 164 Canal street. M. KAPLAN, Organizer.

Michigan.

DETROIT.—Detroit comrades who are members of the newly organized Section, as well as all those who are in sympathy with and are willing to support the provisional N. E. C., are requested to meet at Finiett's Hall, corner Rivard and Catharin streets, on Wednesday evening, August 16, at 8 on Wednesday evening, August 16, at 8 o'clock sharp. Business of importance to the S. L. P. in Michigan to be transacted. By order of Section:

GEO. A. EASTMAN, Secretary.

Minnesota

SECTION MINNEAPOLIS RECOGNIZES
THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE.

The regular meeting of Section Minneapolis was beid on July 25. Resolutions of Section Chicago were unanimously endorsed. The question of the relation of The People to the Co-operative Publishing Association was laid over and a motion to have it turned over to the N. E. C. tabled. Comrade Lee made a motion to recognize the new National Executive Committee, which precipitated a long discussion. While most of the members, if not all, agreed that the old mismanagement and of incompetency, the point was raised that it was not legally deposed. On the final question of the recognize in the committee of th

established.

The men older comrades voting for the resolution as amended.

A resolution was also passed instructing members of Minneapolis Section who are on the State Committee to vote against every proposition to send money to the old N. E. C.

It was also decided to report the vote on proposition of Chicago Section to the Board of Appeals, "The Workers' Call" and the new N. E. C.

G. B. LEONARD.

New Jersey.

HUDSON COUNTY SECTION ORGANIZES NINETY-EIGHT STRONG.

Galifornia.

SECTION OAKLAND, S. L. P.
Oakland, Cal., July 20, 1890.

To the Comrades of the Socialist Labor Party.
Dear Comrades:—The Oakland Section of the Socialist Labor Party fully endorses the action recently taken by Section New York.

Charges were preferred sgalnst the 32 members for assembling illegally and nominating candidates for the fall campaign on the S. L. P. ticket. Grievanec Committee: J. Saphro, J. Gilliah, M. Elchmann. Courades Gilliar and Elchmann were elected delegates to a conference to be held at Newark, Sunday, August 13, with delegates from other Sections to take steps to elect a State Committee subservient to the will of its constituents. Regret was expressed at the hasty action of the minority, which had violated the rights of free speech, interchange of opinion and the referendum, and it is to be hoped that many of them will soon see that they have treated their comrades in a common cause without the least display of indulgence and tolerance.

F. KRAFFT, Organizer.

common cause without the least display of indulgence and rolerance.

F. KRAFT, Organizer.

SECTION ELIEABETH.

The above Section held a largely attended meeting on Wednesday, August 2. Cområde Roberts in the chair. Delegate Herstein reported the proceedings of the New Jersey State Committee where he, together with many other delegates, were refused admission. A motion was made and carried ow called for the purpose of organizing a new State Committee. The conference will take place on Sunday, August 13, at 3 p. m., as received and approved by a vote of 21 to 9. The following resolution was then adopted by the same vote:

WHEREAS, This Section at its regular general nuceting has constitutionally elected a delegate to the State Committee.

WHEREAS, The delegate with a duly certified credential demanded to be seated in said Committee, which demand was refused:

WHEREAS, The said Committee thereby not considered the said committee the said committee to be proposed to be said to the said the said committee the proposed of the said committee the said in the said committee the proposed of the said committee the said committee the said said committee to an undignified treatment and finally having him ejected with mean concemptible trickery and subjecting our representative to an undignified treatment and finally having him ejected with the action of our delegate in signing the call to all Sections of New Jersey for delegates to be sent to Neawrk on August 13; and further RESOLVED, That the equation of our delegate in signing the call to all Sections of New Jersey for delegates to be sent to Neawrk on August 13; and further the said committee the said committee that will properly represent the Sections and not their own personal aims.

Comrades Herstein and Koch were elected as delegates to the Newark conference, whereupon meeting closed at 11:30 p. m.

PAUL KOCH, Secretary.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY.

At a joint meeting of Branches 1, 3, 8, and 10, held on Thursday evening, August 3, at 310 Sprigfield avenue, the following, officers were elected pro-tem; Aaron Starr, Organizer; A. Hoeffler, Recording Secretary; Jr. Lawn, Financial Secretary; Dr. A. Fischer, Teensurer.

It was accided, that Section meetings be held every first Thursday in the month All English-speaking comrades and friends who wish to join the American Branch, All English-speaking commades and friends who wish to join the American Branch, A. L. P., will kindly communicate with the undersigned.

A mass meeting will be held on Friday evening, Angust 11, at 8 o'clock, at Oertle's Phoenix Fark, corner 15th and Morris avenues, Newark. Trominers speakers, Fellow, the most of the Section of New York, and H. W. Wessling of New Rochelle, will address the meeting regarding the present controversies in the Party ranks. All comrades who have at heart the future well-being and strength of the S. L. P. should come and bring their friends to the meeting.

A. STARR, Organizer, 158 Bleecker street, Newark, N. J.

BROOKLYN, ATTENTION!
Courades and sympathizers of the S. L.
P. residing in the 6th and 9th Wards, Brooklyn, willing to join the organization of these
Wards are requested to come to a meeting
of the above Branch on Friday, August 11,
at 8 p. m., 188 Columbia street, near Degraw.

JUL, GERBER, Organizer.

THE MEETING AT BROOKLYN.

at 8 p. m., 188 Columbia street, near Degraw.

JUL GERBER, Organizer.

THE MEETING AT BROOKLYN.

The mass meeting on Friday, August 4, in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum was well at tended by an enthusiastic audience over which Comrade Schnepep presided. He introduced as first speaker Comrade Fred Schnefer. This conrade explained to the attentively listening people the causes of the so-called crisis in the Party and how it was wantomly started by the De Leonite clique. He branded their action as treason to the Party. for if they were honest they would have reason the Party. For if they were honest they would have reason to the Party. For if they were honest they would have reason they have been continued to the party. The start was the company of the party of the correct of the party in the correct of the party. He will suffer anything so long as it is to the best interests of the Party. But with this gentry it was different, they refused to be removed and said we will stay even if the whole Party goes to pleces, and that is the worst crime that could be committed against the S. L. P. The next speaker. Comrade Thos. J. Morgan of Chicago, spoke in the same sense. He said he mainly addressed himself to those Socialists who are accounty is only a part of the S. L. P. of the whole world and that it is impossible to make a separate movement for Americaus; the proletariat in this country consists not alone of Americans but of laboring men of all nationalities, no matter what the members of the old N. E. C. say to the contrary. He said further that if a man takes the De Leon dittion of The People in his hand ere deep the party and the property before De Leon any more.

After Mogran's speech the members of the Rooklyn Singing Societies gave one of their inspiring songs, which was well in the S. L. P. hoss-rule could never prevail for any great length of the S. L. P. have nobody would knyw of De Leon any more.

After Mogran's speech the members of the Rooklyn Singing Societies gave one of their inspiring songs, which was well

LEO. SCHMIDT. Secretary.

LEO. SCHMIDT. Secretary.

LONG ISLAND FOLLOWS QUEENS
COUNTY ENDORSING THE N. E.
C. AND DONATING IT \$25.

At our last Section meeting, held on July
21, we passed a resolution endorsing the
action of the Queens County Central Committee in approving the action of the General Committee of Section New York at
their meeting of July 10, 1899, in deposing
the late N. E. C. Turrough a misunder
of our meeting the copy of the resolution
has not been sent in to the N. E. C. carlier.
The resolution was passed without one
dissenting vote and was followed at once
by a motion to donate \$25 to the new N. E.
C. This motion was also carried. So you
see that Long Island City has not been
sleeplag. Hoping that every Section in the
country will give, to our Party the support
that we now will give, to our Party the support
that we now will give, to our Party the support
that we now the country will give, to our Party the support
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SECTION NEW ROCHELLE.

SECTION NEW ROCHELLE.

New Rochelle, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1899.
Mr. Henry Slobodin, National Secretary, S. L. P.
Dear Sir and Comrade:—
Replying to your letter of August 2, 1899.
would state that Section New Rochelle has not passed a resolution endorsing the provisional N. E. C. Some time ago this Section unanimously adopted resolutions censuring the former N. E. C. in conformity with the decision of the National Board of Appeals, Section New Rochelle at its meeting held on July 31, 1899, adopted a motion to instruct the Section officers to have all Party business transacted with the provisional N. E. C. Only.

Since the decision of the National Roard of Appeals in this matter we had no choice to act otherwise if we mismers of Section

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

# UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of

The Socialist Labor party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politica is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, law is robbed of ine wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in boadage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its protest. Once more it repiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production, and and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all

#### RESOLUTIONS.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands:

1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of

The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals

2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employees to oper ate the same co-operatively under control of the Féderal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

4. The public lands to be declared inalienable, Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been compiled with.

5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.

6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientine management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.

of the country.

7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes

8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances, to be excempt.
9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.
10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.
11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.
12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities county, city, state and nation).

12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, state and nation).

13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.

14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.

15. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.

16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal), wherever it exists.

municipal), wherever it exists.

17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative

17. Abolition of the chambers.

18. Municipal self-government:

19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.

20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.

tuencies.

21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punish-

New Rochelle) intend to remain within the Party. If the decision of our National Court had been contrary we would likewise have been compelled to abide by it until further developments, disregarding our regretting such an unfortunate occurrence.

Yours fraternally, H. W. WESSLING, Organizer, Section New Rochelle, N. Y., S. L. P.

Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

D. A. No. 2 LEAVES THE ALLIANCE At the regular weekly meeting of D. A. No. 2, United Hebrew Trades, Delegate N. Lelbourch presided. A communication from the "Arbeiterzeitung" Publishing Association was laid on the table, since that organization has been suspended at the last meeting. A motion was made to withdraw from the S. T. & L. A. After a thorough discussion which lasted until after 11 o'clock the motion was put to a vote and carried.

TAILORS' PROGRESSIVE UNION, L. A. No. 11.

L. A. No. 11.

The following is a declaration of the T. P. U. in regard to its withdrawal from the Alliance:

"For years the T. P. U. has tried to organize the great mass of tailors. But its attempts shattered against the prejudic which they have against the Alliance, to which the T. P. U. has belonged till now. In order, therefore, to bring once for all about unity, which is so anxiously desired by both sides, the Union decided to yield to the wishes of the tailors ection should not emphatically declare that we perfectly agree with all the principles of the S. T. & L. A. and of the S. L. P. and that we will at every time support both bodies morally and financially, and that any other interpretation of our step, no matter from what source that may come, is an arbitrary twisting of facts calculated to injure the reputation of our union.

LOUIS GOLLIN.

MORRIS WEISSENBERG.

Committee.

PEOPLE'S ORCHESTRA, HUDSON CO. At the special meeting held on Friday at 205 Bergenline avenue, Union Hill, A. Henseler acted as chairman. It was unanimously resolved to withdraw from the 8. T. & L. A. It was further resolved to expel any member who may from now on patronize the place of Herm. Hoppe, 70 E. 4th street, who is selling Ehret's beer.

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.

If you have any difficulty in securing the paper please notify this office.

General Committee.

Regular meeting of the General Commit-tee of Section Greater New York, S. L. P., on Saturday, August 12, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. 4th street. Delegates shall not fail to attend. The meeting will be opened at 8 o'clock sharp. JULIUS GERHER, Organizer pro tem.

COMRADES OF HOBOKEN. A special meeting will take place on Saturday, Aug. 12, in Katz' Hall. Every comrade should be present. FRED VOHS.

1. Goldmann's Printing Office, works Type Setting Machiner German and English.

MORRIS HILLQUIT, Attorney at Law. 120 Broadway, Telephone: 171 Franklin.

DR. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST.

### Trades' and Societies' Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding fre lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annum. Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION). Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Free Labor Lyceum.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. U. Office and
Employment Bureau; 64 East 4th street.
Supported to Support the Support of Sup

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS), meets every 2d and 4th Wedneaday even-ing at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: HERM. 8TUKE, 273

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 32d and 33d A. D.s. S. L. P., 118 E. 110th street, N. Y. Business meetings every Thursday. Free reading room open from 7.30 p. m. to 1).30 p. m. every evening. Subscriptions for this paper received here.

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A. Head-quarters 79 East 4th siret. All the sections of the section of the sectio

S/CIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P., 34th & 35th A. D.'s. 547 E. 157th street, Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meeta second and fourth Sunday of every month at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 138-180 3d avegue, New York City. Subscription or the saken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS' & TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A. Headquarters, 64 East 4th street, Labor Lyceum. Regular meeting 1st and 3d Thursdays, at 8 p. m. 303

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY OF YORKVILLE meets every
Wednesday evening at 200 E, 86th st. This
Society aims to educate its members to
a thorough knowledge of Socialism by
means of discussions and debates. Comand Join.

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB,
14th Assembly District. Business meetling every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock,
in the Clubhouse, 228 East 11th street.
English lectures every Sunday evening.
Bowling altey and billiard room open every evening. Visitors welcome.

379

Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe - Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

WORKMEN'S

Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1834 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present countries of the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to meberahlp in any of the branches upon payment of a deposit of \$4.00 for the first class are satisfied to a sick benefit of \$4.00 for the first class and \$5.00 for the first class are satisfied to a sick benefit of \$4.00 for the first class are satisfied to a sick benefit of \$4.00 for the first class are wither the second class. Members belonging to the first class are satisfied to a sick benefit of \$4.00 for the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$4.00 for the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$4.00 for the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$50.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon mymen evided according to expenditures. Members at large are not accepted but all candidates have to join existing branches. In citles and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.

Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third avenue, Itoon 2, New York Uty.

of the United States of America,
The address of the Financial Secretary
of the Executive Committee is:
REINHARD LACHNER, 13 Bible House,
Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

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Carl Klingelhoeffer, Graduate of the University of Berlin,

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H. B. SALISBURY Counselor at Law. 322
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Jacob Herrlich & Bro., Underfakers & Embalmers, 506 6th Str., near Avenue & relephone Call: 1173 Spring. 3 BRANCH: 332 E. 86th Str.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Barton Manufacturing Company for the election of directors for the easuing year will lie held at the office of the Company, No. 328 Broadway. New York, on the 26th day of August, 1890, at one ofclock in the afternoon.

Signed.

C. L. SMITH, Secretary.

New York, July 25, 1899.