

The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper. The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed. No bills or receipt sent to individual subscribers.

The People.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run. Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscription sent in by them. Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. IX.—NO. 22.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 27, 1899.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

ROCHESTER.

Socialist Labor Party Holds a Convention and Nominates a Full Ticket for the City of Rochester and County of Monroe—An Embodiment of the Deposed Officers Tries to Create a Split, but Ignominiously Fails.

The Socialists of Monroe County, New York, held an enthusiastic and orderly convention on Thursday evening, August 17, at the Labor Lyceum Hall, 17 Mumford street, Rochester. The convention was attended by about 150 members of the Party.

Organizer William Lippert called the county convention to order at 8:30 o'clock and Philip Jackson was chosen chairman and Thomas Grady secretary. A committee of three: William Lippert, Thomas Grady and Charles Zerenner was appointed to present the names of candidates and the committee immediately retired to prepare its report.

Gad Martindale and Fred W. Frank were elected tellers and upon the return of the committee the following comrades were elected: School Commissioner, First District—Andrew Hoerstrung, shoemaker. School Commissioner, Second District—Gad Martindale, shoemaker. Sheriff—Thomas J. Grady, insurance agent.

County Treasurer—James W. Arnold, baker. Member of Assembly, First District—Charles Zerenner, shoemaker, 7th Ward. Member of Assembly, Second District—Elias Mussmacker, printer, 15th Ward.

Member of Assembly, Third District—William Richards, contractor, 9th Ward. Member of Assembly, Fourth District—Martin Goss, iron molder, 20th Ward.

Comrades F. W. Frank, Wm. Lippert and Gad Martindale were appointed a committee to fill vacancies. The city convention was formally called immediately after the close of the county convention and the same comrades were chosen as chairman, secretary and on committees. The members for city offices under the White charter were then made as follows:

Mayor—James F. Eaton, shoemaker, 11th Ward. Comptroller—John Wickmann, glass blower, 19th Ward. City Treasurer—John Evans, glass blower, 3d Ward.

Assessors, long term—Fred W. Frank, clothing cutter, 17th Ward; Robert S. Barnes, salesman, 3d Ward. Assessors, short term—James H. Corrigan, marble cutter, 9th Ward; George Southworth, shoe cutter, 5th Ward.

School Commissioners—Charles Langer, tailor, 7th Ward; Livingston Terwilliger, shoemaker, 16th Ward; John Schmidt, optician, 18th Ward; Jesse Freeman, tailor, 17th Ward; William Ehrmacker, agent, 17th Ward.

President of the Common Council—Frank A. Stevermann, salesman, 20th Ward. At the conclusion of the work for which the convention was called, Rudolph Katz, who pretends to travel through the State in the interests of the Bohemian Socialist paper "Pravda," but who in reality goes around in the interest of the would-be bosses recently overthrown by the Party trying to organize fake Sections in opposition to the bona fide Party subdivisions, asked for the floor, which was granted to him. He harangued the comrades for an hour and a half in an incoherent speech full of falsehoods until he was reminded time and again that his time was up. He then grew more violent and threatened Section Rochester that their ticket would never go on the official ballot with the Arm and Hammer at its head. This had the opposite effect of what he probably expected, and instead of scaring simply angered the comrades.

Comrade Thomas J. Morgan, of Chicago, followed him, and in an eloquent speech addressed the comrades on the duties of membership in a revolutionary, uncompromising Party, such as the Socialist Labor Party, and on the future of our great movement. Then another De Leonite hailing from Colorado asked for the floor, which was granted. He immediately attacked Comrade Morgan and was replied by the latter, whereupon Mr. Katz stood up and calling upon all loyal Socialists to follow him, marched out of the hall. He was followed by three comrades, two of whom had recently come from Buffalo.

Seeing the failure of his attempt to stampede the meeting, he tried to return, but was met outside by several comrades and given to understand that his place was not there any longer. He had no other choice but to retire with his stalwarts, which he did. Following their disappearance the comrades of Rochester gave three cheers for their ticket for the Socialist Labor Party of Rochester, of the United States and of the world; and so ended one of the most successful, enthusiastic and harmonious conventions ever held under the auspices of the S. L. P.

New York comrades and sympathizers should make it a point to attend the picnic given by the Workmen's Club. Half of the proceeds are to go for the benefit of the N. E. C., the other half will be distributed among various Socialist organizations. The picnic takes place on Sunday, August 27, at Schell's Washington Park, Jackson avenue, Woodside, L. I. Admission free.

HAND AND MACHINE LABOR, ETC., ETC., AND THE CONSTITUTION.

Official Statistics Show the Marvelous Saving in Labor and Cost Affected by Machinery.

On August 15, 1894, Congress passed a joint resolution directing the Commissioner of Labor "to investigate and make report upon the effect of the use of machinery upon labor and the cost of production, the relative productive power of hand and machine labor, the cost of manual and machine power as they are used in the productive industries, and the effect upon wages of the use of machinery operated by women and children; and, further, whether changes in the creative cost of products are due to a lack or to a surplus of labor or to the introduction of power machinery."

As a result of this we now have before us the Report of the Commissioner of Labor bearing "upon all the points specified in the joint resolution except the provisions relating to the effect of the use of machinery operated by women and children upon wages and upon the question as to whether changes in the creative cost of products are due to a lack or to a surplus of labor or to the introduction of power machinery."

It is to be greatly regretted that the Commissioner was unable to obtain sufficient material upon the question of the effect of the employment of women and children in machine labor upon wages, though it must be admitted that the latter is an extremely difficult one in view of the natural reluctance of employers to furnish correct data and the irresistible temptation they seem to be under to give false statistics.

Under such circumstances it is wiser to abstain from giving any reports whatever rather than stuff the over-crowded newspaper scribbler with misleading and false information which only serves to discredit the entire work of the Government statistics and misleads only professors of statistics, but not the workmen who know about their conditions of life to recognize a lie even if it is a statistical one.

We hope to have occasion to return yet to this Report on Hand and Machine Labor from time to time. For the present we wish to give only a few figures relating to agriculture, which are more convincing than volumes of philosophy on the consequences of "the crime of 1873" and on the effects of a free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. These figures, gathered and compiled by Government agents, all go to show more—if more be needed—that other things being equal it is the amount of socially necessary labor that determines the value and cost of an article of commerce and not the amount of money in circulation. Let the farmers as well as all those who lend an ear to silver apostles think of the fact that in the process of raising wheat the work that required sixty-four hours for its completion is now accomplished in THREE hours, and he will at once see the reason for the fall in price of wheat without needing to get dizzy over currency problems.

If the bonanza farmer can raise with the aid of machinery a certain quantity of wheat at the cost of seventy-two cents, which you, Farmer John, can not raise with less expenditure than three dollars and seventy-one cents by using sickles, flails, and pitchforks as against a combined reaper and thrasher, it stands to reason that in the world's market where competition reigns supreme you will be beaten and will have to come down on your price of wheat, or else give up silver.

If we get cheap money, you will get more dollars. It is true, but don't forget that the same inequality in resources is going to remain between you and your stronger competitor, and you'll be just as much behind him on the market, and be beaten just as surely as you are now.

At the same time, the workman will be just as bad off as before, and probably worse. For while the price of his loaf of bread will go up, it is yet a question whether he will succeed in forcing up his wages accordingly.

Here are some of the figures relating to agriculture.

BARLEY.—It takes 63½ hours to raise thirty bushels of barley under old methods—i. e., using a plow, brush, sickle, flail, pitchforks, and shovel—against TWO HOURS AND FORTY MINUTES under modern methods, i. e., with the use of a gang plow, seeder, harrow, combined reaper and thrasher, wagon tanks, and wagon tenders. The respective labor costs being THREE DOLLARS AND SIXTY CENTS in the former case, and SIXTY CENTS in the latter.

CORN.—182 hours and 40 minutes' work with primitive implements will yield the product of 27 hours and 30 minutes' work with modern instruments. The relative labor cost being \$14.30 and \$4.23.

COTTON.—Time worked: 167 hours 48 minutes, old conditions; 78 hours 42 minutes, new conditions. \$10.89; new conditions, \$3.90.

HAY.—Harvesting and baling. Time worked, old conditions, 35 h. 30 m.; new conditions, 11 h. 34 m. Labor cost, old conditions, \$3.06; new conditions, \$1.29.

OATS.—Time worked, old conditions, 66 h. 15 m.; new conditions, 7 h. 6 m. Labor cost, old conditions, \$3.73; new conditions, \$1.07.

POTATOES.—Time worked, old conditions, 108 h. 55 m.; new conditions, 38 h. Labor cost, old conditions, \$10.89; new conditions, \$3.90.

WHEAT.—Time worked, old conditions, 64 h. 15 m.; new conditions, 2 h. 58 m. Labor cost, old conditions, \$3.71; new conditions, \$0.72.

CAPITALIST ITEMS WITH A SOCIALIST'S COMMENTS.

By PETER E. BURROWES.

It must be easy to be a college professor. Dear old Von Holst, of Chicago, who has for some decades of years been teaching the world the beauties of the American Constitution, has just confessed in print that even in the great country which basks itself in the beams of that beautiful document it does not pay to be honest. He swears up to all the little personal property he has and finds himself in consequence one of the heaviest of the tax-payers, poor man! How much must his millionaire neighbors have perjured themselves down to? That's his problem. On the whole, if there be any harm in perjury, this property tax must be a damning business. What a consolation to him it must be to know that the Constitution is still here.

In Glasgow James Colquhoun, L. L. D., was an example of the magnificent ethical possibilities of our commercial system. He was a self-made man, non-impulsive, full of reserve force, tentative, silent, solemn, confidential, and a church elder. But Satan has just made use of him to prove the depravity of human nature even under capitalism. To make a sinner of this saint the present loss to trusting investors is enormous. But to make a rich sinner of him, how much had it already cost the laborers of Glasgow and elsewhere? How many fortunes have been lost to his parasite clients, who can tell? Over there they have no Constitution.

Among the other casualties of this hot season, New York has a "Sun" strike. How this had been so long averted is a wonder to those who are familiar with the ferocious hatred of the working class manifested in that dude's daily. The affair will add some choice morsels to the capitalistic side of strike literature. From demagogical possession, to the whining of mock innocence muchly injured, no such exhibition can be found of the degrading effects of capitalism upon the gentled intellect as the written part of this strike, coming from the editorial rooms of the "Sun" displays. In one of its its humorous epistles this ray: "Why don't you sell your labor in a manner worthy of men who deserve to be free?" Why don't you take the whip, you nigger, in a manner worthy of a man who deserves to be a slave? Still, let us think of the Constitution.

A preacher has been exhorting the millionaires of a Fifth Avenue church to stop getting rich. How can they? If they were all to be smitten with idiocy to-morrow, they would still get rich. It is hard if a man may not take what the people insist on presenting him with. No millionaire can save himself that way; the workers must do it for him; and for the Constitution.

A well known American gentleman who inherited millions and also insanity from his family (to which he added on his own hook: an inveterate habit of consuming chloral), has been retired to an asylum. But the papers assure us that he will there continue to successfully increase his property by the skillful management of his affairs. What a cinch! You can be a capitalist anywhere, mad or sane. Is this what they call the survival of the fittest—in spite of the Constitution.

Harrowing tales come from Pittsburgh. A tornado of prosperity has struck that Klondike of labor; which, even for our times, is astonishing. Even the puddlers have been resurrected and presidents are down on their knees in the streets begging people to come and be steel and iron workers at high wages. Gentlemen from Alabama also are prancing about the coal region looking for three hundred hands. The railroad depots are choked up with coal and the back of the river is nearly broken with the burden of its prosperity. Whether this tornado is Republican or Democratic, that is the question. Some attribute it to the defeat of unions by amalgamations at Homestead, etc. Some to the defeat of the United States in the Philippines, or rather to the success of the war. DON'T ATTRIBUTE IT TOO MUCH until you may see whether it is there or not. In the meantime, you may put it down to the silly season—and our determination to maintain the Constitution.

The platform of the new Independent Labor party is likely to make rhetorical reading. They will have up-hill work keeping labor out of their ranks and learning to spell independence, but nothing is impossible in a country with such a Constitution.

For the five-hundred-and-fifteenth time the cloakmakers' strike has been settled in favor of both sides, at fifteen dollars a week for fifteen hours and upwards. The hours will keep going upwards and the dollars downwards as per usual from the day of settlement.

The monarchists and gold lace reactionaries of Paris who are doing up Dreyfus have an American Joan of Arc among them whose name is no longer Gould, who knows and loves every letter of the Constitution.

When the purse makers go out on strike, as they have done, it seems as if

With each successive cablegram an

(Continued on page 2.)

KAUTSKY ON THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

By H. B. SALISBURY.

In last week's issue of The People we have given an account of the events in France and the outlook for the nearest future which now presents itself. In conclusion of the article we quoted the letter of Comrade Kautsky which was published in the "Petite République." We now reproduce an article by the same comrade, published in the supplement "Vorwarts," in which he supplements his first statement. The article should be read carefully by all Socialists who give serious attention to the question of Socialist tactics, coming as it does from a man who has more than any other Socialist living influenced Socialist thought.

It was not my intention to say anything on a question which, though it has stirred up all the civilized world, is so complicated and is so much of an internal French affair that a foreigner should not express his opinion about it unless there is something that prompts him to do so. Such an occasion presents itself now to me, since Jaures has published part of my letter to him in "La Petite République."

Clear as the meaning of that part of my letter may be, it nevertheless requires some comments on my part, in so far as the case of Jaures and that of Millerand must be considered separately. What I said about the effect of the former, however, seems to me to be something that is self-understood. Only since a short while his attitude has become that of the entire Social Democracy of France.

It has been said that the Dreyfus affair is of such a nature as to have nothing to do with the Social Democracy as a party, since the person concerned is a bourgeois and not a proletarian. But is the corruption of the courts something which does not affect the proletariat at all?

And if a court is capable of committing judicial murder upon a bourgeois and an officer of the army, is it of less danger to the proletariat and the private in the ranks? Are we not to expect from such a judiciary something far worse, when a workman should get in its way?

True, Liebknecht argues that the Dreyfus affair does not in the least differ from hundreds of thousands of others of a similar nature; why then raise so much noise in this particular case?

Unfortunately it is not in our power to give such prominence to every judicial murder, to every outrage and infamy which are perpetrated in our society.

This does not depend upon our good will or our ability for agitation, but upon numerous circumstances over which we have no control. A combination of such circumstances has however come to lend the Dreyfus affair a greater significance than it deserves in comparison with other disgraceful occurrences in society to-day. It would be a mistake on the part of Socialist parties if they tried artificially and purposely to give such an importance to it. But should we not take an interest in a matter, in which we ought to take hand under all circumstances, just because the whole world is interested in it? No, this is only another reason why we should take a hand in it. The Dreyfus affair has reached a stage where all the political life of France has become concentrated in it; it has brought about a crisis in which the country finds itself on the brink of civil war. And should a party of socialists remain quiet on such an occasion and with folded arms declare: the whole affair is a family quarrel of the bourgeoisie which does not concern us?

Proletarians, and especially the militant and thinking ones, do not remain indifferent in a crisis which stirs the whole nation to its depths, and unless the Social Democracy assumes the leadership in the fight, they will follow the lead of that capitalist party which assumes the aggressive in the struggle.

But what is it that has made the Dreyfus affair assume such enormous importance? It is the fact of its being the great reactionary movement which makes itself felt all over central Europe, and is caused by the abnormal growth of militarism and the failure of liberalism which has taken place without Socialism being strong enough to take possession of the latter's inheritance.

The army, the clergy, and the privileged strata of the capitalist class, together with the disappearing elements of society, have made common cause not only against the proletariat, but also against that part of the capitalist class which neither enjoys the privileges of the giant capitalists and land owners, nor is doomed to ruin like the small crafts.

But of all the anti-reactionary elements, the proletariat is the only one capable of fighting, and upon it falls the duty of fighting in the front and carrying the burden of that fight, although it is unable to attain at the same time any immediate practical results.

This situation has brought the proletariat everywhere into the society of very undesirable, at times unsavory and unreliable elements: in Belgium and Austria we find on the side of the working class the remnants of a Liberal party, whose downfall was caused by its own weakness and corruption; our comrades in France had to vote several times with the heroes of Panama fame; and in Germany, too, compromise confronts us everywhere.

DENMARK.

A Small Strike Followed by a Lock-out is Flamed in a Veritable Class War—Danish Trade Unions Ask for Help.

Little Denmark has shown itself to be great in quite a number of ways. Not the least of these in point of greatness is the Socialist movement, which is synonymous there with the Labor movement. That the Socialists in Denmark are not asleep may be seen from the fact that they are represented in the councils of government by two Senators, twelve Congressmen, and about 220 Aldermen in the various municipalities in the country. Eight dailies, five weeklies, and eleven trade union journals constitute the Party's literary weapons with which it attacks the fortress of capitalism and clears away century-old prejudices disseminating light and knowledge instead.

The trade union movement is firmly planted on the bed-rock of Socialism, and the two movements are one as far as the practical work of the class struggle is concerned. Out of a trade union membership of 80,000 fully 20,000 are active members of the Socialist Party. The rest of these, though not affiliated directly with the Party as individuals, are practically a unit as far as the recognition of Socialist principles and voting for our Party is concerned. The Socialist representation in Parliament is far below the actual political strength of our Party in Denmark, since no one has a right to vote there below the age of thirty; thus a great proportion of the most active enthusiastic Socialists are disfranchised.

No wonder that such activity on the part of the working class of Denmark has aroused the fears and hatred of the capitalists of that country who have been making long preparations to deal a blow to the solid and compact organization of their employes. A powerful Association of Employers was organized including all the leading employers in the country. A well-filled treasury was accumulated to meet any emergency, and all that remained was to find a pretext for declaring war on the working people of Denmark. It is needless to add that such an opportunity was easily found. On the flimsy ground of a disagreement with 300 joiners they locked out all the men employed in that trade and soon followed this up with a GENERAL LOCK-OUT OF ALL THE WORKINGMEN in Denmark.

The struggle has been lasting now for over two months, and our brave Danish comrades have not swerved an inch. The lock-out is the sensation of Europe. The neighboring countries especially, like Sweden, Norway and Germany, have been dragged into the fight to a certain extent, in so far that many of the locked-out men in Denmark have gone there in search of work, but have met with refusal in many cases, the Danish capitalists having sent out blacklists urging the foreign capitalists to refuse work to their locked-out men.

We are thus confronted with a splendid manifestation of the class struggle at the end of the 19th century. A little strike of a few hundred men at once assumes dimensions of a National War between the two opposing classes of a country, each clearly conscious of its aims and interests. No time is wasted in small skirmishes, for the workmen as well as the employers know that they will each stand by their members. The battle therefore at once assumes proportions well calculated to enable the contending forces to measure their strength. But as capitalism is international, the battle leaps over national bounds and involves the respective classes of other countries.

The capitalists having invoked the aid of their foreign allies, it is but natural that the working people of Denmark should do the same. Contributions of money are now raised throughout Europe to help our Danish comrades who have shown such splendid courage in their heroic struggle, but who are in sad need of ammunition. It goes without saying, that the most powerful treasury of a trade union can not last long when the whole of the working class is locked-out. Need is therefore urgent and we hope that all the readers of The People will respond to the extent of their means to the appeal of the Danish workmen which we have just received and published below. Workmen of America, show your solidarity with your brothers throughout the world!

DE SAMVIRKENDE FAGFORBUND
1 Danmark
Brolæggerstræde 11, København K.
THE MASS LOCK-OUT IN DENMARK.

To-day, the Association of Employers has sent us an ultimatum, demanding in all essentials, their previous inacceptable terms for closing the lock-out. They demand that we shall submit, within Friday, July 28, to their humiliating claims; otherwise, their intention is to enlarge the lock-out, to add 15-20,000 workmen to the 40,000 who have now, for more than two months been struggling against the capitalist terrorism of the employers.

This new extension of the lock-out shows fully the actual frantic desire of the Danish capitalists to crush the men, and by which means they intend to force us to obey their slave-whip.

When declaring the lock-out, the employers unscrupulously threw aside all agreements solemnly accepted and

We are indebted for the information given here to Comrade S. J. Nielsen of "Arbejderen," the Danish organ of the S. L. P., published in Chicago.

(Continued on page 3.)

THE PEOPLE.

Published at 154 William Street, New York... OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE S. L. P. PUBLISHERS: Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance: one year... six months... single copies.

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

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



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Table showing Socialist vote in the United States from 1888 to 1898. 1888 (Presidential) 2,068; 1890 13,331; 1892 (Presidential) 21,157; 1894 33,133; 1896 (Presidential) 36,564; 1898 82,204.

The vote upon the question of holding a National Convention submitted by the N. E. C. must reach the National Secretary not later than October 1 to be counted.

THE POLITICAL MISSION OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

In the last issue of The People we pointed out in reply to an editorial in the "Times" that as soon as the Socialists get strong enough in this country to influence legislation they will show themselves just as practical as their European comrades who achieve important political reforms in the teeth of the combined opposition of crown and capital.

We now propose to return to this point, this time prompted by an editorial in our esteemed contemporary, "The Workers' Call." In an editorial entitled "No Side Issues," with the central idea of which we perfectly agree, viz., that the forces of the proletariat must be directed to the capture of public powers for the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, the opinion is expressed that in this country of economic slavery we enjoy the blessings of "political democracy," that "there are no legislative privileges to gain and no economic ones to lose," etc.

Unless we are laboring under a misunderstanding as to what was meant by the expression quoted, we believe that such a view of the political situation in this country is equivalent to an underestimation of the grave political problems which confront the working people of this country and of the important mission our Party has to perform.

Were "The Workers' Call" right we would now have no immediate objects before us except the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. But we doubt that even our sister-organ will assert that. It seems to us that if the capitalist class in the United States differs in any respect from that of other countries it is in its greater aggressiveness which marks its political and social policy.

Partly through legislative enactments and mainly through the instrumentality of the courts the working people have come to be denied some of the most elementary rights of free citizens without the exercise of which they are doomed to hopeless defeat in all of their daily struggles with their masters.

They are not denied the right to organize themselves in unions, but whenever they try to make use of their organization and enter upon a strike which the militia are powerless to break, they are confronted with an injunction which is nothing but a disguised prohibition of strikes—almost the only weapon of a union.

Every citizen is supposed to have the right to appeal to other citizens to help him in his struggle, so long as no personal violence is indulged in. But when the workers dare to appeal to their sympathizers not to patronize some corporation which defies both the law and the public, they are dragged to jail, where they are gently reminded of the existence of anti-boycott laws.

It is becoming a topic of frequent note that unions are to be put before the law on one level with the trust. In plain English it means that all anti-trust laws which have been peacefully accumulating dust on the shelves of our attorney-generals, are now to be

revived and applied with all vigor to trade unions. Just as the Interstate Commerce Act, which had remained a dead letter on the statute books, was utilized to break the great A. R. U. strike in 1894 and to send Debs and his men to prison.

These are but few instances in point which go to prove that the working class of America is daily losing its political ground and that the Socialist Labor Party, as soon as it lands its representatives in the Legislative halls of the country, will have to take upon itself the same task that our Party in Germany is performing there now. The situation here and there is the same. The ruling class threatens to take away from the working people its right to organize and to use the weapons of organization in its daily struggle for the immediate improvement of its economic condition.

In this, indeed, is the strongest hope of the S. L. P. to become a Party of the working class in fact, as it is in aims and tactics. It is only when fighting for live issues which engross the attention and stir the passions of the working people that a party like ours can become an important factor in the political life of the country. It is the road which has so far led all the Socialist Parties in Europe to whatever success they have achieved, and the only road which lies open before the Socialists of this country on their way to the final goal, the Co-operative Commonwealth.

We call the attention of the comrades to the reports of some of the Assembly Districts and Sections located in City Greater New York. These are facts and figures, and not bluff and wind. The vote closes next week, after which we shall publish the vote on the suspension of the six members of the N. E. C., which will show the comrades that the overwhelming majority of the members in Greater New York are solid for Party and discipline as against anarchy and boss rule.

The Beekman street Party is growing fast. Whatever it lacks in numbers it makes up in energy. Just see how many new Sections have—what, joined it? No; been expelled, suspended, maimed, and reorganized. The situation is really threatening: if the boss goes on that way, there is real danger that the Beekman street Mud will be buried under the Tidal Wave of expelled Sections. Think of the tremendous progress: only as late as August 13, "we" claimed "Section Woodhaven (located in the City of Greater New York)" which cast no less than SIX (6) votes in the last election of the N. E. C.!

Section Chicago has been reorganized! As the comrades will see from the communication published on page 3, twelve members out of a total of about two hundred have taken an oath of allegiance to the Boss. We can see now the Tidal Wave growing. Section Chicago, Section Worcester, Section Springfield, all are falling in line! In a few more days we shall undoubtedly hear that Sections Cleveland, Philadelphia, Minneapolis, Syracuse, Rochester, etc., etc., have suspended the bulk of the Party membership and with three cheers for the Boss swung into line. Which is all the more commendable, since the rank and file refuses to have anything to do with it.

Meanwhile the real S. L. P., the rank and file, are taking a vote upon the question of holding a convention, as submitted by the National Executive Committee upon the demand of several bona fide Branches of the Party, and attending to the propaganda of Socialism among the unconverted. Keep up the good work, comrades!

It is rumored that the Boss' own Board of Appeals, located by him in Providence, R. I., is contemplating to spring a surprise upon all loyal comrades by unanimously recognizing him the head of the Beekman street Party for life.

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 cities.

WHO IS HE?

The Decadent.

An Anthropologic Sketch. The extremely complex condition of modern life in large cities; the many involved struggles of individuals, classes, temperaments, etc., on one side, and the staying powers of the original Adam in man, on the other, could not fail, and, indeed, have not failed in evolving a special type of individuality that presents a strange admixture of XIX. century intellectuality with the primitive cunning of the savage. In different specimens of the type the elements differ in proportion. The type is rarely discovered. It was the good fortune of the writer of these lines to discover a rare and most interesting specimen of the type.

In the specimen on hand the shrewd, uncanny ways of the cunning savage are only slightly garbished by the veneer of civilization.

The specimen presents an interesting study for anthropologists in general and psychopathologists in particular. It is probably the most striking case of atavism.

We take especial pride in having been the first to discover the specimen, since this could be achieved by a specialist in anthropology only. The layman would gaze admiringly at the gladiator that only slightly covers the cunning of a savage.

In order to enable the reader to have a more comprehensive understanding of the most salient points of the specimen, we shall first present the chief peculiarities of the mental and moral make-up of a savage.

A savage has a well developed sense of perception, but his gift of conception is in embryonic condition. He is prompt to perceive, but utterly incapable of connecting and construing. This absence of inner connection, of logical antecedent and sequence, often strikes the uninitiated layman as originality. In fact it denotes a very low mental state. Being approached, a savage shows distrust, but as soon as you conquer his first suspicion he grows extremely credulous. He will believe implicitly any unmade-of-green-cheese story. While truth is stern in its simplicity, the grotesqueness of a lie corresponds well with the primitive state of his mind. Hence his gullibility for lies. This predilection of a savage for lies is the chief characteristic of his mental and moral make-up. Not only will he lie when the truth would do as well, or even better, for the purpose, but he will go out of his way in order to arrive at the lie. He noticed how easily he, himself, is taken in with a lie, and he cunningly calculates that others are as credulous. Such is man in his primitive state; such were our ancestors some one hundred thousand years ago.

It is an established fact that ethnical periods indent one into the other. The primitive period of savagery defers with the present period and the character of the former manifests itself either in an epidemic perversion of the sense of veracity,—like the present epidemic of lies in France, or it crops up in one individual and makes of him before and above everything else a natural born liar. Our specimen is a case in point.

THE PHYSICAL MAKE-UP OF THE SPECIMEN.

We confess, we had no opportunity of subjecting the specimen to a thorough anthropometric examination. Therefore we shall present the general, most pronounced features of the type, and not of the particular specimen. The type must be of small stature, since, contrary to the popular belief, the average of the stature of Genus Homo is constantly increasing. Any relative from the general average denotes physical decadence. He must be lithe of limb, thus plainly showing that he is physically nearer to the common arboreal progenitors than the majority of mankind. He wears an abundant airside-covering,—which is often a mark of atavism.

THE MENTAL MAKE-UP OF THE SPECIMEN.

True to his skin-deep civilization, his thoughts run along shallow, queer lines. By his nature he is able to perceive only the glamor, the surface of ideas,—their inner connection, their logical antecedent and sequence, are utterly hidden to his mental view. Further, our specimen is capable of grasping only one idea at a time. He is not disturbed by interference of ideas, by complexity of thought. The extremely narrow sphere of mental vision lends to our specimen a self-assurance. He claims that his particular sphere of perception embraces the universe; that his particular thought is the essence of all knowledge; that whatever he does not know "is not worth knowing." In practical pursuits such a low state of the mind is an advantage as he needs no effort for concentration of his mental faculties on one object,—a difficult task for the modern man.

When an idea presents itself to the specimen what strikes his attention more than any other feature, what he is, therefore, quick to perceive, to concentrate his attention on, to admiringly dwell upon, is any grotesque feature of the idea.

As the glimmer of a colored glass bauble is to the savage the essence of value, even so is grotesqueness to our specimen the very essence of intellectual value. As he possesses himself of some idea, he will not apply his industry to discover its fitness in the universal harmony of things; its philosophic character. Our specimen never does, in fact can do no such thing. For that he lacks the requisite mental faculties. But he will set about with great do and noise on enlarging upon any grotesqueness of the idea. If there is no grotesqueness to be found in the nature of the idea, he will attach to the idea the grotesqueness of his own grotesque Pan-being. This, too, is often an advantage in practical pursuits. For while truth is too severe in its simplicity, his queer ways lend to his presentation of the idea a pseudo originality of the ways of a

hindoo fakir, an attractiveness of a daubed canvass.

THE MORAL MAKE-UP OF THE SPECIMEN.

Dr. Reid contends that were man always to follow the promptings of his nature, he would always tell the truth; that truth is spontaneous, while to tell a lie requires an effort.

But Hume and Spencer, men of no less fame, do not share the optimistic view of that eminent thinker. They contend that telling the truth is an acquisition and unmistakable mark of a high civilization; that the primitive man was a liar by nature,—the savage is so still; that this doctrine is borne out by the scepticism of the modern man as compared with the credulity and mendacity of the primitive man. We hold the propositions advanced by Hume and Spencer as the more scientifically correct. We think this to be the prevailing opinion of men of science. As we examine our specimen in the light of scientific deduction, and test his sayings and doings by the propositions of Hume and Spencer, he presents a remarkable case of psychologic retrogression, of moral deterioration.

AS TO HIS CREDULITY.

It being beyond his mental powers to grasp and dwell upon more than one idea at a time, he dwells with all his power on the particular idea alone. Once a proposition strikes his mind, there is no power, argumentative or persuasive, that will ever dislodge it. On the other hand, anything, however absurd, that tends to favor the proposition, he will accept without further evidence. He will defend his idea with any Mother Goose tale at hand and assert that he is credibly informed. While truth repels him by its simplicity, he possesses the gullibility of a savage for lies.

AS TO HIS MENDACITY.

Being blessed with an abnormal absorbing capacity for lies, his inner self is subject to constant eruptions of them. It is probably the most characteristic feature of his moral decadence. For he manifestly takes the pleasure of a savage in lying. His mendacity is for him the chief source of spiritual satisfaction. Long practice added to the natural gift of mendacity enable him to utter a manifest lie with an aplomb that for a moment takes away all breath of contradiction. Still the lie is bare-faced and there are murmurs of dissent. By a prompt turn of a phrase, by a few remarks, he gives another coloring to the lie, makes it more complex, and cunningly lends it the appearance of truth. The complexity, the new light and colors enable him to sail for some time unchallenged. But modern man is sceptical. An inquiry is instituted, and in place of a manifest simple lie there is found a lie of stupendous proportions. Then with an exaltation of a fanatic of one idea, with the enthusiasm of a Natural Liar, he issues forth with much clangor of brass in which he is rich. He challenges the veracity of truth itself. He swears in open market that he will produce evidence from all four corners of the earth. Perjury and forgery stand always ready at his side with a ready conscience and hand. A general air of recrimination ensues. In the confusion the original lie is lost out of view entirely. This enables our medacious specimen to escape shouting "Victory!" for his lie.

I have endeavored to give a sketch of the nature of the Decadent. At some opportune moment I shall endeavor to present his functions in modern society.

H. SLOBODIN.

REVIEWS.

SINGLE TAX vs. SOCIALISM. By A. M. Simons. Pocket Library of Socialism. (Chas. Kerr, Chicago, 60 pages; price, 5 cents.)

The pamphlet is a reprint from the "Workers' Call" and gives in a concise manner an excellent comparison of the two doctrines. While the book is evidently intended to serve as a popular presentation of the views entertained by Socialists on the Single Tax, it goes deeper in its criticism of George's economic and philosophical views or rather in exposing his ignorance and backwardness in these two realms of social science than any of the previous popular writings on this subject. This is especially true of the author's criticism of Henry George's general economic views. It is to be regretted that Comrade Simons has not gone further in analyzing George's remarkable "originality" in the domain of philosophy and sociology and limited himself to mere passing remarks like that on "Natural Rights" (p. 14), or George's ignorance of Kant and Hegel (p. 16). The field has so far remained unexploited in American Socialist literature, and the person who will undertake the task will find the most fruitful field to work upon.

The pamphlet should be given the widest circulation by all Socialists who happen to come across any victims of the Single Tax craze.

We submit to this a translation of a letter by Karl Marx to Comrade Sorge, published by the latter in the "Neue Zeit" in 1892, in which Marx gives his impressions after reading George's "Progress and Poverty."

"London, June 20, 1881. "Before your copy of Henry George's book had reached me I received two other copies of it. I must limit myself for to-day to expressing very briefly my opinion of the book. In his theoretical views the man is 'way behind the times. He knows nothing about the nature of surplus-value, and therefore wastes his time, after the English fashion and in speculations which the English have left behind, about the relations of profit, rent, interest, etc. His fundamental idea is that EVERYTHING WOULD BE ALL RIGHT, if ground rents were paid to the State. (You find such payment mentioned in the Communist Manifesto among transitional measures.) This view originated with the bourgeois economists; it was next asserted (if we overlook a similar demand at the end of the 18th century) by the first radical followers of Ricardo, immediately after his death. I expressed myself in regard to it in 1847 in my book written against Proudhon: 'We know that the economists, such as Mill (Senior), not his son, John Stuart, who has also repeat-

ed it but in a somewhat modified form), Cherbuliez, Hilditch, and others, have demanded that rent should be paid to the State to serve as a substitute for taxes. This is a frank expression of the hatred felt by the industrial capitalist for the land-owner who seems to him to be a useless, unnecessary member in the organism of capitalist society."

"As already mentioned we inserted this appropriation of ground rent by the State among our many other demands, which, as also remarked in the Manifesto, are self-contradictory and must of necessity be such.

"The first to turn this demand of the radical English bourgeois economists into a Socialist panacea, to declare it as the solution of the antagonisms inherent in the present system of production, was Collins, a Belgian by birth and formerly officer of hussars under Napoleon. In the latter days of Guizot and in the early days of Napoleon III (the Little) he rendered the world happy by pouring out upon it from Paris thick volumes on the 'discovery' of his, as well as on other discovery which he made, viz., that there is no God in existence but an 'immortal' human soul, and that animals have no gift of perception. For if they had one, he argued, they would have also a soul, and we would be cannibals, and then no kingdom of justice could be established on earth. His 'anti-land-ownership theory' as well as his soul-etc., theory has been preached for years in the Paris monthly 'Philosophie de l'Avenir' (Philosophy of the Future) by the few surviving followers of his, mostly Belgians. They call themselves 'rational collectivists' and have commended Henry George."

"After them and along with them this 'Socialism' has, among others, been thrashed out in a thick volume by a blockhead by the name of Samter, a Prussian banker and formerly collector of lotteries.

"All these 'Socialists', including Collins, have this in common, that they let wage labor and with it capitalist production stand as before, and want to deceive the world that by turning ground rent into a tax paid to the State all the evils of the capitalist system will disappear of themselves. The whole is merely a socialistically fringed attempt to save the rule of capitalism and to establish it in fact on a still larger foundation than it is at present.

"This cloven foot sticks out in a manner not to be mistaken, in all declamations of Henry George. He is still less to be forgiven, since he should have asked himself this question: How is it that in the United States where, in comparison with civilized Europe, the land was more accessible to the great masses of the people, and to a certain degree still is, that in this country the capitalist system and the consequent servitude of the working class have developed faster and in a more reckless manner than in any other country?

"At the same time, George's book and the sensation which it has created in your country have this significance, that it is the first, even if unsuccessful, attempt made to cut loose from the orthodox Political Economy.

"Henry George seems moreover to be entirely ignorant of the history of the American Anti-renters." Otherwise he is a writer of talent (he has also a good talent for Yankee puff) as his article on California in the 'Atlantic Monthly' shows. He also has that repugnant arrogance and conceit which is so characteristic of all panacea-hatchers of this kind.

"With fraternal greeting, "Yours, "KARL MARX."

* The Anti-renters were settlers in the State of New York, who refused to pay rent all the time to the "legal" owners, who based their ownership on old parchment deeds and land grants. They numbered thousands in the most fertile parts of the State. The so-called owners consisted practically of two old families,—the so-called Kalkbrenners. When the courts decided in favor of the "owners," the Anti-renters took up arms and shot down the officers. The Anti-renters also carried on a lively campaign and turned out at many elections. The struggle lasted for nearly two decades in the thirties and forties and was brought to an end by compromises.—F. Sorge.

CONSTITUTION.

(Continued from page 1.)

If the movement of discontent were coming near to the Almighty Dollar.—The local Republicans of Brooklyn are looking for some leaders with "moral ideas and principles." Are there any of this sort in Beekman street? They are looking also for independent politicians, do they know Mr. Harris? Curious how things don't seem to be working out. Some foreigners have been kicking because they had to pay five dollars for citizenship. What an idea they must have of the Constitution! Finally, Mr. Harrison, late President, is assuring the French nation that with our Constitution American statesmen can never do anything naughty for a very long time, only when they are compelled to. Of course, when they want to "get there," commercially they must "do things." And if those things are very, very?—And also rather, rather?—It is not the fault of the Constitution.

I may meet you at the trust when the clock strikes nine; but do not ask me to trust you for your meat for more than a week at a time. Such is the order issued by the Meat Trust to the retail butchers. The East-end now pays extra for its soup bones; Fifth avenue having left its butcher's bill somewhere before it went to Newport for the benefit of its Constitution.

If a man were only to do his thinking with the great toe; it would still be evident that the nature of capitalism is to become a trust, and the nature of a trust is to revolutionize everything into itself. Now let one of the great parties try to save anything that is trustworthy (I mean profitable) from being thus absorbed. The whole procession of modern society would be forced to stand still in order to save one industry, though it were only peanut roasting, from this normal and necessary process of our time. Start not, gentle reader. The bones you hear being crunched at the back of the stage are the remains of our venerable Constitution.

KAUTSKY.

(Continued from page 1.)

This is a very unpleasant situation, but the Social Democracy can not get away from it by refraining from a struggle against reaction wherever it has to suffer on its side the remnants of the liberal bourgeoisie. On the contrary, it must throw the latter in the shade by the force and disregard of consequences with which it enters upon the struggle; it must see to it that it retains the leadership and with it the influence over the minds of the masses.

All this, applied to the Dreyfus case, means that it was the duty of the Social Democracy of France to put itself at the head of the movement for revision as soon as it became clear that Dreyfus was unjustly condemned and that to maintain his sentence meant to subject the Republic to the rule of the sword and the priest.

If this view is correct, then it must be given to the credit of Jaures that he was the first to recognize and advocate it with all the power of his brilliant talent and astonishing energy. It is due to him, first of all, that the French Social Democracy has not remained neutral in the great struggle against the General Staff and its allies, and that it took at least some part in the leadership of that fight. And so strong was the logic of events that finally all the Socialist organizations of France took the same ground which Jaures and his friends have taken from the start and the French Social Democracy became a unit in its forward march.

Then came the entrance of Millerand in the Cabinet of Waldeck-Rousseau-Gallifet and with it the unfortunate split.

Millerand's conduct was a mistake even from the point of view of pure formality. The entrance of a Socialist in a bourgeois Cabinet is such a significant step, that it should not be taken without the consent of at least a great majority of the Socialist organizations. The fact that Millerand took that step on his own responsibility is in my opinion not a mitigating but an aggravating circumstance, for it was apt to make that step useless and even harmful in the event if the latter were a real necessity.

But so far I have not heard a single convincing argument for such a necessity, and am still vainly looking for one. The Socialist groups could have given their support in Parliament to the Cabinet of Waldeck-Rousseau without Millerand entering in the Cabinet. The German Social Democracy was also at times in a position where it had to vote for a Cabinet of a Caprivi.

But I am looking in vain for a cause which made it necessary for the French Social Democracy, or even for an individual French Socialist, to declare his solidarity with the Cabinet of Gallifet and to take upon himself the responsibility for his action. Our best political virtue must be the distrust of every capitalistic government. We have not the least guarantee that the slaughterer of the Commune, Gallifet, will not betray the bourgeois Cabinet in a decisive moment like his predecessors in the War Department. Nor have we any greater guarantee that the Cabinet itself will rise to the height of the task. There is only one power that can effectually withstand the power of militarism, once the latter is driven to despair, that is the unchained and organized force of the people.

The gentlemen of the General Staff will make short work of Parliament if they are energetic enough, and the only thing that remains in case the mass of the people does not rise to defend it, is to make use of all weapons which the people can effectively use—such, for instance, as a strike in order to break down the power of the military.

For such an extreme course of action a bourgeois Cabinet lacks both courage and will. So far, whenever a bourgeois government had to choose between an appeal to the working class and submission to the military, it always preferred the latter. Nor is it by any means certain that the Cabinet of Waldeck-Rousseau will not prefer to betray the Social Democracy with its Socialist Minister rather than appeal to it when things come to a pass as may be expected.

Of course, things should not come to such a pass since the gentlemen of the General Staff have shown their clumsiness and lack of energy; but the worst must be expected from the military, once it finds itself driven into a corner. But, in any event, the presence of a Socialist in a Cabinet of Gallifet seems to me too apt to compromise Socialism and to impose upon it the burden of responsibility for steps which are in direct contradiction with its essence.

To support the Cabinet in its struggle with the military and its allies; to drive it onward when it tarries and vacillates; but at the same time to keep its own powder dry and not use up prematurely its force and influence on the masses by a show of power back of which there is actually impotence; that is in my judgement the policy which the present situation dictates to the French Social Democracy.

Our Moneyed Age.

"'Tis hard to live and be an honest man. In this our moneyed age of schemers low, The honest poor each day do poorer grow. And wealth is his who cheats the best he can." Deceit, corruption, ever lead the van. While truth and justice crouch on bended knee; And scarcer grow the men of noble spirit free Who battle for the right with sword and pen.

The honest man off meets the saddest fate, For him that loveth virtue we disdain; We all but love ourselves and others hate, Since all the earth is Mammon's vast domain. Base, hireling lackeys crowd the halls of State, And love of country is but love of gain. JOACHIM B. BAUCHEE.

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

SOCIALISM AND UNIONISM.

The Short-comings and Fallacies of Pure and Simple Trade Unionism.

A right understanding of the relations between trade unionism and the Socialist movement is of the utmost importance, both to unionists and Socialists—to Socialists, because the trade union, however imperfect it may now be, has the possibility of enormous usefulness to the wage working class; to unionists, because socialism is bound to win, and any labor organization which fails to take it into account is doomed to more or less speedy downfall.

of the capitalist who "gives him employment." The capitalist thus grows richer without working, while the proletarian works without growing richer. For the competition of workmen for employment (always growing keener) keeps wages pretty steadily down to just what is sufficient for workmen and their families to live on.

That this needed harmony has not existed and does not exist in America is a fact that no one can deny, a fact that all must regret. The reasons for this lack of harmony are easy to find and ought to be easily removed. The American trade unions took their rise many years ago under English influence and naturally followed the English rather than the European model.

So the pure and simple union is wrong in that it does not demand enough. But someone may say: "It is better to be moderate, not to ask even for all that we are entitled to; we shall have a better chance of gaining something if we do not demand too much."

On the other hand, the Socialists, beginning with a clear theoretical understanding of economics, have had too little patience with the short-comings of the union. Sincerely disgusted with the sluggish inactivity of the rank and file and with the shameless fakirism which that sluggishness permitted to flourish, Socialists have often gone to an unjustifiable extreme in declaring the uselessness of the pure and simple union; in their denunciations of actual corruption, they have seemed to denounce many who were not corrupt; unintentionally, but none the less effectually, they have given many workmen the false impression that Socialism and trade unionism are essentially opposed to each other.

There are three great reasons why these methods of the pure and simple union must always be inefficient in a struggle against capitalist aggression. First, capitalism keeps a large number of the working people in involuntary idleness, barely maintaining life by "charity" and casual employment, and forced into submission by actual want. This "army of the unemployed" is a permanent feature of capitalist society.

Everyone must recognize that all wealth is the product of human labor. In every factory or other industrial enterprise the workers produce, not only the wealth that comes back to them in the form of wages, but also the wealth which goes to others (not workers) in the form of profits, rent, interest, and the like.

What unions may and must become, and what ought to be our attitude toward them, will be the subject of the following papers in this series. ALGERNON LEE. Minneapolis, August, 1899.

strike is far greater to the strikers than to the employers. The statistics of thirteen years, as published by the United States Department of Labor, show a total loss to the strikers of about \$204,000,000, while the loss to the employers was but \$95,000,000; and there is good reason to believe that the former figure is below the truth and the latter above it.

Whenever the matter in dispute is worth fighting for, the capitalist will resist the demands of the union and the chances will be overwhelmingly in his favor. Only on unimportant questions can the pure and simple union have any reasonable assurance of success; and even then, it must pay dearly for its victory.

There, then, are the short-comings of the pure and simple form of unionism—the unionism that refuses to recognize the class struggle: its aim is ridiculously low; its methods are marvelously inefficient; and it falls almost entirely in its most important work—that of educating and disciplining the wage-working class.

But wait—there are more than 100,000 destitute in our own State of New York, more than a million in the United States. More than 2,000 deaths occur EVERY MONTH in this country directly traceable to capitalist methods of exploiting labor.

DENMARK.

(Continued from page 1.)

signed by themselves. For months, they have carried on sham-deliberations before the board of labor and the board of conciliation; beforehand, it had been resolved that these debates were to have no results.

Obviously, they intend, by enlarging the lock-out, to starve them more completely. At first, about 3,500 joiners and cabinet-makers were turned out of doors, because 300 joiners refused to cease a strike declared by them.

But the capitalists will not succeed in carrying out their plans. If our foreign fellow-partisans and brethren are really willing to prevent such an unfortunate issue.

Therefore, we again apply to our foreign brethren for help. We hope and believe that our foreign fellow workers will, by increased contributions, enable us to bring our war to a close.

Therefore you must all of you assist us in supporting our locked-out brothers. We will not forget your sacrifices; for our part, we are always ready to support our foreign brethren, when they may need our assistance.

Address: HENRY SLOBODIN, 184 Wilmot street, New York City.

COMMENTS.

(Continued from page 1.)

nouncing a need, there would be an answering message: "It is forwarded to you to-day." Encouraged, sustained by the fact that the whole nation stood behind them in their affliction and shared with them the financial loss, the people of Porto Rico would soon recover from the blow and again share in the universal prosperity which a Socialist Republic assures to every member.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

The same system that would relieve the island disaster would prevent the grinding of flesh and blood on the mainland into profits of the commercial syndicates.

Three hundred trusts stand ready to take toll from every relief contribution. Meat, crackers and rice, tin, iron and steel, glass, nails and timber, every bolt and screw and tool sent to relieve the distress adds to the profits of Commerce.

How long will you permit Commercialism to rule you? Let Socialism only await your ballot to announce its advent to power?

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides giving address and address. None other will be recognized. All communications should be written on one side of the paper only. The appearance of an article in these columns does not commit the editor to its views.]

"Suspenders" at Work. To the Editor of The People.—The mighty "Organizer" from Beekman street is in the city. He called for persons to put their names to the roll, and the following did: W. Reisenberg, J. R. Peppin, H. Sales, Chas. Baerstein, E. Kretz, G. Kerling, J. Fenwick, P. Damm, and an unknown; after 45 minutes' oration, Olson; Kretz, from previous meeting; and M. Littner.

The Real Situation in Syracuse. To the Editor of The People.—The last issue of the "Beekman street Abolition" is full of errors. N. Y. is "with" the old N. E. C. and that it has so declared in "unmistakable" terms. The "hangar" which "hears Sieverman" are also said to have been set upon hard.

Five days before the special meeting was held at which the above action was taken, R. Katz, a representative of the old Com. in Syracuse, was in Syracuse with an communication, pronouncement in his inside pocket. You must stand WITH us, said he. If you lose your legal standing as a recognized political party in the State...

Address: HENRY SLOBODIN, 184 Wilmot street, New York City.

Address: HENRY SLOBODIN, 184 Wilmot street, New York City.

Address: HENRY SLOBODIN, 184 Wilmot street, New York City.

Address: HENRY SLOBODIN, 184 Wilmot street, New York City.

ago nobody had the least apprehension of the real causes which led to the sudden disappearance of the so-called American Branch, although a good many knew of the personal animosity existing between De Leon and a few real Americans, for instance, Comrades Reed, Sallabury, Burrows, Goswami, etc.

In our eyes, the origin of his downfall may be traced to his article "The Methods" in The People. It was treason to the Party's TACTICS, although he cautiously avoids to name it so.

Germany was all right for him then. At that juncture the great reformer recommended us to change "American methods" for "German." As he talks quite the reverse. Tempora mutantur.

For appearance's sake, he slackened for a time his usual intolerance and allowed some of the members to intrude upon the privacy of his people by permitting them to discuss this matter. Battered with the tidality with which the dissenters for his point expressed their views, he anticipated no resistance to his coup d'état—and thus he, together with his associates, was expelled from the membership franchise.

ONE OF THE RANK AND FILE. To the Editor of The People.—Please accept inclosed money order as payment for the renewal of my subscription to The People. I am now beginning to again take a lively interest in its reading. Its contents since your late advent I consider to be splendid, entertaining and full of truth to the fore!

Stockton, Iowa, August 15, 1899.

LETTER BOX.

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

"J. C. J. WIND."—Any sensible criticism written in a spirit of fairness, no matter to whom it refers, is welcome. If you send yours, shall see what can be done with it.

JULIUS S., NEW YORK.—The below quotations will illustrate to you how the information is that you get through the medium of Beekman street:

"Section Revere, Mass., sends for application cards."—Report of the N. E. C., The People, August 15, 1899.

"It is a lie that Sections Revere and Boston sent for STAMPS (7).—Garbage Box, Beekman street Mud.

"Revere, Mass., July 15, 1899. "Dear Comrade—Enclosed you will find 10 cents for which please send me 25 application cards for membership; please send them immediately as we have none on hand. Yours in the Cause, "HERMAN A. KORTE, "113 Winthrop avenue, Revere, Mass."

Authorized Agents for THE PEOPLE. BRIDGEPORT, CONN.: Friedrich Klay, 288 Nichols street. CLEVELAND, O.: C. F. Schmidt, 511 Public square. DETROIT, MICH.: Emil Steyer, 589 Elmwood street. HARTFORD, CONN.: John Schall, 108 Ward street. JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.: Geo. Schnupp, 105 Mason street. LOWELL, MASS.: Robert Owen, 244 West Manchester street. MALDEN, MASS.: C. Claus, 1 Lombard court. NEW BRITAIN, CONN.: Friedrich Klattin. NEW HAVEN, CONN.: John Holzer, 289 Wooster street. OAKLAND, CAL.: Theo. Radtke, 207 Telegraph avenue. PATERSON, N. J.: Hugo Pick, 31 Main street. PHILADELPHIA, PA.: Chas. Dreyer, 415 Ritner street. PROVIDENCE, R. I.: Paul Loegel, 143 Crescent street. SYRACUSE, N. Y.: Geo. F. Whaley, Socialist Headquarters, Room 14, Myer's Block. UTICA, N. Y.: K. F. A. Nitzsche, 88 Columbia street. WEST HOBOKEN, N. J.: Ewald Ufer, 510 Spring street.

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 easiest and cheapest way to do it is to pass your copy of The People to your neighbor after you are through with it.

OFFICIAL.

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

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS— Secretary, Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, Ohio.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA— National Executive Committee— Secretary, Henry B. Ashplant, London, Ont.

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

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

CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 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 Tuesday, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Meeting of National Executive Committee of August 22, 1899. Secretary, Julius Gerber, absent. Comrade R. Becker absent without excuse. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Communications read: From Camden, N. J., a Section organized; ask for charter. Granted. From Detroit, Mich., a Section organized; ask for charter. Granted. Resolution from the State Committee. The resolution not having been forwarded officially, the Committee can take no official notice of it.

Organizer Section Boston.

Next meeting for enrollment of members takes place at 48 Beach street, first floor, Wednesday, 8 p. m. "SUSPENDERS" REPUDIATED BY SECTION WORCESTER. Section Worcester, in view of the grave crisis within our Party at this time, hereby repudiates and disavows any and all statements of fact in connection with recent occurrences in said Section, in as much as they are a reflection on the Party and bearing on our present troubles. Previous to the present crisis one of our most zealous and able members, Jacob Epstein, assumed responsibility of disposing of our out door meeting of 50 copies of The People weekly, the week previous to the calling of the "Class Struggle," with a desire to assist in obtaining new subscriptions for that paper. A new weekly paper, at which Mr. Avery officiated as speaker, the comrade was denounced by both speakers as a traitor to the Party and also as one who wished to gag the public. His sole crime consisted in the fact that he had been "Class Struggle" for The People, which action was entirely optional with him, because the Section had never instructed him to do so. For this action the chairman of the meeting was suspended by the Section pending a report of the case by the Grievance Committee. Comrades, we also made to Section Boston against Comrade Avery for slander. Section Worcester also repudiates and disavows any and all statements of fact as published in "The Workers' Call," and voted to lay on the table the old N. E. C. call for a general meeting, fact sent out Sunday evening, August 20, Comrade Curran, of Providence, claiming to be National Organizer, called a meeting of the Party, and the majority had none. After enumerating the following charges: 1. That the Section was the cause of a disloyal act in refusing to sell The People at the N. E. C. by endorsing the resolutions of Section Chicago and by laying on the table the call for a general meeting. Without raising questions or discussion, he proceeded to "reorganize" the Section, and succeeded in obtaining 18 names out of a total of 30 members; nine of the signers have already signified their intention of returning to the fold. We wish to take this opportunity to thank Comrade Curran for causing an undesirable element to voluntarily leave the Section and thereby saving the Party from an expensive and archaic element that he publicly declared that they would not abide by the decision of the majority, and that was the Secretary (Comrade Usher), who is drawing ten dollars per month in his official capacity, was overheard by the members of the Section to say that he would resign if the majority regard the whole affair as a huge farce, with Mr. Curran as leading comedian. In concluding his remarks, he stated that Section Worcester refuses to do, or even go into a trance under the hypnotic influence of the chief spellbinder of the Party, and that he is still doing business at the old stand.

National Board of Appeals.

Meeting of August 8, 1899. Meeting called to order by Comrade J. Gerber, who had Radtke elected chairman. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Appeal of Comrade A. C. Peterson, John C. Wesley and Harry Warneke, Jr., taken up who were expelled from Section San Francisco for refusing to withdraw from the Liberty Branch of the Socialist Labor Party. The comrades claim that the members of the club are pledged to support the Socialist Labor Party, that it is not a political party and that they have for years promoted the cause of the S. L. P. The report of the Grievance Committee of Section San Francisco and a special committee of the Section to submit the case to the Board were read, and carefully considered. There was no evidence presented that the comrades had violated the principles of the S. L. P., but had refused to do so, and they were connected with, which demand had been made by a mass meeting of the section, and which was declared to be a breach of Party tactics. Motion to sustain the appeal and reinstate the comrades was carried. Comrades: Ibsen, Murzhinski, Radtke, Schmetzer, Nays: Hade. Letter were read from Sections Philadelphia, Reading, Pa., Fitchburg, Mass., and Rochester, N. Y., demanding that Board of Appeals take charge of Party affairs until a convention of the S. L. P. select the seat for the National Executive Committee and elect new Party officers. Received. Communications from Acting National Secretary Henry Slobodin were read, and the action of the Secretary in replying thereto was endorsed. Letter from F. Serrin, New Haven, read, and the secretary's answer endorsed. Branch Worcester, Mass., submitted resolutions charging the City Committee of Section Boston with having usurped powers whereby the Branch was denied representation in the City Committee, and appealing to the Board for a decision relative to the rights and duties of the City Committee. The secretary instructed to call upon Section Boston for facts in the case. From Acting Secretary H. Slobodin, asking the secretary to call upon Section Detroit who had made application for charter. Secretary instructed to recommend the issue of charter. From Section Oakland, Cal., asking the National Board of Appeals to take cognizance of the two National Executive Committees shall be recognized. Secretary instructed to notify Section of the action of the Board, recognizing the acting N. E. C. until a general vote of Section Greater New York passes on the action of the meeting of July 19, 1899. Frank M. Gessner announces that he will appeal from the action of Section Pittsburg, expelling him from the Party for misappropriation of funds. Secretary instructed to call upon Section Pittsburg for a statement of facts. Present: Bade, Bandlow, Ibsen, Murzhinski, Radtke, Schmetzer. Absent: Speer. ROBERT BANDLOW, Secretary.

California.

SECTION OAKLAND. At regular business meeting of August 3 it was resolved to discontinue all connection with The People of both factions and to call on the Board of Appeals for a decision, and to act according to its decision. As the Board of Appeals has given its opinion, Section Oakland held a special meeting and decided by 21 for, none against, to stand by the new N. E. C. and to uphold The People. Please be kind enough to take notice and send a bundle of 15 copies to Section Oakland each week. The manager of The People has not sent a bill for the last three months' term. April to June inclusive, I therefore send the money with this letter and \$2.50 to pay for four yearly and two half-yearly subscriptions. THEO. RADTKE, Literary Agent, Section Oakland. At a special business meeting held August 15, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, A communication has been received by the Oakland Section, S. L. P., from the City Central Committee of Section San Francisco, and

be held in Chicago not later than November 1, 1899. Be it RESOLVED, That Oakland Section hereby endorses said resolution and that the organizer of the Oakland Section hereby instructed to forward a copy of the resolution to the secretary of the National Executive Committee of the S. L. P. and also a copy to the secretary of the National Board of Appeals of Cleveland, O.

Massachusetts.

WORCHESTER COMRADES, ATTENTION! Comrade M. Kaplan, of Boston, will speak at Worcester on Sunday, August 27. All well-meaning comrades should make it a point to attend.

RID OF FACTIONAL STRIFE, SECTION BOSTON GETS DOWN TO WORK.

Our mass meeting of August 6 resulted in the reorganization of Section Boston, which was necessitated because of the refusal on the part of the City Committee of the Section to arrange a meeting of Section members, thereby deliberately stifling the voice of our members. Party platform and program were adopted. At the present writing enrolled 46 good standing Party members, all of them active workers and staunch upholders of the Party platform. We have already organized Branches in Ward 6, Ward 8, Ward 9, Ward 15, and Ward 18, and we anticipate several more. City Committees within the next week. Our temporary City Committee is composed of 12 delegates, as follows: Major delegates: organizer, Jacob Epstein, recording secretary, Laurence A. Henchey, financial secretary, John O. Latham, Peter Kozlov, Louis Corbett, Grievance Committee, Stephen O'Shaughnessy, Leopold Schwarz, S. Pollock, Auditing Committee, Francis Szepanski, literary agent, H. Sherman, assistant literary agent, Samuel Zorn. As there are no "dupes" among our list of enrolled members there is that we are free of internal strife that has kept the Section in continuous hot water, we will be enabled to do our best work for the Party. We anticipate that the five Wards already reorganized will give us a larger vote than that of our erstwhile City Committee. Comrade O'Shaughnessy, who was our candidate for Street Commissioner last year, paid the highest vote for our Party. Our financial secretary has been instructed that pending action of State Committee, all stamps and other Party paraphernalia should be turned over to the new National Executive Committee. Please send blank subscription lists for The People also catalogues of Socialist literature, as we are getting to work for the coming campaign.

Organizer Section Boston.

Next meeting for enrollment of members takes place at 48 Beach street, first floor, Wednesday, 8 p. m.

"SUSPENDERS" REPUDIATED BY SECTION WORCESTER.

Section Worcester, in view of the grave crisis within our Party at this time, hereby repudiates and disavows any and all statements of fact in connection with recent occurrences in said Section, in as much as they are a reflection on the Party and bearing on our present troubles. Previous to the present crisis one of our most zealous and able members, Jacob Epstein, assumed responsibility of disposing of our out door meeting of 50 copies of The People weekly, the week previous to the calling of the "Class Struggle," with a desire to assist in obtaining new subscriptions for that paper. A new weekly paper, at which Mr. Avery officiated as speaker, the comrade was denounced by both speakers as a traitor to the Party and also as one who wished to gag the public. His sole crime consisted in the fact that he had been "Class Struggle" for The People, which action was entirely optional with him, because the Section had never instructed him to do so. For this action the chairman of the meeting was suspended by the Section pending a report of the case by the Grievance Committee. Comrades, we also made to Section Boston against Comrade Avery for slander. Section Worcester also repudiates and disavows any and all statements of fact as published in "The Workers' Call," and voted to lay on the table the old N. E. C. call for a general meeting, fact sent out Sunday evening, August 20, Comrade Curran, of Providence, claiming to be National Organizer, called a meeting of the Party, and the majority had none. After enumerating the following charges: 1. That the Section was the cause of a disloyal act in refusing to sell The People at the N. E. C. by endorsing the resolutions of Section Chicago and by laying on the table the call for a general meeting. Without raising questions or discussion, he proceeded to "reorganize" the Section, and succeeded in obtaining 18 names out of a total of 30 members; nine of the signers have already signified their intention of returning to the fold. We wish to take this opportunity to thank Comrade Curran for causing an undesirable element to voluntarily leave the Section and thereby saving the Party from an expensive and archaic element that he publicly declared that they would not abide by the decision of the majority, and that was the Secretary (Comrade Usher), who is drawing ten dollars per month in his official capacity, was overheard by the members of the Section to say that he would resign if the majority regard the whole affair as a huge farce, with Mr. Curran as leading comedian. In concluding his remarks, he stated that Section Worcester refuses to do, or even go into a trance under the hypnotic influence of the chief spellbinder of the Party, and that he is still doing business at the old stand.

Missouri.

SECTION BEVER STANDS BY THE PARTY. We, the members of Section Bever, Macomb County, protest against the expulsion of the deposed members of the N. E. C. and recognize the provisional National Executive Committee therefore. RESOLVED, That the deposed Committee has no right to act as such and to annoy the Sections and members through the use of letters, pamphlets, and communications; further be it RESOLVED, Not to recognize the State Committee of Missouri or publishing in its monthly circular the address of The People at Hickman street; Comrades, we endorse the Chicago proposition as we wish to see all differences in the Party settled as soon as possible.

New Jersey.

PATERSON COMRADES, ATTENTION! A mass meeting will be held on Friday, August 25, at Helvetia Hall, 56 Van Houten street, at which Comrades Barnes and Long of Philadelphia will speak.

REPORT OF SECTION ELIZABETH.

Section Elizabeth held a large attended meeting on August 16, 8 p. m. Comrade Roberts in the chair. Organizer reported that nine comrades have organized one Section following the Kuhn administration, and was ordered to leave the hall because it was a meeting of the S. T. & L. A. Charges were preferred against the following members for partaking in conspiracy: A. Koerner, F. Fuchs, H. Hoeh, C. Dabner, G. T. Petersen, G. Wagner, and Hoffman. A Grievance Committee was elected and the comrades mentioned suspended. A communication from G. Wagner, the treasurer of the fake Section, was received, demanding the turning over of all money. The communication caused great amusement and was laid on the table. One candidate was proposed, one accepted. The delegate to the Newark conference reported the proceedings, and the report unanimously approved. The report of the State delegate was also approved, and Section Elizabeth endorsed the same. Report of Grievance Committee on F. May was received. There being five charges against May, and he neither showing up nor giving cause of absence, two of the Committee recommended expulsion and one suspension for two years. The comrade was on motion expelled from Section Elizabeth. Comrades were distributed among the comrades to try to get some new readers for the paper. A mass meeting will be held as soon as possible.

\$25 were donated to the N. E. C.; \$15 to the State Committee, and \$25 to buy stamps. The bill of The People for 1,000 copies of the May Day issue was ordered paid.

New York.

SECTION COLLEGE POINT, NEW YORK CITY. Section College Point was treated to an amusing eruption of virus De Leonis in two of its members. They came early and captured the meeting place. One held the floor for several minutes, and almost suspended the rest of the members of the Section. As a comrade attempted to enter the meeting place, he was informed that he was "suspended." The assembled comrades were at first puzzled to know who were invited for "suspending" them. Finally they lost patience and amidst roars of laughter they dislodged the plural member. He sprang to his feet and pulled various parts of his body and see his physician. The general vote gave: for suspension of L. Sanial, 10 votes; against, none. For suspension of E. C. Swales, 10 votes; against, none. For suspension of H. Kuhn, 8 votes; against, none.

SECTION LONG ISLAND CITY.

Regular meeting of Section Long Island City held on August 16. Comrade Guntber in the chair. Comrade Osberg, delegate for the City of New York, took the floor and gave the report which was accepted. Comrades are reminded that a festival of all Sections of the City of New York takes place in Ridgewood Grove on September 17; comrades who are willing to donate anything toward the prizes constituting the festival should communicate with Comrade Osberg. Comrade Osberg also reported that he had been elected treasurer of the City of New York. At the general vote, whether H. Kuhn remain suspended from office of National Secretary, 25 for; against, 12 votes. On the second question, whether the six members of the N. E. C. remain suspended from office, 24 votes were cast. Now that the City of New York Comrades, attend your meetings!

SECTION RICHMOND BOROUGH.

The last meeting of Section Richmond had endorsed action of General Committee, Section New York. Some comrades of Branch Northfield appeared at the meeting. Comrade Flebiger, delegate for the City of New York, took the floor and gave the report which was accepted. Comrades are reminded that a festival of all Sections of the City of New York takes place in Ridgewood Grove on September 17; comrades who are willing to donate anything toward the prizes constituting the festival should communicate with Comrade Osberg. Comrade Osberg also reported that he had been elected treasurer of the City of New York. At the general vote, whether H. Kuhn remain suspended from office of National Secretary, 25 for; against, 12 votes. On the second question, whether the six members of the N. E. C. remain suspended from office, 24 votes were cast. Now that the City of New York Comrades, attend your meetings!

SECTION GLENDALE, NEW YORK CITY.

Special meeting of Section Glendale held Saturday, August 12. Report of delegates to Central Committee approved. General vote given on the following resolutions: For suspension of L. Sanial, C. Matcett, A. Brown, and H. Kuhn, 12 votes; against, 12 votes. Delegate to Queens County Committee instructed that he should be a member of the N. E. C. and treasurer of S. L. P. of Queens County.

SECTION WYCKOFF HEIGHTS, NEW YORK CITY.

The general vote gave following results: Votes cast for suspension of the six members of the old N. E. C.; 8; against, none. Votes cast that H. Kuhn remain suspended from office of National Secretary; for, 8; against, none.

4th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, NEW YORK.

A very important meeting of the 4th Assembly District, S. L. P., will take place on Friday, August 25, at 209 East Broadway. Comrades, don't fail to attend. The question of the suspension of the six members of the old N. E. C. and National Secretary stand 30 for, none against.

8th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, NEW YORK.

Regular meeting, with Comrade Paradise in the chair. Two members proposed. General vote of the section was taken. For severing connection with Branch 11, none; against, 24. For suspension of six members of the N. E. C., 24; against, none. For suspension of H. Kuhn as National Secretary, 28; against, none.

13th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, NEW YORK.

Regular meeting held August 11. General vote postponed till next meeting. Appropriate resolutions adopted. Order of day: General vote and next meeting business. Comrades, be present.

14th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, NEW YORK.

Regular meeting held at 238 East 11th street. Comrade Hoppe resigned as secretary on account of removal, and Comrade Usher was elected in his place. For severing connections with Branch 11, 2 votes; against, 13 votes. For suspension of six members of the N. E. C., 19; against, none. Decided that members may vote on general vote at next meeting.

18th & 20th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, NEW YORK.

Meeting of August 19. Two members accepted: two proposed; District has 17 members in good standing. Entertainment Lyceum for October 14. Votes cast for suspension of members of N. E. C., none. For severing connection with Branch 11, none; against, 11. Action of General Committee of July 19 endorsed by 10 votes. All correspondence to be addressed to W. Rook, 101 East 14th street.

23d ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Regular meeting held August 18. General vote gave following results: For suspension of National Secretary, 16 votes; against, none. Result of general vote: For suspension of H. Kuhn, 23; against, 2. For suspension of A. Keep, A. Brown, J. P. Murphy, and H. Kuhn, 14 votes; against, 14 votes; against, 2. For suspension of other members of the N. E. C., 14 votes; against, 14 votes. To remain as a Branch of Section.

24th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Regular meeting, Comrade J. Gless in chair. General vote: for suspension of officers of Section, 5 votes; for suspension of H. Kuhn, 3 votes; against, none. For suspension of L. Sanial, 11 votes; against, 7. For suspension of C. Matcett, 3; against, 2. For suspension of A. Keep, A. Brown, J. P. Murphy; against, none. For suspension of John Klineally, 4; against 1. Socialists residing in the District are called upon to join the 24th Assembly District. Next meeting Friday, August 25, in Penna's Hall, 334 East 54th street.

20th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, Br. 1, BROOKLYN.

Special meeting of the District, Br. 1, held on August 16 in Koch's Hall. Decided to inform absent comrades by mail of the connection with Branch 11, none; against, 7. For suspension of H. Kuhn, 23; against, 2. For suspension of A. Keep, A. Brown, J. P. Murphy; against, none. For suspension of John Klineally, 4; against 1. Socialists residing in the District are called upon to join the 24th Assembly District. Next meeting Friday, August 25, in Penna's Hall, 334 East 54th street.

20th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, Br. 2, BROOKLYN.

Regular meeting, with Comrade Hamma in the chair. General vote: For severing connection with Branch 11, none; against, 7. For suspension of the six members of the N. E. C., 7; against, none. For suspension of H. Kuhn, 7; against, none.

21st ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, BROOKLYN.

Regular meeting of District, Comrade Engel in chair. General vote gave following results: For suspension of H. Kuhn, 10; against, 1. For suspension of the six members of N. E. C., 9; against, 2. Income, \$2.40; expenses, 50 cents.

Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE. Section Philadelphia has elected the fol-

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor party of the United States, in Convention assembled, 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 politics 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, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities 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 bondage.

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 reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

This time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive tendencies of its trusts and crises on the one hand and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the full exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the full exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the full exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the full exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

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 production.
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 operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal 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 complied with.
5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.
6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.
7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation.
8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt.
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 paper, 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).
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.
17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative 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.
21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

lowering State Committee on August 16. H. C. Parker, Fred Long, Leo Veweger, Chas. Drees, M. Wall, treasurer; A. M. Ely, recording secretary; Mahlon Barnes, corresponding secretary.

All communications for State Committee of Pennsylvania should be addressed to the undersigned. J. MAHLON BARNES, 8th and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

THE MACHINISTS OF NEWARK, N. J., LEADERS H. S. T. & L. A.

The German Machinist Union of Newark held a special meeting August 5. The routine business being disposed of and a few new members having been accepted, the question of the withdrawal from the Alliance was taken up. The General Executive Board was represented by Delegates Lucke and Wilson. Both made remarkable assertions and prophecies. One of these made by Lucke was that the "Volkszeitung" would disappear in six months from the face of the earth, which provoked great laughter.

Mr. Wilson pointed out that the union proved itself ungrateful, since it was the only Local Assembly from whose midst a S. T. & L. A. comrade elected to the G. E. B. of the S. T. & L. A. Comrade Arnold, the member referred to, pointed out in reply that the De Leon-Vot ring which was represented, and was given one seat in the G. E. B. just in order to ally suspicion. After a long debate the motion to leave the Alliance was carried, only one vote dissenting. Amendments to the constitution were then discussed and adopted.

BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' PROGRESSIVE UNION No. 1, L. A. No. 2, 8, T. & L. A., BOSTON, MOVE TO WITHDRAW.

The above organization held a regular meeting on August 12, at Kossuth Hall, 1055 Tremont street. A request of the City Committee of the Boston Section to allow them the use of the headquarters of the union for a few evenings in the week was declined; it was also resolved to inform the above-named committee asking them to look for some other place for their regular meetings, as the union leaders for good reasons to keep its headquarters closed evenings. The discussions in the S. L. P.

Write at once and send addresses of sympathizers! 442

Trades' and Societies' Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and Societies (not exceeding five 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 place of meetings.

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

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 9. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street, District 11 (German), 331 East 114th street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 96th street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday evening at the Clubhouse, 1551 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: HEHM, STUKE, 273

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters at 324 10th Ave., D. R. 3, cor. P. 118 E. 110th street, N. Y. Business meetings every Thursday. Free reading room open from 7:30 p. m. to 11:30 p. m. every evening. Subscriptions for this paper received here. 412

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO. 1025, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 East 4th street. Meetings every Friday 9:30 to 11:30 p. m. Fred Hartmann, Pres.; Aug. Lautz, Cor. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th street. 241

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P., 34th & 35th A. D. S., 547 E. 157th street. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday. 411

SECTION PHILADELPHIA, S. L. P., Labor Lyceum, 809-11 North 6th street. Meets second Sunday of each month, 8 p. m. Ed Kupplinger, Secretary, 1226 Chicago street. 441

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

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY OF BOSTON, 100 E. 8th street, Wednesday evening at 206 E. 8th st. This Society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of social conditions. Means of discussions and debates. Com. and join. 341

Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association. Under the above name the Jewish Socialist Union is about to publish a paper in the co-operative plan for the purpose of publishing a Jewish daily and other Jewish literature. 443

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 above society was founded in the year 1854 by workmen imbued with the spirit of brotherhood and who thought in numerical strength at present composed of 105 local branches with more than 10,000 male workmen who rapidly increasing numbers are rapidly increasing in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of a deposit of \$4.00 for the first class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same conditions and amount of benefit as those of the first class. A burial benefit of \$20.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the amount of the benefit is \$10.00 and \$3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$20.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the amount of the benefit is \$10.00 and \$3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$20.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the amount of the benefit is \$10.00 and \$3.00 respectively.